

**University of Delaware**  
**Department of Mathematical Sciences**

MATH-529 – Fundamentals of Optimization  
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Homework 3

Due date: March 18, 2013

## Problems

**Note:** You may use a computer algebra system to simplify your calculations. In all cases, however, you must explain your approach and conclusions.

1. Consider a quadratic function  $f(\mathbf{x}) = a + \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x} \cdot A \mathbf{x}$ , where  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , and  $A$  is a positive definite  $n \times n$  matrix. Since  $f(\mathbf{x})$  is strictly convex, it has a unique global minimizer  $\mathbf{x}^*$  that is the solution of the system  $A\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{b}$ . Show that Newton's method with initial point  $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , reaches  $\mathbf{x}^*$  in one step.
2. Consider the function  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{a}{2}x_2^2$ , with  $a \geq 1$ . Use the steepest descent method with exact directional minimization (that is, use  $\alpha_k$  that minimizes  $f(\mathbf{x}_k - \alpha_k \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k))$ ) to verify the q-linearly convergent properties of the method in relation with the condition number of  $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x})$ . Your code should print the step length used at each iteration,  $f(\mathbf{x}_k)$ ,  $\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)\|$ , and the approximation  $\mathbf{x}_k$  at each iteration  $k$ . Run the program with  $a = 2$  and  $a = 20$ . Discuss the results. Attach your code and the output of the program.
3. Problem 3.1 of the textbook using  $\alpha_0 = 1$ ,  $\rho = 0.4$ , and  $c = 0.0001$ . In addition to printing the step length used by each method at each iteration, print also  $f(\mathbf{x}_k)$ ,  $\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)\|$ , and the approximation  $\mathbf{x}_k$  at each iteration  $k$ . Attach your code and the output of the program.
4. Problem 4.1 of the textbook.
5. Problem 4.2 of the textbook. Your program should output  $\mathbf{x}_k$ ,  $f(\mathbf{x}_k)$ ,  $\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)\|$ , and  $\Delta_k$ . Comment your results.