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**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2014/2015**

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**INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES**

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**Q1** Consider the quadratic problem

$$\text{minimize } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x - b^T x$$

where  $x \in \mathcal{R}^n$  and  $Q$  is an  $n \times n$  symmetric positive definite matrix. The best direction of search is in the  $Q$ -conjugate direction. Basically, two directions  $d^{(1)}$  and  $d^{(2)}$  in  $\mathcal{R}^n$  are said to be  $Q$ -conjugate if  $d^{(1)T} Q d^{(2)} = 0$ . In general, we have the following definition:

**Definition:** Let  $Q$  be a real symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix. The directions  $d^{(0)}, d^{(1)}, d^{(2)}, \dots, d^{(m)}$  are  $Q$ -conjugate if for all  $i \neq j$ , we have  $d^{(i)T} Q d^{(j)} = 0$ .

(a) Prove the following proposition.

**Proposition:** Let  $Q$  be a real symmetric  $n \times n$  matrix. If the directions  $d^{(0)}, d^{(1)}, \dots, d^{(k)} \in \mathcal{R}^n$ ,  $k \leq n-1$ , are nonzero and  $Q$ -conjugate, then they are linearly independent.

(12 marks)

(b) Let

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that  $Q = Q^T > 0$ . The matrix  $Q$  is positive definite because all its leading principal minors are positive:

$$\Delta_1 = 3 > 0, \quad \Delta_2 = \det \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 12 > 0, \quad \Delta_3 = \det Q = 20 > 0.$$

Construct a set of  $Q$ -conjugate vectors  $d^{(0)}, d^{(1)}, d^{(2)}$ , where

$$d^{(0)} = (1, 0, 0)^T, \quad d^{(1)} = (d_1^{(1)}, d_2^{(1)}, d_3^{(1)}), \quad d^{(2)} = (d_1^{(2)}, d_2^{(2)}, d_3^{(2)}).$$

(13 marks)

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**Q2** The conjugate direction algorithm for minimizing the quadratic function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T Q x - b^T x$$

where  $Q = Q^T > 0$ ,  $x \in \mathfrak{R}^n$ , is given by

**Basic conjugate direction algorithm:** Given a starting point  $x^{(0)}$  and  $Q$ -conjugate directions  $d^{(0)}, d^{(1)}, d^{(2)}, \dots, d^{(n-1)}$ , for  $k \geq 0$ ,

$$g^{(k)} = \nabla f(x^{(k)}) = Qx^{(k)} - b, \quad \alpha_k = -\frac{g^{(k)T} d^{(k)}}{d^{(k)T} Q d^{(k)}}, \quad x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_k d^{(k)}.$$

The following theorem shows the conjugate direction method.

**Theorem:** For any starting point  $x^{(0)}$ , the basic conjugate direction algorithm converges to the unique  $x^*$  that solves  $Qx = b$  in  $n$  steps, that is,  $x^{(n)} = x^*$ .

(a) Consider  $x^* - x^{(0)} \in \mathfrak{R}^n$ . Because the directions  $d^{(i)}$ , for  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ , are linearly independent, there exist constants  $\beta_i$ , for  $i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ , such that

$$x^* - x^{(0)} = \beta_0 d^{(0)} + \dots + \beta_{n-1} d^{(n-1)}.$$

Show that

$$\beta_k = -\frac{g^{(k)T} d^{(k)}}{d^{(k)T} Q d^{(k)}} = \alpha_k$$

and

$$x^* = x^{(n)}.$$

(15 marks)

(b) Find the minimum of

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2} x^T \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} x - x^T \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x \in \mathfrak{R}^2,$$

using the conjugate direction method with the initial point  $x^{(0)} = (0, 0)^T$ , and  $Q$ -conjugate directions  $d^{(0)} = (1, 0)^T$  and  $d^{(1)} = (-\frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4})^T$ .

(10 marks)

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- Q3 (a) The minimizer for the quadratic approximation is used as the starting point for the next iteration. This leads to Newton's recursive algorithm

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - F(x^{(k)})^{-1} g^{(k)}.$$

We may try to guarantee that the algorithm has the descent property by modifying the original algorithm as follows:

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - \alpha_k F(x^{(k)})^{-1} g^{(k)},$$

where  $\alpha_k$  is chosen to ensure that

$$f(x^{(k+1)}) < f(x^{(k)}).$$

To avoid the computation of  $F(x^{(k)})^{-1}$ , the quasi-Newton methods use an approximation to  $F(x^{(k)})^{-1}$  in place of the true inverse. Consider the formula

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - \alpha H_k g^{(k)},$$

where  $H_k$  is an  $n \times n$  real symmetric positive definite matrix and  $\alpha$  is a positive search parameter. Show that to guarantee a decrease in  $f$  for small  $\alpha$ , we have

$$g^{(k)T} H_k g^{(k)} > 0.$$

(10 marks)

- (b) Quasi-Newton algorithms have the form

$$d^{(k)} = -H_k g^{(k)},$$

$$\alpha_k = \arg \min_{\alpha \geq 0} f(x^{(k)} + \alpha d^{(k)}),$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_k d^{(k)},$$

where the matrices  $H_0, H_1, \dots$  are symmetric. In the quadratic case, these matrices are required to satisfy

$$H_{k+1} \Delta g^{(i)} = \Delta x^{(i)}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq k,$$

where

$$\Delta x^{(i)} = x^{(i+1)} - x^{(i)} = \alpha_i d^{(i)} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta g^{(i)} = g^{(i+1)} - g^{(i)} = Q \Delta x^{(i)}.$$

It turns out that quasi-Newton methods are also conjugate direction methods, as stated in the following theorem.

**Theorem:** Consider a quasi-Newton algorithm applied to a quadratic function with Hessian  $Q = Q^T$  such that for  $0 \leq k < n-1$ ,

$$H_{k+1} \Delta g^{(i)} = \Delta x^{(i)}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq k,$$

where  $H_{k+1} = H_{k+1}^T$ . If  $\alpha_i \neq 0$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq k$ , then  $d^{(0)}, \dots, d^{(k+1)}$  are  $Q$ -conjugate.

Prove the theorem above.

(15 marks)

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- Q4** In the rank one correction formula, the correction term is symmetric and has the form  $a_k z^{(k)} z^{(k)\top}$ , where  $a_k \in \mathfrak{R}$  and  $z^{(k)} \in \mathfrak{R}^n$ . Therefore, the update equation is

$$H_{k+1} = H_k + a_k z^{(k)} z^{(k)\top}.$$

Note that

$$\text{rank } z^{(k)} z^{(k)\top} = \text{rank} \left( \begin{array}{c} z_1^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ z_n^{(k)} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} [z_1^{(k)} \dots z_n^{(k)}] \end{array} \right) = 1$$

and hence the name rank one correction.

- (a) Consider the condition  $H_{k+1} \Delta g^{(k)} = \Delta x^{(k)}$ , show that

$$H_{k+1} = H_k + \frac{(\Delta x^{(k)} - H_k \Delta g^{(k)})(\Delta x^{(k)} - H_k \Delta g^{(k)})^\top}{\Delta g^{(k)\top} (\Delta x^{(k)} - H_k \Delta g^{(k)})},$$

with given  $H_k$ ,  $\Delta g^{(k)}$ , and  $\Delta x^{(k)}$ .

(10 marks)

- (b) Let

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_2^2 + 3.$$

Apply the rank one correction algorithm to minimize  $f$ . Use  $x^{(0)} = (1, 2)^\top$  and  $H_0 = I_2$ .

(15 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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