

《最优化方法》实验报告 01

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编程语言: Python

开发环境: Linux - Pycharm 2020

斐波那契搜索

计算函数 $y = x * 2 + x - 2$ 在区间 $[-1, 3]$ 上的极值:

对应代码: fibo_solve.py

运行结果:

```
第1次迭代: [a, b] = [-1.000, 1.462]; x1 = -0.077; x2 = 0.538; f1 = 2.083; f2 = 1.751
第2次迭代: [a, b] = [-0.077, 1.462]; x1 = 0.538; x2 = 0.846; f1 = 1.751; f2 = 1.870
第3次迭代: [a, b] = [-0.077, 0.846]; x1 = 0.231; x2 = 0.538; f1 = 1.822; f2 = 1.751
第4次迭代: [a, b] = [0.231, 0.846]; x1 = 0.538; x2 = 0.538; f1 = 1.751; f2 = 1.751
第5次迭代: [a, b] = [0.231, 0.846]; x1 = 0.477; x2 = 0.538; f1 = 1.751; f2 = 1.751
x = 0.508, y = 1.750
```

黄金分割点搜索

计算函数 $y = x * 2 + x - 2$ 在区间 $[-1, 3]$ 上的极值:

对应代码: gold_solve.py

运行结果:

```
第1次迭代: [a, b] = [-1.000, 3.000]; x1 = 0.528; x2 = 1.472; f1 = 1.751; f2 = 2.695
第2次迭代: [a, b] = [-1.000, 1.472]; x1 = -0.056; x2 = 0.528; f1 = 2.059; f2 = 1.751
第3次迭代: [a, b] = [-0.056, 1.472]; x1 = 0.528; x2 = 0.888; f1 = 1.751; f2 = 1.901
第4次迭代: [a, b] = [-0.056, 0.888]; x1 = 0.305; x2 = 0.528; f1 = 1.788; f2 = 1.751
第5次迭代: [a, b] = [0.305, 0.888]; x1 = 0.528; x2 = 0.666; f1 = 1.751; f2 = 1.777
第6次迭代: [a, b] = [0.305, 0.666]; x1 = 0.443; x2 = 0.528; f1 = 1.753; f2 = 1.751
x = 0.554, y = 1.753
```

进退法

计算函数 $y = x * 2 + x - 2$ 的可能区间, 并在求得的区间上求解极值:

对应代码: advance_retreat.py

运行结果:

查找结果区间[a, b]: [-2.953, 3.191]

将得到的区间使用黄金分割法计算：

第1次迭代： [a, b] = [-2.953, 3.191]; $x_1 = -0.606$; $x_2 = 0.844$; $f_1 = 2.973$; $f_2 = 1.868$

第2次迭代： [a, b] = [-0.606, 3.191]; $x_1 = 0.844$; $x_2 = 1.741$; $f_1 = 1.869$; $f_2 = 3.289$

第3次迭代： [a, b] = [-0.606, 1.741]; $x_1 = 0.290$; $x_2 = 0.844$; $f_1 = 1.794$; $f_2 = 1.868$

第4次迭代： [a, b] = [-0.606, 0.844]; $x_1 = -0.052$; $x_2 = 0.290$; $f_1 = 2.055$; $f_2 = 1.794$

第5次迭代： [a, b] = [-0.052, 0.844]; $x_1 = 0.290$; $x_2 = 0.502$; $f_1 = 1.794$; $f_2 = 1.750$

第6次迭代： [a, b] = [0.290, 0.844]; $x_1 = 0.502$; $x_2 = 0.633$; $f_1 = 1.750$; $f_2 = 1.768$

第7次迭代： [a, b] = [0.290, 0.633]; $x_1 = 0.421$; $x_2 = 0.502$; $f_1 = 1.756$; $f_2 = 1.750$

$x = 0.527$, $y = 1.751$