Exercícios de optimização

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Os exercícios neste documento são baseados nos dados em sala de aula

1 Exercicio: secção áurea

Utilizando o método da secção áurea, ache o valor mínimo e máximo da equação a seguir no intervalo [-1,0]:

$$f(x) = (2x+1)^2 - 5\cos(10x)$$

2 Exercicio: gradiente

Utilizando o método do gradiente encontre o mínimo da função a seguir no com h=1, x0=1 e y0=1:

$$f(x,y) = y^2 - 2xy - 6y + 2x^2 + 12$$

3 Exercicio: Quádrica

Utilizando o método da quádrica, encontre o mínimo da equação seguinte considerando x0=0 e y0=0:

$$f(x,y) = \sin(y) + \frac{y^2}{4} + \cos(x) + \frac{x^2}{4} - 1$$

Resposta: x = 0, y = -1,02987, f(x,y) = -0,59207

4 Exercicio: Levemberg Marquardt

Utilizando o método de Levemberg Marquardt, encontre o mínimo da equação a seguir considerando lambda = 1, x0 = 1, y0 = 1:

$$f(x,y) = y^2 - 2xy - 6y + 2x^2 + 12$$

Resposta: x = 2,9692650, y = 5,950269, f(x,y) = -5,998

5 Resposta - exercicio 1 - python

```
import math as m
def f(x):
   return (2 * x + 1) ** 2 - 5 * m.cos(10 * x)
def aurea_max(x1, x2):
   b = (m.sqrt(5) - 1) / 2
   a = b * b
   for i in range(30):
       x3 = x1 + a * (x2 - x1)
       x4 = x1 + b * (x2 - x1)
       if f(x3) > f(x4):
          x2 = x4
          x4 = x3
       else:
           x1 = x3
          x3 = x4
   return [x1, x2, x3, x4]
def aurea_min(x1, x2):
   b = (m.sqrt(5) - 1) / 2
   a = b * b
   for i in range(30):
       x3 = x1 + a * (x2 - x1)
       x4 = x1 + b * (x2 - x1)
       if f(x3) < f(x4):
          x2 = x4
           x4 = x3
       else:
           x1 = x3
           x3 = x4
   return [x1, x2, x3, x4]
print(aurea_max(-1, 0))
#Expected result:
#[-0.31113734222759837, -0.3111368047370985, -0.311137136924496, -0.311137136924496]
print(aurea_min(-1, 0))
#Expected result:
#[-0.6262978964093815, -0.6262973589188816, -0.6262976911062791, -0.6262976911062791]
```

6 Resposta - exercicio 2 - python

```
{\color{red} {\tt import}} \ {\tt math} \ {\tt as} \ {\tt m}
def f(x, y):
    return y * y - 2 * x * y - 6 * y + 2 * x * x + 12
def dfx(x, y):
    return 4 * x - 2 * y
def dfy(x, y):
    return 2 * y - 2 * x - 6
def gradiente(xn, yn, h):
    for i in range(30):
        x = xn - h * dfx(xn, yn)
y = yn - h * dfy(xn, yn)
if f(x, y) < f(xn, yn):
             h *= 2
             xn = x
             yn = y
         else:
             h /= 2
    return [x, y]
print(gradiente(1, 1, 1))
#Expected result:
#[2.9765625, 5.984375]
```

7 Resposta - exercicio 3 - python

```
import math as m
def f(x, y):
    return m.sin(y) + y * y / 4 + m.cos(x) + x * x / 4 - 1
def dfx(x, y):
    return x / 2 - m.sin(x)
def dfy(x, y):
    return m.cos(y) + y / 2
def dfxx(x, y):
    return 1 / 2 - m.cos(x)
def dfyy(x, y):
    return 1 / 2 - m.sin(y)
def dfxy(x, y):
    return 0
def dfyx(x, y):
    return 0
def quadratica(xn, yn):
    for i in range(30):
        \texttt{det} = \texttt{dfyy}(\texttt{xn, yn}) * \texttt{dfxx}(\texttt{xn, yn}) - \texttt{dfyx}(\texttt{xn, yn}) * \texttt{dfxy}(\texttt{xn, yn})
        x = xn - (dfyy(xn, yn) * dfx(xn, yn) - dfyx(xn, yn) * dfx(xn, yn)) / det
        y = yn - (-dfxy(xn, yn) * dfx(xn, yn) + dfxx(xn, yn) * dfy(xn, yn)) / det
        xn = x
        yn = y
    return [x, y]
print(quadratica(0, 0))
```

```
def f(x, y):
            return y * y - 2 * x * y - 6 * y + 2 * x * x + 12
def dfx(x, y):
            return 4 * x - 2 * y
def dfy(x, y):
            return 2 * y - 2 * x - 6
def dfxx(x, y):
            return 4
def dfyy(x, y):
            return 2
def dfyx(x, y):
            return -2
def dfxy(x, y):
            return -2
# xn+1 xn - invert(hessiana).gradient + lambda.gradiente
def levenberg(x, y, lamb):
            x_ant = x
            y_ant = y
            for i in range(20):
                         \texttt{det} = \texttt{dfxx}(\texttt{x\_ant}, \ \texttt{y\_ant}) \ * \ \texttt{dfyy}(\texttt{x\_ant}, \ \texttt{y\_ant}) \ - \ \texttt{dfxy}(\texttt{x\_ant}, \ \texttt{y\_ant}) \ * \ \texttt{dfyx}(\texttt{x\_ant}, \ \texttt{y\_ant})
                         x = x_ant - (dfyy(x_ant, y_ant) * dfx(x_ant, y_ant) - dfxy(x_ant, y_ant) * dfy(x_ant, y_ant) = x_ant - (dfyy(x_ant, y_ant) + dfx(x_ant, y_ant) +
                                        y_ant)) / det - lamb * (
                                      dfx(x_ant, y_ant))
                         y = y_{ant} - (-dfxy(x_{ant}, y_{ant}) * dfx(x_{ant}, y_{ant}) + dfxx(x_{ant}, y_{ant}) * dfy(x_{ant}, y_{ant})
                                       y_ant)) / det - lamb * (
                                      dfy(x_ant, y_ant))
                         if (x - x_ant \le 0) and (y - y_ant \le 0):
                                      x_ant = x
                                      y_ant = y
                         lamb /= 2
                         print(x, y)
            return [x, y]
r = levenberg(1, 1, 1)
print(f(r[0], r[1]))
```