

### **% In-Lecture #3 Assignment related to Homework 5.1 Steepest Descent**

% This assignment introduces steepest descent algorithms.

% Please see Fig. 6.15 on page 116 in JSK's *Software Receiver Design* book.

% See [steepest descent slides](#) and [Midterm Problem 2.1 in Spring 2016](#).

% Consider performing an iterative minimization of objective function

%  $J(x) = x^2 - 14x + 49 = (x - 7)^2$

% via the steepest descent algorithm (JSK equation (6.5) on page 116).

%  $x[k + 1] = x[k] - \mu \left. \frac{dJ(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=x[k]}$

% a. Visualize and analyze the shape of the objective function  $J(x)$ .

% 1) Plot  $J(x)$  for  $5 < x < 9$ . Give the Matlab code for your answer.

```
x = [5 : 0.01 : 9];  
J = x.^2 - 14*x + 49;  
figure;  
plot(x, J);    %% At end of document
```

% 2) Describe the plot.

% *Answer:* It's a concave up parabola (bowl)

% 3) How many local minima do you see?

% *Answer:* 1 at  $x = 7$

% 4) Of the local minima, how many are global minima?

% *Answer:* The local minimum is also a global minimum.

% b. As first step in deriving steepest descent update equation,

% compute the first derivative of  $J(x)$  with respect to  $x$ .

% *Answer:*  $dJ(x)/dx = 2x - 14$

% c. Implement the steepest descent algorithm in Matlab with  $x[0] = 5$ .

% 1) What value of  $x$  did steepest descent reach in 50 iterations with  $\mu=0.01$ ?

% *Answer:*  $x = 6.2568$

% 2) What value of  $x$  did steepest descent reach in 50 iterations with  $\mu=0.1$ ?

% *Answer:*  $x = 7.0$

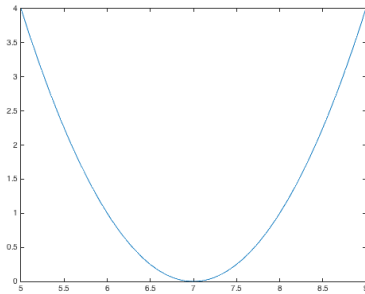
% 3) Is the above value the global minimum of  $J(x)$ ? Why or why not?

% *Answer:* Yes, the objective function has only one minimum.

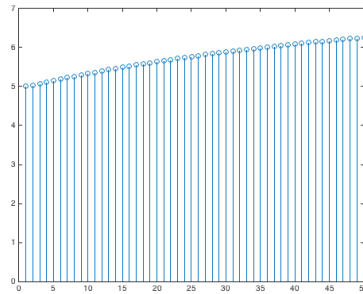
```
% polyconverge.m find the minimum of J(x) via steepest descent  
N=50;                % number of iterations  
mu=0.01;            % algorithm stepsize  
x=zeros(1,N);       % initialize sequence of x values to zero  
x(1)=5.0;           % starting point x(1)  
for k=1:N-1  
    x(k+1)= x(k) - (2*x(k)-14)*mu;    % update equation
```

```
end
figure;
stem(x);           % to visualize approximation
x(N)
```

### Plots for $\mu = 0.01$

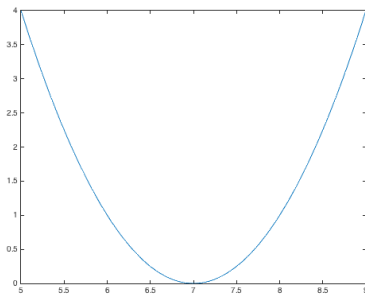


Plot of  $J(x)$  vs.  $x$

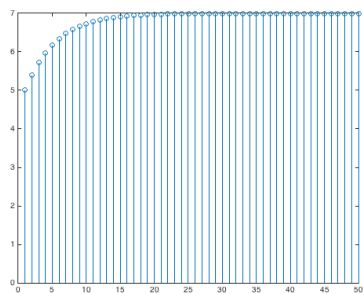


Plot of  $x$  vs. iterations

### Plots for $\mu = 0.1$



Plot of  $J(x)$  vs.  $x$



Plot of  $x$  vs. iterations