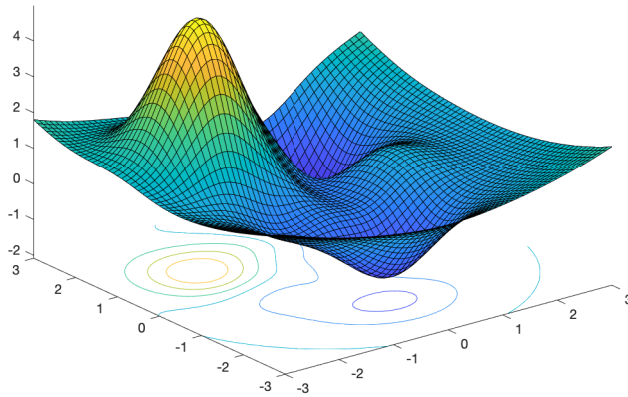


Optimisation sous contrainte

1A Enseem NRJ

Objectif : Programmation et illustration graphique de la progression des algorithmes du gradient, gradient projeté et Uzawa.

Livrable : Compte-rendu par binômes en fin de séance (4h).



1 Implémentation de l'algorithme du gradient

L'énergie dépensée par un procédé industriel lors d'un cycle de fonctionnement est paramétré par la fonction :

$$f(x, y) = -3e^{-(x-1)^2-(y-2)^2} + (1-x)^2 e^{-(x+1)^2-(y-1)^2} - 2(x/5 - x^3 - y^5) e^{-x^2-y^2} - 1/2 e^{-(x+1)^2-y^2} + 0.1(x^2+y^2)$$

où x et y sont deux paramètres intervenant sur ce cycle. On souhaite déterminer les valeurs de x et y permettant de minimiser la dépense d'énergie. Une première approche consiste à utiliser un algorithme du gradient à pas fixe.

- Définir deux fonctions Matlab permettant de calculer la fonction $f(x, y)$ et son gradient $g(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x, y}(x, y)$

```
z=ma_fonction(x,y)
g=gradient_ma_fonction(x,y);
```

La fonction `z=ma_fonction(x,y)` doit pouvoir être évaluée pour des matrices en entrées. L'expression symbolique du gradient peut être calculé au préalable à l'aide de la Symbolic Toolbox de Matlab :

```
syms x y
z = ma_fonction(x,y);
g=jacobian(z)
```

- Analyser et tester le programme naïf (gradient à pas fixe) ci-dessous pour différents pas et positions initiales prises sur un cercle de rayon 3 (Insérer une boucle for).

Programme matlab de l'algorithme du gradient à pas fixe : (faire un copier coller)

```
clear all
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Affichage de la fonction
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
[x,y]=meshgrid(-3:.1:3,-3:.1:3);

z =  ma_fonction(x,y);

figure(1)
clf
hold on
surfc(x,y,z)
view(3)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Initialisation
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Point Initial
X=[3;-3];
% Choix du pas
rho=0.1;
```

```

test=1;
compteur=1;
precision=1.e-3
maxiter=100;
while test
    compteur=compteur+1;
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    % Affichage progression de X
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    x=X(1);
    y=X(2);
    z=ma_fonction(x,y);

    plot3(X(1),X(2),z+0.1,'.r','MarkerSize',15)
    view(2)
    pause(.1)

    %Calcul du gradient
    g=gradient_ma_fonction(x,y);
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    % Mise à jour de X
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    Xold=X;
    X=X-rho*g;

    test=norm(Xold-X)>precision && compteur<maxiter;
end

if compteur==maxiter
    display('warning: Nombre d"iteration maximum atteint')
end

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Affichage dernier point
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
x=X(1);
y=X(2);
z=ma_fonction(x,y);
plot3(X(1),X(2),z+.1,'*g','MarkerSize',15)

```

- Observer (graphiquement) la progression obtenue au cours des itérations. Quelle analyse faites vous des résultats obtenus ? Comment y remédier ?
- On se propose d'adapter le pas à chaque itération afin de garantir la décroissance de la fonction f et la convergence de l'algorithme.
Notons X_k la position, f_k la valeur de f au point X_k et ρ_k la valeur du pas au début de l'itération k . On adapte alors le pas ρ_k à chaque itération suivant le schéma :

$$f_{test} = \min_{\rho \in \{\frac{1}{2}\rho_k, \rho_k, 2\rho_k\}} f(X_k - \rho g(X_k))$$

Si $f_{test} \leq f_k$ alors

$$\rho_{k+1} = \arg \min_{\rho \in \{\frac{1}{2}\rho_k, \rho_k, 2\rho_k\}} f(X_k - \rho g(X_k)) \quad (1)$$

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \rho_{k+1} g(X_k) \quad (2)$$

sinon

$$X_{k+1} = X_k \quad (3)$$

$$\rho_{k+1} = \rho_k / 4 \quad (4)$$

fin si

Modifier le programme matlab pour parvenir à ce résultat.

- Tester le programme réalisé pour différentes positions initiales prises sur un cercle de rayon 3 (faire une boucle for).
- Conclure sur la méthode

2 Implémentation de l'algorithme du gradient projeté

On souhaite à présent que la solution trouvée respecte la contrainte

$$AX \geq b$$

avec $X = (x, y)$, $A = [-1 \ 1]$ et $b = 1$, (les paramètres x et y sont liés entre eux par cette contrainte).

- Le domaine de recherche $K = \{(x, y) : AX \geq b\}$ est il convexe ?
- Déterminer à l'aide des conditions de Kuhn et Tucker, l'opérateur de projection de X sur K ,

$$\Pi_K(X) = \arg \min_{Z \in K} \frac{1}{2} \|X - Z\|^2$$

- Modifier l'algorithme à pas variable pour prendre en compte cette contrainte.

3 Implémentation de l'algorithme d'Uzawa

La contrainte est maintenant définie par :

$$c(X) = 4 - (y^2 + \frac{9}{4}x^2) \geq 0$$

— Mettre en oeuvre l'algorithme d'Uzawa :

$\lambda_0 \in C^+ = \{\lambda : \lambda \geq 0\}$ donné

Pour $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

1. Pour λ_k fixé, calculer : $X_k(\lambda_k) = \arg \min_X L(X, \lambda_k)$ (problème sans contrainte)
2. $\lambda_{k+1} = \Pi_{C^+}(\lambda_k - \rho_k c(X_k)) = \max(0, \lambda_k - \rho_k c(X_k))$
3. Retourner en 1 tant que $\|\lambda_{k+1} - \lambda_k\| > \epsilon$.

Remarques : Au point 1, on pourra ré-utiliser l'algorithme du gradient à pas variable des questions précédentes pour minimiser le Lagrangien. Au point 2, on mettra en oeuvre une stratégie de pas variable sur ρ_k comme à la section 2.

— Voici une ébauche de programme :

```
clear all

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Affichage de la fonction
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

[x,y]=meshgrid(-3:.1:3,-3:.1:3);

z=ma_fonction(x,y);
figure(1)
clf
hold on
surfc(x,y,z)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Tracer de la contrainte 4 = y^2 + 9/4 x^2
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
theta=0:2*pi/200:2*pi
x=4/3*cos(theta)
y=2*sin(theta);
z=ma_fonction(x,y);
figure(1)
```

```

plot3(x,y,z+.5,'b','MarkerSize',15)

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% Nombre itérations maximum
maxiter=100;

for theta=2*pi/10:2*pi/10:2*pi
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    % Point de départ
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    X=3*[cos(theta);sin(theta)];
    lambda=0;
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    % calcule minimum de L par rapport X
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    [Fval,X]=minimum_L(X,lambda); %(A Faire)
    L=Fval;
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    % Initialisation boucle while
    %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
    rho=1;
    compteur=0;
    test=1;
    while test && compteur<maxiter

        compteur=compteur+1;
        %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
        % Affichage point courant
        %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
        figure(1)
        x=X(1),y=X(2);
        z=ma_fonction(x,y); % Evaluation de la fonction f (A faire)
        plot3(X(1),X(2),z+.1,'.r','MarkerSize',15)
        pause(0.1)
        %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
        % Iteration point 2 avec pas variable rho/2, rho, et 2 rho
        %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
        contx=contrainte(X); % Evaluation de c(X) : A faire

        lambda1=max(0,lambda-rho/2*contx);

```

```

% Calcul point 1 pour lambda1
[L1,X1]=minimum_L(X,lambda1);

lambda2=max(0,lambda-rho*contx);
% Calcul point 1 pour lambda2
[L2,X2]=minimum_L(X,lambda2);

lambda3=max(0,lambda-2*rho*contx);
% Calcul point 1 pour lambda3
[L3,X3]=minimum_L(X,lambda3);
% Sélection du meilleur résultat
[L,ind]=max([L1,L2,L3]);
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% mise à jour et adaptation du pas
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
if ind==1
    rho=rho/2;
    lold=lambda;
    lambda=lambda1;
    X=X1;
elseif ind==2
    lold=lambda;
    lambda=lambda2;
    X=X2;
else
    lold=lambda;
    lambda=lambda3;
    rho=2*rho;
    X=X3;
end
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% test arret
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
test=(norm(lold-lambda)>1.e-2);

end
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Affichage
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
figure(1)
x=X(1),y=X(2);
z=ma_fonction(x,y);

```

```

plot3(X(1),X(2),z+.2,'*g','MarkerSize',15)
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Alerte arret prématuré
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
if compteur==maxiter
    display('warning: Nombre d"iteration maximum atteint')
end
end
end

```

— Ecrire les scripts des fonctions manquantes :

```

function [zval,gval]=ma_fonction(x,y)
% Calcule zval la valeur de f au point x et gval la valeur de gradient

zval=...

if nargout>1
    gval= ...
end

function [cval,aval]=contrainte(x)
% Calcule cval la valeur de c(x) au point x et aval la valeur de gradient

cval=...
if nargout>1
    aval= ...
end

function [Lval,Xval]=minimum_L(X,lambda)
% Calcule par l'algorithme du gradient à pas variable le minimum
% de la fonction Lagrangienne par rapport à X (lambda fixé).

...

```

— Tester le programme réalisé pour différentes positions initiales prises sur un cercle de rayon 3. Conclure sur le résultat obtenu.