

Main.workspace2.OptimalSpacecraftTrajectories

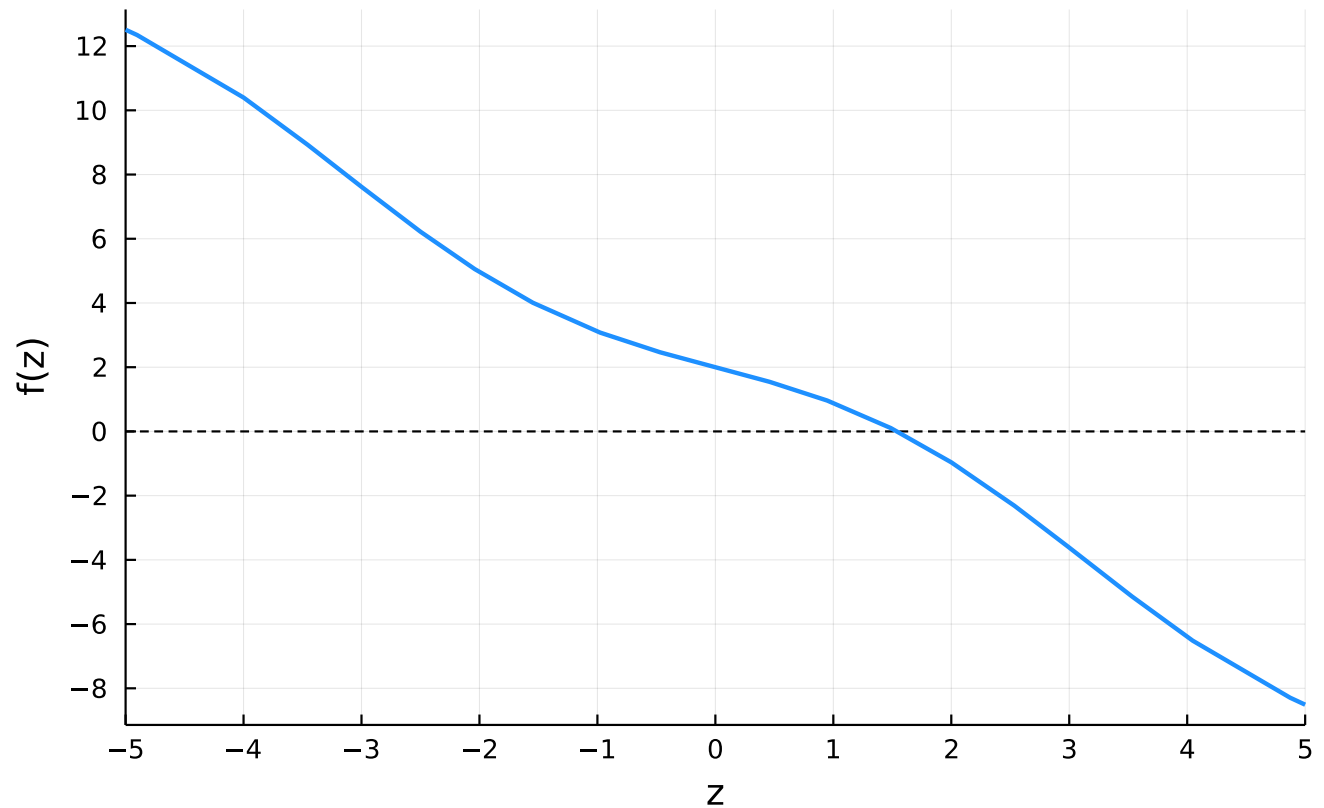
```
• begin
•   using Plots ✓, PlutoUI ✓, LinearAlgebra ✓, Symbolics ✓,
      DifferentialEquations ✓, DataFrames ✓, CSV ✓
•   include("/home/burtonyale/Documents/repos
      /OptimalSpacecraftTrajectories/src/OptimalSpacecraftTrajectories.jl"
•   import .OptimalSpacecraftTrajectories
•   const OST = OptimalSpacecraftTrajectories
• end
```

Problem 1

Part 1

```
• begin
•   # ORIGINAL FUNCTION
•   F = ( $\vec{x}$ , z) -> 2*z*sin( $\vec{x}[1]*\vec{x}[3]$  +  $\vec{x}[2]$ ) + sin(z)*cos( $\vec{x}[1]$  +  $\vec{x}[2]$ 
 $\vec{x}[3]$ ) + 2
•
•   # SETTING X VAL
•    $\vec{x}_0$  = [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]
•
•   # X VAL SET
•   Fz(z) = F( $\vec{x}_0$ , z)
•   md"## Part 1"
• end
```

Problem 1 Part 1



```
• begin
•   plot([-5, 5], [0, 0], linestyle=:dash, color=:black, label="",
xlim=(-5, 5), fmt=:png)
•   plot!(Fz, -5, 5, color=:dodgerblue, lw=2, label="", dpi=200,
xticks=-5:5, xlabel="z", yticks=-10:2:14, ylabel="f(z)", title="Prob
Part 1")
•   # png("hw2p1.1.png")
• end
```

Part 2

$f(z) = 0$ @ $z = 1.543295599106779$

Using Roots.jl package

```
• begin
•     #  $\delta$ ,  $z = \text{root\_solve}(f\_z, 0.0, 3, 1e-16)$ 
•     #  $\text{plot}([-5, 5], [0, 0], \text{linestyle}=:dash, \text{color}=:black, \text{label}="",$ 
•     #      $\text{title}="Problem 1 Part 2: 3rd Order Recursive")$ 
•     #  $\text{plot!}(f\_z, -5, 5, \text{color}=:dodgerblue, \text{lw}=2,$ 
•     #      $\text{label}="f(z) = 0 \text{ @ } z = \text{round}(z[\text{end}], \text{digits}=6))", \text{dpi}=200,$ 
•     #      $\text{xticks}=-5:5, \text{xlabel}="z", \text{yticks}=-10:2:14, \text{ylabel}="f(z)")$ 
•     #  $\text{scatter!}([z[1]], [f\_z(z[1])], \text{marker}=:star, \text{color}=:red,$ 
•      $\text{label}="Initial Guess")$ 
•     #  $\text{scatter!}(z[2:\text{end}], f\_z.(z[2:\text{end}]), \text{color}=:red, \text{label}="Number c$ 
•      $\text{Iterations} = \text{length}(\delta))"$ 
•     using Roots ✓
•      $z\_actual = \text{find\_zero}(Fz, 0.0)$ 
•      $\text{md}""$ 
•      $### f(z) = 0 \text{ @ } z = (z\_actual)$ 
•
•     Using Roots.jl package
•      $""$ 
• end
```

Part 3

root_solve_recursive (generic function with 2 methods)

```
• function root_solve_recursive(f, x*, order, minerror = 1e-3)
•   # GENERATING SAVED VARIABLES
•   Δz = [Inf]
•   x_out = [x*]
•
•   # ROOT SOLVING
•   # while abs(Δz[end]) > minerror
•   # FINDING DERIVATIVES
•   f₀ = f(x*)
•   f' = OST.cntrDiff[5][1](f, x*, 1e-5)
•   f'' = OST.cntrDiff[5][2](f, x*, 1e-3)
•   f''' = OST.cntrDiff[5][3](f, x*, 1e-3)
•
•   # GENERATING TAYLOR SERIES
•   δz = -f₀/f'
•   δ²z = (-f''*f₀^2)/f'^3
•   δ³z = (f₀^3 / f'^5)*(f'*f''' - 3*f''^2)
•   if order == 1
•       Δz₀ = δz
•   elseif order == 2
•       Δz₀ = δz + 0.5*δ²z
•   else
•       Δz₀ = δz + 0.5*δ²z + 1/factorial(3) * δ³z
•   end
•   push!(Δz, Δz₀)
•   x* += Δz₀
•   push!(x_out, x*)
•   # end
•   deleteat!(Δz, 1)
•   return Δz₀
• end
```

root_solve_quad (generic function with 1 method)

```
• function root_solve_quad(f, x*)
•   # FINDING DERIVATIVES
•   f0 = f(x*)
•   f' = OST.cntrDiff[5][1](f, x*, 1e-5)
•   f'' = OST.cntrDiff[5][2](f, x*, 1e-3)
•   f''' = OST.cntrDiff[5][3](f, x*, 1e-3)
•
•   if f'^2 - 2*f''*f0 < 0; return 0; end
•
•   Δx = [(-f' - sqrt(f'^2 - 2*f''*f0))/f'', (-f' + sqrt(f'^2 -
• 2*f''*f0))/f'']
•
•   if abs(f(x* + Δx[1])) < abs(f0)
•       return Δx[1]
•   else
•       return Δx[2]
•   end
•
• end
```

root_solve_halley (generic function with 1 method)

```
• function root_solve_halley(f, x*)
•   # FINDING DERIVATIVES
•   f0 = f(x*)
•   f' = OST.cntrDiff[5][1](f, x*, 1e-5)
•   f'' = OST.cntrDiff[5][2](f, x*, 1e-3)
•   f''' = OST.cntrDiff[5][3](f, x*, 1e-3)
•
•   Δx = (2*f0*f')/(f''*f0 - 2*f'^2)
•
• end
```

root_solve_laguerre (generic function with 1 method)

```
• function root_solve_laguerre(f, x*, n)
•   # FINDING DERIVATIVES
•   f0 = f(x*)
•   f' = OST.cntrDiff[5][1](f, x*, 1e-5)
•   f'' = OST.cntrDiff[5][2](f, x*, 1e-3)
•   f''' = OST.cntrDiff[5][3](f, x*, 1e-3)
•
•   D1 = f'/f0
•   D2 = f''/f0 - D12
•
•
•   if (1-n) * (D12 + D2*n) < 0; return 0; end
•
•   q = [-n/(D1 - sqrt((1-n) * (D12 + D2*n))),
•        -n/(D1 + sqrt((1-n) * (D12 + D2*n)))]
•   if abs(q[1]) < abs(q[2])
•       return q[1]
•   else
•       return q[2]
•   end
• end
• end
```

a) First Order Recursive Error: 0.00048566623763979244

b) Second Order Recursive Error: -1.0526718867920337e-5

c) Third Order Recursive Error: 2.069224032119621e-7

d) Quadratic Error: 4.1154893160033623e-7

e) Halley Error: -4.966159171448936e-6

f) Laguerre $n = 1$ Error: 0.00048566623763979244

g) Laguerre $n = 2$ Error: 4.1154893160033623e-7

h) Laguerre $n = 3$ Error: -9.107433529553788e-7

Part 4

converge_root_solve (generic function with 1 method)

```
• function converge_root_solve(f, x*, solver; output_type=:x,  
  min_convergence=1e-16)  
•   # SETUP  
•    $\Delta x = []$   
•    $x = []$   
•  
•   # FIRST ITERATION  
•   push!( $\Delta x$ , solver(f, x*))  
•    $x^* += \Delta x[\text{end}]$   
•   push!(x,  $x^*$ )  
•  
•   # SECOND ITERATION  
•   iters = 1  
•   # while (abs(x* - z_actual) > min_convergence)  
•   while abs( $\Delta x[\text{end}]$ ) > min_convergence  
•        $\delta x = \text{solver}(f, x^*)$   
•       if abs(real( $\delta x$ )) < min_convergence || isnan( $\delta x$ ); break; end  
•       # if (( $\delta x$  < min_convergence) & ( $\Delta x[\text{end}]$  < min_convergence))  
•       isnan( $\delta x$ ); break; end  
•       push!( $\Delta x$ ,  $\delta x$ )  
•        $x^* += \Delta x[\text{end}]$   
•       push!(x,  $x^*$ )  
•       iters += 1  
•       # if iters > 30  
•       # break  
•       # end  
•   end  
•  
•   while length(x) < 10  
•       push!(x, 0)  
•   end  
•  
•   if output_type === :x  
•       return  $x^*$   
•   elseif output_type === : $\Delta x$   
•       return  $\Delta x$ , x,  $x - z_{\text{actual}}$   
•   end  
•   # return x,  $\Delta x$ ,  $x^*$   
• end
```

```
"hw2p1.4_0.csv"
```

```
• begin
•     solvers = [root_solve_halley,
•               root_solve_quad,
•               [laguerre(f, z) = root_solve_laguerre(f, z, n) for n = 1:3].
•               [recursion(f, z) = root_solve_recursive(f, z, n) for n = 1:3]
•     outputs = []
•     df = []
•     for z₀ = [1.5, 0.0], i = 1:length(solvers)
•         push!(outputs, converge_root_solve(Fz, z₀, solvers[i],
• output_type=:Δxx, min_convergence=1e-16))
•         push!(df, DataFrame(δz = outputs[end][2], z = outputs[end][2]
• err = outputs[end][3]))
•         CSV.write("hw2_$(i$(string(solvers[i]))$z₀.csv", df[end])
•     end
•     df
•     CSV.write("hw2p1.4_0.csv", DataFrame(halley = df[9][!, 3], quad
• df[10][!, 3], lag1 = df[11][!, 3], lag2 = df[12][!, 3], lag3 = df[13]
• 3], rec1 = df[14][!, 3], rec2 = df[15][!, 3], rec3 = df[16][!, 3]))
• end
```

Problem 2

$$P = \cos(-x_1 x_2 x_3 + z^2) \quad \mathbf{x} = [1, 2, 3]^T \quad z_0 = 0$$

Part 1

```
cplxDiff (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
• function cplxDiff(f, x₀, h)
•     f' = []
•     L = length(x₀)
•     for i = 1:L
•         H = zeros{Complex{Float64}, L}
•         H[i] = h*im
•         push!(f', imag(f(x₀ + H))/h)
•     end
•     return f'
• end
```