

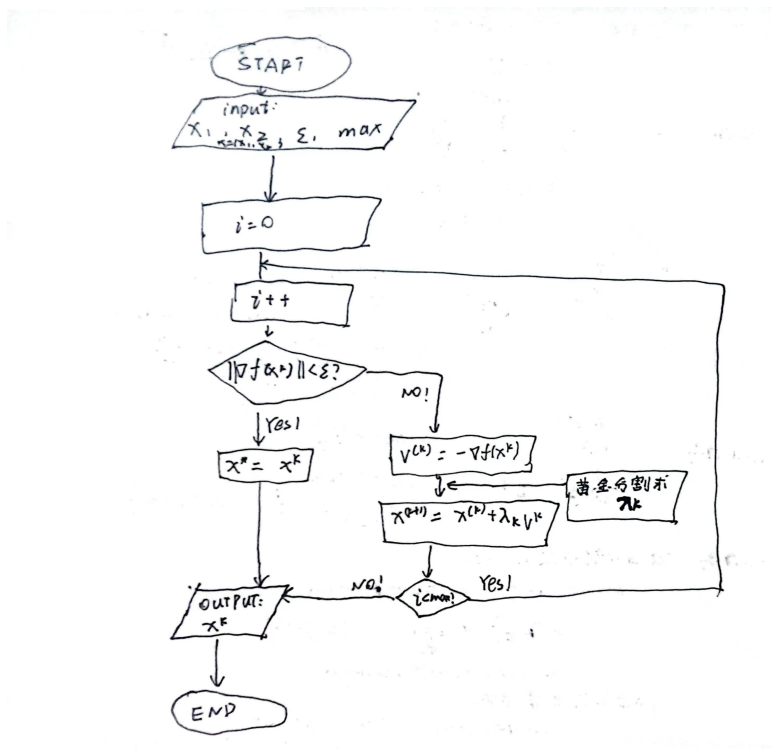
## 理论分析

3. 在第2题算法基础上, 用C语言实现二元函数的最速下降算法, 并用 Rosenbrock 函数  $f(x,y) = (1-x)^2 + 100(y-x^2)^2$  为实例验证算法的应用效果。

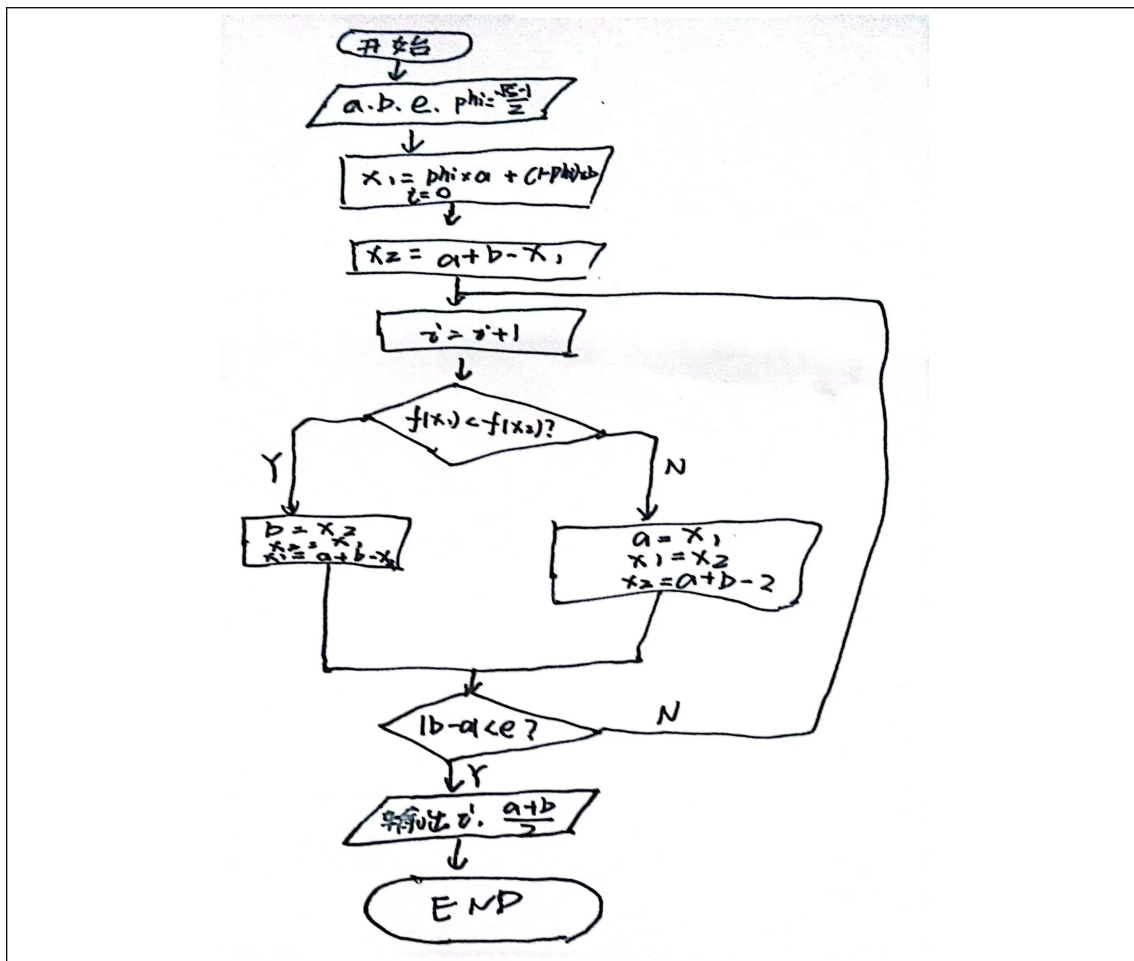
正常参照教材算法 7.1 最速下降法将伪代码实现, 其中求 lamda 部分使用黄金分割法将 lamda 作为变量。

## 算法设计

此为最速下降求全局最小值的框图



此为黄金分割求 lamda 的框图



## 编程实现

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <math.h>
```

```
#define EPSILON 0.001
```

```
#define MAX 66666
```

```
double f(double x, double y) {
```

```
    return pow(1 - x, 2) + 100 * pow(y - x * x, 2);
```

```
}
```

```
void gradient(double x, double y, double* grad_x, double* grad_y) {  
    *grad_x = 2 * (x - 1) + 200 * (y - x * x) * (-2 * x);  
    *grad_y = 200 * (y - x * x);  
}  
  
double goldenSectionSearch(double a, double b, double x1, double x2) {  
    const double phi = (sqrt(5) - 1) / 2;  
  
    double c = a + (1 - phi) * (b - a);  
    double d = a + phi * (b - a);  
  
    double f_c = f(x1 + c, x2);  
    double f_d = f(x1 + d, x2);  
  
    while (fabs(b - a) > EPSILON) {  
        if (f_c < f_d) {  
            b = d;  
            d = c;  
            c = a + (1 - phi) * (b - a);  
            f_d = f_c;  
            f_c = f(x1 + c, x2);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        } else {

            a = c;

            c = d;

            d = a + phi * (b - a);

            f_c = f_d;

            f_d = f(x1 + d, x2);

        }

    }

    return (a + b) / 2;
}

double golden_section_search(double a0, double b0, double x, double y) {

    double b=b0;

    double a=a0;

    const double phi = (sqrt(5)-1) / 2; // 黄金分割比例

    double x1 = phi*a+(1-phi)*b; // 计算内点 1

    double x2 = a+b-x1; // 计算内点 2

    int i=0;

    // f(x1 + c, x2)

    while (fabs(b - a) > EPSILON) {

        i++;

```

```

double *p,*q;

gradient(x,y,p,q);

    if(f(x+x1*(*p),y+x2*(*q))<f(x+x1*(*p),y+x2*(*q))){

        b=x2;

        x2=x1;

        x1=a+b-x2;

    }else{

        a=x1;

        x1=x2;

        x2=a+b-x2;

    }

}

return (a + b) / 2; // 返回极值点的估计值
}

void steepestDescent(double start_x, double start_y, double alpha) {

    double x = start_x;

    double y = start_y;

    double grad_x, grad_y;

    int i = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < MAX; i++) {

        gradient(x, y, &grad_x, &grad_y);

```

```

        double lambda = goldenSectionSearch(0.0, 1.0, x,y);

        x = x - lambda * grad_x;

        y = y - lambda * grad_y;

        if (sqrt(grad_x * grad_x + grad_y * grad_y) < EPSILON) {
            break;
        }
    }

    printf("Optimal point: x = %.2lf, y = %.2lf\n", x, y);
    printf("Number of iterations: %d\n", i);
}

int main() {
    double start_x = 1.0;
    double start_y = 1.1;
    double alpha = 0.75;

    steepestDescent(start_x, start_y, alpha);

    return 0;
}

```

测试分析

采用 EPSILON 为 0.001 时，迭代 36178 次得到解为 (1.00, 1.00)，迭代次数很多，这与函数的性质有关，其全局最小值点 (1, 1) 在一条狭小的“山谷”内。

```
Optimal point: x = 1.00, y = 1.00
Number of iterations: 36178

-----
Process exited after 1.747 seconds with return value 0
请按任意键继续. . . |
```

## 结论

最速下降法求二元函数最小值，其中采用黄金分割法求 lamda，是一种比较可靠的方法，得到的结果比较精准，但在遇到函数全局最小值在狭小的“山谷”内情况时，需要迭代很多次数。