

AMATO_CHEVAUX_PROJET_2

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1 Projet 2 - Simulations Et Copules

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2 Probleme de la Carte aux 4 couleurs (et en nuances de gris)

2.1 Initialisation de la carte

In [555]: *## Nombre de departements*

N = 95

V = **array**(0,dim=**c**(N,N))

```
V[1,39]=1; V[1,74]=1; V[1,73]=1; V[1,38]=1; V[1,69]=1; V[1,71]=1;
V[2,8]=1; V[2,51]=1; V[2,77]=1; V[2,60]=1; V[2,80]=1; V[2,59]=1;
V[3,71]=1; V[3,42]=1; V[3,63]=1; V[3,23]=1; V[3,18]=1; V[3,58]=1;
V[4,5]=1; V[4,6]=1; V[4,83]=1; V[4,84]=1; V[4,26]=1;
V[5,26]=1; V[5,38]=1; V[5,73]=1;
V[6,83]=1;
V[7,26]=1; V[7,30]=1; V[7,38]=1; V[7,43]=1; V[7,48]=1;
V[7,42]=1; V[7,84]=1;
V[8,51]=1; V[8,55]=1;
V[9,11]=1; V[9,66]=1; V[9,31]=1;
V[10,21]=1; V[10,89]=1; V[10,77]=1; V[10,51]=1; V[10,52]=1;
V[11,66]=1; V[11,31]=1; V[11,81]=1; V[11,34]=1;
V[12,15]=1; V[12,48]=1; V[12,30]=1; V[12,34]=1; V[12,81]=1;
V[12,82]=1; V[12,46]=1;
V[13,83]=1; V[13,84]=1; V[13,30]=1;
V[14,50]=1; V[14,61]=1; V[14,27]=1;
V[15,19]=1; V[15,63]=1; V[15,43]=1; V[15,48]=1; V[15,46]=1;
V[16,17]=1; V[16,79]=1; V[16,86]=1; V[16,87]=1; V[16,24]=1;
V[17,85]=1; V[17,79]=1; V[17,24]=1; V[17,33]=1;
V[18,23]=1; V[18,36]=1; V[18,41]=1; V[18,45]=1; V[18,58]=1;
V[19,24]=1; V[19,87]=1; V[19,23]=1; V[19,63]=1; V[19,46]=1;
V[21,52]=1; V[21,70]=1; V[21,39]=1; V[21,71]=1; V[21,58]=1;
V[21,89]=1;
```

$V[22,29]=1$; $V[22,56]=1$; $V[22,35]=1$;
 $V[23,36]=1$; $V[23,63]=1$; $V[23,87]=1$;
 $V[24,33]=1$; $V[24,87]=1$; $V[24,46]=1$; $V[24,47]=1$;
 $V[25,39]=1$; $V[25,70]=1$; $V[25,90]=1$; $V[25,68]=1$;
 $V[26,38]=1$; $V[26,84]=1$;
 $V[27,28]=1$; $V[27,61]=1$; $V[27,76]=1$; $V[27,60]=1$; $V[27,95]=1$;
 $V[27,78]=1$;
 $V[28,61]=1$; $V[28,41]=1$; $V[28,45]=1$; $V[28,91]=1$; $V[28,78]=1$;
 $V[28,72]=1$;
 $V[29,56]=1$;
 $V[30,34]=1$; $V[30,48]=1$; $V[30,84]=1$;
 $V[31,32]=1$; $V[31,82]=1$; $V[31,81]=1$; $V[31,65]=1$;
 $V[32,40]=1$; $V[32,47]=1$; $V[32,82]=1$; $V[32,65]=1$; $V[32,64]=1$;
 $V[33,40]=1$; $V[33,47]=1$;
 $V[34,81]=1$;
 $V[35,53]=1$; $V[35,50]=1$; $V[35,44]=1$; $V[35,56]=1$;
 $V[36,37]=1$; $V[36,41]=1$; $V[36,87]=1$; $V[36,86]=1$;
 $V[37,41]=1$; $V[37,49]=1$; $V[37,72]=1$; $V[37,86]=1$;
 $V[38,42]=1$; $V[38,69]=1$; $V[38,73]=1$;
 $V[39,71]=1$; $V[39,70]=1$;
 $V[40,47]=1$; $V[40,64]=1$;
 $V[41,45]=1$; $V[41,72]=1$;
 $V[42,63]=1$; $V[42,43]=1$; $V[42,63]=1$; $V[42,69]=1$; $V[42,71]=1$;
 $V[43,63]=1$; $V[43,48]=1$;
 $V[44,49]=1$; $V[44,85]=1$; $V[44,56]=1$;
 $V[45,91]=1$; $V[45,77]=1$; $V[45,89]=1$; $V[45,58]=1$;
 $V[46,47]=1$; $V[46,82]=1$;
 $V[47,82]=1$;
 $V[49,53]=1$; $V[49,72]=1$; $V[49,86]=1$; $V[49,79]=1$; $V[49,85]=1$;
 $V[50,61]=1$; $V[50,53]=1$;
 $V[51,52]=1$; $V[51,55]=1$; $V[51,77]=1$;
 $V[52,55]=1$; $V[52,88]=1$; $V[52,70]=1$;
 $V[53,61]=1$; $V[53,72]=1$;
 $V[54,55]=1$; $V[54,57]=1$; $V[54,88]=1$;
 $V[55,88]=1$;
 $V[57,67]=1$;
 $V[58,71]=1$; $V[58,89]=1$;
 $V[59,62]=1$; $V[59,80]=1$;
 $V[60,76]=1$; $V[60,95]=1$; $V[60,77]=1$; $V[60,80]=1$;
 $V[61,72]=1$;
 $V[62,80]=1$;
 $V[64,65]=1$;
 $V[67,68]=1$; $V[67,88]=1$;
 $V[68,90]=1$; $V[68,88]=1$;
 $V[69,71]=1$;
 $V[70,90]=1$; $V[70,88]=1$;
 $V[73,74]=1$;
 $V[75,94]=1$; $V[75,93]=1$; $V[75,92]=1$;

```

V[76,80]=1;
V[77,89]=1; V[77,91]=1; V[77,93]=1; V[77,94]=1; V[77,95]=1;
V[78,91]=1; V[78,92]=1; V[78,95]=1;
V[79,85]=1; V[79,86]=1;
V[81,82]=1;
V[83,84]=1;
V[86,87]=1;
V[88,90]=1;
V[91,92]=1; V[91,94]=1;
V[92,93]=1; V[92,94]=1; V[92,95]=1;
V[93,94]=1; V[93,95]=1;

V = t(V) + V

```

2.2 1) Carte Noir Et Blanc

Initialisation des parametres

```

In [556]: ## Nombre de niveaux de gris L souhaite
L = 60

## Nombre d'iterations de l'algorithme
nmax = 3000

beta = 1 # donné
N = 95 # Nombre de département

```

Fonction d'erreur totale H

```

In [557]: compute_error = function(G)
{
  H = 0
  for (i in 1:(N-1))
  {
    for (j in (i+1):N)
    {
      H = H + V[i, j] * abs(G[i] - G[j])
    }
  }

  return(H)
}

```

Transition 1

```

In [558]: transition1 = function(g, H)
{
  gnew = g
  # on tire une coordonnée au hasard

```

```

k0 = sample(1:N, 1)
# on calcule la valeur de la coordonnée + 1, et la valeur de la coordonnée - 1
coord_plus_1 = g[k0] + 1
coord_moins_1 = g[k0] - 1

# L'ensemble des nombres qu'on peut tirer au hasard :
random_ensemble = c(max(coord_moins_1, 1), min(coord_plus_1, L))

gnew[k0] = sample(random_ensemble, 1)

delta = compute_error(gnew) - compute_error(g)

alpha = min(exp(beta * delta), 1)

u = runif(1)

# on accepte si u < alpha car on MINIMISE !
if (u < alpha)
{
  # on accepte la transition
  result = c(gnew, H + delta)
}
else
{
  # on rejette la transition
  result = c(g, H)
}

return(result)
}

```

Transition 2

```

In [559]: transition2 = function(g, H)
{
  gnew = g

  k0 = sample(1:N, 1)
  coord_plus_1 = g[k0] + 1
  coord_moins_1 = g[k0] - 1
  random_ensemble = c(max(coord_moins_1, 1), min(coord_plus_1, L))
  gnew[k0] = sample(random_ensemble, 1)

  pgibbs = rep(0, L)
  for (i_j in 1:L)
  {
    delta_num = 0
    for (i_l in 1:N)

```

```

    {
        # On somme les différence car on MAXIMISE H !
        delta_num = delta_num + abs(i_j - g[i_l]) * V[k0, i_l]
    }
    pgibbs[i_j] = exp(beta * delta_num)
}

total = sum(pgibbs)
pgibbs = pgibbs / total

gnew[k0] = sample(1:L, prob=pgibbs)

one_H = compute_error(gnew)

result = c(gnew, one_H)

return(result)
}

```

Calcul du G optimal et affichage de l'erreur total H

```

In [560]: compute_G = function(G, nmax_simul, num_method)
{
    transition_method = c(transition1, transition2)
    stopifnot(match(num_method, 1:2) > 0)

    H = rep(0, nmax_simul)
    H[1] = compute_error(G)

    for (i in 1:nmax_simul)
    {
        #result = transition1(G, H[i])
        result = transition_method[[num_method]](G, H[i])
        G = result[1:N]
        H[i+1] = result[N+1]
    }

    return(list("G"= G, "H"= H))
}

# Méthode Transition 1
# Initialisation aleatoire des niveaux de gris des departements
G = sample(1:L,N,replace=TRUE)

result = compute_G(G, nmax, 1)

G_opt1 = unlist(result["G"])
H_opt1 = unlist(result["H"])

```

```

plot(H_opt1,
     main="Transition 1",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")

# Méthode Transition 2
# Initialisation aleatoire des niveaux de gris des departements
G = sample(1:L,N,replace=TRUE)

# on enlève les warning car on en déclenche certains
old_warn_val = getOption("warn")
options(warn = -1)

result = compute_G(G, nmax, 2)

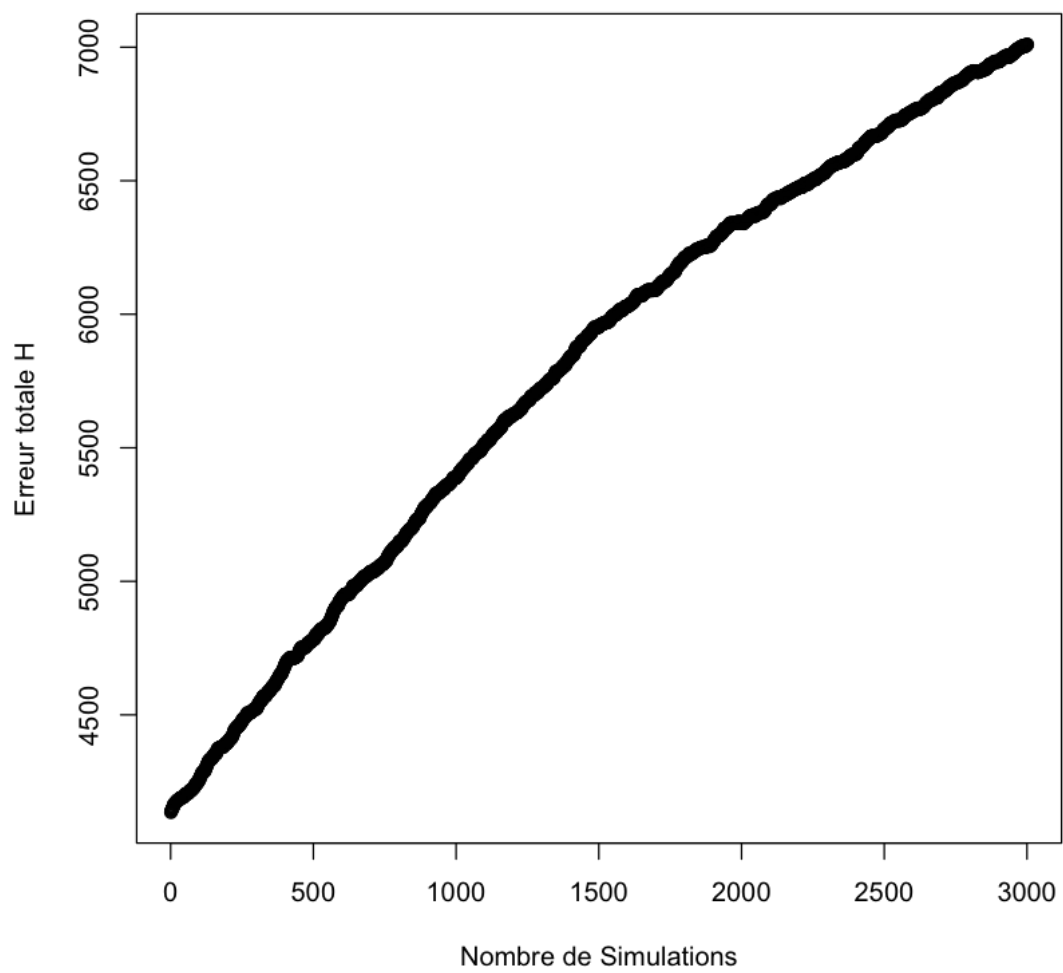
G_opt2 = unlist(result["G"])
H_opt2 = unlist(result["H"])

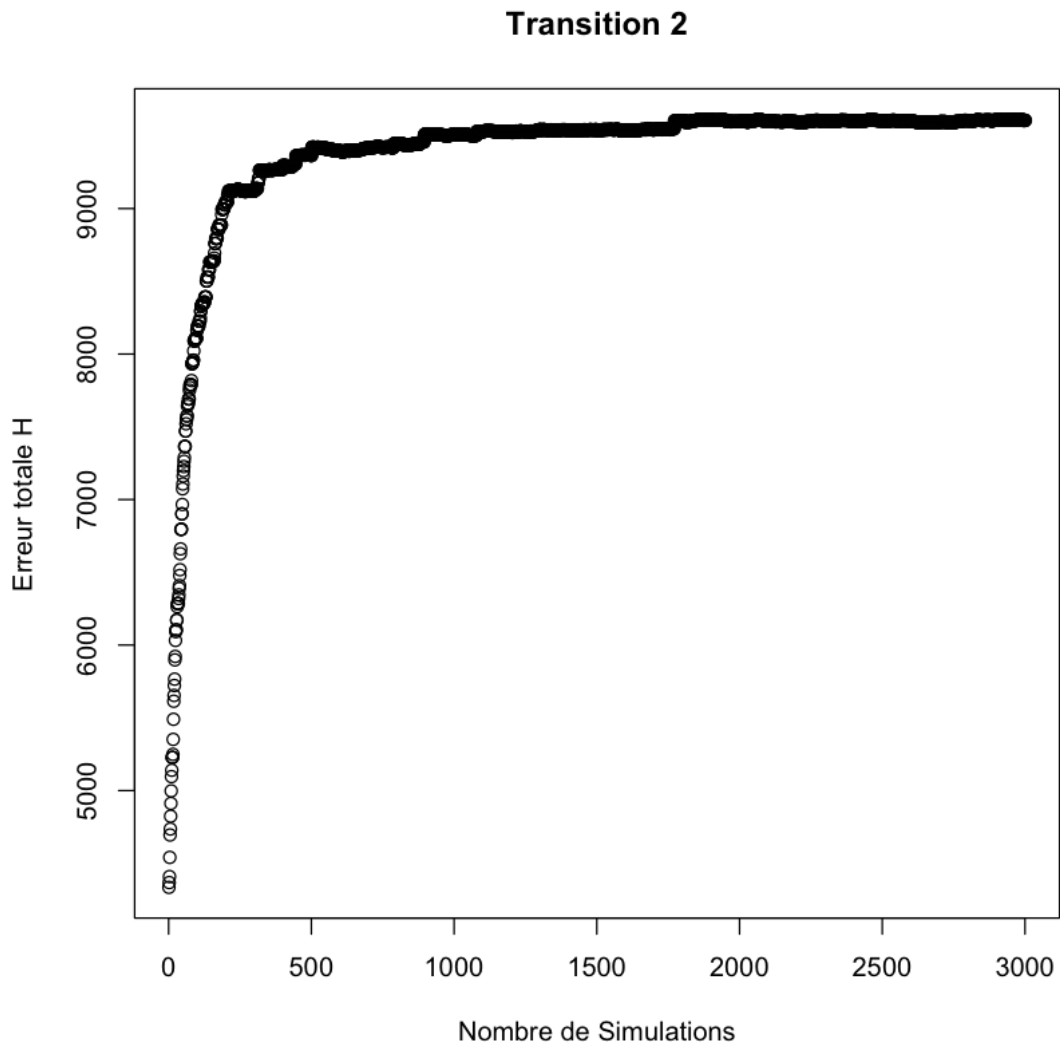
plot(H_opt2,
     main="Transition 2",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")

# On remet les warnings
options(warn = old_warn_val)

```

Transition 1





Affichage de la carte

```
In [561]: # On change notre "Working Directory" afin de trouver les fichiers nécessaires
          setwd(dir=getwd())

          ##### Méthode Transition 1
          #####

          ## Vecteur couleus des niveau de gris suivant G

          vect_couleurs= gray(1-G_opt1/L)

          ## recupertion du fond de carte et affichage
```



```

library(maptools)
fdc = readShapeSpatial("DEPARTEMENT")

A=fdc
A$CODE_DEPT=as.numeric(as.character(A$CODE_DEPT))
ligne=which(is.na(A$CODE_DEPT))
A$CODE_DEPT[ligne]=20
A = A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]
fdc=A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]

vect_couleurs=c(vect_couleurs[1:20],vect_couleurs[20],vect_couleurs[21:95])

plot(fdc,
     col=vect_couleurs,
     main="Carte Transition 1")
mtext(paste("Différence de niveau de gris globale entre départements voisins : ", as

#### Méthode Transition 2
#####

## Vecteur couleus des niveau de gris suivant G

vect_couleurs= gray(1-G_opt2/L)

## recupertion du fond de carte et affichage

library(maptools)
fdc = readShapeSpatial("DEPARTEMENT")

A=fdc
A$CODE_DEPT=as.numeric(as.character(A$CODE_DEPT))
ligne=which(is.na(A$CODE_DEPT))
A$CODE_DEPT[ligne]=20
A = A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]
fdc=A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]

vect_couleurs=c(vect_couleurs[1:20],vect_couleurs[20],vect_couleurs[21:95])

plot(fdc,
     col=vect_couleurs,
     main="Carte Transition 2")
mtext(paste("Différence de niveau de gris globale entre départements voisins : ", as

```

Warning message:

readShapeSpatial is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message:

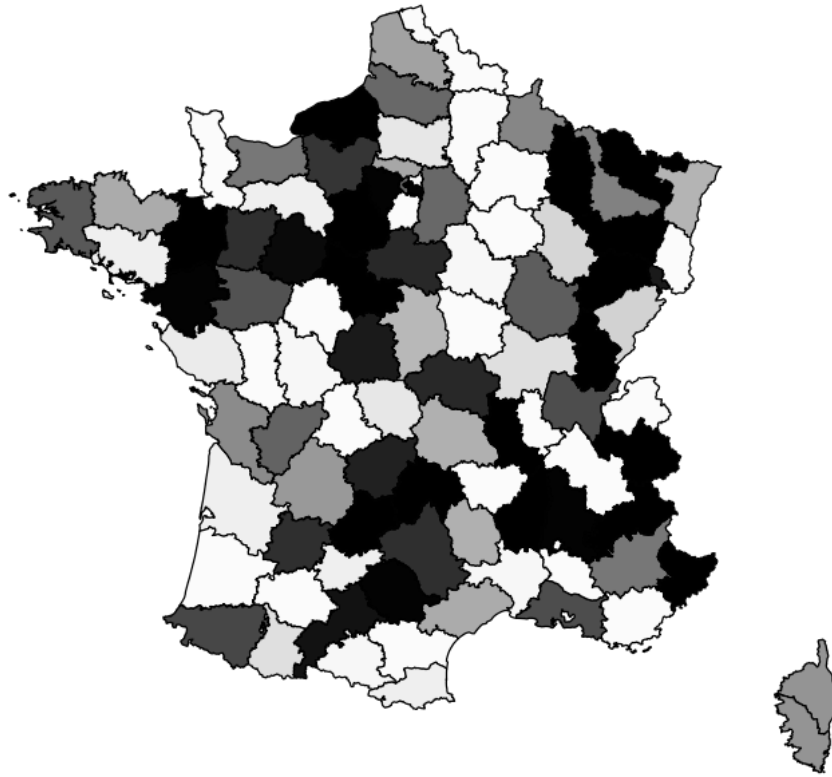
readShapePoly is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message in eval(expr, env)

NAs introduced by coercionWarning message:

```
readShapeSpatial is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message:
readShapePoly is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message in eval(expr, env):
NAs introduced by coercion
```

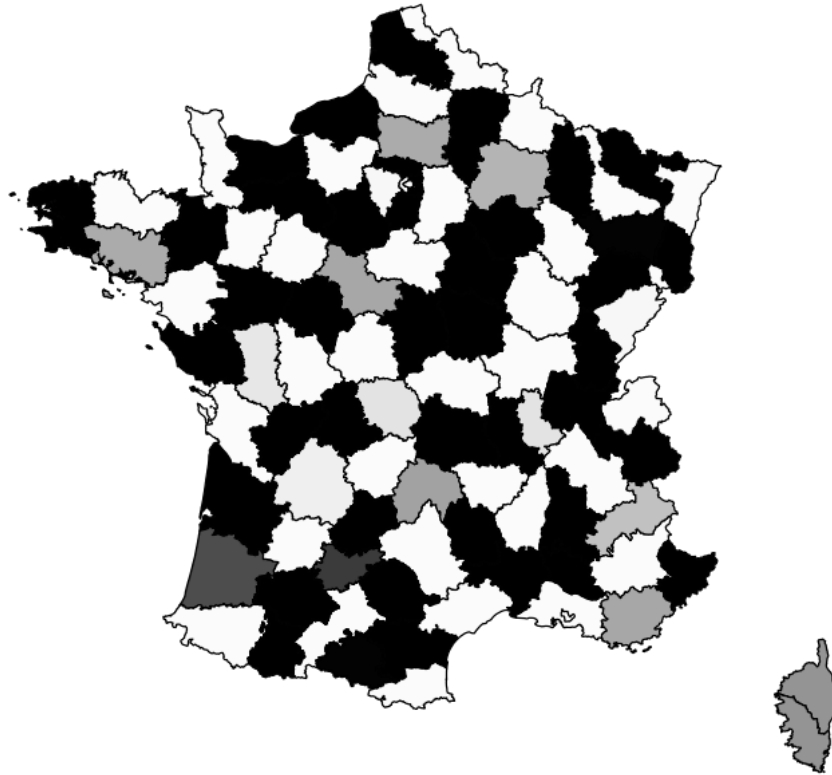
Carte Transition 1

Différence de niveau de gris globale entre départements voisins : 7010



Carte Transition 2

Différence de niveau de gris globale entre départements voisins : 9606



2.3 Carte Couleur

Initialisation des paramètres

```
In [562]: # Nombre de couleur L souhaite
          L = 4
          # Nombre d'iterations de l'algorithme
          nmax = 10000
          # donnee
          beta = 1
          # Nombre de département
          N = 95
```

Fonction d'erreur totale H

```
In [563]: compute_error = function(G)
{
  H = 0
  for (i in 1:(N-1))
  {
    for (j in (i+1):N)
    {
      H = H + (G[i] == G[j]) * V[i, j]
    }
  }

  return(H)
}
```

Transition 1

```
In [564]: transition1 = function(g, H, beta)
{
  gnew = g
  # on tire une coordonnée au hasard
  k0 = sample(1:N, 1)
  # on calcule la valeur de la coordonnée + 1, et la valeur de la coordonnée - 1
  coord_plus_1 = g[k0] + 1
  coord_moins_1 = g[k0] - 1

  # On tire un nombre au hasard : max(coord_moins_1, 1) OU min(coord_plus_1, L)
  gnew[k0] = sample(c(max(coord_moins_1, 1), min(coord_plus_1, L)), 1)

  # On calcul H (ou delta) : c'est la différence entre les anciennes et les nouvelles
  delta = compute_error(gnew) - compute_error(g)

  alpha = min(exp(beta * delta), 1)

  u = runif(1)

  # on accepte si u > alpha car on MAXIMISE !
  if (u > alpha)
  {
    # on accepte la transition
    result = c(gnew, H + delta)
  }
  else
  {
    # on rejette la transition
    result = c(g, H)
  }
}
```

```

    return(result)
}

```

Transition 2

```

In [565]: transition2 = function(g, H, beta)
{
  gnew = g

  k0 = sample(1:N, 1)
  coord_plus_1 = g[k0] + 1
  coord_moins_1 = g[k0] - 1
  random_ensemble = c(max(coord_moins_1, 1), min(coord_plus_1, L))
  gnew[k0] = sample(random_ensemble, 1)

  pgibbs = rep(0, L)
  for (i_j in 1:L)
  {
    delta_num = 0
    for (i_l in 1:N)
    {
      # On soustrait les différences car on MINIMISE H !
      delta_num = delta_num - abs(i_j == g[i_l]) * V[k0, i_l]
    }
    pgibbs[i_j] = exp(beta * delta_num)
  }

  total = sum(pgibbs)
  pgibbs = pgibbs / total

  gnew[k0] = sample(1:L, prob=pgibbs)

  one_H = compute_error(gnew)

  result = c(gnew, one_H)

  return(result)
}

```

Calcul du G optimal et affichage de l'erreur total H

```

In [566]: compute_G = function(G, nmax_simul, num_method)
{
  transition_method = c(transition1, transition2)
  stopifnot(match(num_method, 1:2) > 0)

  H = rep(0, nmax_simul)

```

```

H[1] = compute_error(G)

beta_0 = 1
for (i in 1:nmax_simul)
{
    result = transition_method[[num_method]](G, H[i], beta)
    G = result[1:N]
    H[i+1] = result[N+1]
    beta = beta_0 * sqrt(i)
}

return(list("G"= G, "H"= H))
}

# Méthode Transition 1
# Initialisation aleatoire des couleurs des departements
G = sample(1:L,N,replace=TRUE)

result = compute_G(G, nmax, 1)

G_opt1 = unlist(result["G"])
H_opt1 = unlist(result["H"])

plot(H_opt1,
     main="Transition 1",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")

# Méthode Transition 2
# Initialisation aleatoire des couleurs des departements
G = sample(1:L,N,replace=TRUE)

# on enlève les warning car on en déclenche certains
old_warn_val = getOption("warn")
options(warn = -1)

result = compute_G(G, nmax, 2)

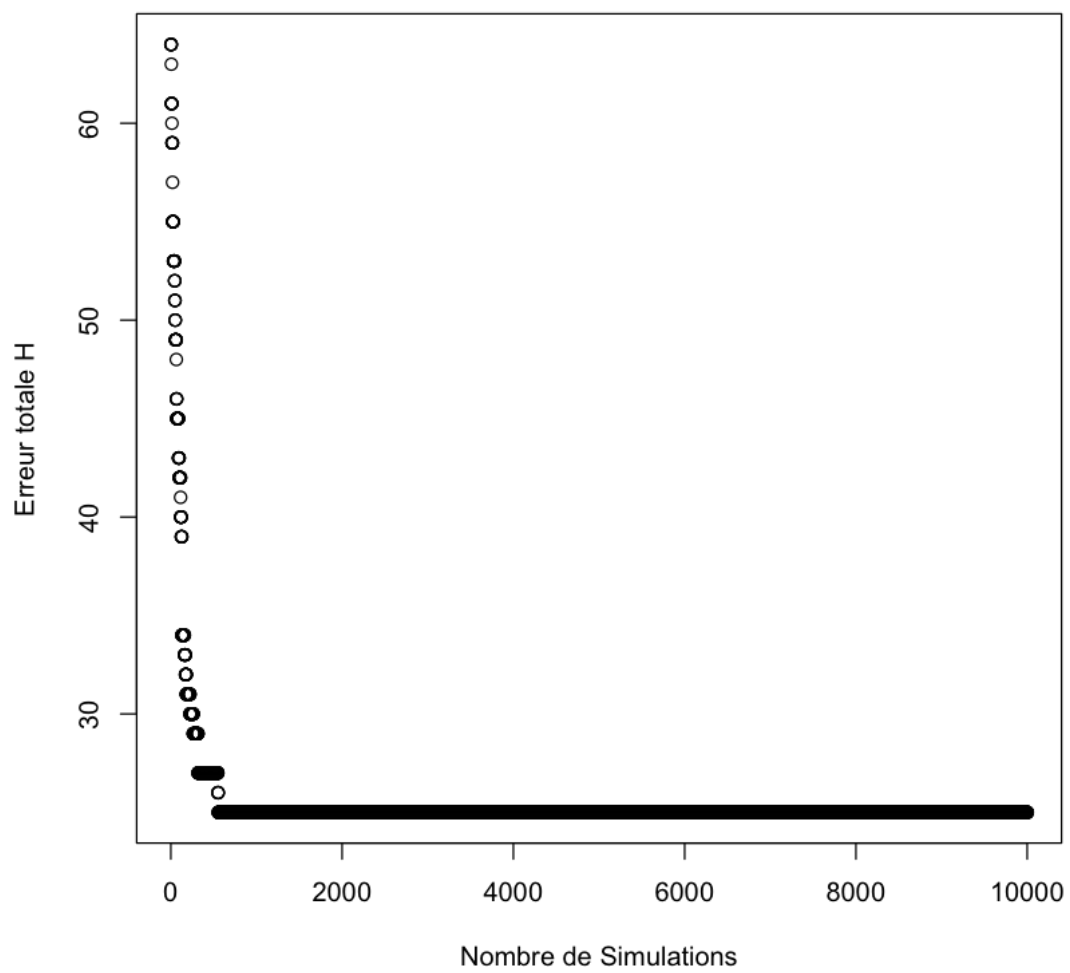
G_opt2 = unlist(result["G"])
H_opt2 = unlist(result["H"])

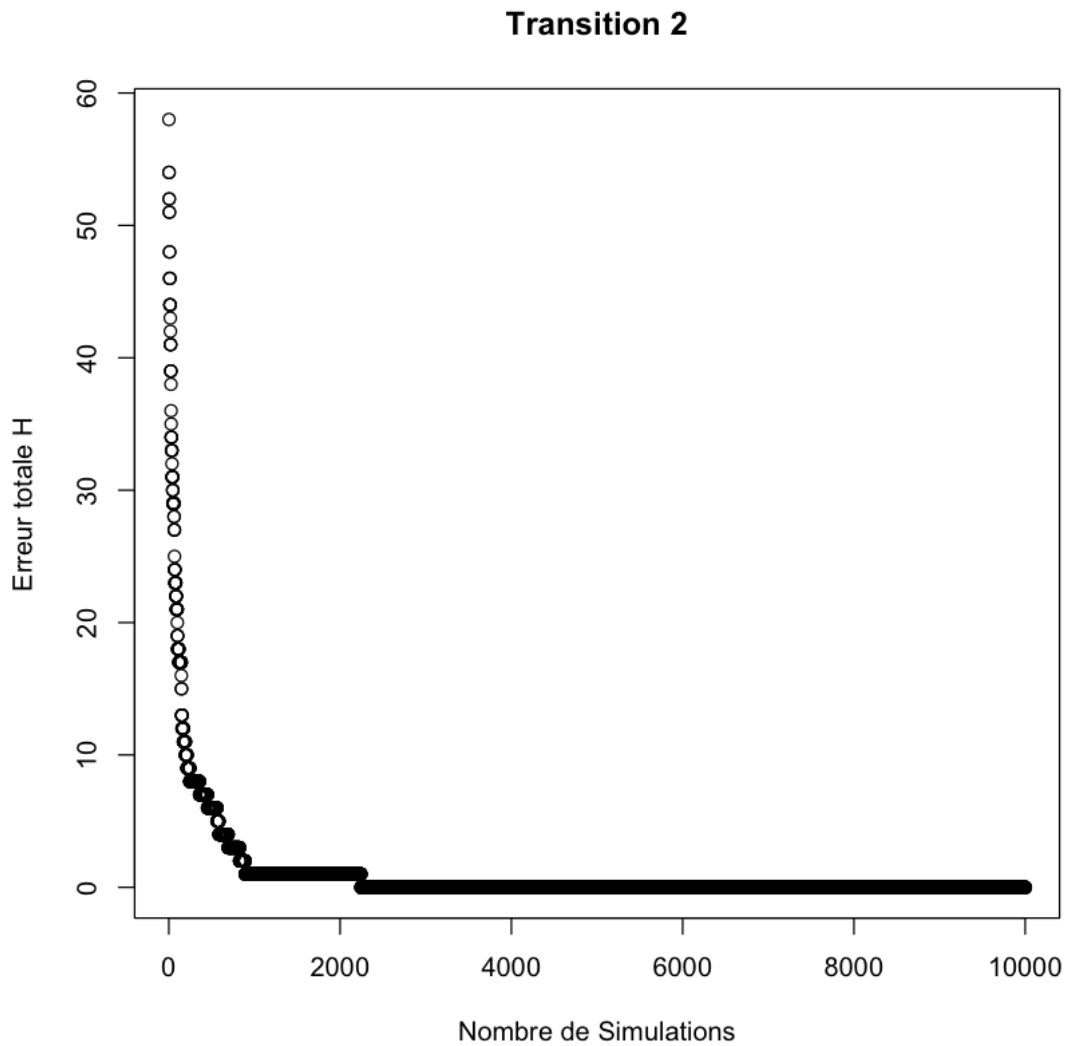
plot(H_opt2,
     main="Transition 2",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")

# On remet les warnings
options(warn = old_warn_val)

```

Transition 1





Affichage de la Carte

```
In [567]: # On change notre "Working Directory" afin de trouver les fichiers nécessaires
          setwd(dir=getwd())

          couleurs = c("blue", "red", "yellow", "green")

          # Carte Transition 1
          #####

          vect_couleurs= couleurs[G_opt1]

          ## recupertion du fond de carte et affichage
```



```

library(maptools)
fd = readShapeSpatial("DEPARTEMENT")

A=fd
A$CODE_DEPT=as.numeric(as.character(A$CODE_DEPT))
ligne=which(is.na(A$CODE_DEPT))
A$CODE_DEPT[ligne]=20
A = A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]
fd=A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]

vect_couleurs=c(vect_couleurs[1:20],vect_couleurs[20],vect_couleurs[21:95])

plot(fd,
      col=vect_couleurs,
      main="Carte Transition 1")
mtext(paste("Conflits restants : ", as.character(H_opt1[nmax]))))

# Carte Transition 2
#####

vect_couleurs= couleurs[G_opt2]

## recupertion du fond de carte et affichage
library(maptools)
fd = readShapeSpatial("DEPARTEMENT")

A=fd
A$CODE_DEPT=as.numeric(as.character(A$CODE_DEPT))
ligne=which(is.na(A$CODE_DEPT))
A$CODE_DEPT[ligne]=20
A = A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]
fd=A[order(A$CODE_DEPT),]

vect_couleurs=c(vect_couleurs[1:20],vect_couleurs[20],vect_couleurs[21:95])

plot(fd,
      col=vect_couleurs,
      main="Carte Transition 2")
mtext(paste("Conflits restants : ", as.character(H_opt2[nmax]))))

```

Warning message:

readShapeSpatial is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message:

readShapePoly is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message in eval(expr, env)

NAs introduced by coercionWarning message:

readShapeSpatial is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message:

readShapePoly is deprecated; use rgdal::readOGR or sf::st_readWarning message in eval(expr, env)

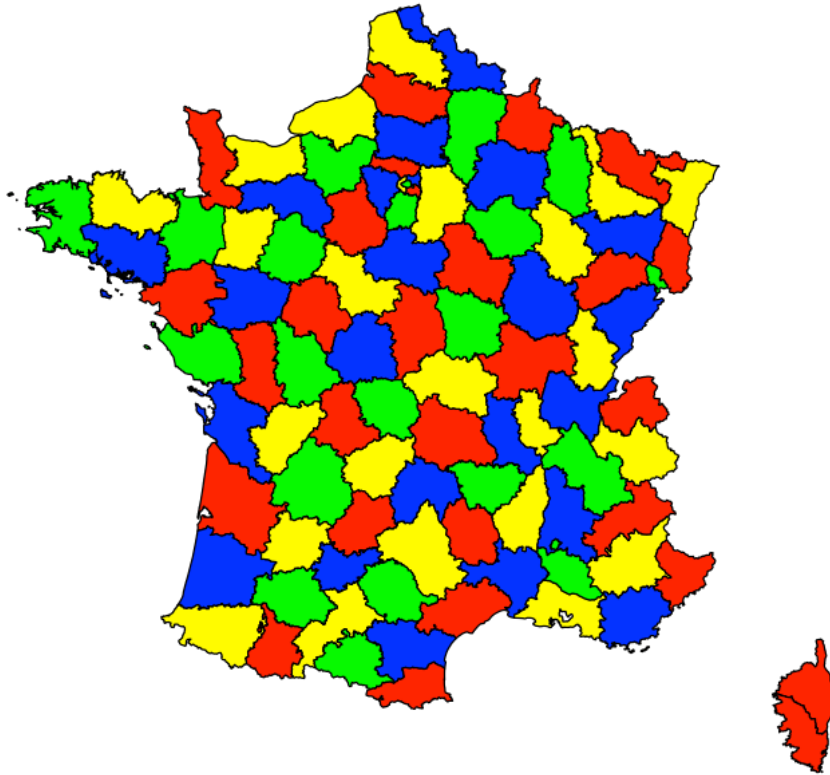
NAs introduced by coercion

Conflits restants : 25



Carte Transition 2

Conflits restants : 0



2.3.1 Conclusion

- Avec transition 1 : on passe de 70 conflits environ à 20 conflits environ (ie, $H = 20$)
- Avec transition 2 : on passe de 70 conflits environ à 0 conflits environ (ie, $H = 0$)
- on veut trouver le H le plus faible possible \rightarrow La méthode de transition 2 est meilleur et permet de résoudre complètement le problème ($H = 0$, le problème est résolu)
- La méthode de transition 1 ne permet, elle, pas de résoudre complètement le problème (il reste des conflits)

3 Problème du Voyageur de Commerce

3.0.1 Initialisation

```
In [1]: ## Algorithme de Recuit simule pour le probleme du voyageur de commerce
        ## Depart et retour a Paris
```

```
N=40 ## Nombre de villes (Hors Paris)
```

```
## Matrice des distances ; les villes de 1 a 37 sont : Paris, Clermont,
## Poitiers, Gueret, Dijon, Macon, Tours, Le Mans, Auxerre, Angers,
## Nantes, Bordeaux, Bourges, Caen, Troyes, Rennes, Orleans, Lyon, Nancy,
## Strasbourg, Toulouse, Lille, Grenoble, Marseille, Carcassonne, Reims,
## Aurillac, Amiens, Nimes, La Rochelle, Pau, Mende, Nice, Limoges, Mulhouse.
## Agen, Rouen, Valence, Annecy, Brest, Sisteron
```

```
V =
```

```
array(0,dim=c(N+1,N+1))
```

```
V[1,2]=42; V[1,3]=38; V[1,4]=39; V[1,5]=33; V[1,6]=43; V[1,7]=26;
V[1,8]=24; V[1,9]=19; V[1,10]=34; V[1,11]=39; V[1,12]=57; V[1,13]=25;
V[1,14]=23; V[1,15]=17; V[1,16]=35; V[1,17]=13; V[1,18]=46; V[1,19]=30;
V[1,20]=44; V[1,21]=66; V[1,22]=22; V[1,23]=55; V[1,24]=78; V[1,25]=77;
V[1,26]=14; V[1,27]=58; V[1,28]=13; V[1,29]=71; V[1,30]=47; V[1,31]=78;
V[1,32]=56; V[1,33]=87; V[1,34]=38; V[1,35]=46; V[1,36]= 66; V[1,37]=13;
V[1,38]=56 ; V[1,39]=52; V[1,40]=59; V[1,41]=71;
V[2,3]=30; V[2,4]=13; V[2, 5]=29; V[2,6]=19; V[2,7]=33; V[2,8]=44;
V[2,9]=30; V[2,10]=44; V[2,11]=54; V[2,12]=37; V[2,13]=19; V[2,14]=59;
V[2,15]=37; V[2,16]=60; V[2,17]=30; V[2,18]=18; V[2,19]=46; V[2,20]=55;
V[2,21]= 36; V[2,22]=61; V[2,23]=28; V[2,24]=48; V[2,25]=43; V[2,26]=53;
V[2,27]=16; V[2,28]=52; V[2,29]=32; V[2,30]=40; V[2,31]=50; V[2,32]=17;
V[2,33]=56; V[2,34]=18; V[2,35]=45; V[2,36]=36; V[2,37]=51; V[2,38]=24;
V[2,39]=30; V[2,40]=83; V[2,41]=40;
V[3,4]=16; V[3,5]=43; V[3,6]=45; V[3,7]=12; V[3,8]=20; V[3,9]=36;
V[3,10]=16; V[3,11]=22; V[3,12]=23; V[3,13]=24; V[3,14]=36; V[3,15]=41;
V[3,16]=29; V[3,17]=22; V[3,18]=49; V[3,19]=58; V[3,20]=71; V[3,21]=41;
V[3,22]=55; V[3,23]=52; V[3,24]=79; V[3,25]=50; V[3,26]=47; V[3,27]=31;
V[3,28]=44; V[3,29]=58; V[3,30]=14; V[3,31]=42; V[3,32]=44; V[3,33]=83;
V[3,34]=12; V[3,35]=63; V[3,36]=33; V[3,37]=38; V[3,38]=50; V[3,39]=54;
V[3,40]=48; V[3,41]=71;
V[4,5]=35; V[4,6]=29; V[4,7]=21; V[4,8]=31; V[4,9]=29; V[4,10]=31;
V[4,11]=34; V[4,12]=31; V[4,13]=17; V[4,14]=52; V[4,15]=41; V[4,16]=44;
V[4,17]=27; V[4,18]=33; V[4,19]=51; V[4,20]=61; V[4,21]=34; V[4,22]=55;
V[4,23]=39; V[4,24]=64; V[4,25]=47; V[4,26]=56; V[4,27]=21; V[4,28]=46;
V[4,29]=47; V[4,30]=27; V[4,31]=44; V[4,32]=30; V[4,33]=68; V[4,34]=8;
V[4,35]=51; V[4,36]=36; V[4,37]=47; V[4,38]=36; V[4,39]=41; V[4,40]=62;
V[4,41]=57;
V[5,6]=15; V[5, 7]=42; V[5,8]=48; V[5,9]=15 ; V[5,10]=55 ; V[5,11]=64;
```

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V[5,24]=51; V[5,25]=64; V[5,26]=28; V[5,27]=45; V[5,28]=41; V[5,29]=44;
V[5,30]=57; V[5,31]=75; V[5,32]=41; V[5,33]=59; V[5,34]=41; V[5,35]=21;
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V[6,7]=44; V[6,8]=25; V[6,9]=25; V[6,10]=56; V[6,11]=60 ; V[6,12]=58;
V[6,13]=25; V[6,14]=63; V[6,15]=31; V[6,16]=70; V[6,17]=38; V[6,18]=7;
V[6,19]=32; V[6,20]=40; V[6,21]=54; V[6,22]=59; V[6,23]=17; V[6,24]=38;
V[6,25]=52; V[6,26]=42; V[6,27]=37; V[6,28]=52; V[6,29]=31; V[6,30]=53;
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V[6,37]=52; V[6,38]=17 ; V[6,39]=14; V[6,40]=89; V[6,41]=32;
V[7,8]=10; V[7,9]=28; V[7,10]=12; V[7,11]=21; V[7,12]=33; V[7,13]=16;
V[7,14]=26; V[7,15]=31; V[7,16]=26; V[7,17]=12; V[7,18]=43; V[7,19]=49;
V[7,20]=63; V[7,21]=49; V[7,22]=45; V[7,23]=53; V[7,24]=80; V[7,25]=61;
V[7,26]=37; V[7,27]=41; V[7,28]=35; V[7,29]=62; V[7,30]=23; V[7,31]=52;
V[7,32]=47; V[7,33]=85; V[7,34]=20; V[7,35]=59; V[7,36]=44; V[7,37]=28;
V[7,38]=52; V[7,39]=53; V[7,40]=50; V[7,41]=73;
V[8,9]=23; V[8,10]=11; V[8,11]=18; V[8,12]=43; V[8,13]=26; V[8,14]=17;
V[8,15]=34; V[8,16]=16; V[8,17]=14; V[8,18]=50; V[8,19]=50; V[8,20]=64;
V[8,21]=57; V[8,22]=42; V[8,23]=60; V[8,24]=90; V[8,25]=70; V[8,26]=34;
V[8,27]=51; V[8,28]=31; V[8,29]=70; V[8,30]=27; V[8,31]=59; V[8,32]=56;
V[8,33]=93; V[8,34]=29; V[8,35]=62; V[8,36]=54; V[8,37]=21; V[8,38]=59;
V[8,39]=60; V[8,40]=40; V[8,41]=83;
V[9,10]=40; V[9,11]=49; V[9,12]=60; V[9,13]=15; V[9,14]=40; V[9,15]=8;
V[9,16]=48; V[9,17]=15; V[9,18]=30; V[9,19]=26; V[9,20]=39; V[9,21]=61;
V[9,22]=38; V[9,23]=39; V[9,24]=61; V[9,25]=71; V[9,26]=21; V[9,27]=43;
V[9,28]=30; V[9,29]=54; V[9,30]=46; V[9,31]=69; V[9,32]=43; V[9,33]=70;
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 $V[16,41]=97$;
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 $V[18,25]=45$; $V[18,26]=49$; $V[18,27]=30$; $V[18,28]=59$; $V[18,29]=24$; $V[18,30]=55$;
 $V[18,31]=65$; $V[18,32]=22$; $V[18,33]=42$; $V[18,34]=33$; $V[18,35]=34$; $V[18,36]=54$;
 $V[18,37]=59$; $V[18,38]=10$; $V[18,39]=14$; $V[18,40]=97$; $V[18,41]=24$;
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 $V[20,21]=90$; $V[20,22]=48$; $V[20,23]=51$; $V[20,24]=81$; $V[20,25]=94$; $V[20,26]=35$;
 $V[20,27]=75$; $V[20,28]=49$; $V[20,29]=69$; $V[20,30]=85$; $V[20,31]=104$; $V[20,32]=67$;
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 $V[20,39]=41$; $V[20,40]=107$; $V[20,41]=67$;
 $V[21,22]=88$; $V[21,23]=52$; $V[21,24]=41$; $V[21,25]=9$; $V[21,26]=81$; $V[21,27]=25$;
 $V[21,28]=80$; $V[21,29]=28$; $V[21,30]=41$; $V[21,31]=19$; $V[21,32]=24$; $V[21,33]=55$;
 $V[21,34]=28$; $V[21,35]=80$; $V[21,36]=11$; $V[21,37]=76$; $V[21,38]=43$; $V[21,39]=60$;
 $V[21,40]=86$; $V[21,41]=49$;
 $V[22,23]=75$; $V[22,24]=100$; $V[22,25]=97$; $V[22,26]=20$; $V[22,27]=79$; $V[22,28]=12$;
 $V[22,29]=90$; $V[22,30]=68$; $V[22,31]=96$; $V[22,32]=77$; $V[22,33]=106$; $V[22,34]=60$;
 $V[22,35]=55$; $V[22,36]=88$; $V[22,37]=25$; $V[22,38]=76$; $V[22,39]=69$; $V[22,40]=75$;
 $V[22,41]=93$;
 $V[23,24]=28$; $V[23,25]=44$; $V[23,26]=59$; $V[23,27]=39$; $V[23,28]=68$; $V[23,29]=24$;
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 $V[23,36]=60$; $V[23,37]=70$; $V[23,38]=9$; $V[23,39]=10$; $V[23,40]=108$; $V[23,41]=14$;
 $V[24,25]=31$; $V[24,26]=80$; $V[24,27]=43$; $V[24,28]=90$; $V[24,29]=12$; $V[24,30]=76$;
 $V[24,31]=58$; $V[24,32]=26$; $V[24,33]=18$; $V[24,34]=57$; $V[24,35]=65$; $V[24,36]=52$;
 $V[24,37]=90$; $V[24,38]=21$; $V[24,39]=37$; $V[24,40]=136$; $V[24,41]=13$;
 $V[25,26]=90$; $V[25,27]=26$; $V[25,28]=89$; $V[25,29]=19$; $V[25,30]=50$; $V[25,31]=28$;

```

V[25,32]=27; V[25,33]=46; V[25,34]=38; V[25,35]=78; V[25,36]=21; V[25,37]=85;
V[25,38]=34; V[25,39]=51; V[25,40]=96; V[25,41]=40;
V[26,27]=68; V[26,28]=16; V[26,29]=71; V[26,30]=59; V[26,31]=87; V[26,32]=63;
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V[26,39]=50; V[26,40]=73; V[26,41]=73;
V[27,28]=67; V[27,29]=29; V[27,30]=38; V[27,31]=37; V[27,32]=14; V[27,33]=57;
V[27,34]=17; V[27,35]=60; V[27,36]=22; V[27,37]=64; V[27,38]=27; V[27,39]=42;
V[27,40]=77; V[27,41]=43;
V[28,29]=83; V[28,30]=57; V[28,31]=86; V[28,32]=69; V[28,33]=100; V[28,34]=51;
V[28,35]=52; V[28,36]=80; V[28,37]=12; V[28,38]=69; V[28,39]=64; V[28,40]=62;
V[28,41]=84;
V[29,30]=66; V[29,31]=47; V[29,32]=14; V[29,33]=28; V[29,34]=46; V[29,35]=59;
V[29,36]=40; V[29,37]=84; V[29,38]=14; V[29,39]=32; V[29,40]=108; V[29,41]=20;
V[30,31]=38; V[30,32]=53; V[30,33]=93; V[30,34]=23; V[30,35]=77; V[30,36]=32;
V[30,37]=49; V[30,38]=64; V[30,39]=68; V[30,40]=44; V[30,41]=86;
V[31,32]=43; V[31,33]=74; V[31,34]=37; V[31,35]=94; V[31,36]=17; V[31,37]=85;
V[31,38]=61; V[31,39]=78; V[31,40]=82; V[31,41]=67;
V[32,33]=42; V[32,34]=32; V[32,35]=56; V[32,36]=32; V[32,37]=67; V[32,38]=18;
V[32,39]=35; V[32,40]=95; V[32,41]=31;
V[33,34]=73; V[33,35]=65; V[33,36]=67; V[33,37]=106; V[33,38]=35; V[33,39]=42;
V[33,40]=142; V[33,41]=18;
V[34,35]=60; V[34,36]=24; V[34,37]=48; V[34,38]=41; V[34,39]=47; V[34,40]=60;
V[34,41]=65;
V[35,36]=83; V[35,37]=61; V[35,38]=44; V[35,39]=30; V[35,40]=102; V[35,41]=57;
V[36,37]=75; V[36,38]=48; V[36,39]=64; V[36,40]=76; V[36,41]=60;
V[37,38]=68; V[37,39]=64; V[37,40]=50; V[37,41]=83;
V[38,39]=17; V[38,40]=107; V[38,41]=17;
V[39,40]=104; V[39,41]=25;
V[40,41]=122;

V=V+t(V)

```

3.0.2 Fonction d'erreur totale H

```

In [2]: compute_error = function(G)
{
    H = V[1, G[1] + 1]
    for (i in 1:(N-1))
    {
        H = H + V[G[i] + 1, G[i+1] + 1]
    }
    H = H + V[G[N] + 1, 1]

    return(H)
}

```

3.0.3 Transition 1

```
In [3]: transition1 = function(G, beta)
{
  gnew = G

  k_rnd = sample(1:N, 2, replace=FALSE)
  k01 = k_rnd[1]
  k02 = k_rnd[2]

  new_city_1 = gnew[k01]
  new_city_2 = gnew[k02]

  gnew[k01] = new_city_2
  gnew[k02] = new_city_1

  current_error = compute_error(G)
  new_error = compute_error(gnew)

  delta = new_error - current_error

  #alpha = min(exp(beta * delta), 1)
  # TEST
  alpha = min(exp(-beta * delta), 1)

  u = runif(1)

  #if (alpha < u)
  if (alpha > u)
  {
    return(gnew)
  }
  else
  {
    return(G)
  }
}
```

3.0.4 Transition 2

```
In [4]: transition2 = function(G, beta)
{
  gnew = G

  k_rnd = sample(1:N, 2, replace=FALSE)
  k01 = k_rnd[1]
  k02 = k_rnd[2]
```



```

current_vector = gnew[k01:k02]
reversed_vector = rev(current_vector)
gnew[k01:k02] = reversed_vector

current_error = compute_error(G)
new_error = compute_error(gnew)

delta = new_error - current_error

#alpha = min(exp(beta * delta), 1)
# TEST
alpha = min(exp(-beta * delta), 1)

u = runif(1)

#if (alpha < u)
if (alpha > u)
{
    return(gnew)
}
else
{
    return(G)
}
}

```

3.0.5 Calcul du G optimal et affichage de l'erreur total H

```

In [6]: compute_G = function(G, beta, num_method)
{
    transitions = c(transition1, transition2)
    transition = transitions[[num_method]]
    H = rep(0, nmax)
    H[1] = compute_error(G)

    for (i in 1:nmax)
    {
        G = transition(G, beta)
        H[i+1] = compute_error(G)
        beta = beta_0 * sqrt(i)
    }

    return(list("G"= G, "H"= H))
}

```

```

In [7]: beta_0 = 0.001
nmax = 100000
##Initialisation du trajet --> On passe par chaque ville dans l'ordre d'indexation

```

```

GO=1:N

# Méthode Transition 1
# Initialisation aleatoire des niveaux de gris des departements

result = compute_G(GO, beta_0, 1)

G_opt1 = unlist(result["G"])
H_opt1 = unlist(result["H"])

plot(H_opt1,
     main="Transition 1",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")
mtext(paste("H Optimal : ", H_opt1[nmax]))

# Méthode Transition 2
# Initialisation aleatoire des niveaux de gris des departements

result = compute_G(GO, beta_0, 2)

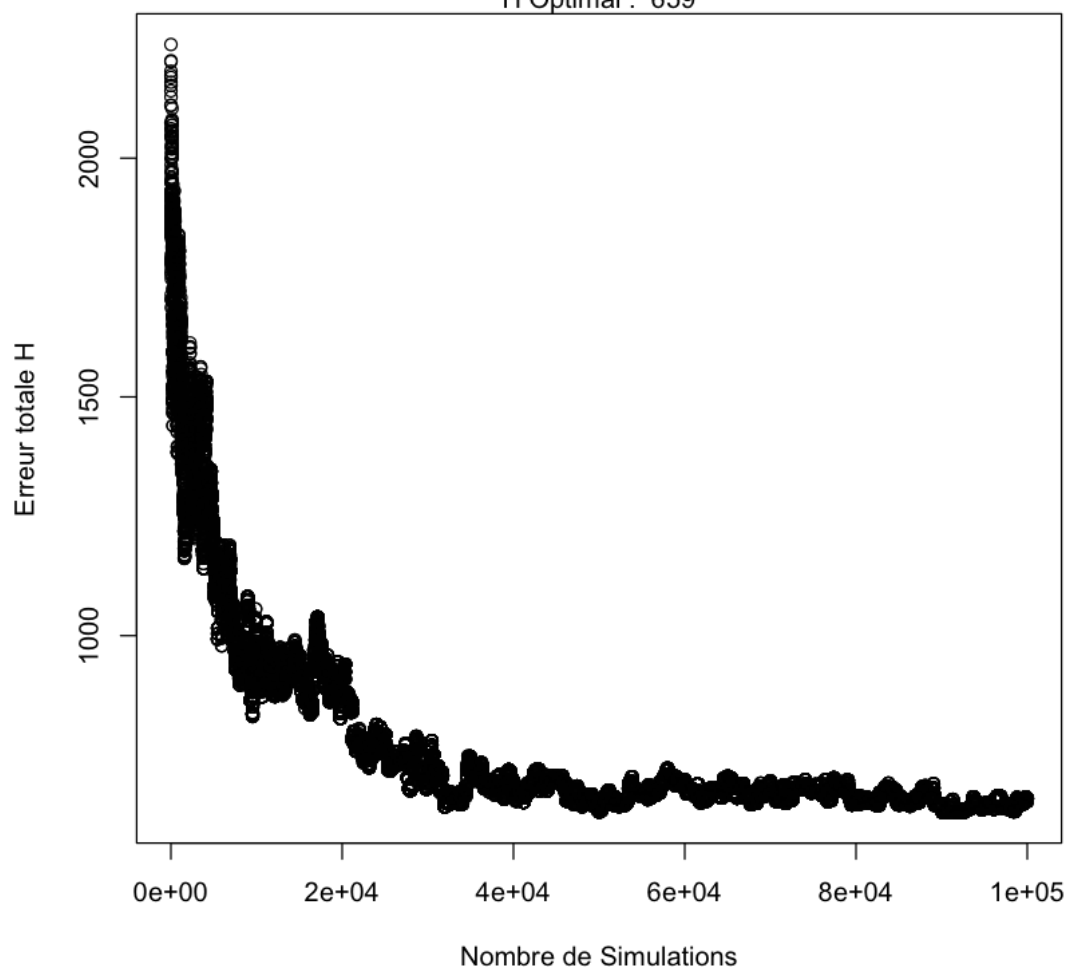
G_opt2 = unlist(result["G"])
H_opt2 = unlist(result["H"])

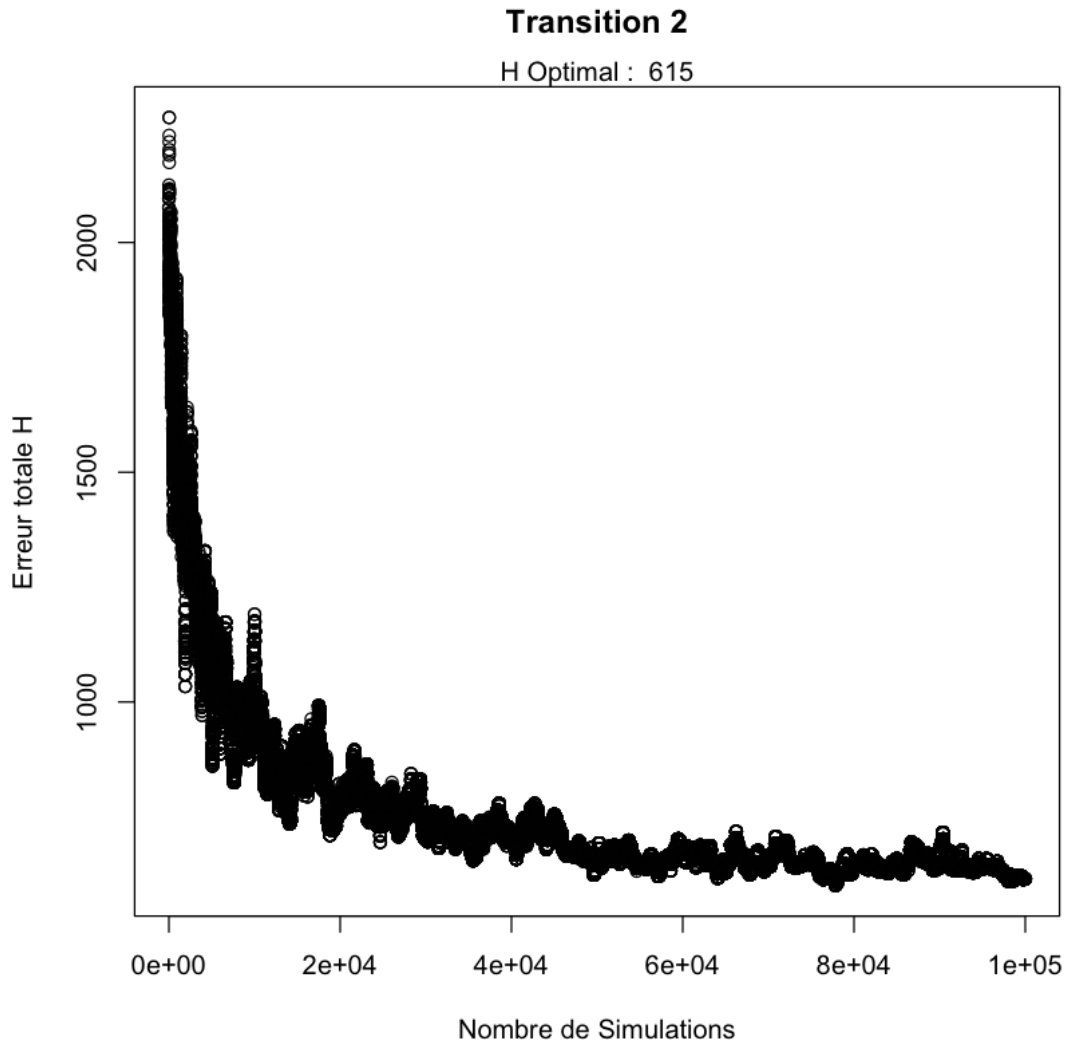
plot(H_opt2,
     main="Transition 2",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")
mtext(paste("H Optimal : ", H_opt2[nmax]))

```

Transition 1

H Optimal : 659





3.0.6 Affichage de la carte

```
In [8]: ## Trace de la carte de France
frontiere <- array(0,dim=c(93,2))

frontiere[1,]<-c(-1.890011344864835, 43.39994027717378)
frontiere[2,]<-c(-1.526088473383384, 43.46652614992962)
frontiere[3,]<-c(-1.203687377362188, 44.56128139764979)
frontiere[4,]<-c(-1.163166811337313, 45.52731326071159)
frontiere[5,]<-c(-0.6736004848015615, 45.04545630005487)
frontiere[6,]<-c(-0.7066948874486197, 45.32945421754)
frontiere[7,]<-c(-1.118203419105098, 45.62396892639908)
frontiere[8,]<-c(-1.105714715458872, 45.94493198008892)
```

```

frontiere[9,]<-c(-1.12838239609037, 46.26455005881584)
frontiere[10,]<-c(-1.6645304311116, 46.43530693449198)
frontiere[11,]<-c(-2.088893784042677, 46.84723574177161)
frontiere[12,]<-c(-2.073119073683606, 47.05048478216584)
frontiere[13,]<-c(-2.504608707324863, 47.41535164398242)
frontiere[14,]<-c(-4.037633513427355, 47.83792429729075)
frontiere[15,]<-c(-4.254849703174842, 47.80261641004851)
frontiere[16,]<-c(-4.645123541547223, 48.0242045085484)
frontiere[17,]<-c(-4.331355831033263, 48.05282984881239)
frontiere[18,]<-c(-4.488867816785802, 48.21453280425273)
frontiere[19,]<-c(-4.306560642090731, 48.24810156186573)
frontiere[20,]<-c(-4.340892758039394, 48.34350662170984)
frontiere[21,]<-c(-4.694048576126732, 48.31323817501202)
frontiere[22,]<-c(-4.725527732010061, 48.49427630181697)
frontiere[23,]<-c(-4.018198196631981, 48.67506746252908)
frontiere[24,]<-c(-3.642873987186096, 48.67979462275454)
frontiere[25,]<-c(-3.566124212239391, 48.79243751363897)
frontiere[26,]<-c(-3.104118485435778, 48.83571472087023)
frontiere[27,]<-c(-2.674218125158933, 48.53771138275979)
frontiere[28,]<-c(-2.352572190734006, 48.62188260125732)
frontiere[29,]<-c(-1.546511804018612, 48.63608706535828)
frontiere[30,]<-c(-1.575065288393238, 49.26317482005418)
frontiere[31,]<-c(-1.92568701686213, 49.7155241070171)
frontiere[32,]<-c(-1.600292703431177, 49.66362701893297)
frontiere[33,]<-c(-1.228254313376111, 49.685464046314)
frontiere[34,]<-c(-1.232046250908218, 49.53935500087057)
frontiere[35,]<-c(-1.101752196986852, 49.34843695552533)
frontiere[36,]<-c(-0.2825782177554256, 49.2579067570399)
frontiere[37,]<-c(0.4773543128856985, 49.42809916390489)
frontiere[38,]<-c(0.1253004614904157, 49.47090909815103)
frontiere[39,]<-c(0.2208001384982297, 49.70276214800806)
frontiere[40,]<-c(1.224354325238743, 50.00722197783535)
frontiere[41,]<-c(1.639721900869359, 50.38926155112484)
frontiere[42,]<-c(1.642664904961495, 50.89415356758433)
frontiere[43,]<-c(2.571993635011597, 51.0338944589171)
frontiere[44,]<-c(2.57332611518341, 50.82346702706909)
frontiere[45,]<-c(2.913760909892759, 50.68788879417939)
frontiere[46,]<-c(3.103244146802385, 50.78631626136612)
frontiere[47,]<-c(3.659733848071119, 50.30529841369466)
frontiere[48,]<-c(4.016034143556764, 50.33988863284699)
frontiere[49,]<-c(4.175178735191895, 50.08210320100684)
frontiere[50,]<-c(4.616530720615451, 49.96826023474988)
frontiere[51,]<-c(4.795025965615682, 50.18583431157266)
frontiere[52,]<-c(4.827977702557021, 49.74699255642302)
frontiere[53,]<-c(5.425392647421083, 49.54439130531281)
frontiere[54,]<-c(5.739730685124953, 49.55103807649246)
frontiere[55,]<-c(6.06729438912769, 49.4840577316069)
frontiere[56,]<-c(6.491281445078217, 49.46264377200747)

```

```

frontiere[57,]<-c(6.75571327386961, 49.12927322687535)
frontiere[58,]<-c(8.201796478649424, 48.97591791225366)
frontiere[59,]<-c(7.673676139531496, 48.25851563893939)
frontiere[60,]<-c(7.56845146508074, 47.60344963683364)
frontiere[61,]<-c(7.32024367405695, 47.44513955544842)
frontiere[62,]<-c(7.071360242064299, 47.45358049632104)
frontiere[63,]<-c(6.62451807999329, 46.96823803276949)
frontiere[64,]<-c(6.162029217094378, 46.60231996612718)
frontiere[65,]<-c(6.066610775760656, 46.17856306229678)
frontiere[66,]<-c(6.257498364113462, 46.19666431426239)
frontiere[67,]<-c(6.301872403502051, 46.34938687654174)
frontiere[68,]<-c(6.861463339274339, 46.40245337472187)
frontiere[69,]<-c(7.017929770616087, 45.94556231010345)
frontiere[70,]<-c(6.764943836752621, 45.78857058089388)
frontiere[71,]<-c(7.166601474155536, 45.39282263517097)
frontiere[72,]<-c(6.653761799998819, 45.13911105218517)
frontiere[73,]<-c(6.757651740197312, 44.89710726010914)
frontiere[74,]<-c(7.054043217502413, 44.75396034087427)
frontiere[75,]<-c(6.869325931607312, 44.51087114631039)
frontiere[76,]<-c(7.002616551493348, 44.20607287444226)
frontiere[77,]<-c(7.400805105055442, 44.10380889958807)
frontiere[78,]<-c(7.689753826772605, 44.12552535018468)
frontiere[79,]<-c(7.515061875183162, 43.7852964894461)
frontiere[80,]<-c(6.579999636832232, 43.16489068063933)
frontiere[81,]<-c(5.902270950224193, 43.13098616039171)
frontiere[82,]<-c(4.043101528472381, 43.50153398287527)
frontiere[83,]<-c(3.436014403081625, 43.2677934567814)
frontiere[84,]<-c(3.044082836994732, 42.98072339226199)
frontiere[85,]<-c(3.091056730618972, 42.45969888755423)
frontiere[86,]<-c(2.526608645753571, 42.32581477421949)
frontiere[87,]<-c(1.978104539472978, 42.37088197097692)
frontiere[88,]<-c(1.895870371966853, 42.52820887653542)
frontiere[89,]<-c(0.7560594524244203, 42.79943908951059)
frontiere[90,]<-c(0.7269731355005962, 42.65314077026987)
frontiere[91,]<-c(0.04248034029632037, 42.66991843927905)
frontiere[92,]<-c(-1.386126483719303, 43.02508241329305)
frontiere[93,]<-c(-1.890011344864835, 43.39994027717378)

```

```
## Localisation des villes
```

```

position <- array(0,dim=c(N+2,2))
position[1,]<-c(2.351805180704266, 48.85400969127046)
position[N+2,]<-c(2.351805180704266, 48.85400969127046)
position[2,]<-c(3.083998339641749, 45.77768075368159)
position[3,]<-c(0.3459766164476508, 46.58727225103882)
position[4,]<-c(1.868830388128449, 46.16906317274702)
position[5,]<-c(5.043326151926627, 47.3293717391258)
position[6,]<-c(4.831812627327309, 46.30566433896024)
position[7,]<-c(0.6891061057189397, 47.3882990242959)

```

```

position[8,]<-c(0.1977390085072901, 48.00585356747929)
position[9,]<-c(3.575159833022831, 47.79764093593785)
position[10,]<-c(-0.5487355455807347, 47.46921855555196)
position[11,]<-c(-1.553835556601499, 47.21645709538476)
position[12,]<-c(-0.5880694804310389, 44.81346413012534)
position[13,]<-c(2.39608025982174, 47.08025796745675)
position[14,]<-c(-0.3610639287786248, 49.18501591578796)
position[15,]<-c(4.07734043442664, 48.29643496506808)
position[16,]<-c(-1.681486463481057, 48.11161801319862)
position[17,]<-c(1.904310346007765, 47.90183788966329)
position[18,]<-c(4.831844579009798, 45.76537622222675)
position[19,]<-c(6.180761941163706, 48.6911991567444)
position[20,]<-c(7.74454877733517, 48.58312694472249)
position[21,]<-c(1.445872778203823, 43.60435748484851)
position[22,]<-c(3.062386996469666, 50.63446933632193)
position[23,]<-c(5.728730310031624, 45.19549293594445)
position[24,]<-c(5.368670, 43.288566)
position[25,]<-c(2.351024, 43.208041)
position[26,]<-c(4.030531, 49.253933)
position[27,]<-c(2.446033, 44.922935)
position[28,]<-c(2.295631455224776, 49.89397910222291)
position[29,]<-c(4.363240651994897, 43.83825200968894)
position[30,]<-c(-1.148867197790304, 46.1580868456743)
position[31,]<-c(-0.3697895951897412, 43.2951664398616)
position[32,]<-c(3.503532370791358, 44.51696519841824)
position[33,]<-c(7.26579664737482, 43.69476935505691)
position[34,]<-c(1.252155, 45.82246)
position[35,]<-c(7.331065, 47.750431)
position[36,]<-c(0.605669, 44.18648)
position[37,]<-c(1.085770, 49.435238)
position[38,]<-c(4.8883, 44.9333)
position[39,]<-c(6.1170, 45.9966)
position[40,]<-c(-4.48333, 48.4)
position[41,]<-c(5.94623, 44.18758)

```

```
## Nom des villes
```

```

P=c('Paris','Clermont','Poitiers','Gueret','Dijon','Macon','Tours',
    'Le Mans','Auxerre','Angers','Nantes','Bordeaux','Bourges','Caen',
    'Troyes','Rennes','Orleans','Lyon','Nancy','Strasbourg','Toulouse',
    'Lille','Grenoble','Marseille','Carcassonne','Reims','Aurillac',
    'Amiens','Nimes','La Rochelle','Pau','Mende','Nice','Limoges',
    'Mulhouse','Agen','Rouen','Valence','Annecy','Brest','Sisteron')

```

```
## Trace du trajet G_opt1
```

```
coord_trajet=position
```

```
for (i in 1:N)
```

```
  #{coord_trajet[i+1,]=position[G_best[i]+1,]}
```

```
  {coord_trajet[i+1,]=position[G_opt1[i]+1,]}
```

```

#x11()
plot(frontiere[,1],frontiere[,2],type="l", bg="grey",col="black", xlab="", ylab="", ax
mtext(paste(H_opt1[nmax] * 10, " Kilomètres parcourus"))

for (i in 1:(N+1))
{
  text(position[i,1],position[i,2]+0.15,P[i], cex=0.7)
  x=(coord_trajet[i,1]+coord_trajet[i+1,1])/2
  y=(coord_trajet[i,2]+coord_trajet[i+1,2])/2
  text(x,y,i,cex=0.8)      }

lines(coord_trajet[,1],coord_trajet[,2],type="l", col="green")
lines(coord_trajet[,1],coord_trajet[,2],type="p", col="blue")

## Trace du trajet G_opt2

coord_trajet=position
for (i in 1:N)
  #{coord_trajet[i+1,]=position[G_best[i]+1,]}
{coord_trajet[i+1,]=position[G_opt2[i]+1,]}

plot(frontiere[,1],frontiere[,2],type="l", bg="grey",col="black", xlab="", ylab="", ax
mtext(paste(H_opt2[nmax] * 10, " Kilomètres parcourus"))

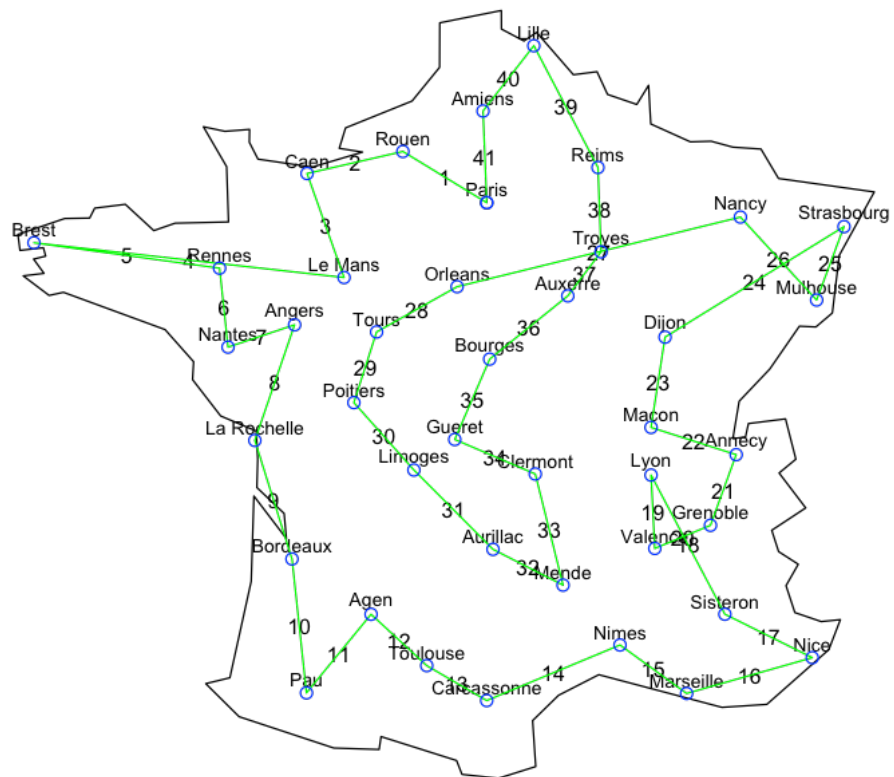
for (i in 1:(N+1))
{
  text(position[i,1],position[i,2]+0.15,P[i], cex=0.7)
  x=(coord_trajet[i,1]+coord_trajet[i+1,1])/2
  y=(coord_trajet[i,2]+coord_trajet[i+1,2])/2
  text(x,y,i,cex=0.8)      }

lines(coord_trajet[,1],coord_trajet[,2],type="l", col="green")
lines(coord_trajet[,1],coord_trajet[,2],type="p", col="blue")

```

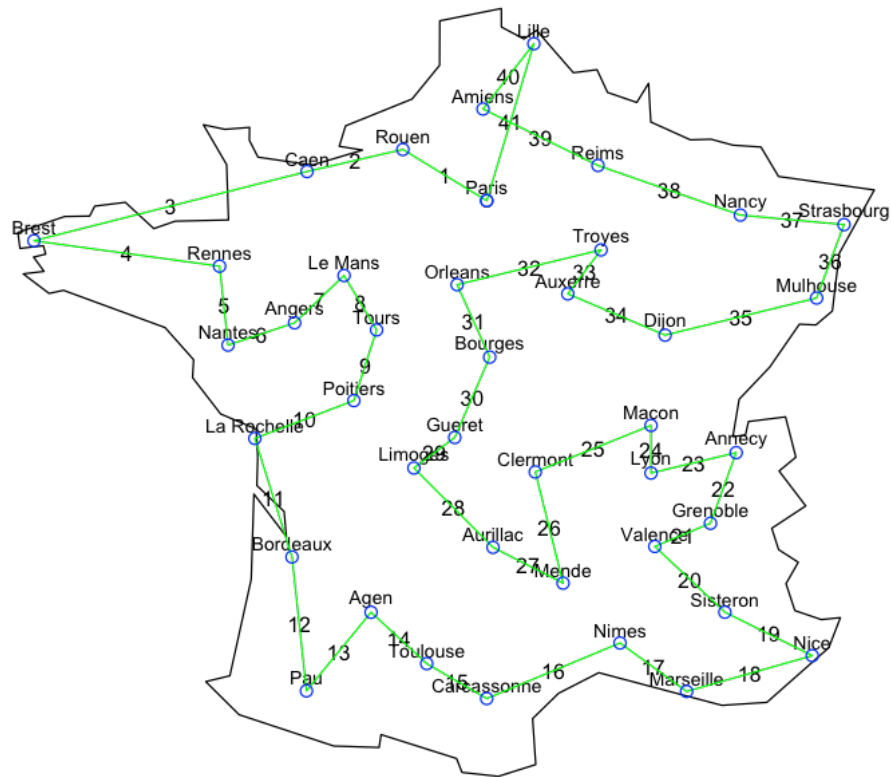

Trajet Transition 1

6590 Kilomètres parcourus



Trajet Transition 2

6150 Kilomètres parcourus



4 Problème de la Clique Maximum

On dispose d'un Graphe aléatoire G , constitué d'un ensemble de N points, reliés aléatoirement les uns aux autres, chaque point étant relié au plus une fois avec un autre point (pas de double lien). Une clique, dans un graphe, est un ensemble de point, tous reliés les uns aux autres. Dans une clique de 4 éléments, chaque point de la clique est relié aux 3 autres. On veut connaître la Clique maximum de ce graphe G . Ce problème est NP-complet, car on peut le réduire à un Problème SAT, connu comme étant NP-complet.

- On vas créer une matrice X de dimension $(d, 2)$.
- chaque ligne représente un lien entre un point et un autre du graphe
- d est le nombre total de liens entre les points.

- d est supérieur à 0, et au maximum égal à $N!/2!(N-2)!$, qui correspond au cas où chaque point du graphe sont reliés les uns aux autres, et la clique maximum est donc évidemment égal à N .
- En fait, $d = 2 * N!/2!(N-2)! = N!/(N-2)!$, car dans notre tableau, un lien est écrit deux fois, par exemple le lien (2, 4) ci dessous, apparait aussi sur la ligne de (4, 2)...
- Dans la pratique, on définira d comme au moins égal à N
- La 1ère colonne contient l'identifiant i du point, $i = 1, \dots, N$
- la 2ème colonne indique l'identifiant j du point reliés, $j = 1, \dots, N$
- la matrice X est donc, par exemple, et pour $N = 12$ de la forme :

```
In [1]: #/   id   /   lien   /
#-----
#/   1   /   3   /
#/   1   /   8   /
#/   1   /  12   /
#/   2   /   4   /
#/   2   /   9   /
#/   3   /   1   /
#/   4   /   2   /
#/   4   /   6   /
#/   4   /  11   /
#/   ... /   ... /
#/  12   /   1   /
#/  12   /   6   /
#-----
```

4.0.1 Simulation du graphe aléatoire

```
In [2]: Nb_pts = 17
max_rnd_link = Nb_pts/40 * factorial(Nb_pts) / (2*factorial(Nb_pts-2))
min_rnd_link = 3 * Nb_pts
nb_links = sample(min_rnd_link:max_rnd_link, 1)
ID = rep(0, nb_links)
LINK = rep(0, nb_links)
X_first = rep(0, nb_links)

for (i in 1:nb_links)
{
  rnd_id1 = sample(1:Nb_pts, 1)
  rnd_id2 = sample(1:Nb_pts, 1)
  ID[i] = rnd_id1
  LINK[i] = rnd_id2
}

# On trie le vecteur d'ID
ID = sort(ID)

# On merge les vecteurs ID et LINK
```

```

X_first = cbind(ID, LINK)

# A chaque ligne (x, j), on ajoute au vecteur X la ligne (j, x)
#(en effet, si, par exemple, le point 1 est lié au point 4, on a la ligne (1,4) ... et
# la ligne (4, 1) ! )
lenX = length(X_first[, 1])
X_extend = rep(1, lenX)
X_extend = cbind(X_extend, X_extend)
for (i in 1:lenX)
{
  row = X_first[i, ]
  X_extend[i, ] = c(row[2], row[1])
}

# On trie X_extend
X_extend = X_extend[order(X_extend[, 1]), ]

# On supprime les lignes en doublon
X_first = X_first[!duplicated(X_first), ]
X_extend = X_extend[!duplicated(X_extend), ]

# On superpose X et X_extend afin d'obtenir la matrice finale
X = rbind(X_first, X_extend)

# On supprime les lignes en doublon de la matrice finale
X = X[!duplicated(X), ]

# On trie la matrice finale
X = X[order(X[, 1]), ]

# On supprime les lignes de la forme (i, j) où i = j
X = X[(X[, 1] != X[, 2]), ]

head(X, 10)

```

ID	LINK
1	8
1	17
1	15
1	9
1	2
1	5
1	6
2	13
2	14
2	10

- Construction de la matrice de voisinage

```
In [3]: df = data.frame(matrix(0, nrow=Nb_pts, ncol=Nb_pts))
```

```
for (i in 1:length(X[, 1]))
{
  line_axis = X[i, 1]
  column_axis = X[i, 2]

  df[line_axis, column_axis] = 1
}
```

```
rownames(df) = colnames(df)
```

```
head(df, length(df[1, ]))
```

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17
X1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
X2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
X3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
X4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
X5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
X6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
X8	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
X9	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X10	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
X11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X12	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
X13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
X14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
X15	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
X17	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

```
In [4]: if (!isSymmetric(as.matrix(df)))
{
  print("There's a problem with the simulated link table : it's not symmetric, where")
} else
{
  print("Simulation is OK")
}
```

```
[1] "Simulation is OK"
```

4.0.2 Graphe avec une clique de taille maximum N fixée

```
In [2]: Nb_pts = 40
range_pts = 1:Nb_pts
desired_clique_size = 10
```

```

range_desired_clique = sample(1:Nb_pts, desired_clique_size, replace=FALSE)

clique = expand.grid(range_desired_clique, range_desired_clique)

# Remove link to self : Point 1 --> Point 1
good_links = rownames(clique[which(!(clique[,1] == clique[, 2])),])
clique = clique[good_links,]

random_links = data.frame()

for (i in seq(1, (45*desired_clique_size), by=2))
{
  already_picked=list()
  rnd_id1 = sample(1:Nb_pts, 1)
  rnd_id2 = sample(1:Nb_pts, 1)
  while(is.element(rnd_id2, range_desired_clique) || rnd_id1==rnd_id2){
    rnd_id2 = sample(1:Nb_pts, 1)
  }
  already_picked= c(already_picked,rnd_id2)
  #print(already_picked)
  random_links[i, 1] = rnd_id1
  random_links[i, 2] = rnd_id2

  random_links[i + 1, 1] = rnd_id2
  random_links[i + 1, 2] = rnd_id1
}

colnames(random_links) = colnames(clique)

X = rbind(clique, random_links)

X = X[order(X["Var1"]), ]
X=unique(X)
rownames(X) = 1:length(X[, 1])
print(head(X))
#head(X, 10)

```

	Var1	Var2
1	1	10
2	1	17
3	1	20
4	1	11
5	1	15
6	1	22

- Construction de la matrice de voisinage

```
In [3]: df = data.frame(matrix(0, nrow=Nb_pts, ncol=Nb_pts))
```

```
for (i in 1:length(X[, 1]))
{
  line_axis = X[i, 1]
  column_axis = X[i, 2]

  df[line_axis, column_axis] = 1
}
```

```
rownames(df) = colnames(df)
```

```
head(df, 10)
```

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	...	X31	X32	X33	X34	X35	X36	X37	X38
X1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
X3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	...	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
X4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
X7	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
X8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
X9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
X10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

```
In [4]: if (!isSymmetric(as.matrix(df)))
{
  print("There's a problem with the simulated link table : it's not symmetric, where")
} else
{
  print("Simulation is OK")
}
```

```
[1] "Simulation is OK"
```

4.0.3 Algorithme de Metropolis pour trouver la Clique Maximum

... Algorithme de metropolis donnant le vecteur clique_star, composé des id des points de l'ensemble composant la clique maximum. On construit à partir de ce vecteur max_clique, composé des id de tous les points du graph, et un 1 pour ceux faisant partie de la clique, 0 sinon

- Initialisation

```
In [5]: ## Nombre d'iterations de l'algorithme
nmax = 500
```

- Fonction d'erreur H

```
In [6]: # L'erreur H vas être la somme de lien entre les points de l'ensemble
# On vas donc vouloir maximiser H
# (maximiser le nombre de liens entre les points de l'ensemble candidat)
# H vaut donc, au plus :
# - si l'ordre ne compte pas (la ligne (i, j) et (j, i) sont les mêmes):
#     max de H = fact(N)/(2*fact(N-2))
# - si l'ordre compte pas (la ligne (i, j) et (j, i) ne sont pas les mêmes):
#     max de H = fact(N)/(fact(N-2))
```

```
compute_error = function(G, links_table)
{
  H = 0
  for (i in 1:length(links_table[, 1]))
  {
    if (G[links_table[i, 1]] == 1 & G[links_table[i, 2]] == 1)
    {
      H = H + 1
    }
  }
  return(H)
}
```

- Fonction de transition 1

```
In [7]: transition1 = function(g, H, links_table, beta)
{
  # g est l'ensemble candidat clique maximum à K éléments
  gnew = g
  clique_sz = sum(g)
  max_link = factorial(clique_sz)/factorial(clique_sz-2)
  #clique_elements = g[find(g == 1)]
  clique_elements = which(g == 1)
  non_clique_elements = which(g == 0)
  k0 = sample(clique_elements, 1)
  k1 = sample(non_clique_elements, 1)
  gnew[k0] = 0
  gnew[k1] = 1

  # On calcul H (ou delta) : c'est la différence entre les anciennes et les nouvelles
  delta = compute_error(gnew, links_table) - compute_error(g, links_table)
  alpha = max(min(exp(beta * (delta/max_link - 1)), 1), 0)

  u = runif(1)

  if (u < alpha)
  {
    # on accepte la transition
    result = c(gnew, compute_error(gnew, links_table))
  }
}
```



```

}
else
{
    # on rejette la transition
    result = c(g, H)
}

return(result)
}

```

- Fonction de transition 2

```

In [8]: transition2 = function(g, H, links_table, beta)
{
    gnew = g
    clique_sz = sum(g)
    max_link = factorial(clique_sz)/factorial(clique_sz-2)
    if (max_link>200){
        print(g)
        print(max_link)
    }
    current_error = compute_error(g, links_table)

    clique_elements = which(g == 1)
    k0 = sample(clique_elements, 1)
    gnew[k0] = 0

    all_probas = rep(0, Nb_pts)
    for (i_j in 1:Nb_pts)
    {
        if (!(g[i_j] == 1))
        {
            gnew = g
            gnew[k0] = 0
            gnew[i_j] = 1
            delta_num = 0
            delta = compute_error(gnew, links_table) - current_error
            alpha = max(min(exp(beta * (delta/max_link - 1)), 1), 0)

            all_probas[i_j] = alpha
        }
        else
        {
            all_probas[i_j] = 0
        }
    }
}

```

```

best_point = which.max(all_probas)

gnew = g
gnew[k0] = 0
gnew[best_point] = 1

Hnew = compute_error(gnew, links_table)

return(c(gnew, Hnew))
}

```

- L'algorithme de Metropolis : Calcul du G optimal

```

In [9]: compute_G = function(G, nmax_simul, num_method, links_table)
{
  transition_method = c(transition1, transition2)
  clique_sz = sum(G)
  max_link = factorial(clique_sz)/factorial(clique_sz-2)
  nb_iteration=0
  stopifnot(match(num_method, 1:4) > 0)

  H = rep(0, nmax_simul)
  H[1] = compute_error(G, links_table)

  beta_fixed = 1
  beta_0 = 0.01
  for (i in 1:nmax_simul)
  {
    if (is.element(num_method, c(3, 4)))
    {
      result = transition_method[[num_method - 2]](G, H[i], links_table, beta_0)
    }
    else
    {
      result = transition_method[[num_method]](G, H[i], links_table, beta_fixed)
    }

    #G = result[1:clique_sz]
    G = result[1:Nb_pts]
    H[i+1] = result[Nb_pts+1]
    nb_iteration=i

    if (H[i+1] == max_link)
    {
      print(max_link)
      H[i+2:length(H)] = H[i+1]

      break
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
    # TEST
    if (H[i+1] > max_link)
    {
        print(G)
        print(compute_error(G, links_table))
    }
}

return(list("G"= G, "H"= H,"nb_iter"=nb_iteration))
}

```

- Boucle Principale

```

In [10]: old_warn_val = getOption("warn")
options(warn = -1)

start_clique_sz = 3

nb_max_clique1 = 0
nb_max_clique2 = 0
G_opt1_list = list()
H_opt1_list = list()
G_opt2_list = list()
H_opt2_list = list()
G_opt3_list = list()
H_opt3_list = list()
G_opt4_list = list()
H_opt4_list = list()
i_row = 1
clique1_is_def = FALSE
clique2_is_def = FALSE
clique3_is_def = FALSE
clique4_is_def = FALSE
nbr_iteration_list=list()
G0 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
#random_index = sample(1:Nb_pts, i_clique_sz, replace=FALSE)
#G0[random_index] = 1
#print(G0)
for (i_clique_sz in start_clique_sz:Nb_pts)
{
    # Méthode Transition 1
    # Initialisation aleatoire de G0
    #G0 = sample(1:Nb_pts,i_clique_sz,replace=FALSE)
    G0[1:i_clique_sz]=1
    #result = compute_G(G0, nmax, 1, X)
    result = compute_G(G0, nmax, 1, X)
    nb_iteration_transition1=result["nb_iter"]
}

```

```

G_opt1_list[i_row] = result["G"]
H_opt1_list[i_row] = result["H"]

H_opt1 = unlist(H_opt1_list[i_row])
clique_exists1 = H_opt1[nmax] == factorial(i_clique_sz)/factorial(i_clique_sz-2)

plot(H_opt1,
     main="Transition 1",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")
mtext(paste("Clique de taille ", i_clique_sz,
           " ==> ", "Clique détectée : ", clique_exists1))

if (!clique_exists1 && !clique1_is_def)
{
  nb_max_clique1 = i_clique_sz - 1
  clique1_is_def = TRUE
}

## Méthode Transition 2
## on enlève les warning car on en déclenche certains
old_warn_val = getOption("warn")
options(warn = -1)

#result = compute_G(GO, nmax, 2, X)
result = compute_G(GO, nmax, 2, X)
nb_iteration_transition2=result["nb_iter"]
G_opt2_list[i_row] = result["G"]
H_opt2_list[i_row] = result["H"]

H_opt2 = unlist(H_opt2_list[i_row])
clique_exists2 = H_opt2[nmax] == factorial(i_clique_sz)/factorial(i_clique_sz-2)

plot(H_opt2,
     main="Transition 2",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")
mtext(paste("Clique de taille ", i_clique_sz,
           " ==> ", "Clique détectée : ", clique_exists2))

## On remet les warnings
options(warn = old_warn_val)

if (!clique_exists2 && !clique2_is_def)
{
  nb_max_clique2 = i_clique_sz - 1
  clique2_is_def = TRUE
}

```

```

# Méthode Transition 3
#result = compute_G(GO, nmax, 3, X)
result = compute_G(GO, nmax, 3, X)
nb_iteration_transition3=result["nb_iter"]
G_opt3_list[i_row] = result["G"]
H_opt3_list[i_row] = result["H"]

H_opt3 = unlist(H_opt3_list[i_row])
clique_exists3 = H_opt3[nmax] == factorial(i_clique_sz)/factorial(i_clique_sz-2)

plot(H_opt3,
     main="Transition 3",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")
mtext(paste("Clique de taille ", i_clique_sz,
           " ==> ", "Clique détectée : ", clique_exists3))

if (!clique_exists3 && !clique3_is_def)
{
  nb_max_clique3 = i_clique_sz - 1
  clique3_is_def = TRUE
}

# Méthode Transition 4
#result = compute_G(GO, nmax, 4, X)
result = compute_G(GO, nmax, 4, X)
nb_iteration_transition4=result["nb_iter"]
G_opt4_list[i_row] = result["G"]
H_opt4_list[i_row] = result["H"]

H_opt4 = unlist(H_opt4_list[i_row])
clique_exists4 = H_opt4[nmax] == factorial(i_clique_sz)/factorial(i_clique_sz-2)

plot(H_opt4,
     main="Transition 4",
     xlab="Nombre de Simulations",
     ylab="Erreur totale H")
mtext(paste("Clique de taille ", i_clique_sz,
           " ==> ", "Clique détectée : ", clique_exists4))

if (!clique_exists4 && !clique4_is_def)
{
  nb_max_clique4 = i_clique_sz - 1
  clique4_is_def = TRUE
}

nbr_iteration_list[[i_row]]=list(i_row+2,nb_iteration_transition1,nb_iteration_tr

```

```

    #print(nbr_iteration_list[i_row])
    if (clique1_is_def && clique2_is_def && clique3_is_def && clique4_is_def)
    {
        break
    }

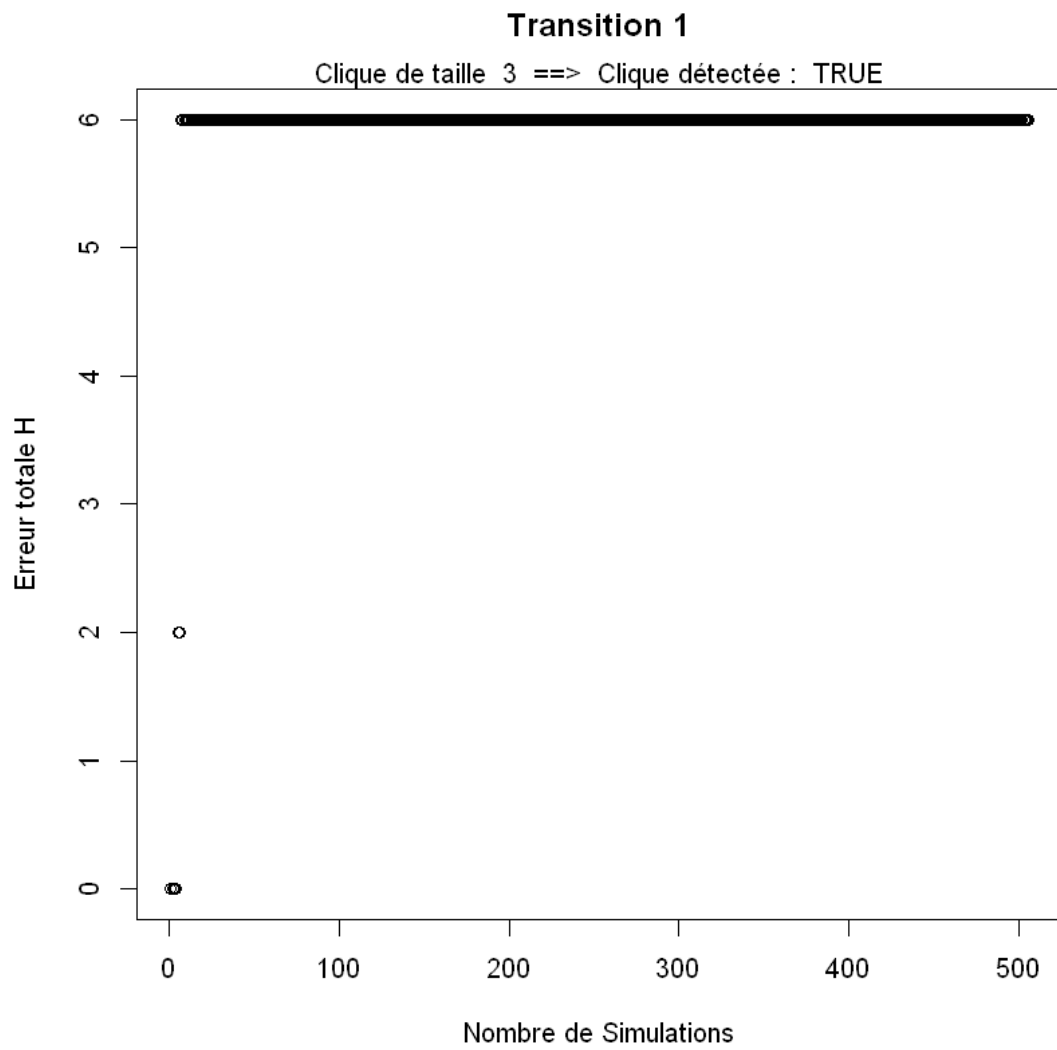
    i_row = i_row + 1
}
install.packages("xtable")
library("xtable")
output=NULL
output = matrix(unlist(nbr_iteration_list), ncol = 5, byrow = TRUE)
colnames(output)=c(" ", "Transition 1", "Transition 2", "Transition 3", "Transition 4")

options(warn = old_warn_val)

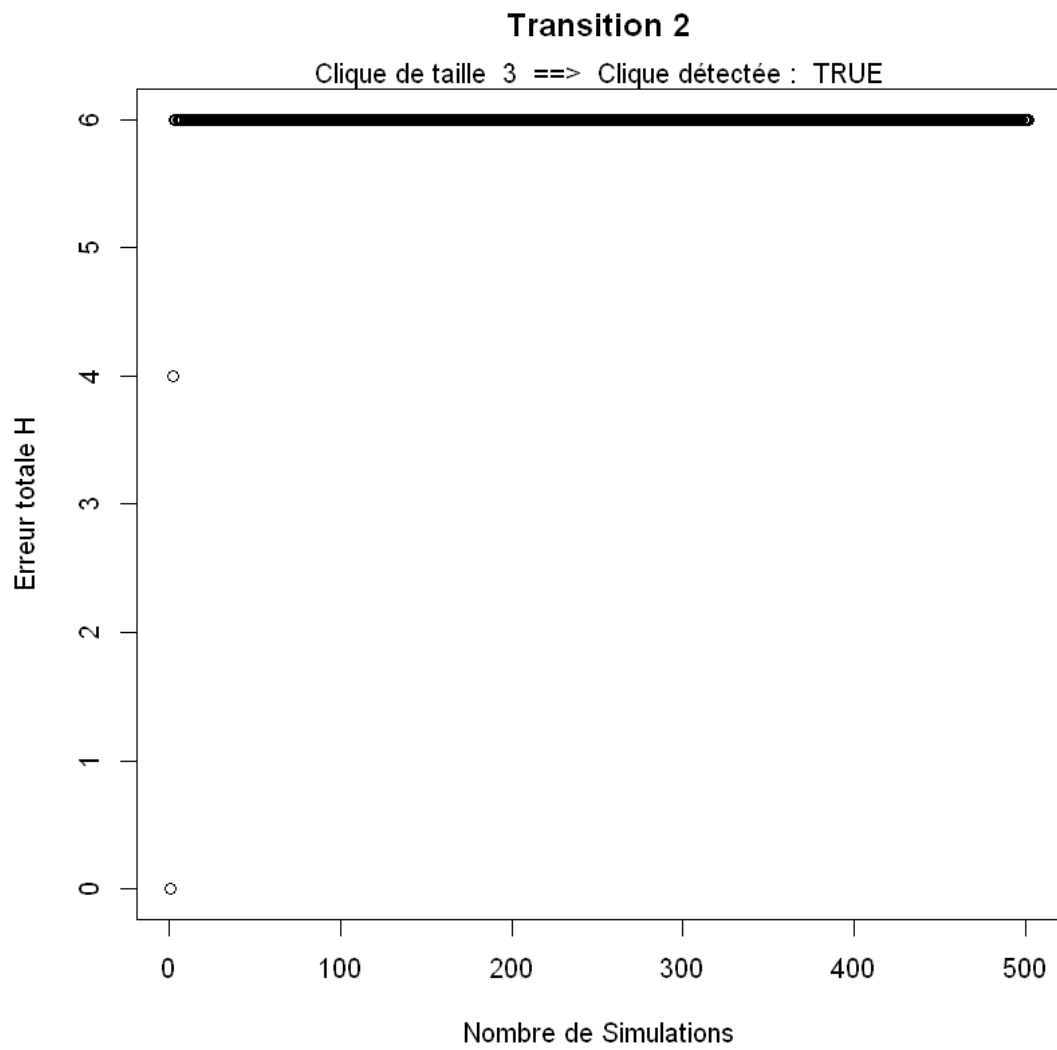
```

```
[1] 6
```

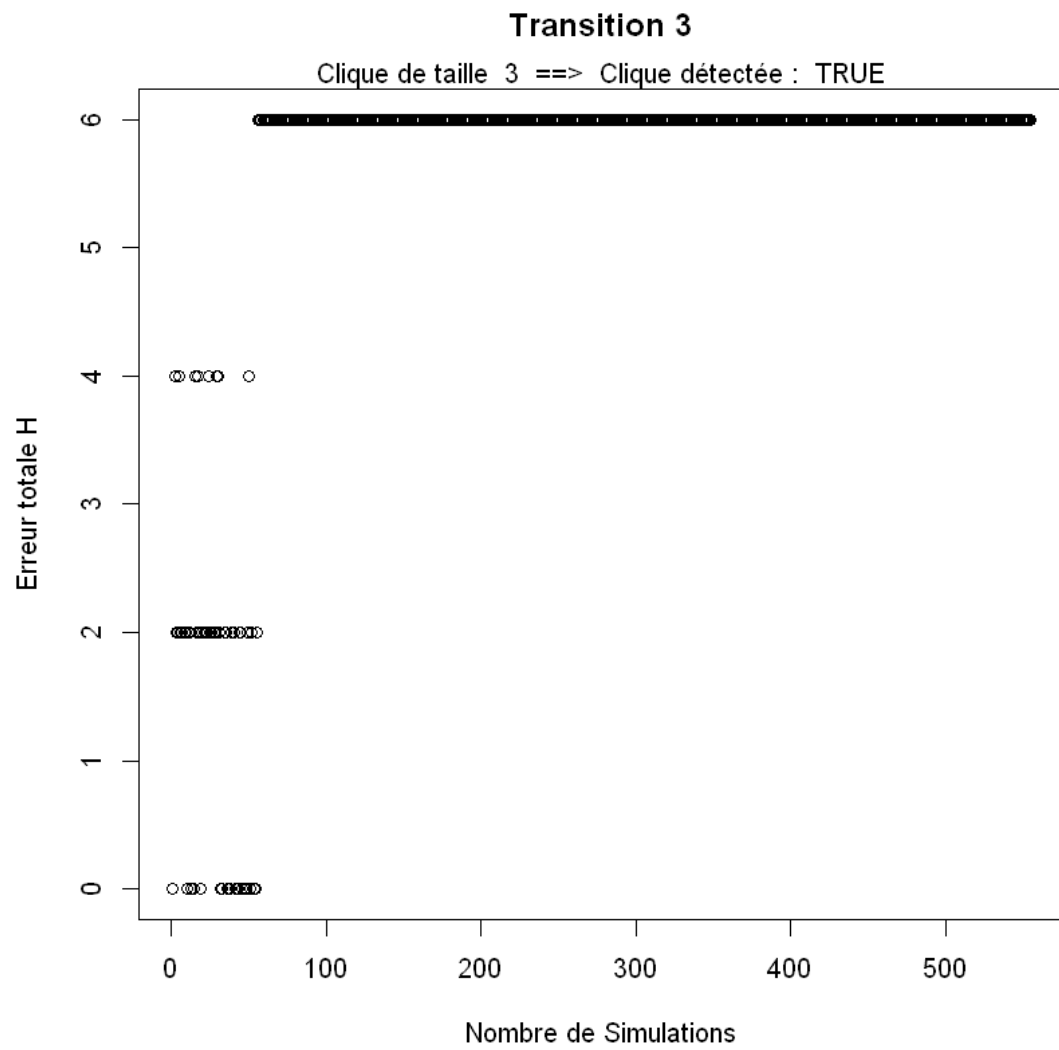
```
[1] 6
```

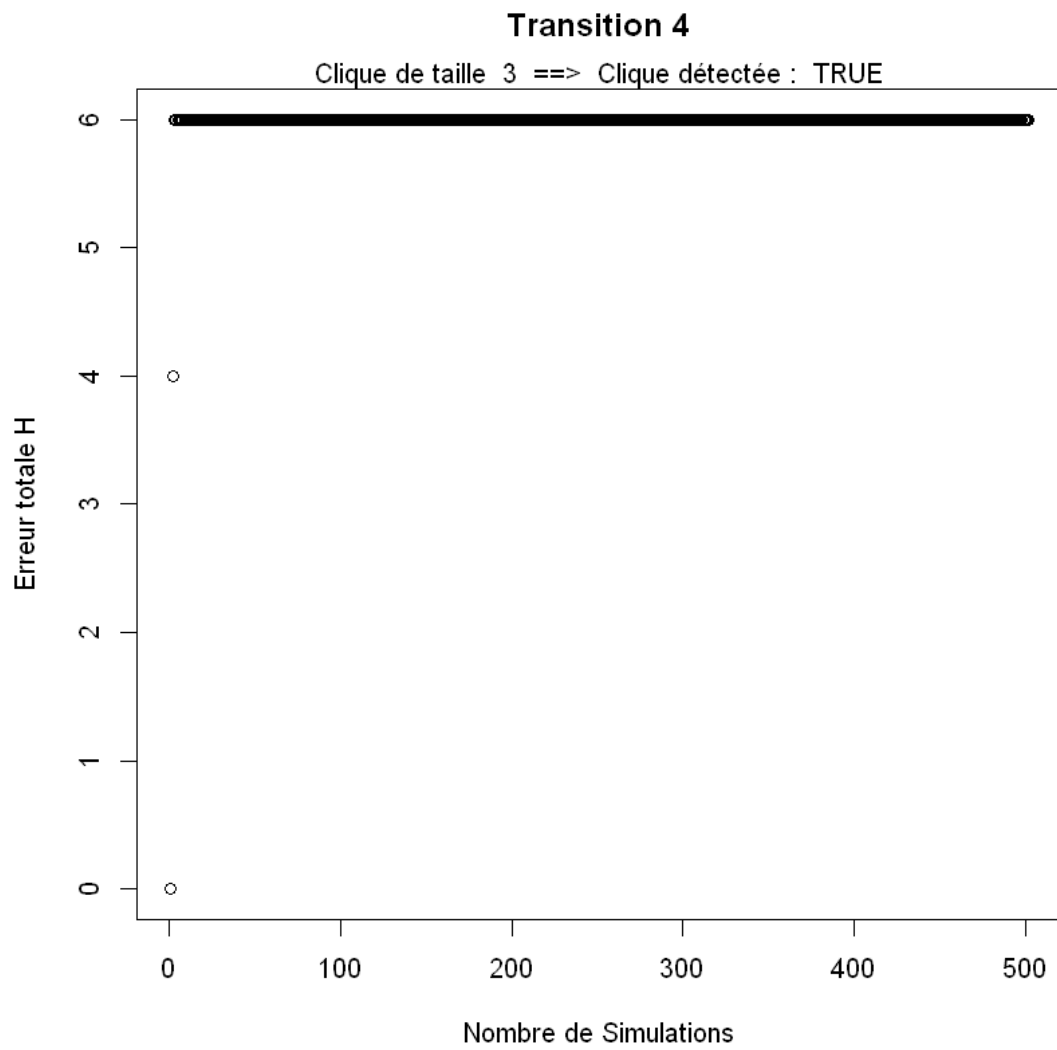


[1] 6

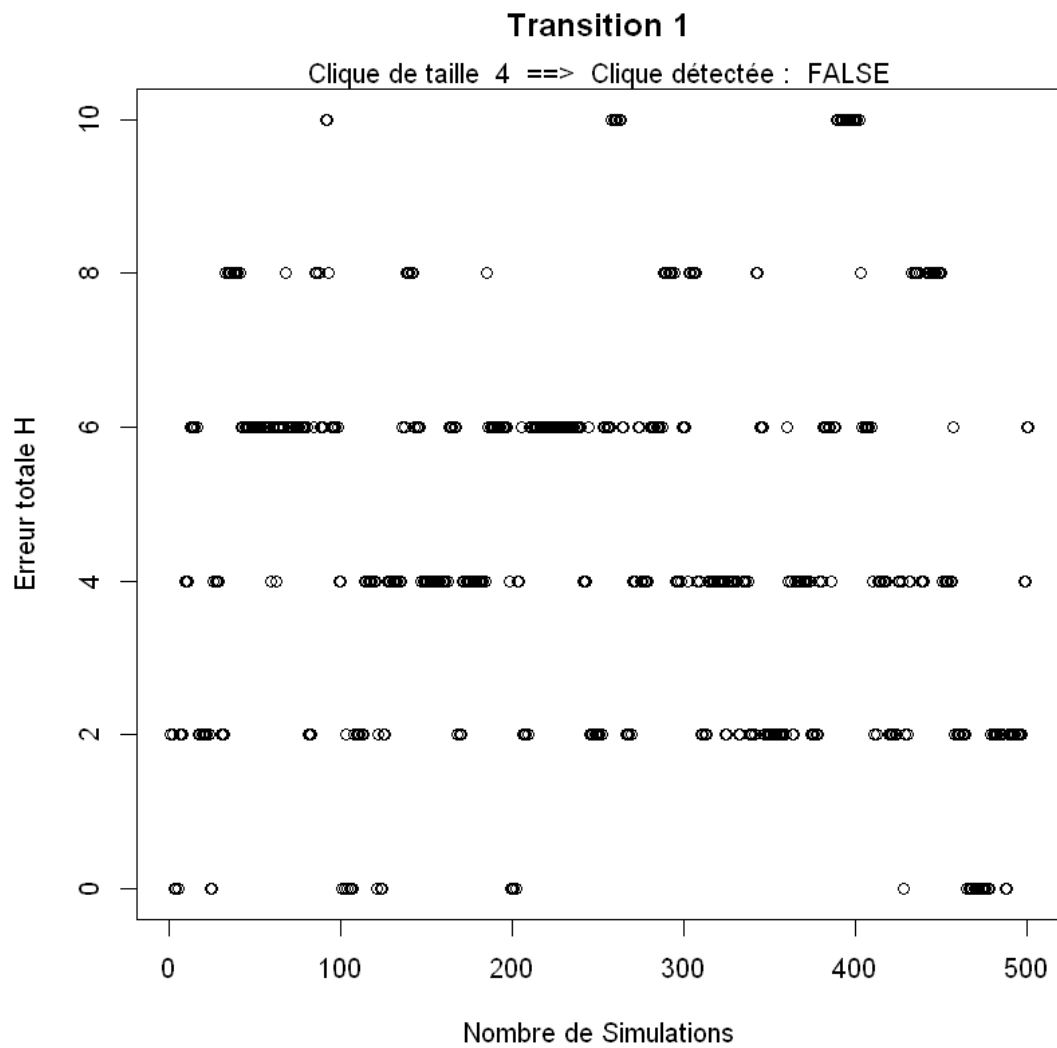


[1] 6

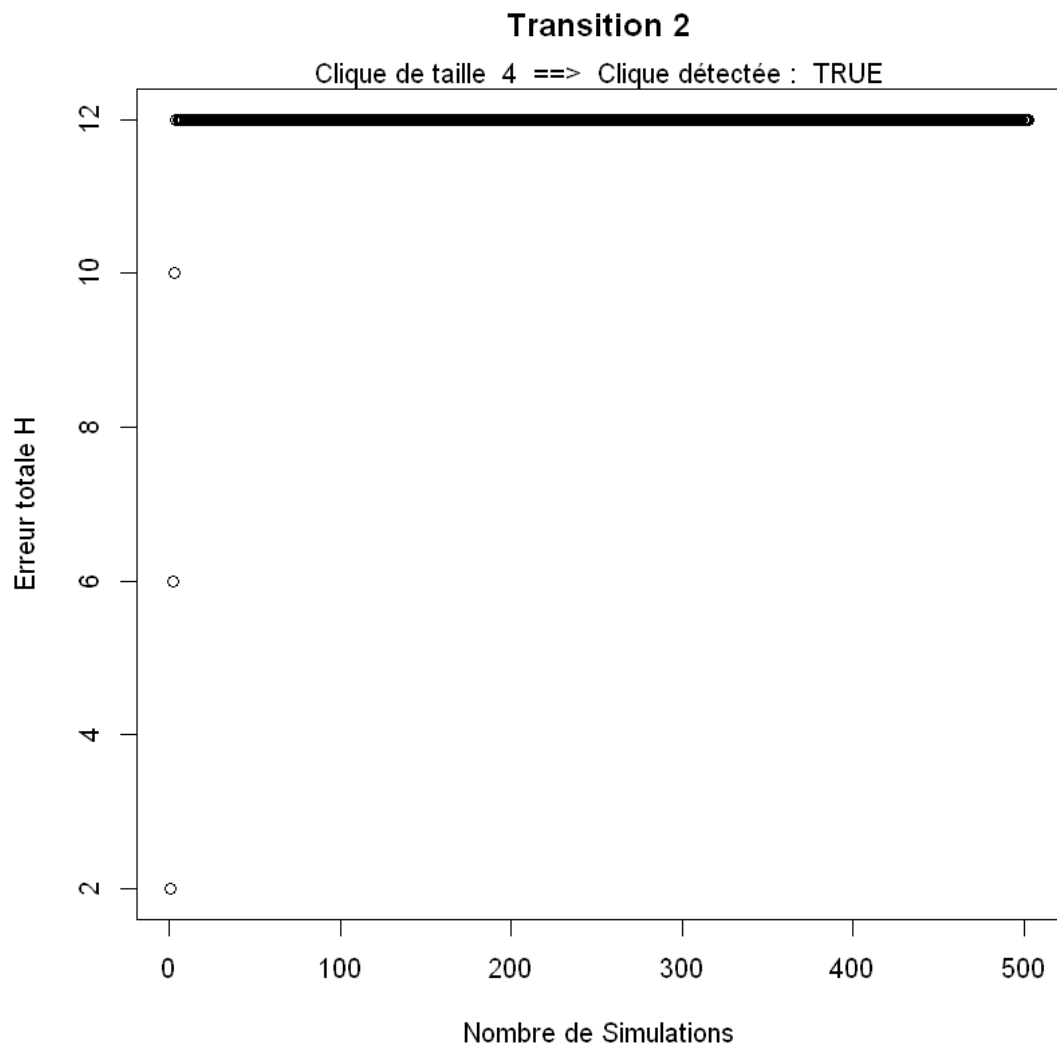




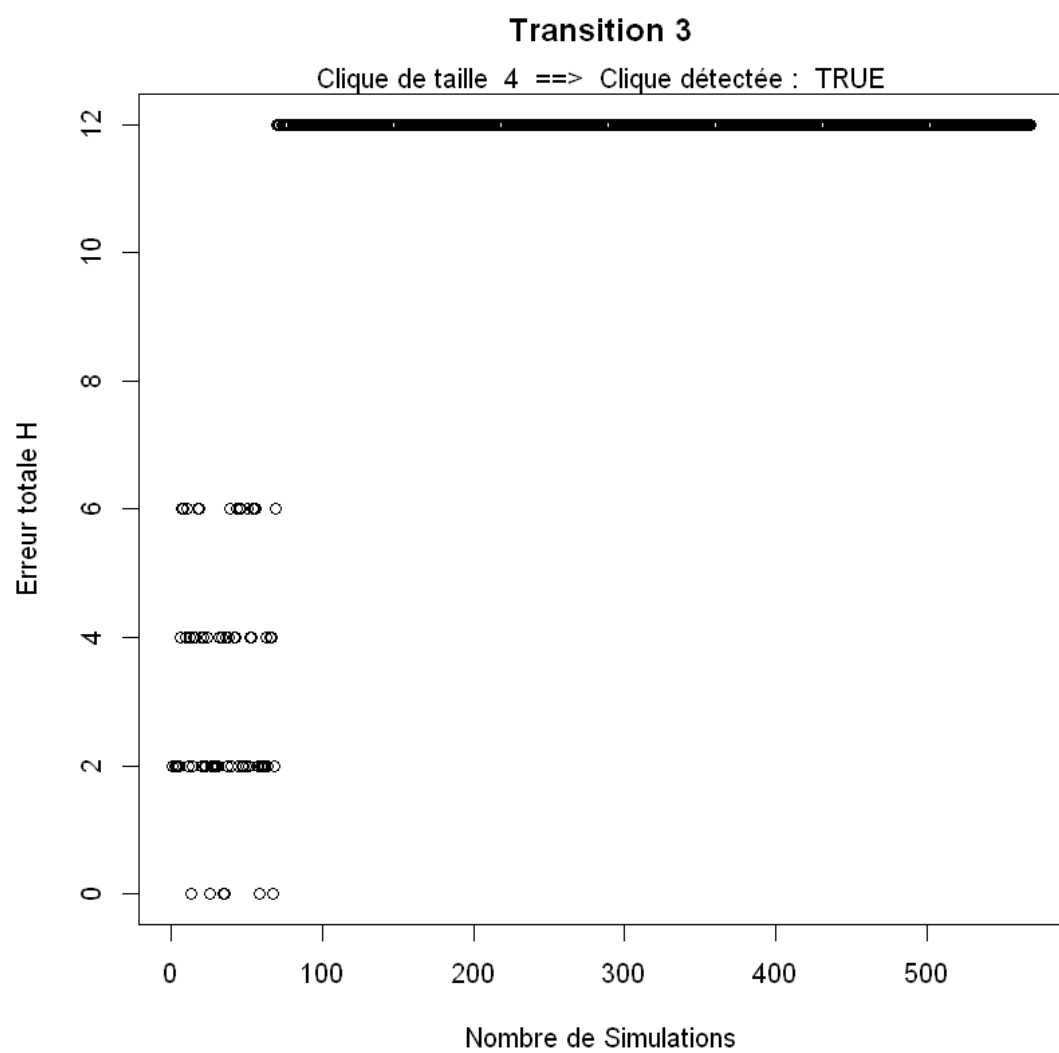
[1] 12

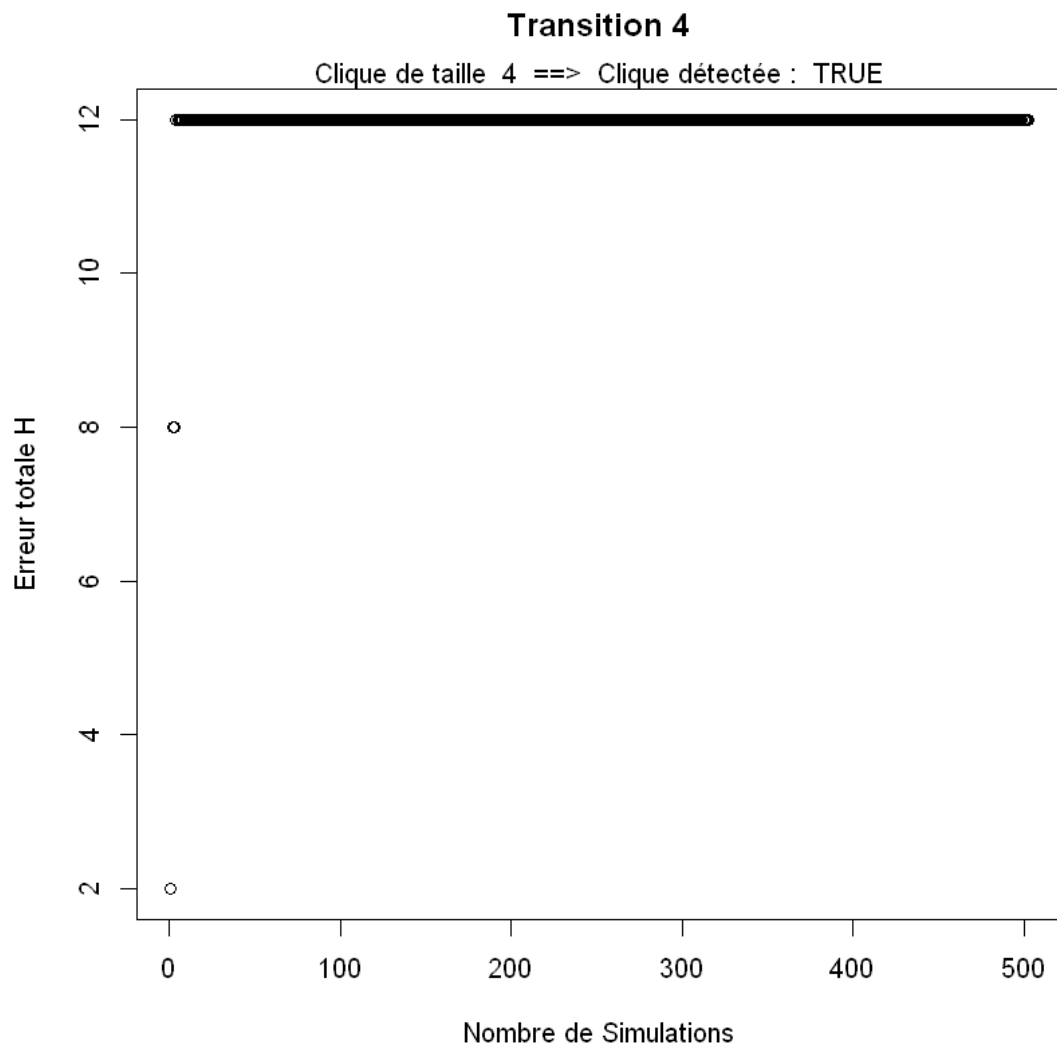


[1] 12

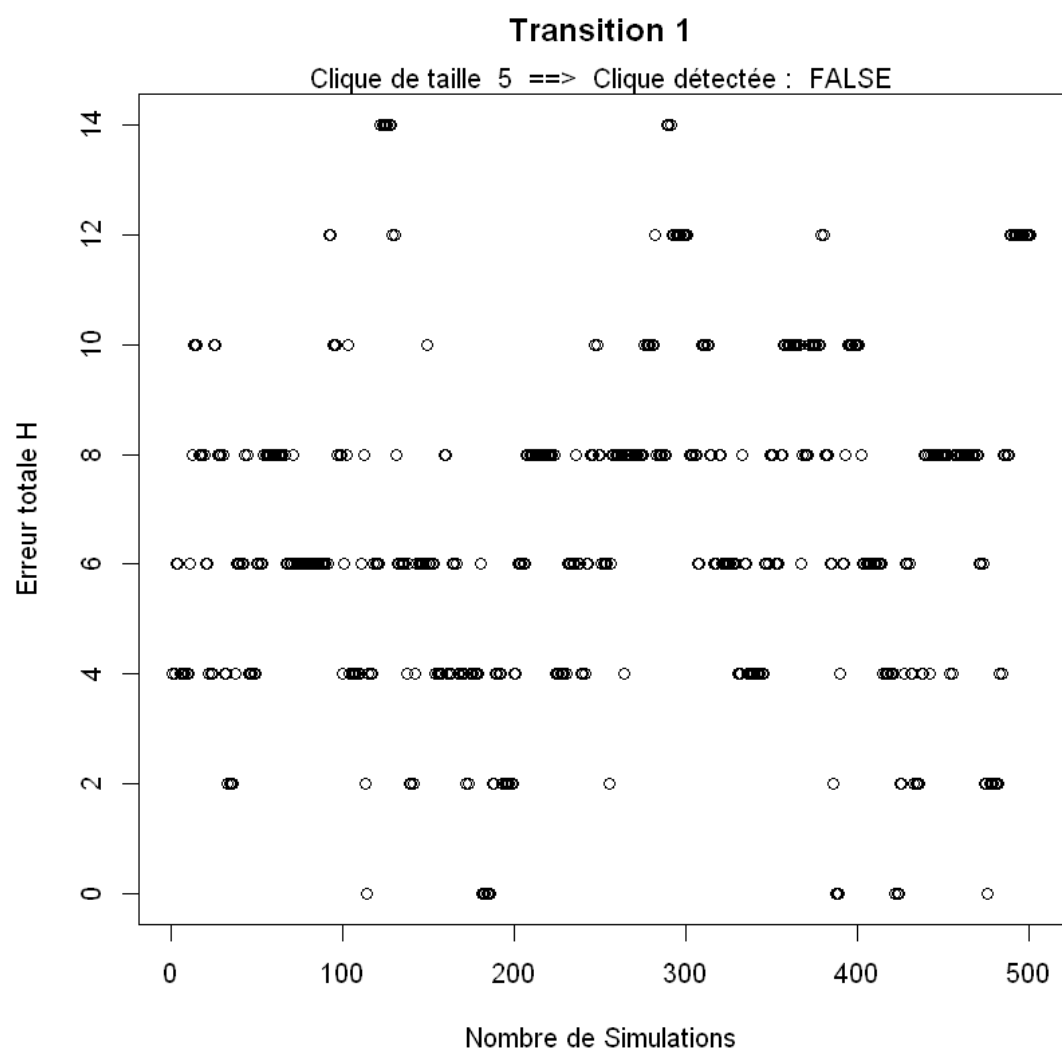


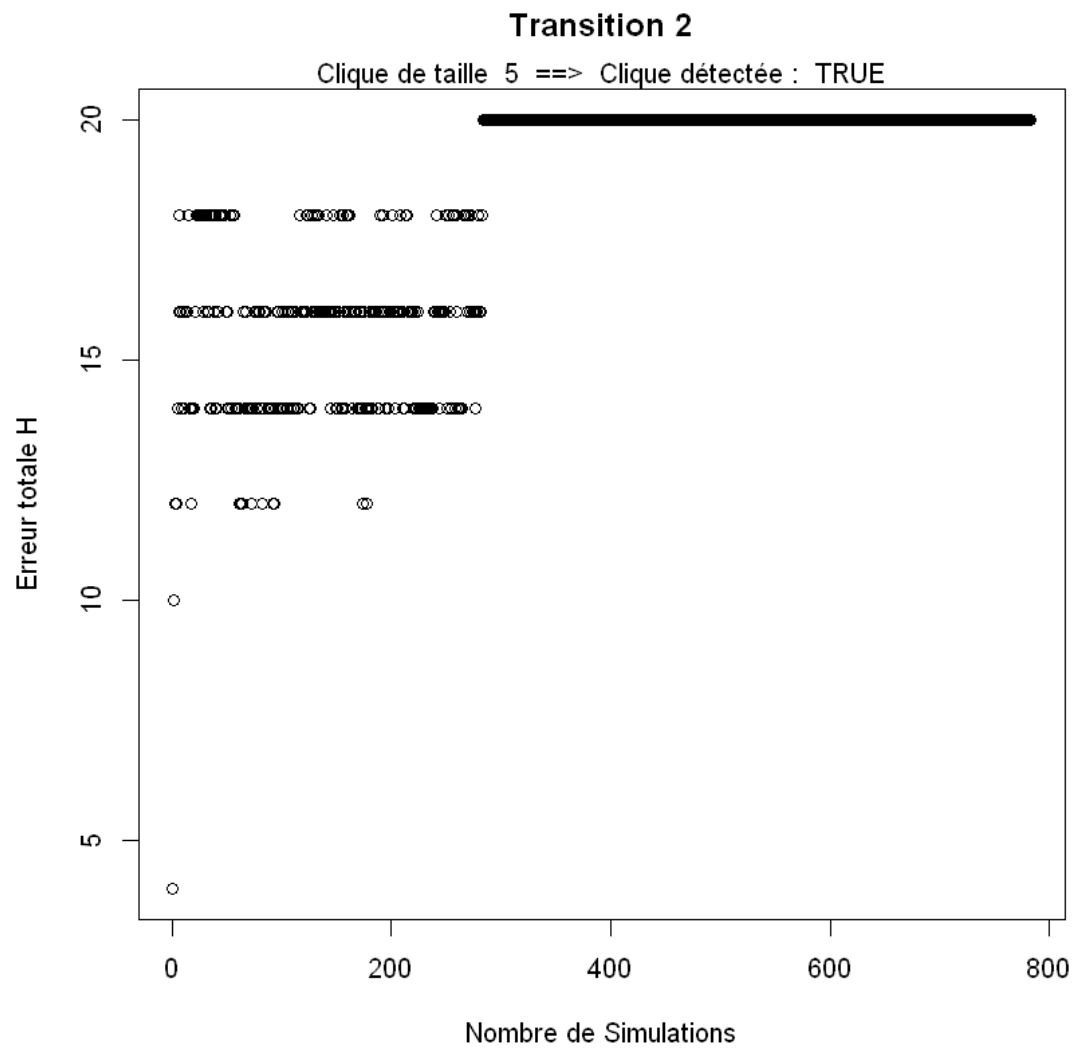
[1] 12



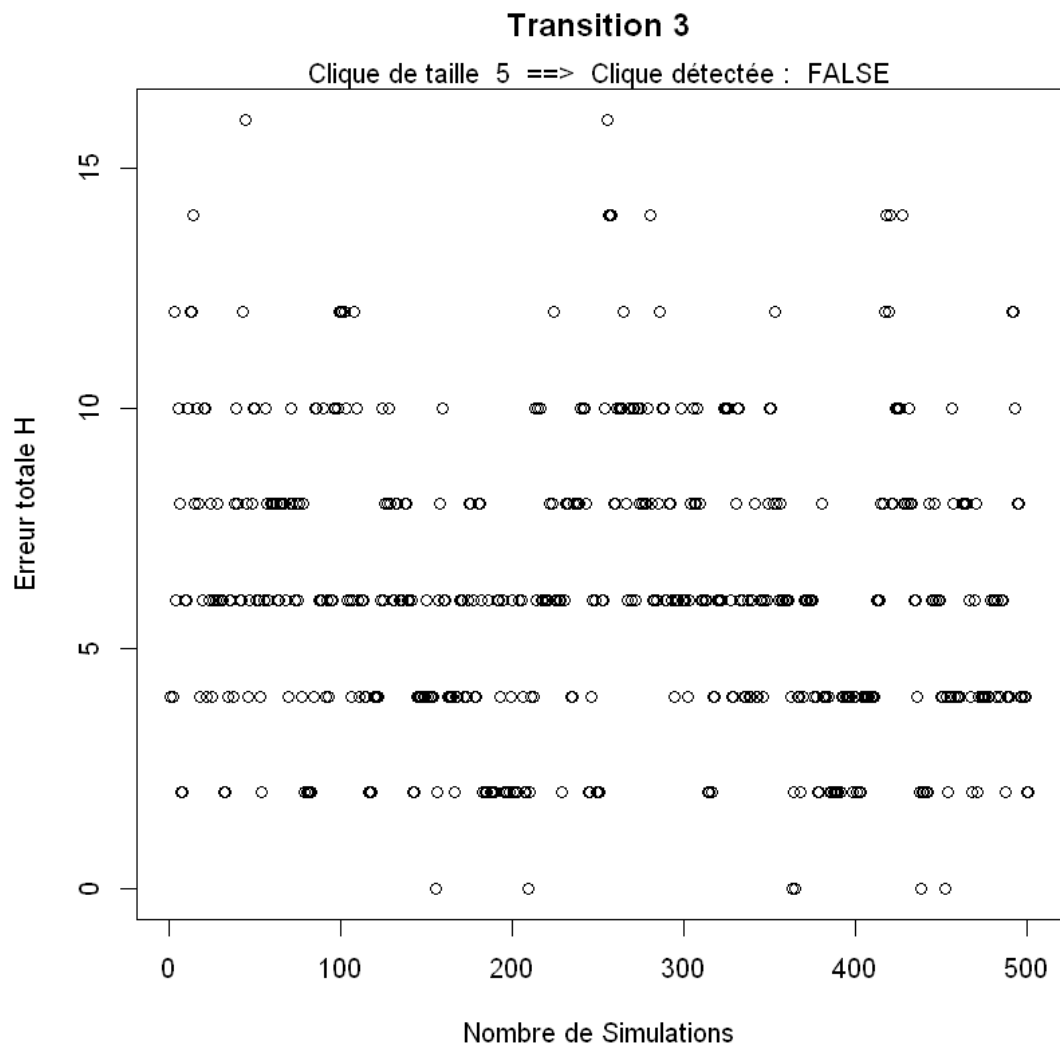


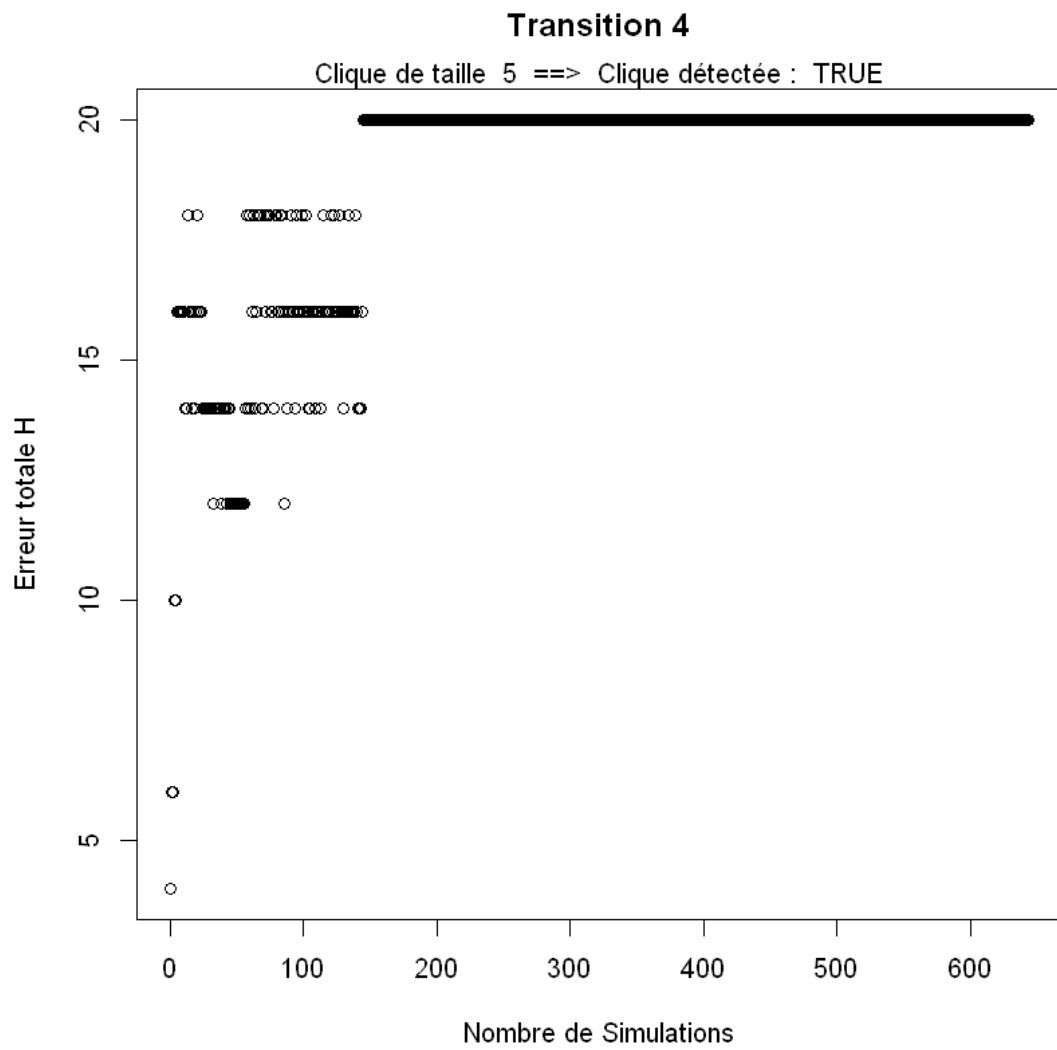
[1] 20



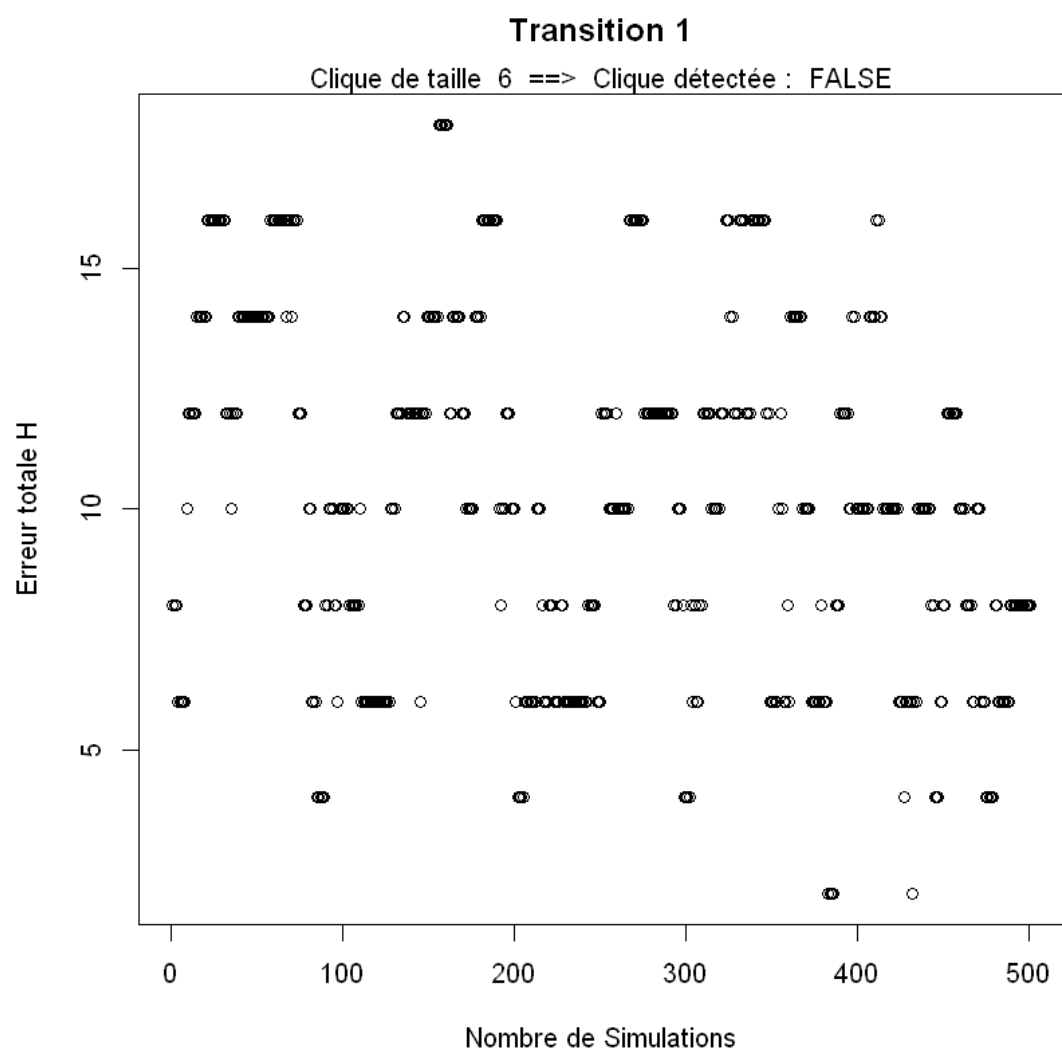


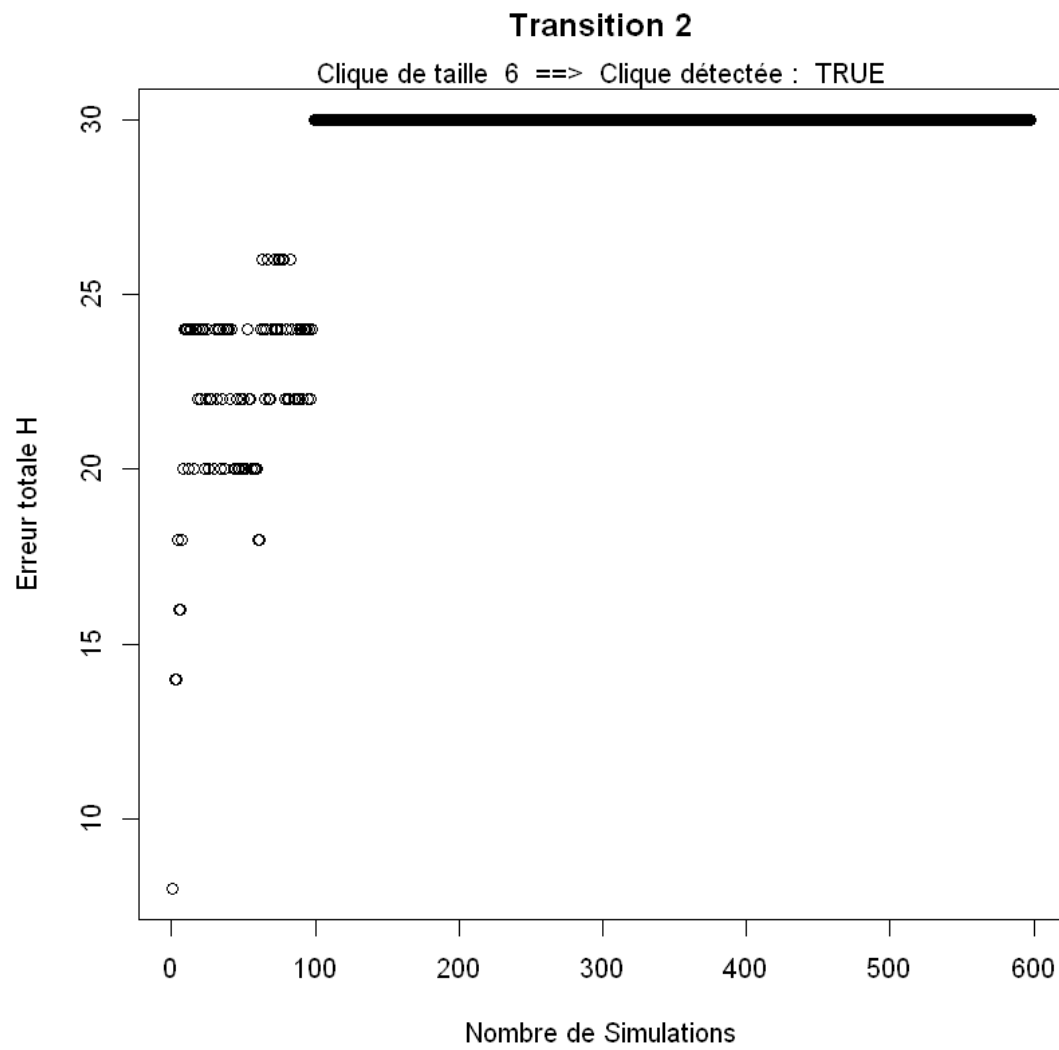
[1] 20



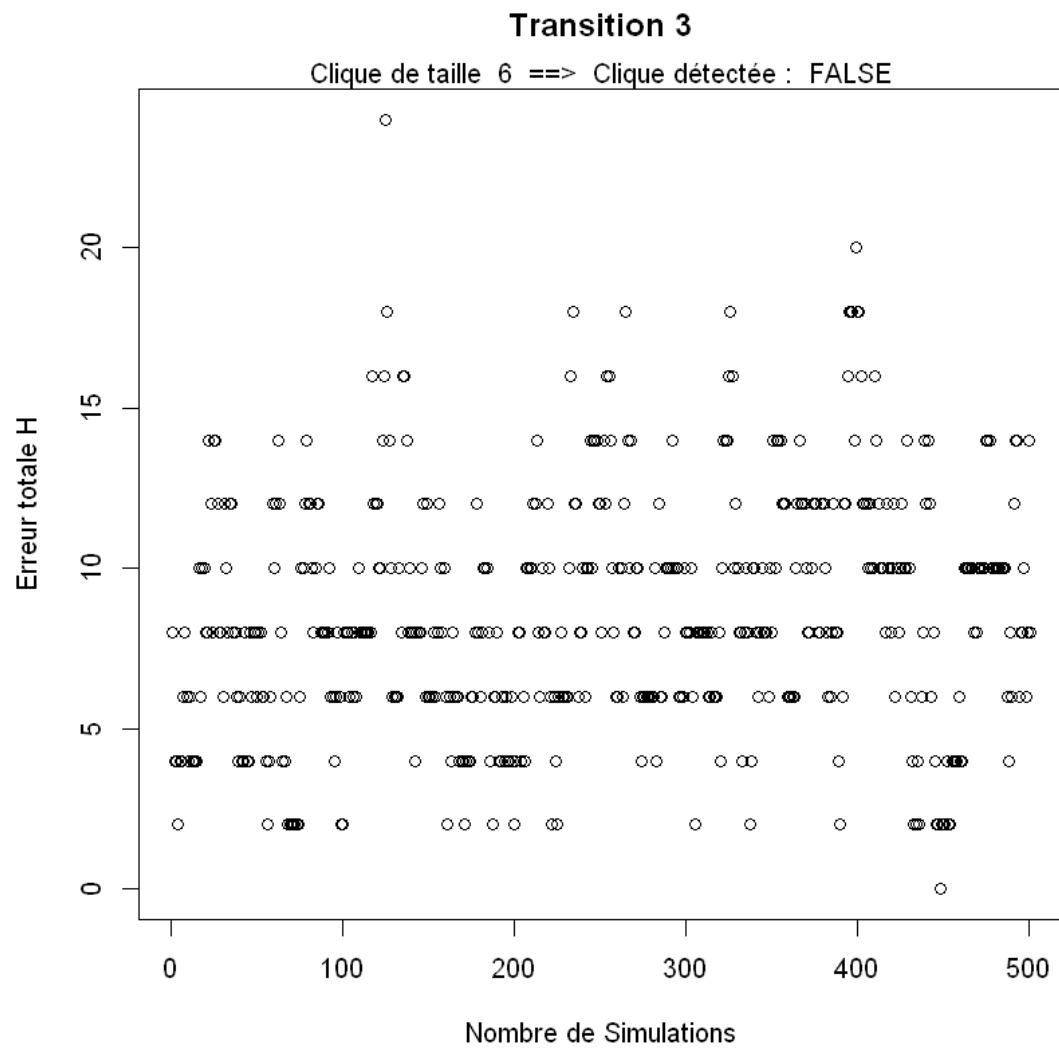


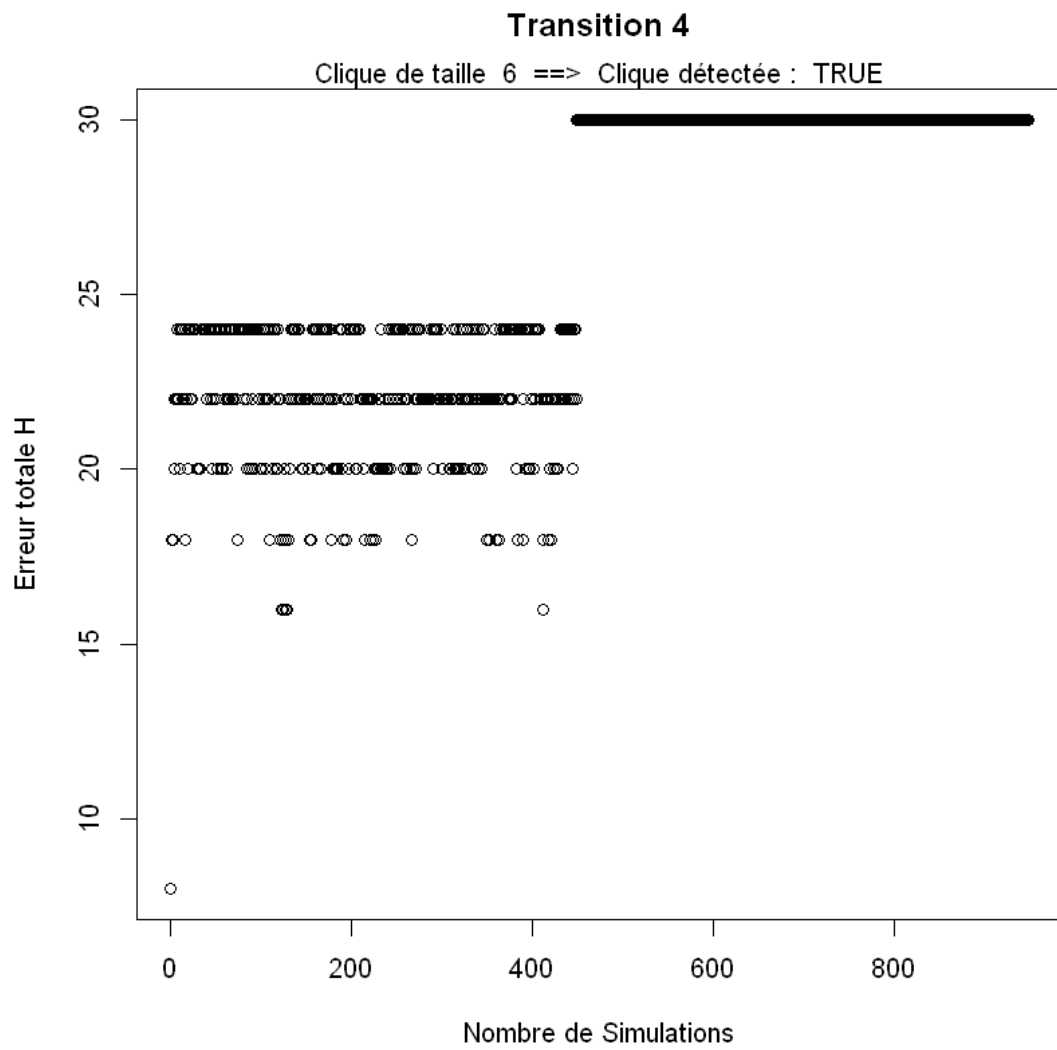
[1] 30



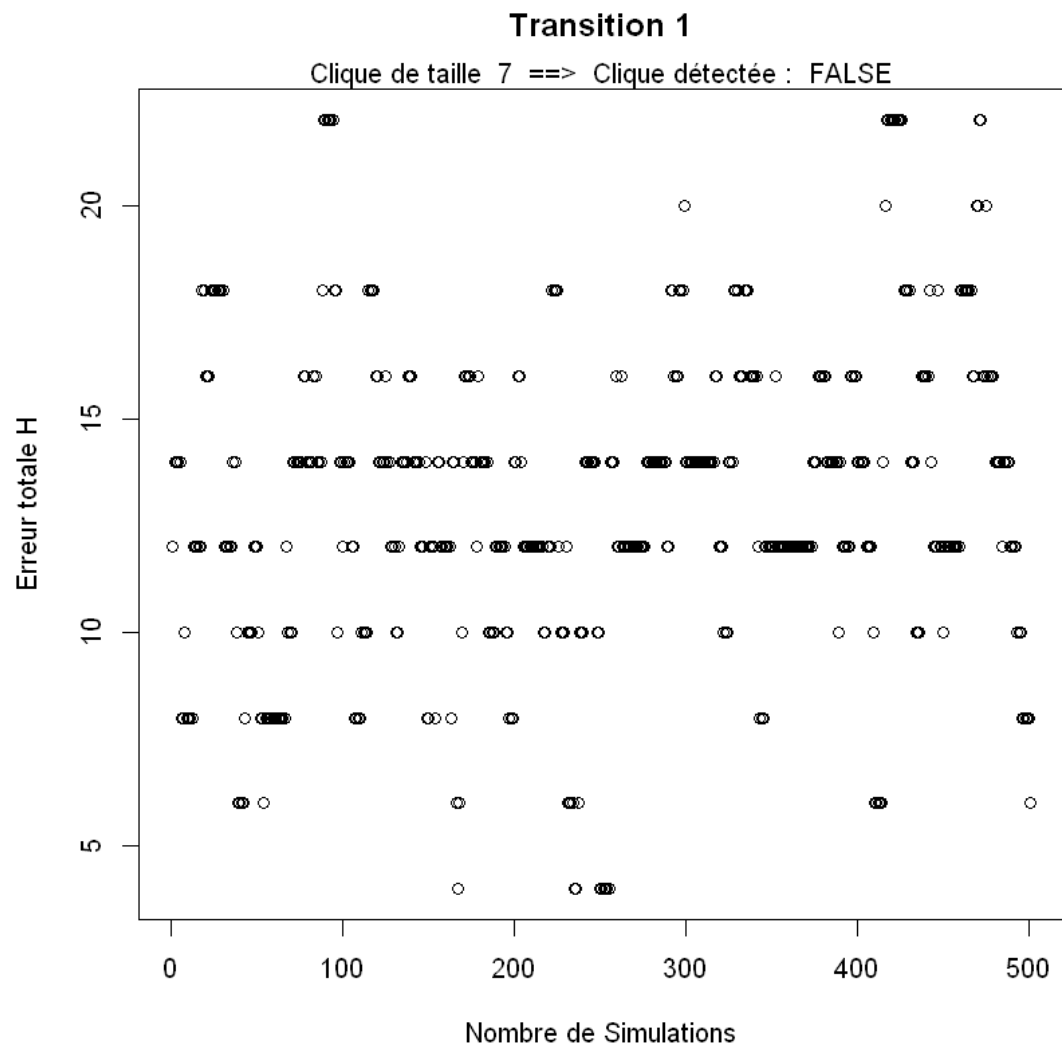


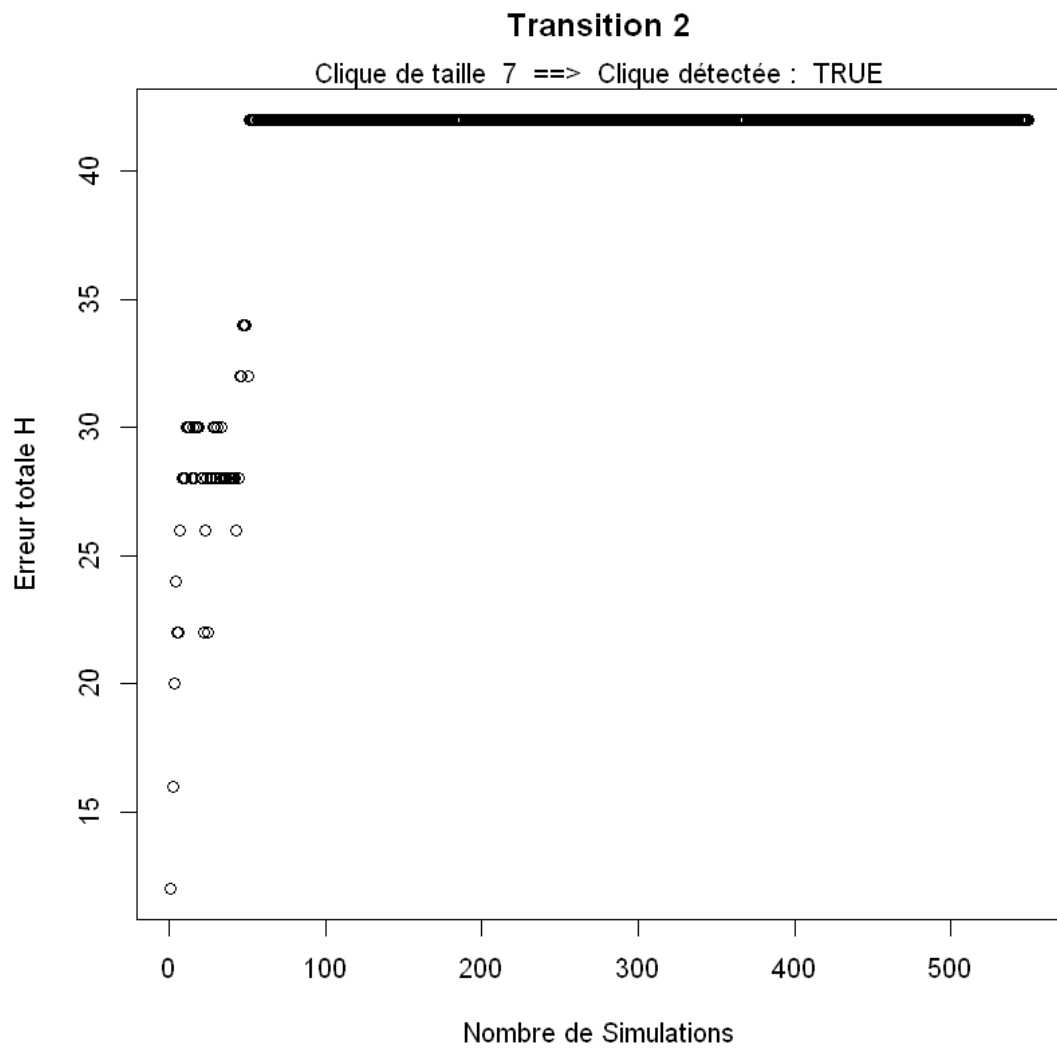
[1] 30



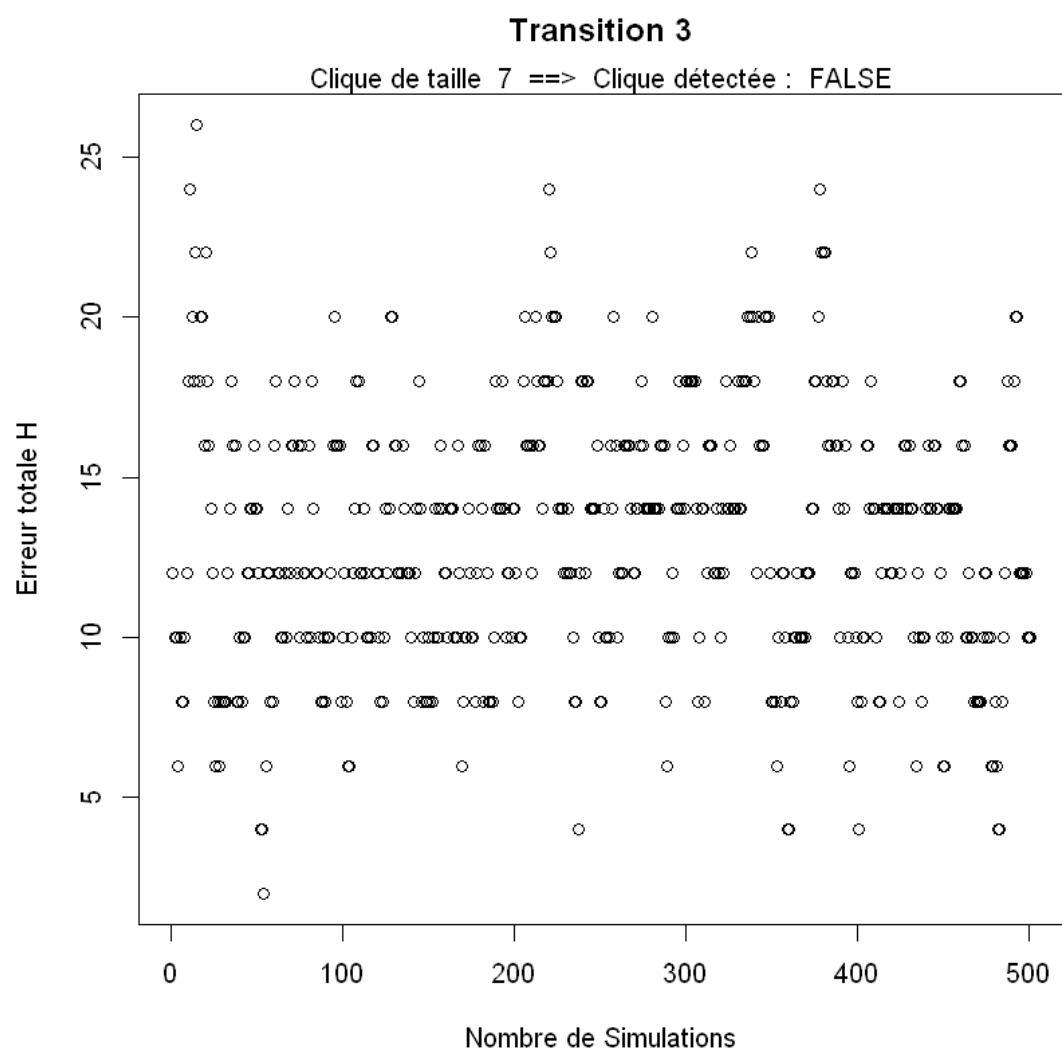


[1] 42



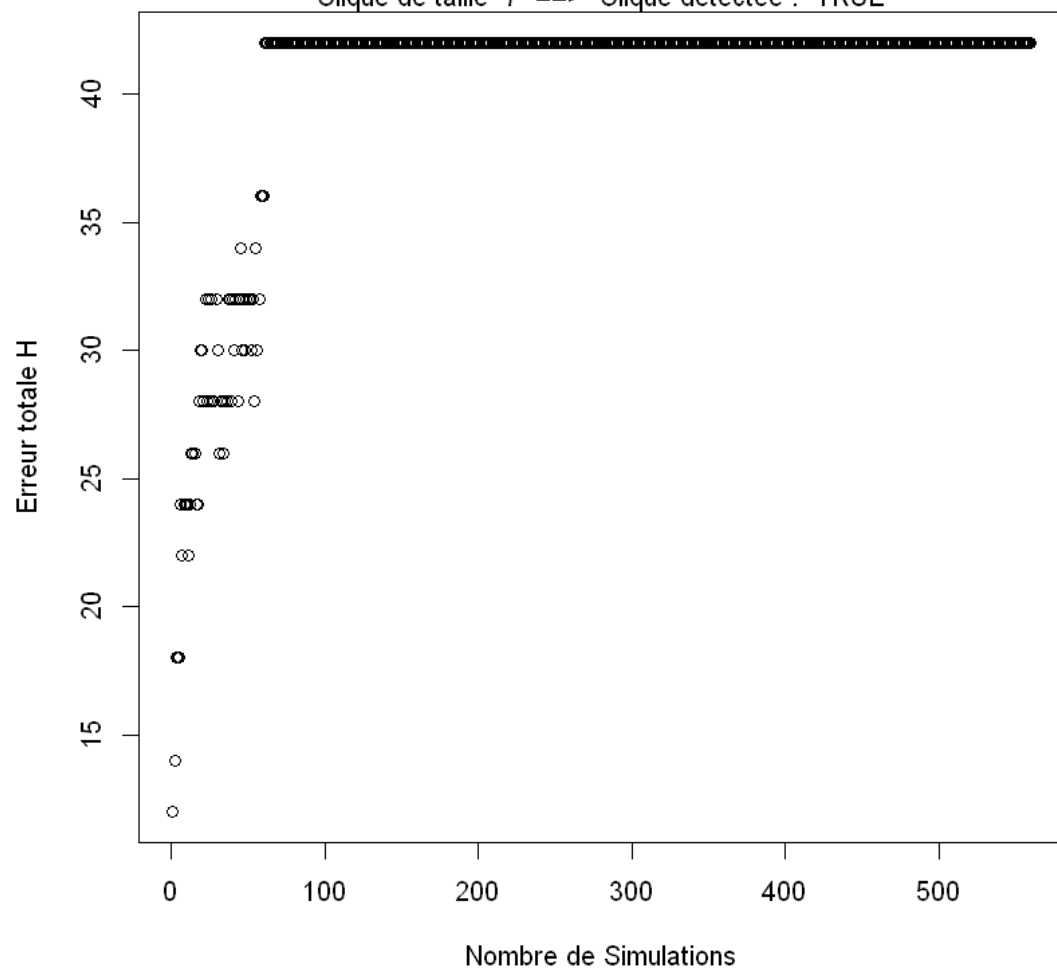


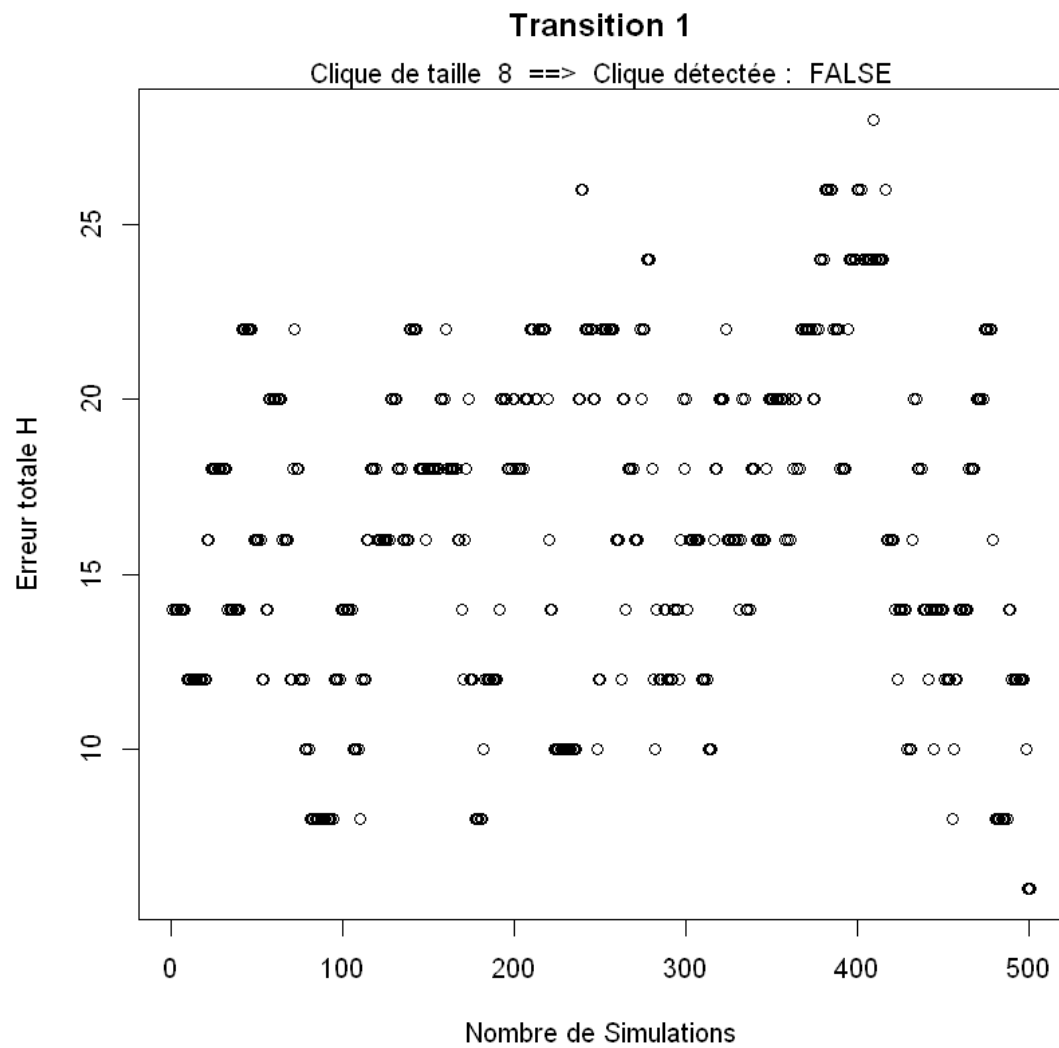
[1] 42

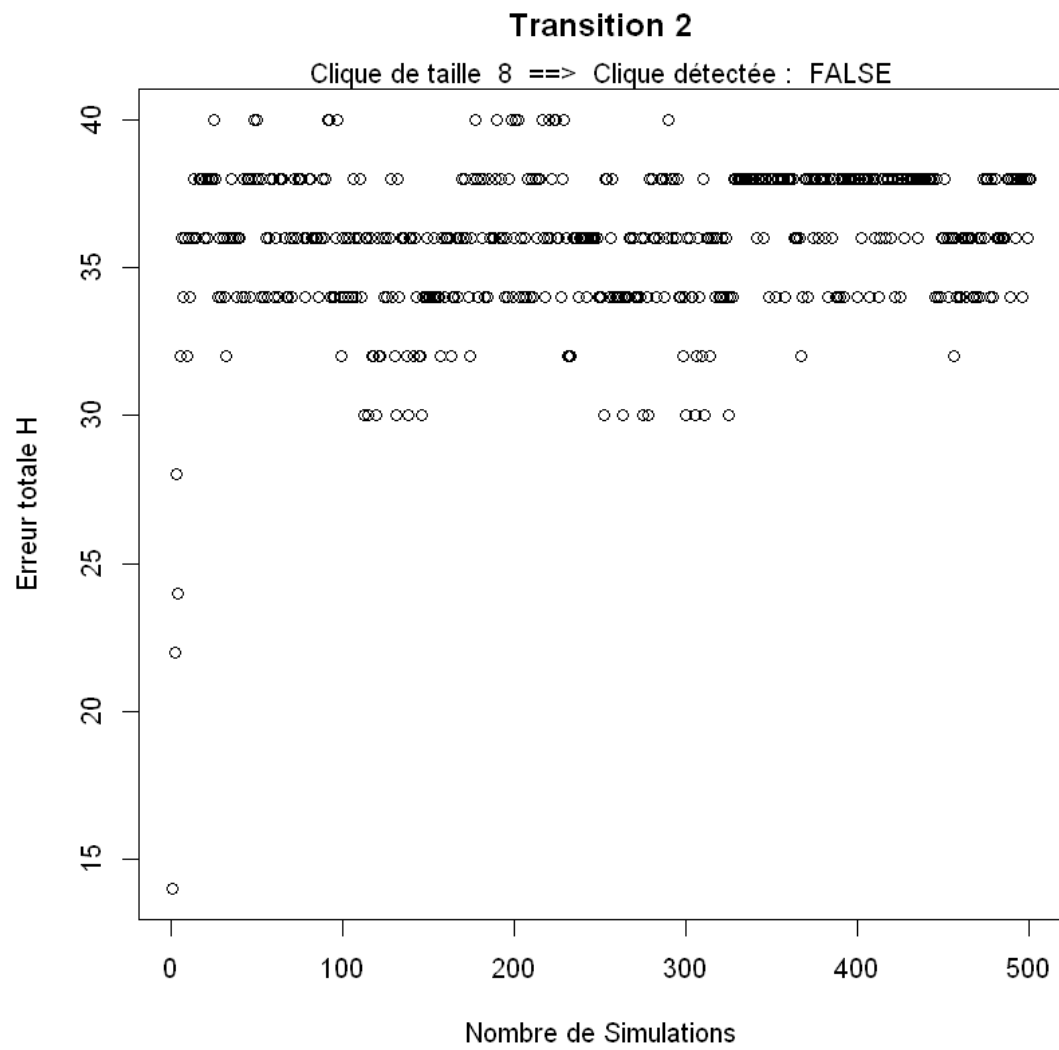


Transition 4

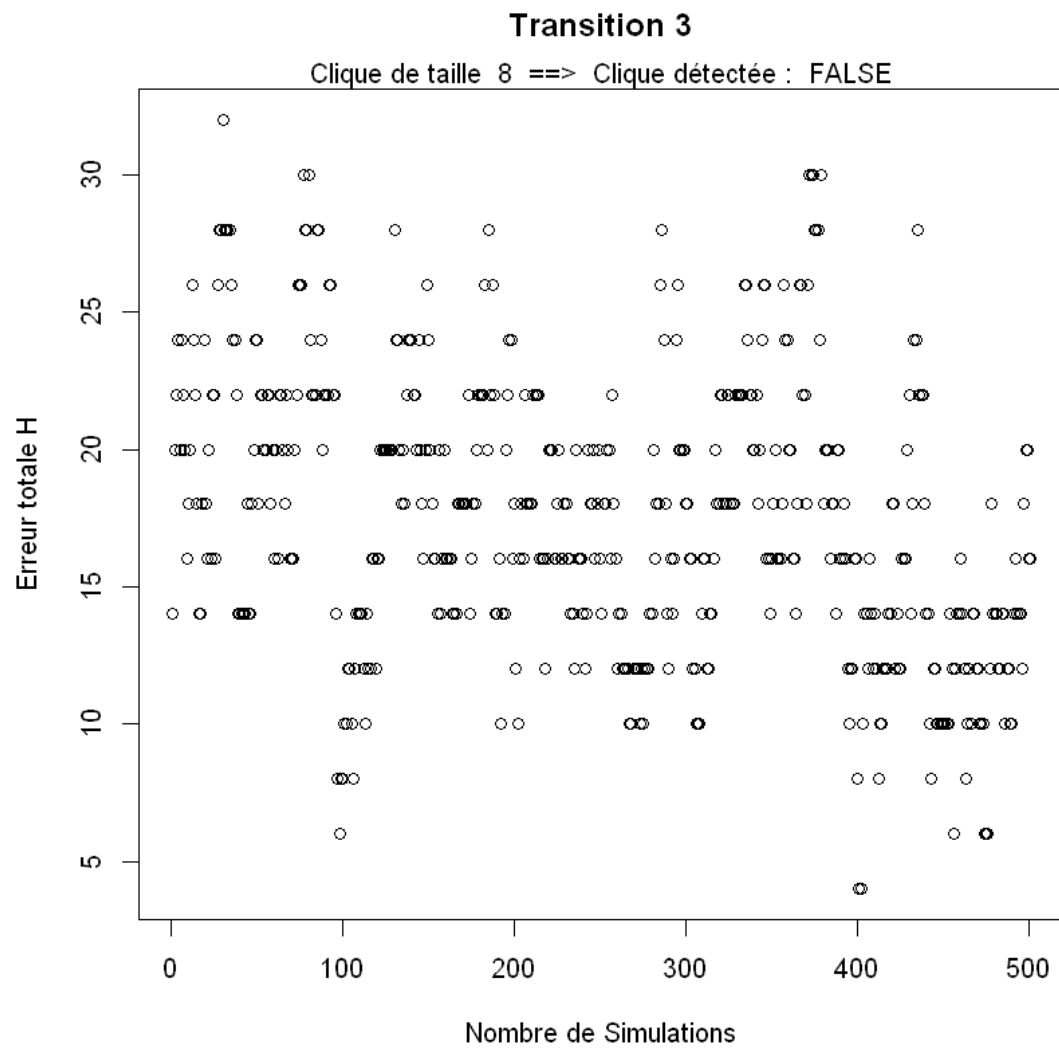
Clique de taille 7 ==> Clique détectée : TRUE

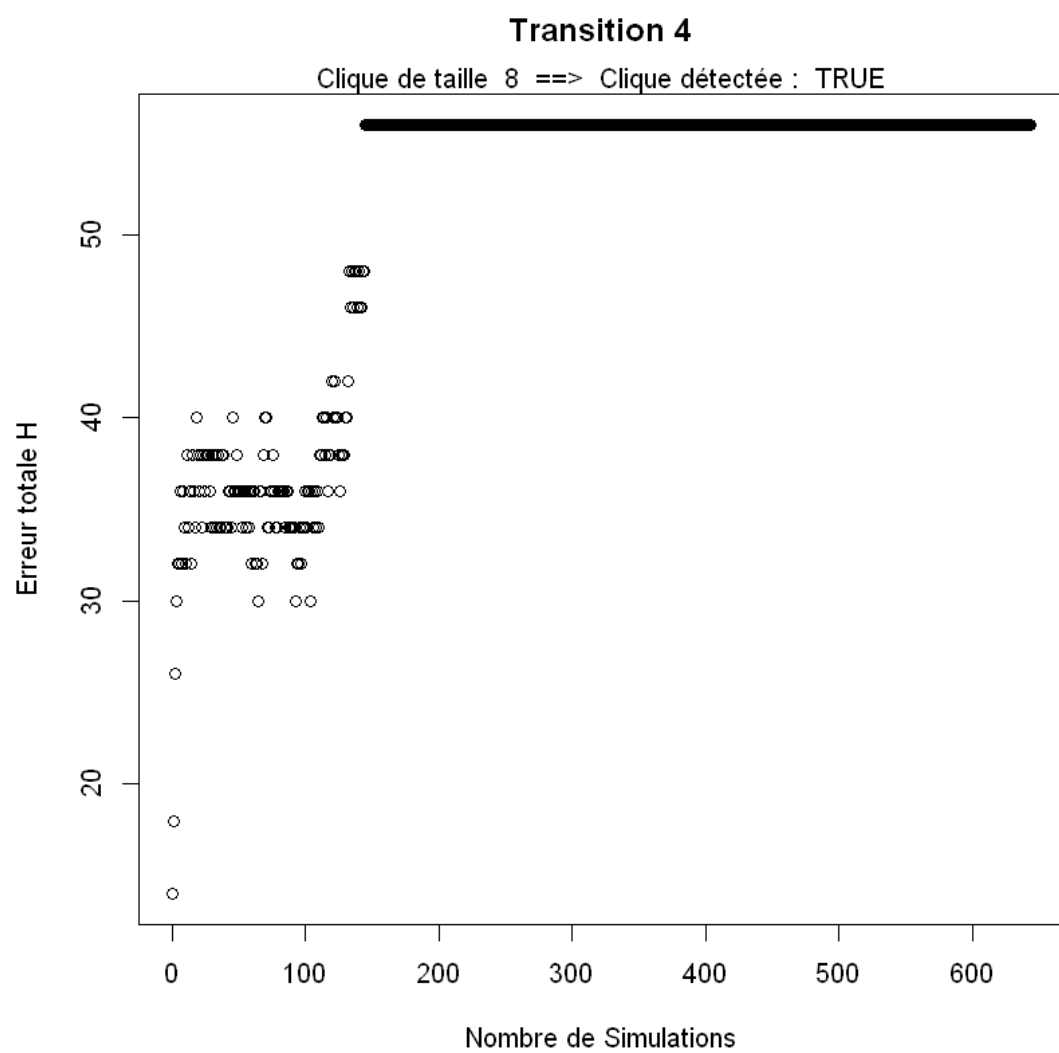


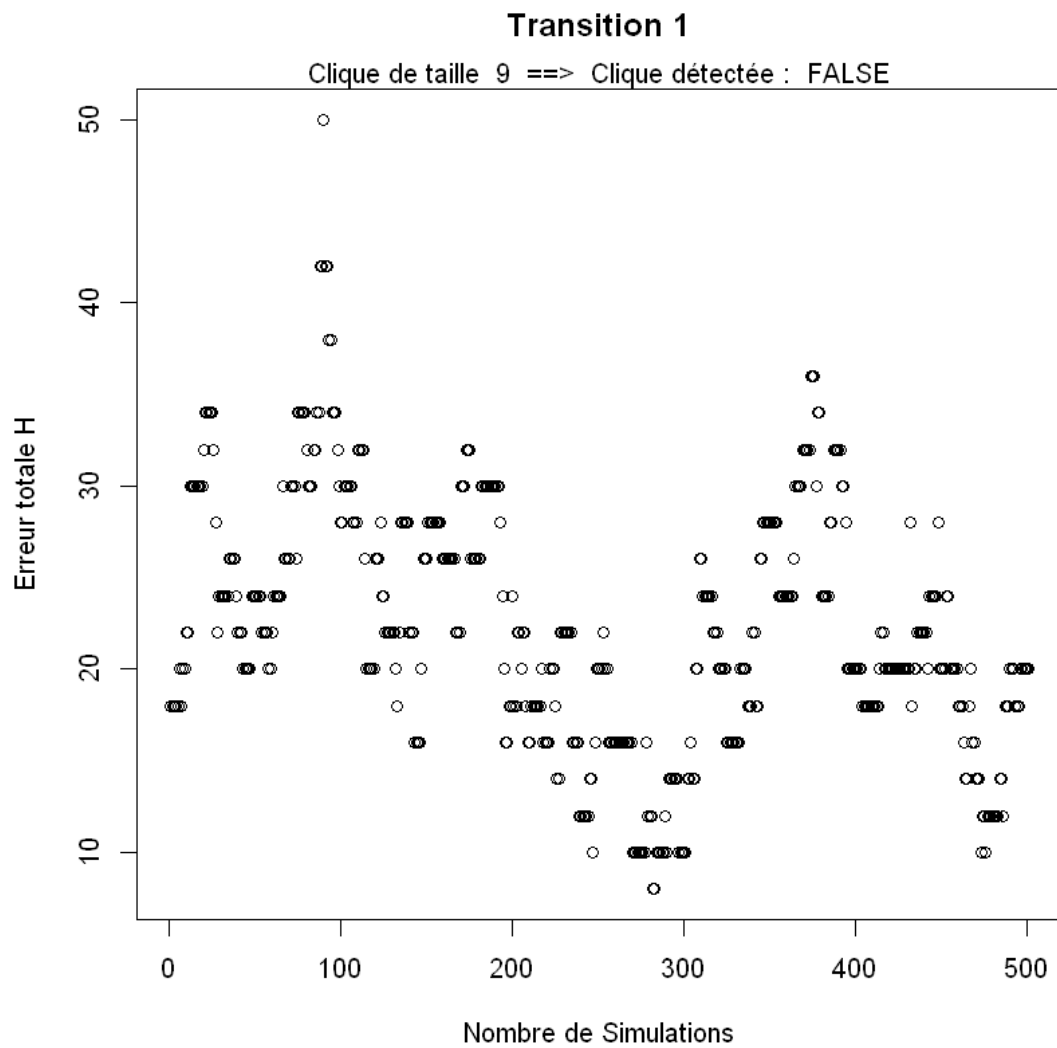


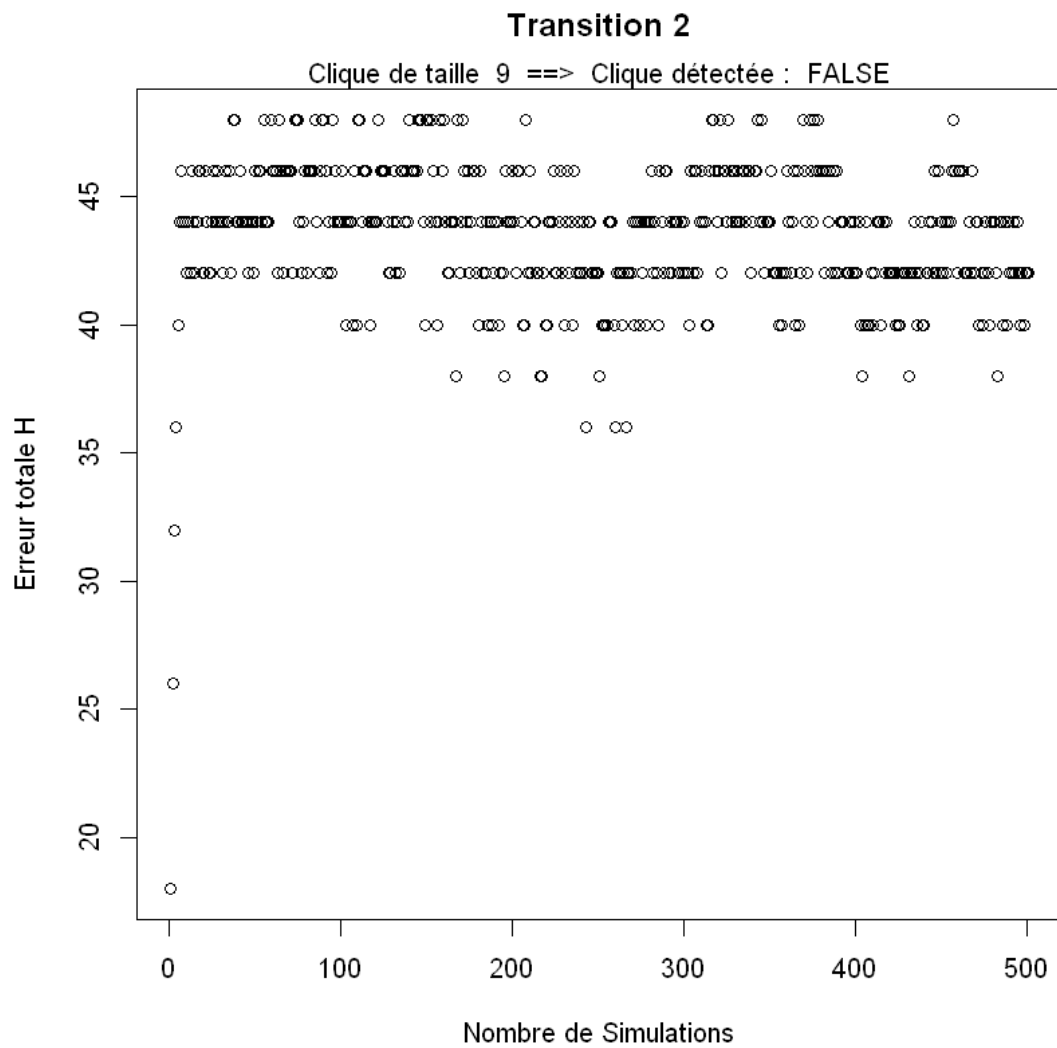


[1] 56

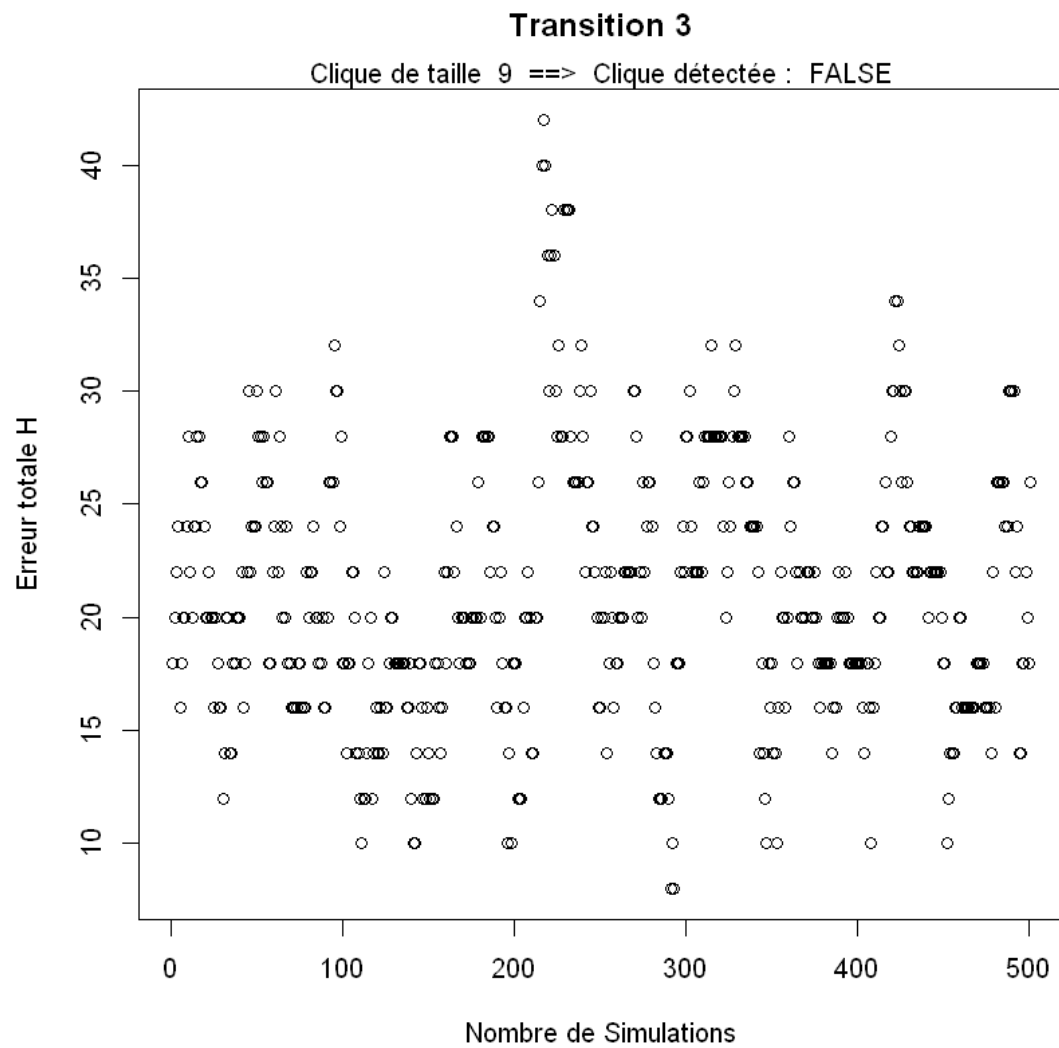


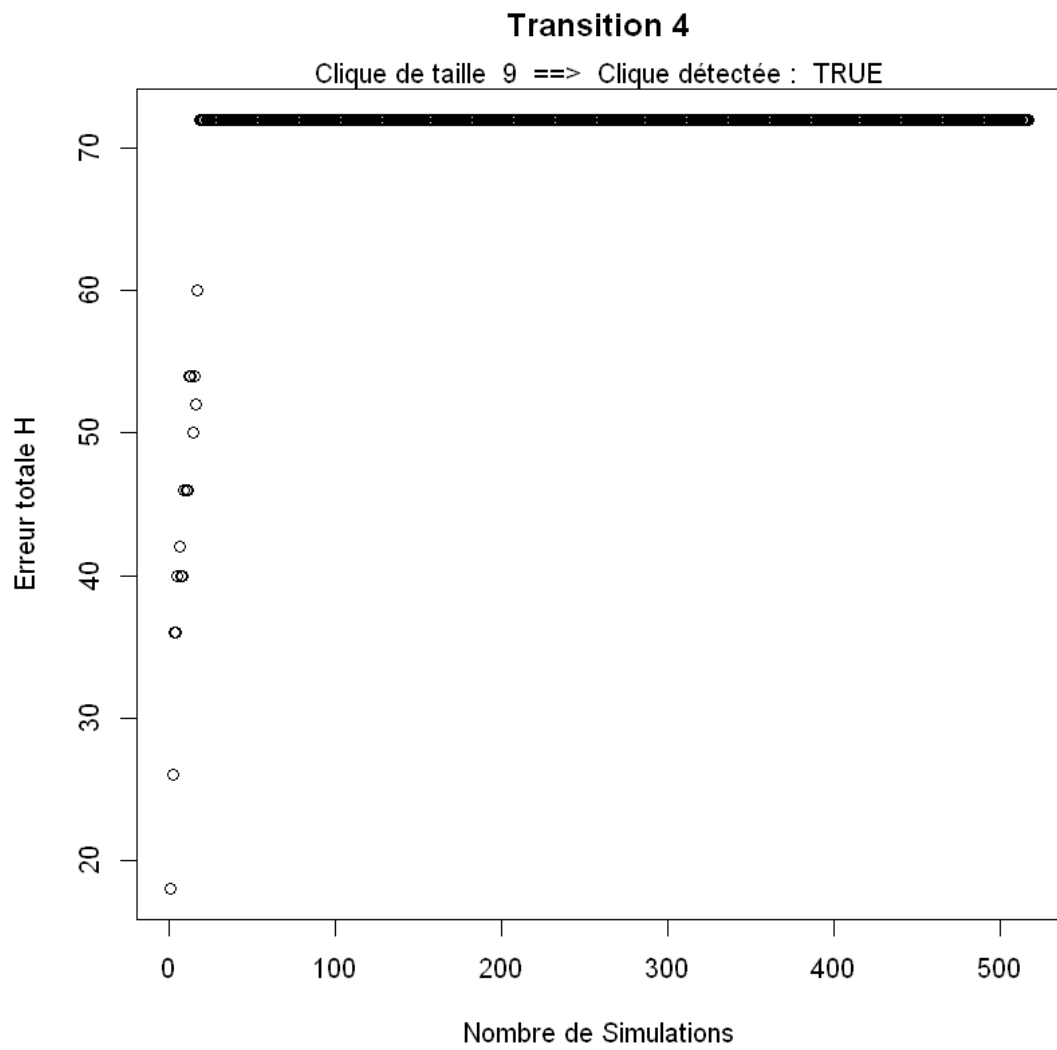




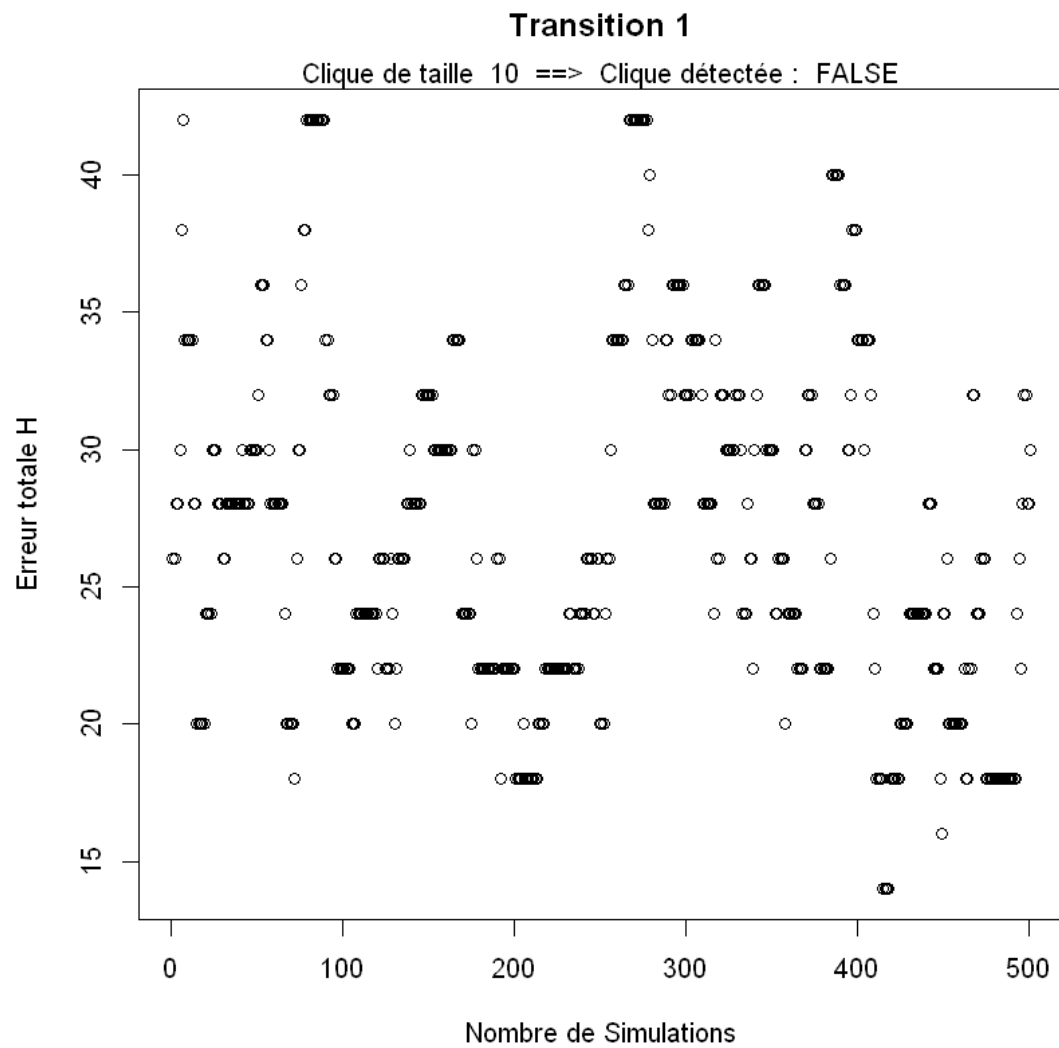


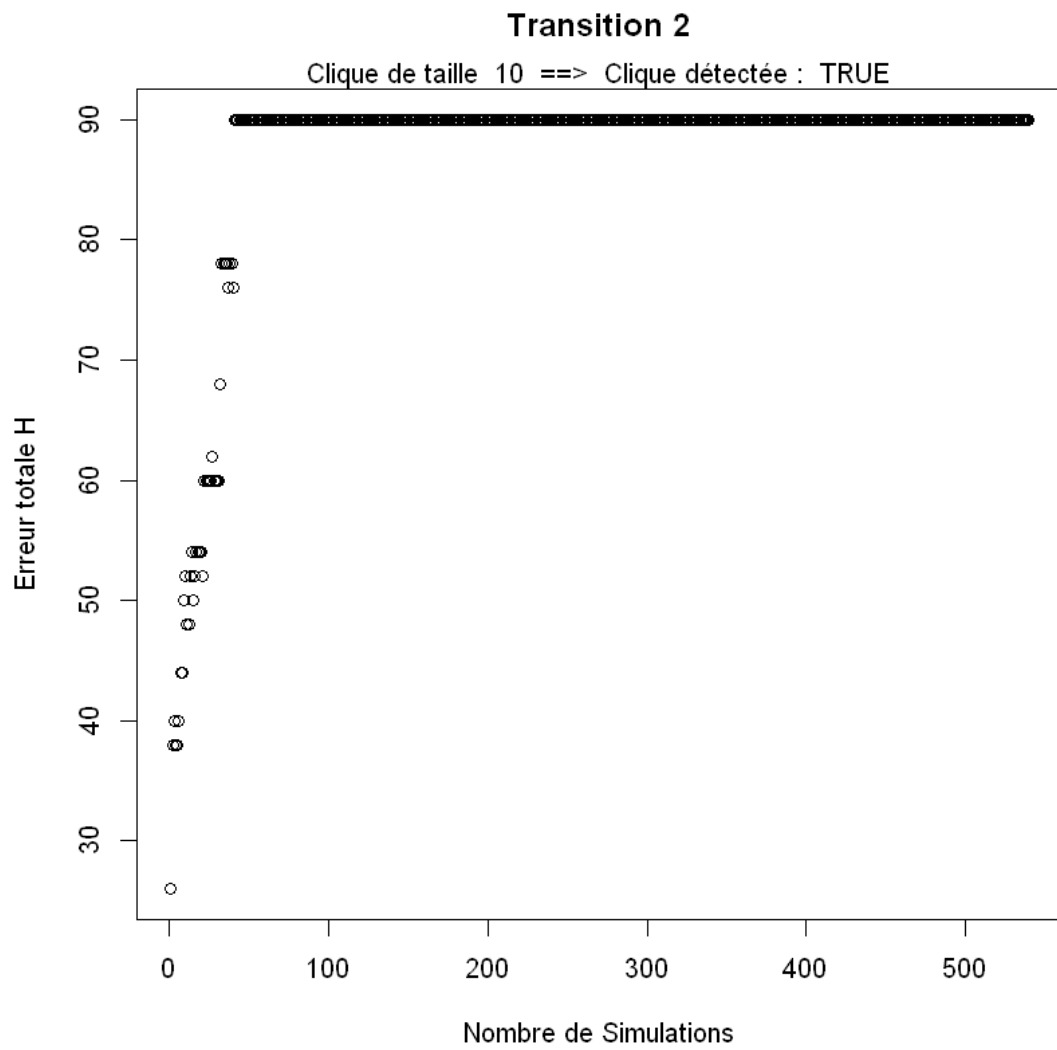
[1] 72



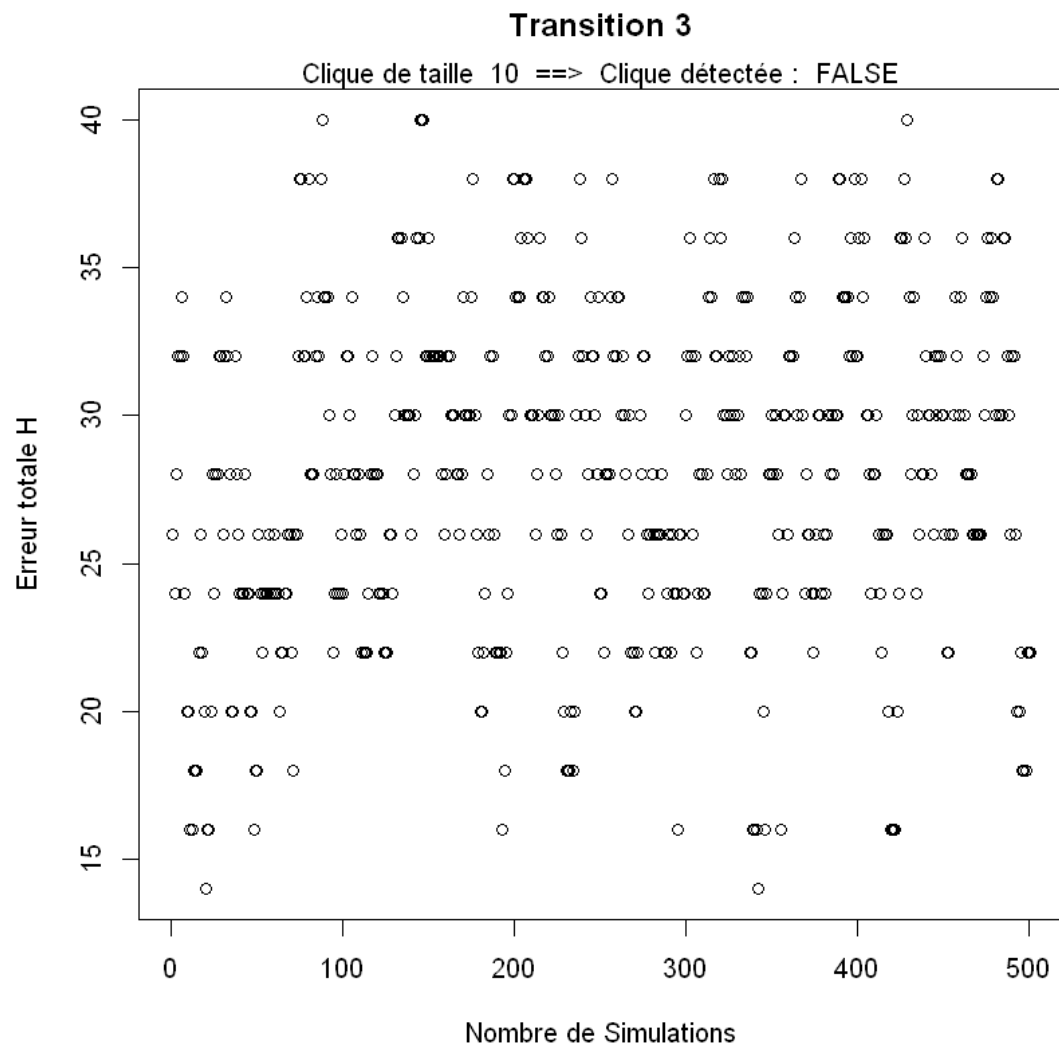


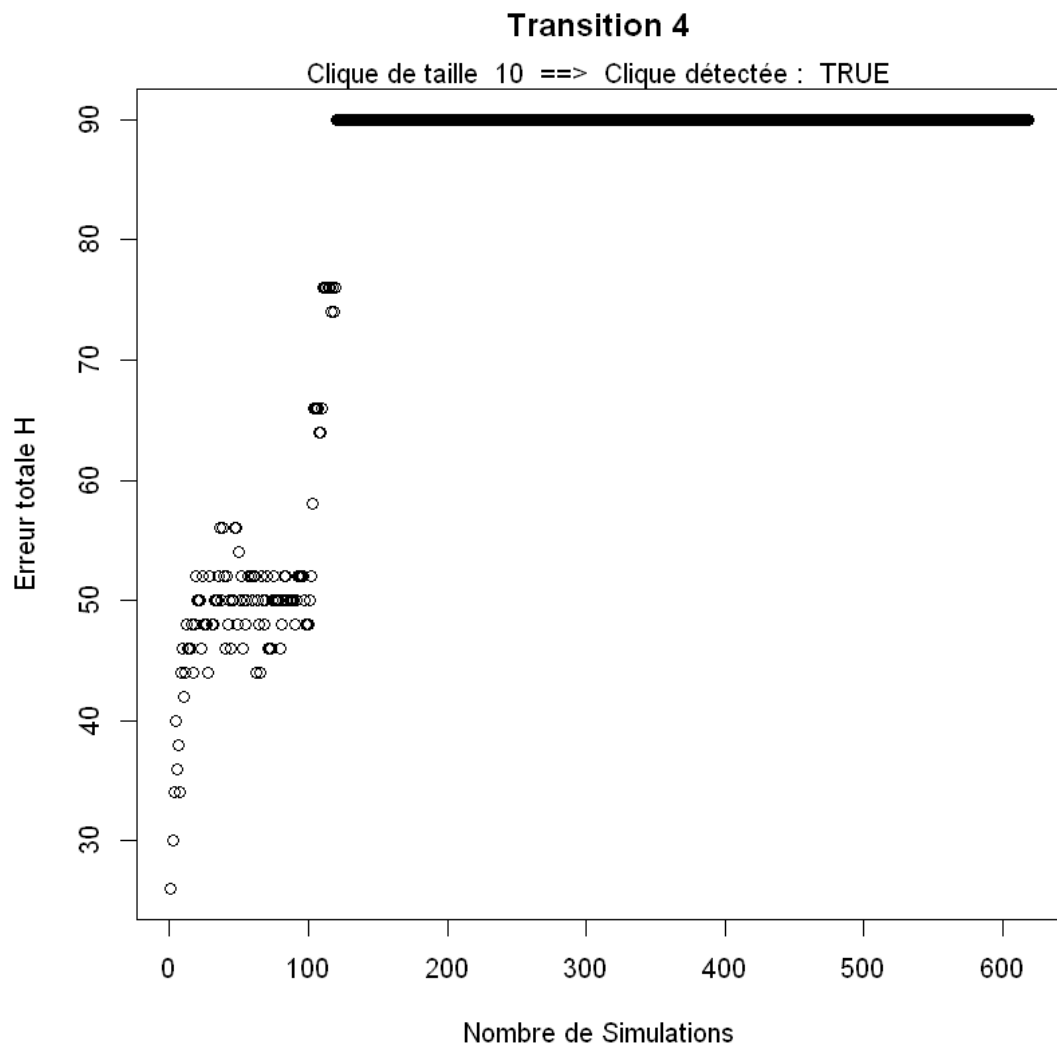
[1] 90

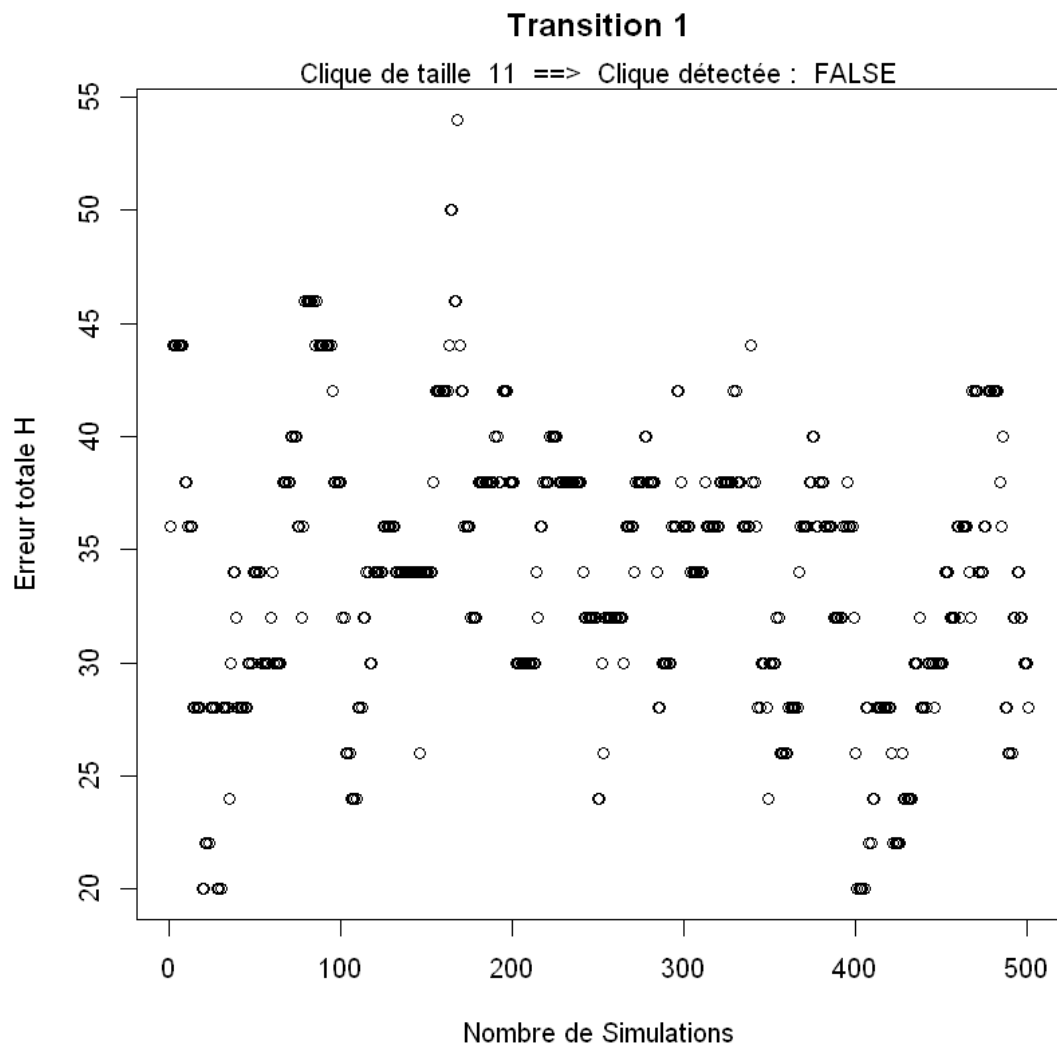


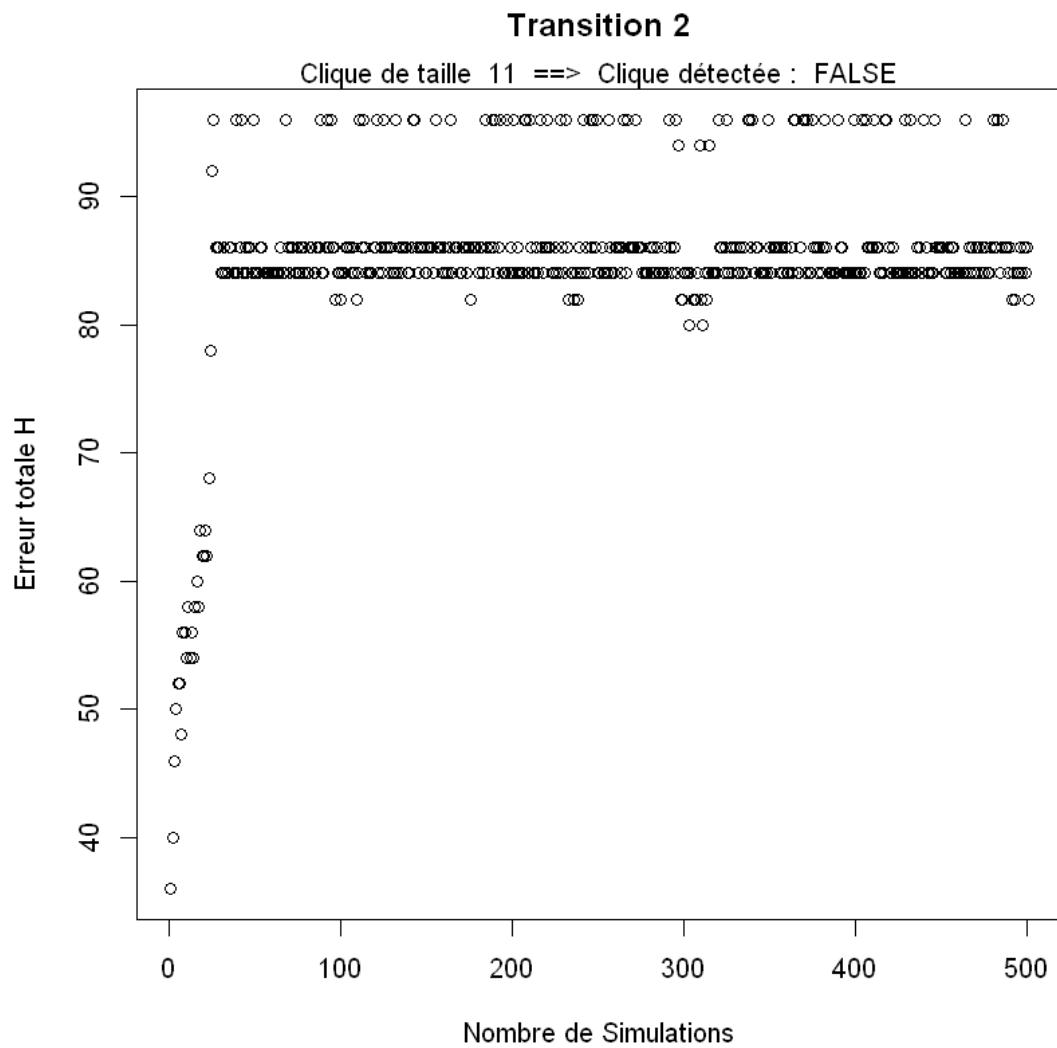


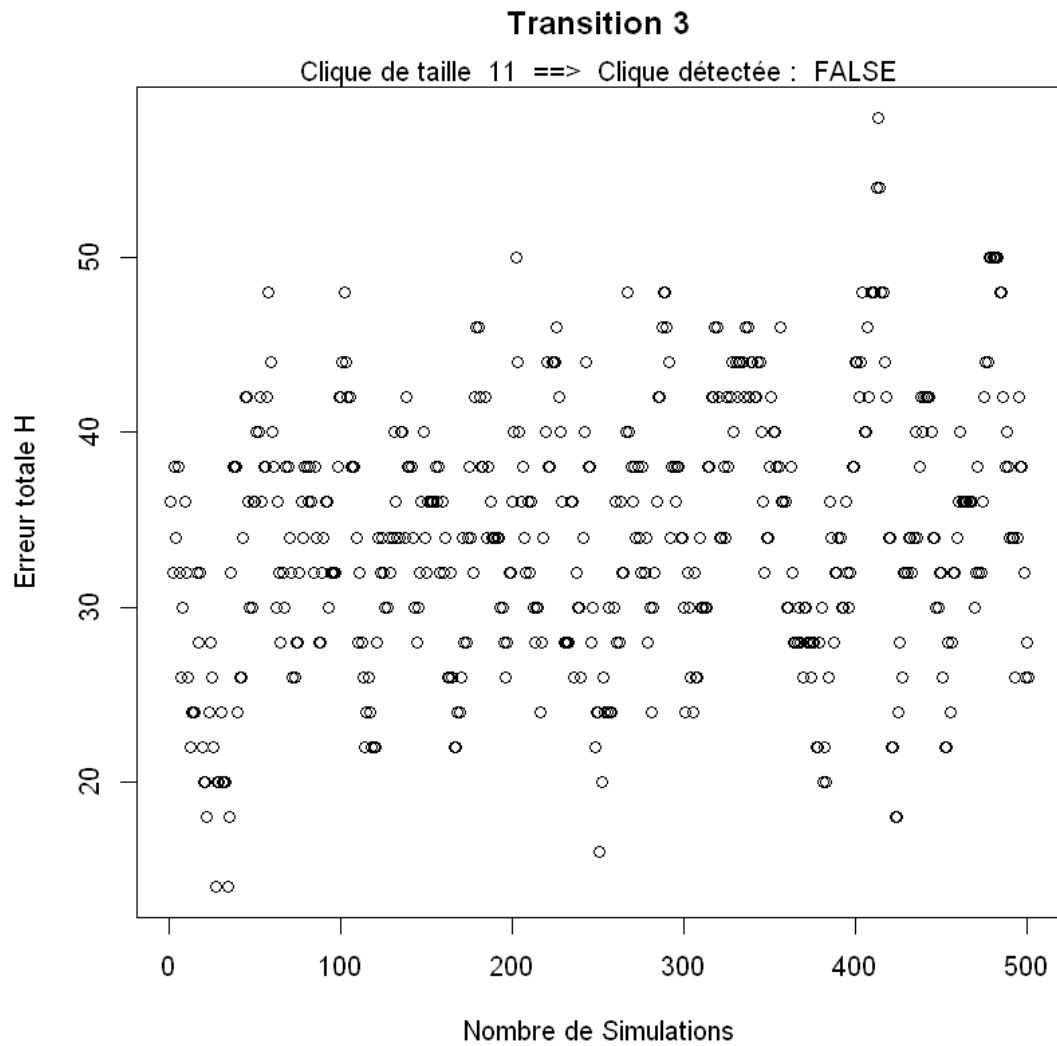
[1] 90







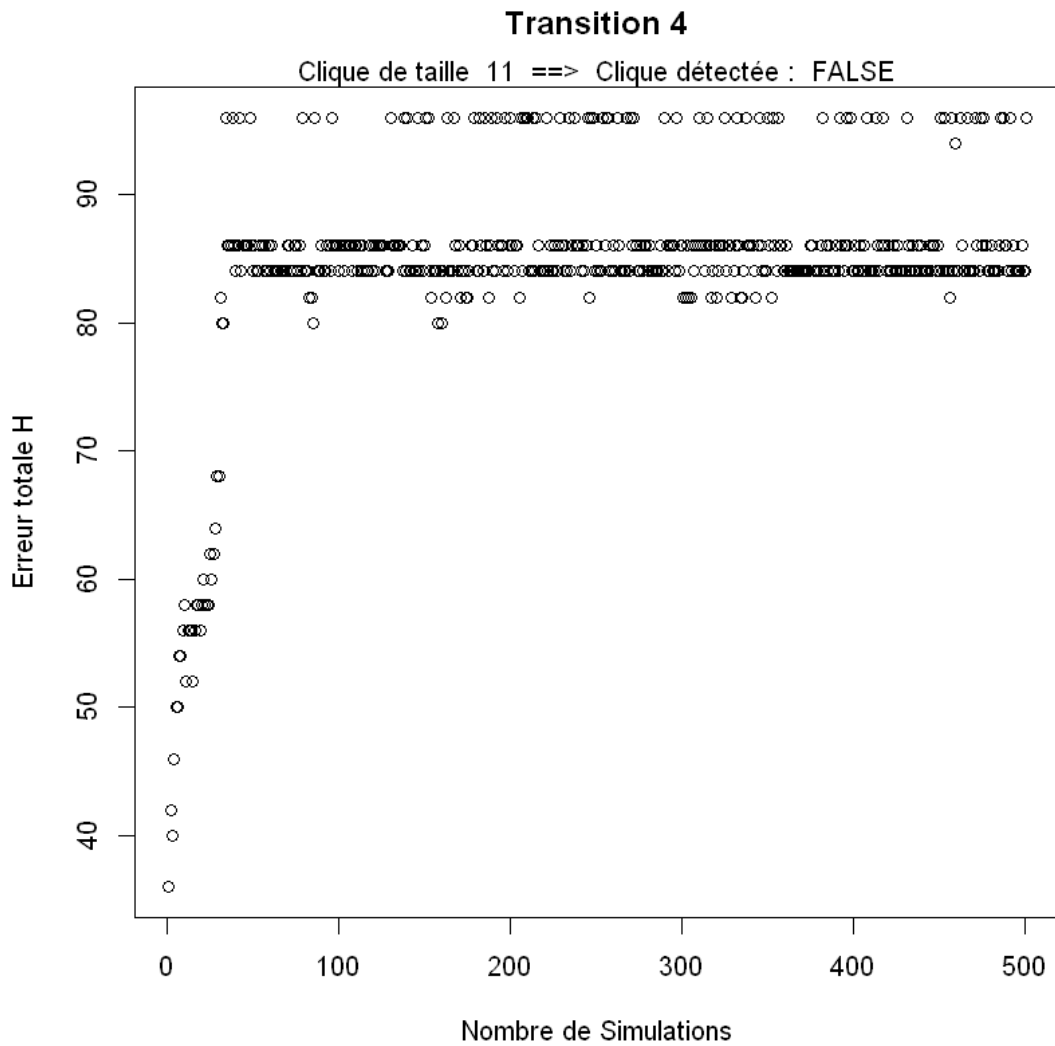




package 'xtable' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded binary packages are in

C:\Users\Alexandre\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp8Ak28I\downloaded_packages



In [11]: xtable(output,caption = "Nombre d'itération avant convergence du modèle")

	Transition 1	Transition 2	Transition 3	Transition 4
3	6	2	55	2
4	500	3	69	3
5	500	283	500	144
6	500	98	500	448
7	500	50	500	60
8	500	500	500	144
9	500	500	500	17
10	500	40	500	119
11	500	500	500	500

- Création du vecteur max_clique

```

In [12]: # On récupère le résultat de l'optimisation pour la transition 1
#clique_star1 = G_opt1
clique_star1 = unlist(G_opt1_list[nb_max_clique1 - (start_clique_sz-1)])
clique_star1 = which(clique_star1 == 1)

# On construit le vecteur max_clique
max_clique1 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
id = 1:Nb_pts
is_max_clique1 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
for(i in 1:Nb_pts)
{
  if (is.element(id[i], clique_star1))
  {
    is_max_clique1[i] = 1
  }
}
max_clique1 = cbind(id, is_max_clique1)

# On récupère le résultat de l'optimisation pour la transition 2
#clique_star2 = G_opt2
clique_star2 = unlist(G_opt2_list[nb_max_clique2 - (start_clique_sz-1)])
clique_star2 = which(clique_star2 == 1)

# On construit le vecteur max_clique
max_clique2 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
id = 1:Nb_pts
is_max_clique2 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
for(i in 1:Nb_pts)
{
  if (is.element(id[i], clique_star2))
  {
    is_max_clique2[i] = 1
  }
}
max_clique2 = cbind(id, is_max_clique2)

# On récupère le résultat de l'optimisation pour la transition 3
#clique_star3 = G_opt3
clique_star3 = unlist(G_opt3_list[nb_max_clique3 - (start_clique_sz-1)])
clique_star3 = which(clique_star3 == 1)

# On construit le vecteur max_clique
max_clique3 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
id = 1:Nb_pts
is_max_clique3 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
for(i in 1:Nb_pts)
{
  if (is.element(id[i], clique_star3))

```

```

        {
            is_max_clique3[i] = 1
        }
    }
    max_clique3 = cbind(id, is_max_clique3)

    # On récupère le résultat de l'optimisation pour la transition 4
    #clique_star4 = G_opt4
    clique_star4 = unlist(G_opt4_list[nb_max_clique4 - (start_clique_sz-1)])
    clique_star4 = which(clique_star4 == 1)

    # On construit le vecteur max_clique
    max_clique4 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
    id = 1:Nb_pts
    is_max_clique4 = rep(0, Nb_pts)
    for(i in 1:Nb_pts)
    {
        if (is.element(id[i], clique_star4))
        {
            is_max_clique4[i] = 1
        }
    }
    max_clique4 = cbind(id, is_max_clique4)
    max_clique4

```

id	is_max_clique4
1	0
2	0
3	1
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	1
10	0
11	1
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0
17	0
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	1
28	0
29	0
30	1
31	1
32	1
33	1
34	0
35	1
36	0
37	0
38	1
39	0
40	0

4.0.4 On affiche le Graph de Points avec igraph

- Création du vecteur de couleur des points du graphe

A chaque ID correspondant à un point du graph, on associe un couleur en fonction de si le point fait partie de la clique maximum ou non. Couleur verte si le point fait partie de la clique

maximum Couleur rouge sinon

```
In [13]: # On crée le vecteurs des couleurs correspondant à chaque point du graphe pour la tran
colors1 = rep(1, Nb_pts)
for (i in 1:Nb_pts)
{

    if (is.element(i, clique_star1))
    {
        # Si l'id de l'élément fait partie de la clique maximum, on l'affiche en vert
        colors1[i] = "green"
    }
    else
    {
        # Sinon, on l'affiche en rouge
        colors1[i] = "red"
    }
}

# On crée le vecteurs des couleurs correspondant à chaque point du graphe pour la tran
colors2 = rep(1, Nb_pts)
for (i in 1:Nb_pts)
{

    if (is.element(i, clique_star2))
    {
        # Si l'id de l'élément fait partie de la clique maximum, on l'affiche en vert
        colors2[i] = "green"
    }
    else
    {
        # Sinon, on l'affiche en rouge
        colors2[i] = "red"
    }
}

# On crée le vecteurs des couleurs correspondant à chaque point du graphe pour la tran
colors3 = rep(1, Nb_pts)
for (i in 1:Nb_pts)
{

    if (is.element(i, clique_star3))
    {
        # Si l'id de l'élément fait partie de la clique maximum, on l'affiche en vert
        colors3[i] = "green"
    }
    else
    {
```

```

        # Sinon, on l'affiche en rouge
        colors3[i] = "red"
    }
}

# On crée le vecteurs des couleurs correspondant à chaque point du graphe pour la tran.
colors4 = rep(1, Nb_pts)
for (i in 1:Nb_pts)
{

    if (is.element(i, clique_star4))
    {
        # Si l'id de l'élément fait partie de la clique maximum, on l'affiche en vert
        colors4[i] = "green"
    }
    else
    {
        # Sinon, on l'affiche en rouge
        colors4[i] = "red"
    }
}
}

```

On génère le graph à l'aide du Vecteur X simulé, et du vecteur max_clique (résultat de Metropolis)

```

In [14]: library(igraph)
         answers1 = max_clique1
         answers2 = max_clique2
         answers3 = max_clique3
         answers4 = max_clique4
         topology = X

         g1 = graph.data.frame(topology, vertices=answers1, directed=FALSE)
         graph1 <- simplify(g1)

         plot.igraph(graph1, vertex.color=colors1, main="Transition 1")
         mtext(paste("Cardinal clique maximum : ", nb_max_clique1))

         g2 = graph.data.frame(topology, vertices=answers2, directed=FALSE)
         graph2 <- simplify(g2)

         plot.igraph(graph2, vertex.color=colors2, main="Transition 2")
         mtext(paste("Cardinal clique maximum : ", nb_max_clique2))

         g3 = graph.data.frame(topology, vertices=answers3, directed=FALSE)
         graph3 <- simplify(g3)

         plot.igraph(graph3, vertex.color=colors3, main="Transition 3")

```

```
mtext(paste("Cardinal clique maximum : ", nb_max_clique3))

g4 = graph.data.frame(topology, vertices=answers4, directed=FALSE)
graph4 <- simplify(g4)

plot.igraph(graph4, vertex.color=colors4, main="Transition 4")
mtext(paste("Cardinal clique maximum : ", nb_max_clique4))
```

Attaching package: 'igraph'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

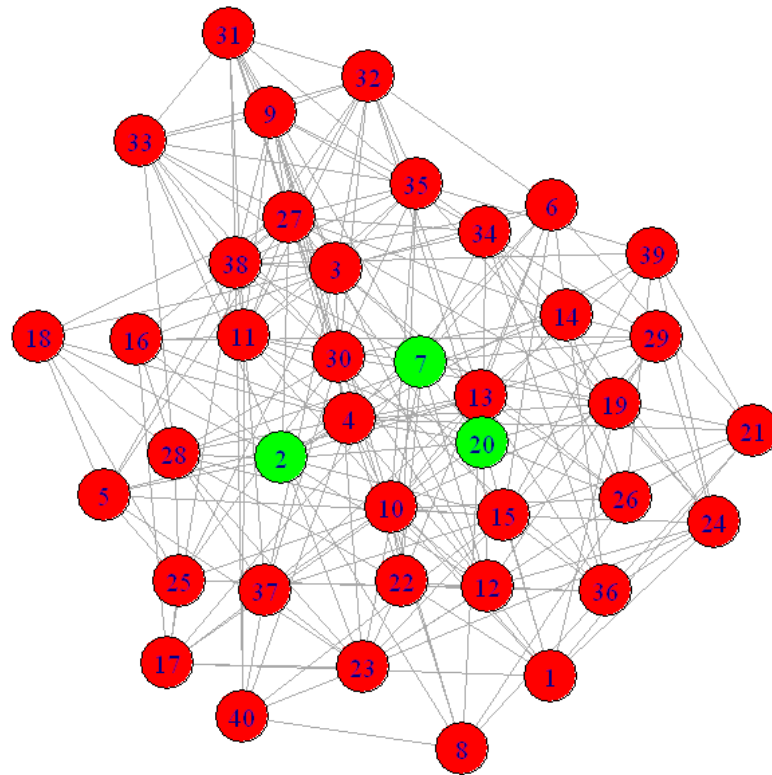
decompose, spectrum

The following object is masked from 'package:base':

union

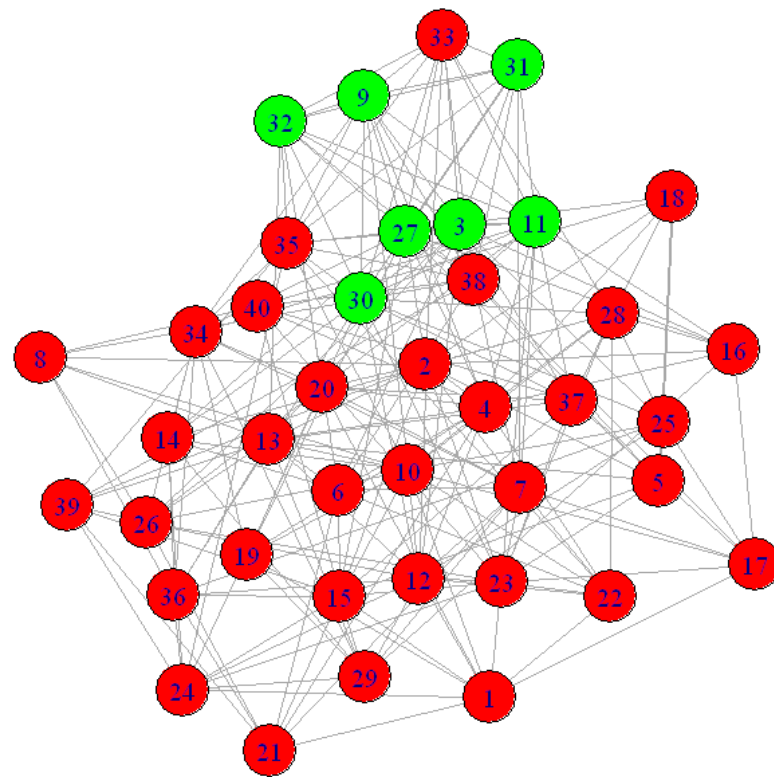
Transition 1

Cardinal clique maximum : 3



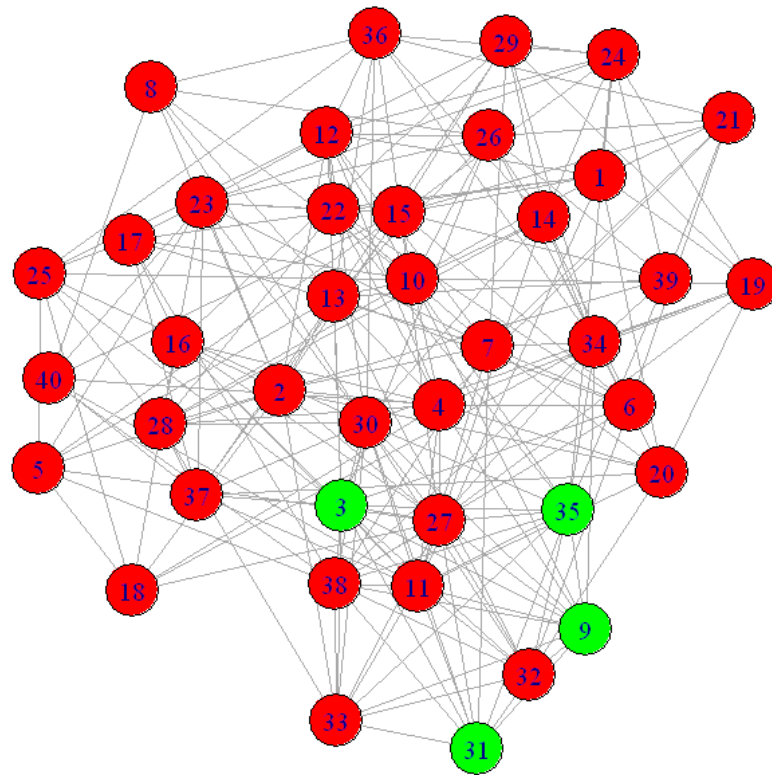
Transition 2

Cardinal clique maximum : 7



Transition 3

Cardinal clique maximum : 4



Transition 4

Cardinal clique maximum : 10

