

## Examples: Unconstrained Optimization



This Hypercard stack was prepared by:  
Dennis L. Bricker,  
Dept. of Industrial Engineering,  
University of Iowa,  
Iowa City, Iowa 52242  
e-mail: dbricker@icaen.uiowa.edu

$$f(x_1, x_2) = (x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$$

```

∇Z←F X
[1]  R
[2]  R          TEST FUNCTION FOR UNCONSTRAINED MINIMIZATION
[3]  R
[4]  f_evaluations←f_evaluations+1
[5]  Z←((X[2]-X[1]*2)*2)+(1-X[1])*2
∇

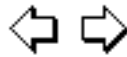
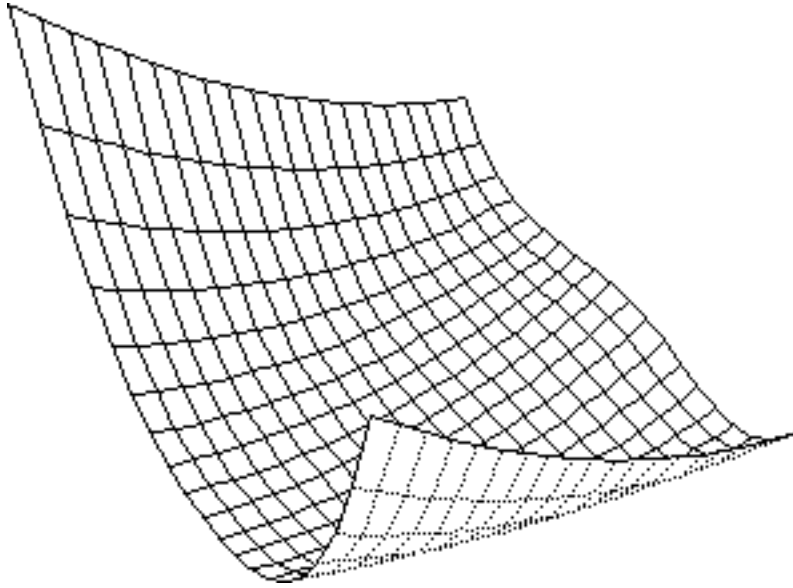
```

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 4x_1^3 - 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1 - 2 \\ 2(x_2 - x_1^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

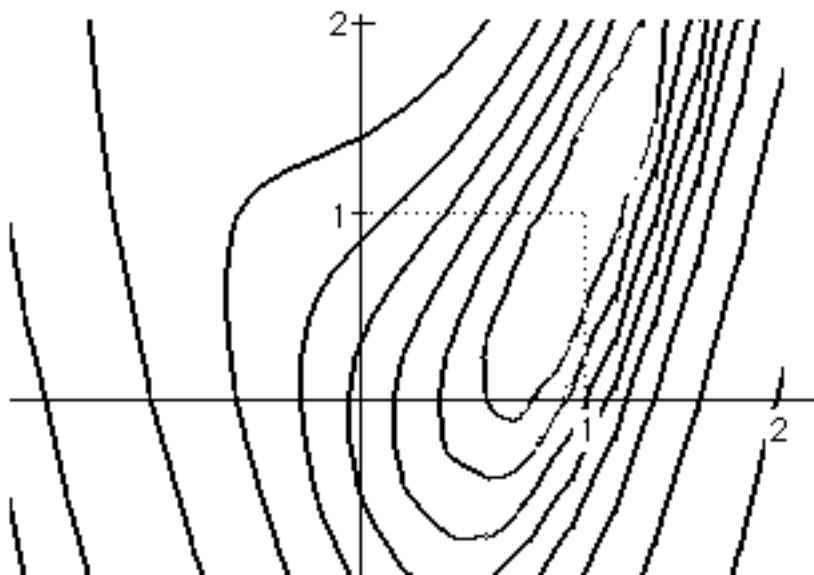
```

∇G←GRADIENT X
[1]  R
[2]  R          GRADIENT OF TEST FUNCTION FOR
[3]  R          UNCONSTRAINED MINIMIZATION
[4]  R
[5]  gradient_evaluations←gradient_evaluations+1
[6]  G←(4*X[1]*3)+(-4*X[1]*X[2])+(2*X[1])-2
[7]  G←G,2*(X[2]-X[1]*2)
∇

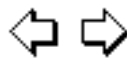
```



Contours of  $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$



$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2) &\geq 0, \\ &\& f(1, 1) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^* = (1, 1) \end{aligned}$$



### Tolerances for Search

#### Stopping Criteria:







One-dimensional search (max  derivative ):	0.001
One-dimensional search ( $ \Delta x $ ):	0.01
Maximum Abs. Value of partial derivatives:	0.001
Improvement in objective function:	0.00001
Length of step:	0.001
Simplex: stopping criterion:	0.0001
alpha	1.1
beta	0.5
gamma	1.5

### Maximum number of iterations

25 for 1-dimensional search  
50 for search algorithm

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Numerical Example

-  Newton's Method
-  Newton's Method with Linesearch
-  Steepest Descent Method
-  Fletcher-Reeves Conjugate Gradient Method
-  Davidon-Fletcher-Powell (DFP) Method
-  Powell's Method

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Newton's Algorithm

Minimize  $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$

The optimum is at  $x^* = (1, 1)$

We will use  $x^0 = (-2, +2)$



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Newton's Algorithm

### Iteration 1

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(x) = 13$$

$$\nabla F(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -22 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hessian Matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step:  $\Delta x = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \\ -0.4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
with magnitude 0.7211102551

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -22 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 2
-------------

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -1.4 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \mathbf{x}^0 + \Delta\mathbf{x} = (-2, 2) + (0.6, -0.4)$$

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = 5.8896$$

Improvement: 7.1104

$$\nabla F(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} -6.816 & -0.72 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hessian Matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19.12 & 5.6 \\ 5.6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step:  $\Delta\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.395348837 & -3.546976744 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
with magnitude 3.811566922

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 3
-------------

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.004651162791 & -1.946976744 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = 4.800126641$$

Improvement: 1.089473359

$$\nabla F(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} -2.045525551 & -3.893996755 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hessian Matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9.788166577 & 0.01860465116 \\ 0.01860465116 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step:  $\Delta\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2052823516 & 1.945088774 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
with magnitude 1.955891404

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Iteration 4**

$\mathbf{x} = 0.2006311889 \ -0.001887969956$

$F(\mathbf{x}) = 0.640766347$

Improvement: 4.159360294

$\nabla F(\mathbf{x}) = -1.564918552 \ -0.08428168779$

Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 2.490586367 & -0.8025247554 \\ -0.8025247554 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Step:  $\Delta\mathbf{x} = 0.7372335253 \ 0.3379649212$ ,  
with magnitude 0.8110077428

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Iteration 5**

$\mathbf{x} = 0.9378647142 \ 0.3360769512$

$F(\mathbf{x}) = 0.2992674694$

Improvement: 0.3414988776

$\nabla F(\mathbf{x}) = 1.914697102 \ -1.087026542$

Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 11.21077486 & -3.751458857 \\ -3.751458857 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Step:  $\Delta\mathbf{x} = 0.02977215889 \ 0.5993577855$ ,  
with magnitude 0.6000967726

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 6
-------------

$x = 0.9676368731 \ 0.9354347367$

$F(x) = 0.001048157656$

Improvement: 0.2982193117

$\nabla F(x) = -0.06129547236 \ -0.00177276289$

Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 9.494114471 & -3.870547492 \\ -3.870547492 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Step:  $\Delta x = 0.0323058563 \ 0.06340705698,$

with magnitude 0.07116265331

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 7
-------------

$x = 0.9999427294 \ 0.9988417937$

$F(x) = 1.092523551E^{-6}$

Improvement: 0.001047065133

$\nabla F(x) = 0.004059893072 \ -0.002087336702$

Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 10.00325837 & -3.999770918 \\ -3.999770918 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Step:  $\Delta x = 0.00005715132911 \ 0.001157964463,$

with magnitude 0.001159373957

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 8

$x = 0.9999998807 \ 0.9999997581$

$F(x) = 1.424174293E^{-14}$

Improvement:  $1.092523537E^{-6}$

$\nabla F(x) = -2.25523038E^{-7} \ -6.532548724E^{-9}$

Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 9.999998104 & -3.999999523 \\ -3.999999523 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Convergence criterion satisfied

Improvement in objective

Gradient

\*\*\* CONVERGED \*\*\*

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Solution found is  $0.9999998807 \ 0.9999997581$

where  $F$  is  $1.424174293E^{-14}$

and  $\nabla F$  is  $-2.25523038E^{-7} \ -6.532548724E^{-9}$

# iterations = 8

# function evaluations= 9

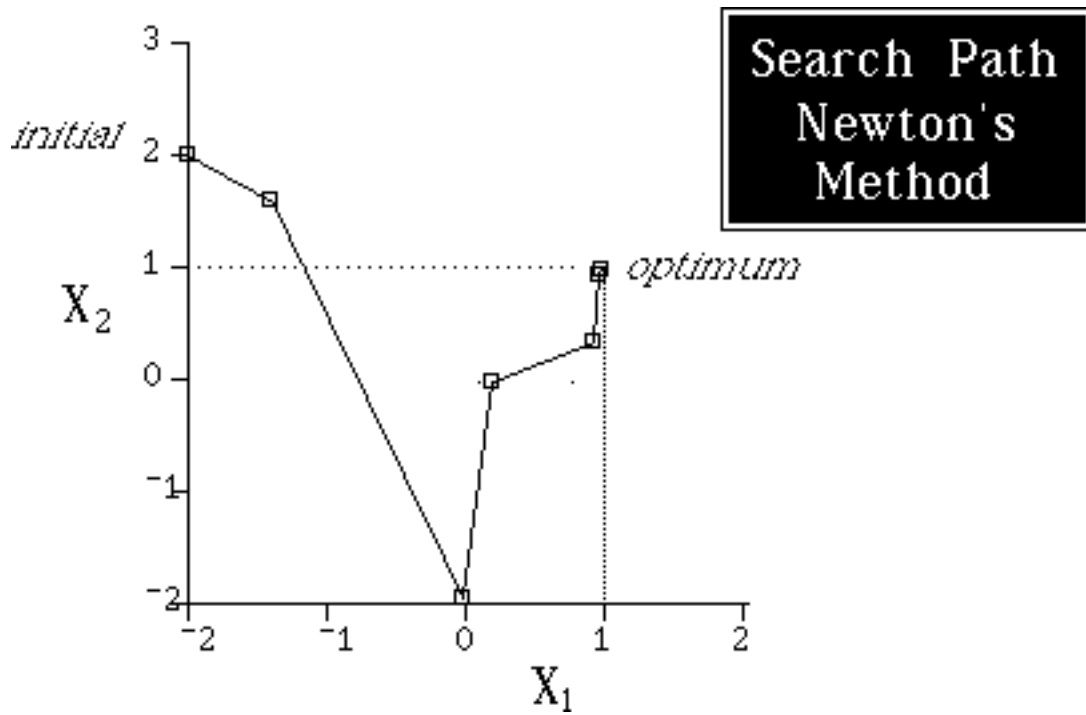
# gradient evaluations= 9

# hessian evaluations= 8

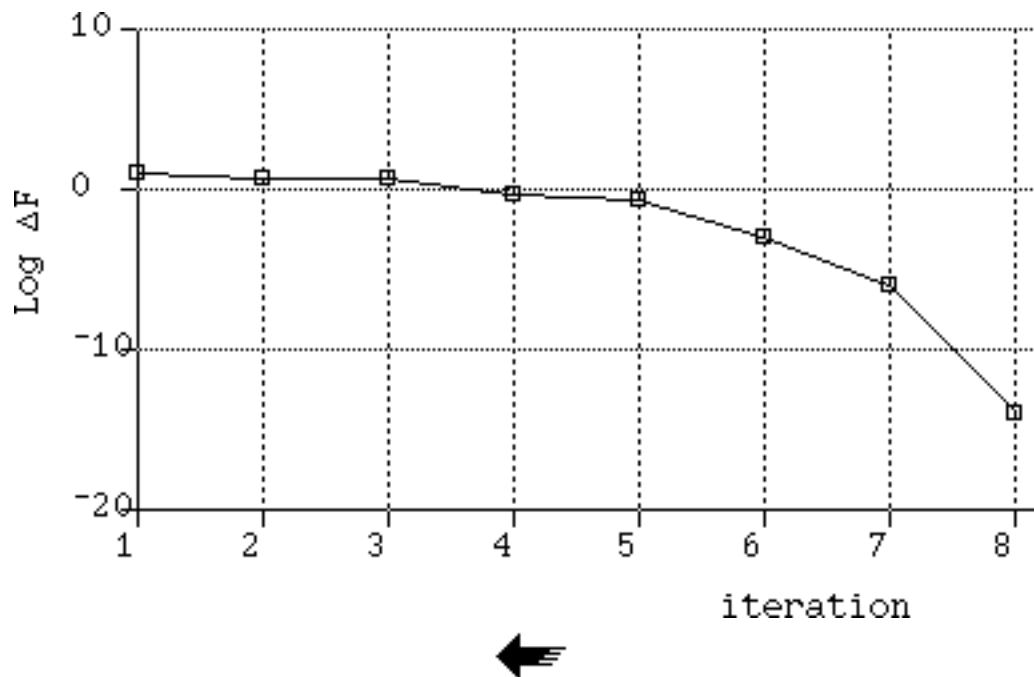
Elapsed CPU time: 23.95 seconds

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999





©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Newton's Method with Linesearch



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

### Newton's Method

(incorporating 1-dimensional search)

Iteration 1

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = 13$$

$$\nabla F(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} -22 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hessian Matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 42 & 8 \\ 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Search direction is  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.6 \\ -0.4 \end{bmatrix}$

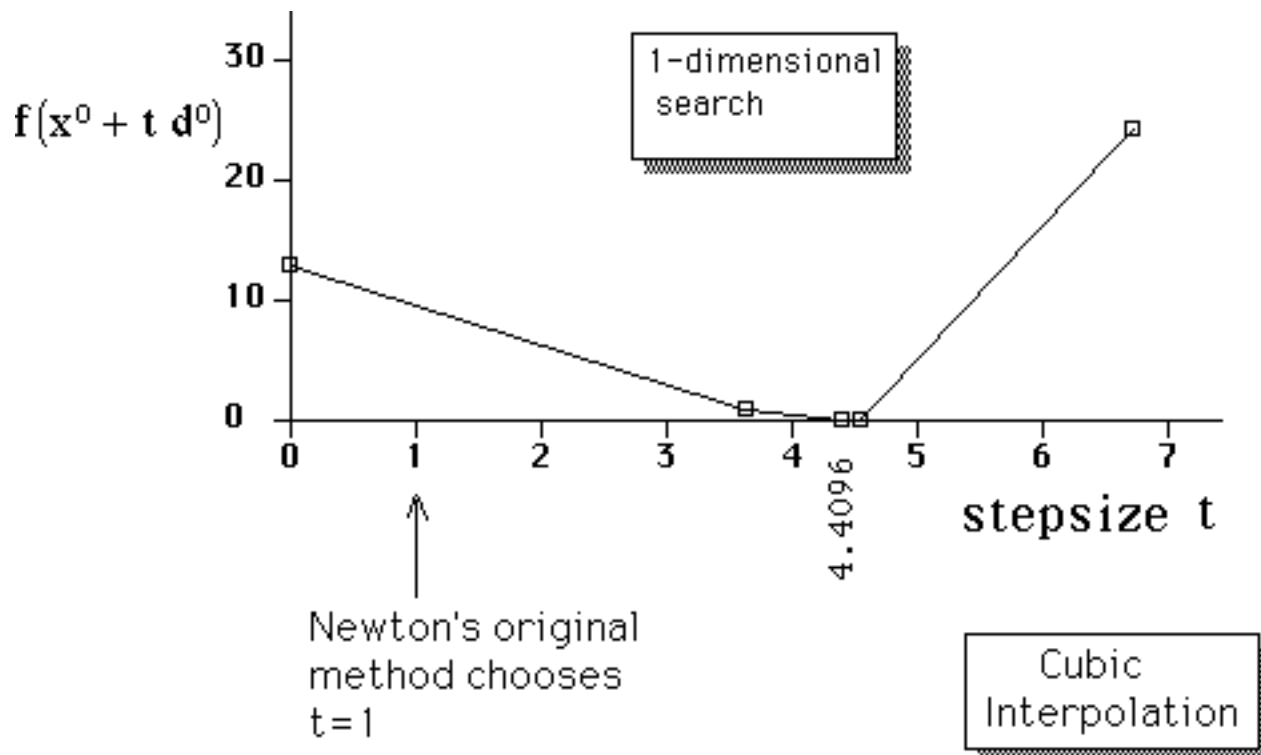
Optimal stepsize is 4.40964343

Step:  $\Delta \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.645786058 \\ -1.763857372 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

with magnitude 3.179839099

Much greater than  
that chosen by  
Newton's method  
( $t=1$ )

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

### Iteration 2

$\mathbf{x} = 0.6457860579 \ 0.236142628$

$F(\mathbf{x}) = 0.158191243$

Improvement: 12.84180876

$\nabla F(\mathbf{x}) = -0.2411448302 \ -0.3617940092$

Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 6.059905079 & -2.583144232 \\ -2.583144232 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

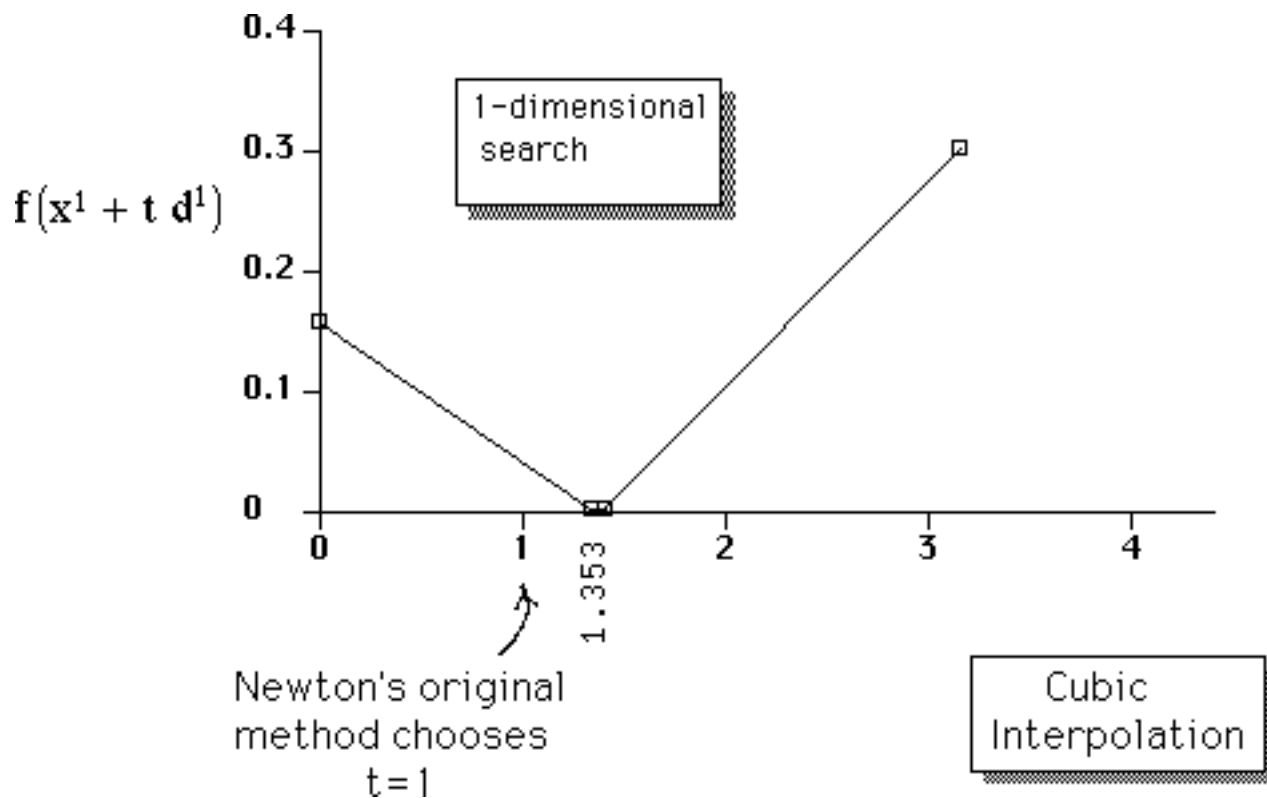
Search direction is 0.2601083128 0.5168456485

Optimal stepsize is 1.353002541

Step:  $\Delta \mathbf{x} = 0.3519272081 \ 0.6992934756$ ,  
with magnitude 0.7828563884

As we get nearer to the optimum, the optimal step size gets nearer to 1.0

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 3

$x = 0.997713266 \ 0.9354361037$   
 $F(x) = 0.003604708074$

Improvement: 0.1545865349

$\nabla F(x) = 0.2348603857 \ -0.119991315$

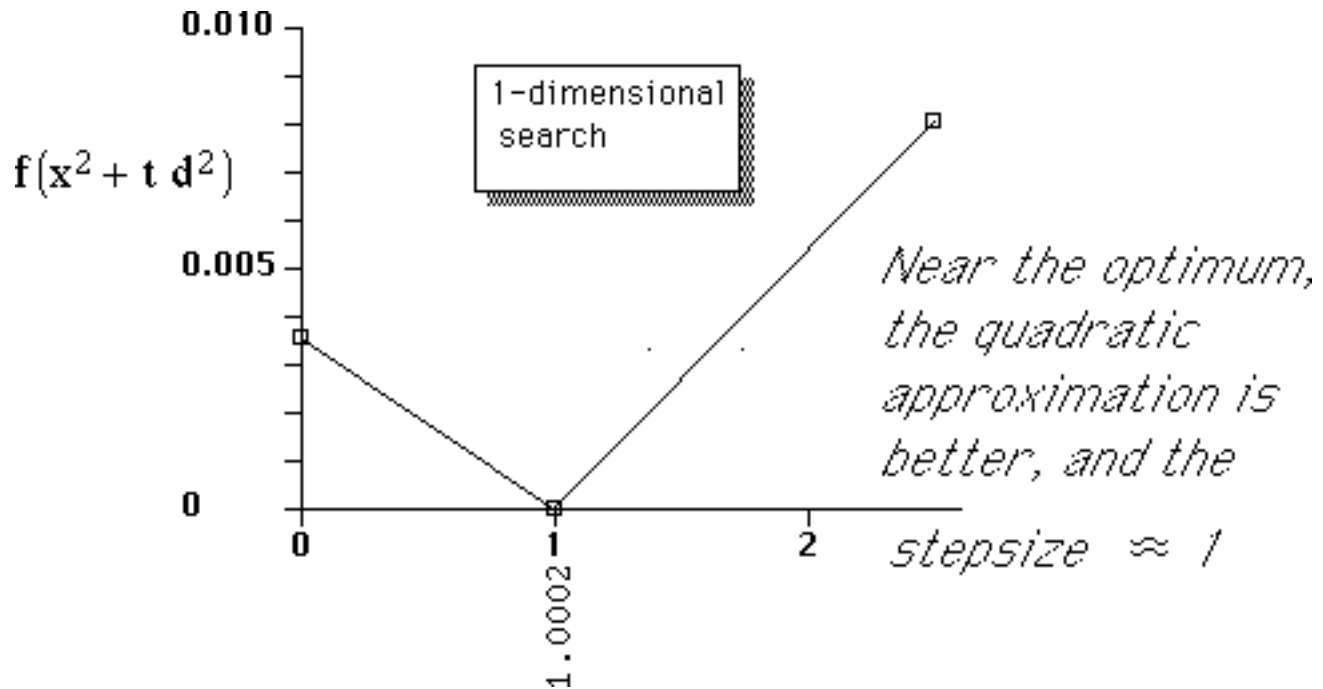
Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 10.20343672 & -3.990853064 \\ -3.990853064 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Search direction is 0.002041742593 0.06406980486  
 Optimal stepsize is 1.000208261

Step:  $\Delta x = 0.002042167809 \ 0.06408314813$ ,  
 with magnitude 0.06411567923

$t \approx 1$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 4

$x = 0.9997554338 \ 0.9995192518$

$F(x) = 5.988190232E-8$

Improvement: 0.003604648192

$\nabla F(x) = -0.0005224214986 \ 0.00001664865847$

Hessian Matrix =  $\begin{bmatrix} 9.996054123 & -3.999021735 \\ -3.999021735 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Convergence criterion satisfied:

Gradient

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Convergence criterion satisfied:

Gradient

\*\*\* CONVERGED \*\*\*

Solution found is 0.9997554338 0.9995192518

where F is 5.988190232E-8

and  $\nabla F$  is -0.0005224214986 0.00001664865847

# iterations = 4

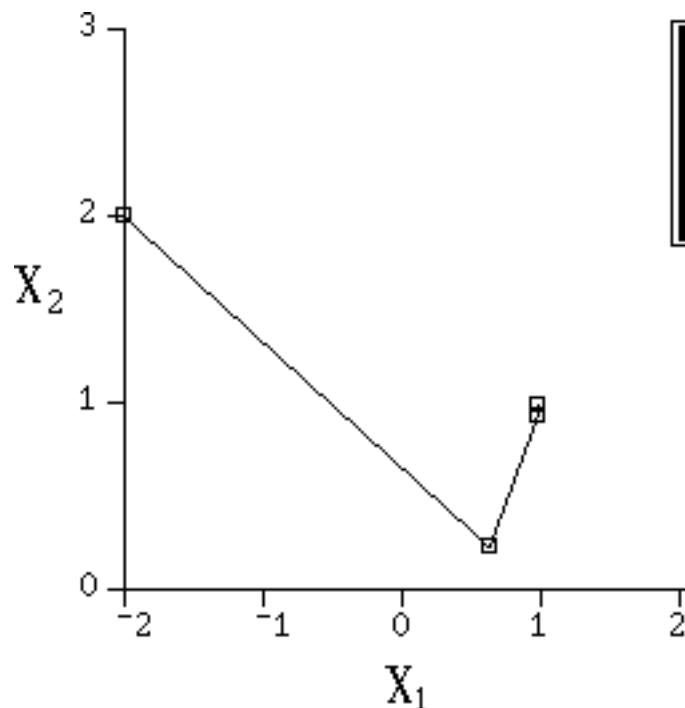
# function evaluations= 37

# gradient evaluations= 21

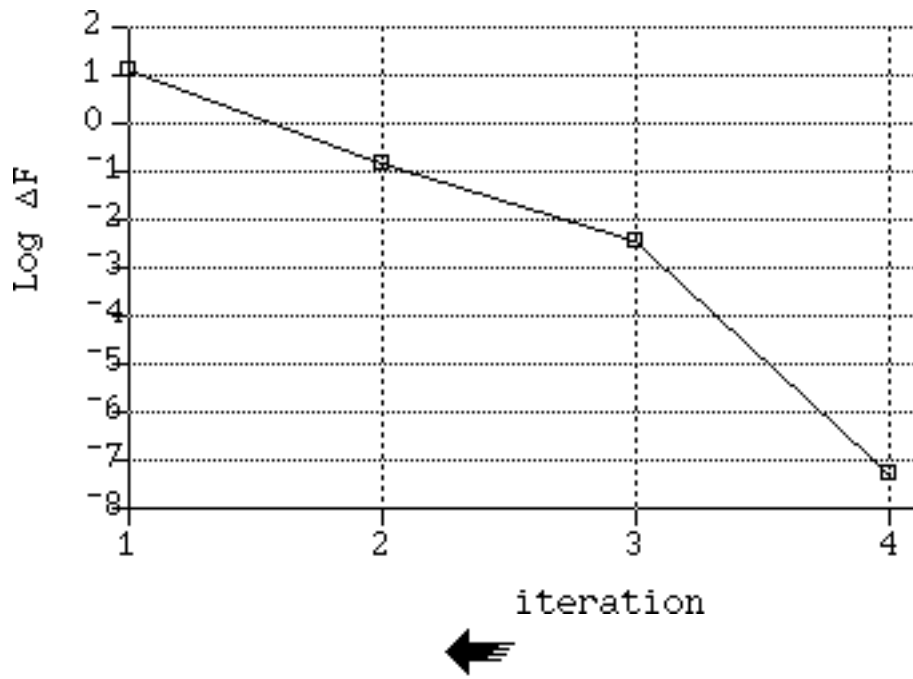
# hessian evaluations= 4

Elapsed CPU time: 26.65 seconds

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Steepest  
Descent**



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Steepest Descent  
Algorithm

Iteration 1

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ F(\mathbf{x}) &= 13 \\ \nabla F(\mathbf{x}) &= \begin{bmatrix} -22 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Search direction is  $-\nabla F = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Optimal stepsize is 0.1621737068

Step is  $\Delta \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.567821549 & 0.6486948271 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
with magnitude 3.626314325

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 2

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.567821549 & 2.648694827 \end{bmatrix} \\ F(\mathbf{x}) &= 0.3587612676 \\ \text{Improvement:} & 12.64123873 \\ \nabla F(\mathbf{x}) &= \begin{bmatrix} -0.05985480199 & 0.3812608333 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Search direction is  $-\nabla F = \begin{bmatrix} 0.05985480199 & -0.3812608333 \end{bmatrix}$

Optimal stepsize is 0.2275651301

Step is  $\Delta \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0136208658 & -0.08676167111 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
with magnitude 0.08782434491

$$\begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -0.05985480199 \\ 0.3812608333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -0.208238$$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



Iteration 3
-------------

$x = 1.581442415 \ 2.561933156$

$F(x) = 0.3417929942$

Improvement: 0.01696827346

$\nabla F(x) = 0.7771834003 \ 0.1219460874$

Search direction is  $-\nabla F = -0.7771834003 \ -0.1219460874$

Optimal stepsize is 0.05369486991

Step is  $\Delta x = -0.04173076157 \ -0.006547879298$ ,  
with magnitude 0.04224134449

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.05985480199 \\ 0.3812608333 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0.7771834003 \\ 0.1219460874 \end{bmatrix} = 0.000025$$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 4
-------------

$x = 1.539711654 \ 2.555385277$

$F(x) = 0.325392897$

Improvement: 0.0164000972

$\nabla F(x) = -0.05795122546 \ 0.3693466013$

Search direction is  $-\nabla F = 0.05795122546 \ -0.3693466013$

Optimal stepsize is 0.2303221653

Step is  $\Delta x = 0.01334745173 \ -0.08506870896$ ,  
with magnitude 0.08610946354

.... *etc.*

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Steepest Descent

After fifty iterations,  
the current solution is still  
relatively far from optimal!

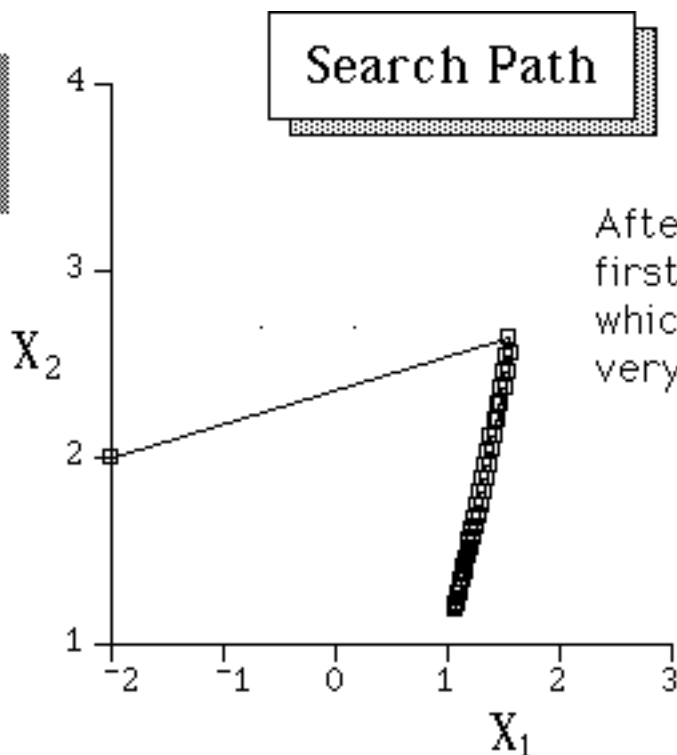
```
*** Warning: did not converge in 50 steps
```

```
Solution found is 1.080545748 1.178896815  
where F is 0.006615707827  
and  $\nabla F$  is 0.1121743152 0.02263540436
```

```
# iterations = 51  
# function evaluations= 320  
# gradient evaluations= 263  
Elapsed CPU time: 125.25 seconds
```

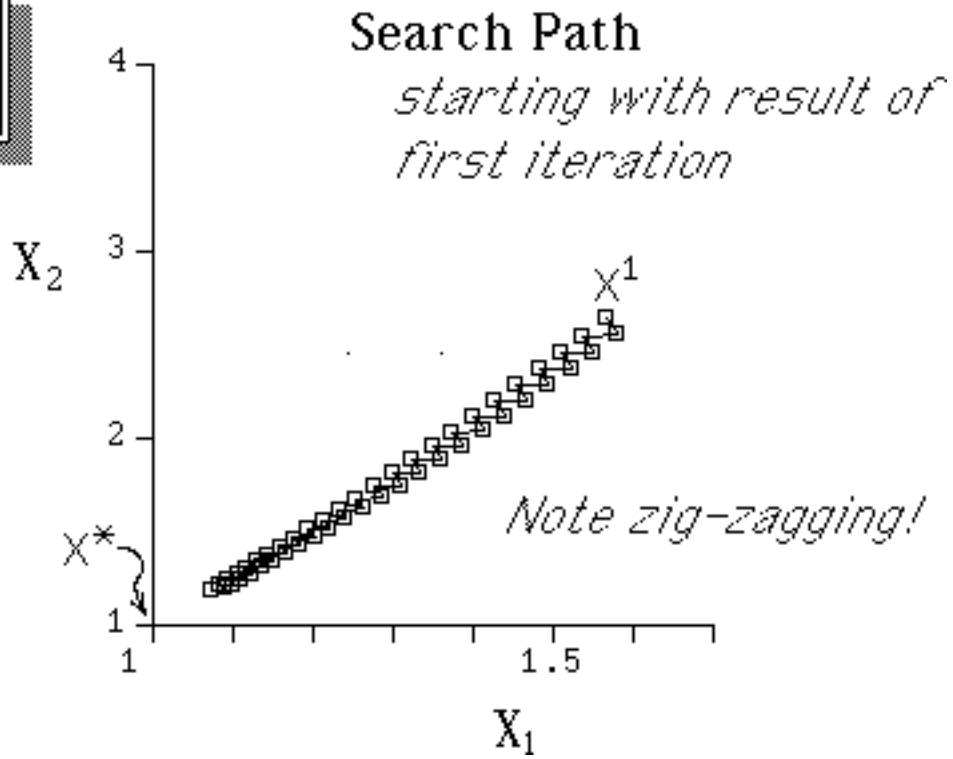
©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Steepest Descent

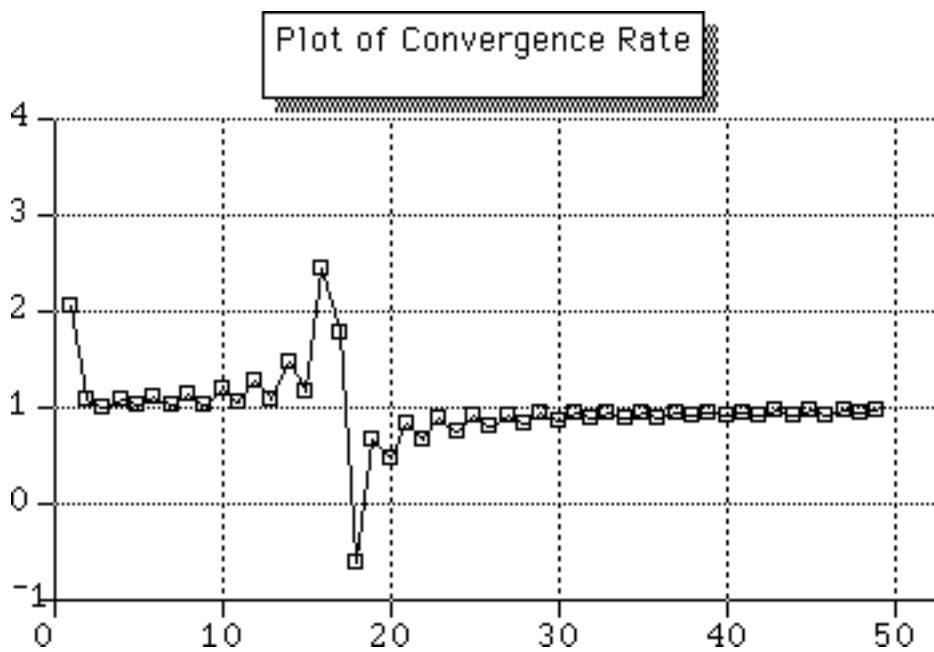


©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

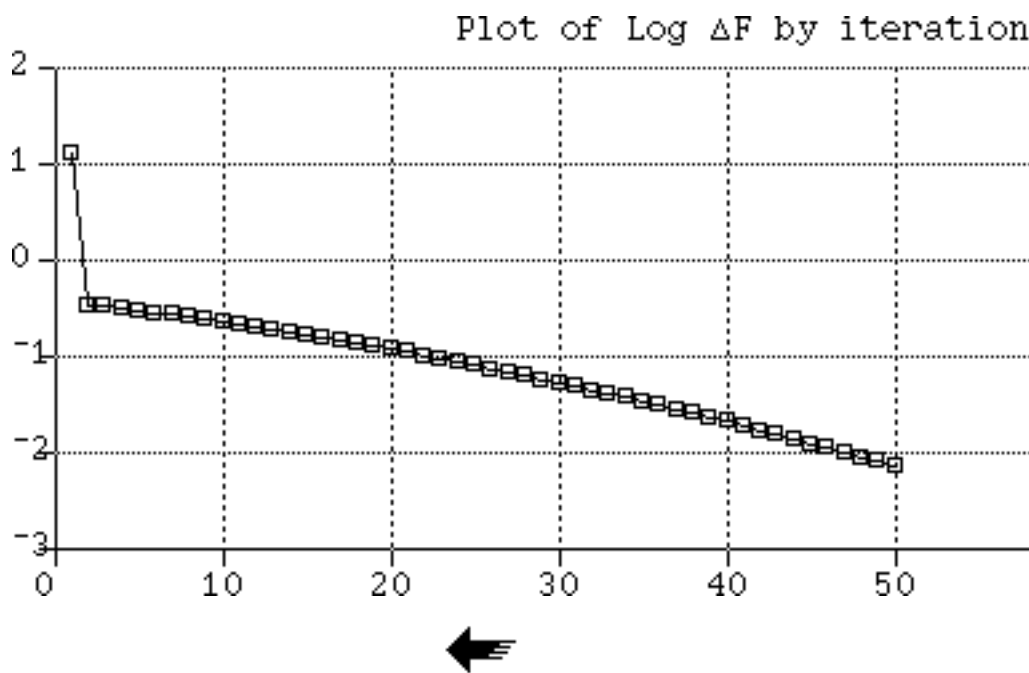
# Steepest Descent



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Fletcher-Reeves Algorithm

(Also known as  
"Conjugate Gradient"  
method)

The step direction is a combination of the steepest descent direction and the previous search direction:

$$\mathbf{d}^k = -\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^k) + \frac{\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^k)\|^2}{\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{k-1})\|^2} \mathbf{d}^{k-1}$$



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Fletcher-Reeves  
 Conjugate-Gradient  
 Algorithm

Iteration 1

$x = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $F(x) = 13$   
 $\nabla F(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -22 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\|\nabla f(x^0)\|^2 = 500$$

New search direction is  $\begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

*initially, d is  
steepest descent  
direction*

Optimal stepsize is 0.1621737068

Step:  $\Delta x = \begin{bmatrix} 3.567821549 \\ 0.6486948271 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
 with magnitude 3.626314325

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 2

$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1.567821549 \\ 2.648694827 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $F(x) = 0.3587612676$

$$\|\nabla f(x^1)\|^2 = 0.14894$$

Improvement is 12.64123873

$\nabla F(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -0.05985480199 \\ 0.3812608333 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\frac{0.14894}{500}$$

Multiplier for old search direction = 0.0002978848406

New search direction is  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.06640826848 \\ -0.3800692939 \end{bmatrix}$   
 (=  $(-\nabla F) + 0.0002978848406 \times (\text{old search direction})$ )

Optimal stepsize is 0.2124445147

Step:  $\Delta x = \begin{bmatrix} 0.01410807237 \\ -0.08074363668 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
 with magnitude 0.08196689924

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 3
-------------

$x = 1.581929622 \ 2.56795119$

$F(x) = 0.3429257691$

Improvement is 0.01583549852

$$\|\nabla f(x^1)\|^2 = 0.5792$$

$\nabla F(x) = 0.7497109385 \ 0.130899725$

0.5792

0.14894

Multiplier for old search direction = 3.888759348

New search direction is  $-0.4914651637 \ -1.608897745$

(=  $(-\nabla F) + 3.888759348 \times$  (old search direction) )

Optimal stepsize is 0.8659182831

Step:  $\Delta x = -0.4255686707 \ -1.393173973$ ,

with magnitude 1.456723176

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 4
-------------

$x = 1.156360951 \ 1.174777218$

$F(x) = 0.05082037349$

Improvement is 0.2921053956

$\nabla F(x) = 1.063863592 \ -0.3247868624$

Multiplier for old search direction = 2.136204459

New search direction is  $-2.113733666 \ -3.112147673$

(=  $(-\nabla F) + 2.136204459 \times$  (old search direction) )

Optimal stepsize is 0.0841505677

Step:  $\Delta x = -0.1778718879 \ -0.2618889935$ ,

with magnitude 0.3165821432

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Iteration 5**

$x = 0.978489063 \ 0.9128882243$

$F(x) = 0.00244765655$

Improvement is 0.04837271694

$\nabla F(x) = 0.1313551401 \ -0.08910524431$

Multiplier for old search direction = 0.02036213953

New search direction is  $-0.17439528 \ 0.02573525915$   
( =  $(-\nabla F) + 0.02036213953 \times$  (old search direction) )

Optimal stepsize is 0.07623555685

Step:  $\Delta x = -0.01329512128 \ 0.001961941812$ ,  
with magnitude 0.01343910211

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Iteration 6**

$x = 0.9651939418 \ 0.9148501662$

$F(x) = 0.001491996689$

Improvement is 0.0009556598605

$\nabla F(x) = -0.004947291822 \ -0.03349835813$

Multiplier for old search direction = 0.04551160803

New search direction is  $-0.002989717803 \ 0.03466961116$   
( =  $(-\nabla F) + 0.04551160803 \times$  (old search direction) )

Optimal stepsize is 0.3486481657

Step:  $\Delta x = -0.001042359628 \ 0.01208749634$ ,  
with magnitude 0.01213235679

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Iteration 7**

$x = 0.9641515821 \ 0.9269376625$

$F(x) = 0.001292134801$

Improvement is 0.0001998618881

$\nabla F(x) = -0.06147447316 \ -0.005301221693$

Multiplier for old search direction = 3.320392197

New search direction is 0.0515474375 0.120417928  
( =  $(-\nabla F) + 3.320392197 \times$  (old search direction) )

Optimal stepsize is 0.6319461373

Step:  $\Delta x = 0.03257520401 \ 0.07609764448$ ,  
with magnitude 0.08277678064

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Iteration 8**

$x = 0.9967267862 \ 1.003035307$

$F(x) = 0.0001023183669$

Improvement is 0.001189816434

$\nabla F(x) = -0.04470519867 \ 0.01914204148$

Multiplier for old search direction = 0.6211819624

New search direction is 0.07672553705 0.05565940336  
( =  $(-\nabla F) + 0.6211819624 \times$  (old search direction) )

Optimal stepsize is 0.07691320942

Step:  $\Delta x = 0.005901207299 \ 0.004280943346$ ,  
with magnitude 0.007290454274

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



**Iteration 9**

$x = 1.002627993 \ 1.00731625$

$F(x) = 0.00001112262483$

Improvement is 0.00009119574211

$\nabla F(x) = -0.002979026213 \ 0.004106714139$

Multiplier for old search direction = 0.01088371968

New search direction is 0.003814085451 -0.003500932795  
(=  $(-\nabla F) + 0.01088371968 \times$  (old search direction) )

Optimal stepsize is 0.09269772415

Step:  $\Delta x = 0.000353557041 \ -0.0003245285025$ ,  
with magnitude 0.0004799180453

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

**Iteration 10**

$x = 1.00298155 \ 1.006991722$

$F(x) = 9.929495032E^{-6}$

Improvement is 1.193129795E<sup>-6</sup>

$\nabla F(x) = 0.001872014698 \ 0.002039462382$

Multiplier for old search direction = 0.2977441996

Convergence criterion satisfied:

Improvement in objective  
Step size

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Convergence criterion satisfied:

Improvement in objective  
Step size

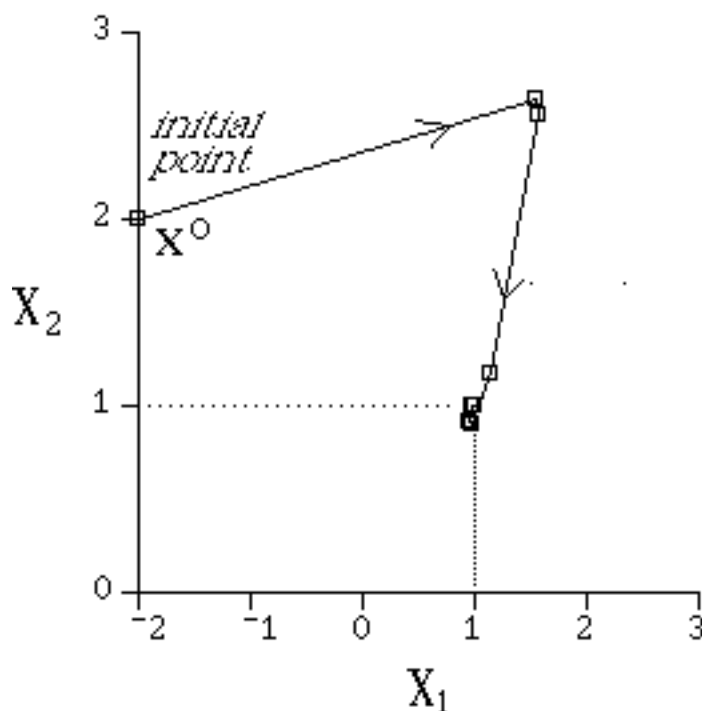
\*\*\* CONVERGED \*\*\*

Solution found is 1.00298155 1.006991722

where  $F$  is  $9.929495032E^{-6}$   
and  $\nabla F$  is 0.001872014698 0.002039462382

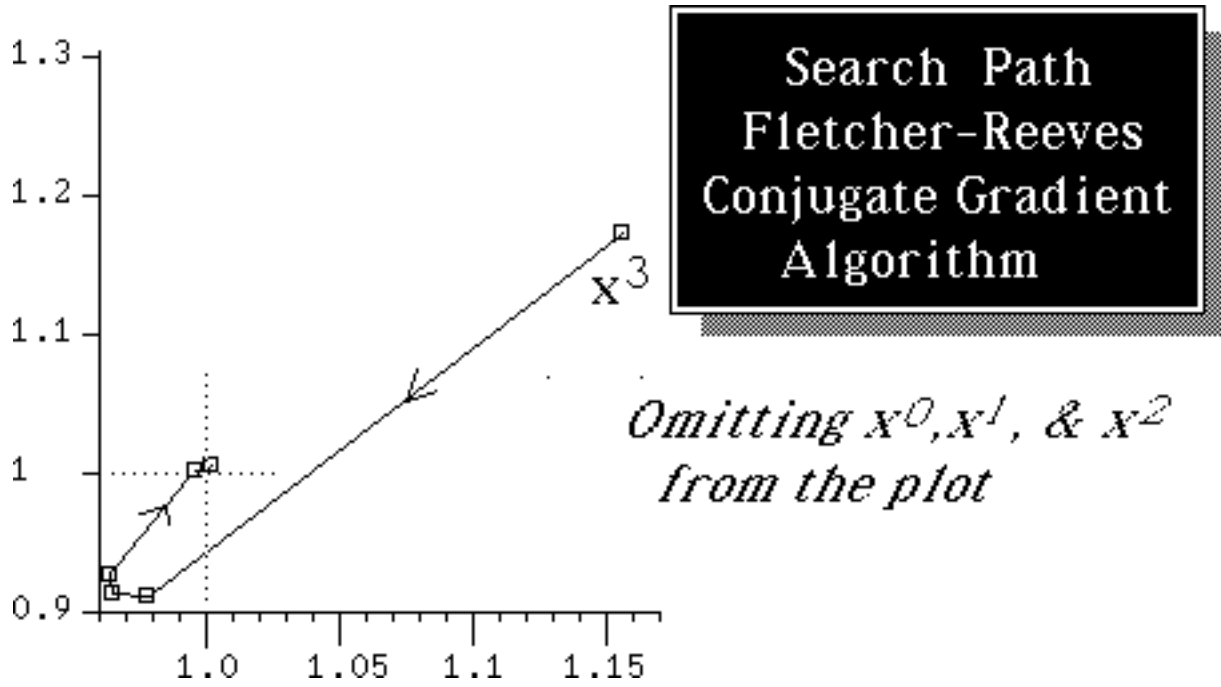
# iterations = 10  
# function evaluations= 80  
# gradient evaluations= 51  
Elapsed CPU time: 52.65 seconds

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

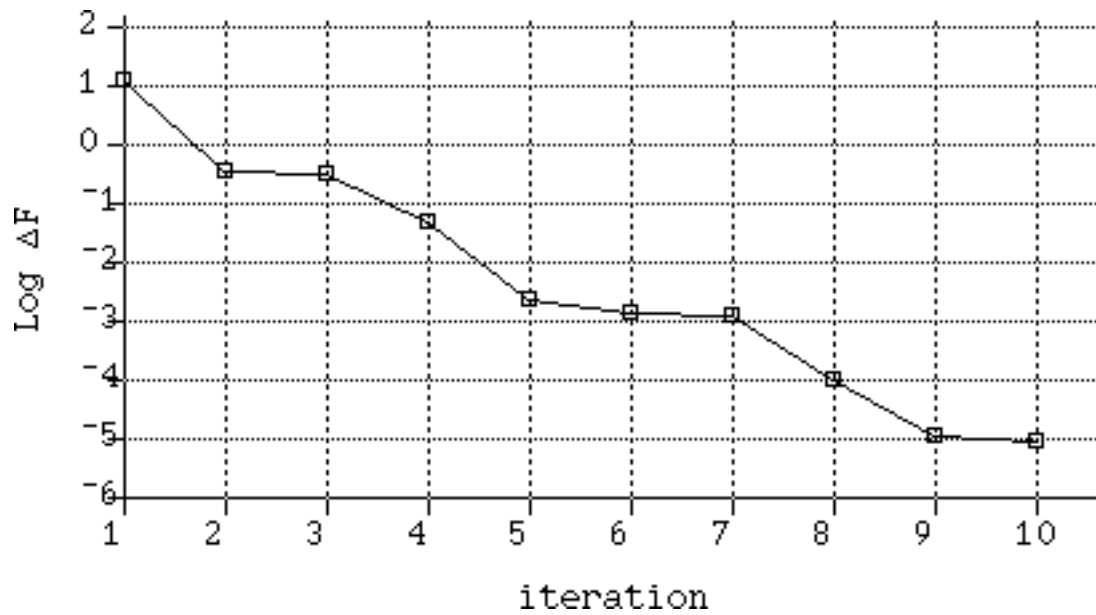


Search Path  
Fletcher-Reeves  
Conjugate Gradient  
Algorithm

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Davidon-Fletcher-Powell Algorithm



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 1

$x = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $F(x) = 13$   
 $\nabla F(x) = \begin{bmatrix} -22 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Q (approx. of Hessian inverse)    Actual Hessian inverse

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & -0.4 \\ -0.4 & 2.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Search direction is  $\begin{bmatrix} 22 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$   
 Optimal stepsize is 0.1621737068  
 Step is  $\Delta x = \begin{bmatrix} 3.567821549 & 0.6486948271 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  
 with magnitude 3.626314325  
 $\Delta \text{gradient} = \begin{bmatrix} 21.9401452 & 4.381260833 \end{bmatrix}$

Q updated:  $Q \leftarrow Q + A + B$ , where matrices A, B =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.156918 & 0.028530 \\ 0.028530 & 0.005187 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -0.961652 & -0.192033 \\ -0.192033 & -0.038347 \end{bmatrix}$$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 2
-------------

$x = 1.567821549 \ 2.648694827$   
 $F(x) = 0.3587612676$   
 Improvement is 12.64123873  
 $\nabla F(x) = -0.05985480199 \ 0.3812608333$

Q (approx. of Hessian inverse)      Actual Hessian inverse

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1952663236 & -0.1635031489 \\ -0.1635031489 & 0.96683987 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.8080949565 & 2.533897373 \\ 2.533897373 & 8.445397811 \end{bmatrix}$
--	---

Search direction is 0.07402497392 -0.3784046231  
 Optimal stepsize is 0.196711875  
 Step is  $\Delta x = 0.01456159142 \ -0.07443668292$ ,  
     with magnitude 0.07584760846  
 $\Delta$ gradient = 0.7795173394 -0.240617353

Q updated:  $Q \leftarrow Q + A + B$ , where matrices A,B =

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.00724631285 & -0.0370420702 \\ -0.0370420702 & 0.189353537 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.155503537 & 0.2923208779 \\ 0.292320877 & -0.5495148012 \end{bmatrix}$
--	--

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 3
-------------

$x = 1.582383141 \ 2.574258144$   
 $F(x) = 0.3441152698$   
 Improvement is 0.01464599787  
 $\nabla F(x) = 0.7196625374 \ 0.1406434803$

Q (approx. of Hessian inverse)      Actual Hessian inverse

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.04700909863 & 0.09177565874 \\ 0.09177565874 & 0.6066786058 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5818306937 & 1.841358161 \\ 1.841358161 & 6.32746822 \end{bmatrix}$
---	--

Search direction is -0.04673833525 -0.151372894  
 Optimal stepsize is 9.360119345  
 Step is  $\Delta x = -0.437476396 \ -1.416868353$ ,  
     with magnitude 1.482869356  
 $\Delta$ gradient = 0.2727649394 -0.4474868063

Q updated:  $Q \leftarrow Q + A + B$ , where matrices A,B =

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.3718379161 & 1.204282975 \\ 1.204282975 & 3.900348571 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.007777870003 & -0.06786231974 \\ -0.06786231974 & -0.5921022644 \end{bmatrix}$
---	--

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 4
-------------

$x = 1.144906745 \ 1.157389791$   
 $F(x) = 0.04453617137$   
 $\nabla F(x) = 0.9924274768 \ -0.3068433261$

Q (approx. of Hessian inverse)                      Actual Hessian inverse

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.411069144 & 1.228196314 \\ 1.228196314 & 3.914924913 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.3826013341 & 0.876085695 \\ 0.8760856959 & 2.506072844 \end{bmatrix}$
--	--

Search direction is  $-0.03109247191 \ -0.01762718775$   
 Optimal stepsize is  $3.5355748$   
 Step is  $\Delta x = -0.1099297602 \ -0.0623222408$ ,  
 with magnitude  $0.1263669809$

$\Delta \text{gradient} = -1.021376702 \ 0.3546237095$

Q updated:  $Q \leftarrow Q + A + B$ , where matrices A,B =

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1340066473 & 0.07597209829 \\ 0.0759720982 & 0.04307069712 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.00782901597 & -0.0667960420 \\ -0.06679604207 & -0.5698942564 \end{bmatrix}$
--	--

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 5
-------------

$x = 1.034976985 \ 1.09506755$   
 $F(x) = 0.001794130712$   
 Improvement is  $0.04274204066$   
 $\nabla F(x) = -0.02894922502 \ 0.0477803834$

Q (approx. of Hessian inverse)                      Actual Hessian inverse

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5372467761 & 1.237372371 \\ 1.237372371 & 3.388101353 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5250889514 & 1.086909959 \\ 1.086909959 & 2.749853584 \end{bmatrix}$
---	---

Search direction is  $-0.04356924846 \ -0.1260638105$   
 Optimal stepsize is  $0.7330121416$   
 Step is  $\Delta x = -0.03193678812 \ -0.09240630368$ ,  
 with magnitude  $0.09776954226$

$\Delta \text{gradient} = 0.04878486626 \ -0.05463716156$

Q updated:  $Q \leftarrow Q + A + B$ , where matrices A,B =

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.2921858788 & 0.8454142898 \\ 0.8454142898 & 2.44613232 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -0.357283507 & -1.076685326 \\ -1.076685326 & -3.244625819 \end{bmatrix}$
--	--

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 6
-------------

$x = 1.003040197 \ 1.002661247$   
 $F(x) = 0.00002099664646$   
 Improvement is 0.001773134066  
 $\nabla F(x) = 0.01983564124 \ -0.006856778164$   
 Q (approx. of Hessian inverse)      Actual Hessian inverse  

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.4721491479 & 1.006101334 \\ 1.006101334 & 2.589607854 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.4965949585 & 0.9962094096 \\ 0.9962094096 & 2.498476164 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Search direction is  $-0.002466767447 \ -0.002200298527$   
 Optimal stepsize is 1.242655471  
 Step is  $\Delta x = -0.003065342064 \ -0.002734213002$ ,  
 with magnitude 0.004107583561

$\Delta$ gradient =  $-0.01979523147 \ 0.006811426577$   
 Q updated:  $Q \leftarrow Q + A + B$ , where matrices A,B =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.2234279599 & 0.1992924836 \\ 0.1992924836 & 0.1777642066 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.1836761831 & -0.167746983 \\ -0.167746983 & -0.1531992326 \end{bmatrix}$$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Iteration 7
-------------

$x = 0.9999748544 \ 0.9999270337$   
 $F(x) = 1.146490964E^{-9}$   
 Improvement is 0.00002099549997  
 $\nabla F(x) = 0.00004040976709 \ -0.00004535158715$   
 Q (approx. of Hessian inverse)      Actual Hessian inverse  

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5119009247 & 1.037646835 \\ 1.037646835 & 2.614172828 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.4999773252 & 0.999929506 \\ 0.999929506 & 2.499808725 \end{bmatrix}$$

Convergence criterion satisfied:

Gradient

\*\*\* CONVERGED \*\*\*

Solution found is 0.9999748544 0.9999270337  
 where F is 1.146490964E<sup>-9</sup>

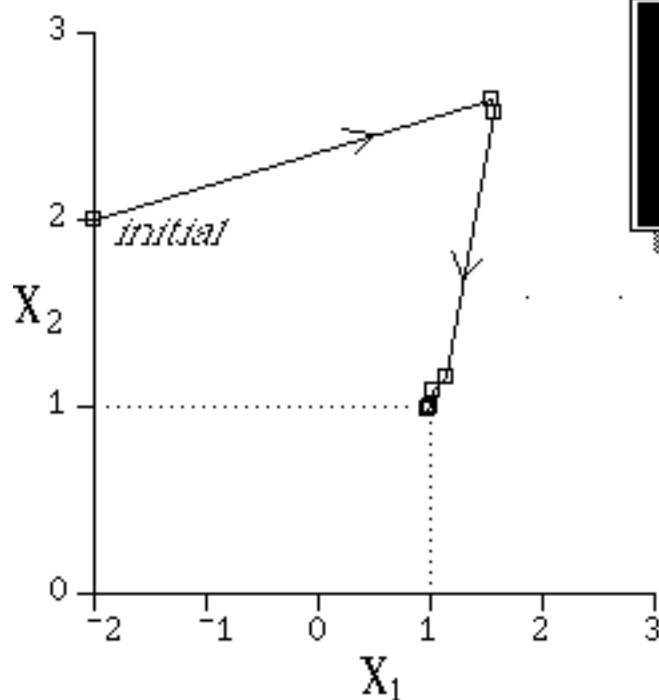
©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

\*\*\* CONVERGED \*\*\*

Solution found is 0.9999748544 0.9999270337  
where F is 1.146490964E-9  
and  $\nabla F$  is 0.00004040976709 -0.00004535158715

# iterations = 7  
# function evaluations= 60  
# gradient evaluations= 34  
Elapsed CPU time: 77.6 seconds

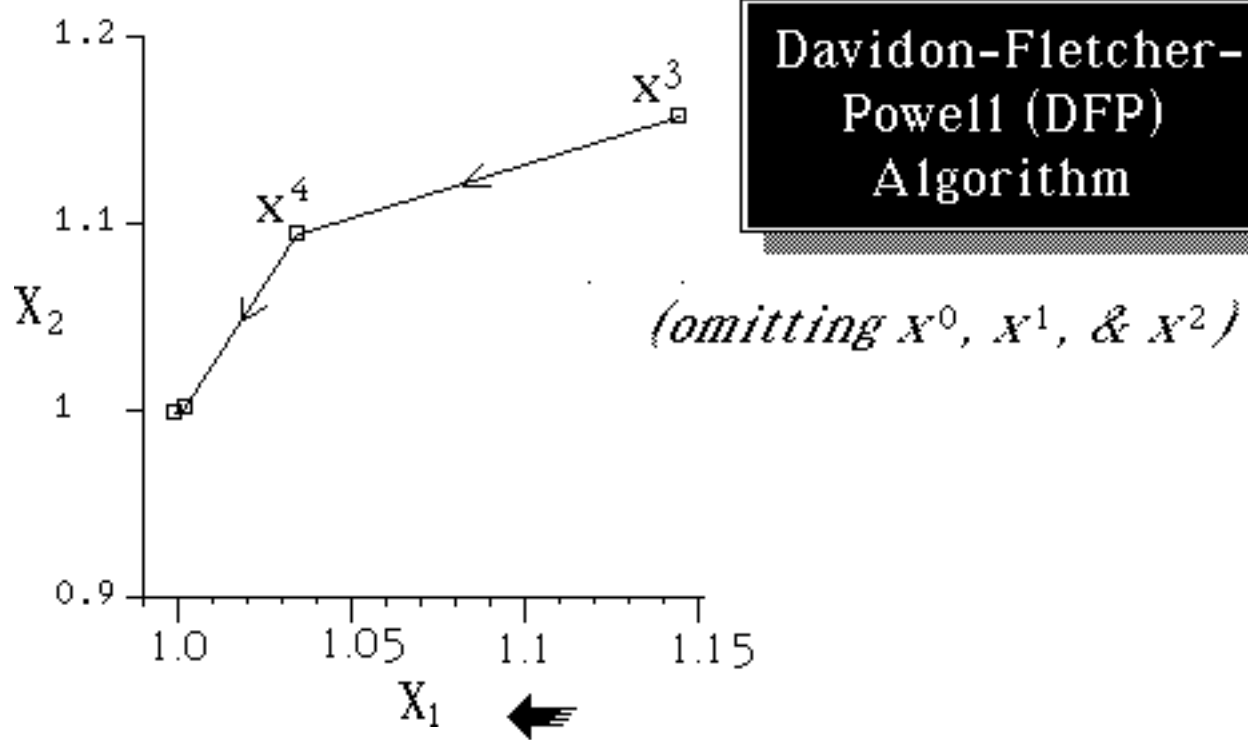
©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



Davidon-Fletcher-  
Powell (DFP)  
Algorithm

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999





©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

### Powell's Method

In the example computation which follows,  $x = (3, 3)$  was used as a starting point, rather than  $(-2, 2)$ .  
(My APL code terminated prematurely when  $(-2, 2)$  was used to start the algorithm.)



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

## Tolerances:

1-dimensional search: 0.001  
 stopping criterion:  $|\Delta F| \leq 0.00001$

**Powell's  
Method**

Cycle 1

Cycle Starts at  $x = 3 \ 3$

Where  $F(x) = 40$ , with Directions:

1) 1 0  
 2) 0 1

$x = 1.67268 \ 3$

$F(x) = 0.49336$ , improvement = 39.5066 ← *search in direction 1*

$x = 1.67268 \ 2.79784$

$F(x) = 0.452492$ , improvement = 0.0408677 ← *search in second direction*

New direction:  $-1.32732 \ -0.202158$

$x = 1.60911 \ 2.78816$      $F(x) = 0.410587$  ← *search in new direction*

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Cycle 2

Cycle Starts at  $x = 1.60911 \ 2.78816$

Where  $F(x) = 0.410587$ , with Directions:

1) 0 1  
 2)  $-1.32732 \ -0.202158$

Change in F during previous cycle was  $\Delta F = 39.5894$

$x = 1.60911 \ 2.58923$

$F(x) = 0.371014$ , improvement = 0.0395727 ← *search in direction 1*

$x = 1.54601 \ 2.57962$

$F(x) = 0.334028$ , improvement = 0.0369862 ← *search in second direction*

New direction:  $-0.063099 \ -0.208539$

$x = 1.1067 \ 1.12771$      $F(x) = 0.0208058$  ← *search in new direction*

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Cycle 3
---------

Cycle Starts at  $x = 1.1067 \ 1.12771$

Where  $F(x) = 0.0208058$ , with Directions:

1)  $-1.32732 \ -0.202158$

2)  $-0.063099 \ -0.208539$

Change in F during previous cycle was  $\Delta F = 0.389781$

$x = 1.04624 \ 1.11851$

$F(x) = 0.00270882$ , improvement = 0.0180969

$x = 1.01701 \ 1.02192$

$F(x) = 0.00044289$ , improvement = 0.00226593

New direction:  $-0.0896872 \ -0.105796$

$x = 1.00088 \ 1.00289 \ F(x) = 2.05195E^{-6}$

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Cycle 4
---------

Cycle Starts at  $x = 1.00088 \ 1.00289$

Where  $F(x) = 2.05195E^{-6}$ , with Directions:

1)  $-0.063099 \ -0.208539$

2)  $-0.0896872 \ -0.105796$

Change in F during previous cycle was  $\Delta F = 0.0208037$

$x = 1.00001 \ 1.00001$

$F(x) = 9.0524E^{-11}$ , improvement = 2.05186E<sup>-6</sup>

$x = 1.00018 \ 1.00021$

$F(x) = 5.29529E^{-8}$ , improvement =  $-5.28624E^{-8}$

New direction:  $-0.000701781 \ -0.00268185$

$x = 1.0002 \ 1.00029 \ F(x) = 5.1093E^{-8}$

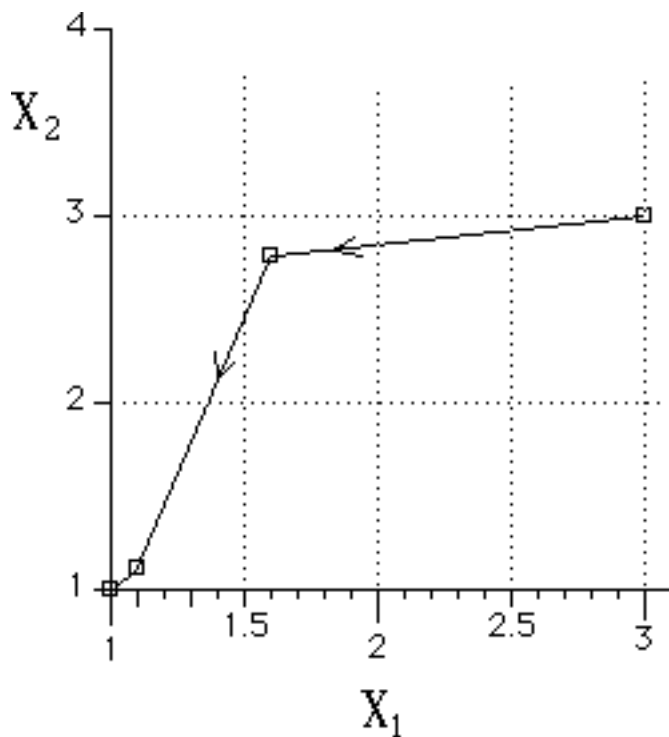
©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

\*\*\* CONVERGED \*\*\*

Solution found is 1.0002 1.00029  
where F is 5.1093E-8

# iterations = 4  
# function evaluations= 123  
Elapsed CPU time: 49.1 seconds

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



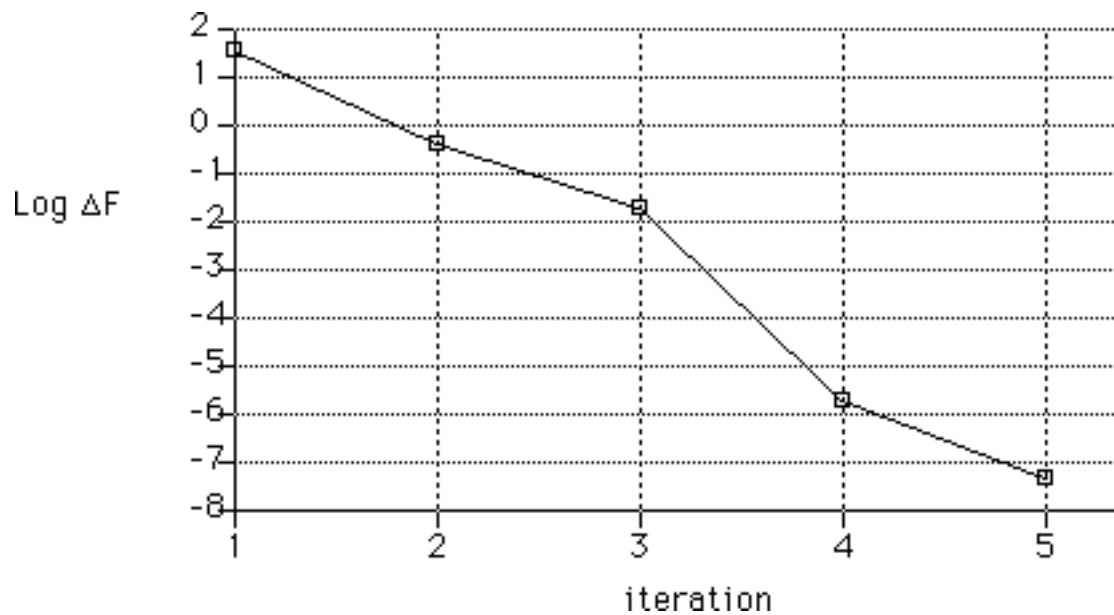
Powell's (version 1) method

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999

Algorithm: Powell's (version 1) method

i	F	$\Delta F$	$\log \Delta F$
1	4E1	4E1	1.60206E0
2	4.10587E-1	4.10587E-1	-3.86595E-1
3	2.08058E-2	2.08058E-2	-1.68182E0
4	2.05195E-6	2.05195E-6	-5.68783E0
5	5.1093E-8	5.1093E-8	-7.29164E0

©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999



©D.L.Bricker, U. of IA, 1999