### Projekt Zaliczeniowy

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### Wstęp

Projekt ten ma na celu proste opracowanie statystyczne wyników porównania działania wybranych algorytmów minimalizacji stochastycznej.

Do porównania wybraliśmy algorytmy:

- \* Poszukikwanie przypadkowe (Pure Random Search, PRS)
- \* Metoda wielokrotnego startu (multi-start, MS)

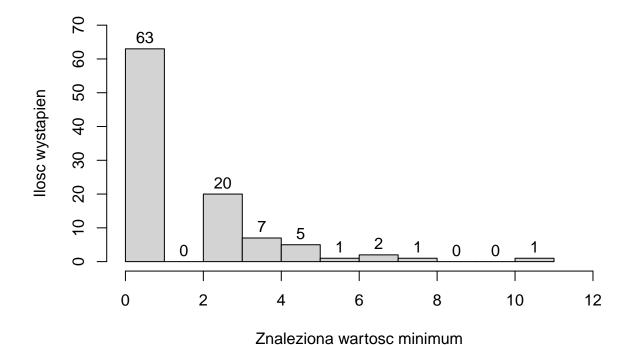
Dodatkowo użyliliśmy funkji:

- \* Ackley'a
- \* Rastrigina

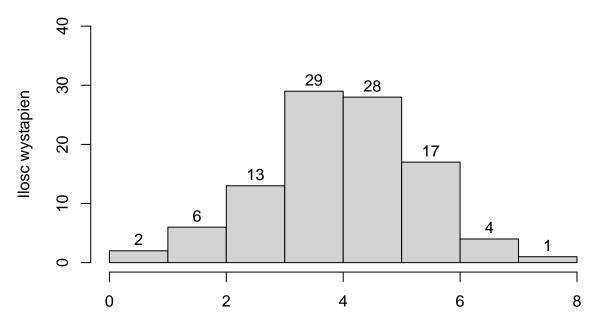
#### **WYNIKI**

#### Kolejne histogramy

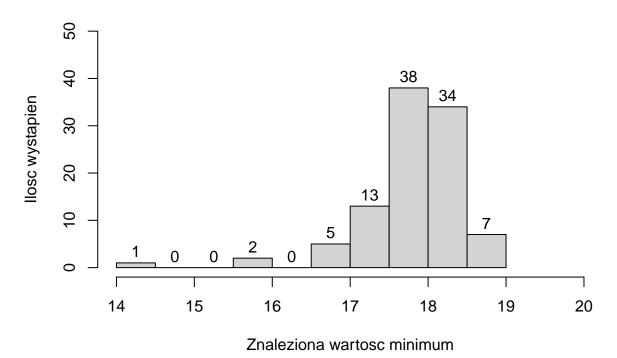
### Funkcja Ackleya 2D, MS



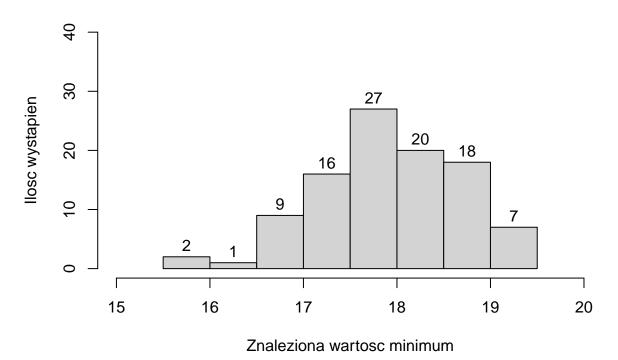
# Funkcja Ackleya 2D, PRS



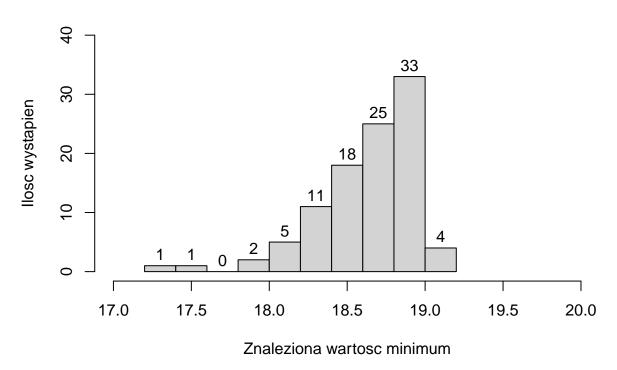
# Funkcja Ackleya 10D, MS



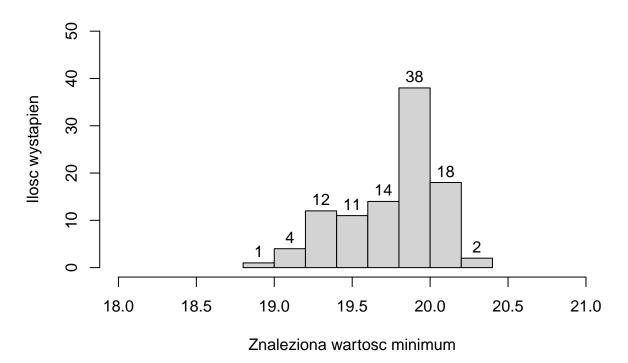
# Funkcja Ackleya 10D, PRS



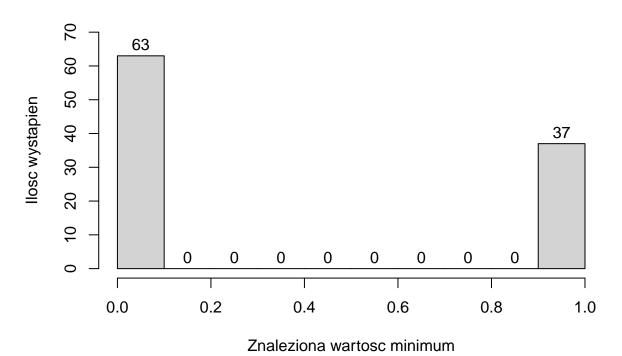
## Funkcja Ackleya 20D, MS



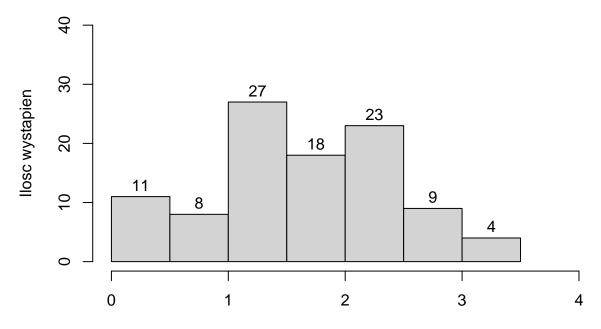
# Funkcja Ackleya 20D, PRS



## Funkcja Rastrigina 2D, MS

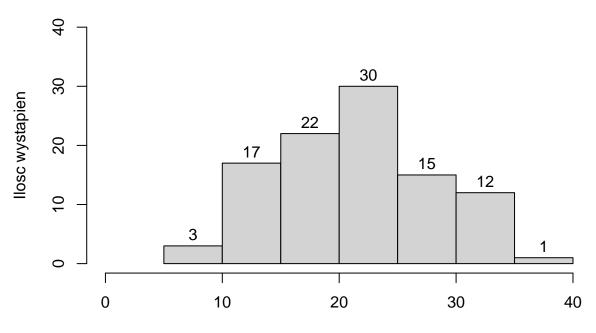


# Funkcja Rastrigina 2D, PRS



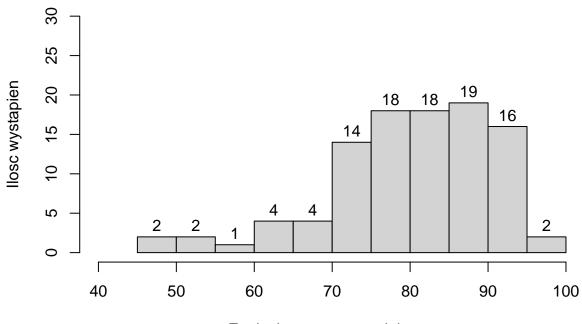
Znaleziona wartosc minimum

# Funkcja Rastrigina 10D, MS



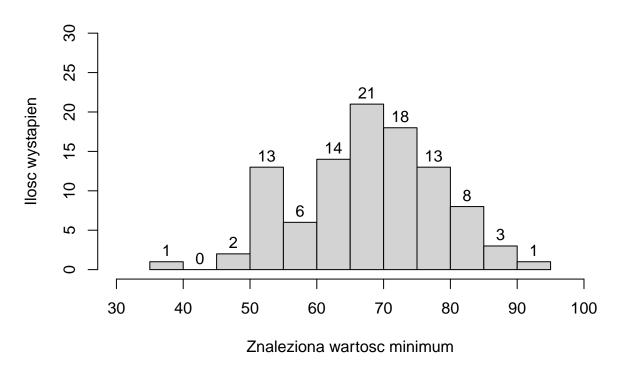
Znaleziona wartosc minimum

# Funkcja Rastrigina 10D, PRS

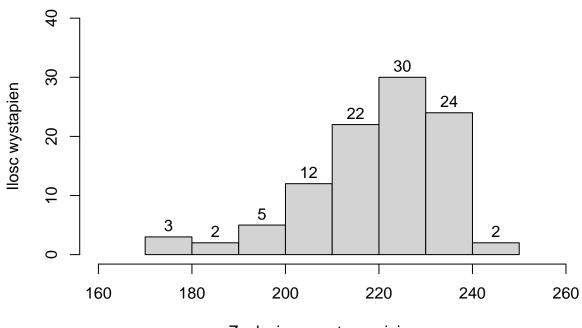


Znaleziona wartosc minimum

# Funkcja Rastrigina 20D, MS



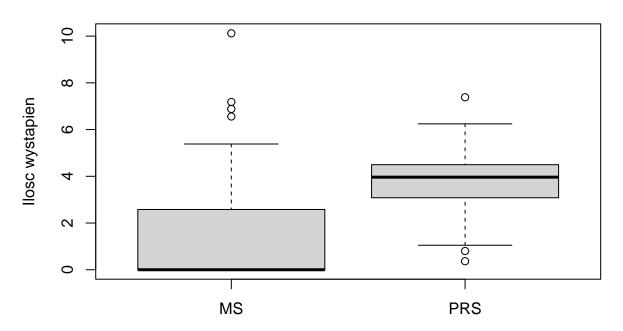
# Funkcja Rastrigina 20D, PRS



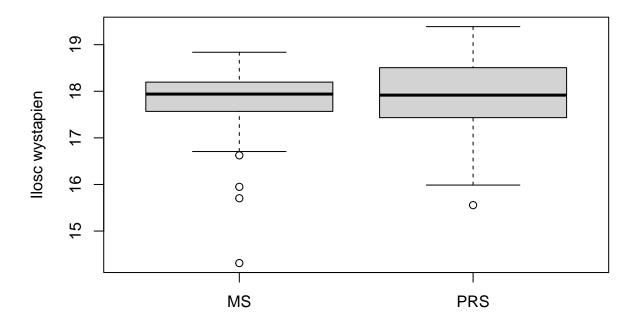
Znaleziona wartosc minimum

## Wykresy pudełkowe

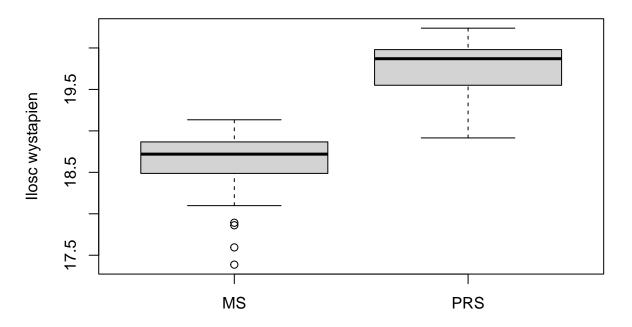
## Funkcja Ackleya 2D



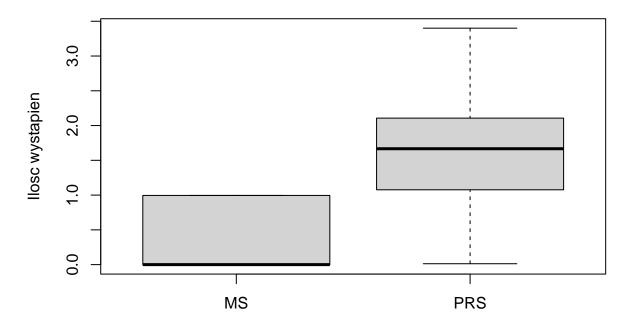
## Funkcja Ackleya 10D



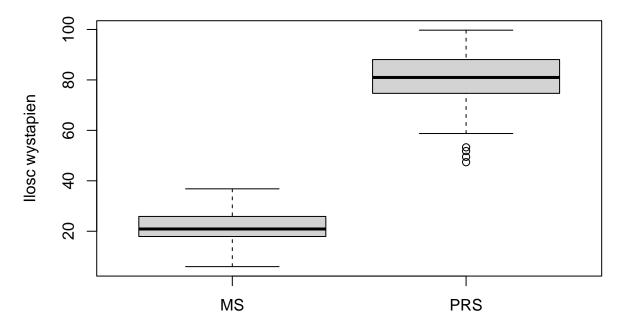
# Funkcja Ackleya 20D



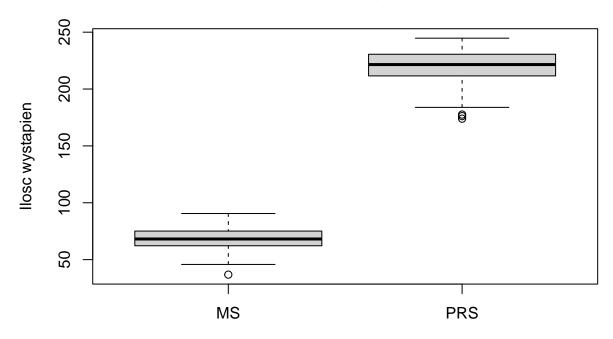
# Funkcja Rastrigina 2D



# Funkcja Rastrigina 10D



### Funkcja Rastrigina 20D



### T testy

Dla hipotezy zerowej twierdzącej, że średnie są sobie równe

#### Funkcja Ackleya 2D

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: a2prs and a2ms
## t = 10.284, df = 99, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 2.016942 2.981323
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 2.499133</pre>
```

### Funkcja Ackleya 10D

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
```

```
## data: a10prs and a10ms
## t = 1.2023, df = 99, p-value = 0.2321
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.07324572 0.29849527
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 0.1126248
```

#### Funkcja Ackleya 20D

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: a20prs and a20ms
## t = 26.652, df = 99, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 1.048234 1.216869
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 1.132552</pre>
```

#### Funkcja Rastrigina 2D

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: r2prs and r2ms
## t = 12.131, df = 99, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 1.043905 1.452183
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 1.248044</pre>
```

#### Funkcja Rastrigina 10D

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: r10prs and r10ms
## t = 47.17, df = 99, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 56.0803 61.0055
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 58.5429</pre>
```

#### Funkcja Rastrigina 20D

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: r20prs and r20ms
## t = 81.639, df = 99, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 147.2960 154.6344
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 150.9652</pre>
```

#### Wniosek:

Dla większości testów hipoteza zerowa jest odrzucana z blisko zerowym prawdopodowbieństwem popełnienia błędu pierwszego rodzaju.