

Lecture 10

Coding - ode45

在ode45中输入函数的两种方法

1.内联函数

```
[t,y] = ode45(@(t,y) A*y,[0,T],y0);
```

2.显式函数

```
function dy = odefun(t,y,d,w)
```

```
A = [0 1;-w^2 -2*d*w];
```

```
dy = A * y;
```

或者每一个分量分别表示：

```
function dy = odefun(t,y,d,w)
```

```
dy(1,1)=y(2);
```

```
...
```

在调用ode45时，记得加上@以识别：

```
[t,y] = ode45(@odefun,[0,T],y0);
```

当函数的参数量大于结果向量参数个数时，使用内联函数：

```
[t,y] = ode45(@(t,y) odefun(t,y,d,w),[0,T],y0);
```

Optimization (优化)

What to optimize? -> 'objective function' $f(x), x \in R^n$

$$\min_x f(x)$$

在这个问题中, x 没有约束, 即 $x : x \in R^n$, 称为**无约束问题 (unconstrained problem)**

约束问题 (constrained problem): $x : x \in C \subseteq R^n$, 表达为

$$\min_{x \in C} f(x), \text{ or } \begin{cases} \min_x f(x) \\ \text{s.t. } g_i(x) \leq 0 & i = 1, \dots, m \\ h_j(x) = 0 & j = 1, \dots, p \end{cases}$$

'minimization'

find x^* such that $f(x) \geq f(x^*)$ for any $x \in R^n/C$

x^* : **optimal variable**

$f(x^*)$: **optimal value**

Outline

- Gradient-free methods ($\min_{x \in R} f(x)$)
- Gradient methods (first-order methods)

Deep Learning: 一阶方法

- Newton's method (second-order methods)

Quasi-Newton: 减少计算量

- Application: curve fitting
- Application: linear model
- (Matrix Differentiation)