Optimizers in SciPy

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In [3]: # Optimizing Functions
# Essentially, all of the algorithms in Machine Learning are nothing more than a
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Roots of an Equation

NumPy is capable of finding roots for polynomials and linear equations, but it can not find roots for non linear equations, like this one:

```
x + cos(x)
```

For that you can use SciPy's optimze.root function.

This function takes two required arguments:

fun - a function representing an equation.

x0 - an initial guess for the root.

The function returns an object with information regarding the solution.

The actual solution is given under attribute x of the returned object

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In [4]: # Find root of the equation x + cos(x):
    from scipy.optimize import root
    from math import cos

def eqn(x):
    return x + cos(x)

myroot = root(eqn, 0)

print(myroot.x)
```

[-0.73908513]

```
In [6]: # Print all information about the solution (not just x which is the root)

from scipy.optimize import root
from math import cos

def eqn(x):
    return x + cos(x)

myroot = root(eqn, 0)

print(myroot)
```

```
message: The solution converged.
        success: True
         status: 1
           fun: [ 0.000e+00]
             x: [-7.391e-01]
           nfev: 9
           fjac: [[-1.000e+00]]
              r: [-1.674e+00]
            qtf: [-2.668e-13]
In [ ]: Finding Minima
        We can use scipy optimize minimize() function to minimize the function.
        The minimize() function takes the following arguments:
        fun - a function representing an equation.
        x0 - an initial guess for the root.
        method - name of the method to use. Legal values:
            'CG'
            'BFGS'
            'Newton-CG'
            'L-BFGS-B'
            'TNC'
            'COBYLA'
            'SLSOP'
        callback - function called after each iteration of optimization.
        options - a dictionary defining extra params:
        {
             "disp": boolean - print detailed description
              "gtol": number - the tolerance of the error
In [7]: # Minimize the function x^2 + x + 2 with BFGS:
        from scipy.optimize import minimize
        def eqn(x):
          return x^{**}2 + x + 2
        mymin = minimize(eqn, 0, method='BFGS')
        print(mymin)
         message: Optimization terminated successfully.
         success: True
          status: 0
             fun: 1.75
               x: [-5.000e-01]
             nit: 2
             jac: [ 0.000e+00]
        hess_inv: [[ 5.000e-01]]
            nfev: 8
            njev: 4
```

In []: