

# Unconstrained Optimization Test Functions

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## Extended Freudenstein & Roth Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} \left( -13 + x_{2i-1} + ((5 - x_{2i})x_{2i} - 2)x_{2i} \right)^2 \\ + \left( -29 + x_{2i-1} + ((x_{2i} + 1)x_{2i} - 14)x_{2i} \right)^2, \\ x_0 = [0.5, -2, 0.5, -2, \dots, 0.5, -2].$$

## Extended Trigonometric Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \left( n - \sum_{j=1}^n \cos x_j \right) + i(1 - \cos x_i) - \sin x_i \right)^2, \\ x_0 = [0.2, 0.2, \dots, 0.2].$$

## Extended Rosenbrock Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} c(x_{2i} - x_{2i-1}^2)^2 + (1 - x_{2i-1})^2, \\ x_0 = [-1.2, 1, \dots, -1.2, 1]. \quad c=100$$

## Extended White & Holst Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} c(x_{2i} - x_{2i-1}^3)^2 + (1 - x_{2i-1})^2, \\ x_0 = [-1.2, 1, \dots, -1.2, 1], \quad c=100.$$

**Extended Beale Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} \left(1.5 - x_{2i-1}(1 - x_{2i})\right)^2 + \left(2.25 - x_{2i-1}(1 - x_{2i}^2)\right)^2 + \left(2.625 - x_{2i-1}(1 - x_{2i}^3)\right)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1, 0.8, \dots, 1, 0.8].$$

**Extended Penalty Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - 1)^2 + \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 - 0.25\right)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1, 2, \dots, n].$$

**Perturbed Quadratic Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n ix_i^2 + \frac{1}{100} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0.5, 0.5, \dots, 0.5]$$

**Raydan 1 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{10} (\exp(x_i) - x_i),$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

**Raydan 2 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\exp(x_i) - x_i),$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

**Diagonal1 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\exp(x_i) - ix_i),$$

$$x_0 = [1/n, 1/n, \dots, 1/n].$$

**Diagonal2 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\exp(x_i) - \frac{x_i}{i}\right)$$

$$x_0 = [1/1, 1/2, \dots, 1/n].$$

### Diagonal3 Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\exp(x_i) - i \sin(x_i)),$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

### Hager Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\exp(x_i) - \sqrt{i} x_i),$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

### Generalized Tridiagonal-1 Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i + x_{i+1} - 3)^2 + (x_i - x_{i+1} + 1)^4,$$

$$x_0 = [2, 2, \dots, 2].$$

### Extended Tridiagonal-1 Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (x_{2i-1} + x_{2i} - 3)^2 + (x_{2i-1} - x_{2i} + 1)^4,$$

$$x_0 = [2, 2, \dots, 2].$$

### Extended Three Exponential Terms Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (\exp(x_{2i-1} + 3x_{2i} - 0.1) + \exp(x_{2i-1} - 3x_{2i} - 0.1) + \exp(-x_{2i-1} - 0.1)),$$

$$x_0 = [0.1, 0.1, \dots, 0.1].$$

### Generalized Tridiagonal-2 Function

$$f(x) = ((5 - 3x_1 - x_1^2)x_1 - 3x_2 + 1)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} ((5 - 3x_i - x_i^2)x_i - x_{i-1} - 3x_{i+1} + 1)^2 + ((5 - 3x_n - x_n^2)x_n - x_{n-1} + 1)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [-1, -1, \dots, -1].$$

### Diagonal4 Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} \frac{1}{2} (x_{2i-1}^2 + cx_{2i}^2),$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1], \quad c = 100.$$

### Diagonal5 Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\exp(x_i) + \exp(-x_i)),$$
$$x_0 = [1,1,1,1, \dots, 1,1].$$

### Extended Himmelblau Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (x_{2i-1}^2 + x_{2i} - 11)^2 + (x_{2i-1} + x_{2i}^2 - 7)^2,$$
$$x_0 = [1,1, \dots, 1].$$

### Generalized Rosenbrock Function (c=100)

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (1 - x_i)^2,$$
$$x_0 = [-1,2,1, \dots, -1,2,1], \quad c = 100.$$

### Generalized White & Holst Function (c=100)

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c(x_{i+1} - x_i^3)^2 + (1 - x_i)^2,$$
$$x_0 = [-1,2,1, \dots, -1,2,1], \quad c = 100.$$

### Generalized PSC1 Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i^2 + x_{i+1}^2 + x_i x_{i+1})^2 + \sin^2(x_i) + \cos^2(x_i),$$
$$x_0 = [3,0,1, \dots, 3,0,1].$$

### Extended PSC1 Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (x_{2i-1}^2 + x_{2i}^2 + x_{2i-1} x_{2i})^2 + \sin^2(x_{2i-1}) + \cos^2(x_{2i}),$$
$$x_0 = [3,0,1, \dots, 3,0,1].$$

### Extended Powell Function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/4} (x_{4i-3} + 10x_{4i-2})^2 + 5(x_{4i-1} - x_{4i})^2 + (x_{4i-2} - 2x_{4i-1})^4 + 10(x_{4i-3} - x_{4i})^4,$$
$$x_0 = [3,-1,0,1, \dots, 3,-1,0,1].$$

**Full Hessian FH1 Function**

$$f(x) = (x_1 - 3)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n (x_1 - 3 - 2(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_i))^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0.01, 0.01, \dots, 0.01].$$

**Full Hessian FH2 Function**

$$f(x) = (x_1 - 5)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_i - 1)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0.01, 0.01, \dots, 0.01].$$

**Extended Block Diagonal BD1 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (x_{2i-1}^2 + x_{2i}^2 - 2)^2 + (\exp(x_{2i-1} - 1) - x_{2i})^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0.1, 0.1, \dots, 0.1].$$

**Extended Maratos Function (c=100)**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} x_{2i-1} + c(x_{2i-1}^2 + x_{2i}^2 - 1)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1.1, 0.1, \dots, 1.1, 0.1], \quad c = 100.$$

**Extended Cliff Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} \left( \frac{x_{2i-1} - 3}{100} \right)^2 - (x_{2i-1} - x_{2i}) + \exp(20(x_{2i-1} - x_{2i})),$$

$$x_0 = [0, -1, \dots, 0, -1].$$

**Quadratic Diagonal Perturbed Function**

$$f(x) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{100} x_i^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0.5, 0.5, \dots, 0.5].$$

**Extended Wood Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/4} 100(x_{4i-3}^2 - x_{4i-2})^2 + (x_{4i-3} - 1)^2 + 90(x_{4i-1}^2 - x_{4i})^2 +$$

$$(1 - x_{4i-1})^2 + 10.1\{(x_{4i-2} - 1)^2 + (x_{4i} - 1)^2\} + 19.8(x_{4i-2} - 1)(x_{4i} - 1),$$

$$x_0 = [-3, -1, -3, -1, \dots, -3, -1, -3, -1].$$

**Extended Hiebert Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (x_{2i-1} - 10)^2 + (x_{2i-1}x_{2i} - 50000)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0, 0, \dots, 0].$$

**Quadratic QF1 Function**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n ix_i^2 - x_n,$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

**Extended Quadratic Penalty QP1 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i^2 - 2)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 0.5 \right)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

**Extended Quadratic Penalty QP2 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i^2 - \sin x_i)^2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 100 \right)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

**Quadratic Function QF2**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n i(x_i^2 - 1)^2 - x_n,$$

$$x_0 = [0.5, 0.5, \dots, 0.5].$$

**Extended EP1 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (\exp(x_{2i-1} - x_{2i}) - 5)^2 + (x_{2i-1} - x_{2i})^2 (x_{2i-1} - x_{2i} - 11)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1.5, 1.5, \dots, 1.5].$$

**Extended Tridiagonal-2 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i x_{i+1} - 1)^2 + c(x_i + 1)(x_{i+1} + 1),$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1]. \quad c = 0.1$$

**FLETCBV3 Function**

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} p(x_1^2 + x_n^2) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{p}{2} (x_i - x_{i+1})^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{p(h^2 + 2)}{h^2} x_i + \frac{cp}{h^2} \cos(x_i) \right)$$

where:

$$p = 1/10^8, \quad h = 1/(n+1), \quad c = 1, \\ x_0 = [h, 2h, \dots, nh].$$

**FLETCHCR Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c(x_{i+1} - x_i + 1 - x_i^2)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0., 0., \dots, 0.], \quad c = 100.$$

**BDQRTIC Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-4} (-4x_i + 3)^2 + (x_i^2 + 2x_{i+1}^2 + 3x_{i+2}^2 + 4x_{i+3}^2 + 5x_n^2)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1., 1., \dots, 1.].$$

**TRIDIA Function**

$$f(x) = \gamma(\delta x_1 - 1)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n i(\alpha x_i - \beta x_{i-1})^2,$$

$$\alpha = 2, \quad \beta = 1, \quad \gamma = 1, \quad \delta = 1,$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

**ARGLINB (m=20) Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \left( \sum_{j=1}^n ijx_j - 1 \right)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1, 1, \dots, 1].$$

**ARWHEAD Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-4x_i + 3) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i^2 + x_n^2)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1., 1., \dots, 1.].$$

**NONDIA (Shanno-78) Function**

$$f(x) = (x_1 - 1)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n 100(x_1 - x_{i-1}^2)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [-1., -1., \dots, -1.].$$

**NONDQUAR Function**

$$f(x) = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} (x_i + x_{i+1} + x_n)^4 + (x_{n-1} + x_n)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [1., -1., \dots, 1., -1., ].$$

**DQDRTIC Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} (x_i^2 + cx_{i+1}^2 + dx_{i+2}^2),$$

$$c = 100., \quad d = 100.,$$

$$x_0 = [3., 3., \dots, 3., ].$$

**EG2 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin(x_1 + x_i^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(x_n^2),$$

$$x_0 = [1., 1., \dots, 1., ].$$

**CURLY20 Function**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i^4 - 20q_i^2 - 0.1q_i,$$

where

$$q_i = \begin{cases} x_i + x_{i+1} + \dots + x_{i+k}, & i \leq n - k, \\ x_i + x_{i+1} + \dots + x_n, & i > n - k, \end{cases} \quad k = 20,$$

$$x_0 = [0.001 / (n + 1), \dots, 0.001 / (n + 1)].$$

**DIXMAANA Function**

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha x_i^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \beta x_i^2 (x_{i+1} + x_{i+1}^2)^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k2} + \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \gamma x_i^2 x_{i+m}^4 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k3} + \sum_{i=1}^m \delta x_i x_{i+2m} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k4},$$

$$m = n / 3,$$

$$\alpha = 1, \quad \beta = 0., \quad \gamma = 0.125, \quad \delta = 0.125, \quad k1 = 0, \quad k2 = 0, \quad k3 = 0, \quad k4 = 0,$$

$$x_0 = [2., 2., \dots, 2., ].$$



**DIXMAANB Function**

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha x_i^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \beta x_i^2 (x_{i+1} + x_{i+1}^2)^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_2} + \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \gamma x_i^2 x_{i+m}^4 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_3} + \sum_{i=1}^m \delta x_i x_{i+2m} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_4},$$

$$m = n/3,$$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 0.0625, \gamma = 0.0625, \delta = 0.0625, k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0, k_4 = 0, x_0 = [2., 2., \dots, 2.].$$

**DIXMAANC Function**

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha x_i^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \beta x_i^2 (x_{i+1} + x_{i+1}^2)^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_2} + \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \gamma x_i^2 x_{i+m}^4 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_3} + \sum_{i=1}^m \delta x_i x_{i+2m} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_4},$$

$$m = n/3,$$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 0.125, \gamma = 0.125, \delta = 0.125, k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0, k_4 = 0, x_0 = [2., 2., \dots, 2.].$$

**DIXMAANE Function**

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha x_i^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \beta x_i^2 (x_{i+1} + x_{i+1}^2)^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_2} + \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \gamma x_i^2 x_{i+m}^4 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_3} + \sum_{i=1}^m \delta x_i x_{i+2m} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_4},$$

$$m = n/3,$$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 0., \gamma = 0.125, \delta = 0.125, k_1 = 1, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0, k_4 = 1, x_0 = [2., 2., \dots, 2.].$$

**DIXMAANJ Function**

$$f(x) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha x_i^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \beta x_i^2 (x_{i+1} + x_{i+1}^2)^2 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_2} + \sum_{i=1}^{2m} \gamma x_i^2 x_{i+m}^4 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_3} + \sum_{i=1}^m \delta x_i x_{i+2m} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{k_4},$$

$$m = n/3,$$

$$\alpha = 1, \beta = 0.0625, \gamma = 0.0625, \delta = 0.0625, k_1 = 2, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0, k_4 = 2, x_0 = [2., 2., \dots, 2.].$$

**Partial Perturbed Quadratic**

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left( ix_i^2 + \frac{1}{100} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_i)^2 \right)$$

$$x_0 = [0.5, 0.5, \dots, 0.5].$$

**Broyden Tridiagonal**

$$f(x) = (3x_1 - 2x_1^2)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} (3x_i - 2x_i^2 - x_{i-1} - 2x_{i+1} + 1)^2 + (3x_n - 2x_n^2 - x_{n-1} + 1)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [-1, -1, \dots, -1].$$

**Almost Perturbed Quadratic**

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n ix_i^2 + \frac{1}{100} (x_1 + x_n)^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0.5, 0.5, \dots, 0.5].$$

**Tridiagonal Perturbed Quadratic**

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} ix_i^2 + (x_{i-1} + x_i + x_{i+1})^2,$$

$$x_0 = [0.5, 0.5, \dots, 0.5].$$

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