暨南大学本科实验报告专用纸

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实验项目名称	求二元函数标	及小值 指	导老师 」	吴乐秦	
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学生姓名	郭彦培	学号2	02210114	9	
学院 信息科学技	术学院 系 数字	学系 专业 信,	息管理与	信息系统	
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1. 实验目的

实现利用梯度法求解二元函数最小值的函数,并对比**不同方法间、同方法内不同推导式**之间的性能差异。

2. 实验原理与理论分析

本次实验选用最速下降法和共轭梯度法

2.1. 最速下降法

对于当前搜索点 x_k ,有梯度 $d_k = -\nabla f(x_k)$ 。利用一维搜索取合适的步长因子 $\alpha_k s.t. f(x_k + \alpha_k d_k) < f(x_k)$ 则

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k \tag{1}$$

2.2. 共轭梯度法

一般地, 在第k次迭代, 令

$$\begin{split} d_k &= -g_k + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \beta_i d_i \\ d_{k+1} &= -g_{k+1} + \beta_k d_k \end{split} \tag{2}$$

,则选择 β_i s.t. $d_k^TGd_i=0$ 则有不同的 β_k 推导式:

2.2.1. Fletcher-Reeves (FR)公式

$$\beta_k = \frac{g_k^T g_k}{g_{k-1}^T g_{k-1}} \tag{3}$$

2.2.2. Polak-Ribiere-Polyak (PRP)公式

$$\beta_k = \frac{g_{k+1}^T (g_{k+1} - g_k)}{g_k^T g_k} \tag{4}$$

3. 代码框架

编码利用 C++ 完成,遵循 C++17 标准 规定命名空间 lineSearch 内的函数原型

```
std::pair<Corrdinate,double> find_mininum(
    double (*func)(Corrdinate), //目标函数
    Corrdinate (*dfunc)(Corrdinate),//目标函数梯度
    Corrdinate x_0, //初始搜索点
    int mod = GD, //搜索模式
    double epsilon = _epsilon //容限
)
```

其中:

参数	用途	默认值		
func	目标优化函数	无		
dfunc	目标函数的一阶梯度	无		
x_0	初始搜索点	(0,0)		
mod	搜索模式	GD(最速下降法)		
epsilon	容限	10^{-3}		

返回值为一个std::pair<Corrdinate,double>类型对象,分别存储了搜索到的 x_k 与对应的最小函数值 f_{min}

其中,内建类库 Corrdinate 实现了坐标向量相关的运算成员函数、进行了运算符重载,并对形如 Corrdinate $x = \{1,1\}$ 的列表初始化提供了支持。

关于模式选择,命名空间 SDsearch 内提供了三个可选模式:

GD	最速下降法
CG	割线法

当参数不合法或执行出错时,程序会抛出异常。若无法继续计算,则返回固定值 -1:

异常	why?	类型
Epsilon out of Precision Exception	给定容限精度溢出	错误
Coordinate out of Precision Warning	搜索坐标精度溢出	警告
Unexpection Search Mod Exception	未知的搜索模式	错误
Unknown Exception	其他预料外错误	错误

以下是一些函数调用例子:

```
pair<Corrdinate,double> ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f,df,{0,0},SDsearch::GD,0.0019); //用最速下降法从点(0,0)搜索函数 f 的最小值,精度为 0.0019 Corrdinate ans = lineSearch::find_mininum(f,df,{0,0},SDsearch::CG,0.0019).first; //用共轭梯度法从点(0,0)搜索函数 f 的最小值,精度为 0.0019,返回搜索到的 x
```

以下是 Corrdinate 库使用的例子:

```
#define Corrdinate SDsearch::Corrdinate

Corrdinate a = {1,1};
Corrdinate b = {2,2};

Corrdinate c = a + b; //c = {3,3}

double d = a * b; //d = 1*2 + 1*2 = 4

Coordinate d = a * 2; //d = {2,2}

Coordinate e = a / 2; //e = {0.5,0.5}
```

使用 setFRorPRP 设置共轭梯度法的推导式, setFRorPRP(1) 为 FR, setFRorPRP(0) 为 PRP。

函数在宏中定义了分析用的 Log 输出,通过 #define IF_LOG 来开启。若开启,则会在调用时分别在文件 GD.log、 CG_FR.log 和 CG_PRP.log 中记录搜索过程。

报告后续的绘图流程均借助这些 log 完成,不再赘述。

4. 核心代码构成

这里只保留了核心, 完整代码见 7.附录

4.1. 最速下降法

```
// 迭代次数
int k = 0;
double alpha = 1; // 初始步长因子
Corrdinate curx = x 0; // 当前搜索点
double fmin = func(x_0); // 当前函数值最小值
Corrdinate grad = dfunc(x 0); // 当前梯度
while (grad.norm() > epsilon)
 // 二分线性搜索确定可选步长因子
 while (!(func(curx - grad * alpha) < func(curx)))</pre>
   alpha = alpha / 2.0;
 fmin = func(curx - grad * alpha);
 curx -= grad * alpha;
 grad = dfunc(curx);
 alpha = 1;
 k++;
return {curx, fmin};
```

4.2. 共轭梯度法

```
alpha = alpha / 2.0;
          fmin = func(curx + d_k * alpha);
          curx += d k * alpha;
          grad_k_1 = grad_k;
          grad_k = dfunc(curx);
          d k = -grad k;
          alpha = 3;
        }
        else
        {
          if (FRorPRP == 1)
          {
            // FR 公式
            double beta = (grad_k * grad_k) / (grad_k_1 *
grad_k_1);
            d_k = -grad_k + d_k * beta;
          else
          {
            // PRP 公式
            double beta = (grad_k * (grad_k - grad_k_1)) /
(grad_k_1 * grad_k_1);
            d_k = -grad_k + d_k * beta;
          // 二分线性搜索确定可选步长因子
          while (!(func(curx + d_k * alpha) < func(curx)))</pre>
            alpha = alpha / 2.0;
          fmin = func(curx + d_k * alpha);
          curx += d_k * alpha;
          grad_k_1 = grad_k;
          grad_k = dfunc(curx);
          d_k = -grad_k;
          alpha = 3;
        }
        k++;
      return {curx, fmin};
```

5. 正确性测试

见附录 TOFtest.cpp

5.1. 测试数据准备

测试用的目标函数为一个最小值在xOy上的点(dev, dev)的二次函数,即

```
double f(Corrdinate x)
{
    return (x.x - dev.x) * (x.x - dev.x) + (x.y - dev.y) * (x.y -
dev.y);
}
```

测试程序将随机生成一系列的偏移值 dev 和容限 eps, 并分别调用

```
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::GD,eps)
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::CG,eps)//
FRorPRP = 1
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::CG,eps)//
FRorPRP = 0
```

随后分析并输出结果。

规定理论值为 thn, 当前答案为 ans

下面是 10 次测试的结果, 其中当前精准度

$$acc = \frac{eps}{|\nabla f(thn) - \nabla f(ans)|} \times 100\%$$
 (5)

反映了搜索的准确度。其中偏差量

$$dev = \frac{\max(0, |\nabla f(thn) - \nabla f(ans)| - eps)}{eps} \times 100\%$$
(6)

反应了搜索结果与目标的偏差是否在可接受范围内。

acc > 100%且dev = 0时可以视为解是可接受的。

5.2. 测试结果

以 1145 为 STL 随机数生成器种子进行了 100 次测试,结果全部正确。

以下是前 4 次测试的结果:

```
----Test Cases1----
<search data> eps:1e-08
<Theoretical> ans:(0.24 1.62) acc:inf
    G D ] ans:2.35666e-17 df(ans)9.70908e-09 df(thn):0 at:
(0.24 1.62) acc:102.996 dev:0%
[ C G(FR) ] ans:1.87195e-17 df(ans)8.65321e-09 df(thn):0 at:
(0.24 1.62) acc:115.564 dev:0%
[ C G(PBD) ] ans:1.71726e-17 df(ans)8.28796e-09 df(thn):0 at:
(0.24 1.62) acc:120.657 dev:0%
----Test Cases2----
<search data> eps:1e-06
<Theoretical> ans:(1.82 1.38) acc:inf
     G D ] ans:2.2071e-13 df(ans)9.39596e-07 df(thn):0 at:
(1.82 1.38) acc:106.429 dev:0%
[ C G(FR) ] ans:1.80157e-13 df(ans)8.48899e-07 df(thn):0 at:
(1.82 1.38) acc:117.8 dev:0%
[ C G(PBD) ] ans:1.92346e-13 df(ans)8.77145e-07 df(thn):0 at:
(1.82 1.38) acc:114.006 dev:0%
----Test Cases3----
<search data> eps:0.001
<Theoretical> ans:(0.04 1.4) acc:inf
    G D ] ans:2.06581e-07 df(ans)0.000909023 df(thn):0 at:
(0.039987 1.39955) acc:110.008 dev:0%
[ C G(FR) ] ans:1.97734e-07 df(ans)0.000889346 df(thn):0 at:
(0.0399873 1.39956) acc:112.442 dev:0%
C G(PBD) ] ans:1.7197e-07 df(ans)0.000829386 df(thn):0 at:
(0.0399882 1.39959) acc:120.571 dev:0%
----Test Cases4----
<search data> eps:0.0001
<Theoretical> ans:(0.22 0.04) acc:inf
     G D ] ans:2.1568e-09 df(ans)9.28826e-05 df(thn):0 at:
(0.219954 0.0399917) acc:107.663 dev:0%
[ C G(FR) ] ans:2.48069e-09 df(ans)9.96131e-05 df(thn):0 at:
(0.219951 0.0399911) acc:100.388 dev:0%
[ C G(PBD) ] ans:2.06457e-09 df(ans)9.08751e-05 df(thn):0 at:
(0.219955 0.0399919) acc:110.041 dev:0%
```

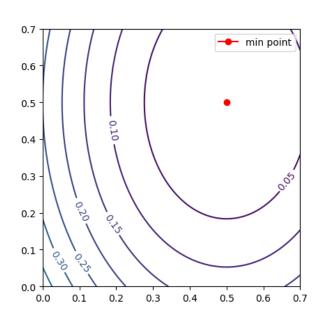
6. 各方法不同情况下的性能表现与分析

6.1. 对于最速下降法的最坏情况:

见附录 WTHtest.cpp

6.1.1. 测试用例:

构造测试函数 $f(x,y)=x^2+\frac{y^2}{2},$ 其 $x\in[0,0.7],y\in[0,0.7]$ 范围内等值线如图:



6.1.2. 测试过程:

设置容限为10-5, 从点(0,0)开始搜索:

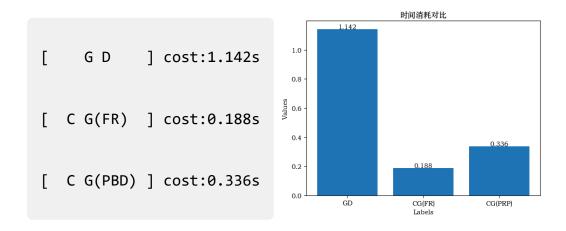
分别调用

```
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::GD,eps)
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::CG,eps)//
FRorPRP = 1
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::CG,eps)//
FRorPRP = 0
```

确认得到正确结果:

```
at:(0.5 0.499993) acc:143.683 dev:0%
    [ C G(PBD) ] ans:3.83661e-11 df(ans)8.75969e-06 df(thn):0
at:(0.5 0.499991) acc:114.159 dev:0%
```

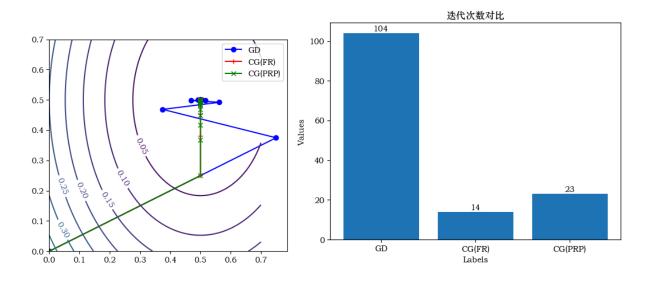
重复105次,统计三种方法代码消耗的时间:



6.1.3. 测试结果:

三种方法均能找到正确的极小值点, 且精度符合要求。

分析 log, 可以对比三种方法使用的搜索次数和他们搜索过程的轨迹:



6.1.4. 测试分析:

从图中可以看出,最速下降法在搜索过程中不能有效地找到合适的搜索步 长和下降方向,导致搜索效率较差。而共轭梯度法在搜索过程中能够更快地找 到合适的搜索方向,从而更快地找到极小值点。

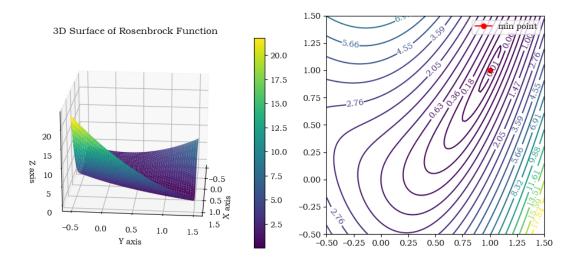
6.2. 对于一般目标函数进行搜索:

见附录 CMFtest.cpp

6.2.1. 测试用例:

$$f(x,y) = (1-x)^{2} + 3(y-x^{2})^{2}$$
(7)

其在全局范围内有最小值点(1,1), f(1,1) = 0。其 3D 图像与等值线如下:



6.2.2. 测试过程:

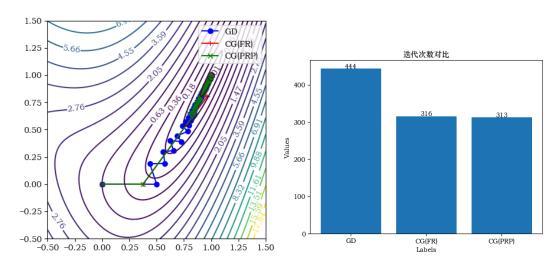
设置容限为10-5, 从点(0,0)开始搜索: 分别调用

```
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::GD,eps)
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::CG,eps)//
FRorPRP = 1
SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0}, SDsearch::CG,eps)//
FRorPRP = 0
```

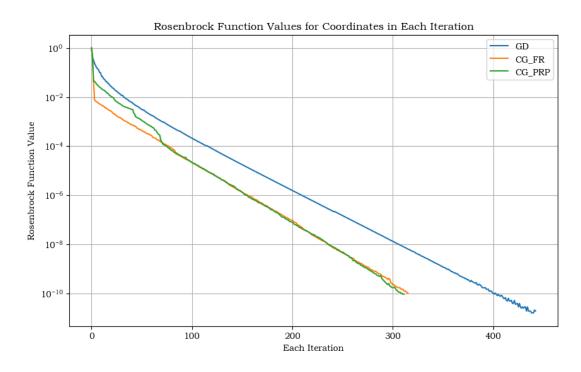
确认得到正确结果:

6.2.3. 测试结果

分析 log, 可以对比三种方法使用的搜索次数和他们搜索过程的轨迹:



以对数坐标画出三种方法的收敛曲线:



6.2.4. 测试分析:

从结果来看,最速下降法的折线特征明显,所求下降方向有明显偏差,而 两种梯度法均解决了这个问题。

对于两种不同的梯度法公式,其速度表现相似。从图中可以看出,FR公式在末端搜索的效率较高,而PRP公式在搜索初期效率较高。

7. 附录

7.1. 代码

7.1.1. 核心 core.h

```
/**
* @author
* JNU, Guo Yanpei, github@GYPpro
* https://github.com/GYPpro/optimizeLec
* @file
* /optimizeLec/WEEK3/core.h
* @brief
* a functional lib solving Two-dimensional search
#ifndef _TWO_DIMENSIONAL_SEARCH_
#define TWO DIMENSIONAL SEARCH
#include <math.h>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
#include <initializer list>
#define IF_LOG
#include <fstream>
class Logger
private:
  std::ofstream logFile;
public:
  Logger(const std::string &filename)
    logFile.open(filename, std::ios::out); // 打开文件用于写入,
fugai
    if (!logFile.is_open())
      std::cerr << "Error opening log file: " << filename <<</pre>
```

```
std::endl;
     exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
   }
  }
  ~Logger()
   if (logFile.is_open())
     logFile.close();
  }
  void log(const std::string &message)
  {
   // 输出到控制台
   // std::cout << message << std::endl;</pre>
   // 写入到日志文件
#ifdef IF LOG
    logFile << message << std::endl;</pre>
#endif
 }
};
namespace SDsearch
{
  const int GD = 1; // 最速下降法
  const int CG = 2; // 共轭梯度法
  const double _epsilon = 1e-3; // 默认容限
  int FRorPRP = 1; // 共轭梯度方向公式选择, 1 为 FR, 0 为 PBD
  /**
  * @brief
  * a Corrdinate class as 2D vector
  */
  class Corrdinate
  public:
```

```
double x;
double y;
Corrdinate(double x = 0, double y = 0) : x(x), y(y) {}
Corrdinate(std::initializer list<double> 1)
  auto it = 1.begin();
  x = *it;
 y = *(++it);
Corrdinate operator-(Corrdinate c)
  return Corrdinate(x - c.x, y - c.y);
Corrdinate operator-()
  return Corrdinate(-x, -y);
}
// 数乘
Corrdinate operator*(double a)
 return Corrdinate(x * a, y * a);
// 加
Corrdinate operator+(Corrdinate c)
 return Corrdinate(x + c.x, y + c.y);
}
// 点乘
double operator*(Corrdinate c)
 return x * c.x + y * c.y;
}
// 求模
double norm()
```

```
return sqrt(x * x + y * y);
}
// 单位化
Corrdinate normalize()
  double n = norm();
 return Corrdinate(x / n, y / n);
}
// 除
Corrdinate operator/(double a)
 return Corrdinate(x / a, y / a);
}
Corrdinate operator+=(const Corrdinate c)
 X += C.X;
 y += c.y;
 return *this;
}
Corrdinate operator-=(const Corrdinate c)
 X -= C.X;
 y -= c.y;
 return *this;
Corrdinate operator*=(double a)
 x *= a;
  y *= a;
  return *this;
Corrdinate operator/=(double a)
 x /= a;
 y /= a;
```

```
return *this;
   }
  };
  /**
  * @brief
  * set the FRorPRP
  void setFRorPRP(int mod)
   FRorPRP = mod;
  }
  double abs(Corrdinate c)
  {
   return sqrt(c.x * c.x + c.y * c.y);
  }
 /**
  * @attention
   * function will return -1 and throw exceptions while getting
illegal input
   * @brief
   * Finding the minnum num of a One-dimensional function
  std::pair<Corrdinate, double> find_mininum(
    double (*func)(Corrdinate), // 目标函数
    Corrdinate (*dfunc)(Corrdinate), // 目标函数梯度
   Corrdinate x_0, // 初始搜索点
int mod = GD, // 搜索模式
    double epsilon = _epsilon // 容限
  )
    if (epsilon <= 1e-14)</pre>
     throw "Epsilon out of Precision Exception";
      return {{0, 0}, -1};
    }
    switch (mod)
    case GD:
    {
```

```
Corrdinate curx = x_0; // 当前搜索点
     double fmin = func(x_0); // 当前函数值最小值
     Corrdinate grad = dfunc(x 0); // 当前梯度
#ifdef IF LOG
     Logger logger("WEEK3\\GD.log");
     std::string Log;
     Log += std::to string(curx.x);
     Log += " ";
     Log += std::to string(curx.y);
     logger.log(Log);
#endif
     // int tc = 0;
     while (grad.norm() > epsilon)
       if (k > 10 && (curx.norm() < 1e-20 | curx.norm() >
1e20))
         throw "Coordinate out of Precision Warning";
       }
       // 二分线性搜索确定可选步长因子
       while (!(func(curx - grad * alpha) < func(curx)))</pre>
         alpha = alpha / 2.0;
       fmin = func(curx - grad * alpha);
       curx -= grad * alpha;
       grad = dfunc(curx);
       alpha = 1;
       k++;
// tc ++;
#ifdef IF LOG
       std::string Log;
       Log += std::to string(curx.x);
       Log += " ";
       Log += std::to string(curx.y);
       logger.log(Log);
#endif
     // std::cout << "tc:" << tc << "\n";
```

```
return {curx, fmin};
   break;
   case CG:
     int k = 0; // 迭代次数
     double alpha = 3; // 初始步长因子
     Corrdinate curx = x_0; // 当前搜索点
     double fmin = func(x_0); // 当前函数值最小值
     Corrdinate grad_k = dfunc(x_0); // 当前梯度
     Corrdinate grad_k_1 = grad_k; // 上一次梯度
     Corrdinate d_k = -grad_k; // 搜索方向
     Corrdinate d_k_1 = d_k; // 上一次搜索方向
#ifdef IF LOG
     Logger logger(std::string("WEEK3\\CG") + (FRorPRP ? "FR" :
"PRP") + ".log");
     std::string Log;
     Log += std::to string(curx.x);
     Log += " ";
     Log += std::to string(curx.y);
     logger.log(Log);
#endif
     while (grad_k.norm() > epsilon)
     {
       if (k > 10 && (curx.norm() < 1e-20 || curx.norm() >
1e20))
       {
         throw "Coordinate out of Precision Warning";
       if (k == 0)
       {
         // 二分线性搜索确定可选步长因子
         while (!(func(curx + d_k * alpha) < func(curx)))</pre>
           alpha = alpha / 2.0;
         fmin = func(curx + d k * alpha);
         curx += d_k * alpha;
         grad_k_1 = grad_k;
         grad_k = dfunc(curx);
         d k = -grad k;
```

```
alpha = 3;
        }
        else
        {
          if (FRorPRP == 1)
          {
            // FR 公式
            double beta = (grad_k * grad_k) / (grad_k_1 *
grad_k_1);
            d k = -grad k + d k * beta;
          else
            // PRP 公式
            double beta = (grad_k * (grad_k - grad_k_1)) /
(grad_k_1 * grad_k_1);
            d_k = -grad_k + d_k * beta;
          }
          // 二分线性搜索确定可选步长因子
          while (!(func(curx + d_k * alpha) < func(curx)))</pre>
            alpha = alpha / 2.0;
          fmin = func(curx + d_k * alpha);
          curx += d_k * alpha;
          grad k 1 = grad k;
          grad_k = dfunc(curx);
          d_k = -grad_k;
          alpha = 3;
        }
        k++;
#ifdef IF_LOG
        std::string Log;
        Log += std::to_string(curx.x);
        Log += " ";
        Log += std::to_string(curx.y);
        logger.log(Log);
#endif
      return {curx, fmin};
    break;
```

```
default:
    {
        throw "Unexpection Search Mod Exception";
        return {{0, 0}, -1};
    }
    break;
    }
    throw "Unknown Exception";
    return {{0, 0}, -1};
    }
}
#endif
```

7.1.2. 测试代码

7.1.2.1. **TOFtest.cpp**

```
/**
* @file TOFtest.cpp
* @brief True or False test
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "core.h"
using namespace std;
using SDsearch::Corrdinate;
int tc = 1;  // test case
Corrdinate dev = 0.03; // deviation
double f(Corrdinate x)
    return (x.x - dev.x) * (x.x - dev.x) + (x.y - dev.y) * (x.y -
dev.y);
Corrdinate df(Corrdinate x)
{
    return Corrdinate(2 * (x.x - dev.x), 2 * (x.y - dev.y));
int main()
```

```
{
    double acc = 0.001;
    Corrdinate thn = dev;
    double eps = 1e-5;
    srand(1145);
    auto randint = [](int 1, int r) -> int
        return (int)((rand() * (r - 1)) / (RAND MAX) + 1);
    };
    while (tc--)
    {
        if(tc == 5)
            tc -= 0;
        dev = \{((double)randint(1, 100)) / 50.0,
((double)randint(1, 100)) / 50.0};
        thn = dev;
        eps = pow(0.1, abs(randint(1, 10)));
        cout << "\n----Test Cases" << 10 - tc << "----\n";</pre>
        cout << "<search data> eps:" << eps << "\n";</pre>
        cout << "<Theoretical> ans:(" << thn.x << " " << thn.y <<</pre>
") acc:"
             << "inf\n";
        acc = eps;
        try
        {
            auto ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0},
SDsearch::GD,eps);
            cout << "[    G D ] ans:" << ans.second << "</pre>
df(ans)"<<df(ans.first).norm()<< " df(thn):"<<df(thn).norm()<< "</pre>
at:(" << ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /
(df(thn)-df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,</pre>
(df(thn)-df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
            ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df,{0.0,0.0},
SDsearch::CG,eps);
            cout << "[ C G(FR) ] ans:" << ans.second << "</pre>
df(ans)"<<df(ans.first).norm()<< " df(thn):"<<df(thn).norm()<< "</pre>
```

```
at:(" << ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /
(df(thn)-df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,</pre>
(df(thn)-df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
            SDsearch::FRorPRP = 0;
            ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0,0.0},
SDsearch::CG,eps);
            cout << "[ C G(PBD) ] ans:" << ans.second << "</pre>
df(ans)"<<df(ans.first).norm()<< " df(thn):"<<df(thn).norm()<< "</pre>
at:(" << ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /
(df(thn)-df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,</pre>
(df(thn)-df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
            SDsearch::FRorPRP = 1;
        }
        catch(const std::exception& e)
        {
            std::cout << e.what() << '\n';</pre>
        }
        // cout << "[SECANT ] ans:" << ans.second << " at:" <<
ans.first << " acc:" << (acc / abs(thn - ans.first)) * 100 << "
dev:" << max(0.0, abs(thn - ans.first) - acc) / acc * 100 << "%</pre>
\n";
    }
    system("pause");
}
```

7.1.2.2. WTHtest.cpp

```
/**

* @file WTHtest.cpp

* @brief 最速下降法的最坏情况测试

*/

#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "core.h"
#include <time.h>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
using SDsearch::Corrdinate;
```

```
int N = 1e5;
                             // test case
Corrdinate dev = {0.5, 0.5}; // deviation
double f(Corrdinate x)
    return (x.x - dev.x) * (x.x - dev.x) + (x.y - dev.y) * (x.y -
dev.y) / 2;
Corrdinate df(Corrdinate x)
    return Corrdinate(2 * (x.x - dev.x), (x.y - dev.y));
}
int main()
{
    int tc = 0;
    Corrdinate thn = dev;
    double eps = 1e-5;
    cout << "<search data> eps:" << eps << "\n";</pre>
    cout << "<Theoretical> ans:(" << thn.x << " " << thn.y << ")</pre>
acc:"
         << "inf\n";
    double acc = eps;
    auto ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::GD, eps);
    cout << "[    G D ] ans:" << ans.second << " df(ans)" <</pre>
df(ans.first).norm() << " df(thn):" << df(thn).norm() << " at:("</pre>
<< ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
    ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0}, SDsearch::CG,
eps);
    cout << "[ C G(FR) ] ans:" << ans.second << " df(ans)" <</pre>
df(ans.first).norm() << " df(thn):" << df(thn).norm() << " at:("</pre>
<< ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
    SDsearch::FRorPRP = 0;
    ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0}, SDsearch::CG,
eps);
```

```
cout << "[ C G(PBD) ] ans:" << ans.second << " df(ans)" <<</pre>
df(ans.first).norm() << " df(thn):" << df(thn).norm() << " at:("</pre>
<< ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
    SDsearch::FRorPRP = 1;
    int begin = clock();
    while (N > tc++)
    {
        ans = SDsearch::find mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::GD, eps);
    }
    int end = clock();
    tc = 0;
    cout << "[    G D ] cost:" << double(end - begin) /</pre>
CLOCKS_PER_SEC << "s" << "\n";</pre>
    begin = clock();
    while (N > tc++)
    {
        ans = SDsearch::find mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::CG, eps);
    }
    end = clock();
    tc = 0;
    cout << "[ C G(FR) ] cost:" << double(end - begin) /</pre>
CLOCKS_PER_SEC << "s" << "\n";</pre>
    begin = clock();
    while (N > tc++)
    {
        SDsearch::FRorPRP = 0;
        ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::CG, eps);
        SDsearch::FRorPRP = 1;
    }
    end = clock();
    tc = 10;
    cout << "[ C G(PBD) ] cost:" << double(end - begin) /</pre>
CLOCKS PER SEC << "s" << "\n";
```

```
cout << ans.first.x << "\n";
system("pause");
}</pre>
```

7.1.2.3. CMFtest.cpp

```
* @file CMFtest.cpp
  * @brief Complex Model Funtion test
 */
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "core.h"
#include <time.h>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;
using SDsearch::Corrdinate;
int N = 50;
                                                                                               // test case
Corrdinate dev = {1, 1}; // deviation
int k = 1e5;
double f(Corrdinate x)
                return (1 - x.x) * (1 - x.x) + 3 * (x.y - x.x * x.x) * (x.y - x.
x.x * x.x);
Corrdinate df(Corrdinate x)
                return Corrdinate(-2 * (1 - x.x) - 12.0 * (x.x * x.y - x.x *
x.x * x.x), 6 * x.y - 6.0 * x.x * x.x);
int main()
               int tc = 0;
               Corrdinate thn = dev;
               double eps = 1e-5;
               cout << "<search data> eps:" << eps << "\n";</pre>
               cout << "<Theoretical> ans:(" << thn.x << " " << thn.y << ")</pre>
acc:"
```

```
<< "inf\n";
    double acc = eps;
    auto ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::GD, eps);
    cout << "[
                 G D ] ans:" << ans.second << " df(ans)" <<
df(ans.first).norm() << " df(thn):" << df(thn).norm() << " at:("</pre>
<< ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
    ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0}, SDsearch::CG,
eps);
    cout << "[ C G(FR) ] ans:" << ans.second << " df(ans)" <</pre>
df(ans.first).norm() << " df(thn):" << df(thn).norm() << " at:("</pre>
<< ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
    SDsearch::FRorPRP = 0;
    ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0}, SDsearch::CG,
eps);
    cout << "[ C G(PBD) ] ans:" << ans.second << " df(ans)" <<</pre>
df(ans.first).norm() << " df(thn):" << df(thn).norm() << " at:("</pre>
<< ans.first.x << " " << ans.first.y << ") acc:" << (acc /</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm()) * 100 << " dev:" << max(0.0,</pre>
(df(thn) - df(ans.first)).norm() - acc) / acc * 100 << "%\n";</pre>
    SDsearch::FRorPRP = 1;
    int begin = clock();
    while (N > tc++)
    {
        ans = SDsearch::find mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::GD, eps);
    }
    int end = clock();
    tc = 0;
    cout << "[    G D ] cost:" << double(end - begin) /</pre>
CLOCKS_PER_SEC << "s" << "\n";
    begin = clock();
    while (N > tc++)
    {
        ans = SDsearch::find_mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::CG, eps);
```

```
end = clock();
    tc = 0;
    cout << "[ C G(FR) ] cost:" << double(end - begin) /</pre>
CLOCKS_PER_SEC << "s" << "\n";</pre>
    begin = clock();
    while (N > tc++)
        SDsearch::FRorPRP = 0;
        ans = SDsearch::find mininum(f, df, {0.0, 0.0},
SDsearch::CG, eps);
        SDsearch::FRorPRP = 1;
    }
    end = clock();
    tc = 10;
    cout << "[ C G(PBD) ] cost:" << double(end - begin) /</pre>
CLOCKS PER SEC << "s" << "\n";
    cout << ans.first.x << "\n";</pre>
    system("pause");
}
```

7.2. 仓库

全部代码、与 x86 可执行程序均同步在本人的 github:

https://github.com/GYPpro/optimizeLec

本次实验报告存放在 /WEE2 文件夹下

声明:本实验报告所有代码与测试均由本人独立完成,修改和 commit 记录均在 repo 上公开。