Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИТМО»

Отчет

по лабораторной работе №1 «Прямые методы одномерной минимизации функций» по дисциплине «**Методы оптимизации**»

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Факультет: ИТИП



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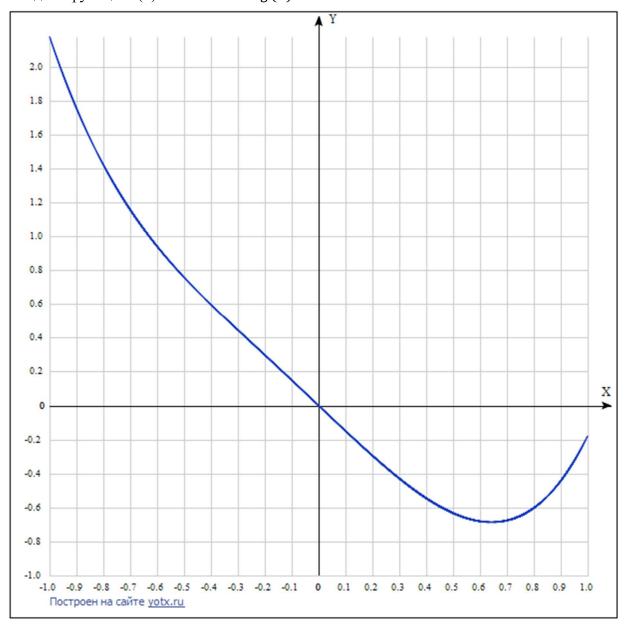
Цель работы:

Оценить работу прямых методов одномерной минимизации функций. Реализовать методы

- 1. Метод Дихотомии
- 2. Метод Золотого сечения
- 3. Метод Фибоначчи
- 4. Метод парабол
- 5. Комбинированный метод Брента

Аналитическое нахождение минимума:

Нам дана функция $f(x) = x^4 + 1.5 arct g(x)$:



Найдём её экстремум на отрезке [-1;1]. Для этого вычислим производную:
$$\mathbf{f}^{*}(\mathbf{x})=4x^{3}-\frac{1.5}{1+x^{2}}=\frac{4x^{3}(1+x^{2})-1.5}{1+x^{2}}=0 \Longrightarrow 4x^{3}(1+x^{2})-1.5=4x^{5}+4x^{3}-1.5=0$$
 Получаем, что $x_{min}=0.6426$, $\mathbf{f}(x_{min})=-0.6862$

Описание методов:

I. Метод дихотомии (Допустимая погрешность: $4 * 10^{-16}$)

+========	+	-+		+	+	-++
l a	b	lencur/lenprev	x1	X2	f1	f2
+=========	+=====================================	=+======+==		:+========== ·	+========	=+=======+
-1	1	1 1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.633	-0.633
0.5	1	0.5	0.75	0.75	-0.6488	-0.6488
0.5	0.75	0.5	0.625	0.625	-0.6853	-0.6853
0.625	0.75	0.5	0.6875	0.6875	-0.68	-0.68
0.625	0.6875	0.5	0.6562	0.6563	-0.6857	-0.6857
0.625	0.6563	0.5	0.6406	0.6406	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6406	0.6563	0.5	0.6484	0.6484	-0.6861	-0.6861
0.6406	0.6484	0.5	0.6445	0.6445	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6406	0.6445	0.5	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6445	0.5	0.6436	0.6436	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6436	0.5	0.6431	0.6431	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6431	0.5	0.6428	0.6428	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6428	0.5	0.6427	0.6427	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6427	0.5	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5001	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5002	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5003	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5007	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5013	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5026	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5052	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5103	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5201	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5387	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.5718	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.6256	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.7008	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
+==========	+============	=+======+==		+==========	+=========	=+======+

II. Метод золотого сечения (Допустимая погрешность: $2 * 10^{-8}$)

+========	 	 ==========	-========	+=========	+========	+=======+
a	l b	lencur/lenprev	x1	x2	f1	f2
+========	+=======	+=======+		+========	+========	+======+
-1	1	1	-0.2361	0.2361	0.3508	-0.3446
-0.2361	1	0.618	0.2361	0.5279	-0.3446	-0.6509
0.2361	1	0.618	0.5279	0.7082	-0.6509	-0.6728
0.5279	1	0.618	0.7082	0.8197	-0.6728	-0.5785
0.5279	0.8197	0.618	0.6393	0.7082	-0.6862	-0.6728
0.5279	0.7082	0.618	0.5967	0.6393	-0.6802	-0.6862
0.5967	0.7082	0.618	0.6393	0.6656	-0.6862	-0.6846
0.5967	0.6656	0.618	0.6231	0.6393	-0.6851	-0.6862
0.6231	0.6656	0.618	0.6393	0.6494	-0.6862	-0.6861
0.6231	0.6494	0.618	0.6331	0.6393	-0.686	-0.6862
0.6331	0.6494	0.618	0.6393	0.6432	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6393	0.6494	0.618	0.6432	0.6455	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6393	0.6455	0.618	0.6417	0.6432	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6417	0.6455	0.618	0.6432	0.6441	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6417	0.6441	0.618	0.6426	0.6432	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6417	0.6432	0.618	0.6423	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6423	0.6432	0.618	0.6426	0.6428	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6423	0.6428	0.618	0.6425	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6428	0.618	0.6426	0.6427	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6427	0.618	0.6425	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6427	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6425	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	0.618	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6425	1 1	0.6425	0.6425	-0.6862	-0.6862
+==========	+=====================================	, }==========				

III. Метод Фибоначчи (Допустимая погрешность: $3*10^{-16}$)

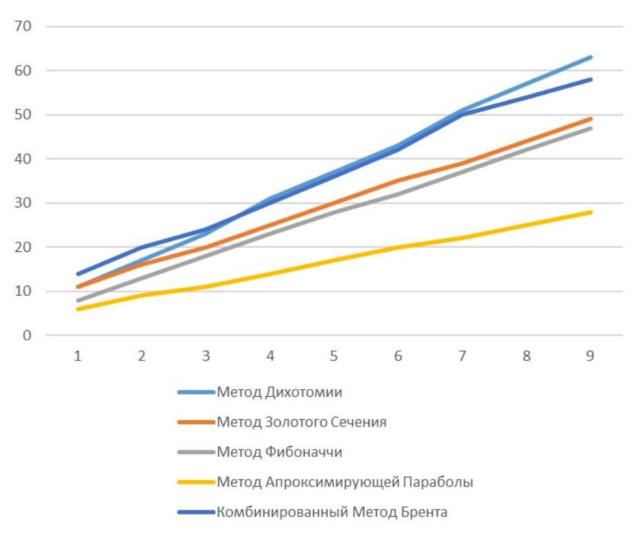
+=========	:+====================================	-====================================		}=====================================		
a	l b	lencur/lenprev	X1	X2	f1	f2
+=========	+==========			+=====================================	=========	========
-1	1	1	-0.2361	0.2361	0.3508	-0.3446
-0.2361	1	0.618	0.2361	0.5279	-0.3446	-0.6509
0.2361	1	0.618	0.5279	0.7082	-0.6509	-0.6728
0.5279	1 1	0.618	0.7082	0.8197	-0.6728	-0.5785
0.5279	0.8197	0.618	0.6393	0.7082	-0.6862	-0.6728
0.5279	0.7082	0.618	0.5967	0.6393	-0.6802	-0.6862
0.5967	0.7082	0.618	0.6393	0.6656	-0.6862	-0.6846
0.5967	0.6656	0.618	0.6231	0.6393	-0.6851	-0.6862
0.6231	0.6656	0.618	0.6393	0.6494	-0.6862	-0.6861
0.6231	0.6494	0.618	0.6331	0.6393	-0.686	-0.6862
0.6331	0.6494	0.618	0.6393	0.6432	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6393	0.6494	0.618	0.6432	0.6455	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6393	0.6455	0.618	0.6417	0.6432	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6417	0.6455	0.618	0.6432	0.6441	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6417	0.6441	0.618	0.6426	0.6432	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6417	0.6432	0.618	0.6423	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6423	0.6432	0.618	0.6426	0.6428	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6423	0.6428	0.618	0.6425	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6428	0.618	0.6426	0.6427	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6427	0.618	0.6425	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6427	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6427	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.6181	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.618	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.6182	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.6176	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.619	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.6154	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.625	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.6	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	1	0.6426	0.6426	-0.6862	-0.6862
+========	- -+===========	+========	+========	+========	+===========	
					-	

IV. Метод парабол (Допустимая погрешность: $4 * 10^{-16}$)

+=========	+=====================================	+=======+ ·		
a	b	lencur/lenprev	x*	f*
+========	+=====================================	+=======+ 1	========= 0	+=======+
-1	0.589	1 1 0.7945	0.589	-0.6781
0.5376	6.569 1	0.7943	0.5376	-0.6564
		:		
0.5376	0.6229	0.1844	0.6229	-0.6851
0.589	0.6333	0.5191	0.6333	-0.686
0.6229	0.6389	0.3627	0.6389	-0.6862
0.6333	0.641	0.4769	0.641	-0.6862
0.6389	0.6419	0.3942	0.6419	-0.6862
0.641	0.6423	0.4517	0.6423	-0.6862
0.6419	0.6425	0.4108	0.6425	-0.6862
0.6423	0.6426	0.4392	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6425	0.6426	0.4192	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4331	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4233	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4302	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4253	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4287	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4264	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4279	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4263	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4298	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.4327	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	1	0.6426	-0.6862
+=============	+=========	+=======+	=========	+=======+

+=====================================	+=====================================	+======== lencur/lenprev	+======== x*	+======+ f*
+====================================	+====================================	+====================================	+====================================	+======+
-1 -1] 1 1	1 1	-0.2361 0.2361	0.3508 -0.3446
-0.2361	1 1	0.618	0.2361	-0.3446
-0.2361	1	0.618	0.5279	-0.6509
0.2361	1	0.618	0.5279	-0.6509
0.2361	1	0.618	0.7082	-0.6728
0.5279	1	0.618	0.7082	-0.6728
0.5279	1	0.618	0.8197	-0.5785
0.5279	0.8197	0.618	0.2361	-0.3446
0.5279	0.8197	0.618	0.7082	-0.6728
0.5279	0.8197	0.618	0.6363	-0.6861
0.5279	0.7082	0.618	0.6363	-0.6861
0.5279	0.7082	0.618	0.6395	-0.6862
0.6363 0.6363	0.7082 0.7082	0.3985	0.6395 0.6424	-0.6862
0.6395	0.7082	0.3985 0.9565	0.6424	-0.6862 -0.6862
0.6395	0.7082 0.7082	0.9565 0.9565	0.6675	-0.6843
0.6395	0.6675	0.4082	0.6363	-0.6843 -0.6861
0.6395	0.6675	0.4082	0.6424	-0.6862
0.6395	0.6675	0.4082	0.652	-0.686
0.6395	0.652	0.4463	0.6363	-0.6861
0.6395	0.652	0.4463	0.6424	-0.6862
0.6395	0.652	0.4463	0.6461	-0.6862
0.6395	0.6461	0.5262	0.6363	-0.6861
0.6395	0.6461	0.5262	0.6424	-0.6862
0.6395	0.6461	0.5262	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6424	0.6461	0.5565	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6424	0.6461	0.5565	0.6439	-0.6862
0.6424	0.6439 0.6439	0.4232 0.4232	0.6395 0.6426	-0.6862 -0.6862
0.6424	0.6439	0.4232	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6439	0.4232	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6439	0.8423	0.6431	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6431	0.3841	0.6424	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6431	0.3841	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6431	0.3841	0.6428	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6428	0.3875	0.6424	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6428	0.3875	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6428	0.3875	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6428	0.9768	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6428	0.9768	0.6427	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6427	0.3824	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6427 0.6427	0.3824 0.3824	0.6426 0.6427	-0.6862 -0.6862
0.6426 0.6426	0.6427 0.6427	0.3824 0.3832	0.6427 0.6426	-0.6862 -0.6862
0.6426	0.6427	0.3832	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6427	0.3832	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.3851	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.3851	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.3851	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.3901	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.3901	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.3901	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.0337	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.0337	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.142 0.142	0.6426 0.6426	-0.6862 -0.6862
0.6426 0.6426	0.6426 0.6426	0.142 0.142	0.6426 0.6426	-0.6862 -0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.142 0.403	0.6426	-0.6862
0.6426	0.6426	0.403	0.6426	-0.6862

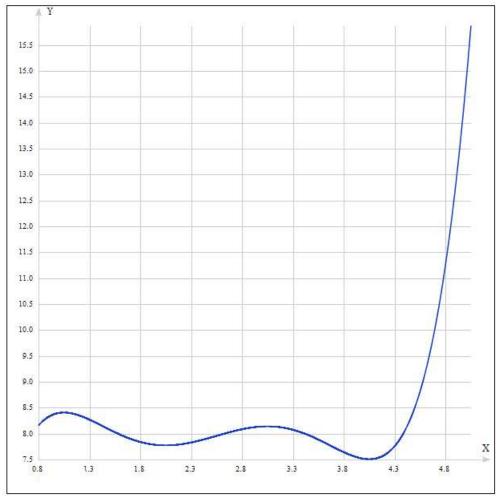
График зависимости количества вычислений от логарифма задаваемой точности:



Вывод: Исходя из графиков заметим, что наилучший вариант для нашей функции – метод золотого сечения, он позволяет нам достигать высокой точности при меньшем количестве вычислений. Зависимость количества вычислений от логарифма заданной точности практически линейная, в отличие от методов дихотомии, Фибоначчи, парабол, Брента.

Использование методов минимизации функций на многомодальных функциях:

Рассмотрим функцию $y = 24 * x - 25 * x + \frac{35*x^3}{3} - \frac{5*x^4}{2} + \frac{x^5}{5}$ на отрезке [0.75, 5]



Метод дихотомии:

Метод золотого сечения:

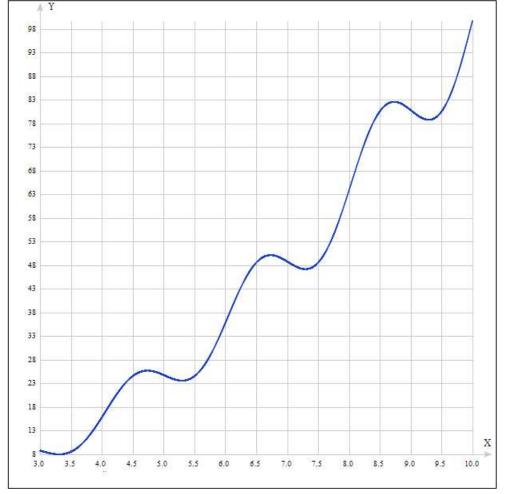
Точка минимума = 1.99986906815959 Минимум функции = 7.73333335047721

Метод Фибоначчи:

Метод парабол:

Комбинированный метод Брента:

Рассмотрим другую функцию $y = x^2 + x * \sin \pi x$ на отрезке [3; 10]



Метод дихотомии:

Точка минимума = 5.29989908015435 Минимум функции = 23.8022097229733

Метод золотого сечения:

Точка минимума = 3.31199901902458 Минимум функции = 8.21841038272098

Метод Фибоначчи:

Точка минимума = 3.31203358498817 Минимум функции = 8.21841036739555

Метод парабол:

Точка минимума = 3.3120335859281 Минимум функции = 8.21841036739555

Комбинированный метод Брента:

Точка минимума = 3.31203358546464 Минимум функции = 8.21841036739555

Вывод: мы реализовали несколько прямых методов одномерной минимизации функции и применили их к заданной функции. Мы убедились в том, что для унимодальных функций эти методы работают хорошо и находят минимум с заданной точностью. Мы применили эти методы на многомодальных функциях и заметили, что эти методы находят локальный минимум функции, который не обязательно является глобальным, поэтому эти методы неприменимы к многомодальным функциям.

```
"functions.h":
  #pragma once
  #include <cmath>
  double func1(double x) {
         return x * x + exp(-0.35 * x);
  }
  double func2(double x) {
          return x * x * x * x - 1.5 * atan(x);
  }
  double func3(double x) {
         return x * sin(x) + 2 * cos(x);
  }
  double func4(double x) {
         return x - \log(x);
  }
  double func5(double x) {
          return 10 * \times * log(\times) - \times * \times / 2;
  }
  double func6(double x) {
         return -5 * x * x * x * x * x * x + 4 * x * x * x * x - 12 * x * x * x + 11 * x * x -
  2 * x + 1;
  double func7(double x) {
          return log10(x - 2) * log10(x - 2) + log10(10 - x) * log10(10 - x) - pow(x, 0.2);
  double func8(double x) {
          return 3 * x * sin(0.75 * x) + exp(-2 * x);
  double func9(double x) {
          return exp(3 * x) + 5 * exp(-2 * x);
  double func10(double x) {
          return 0.2 * x * log10(x) + (x - 2.3) * (x - 2.3);
  double func11(double x) {
          return x * (x - 2) * (x - 3);
  double func12(double x) {
    const double PI = 3.141592653589793238463;
          return x * x + x * sin(PI * x);
  }
  double func13(double x) {
          const double PI = 3.141592653589793238463;
          return x * x + x * x * sin(PI * x);
  }
"All inclusive.h":
  #pragma once
  #include <iostream>
  #include <algorithm>
  #include <vector>
  #include <fstream>
  #include "functions.h"
```

Программный код:

```
#define function func2
   double a = -1;
   double b = 1;
  double eps = 1e-8;
   double extr(double a, double b) {
          double res = a;
          double min = 1000000;
          for (double i = a; i < b; i += eps) {</pre>
                 double f = function(res);
                 if (f <= min) {</pre>
                        res = i;
                        min = f;
                 }
          }
          return function(res);
}
"Dychotomy_method.h":
   #pragma once
  #include "All_inclusive.h"
   struct Dychotomy_method {
          double operator()(double a, double b) {
                 double d = eps;
                 while ((b - a) / 2 > eps) {
                        double x1 = (a + b - d) / 2;
                        double x2 = (a + b + d) / 2;
                        double f1 = function(x1);
                        double f2 = function(x2);
                        if (f1 <= f2)
                               b = x2;
                        else
                               a = x1;
                 }
                 double x = (a + b) / 2;
                 double f = function(x);
                 return f;
          }
};
"Golden_ratio_method.h":
  #pragma once
  #include "All_inclusive.h"
   struct Golden_ratio_method {
          double operator()(double a, double b, double eps) {
                 double t = (sqrt(5) - 1) / 2;
                 double x1 = a + (1 - t) * (b - a);
                 double x2 = a + t * (b - a);
                 double f1 = function(x1);
                 double f2 = function(x2);
                 double eps_n = (b - a) / 2;
                 while (eps_n > eps) {
                        if (f1 - f2 <= eps) {
                               b = x2;
                               x2 = x1;
                               f2 = f1;
                               x1 = a + (1 - t) * (b - a);
                               f1 = function(x1);
                        else {
```

```
a = x1;
                               x1 = x2;
                               f1 = f2;
                               x2 = a + t * (b - a);
                               f2 = function(x2);
                        eps_n *= t;
                }
                 double x = (a + b) / 2;
                 double f = function(x);
                 return f;
          }
};
"Fibonacci_method.h":
  #pragma once
  #include "All inclusive.h"
  struct Fibonacci_method {
          double operator()(double a, double b) {
                computation_fib();
                 int n = 0;
                 int k = 0;
                 double eps_n = (b - a) / eps;
                 while (eps_n > fib[n]) {
                        n++;
                 double x1 = a + ((double)fib[n - 2] / fib[n]) * (b - a);
                 double x2 = a + ((double)fib[n - 1] / fib[n]) * (b - a);
                 double f1 = function(x1);
                double f2 = function(x2);
                 while (k != n - 3) {
                        if (f1 > f2) {
                               a = x1;
                               x1 = x2;
                               f1 = f2;
                               x2 = a + ((double)fib[n - k - 2] / fib[n - k - 1]) * (b - a);
                               f2 = function(x2);
                        }
                        else {
                               b = x2;
                               x2 = x1;
                               f2 = f1;
                               x1 = a + ((double)fib[n - k - 3] / fib[n - k - 1]) * (b - a);
                               f1 = function(x1);
                        k++;
                }
                 double x = (x1 + x2) / 2;
                 double f = function(x);
                 return f;
          }
  private:
          int n = 45;
          std::vector<int> fib;
         void computation_fib() {
                fib.resize(46);
                fib[0] = 1;
                fib[1] = 1;
                 for (int i = 2; i < 46; i++) {
                        fib[i] = fib[i - 1] + fib[i - 2];
                }
          }
```

"Parabola method.h":

```
#pragma once
#include "All inclusive.h"
struct Parabola method {
       double operator()(double a, double b) {
              double x1 = a;
               double x;
               double x2;
               double x3 = b;
               double f1 = function(x1);
               double f2;
               double f3 = function(x3);
               double a_proto = a;
              double b_proto = b;
              double cur;
              double D = 1;
              int i = 1;
              while (true) {
                      x2 = (a_proto + b_proto) / 2;
                      f2 = function(x2);
                      if (f2 <= f1 && f2 <= f2) {
                             break;
                      else if (f2 <= f1 && f2 >= f3) {
                             a_proto = x2;
                      }
                      else {
                             b_proto = x2;
                      }
              }
              while (D > eps) {
                      double a_0 = f1;
                      double a_1 = (f2 - f1) / (x2 - x1);
double a_2 = ((f3 - f1) / (x3 - x1) - (f2 - f1) / (x2 - x1)) / (x3 - x2);
                      x = (x1 + x2 - a_1 / a_2) / 2;
                      if (i != 1) {
                             D = abs(x - cur);
                      cur = x;
                      double f = function(x);
                      if (x1 < x && x < x2 && f >= f2) {
                             a = x;
                             b = x3;
                             x1 = x;
                             f1 = f;
                      else if (x1 < x && x < x2 && f < f2) {
                             a = x1;
                             b = x2;
                             x3 = x2;
                             f3 = f2;
                             x2 = x;
                             f2 = f;
                      else if (x2 < x && x < x3 && f >= f2) {
                             a = x2;
                             b = x3;
                             x3 = x;
                             f3 = f;
                      }
                      else {
                             a = x1;
                             b = x;
                             x1 = x2;
                             f1 = f2;
```

```
x2 = x;
                               f2 = f;
                        }
                        i++;
                 }
                 double f = function(x);
                 return f;
          }
};
"Combined Brent method.h":
   #pragma once
  #include "All_inclusive.h"
  struct Combined_Brent_method {
          double operator()(double a, double b, double eps) {
                 double cnt = 0;
                 double t = (3 - sqrt(5)) / 2;
                 double x, w, v, u;
                 x = w = v = a + t * (b - a);
                 double d_cur, d_prev;
                 d_cur = d_prev = b - a;
                 double g;
                 double f = function(x);
                 cnt++;
                 double fw = f, fv = f;
                 while (true) {
                        if (std::max(x - a, b - x) < eps) {
                               f = function(x);
                               cnt++;
                               std::cout << cnt;</pre>
                               return f;
                        }
                        g = d_prev / 2;
                        d prev = d cur;
                        double a_1 = (fw - f) / (w - x);
                        double a_2 = ((fv - f) / (v - x) - a_1) / (v - x);
                        u = (w + x - a_1 / a_2) / 2;
                        if ((w == x) || (x == v) || (w == v) || !(u >= a && u <= b) ||
   (std::abs(u - x) >= g / 2)) {
                               if (x < (a + b) / 2) {
                                      u = x + (1 - t) * (b - x);
                                      d prev = b - x;
                               }
                               else {
                                      u = a + (1 - t) * (x - a);
                                      d prev = x - a;
                               }
                        d_{cur} = std::abs(u - x);
                        double fu = function(u);
                        cnt += 2;
                        if (fu > f) {
                               if (u < x)
                                      a = u;
                               else
                                      b = u;
                               if (fu <= fw || w == x) {
                                      V = W;
                                      w = u;
                                      fv = fw;
```

```
fw = fu;
                                else {
                                        if (fu <= fv || v == x || v == w) {
                                               v = u;
                                               fv = fu;
                                        }
                                }
                         }
                         else {
                                if(u < x)
                                       b = x;
                                else
                                       a = x;
                                v = w;
                                w = x;
                                x = u;
                                fv = fw;
                                fw = f;
                                f = fu;
                         }
                 }
          }
};
"MethOpt lab1.cpp":
  #include "Dychotomy_method.h"
  #include "Golden ratio method.h"
  #include "Fibonacci method.h"
  #include "Parabola method.h"
  #include "Combined_Brent_method.h"
  int main()
  {
          setlocale(LC_ALL, "Rus");
          double e = extr(a, b);
          Dychotomy_method dm;
          Golden_ratio_method gdm;
          Fibonacci_method fm;
          Parabola_method pm;
          Combined_Brent_method cbm;
          std::cout.precision(4);
          std::cout << "y_min = " << e << std::endl << std::endl;
          std::cout << "Метод дихотомии:" << std::endl;
          double d = dm(a, b);
          std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << "Метод золотого сечения:" << std::endl;
          double g = gdm(a, b);
          std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << "Метод Фибоначчи:" << std::endl;
          double f = fm(a, b);
          std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << "Метод аппроксимирующей параболы:" << std::endl;
          double p = pm(a, b);
          std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << "Комбинированный метод Брента:" << std::endl;
          double c = cbm(a, b);
          std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << "Погрешности:" << std::endl;
          std::cout << std::abs(e - d) << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << std::abs(e - g) << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << std::abs(e - f) << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << std::abs(e - p) << std::endl;</pre>
          std::cout << std::abs(e - c) << std::endl;</pre>
```

}			