



- 1] When using steepest descent, the choice of proper step sizes α_k is important. A temptingly simple approach is to simply decrease the step-size α_k until

$$f(x_k - \alpha_k \nabla f(x_k)) < f(x_k). \quad (1)$$

This however can fail already in simple examples. In this exercise, which is based on an example from [Ber], Section 1.2, we will investigate such a case.

Let

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3(1-x)^2}{4} - 2(1-x) & \text{if } x > 1, \\ \frac{3(1+x)^2}{4} - 2(1+x) & \text{if } x < -1, \\ x^2 - 1. & \end{cases}$$

- Calculate the gradient of f .
- Show that f is strictly convex.
- Show that $f(x) < f(y)$ iff $|x| < |y|$.
- Now prove that for $|x| > 1$: $f(x - \nabla f(x)) < f(x)$. Conclude that in general: $f(x_k - \nabla f(x_k)) < f(x_k)$ for $|x_0| > 1$ and $x_{k+1} := x_k - \nabla f(x_k)$.

Now we want to solve the problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) \quad (2)$$

numerically using a gradient descent method.

- Plot the function f .
- Try to solve (2) using the steepest descent method. Implement a step-size reduction rule based on Inequality (1), i.e., decrease α_k by a given factor if (1) doesn't hold. Use a starting value $x_0 > 1$ and $\alpha_0 = 1$ as initial stepsize. Plot the first 10 iterations of the descent method. Explain the behaviour of the descent method for this function and the given starting value based on Problem d).
- Now implement a step-size reduction method based on the Wolfe-Conditions (see N&W Equation (3.4) (p. 33 in 2nd edition)) and the backtracking algorithm 3.1 in N&W (p. 37 in 2nd edition). Use this to solve Problem (2). Use again a starting value $x_0 > 1$ and $\alpha_0 = 1$ as initial stepsize ($= \bar{\alpha}$ in algorithm 3.1; choose also suitable values for ρ and c). Plot again the iterates of the steepest descent method. Plot also the step-sizes as determined by the Wolfe-Condition and the backtracking algorithm.

References

[Ber] Bertsekas, Dimitri P., *Nonlinear Programming*, 2nd edition, 1999, Athena Scientific