

ALGORITMA ALTERNATIF KAEDAH QUASI-NEWTON BAGI  
MASALAH PENGOPTIMUMAN TAK BERKEKANGAN

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Algoritma alternatif kaedah quasi-newton bagi masalah  
pengoptimuman tak berkekangan / Mohd Asrul Hery Ibrahim.

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# **ALGORITMA ALTERNATIF KAEDAH QUASI-NEWTON BAGI MASALAH PENGOPTIMUMAN TAK BERKEKANGAN**

**MOHD ASRUL HERY BIN IBRAHIM**

Mei 2010

Pengarah: **Manzila Marat, Ph.D**

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Fakulti: **Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi**

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**Tesis dikemukakan Sebagai Memenuhi Syarat Memperoleh  
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**ALGORITMA ALTERNATIF KAEDAH QUASI-NEWTON BAGI MASALAH  
PENGOPTIMUMAN TAK BERKEKANGAN**

**MOHD ASRUL HERY BIN IBRAHIM**

**Mei 2010**

**Pengerusi : Mustafa Mamat, Ph.D**  
**Ahli : Prof. Ismail Mohd, Ph.D**  
**Fakulti : Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi**

Kaedah quasi-Newton digunakan dengan meluas untuk menyelesaikan masalah pengoptimuman tak berkekangan. Kaedah yang paling popular dalam kaedah quasi-Newton adalah kaedah BFGS dan juga keluarga Broyden. Penumpuan kaedah quasi-Newton bergantung kepada tiga faktor iaitu saiz langkah, arah carian dan juga penghampiran kepada Hessian. Kebanyakan penyelidik sehingga kini menggunakan satu jenis saiz langkah sahaja dan dibuktikan bahawa ianya menumpu secara superlinear. Tetapi, kajian ini mencadangkan satu prosedur baru bagi menentukan pengiraan bagi saiz langkah. Prosedur ini kemudiannya diimplimentasikan dengan menggunakan kaedah BFGS dan juga kaedah keluarga Broyden. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa ianya cukup berkesan jika diukur dari sudut bilangan lelaran, bilangan pengiraan kecerunan, dan bilangan pengiraan fungsi. Selain itu, suatu algoritma alternatif juga diperkenalkan dengan menggunakan kacukan arah carian kaedah quasi-Newton dan kaedah

penurunan tercuram. Algoritma-algoritma yang dicadangkan kemudiannya diuji dengan masalah piawai pengoptimuman tak berkekangan dan suatu perbandingan telah dibuat untuk melihat keberkesannya.

ROND ASRUL HERY BIN IDRAHIM

May 2010

Supervisor: Mustifa Mamat, Ph.D

Member: Prof. Ismail Mohd, Ph.D

Faculty: Faculty of Science and Technology

The optimization methods are widely used to solve the unconstrained optimization problems. The most popular method is quasi-Newton methods and the BFGS and Broyden family's method. The convergence of quasi-Newton method is dependent on three factors that are step size, search direction and the approximation of Hessian. Many of the previous researchers use only one type of step size and proved that it is converged superlinearly. But this research suggested a new procedure in determining the step size. Then, the procedure is implemented using the BFGS and Broyden family method. This research shows that it is quite effective when measured based on the number of iterations, number of gradient evaluation and number of function evaluation. Besides, the research also introduced the new alternative algorithm which use the hybrid of search direction of quasi-Newton with the steepest descent method. These alternative algorithms are tested on the standard optimization problems and comparison was done to determine its effectiveness.

Abstract of the thesis presented of the Senate of Universiti Malaysia  
Terengganu in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of  
Science

**A NEW ALTERNATIVE ALGORITHM OF QUASI-NEWTON METHOD  
OF UNCONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS**

**MOHD ASRUL HERY BIN IBRAHIM**

**May 2010**

**Chairperson: Mustafa Mamat, Ph.D**  
**Member : Prof. Ismail Mohd, Ph.D**  
**Faculty : Faculty of Science and Technology**

The quasi-Newton methods are widely used to solve the unconstrained optimization problems. The most popular method in quasi-Newton methods are the BFGS and Broyden family's method. The convergence of quasi-Newton method is dependant on three factors that are step size, search direction and the approximation of Hessian. Many of the previous researchers use only one type of step size and proved that it is converged superlinearly. But, this research suggested a new procedure in determining the step size. Then, the procedure is implemented using the BFGS and Broyden family method. The research shows that it is quite effective when measured based on the number of iterations, number of gradient evaluation and number of function evaluation. Besides, this research also introduced the new alternative algorithms which use the hybrid of search direction of quasi-Newton with the steepest descent method. These alternative algorithms are tested to the standard optimization problems and comparison was done to determine its effectiveness.