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O problema

Otimize numericamente a função:

$$f_{(x,y)} = cos[3\pi(x+y)]cos[3\pi(x-y)] - x^2 - y^2 + 2(x-y) + 2$$

- a) Identifique o tipo de extremo.
- b) Ache os valores de x e y para esse extremo e o correspondente valor da função nesse ponto.

Reescrevendo a função objetivo

Partindo de:

$$f_{(x,y)} = cos(3\pi x + 3\pi y) \cdot cos(3\pi x - 3\pi y) - x^2 - y^2 + 2(x-y) + 2$$

· Reescrevendo a parte trigonométrica da função:

$$cos(3\pi x + 3\pi y) \cdot cos(3\pi x - 3\pi y)$$

Substituindo momentaneamente:

$$3\pi x = \alpha$$

 $3\pi y = \beta$

Temos:

$$cos(\alpha + \beta) \cdot cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

Realizando as transformações trigonométricas:

$$cos(\alpha + \beta) = cos(\alpha) \cdot cos(\beta) - sen(\alpha) \cdot sen(\beta) \ cos(\alpha - \beta) = cos(\alpha) \cdot cos(\beta) \ + \ sen(\alpha) \cdot sen(\beta)$$

Chegamos em:

$$[cos(\alpha) \cdot cos(\beta) - sen(\alpha) \cdot sen(\beta)] \cdot [cos(\alpha) \cdot cos(\beta) + sen(\alpha) \cdot sen(\beta)]$$

Substituindo, dessa vez:

$$cos(\alpha) \cdot cos(\beta) = m$$

 $sen(\alpha) \cdot sen(\beta) = n$

Ficamos com:

$$(m-n)\cdot(m+n)=m^2-n^2$$

Desfazendo as substituições:

$$egin{aligned} m^2 - n^2 \ &\Rightarrow \ cos^2(lpha) \cdot cos^2(eta) - sen^2(lpha) \cdot sen^2(eta) \ &\Rightarrow \ cos^2(3\pi x) \cdot cos^2(3\pi y) - sen^2(3\pi x) \cdot sen^2(3\pi y) \end{aligned}$$

Unindo à parte polinomial da função:

$$f_{(x,y)} = cos^2(3\pi x) \cdot cos^2(3\pi y) - sen^2(3\pi x) \cdot sen^2(3\pi y) - x^2 - y^2 + 2(x-y) + 2$$

Distribuindo 2(x-y):

$$f(x,y) = cos^2(3\pi x) \cdot cos^2(3\pi y) - sen^2(3\pi x) \cdot sen^2(3\pi y) - x^2 - y^2 + 2x - 2y + 2$$

Vetor gradiente

O vetor gradiente da função é calculado a partir das derivadas de primeira ordem e nos dá a direção de crescimento da função:

$$abla f_{(x,y)} = (f_x,f_y)$$

Calculando as derivadas de primeira ordem:

 $\cdot f_x$

$$f_x = -6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x)cos^2(3\pi y) - 6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x)sen^2(3\pi y) - 2x - 0 + 2 - 0 + 0$$

$$f_x = -6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x)cos^2(3\pi y) - 6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x)sen^2(3\pi y) - 2x + 2$$

Colocando em evidência $-6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x)$:

$$f_x = -6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x)\cdot(cos^2(3\pi y) + sen^2(3\pi y)) - 2x + 2$$

Sabendo que $cos^2(\alpha) + sen^2(\alpha) = 1$:

$$f_x = -6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x) - 2x + 2$$

Sabendo que $2 \cdot cos(\alpha) \cdot sen(\alpha) = sen(2\alpha)$:

$$f_x = -3\pi sen(6\pi x) - 2x + 2$$

• f_y

$$f_y = -cos^2(3\pi x)6\pi cos(3\pi y)sen(3\pi y) - sen^2(3\pi x)6\pi cos(3\pi y)sen(3\pi y) - 0 - 2y + 0 - 2 + 0$$

$$f_y = -6\pi cos(3\pi y)sen(3\pi y)cos^2(3\pi x) - 6\pi cos(3\pi y)sen(3\pi y)sen^2(3\pi x) - 2y - 2y$$

Colocando novamente em evidência $-6\pi cos(3\pi x)sen(3\pi x)$:

$$f_y = -6\pi cos(3\pi y)sen(3\pi y)\cdot (cos^2(3\pi x)+sen^2(3\pi y))-2y-2$$

Novamente, sendo $cos^2(lpha) + sen^2(lpha) = 1$:

$$f_y = -6\pi cos(3\pi y)sen(3\pi y) - 2y - 2$$

Novamente, sendo $2 \cdot cos(lpha) \cdot sen(lpha) = sen(2lpha)$:

$$f_y = -3\pi sen(6\pi y) - 2y - 2$$

Chegamos ao vetor gradiente:

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$$abla f_{(x,y)} = ([-3\pi sen(6\pi x) - 2x + 2], [-3\pi sen(6\pi y) - 2y - 2])$$

Pontos críticos

Os pontos críticos de uma função são pontos em que a **primeira derivada** se iguala a zero, e de acordo com um **teorema de Fermat**¹, todos os mínimos e máximos locais de uma função contínua ocorrem em pontos críticos.

Considerando $abla f_{(x,y)} = 0$, temos o sistema de equações:

$$\left\{ egin{aligned} -3\pi sen(6\pi x) - 2x + 2 &= 0 \ -3\pi sen(6\pi y) - 2y - 2 &= 0 \end{aligned}
ight.$$

Resolvendo a primeira equação:

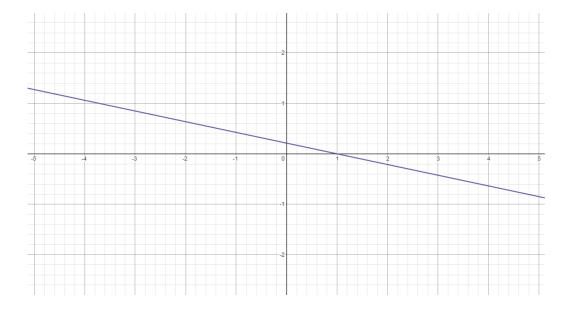
$$-3\pi sen(6\pi x) - 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$2x - 2 = -3\pi sen(6\pi x)$$

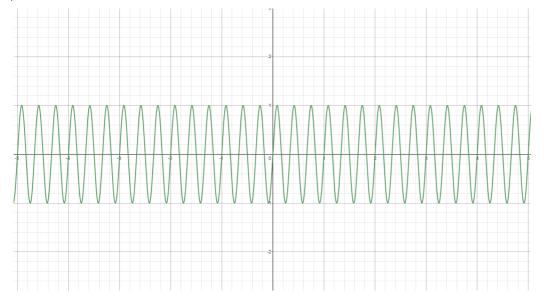
$$\frac{(2x-2)}{-3\pi} = sen(6\pi x)$$

Fazendo uma análise dos gráficos das funções presentes em cada termo da equação, temos:

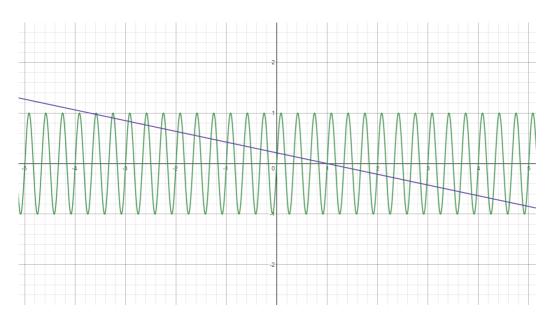
Para
$$\frac{(2x-2)}{-3\pi}$$
:



Para $sen(6\pi x)$:



Pelas interseções dos gráficos, temos os valores de x que satisfazem a equação $rac{(2x-2)}{-3\pi}=sen(6\pi x)$:



$$x = \begin{cases} -3.595, -3.57, -3.273, -3.226, -2.9473, -2.8847, -2.6202, -2.5452, -2.2923, -2.2064, \\ -1.9639, -1.868, -1.635, -1.53, -1.306, -1.192, -0.977, -0.855, -0.648, -0.517, -0.318, \\ -0.18, 0.011, 0.157, 0.341, 0.494, 0.67, 0.831, 1, 1.169, 1.33, 1.506, 1.659, 1.843, 1.989, 2.18, \\ 2.318, 2.517, 2.648, 2.855, 2.977, 3.192, 3.306, 3.53, 3.635, 3.868, 3.964, 4.206, 4.292, 4.545, \\ 4.62, 4.885, 4.947, 5.226, 5.273, 5.57, 5.595 \end{cases}$$

· Resolvendo a segunda equação:

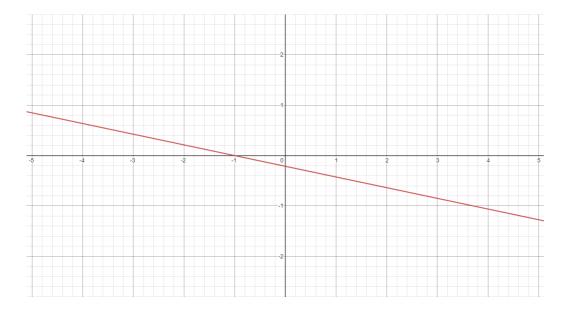
$$-3\pi sen(6\pi y) - 2y - 2 = 0$$

$$2y + 2 = -3\pi sen(6\pi y)$$

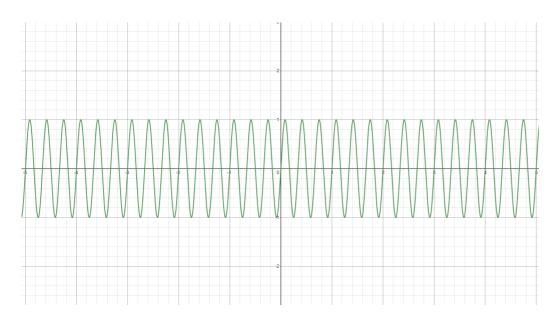
$$rac{(2y+2)}{-3\pi}=sen(6\pi y)$$

Fazendo análise gráfica semelhante à anterior:

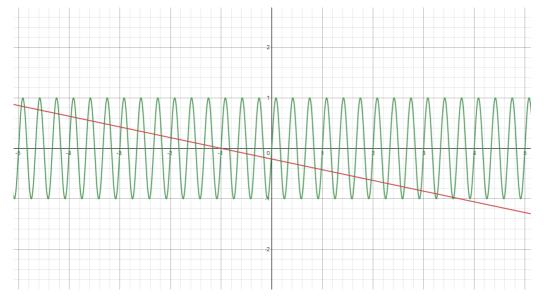
Para
$$\frac{(2y+2)}{-3\pi}$$
:



Para $sen(6\pi y)$:



Pelas interseções dos gráficos, temos os valores de y que satisfazem a equação $\frac{(2y+2)}{-3\pi}=sen(6\pi y)$:



$$y = \begin{cases} -5.595, -5.57, -5.273, -5.226, -4.947, -4.885, -4.62, -4.545, -4.292, -4.206, -3.964, \\ -3.868, -3.635, -3.53, -3.306, -3.192, -2.977, -2.855, -2.648, -2.517, -2.318, -2.18, \\ -1.989, -1.843, -1.659, -1.506, -1.33, -1.169, -1, -0.831, -0.67, -0.494, -0.341, \\ -0.157 - 0.011, 0.18, 0.318, 0.517, 0.648, 0.855, 0.977, 1.192, 1.306, 1.53, 1.635, 1.868, 1.964, \\ 2.206, 2.292, 2.545, 2.62, 2.885, 2.947, 3.226, 3.273, 3.57, 3.595 \end{cases}$$

Matriz Hessiana

A matriz Hessiana $H_{(x,y)}$ é formada pelas seguintes derivadas:

$$H_{(x,y)} = egin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

A análise do determinante da matriz Hessiana:

$$det \ H_{(x,y)} = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - f_{xy} \cdot f_{yx}$$

nos permite analisar cada ponto crítico da função e determinar se o ponto é um ótimo local ou um ponto de sela²:

$$\det H_{(x,y)} > 0 \Rightarrow f_{xx(x,y)} \left\{ egin{aligned} > 0 \Rightarrow ext{M\'inimo local} \\ < 0 \Rightarrow ext{M\'aximo local} \end{aligned}
ight.$$

$$det H(x,y) < 0 \Rightarrow Ponto de sela$$

$$det H(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow N$$
ão se pode afirmar

Derivadas da matriz Hessiana:

Partindo de:

$$f_x=-3\pi sen(6\pi x)-2x+2$$

$$f_y = -3\pi sen(6\pi y) - 2y - 2$$

Temos:

$$f_{xx}=-18\pi^2cos(6\pi x)-2$$

$$f_{yy}=-18\pi^2cos(6\pi y)-2$$

$$f_{xy}=0$$

$$f_{ux}=0$$

Substituindo em $det \; H_{(x,y)} = f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - f_{xy} \cdot f_{yx}$

$$det \ H_{(x,y)} = [-18\pi^2 cos(6\pi x) - 2] \cdot [-18\pi^2 cos(6\pi y) - 2] - 0 \cdot 0$$

$$det \ H_{(x,y)} = [-18\pi^2 cos(6\pi x) - 2] \cdot [-18\pi^2 cos(6\pi y) - 2]$$

Teste dos pontos críticos

Para encontrar os possíveis ótimos locais, calculamos $\det H_{(x,y)}$ para todos os pontos críticos.

A combinação de todos os valores de x e y encontrados anteriormente nos dá um total de **3249 pontos críticos**. Devido a essa quantidade elevada, foi implementado um programa em **Python** para testar cada um dos pontos e encontrar os pontos ótimos da função.

O código se encontra disponível no GitHub e também no final deste documento.

O algoritmo encontrou os seguintes resultados:

Maior valor: 5.000000000000000

Ponto: (1, -1)

Menor valor: -38.0184898871649

Ponto: (-3.57, -5.57)

Ótimo global

O algoritmo implementado testa apenas os valores de $f_{(x,y)}$ nos pontos críticos, e como encontramos pontos de máximo e de mínimo, precisamos verificar qual deles é o ótimo global, que significa verificar se o valor da função aumenta ou diminui para além destes valores à medida em que as variáveis crescem **em módulo (pois estão elevadas ao quadrado)**.

Para isso, calculamos o **limite** da função quando x e y tendem ao infinito:

$$\lim_{ o\infty} f_{(x,y)}$$

Sabendo que a função cos(x) só pode assumir valores entre -1 e 1 para qualquer valor de x, podemos eliminá-la da função ao calcular o limite, pois esses valores são insignificantes quando somados ao valor do polinômio $-x^2-y^2+2(x-y)+2$, para |x|>>0, |y|>>0 (muito grandes).

Sendo assim, temos:

Isso nos mostra que $f_{(x,y)}$ não possui valor mínimo, pois pode assumir valores infinitamente negativos.

Portanto, concluímos que o máximo local $f_{(1,-1)}=5$, encontrado pelo algoritmo, é também o **ótimo global**, e com isso finalizamos a otimização com as seguintes constatações:

$$egin{aligned} ext{Ponto extremo} &\Rightarrow (1,-1) \ ext{Tipo de extremo} &\Rightarrow ext{Máximo} \ f_{(1,-1)} &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Código Python

Para executar o código abaixo, favor seguir as intruções presentes no repositório do GitHub.

Para visualizar a saída produzida pelo programa, clique aqui.

```
y_set : list[float]
       the list of values for y which compose the critical points
critical_points : list[tuple[float, float]]
       list of critical points composed from the values in x_set and y_set
hessian_list : list[dict[tuple[float, float], float]]
       list of dictionaries with a critical point (x,y) as the key and det H(x,y) as the value
local_optima : list[tuple[float, float]]
       list of optimal points for the function, i.e., det H(x,y) > 0
optima_by_type : dict[str, list[tuple[float, float]]]
       dictionary with a list of local maxima (identified by the key 'maxima') and a list of
       local minima (identified by the key 'minima')
global_optima : dict[str, dict[(str, tuple[float,float]), (str, float)]]
       dictionary that holds the maximum point with the greatest value, the minimum point
       with the smallest value and their respective values
Methods
 _____
get_critical_points(x_set, y_set)
       Combines each value of x with each value of y to produce critical points as tuples
fxx(x)
       Calculates the second order derivative of the objective function relative to x
       This is sufficient for all second order derivatives in this problem, since its fxx and
       fyy are the same, and its fxy and fyx are both equal to zero
det_H(x, y)
       Calculates the determinant of the Hessian matrix for point (x,y)
get_hessian_list(points)
       Iterates over the list of critical points, calling det_H(x, y) for each of them and
       storing both point and determinant in a dictionary,
       then appends the dictionary to a list
get_local_optima(hessian_list)
       Checks the sign of each value in the hessian_list and stores its point in a new list i
       the value is positive
get_optimum_type(local_optima)
       Splits the list of local optimal points into a list of local minima and a list of loca
       maxima
test_objective(point)
       Calculates the value of the objective function for the given point
get_global_optima(optima_by_type)
       Iterates over the list of local maxima and stores the one with the greatest value
       then iterates over the list of local minima and stores the one with the smallest value
# \cos[3\pi(x+y)]\cos[3\pi(x-y)]-x^2-y^2+2(x-y)+2
objective_function = sym.cos(3*sym.pi*(sym_x+sym_y)) # cos[3\pi(x+y)]
                                      *sym.cos(3*sym.pi*(sym_x-sym_y)) # cos[3\pi(x-y)]
                                      -sym_x**2-sym_y**2+2*(sym_x-sym_y)+2 # -x^2-y^2+2(x-y)+2
x_set = [
-3.595, -3.57, -3.273, -3.226, -2.9473, -2.8847, -2.6202, -2.5452, -2.2923, -2.2064,
-1.9639, -1.868, -1.635, -1.53, -1.306, -1.192, -0.977, -0.855, -0.648, -0.517, -0.318,
0.18, 0.011, 0.157, 0.341, 0.494, 0.67, 0.831, 1, 1.169, 1.33, 1.506, 1.659, 1.843, 1.989, 2.18, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1.006, 1
2.318, 2.517, 2.648, 2.855, 2.977, 3.192, 3.306, 3.53, 3.635, 3.868, 3.964, 4.206, 4.292, 4.545,
4.62, 4.885, 4.947, 5.226, 5.273, 5.57, 5.595
1
```

```
y_set = [
-5.595, -5.57, -5.273, -5.226, -4.947, -4.885, -4.62, -4.545, -4.292, -4.206, -3.964,
-3.868, -3.635, -3.53, -3.306, -3.192, -2.977, -2.855, -2.648, -2.517, -2.318, -2.18,
-1.989, -1.843, -1.659, -1.506, -1.33, -1.169, -1, -0.831, -0.67, -0.494, -0.341,
-0.157, -0.011, 0.18, 0.318, 0.517, 0.648, 0.855, 0.977, 1.192, 1.306, 1.53, 1.635, 1.868, 1.964, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 0.868, 
2.206, 2.292, 2.545, 2.62, 2.885, 2.947, 3.226, 3.273, 3.57, 3.595
]
def get_critical_points(self, x_set, y_set):
         Returns a list of tuples representing critical points of the objective function
         Parameters
          _____
         x_set : list[float]
                   List of values for the variable x which vanish the first order derivative of the
                    objective function
         y_set : list[float]
                    List of values for the variable y which vanish the first order derivative of the
                    objective function
         Returns
          _____
          critical_points : list[tuple[float,float]]
                   List of critical points represented by tuples of floats
          critical_points = list(product(x_set, y_set))
          return critical_points
def fxx(self, x):
         Calculates the second order derivative of dependent variable x
         Parameters
          -----
          x (float):
                    The variable on which the derivative depends
         Returns
          _____
          derivative : float
                   Value of the derivative
          expr = -18*(sym.pi**2)*sym.cos(6*sym.pi*sym_x)-2 # -18\pi^2cos(6\pi x)-2
          derivative = expr.evalf(subs={sym_x: x})
          return derivative
def det_H(self, x, y):
          Calculates the determinant of the Hessian matrix for point (x,y)
         Parameters
          _____
```

```
x (float):
        x-coordinate of the critical point
   y (float):
        y-coordinate of the critical point
   Returns
    _____
    determinant : float
       Value of the determinant
    determinant = self.fxx(x)*self.fxx(y)
    return determinant
def get_hessian_list(self, points):
   Iterates over the list of critical points, calling det_H(x, y) for each of them and
    storing both point and determinant in a dictionary,
    then appends the dictionary to a list
   Parameters
    points (list[tuple[float,float]]):
       List of critical points for which to calculate det H(x,y)
   Returns
    _____
   hessian_list : list[dict[tuple[float,float],float]]
       List of points with their determinants
   hessian_list = []
    for point in points:
        hessian_list.append({
            point: self.det_H(point[0], point[1])
        })
    return hessian_list
def get_local_optima(self, hessian_list):
   Checks the sign of each value in the hessian_list and stores its point in a new list i
    the value is positive
   Parameters
   hessian_list : list[dict[tuple[float,float],float]]
        List of dictionaries of form: {
                                    (x,y): det_H(x,y)
   Returns
   local_optima : list[tuple[float,float]]
       List of points for which det H is positive
```

```
local_optima = []
    for point in hessian_list:
        (key, value), = point.items()
        if value > 0:
            local_optima.append(key)
    return local_optima
def get_optimum_type(self, local_optima):
    Separates the local optima into a list of local minima and a list of local maxima
   Parameters
    local_optima : list[tuple[float,float]]
        List of local optimal points
   Returns
    optima_by_type : dict[str,list[tuple[float,float]]]
        Dictionary of maxima and minima, identified by keys 'maxima' and 'minima',
        respectively
   maxima = []
   minima = []
    for point in local_optima:
        if self.fxx(point[0]) > 0:
            minima.append(point)
        elif self.fxx(point[0]) < 0:</pre>
            maxima.append(point)
    optima_by_type =
        'maxima': maxima,
        'minima': minima
    }
    return optima_by_type
def test_objective(self, point):
    111
   Calculates the value of the objective function for the given point
   Parameters
    _____
    point : tuple[float,float]
        The point (x,y) for which to calculate the value of f(x,y)
   Returns
    _____
    f_value : float
        The value of f(x,y)
   f_value = self.objective_function.evalf(subs={sym_x: point[0], sym_y: point[1]})
    return f_value
```

```
def get_global_optima(self, optima_by_type):
   Iterates over the list of local maxima and stores the one with the greatest value
    then iterates over the list of local minima and stores the one with the smallest value
    Parameters
    _____
    optima_by_type : dict[str,list[tuple[float,float]]]
        Dictionary of maxima and minima, identified by keys 'maxima' and 'minima',
        respectively
   Returns
    _____
    global_optima : dict[str,dict[(str,tuple[float,float]),(str,float)]]
        Dictionary that holds the maximum point with the greatest value,
                              the minimum point with the smallest value
                              and their respective values:
                                {
                                    'maximum': {
                                         'point': (x,y),
                                         'value': self.test_objective((x,y))
                                }
    1.1.1
   maximum = {
        'point': (0, 0),
        'value': -9999999
    }
   minimum = {
        'point': (0, 0),
        'value': 9999999
    }
    for point in optima_by_type['maxima']:
        point_value = self.test_objective(point)
        if point_value > maximum['value']:
            maximum['point'] = point
            maximum['value'] = point_value
    for point in optima_by_type['minima']:
        point_value = self.test_objective(point)
        if point_value < minimum['value']:</pre>
            minimum['point'] = point
            minimum['value'] = point_value
    global_optima = {
        'maximum': maximum,
        'minimum': minimum
    return global_optima
def __init__(self):
    self.critical_points = self.get_critical_points(self.x_set, self.y_set)
    self.hessian_list = self.get_hessian_list(self.critical_points)
    self.local_optima = self.get_local_optima(self.hessian_list)
    self.optima_by_type = self.get_optimum_type(self.local_optima)
    self.global_optima = self.get_global_optima(self.optima_by_type)
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    problem = Problem()
    max_point = problem.global_optima['maximum']['point']
    , max_value = problem.global_optima['maximum']['value']
    min_point = problem.global_optima['minimum']['point']
    , min_value = problem.global_optima['minimum']['value']
    print(f'Maior is {max_value}')
    print(f'Ponto: {max_point}')
    print('')
    print(f'Menor valor: t {min_value}')
    print(f'Ponto: {min_point}')
```

Saída:

Retornar para o início do código.

- 1. Teorema de Fermat: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fermat's_theorem_(stationary_points) ← "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fermat's_theorem_(stationary_points) ← "https://en.wiki/Fermat's_theorem_(stationary_points) ← "https://en.wiki/Fermat's_theorem_(statio
- 2. Ponto de sela é um ponto crítico da função, mas não é um extremo local. 👱