

Домашнее задание 6. Шмаков В.Е. ФФКЭ - гр. Б04-105

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as sts
import scipy.optimize as opt
import typing as tp
from numba import njit
from matplotlib import cm
```

Задача 1

```
x=[0.1,0.10808081,0.11616162,0.12424242,0.13232323,0.14040404,
    0.14848485,0.15656566,0.16464646,0.17272727,0.18080808,
    0.18888889,0.1969697,0.20505051,0.21313131,0.22121212,
    0.22929293,0.23737374,0.24545455,0.25353535,0.26161616,
    0.26969697,0.27777778,0.28585859,0.29393939,0.3020202,
    0.31010101,0.31818182,0.32626263,0.33434343,0.34242424,
    0.35050505,0.35858586,0.36666667,0.37474747,0.38282828,
    0.39090909,0.3989899,0.40707071,0.41515152,0.42323232,
    0.43131313,0.43939394,0.44747475,0.45555556,0.46363636,
    0.47171717,0.47979798,0.48787879,0.4959596,0.5040404,
    0.51212121,0.52020202,0.52828283,0.53636364,0.54444444,
    0.55252525,0.56060606,0.56868687,0.57676768,0.58484848,
    0.59292929,0.6010101,0.60909091,0.61717172,0.62525253,
    0.63333333,0.64141414,0.64949495,0.65757576,0.66565657,
    0.67373737,0.68181818,0.68989899,0.6979798,0.70606061,
    0.71414141,0.72222222,0.73030303,0.73838384,0.74646465,
    0.75454545,0.76262626,0.77070707,0.77878788,0.78686869,
    0.79494949,0.8030303,0.81111111,0.81919192,0.82727273,
    0.83535354,0.84343434,0.85151515,0.85959596,0.86767677,
    0.87575758,0.88383838,0.89191919,0.9]
```

```
y = [-2.24812911, -2.30215341, -2.34463875, -2.38651064,
      -2.43190693, -2.44713884, -2.49003176, -2.51006098,
      -2.55831541, -2.57056931, -2.59340317, -2.64026441,
      -2.65975636, -2.69517476, -2.71046599, -2.74422696,
      -2.76251291, -2.79505506, -2.79301352, -2.82852207,
      -2.854651, -2.88654236, -2.92345136, -2.91943321,
      -2.94240833, -2.9487781, -2.97926813, -2.99198343,
      -3.03396292, -3.03814694, -3.04944858, -3.07196161,
      -3.09883706, -3.11338258, -3.11898122, -3.14254571,
      -3.18330957, -3.17453301, -3.20021237, -3.21213539,
      -3.23715191, -3.24017664, -3.23640684, -3.26147762,
```

```
-3.28208909, -3.29453546, -3.31160478, -3.33188752,
-3.33320305, -3.35238927, -3.34176317, -3.37471911,
-3.37543159, -3.40452694, -3.40505804, -3.43358858,
-3.43596139, -3.43705603, -3.45264647, -3.46029402,
-3.45723979, -3.4720453, -3.47597438, -3.4795529,
-3.50118552, -3.5031452, -3.5097196, -3.51083668,
-3.51128397, -3.52708836, -3.5222885, -3.53317295,
-3.50965143, -3.51939652, -3.51659198, -3.50734187,
-3.50882329, -3.48129755, -3.49384658, -3.48813707,
-3.48345018, -3.46180698, -3.44784696, -3.42372263,
-3.39080674, -3.37867045, -3.35281766, -3.32575498,
-3.28934964, -3.26814804, -3.23547615, -3.1707224,
-3.12910072, -3.09300443, -3.02523152, -2.9453774,
-2.89454317, -2.83662685, -2.75433056, -2.68946573]
```

```
func = lambda x, w1, w2, w3, w4: np.power(x, w2) * w1 + np.power(x,
w4) * w3
param_curve_fit, cov_matrix = opt.curve_fit(func, x, y, p0 = [20, 4, -
30, 3])
print(param_curve_fit)
print(cov_matrix)
```

```
[ 3.00860854  8.5844716 -3.9962949  0.24936605]
[[ 8.85070526e-04  2.15568654e-03  5.48151892e-05 -9.31717896e-06]
 [ 2.15568654e-03  6.50965592e-03  2.46223952e-04 -4.46944024e-05]
 [ 5.48151892e-05  2.46223952e-04  1.68896778e-05 -3.34831788e-06]
 [-9.31717896e-06 -4.46944024e-05 -3.34831788e-06  7.74351930e-07]]
```

```
param_polynom = np.polyfit(x, y, 4)
print(param_polynom)
```

```
[ 22.31513595 -37.72653678  24.99906654 -9.54808903 -1.50612742]
```

```
plt.figure(figsize = (12, 5), dpi = 200)
```

```
x_line = np.linspace(0, 1, 100)
plt.scatter(x, y, s = 30, edgecolor = 'k', label = 'Исходные данные')
plt.plot(x_line, np.poly1d(param_polynom)(x_line), color = 'orange',
linewidth = 2, label = '$P(x) = a x^4 + b x^3 \dots$ \na=%5.3f, b=
%5.3f, c=%5.3f, d=%5.3f, e=%5.3f' % tuple(param_polynom))
plt.plot(x_line, func(x_line, *param_curve_fit), color = 'purple',
linewidth = 2, linestyle = '--', label = r'$w_1 \cdot x^{w_2} + w_3 \cdot
x^{w_4}$')
plt.xlim(np.min(x) - 0.1, np.max(x) + 0.1)
plt.ylim(np.min(y) - 0.1, np.max(y) + 0.1)
plt.title("Приближение данных полным степеней не выше четырёх",
fontsize = 16)
plt.legend()
plt.grid(ls = ":")
```



Задача 2

Найти точку локального минимума функции $f(x) = 2x^2 - \ln(x)$ и функции $f(t) = (t^2 - 3)/(t + 2)$

```
@njit
def fibonacci_count(N: int) -> np.ndarray:
    numeron = np.ascontiguousarray(np.zeros(N, dtype = np.ulonglong))
    numeron[0] = np.ulonglong(1)
    numeron[1] = np.ulonglong(1)
    for i in np.arange(2, N, 1):
        numeron[i] = numeron[i - 1] + numeron[i - 2]
    return numeron

fibonacci_numbers = fibonacci_count(70)
print(fibonacci_numbers[-1])

190392490709135

def fibonacci_minimization(func: tp.Callable, left_boubd: float = -
1.6, right_bound: float = 1.6, N: int = 70):
    """Минимизация функции методом фиббоначи

    Args:
        func (tp.Callable): Минимизируемая функция
        left_boubd (float, optional): Левая граница отрезка на котором
минимизируется функция
        right_bound (float, optional): Правая граница отрезка на
котром минимизируется функция
        N (int, optional): Число итераций. Defaults to 100.
    """
    history = {"a": [], "b": [], "x1": [], "x2": []}
```

```

    a, b = left_boubd, right_bound
    for n in np.arange(N - 1, 1, -1, dtype = np.int64):
        x1 = a + (b - a) * fibonacci_numbers[n - 2] /
fibonacci_numbers[n]
        x2 = a + (b - a) * fibonacci_numbers[n - 1] /
fibonacci_numbers[n]
        history["a"].append(a)
        history["b"].append(b)
        history["x2"].append(x2)
        history["x1"].append(x1)
        if func(x1) > func(x2):
            a = x1
        else:
            b = x2

    return (x1 + x2) / 2, history

f1 = lambda x: 2 * np.power(x, 2) - np.log(np.abs(x) + 1e-6)
f2 = lambda t: (np.power(t, 2) - 3) / ((t + 2))

min_f1, _ = fibonacci_minimization(f1, N = 50)
min_f2, history = fibonacci_minimization(f2, N = 20)
print(min_f1, min_f2)

0.49999994964274175 -1.0002069475240205

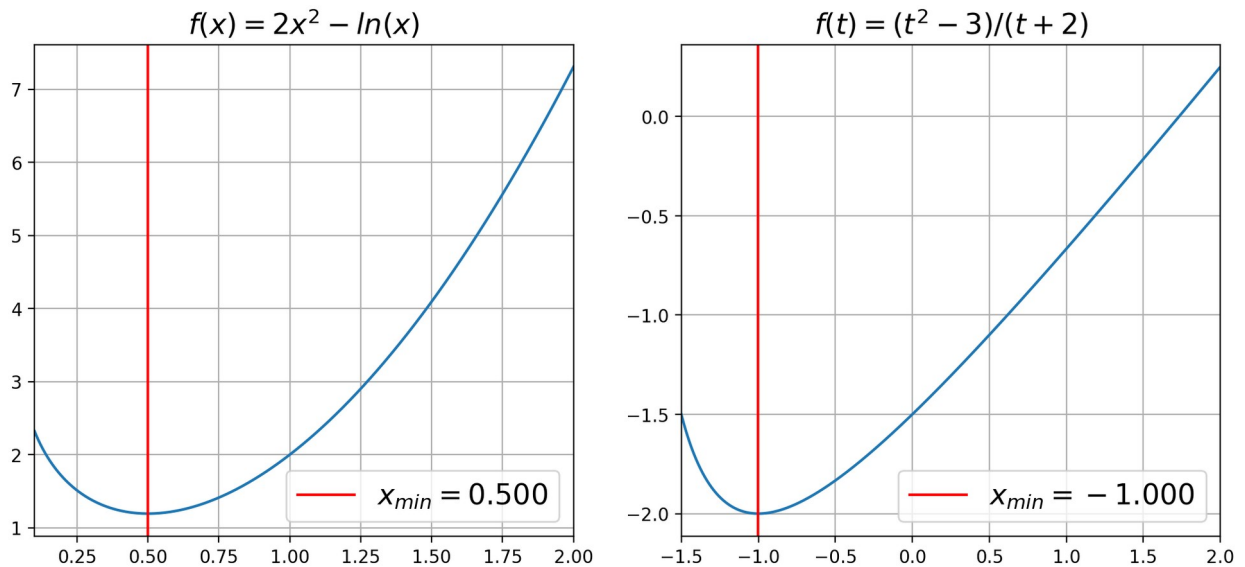
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize = (12, 5), dpi = 200)

x_line_1 = np.linspace(0.1, 2, 1000)
ax[0].plot(x_line_1, f1(x_line_1))
ax[0].axvline(min_f1, color = 'red', label = r'$x_{min} = %5.3f$' %
min_f1)
ax[0].set_xlim(0.1, 2)
ax[0].set_title(r"$f(x) = 2x^{\{2\}} - \ln(x)$", fontsize = 16)

x_line_2 = np.linspace(-1.5, 2, 1000)
ax[1].plot(x_line_2, f2(x_line_2))
ax[1].axvline(min_f2, color = 'red', label = r'$x_{min} = %5.3f$' %
min_f2)
ax[1].set_xlim(-1.5, 2)
ax[1].set_title(r"$f(t) = (t^{\{2\}} - 3) / (t + 2)$", fontsize = 16)

for a in ax:
    a.legend(fontsize = 16)
    a.grid()

```



```
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (7, 7), dpi = 200)
x = np.linspace(-1.9, 2, 1000)
line, = ax.plot(x, f2(x), lw=2)

def init():
    line.set_ydata(np.ma.array(x, mask=True))
    ax.set_xticks(np.arange(-2, 2.5, 0.5))
    ax.set_xlim(-1.8, 2)
    ax.grid()
    ax.set_xlabel('x', fontsize = 16)
    ax.set_ylabel('f(x)', fontsize = 16)
    ax.set_ylim(-2.2, 2)
    return line,

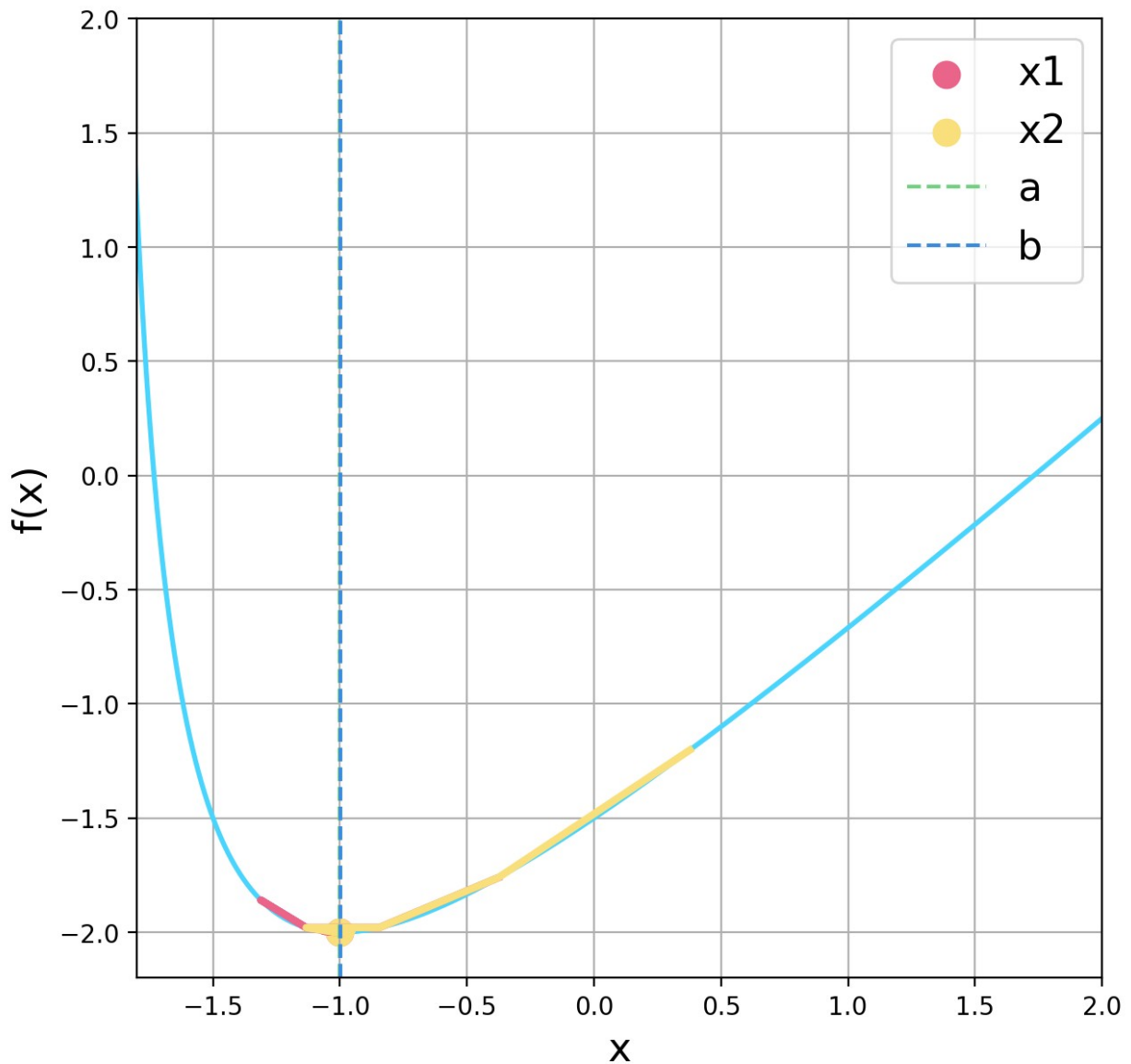
def update(frame):
    ax.clear()
    ax.set_xticks(np.arange(-2, 2.5, 0.5))
    ax.set_xlim(-1.8, 2)
    ax.grid()
    ax.plot(x, f2(x), lw = 2, color = '#4ad5ff')
    ax.plot(history['x1'][:frame + 1], f2(np.array(history['x1']
[:frame + 1])), color = '#eb6489', lw = 3)
    ax.plot(history['x2'][:frame + 1], f2(np.array(history['x2']
[:frame + 1])), color = '#f9e07d', lw = 3)
    ax.scatter(history['x1'][frame], f2(history['x1'][frame]), color =
'#eb6489', label = 'x1', s = 110)
    ax.scatter(history['x2'][frame], f2(history['x2'][frame]), color =
'#f9e07d', label = 'x2', s = 110)
```

```

    ax.axvline(x = history['a'][frame], linestyle='--',
color='#70d280', label='a')
    ax.axvline(x = history['b'][frame], linestyle='--',
color='#3c8cde', label='b')
    ax.legend(loc = 'upper right', fontsize = 16)
    ax.set_xlabel('x', fontsize = 16)
    ax.set_ylabel('f(x)', fontsize = 16)
    ax.set_ylim(-2.2, 2)
    return line,

ani = FuncAnimation(fig, update, frames = len(history['x1']),
init_func = init, blit = True)
ani.save("f2_minimization_fibb.mp4", fps = 2, extra_args=['-vcodec',
'libx264'])

```



Задача 3

```
rastrigin_f_min = lambda x: 20 + np.power(x[0], 2) + np.power(x[1], 2) - 10 * np.cos(np.pi * x[0] * 2) - 10 * np.cos(np.pi * x[1] * 2)
rastrigin_f = lambda x1, x2: 20 + np.power(x1, 2) + np.power(x2, 2) - 10 * np.cos(np.pi * x1 * 2) - 10 * np.cos(np.pi * x2 * 2)
x1_line = np.linspace(-2, 2, 1000)
x2_line = np.linspace(-2, 2, 1000)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(x1_line, x2_line)
X0, Y0 = np.meshgrid(x1_line[::20], x2_line[::20])

grid = np.vstack([X0.flatten(), Y0.flatten()]).T
minimums = []
for x0 in grid:
    minimums_scipy_obj = opt.minimize(rastrigin_f_min, x0 = x0)
    minimums.append(minimums_scipy_obj.x)

minimums = np.array(minimums)

(50, 50)
(2500, 2)

print(minimums.shape)

(2500, 2)

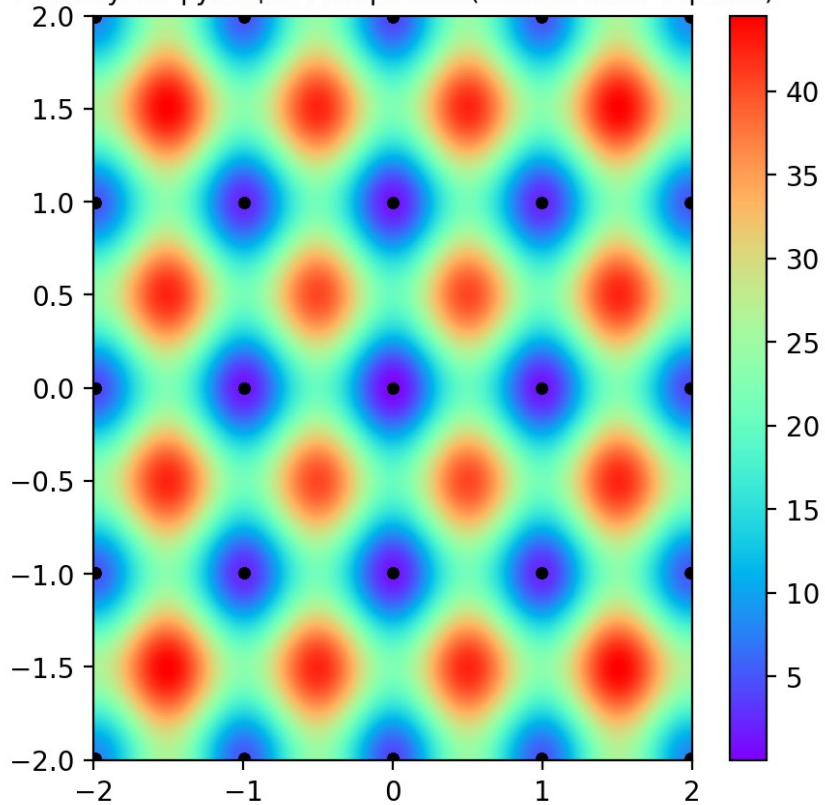
print(minimums[0,:].shape)

(2, )

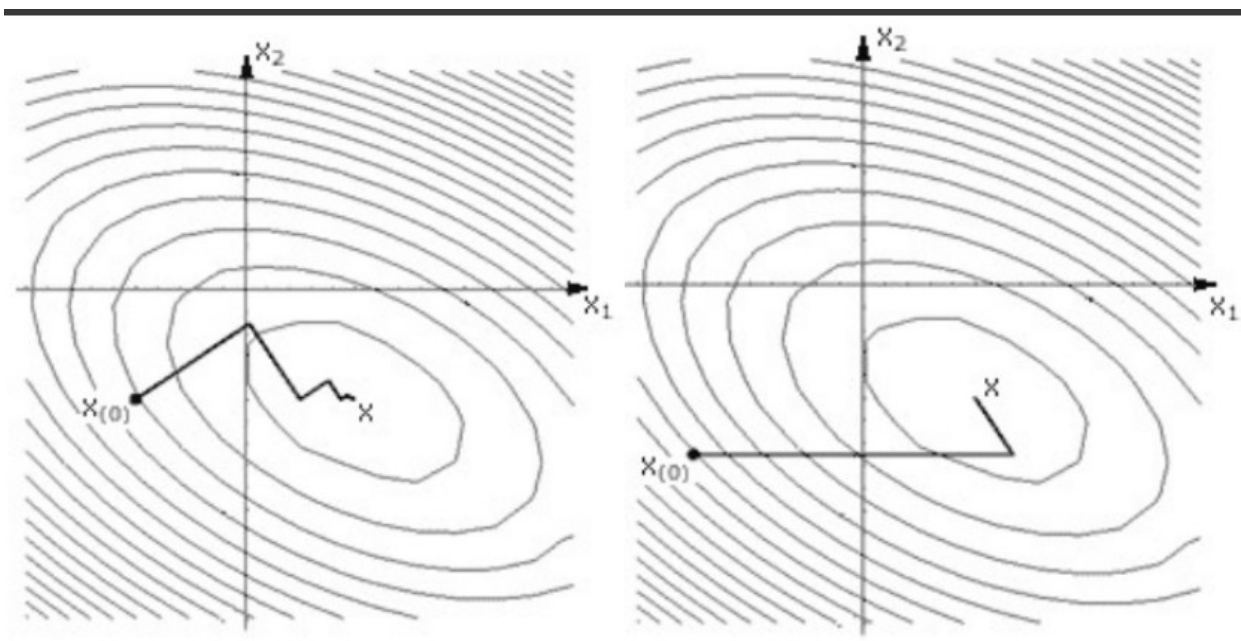
plt.figure(figsize = (5, 5), dpi = 200)
im = plt.pcolormesh(X, Y, rastrigin_f(X, Y), cmap = 'rainbow')
plt.scatter(minimums[:,0], minimums[:, 1], color = 'black', s = 10)
plt.colorbar(im)
plt.xlim(-2, 2)
plt.ylim(-2, 2)
plt.title("Минимумы функции Растригина(обозначены черным)", fontsize = 10)

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Минимумы функции Растригина(обозначены черным)')
```


Минимумы функции Растригина(обозначены черным)



Задача 4



На картинке слева изображен алгоритм наискорейшего спуска. Справа - алгоритм минимизации методом сопряженных градиентов.

Обоснование

- На левом рисунке движение строго перпендикулярно линиям уровней(в ортогональных направлениях).
- На правом рисунке отчетливо видно что алгоритм сходится в точке 2, и начинает движение в новом направлении.

Задача 6*

```
def minimize(f: tp.Callable,
            grad_f: tp.Callable,
            x0: np.ndarray,
            Bk: tp.Callable,
            phi_minimization: tp.Callable,
            max_iter: int = int(1e3),
            eps = 1e-6):
    """Минимизация методом сопряженных градиентов

    Args:
        f (tp.Callable): Минимизируемая функция:  $R^n \rightarrow R$ 
        grad_f (tp.Callable): Градиент минимизируемой функции  $R^n \rightarrow R^n$ 
        x0 (np.ndarray): Начальное приближение точки минимума
        Bk (tp.Callable): Метод для выбора константы Bk на k-ой
    итерации
        phi_minimization (tp.Callable, optional): Метод минимизации
    функции вдоль выбранного направления.
        max_iter (int, optional): Максимальное число итераций.
    Defaults to int(1e4).
        eps (_type_, optional): условие остановки на градиент.
    Defaults to 1e-6.
    """
    x = x0
    S = -grad_f(x0)
    history = [x0]
    while len(history) < max_iter and np.linalg.norm(grad_f(x)) > eps
    and np.isfinite(np.linalg.norm(x)):
        alpha_min = phi_minimization(lambda alpha: f(x + alpha * S))
        x_new = x + alpha_min * S
        Beta = Bk(rk = -grad_f(x_new), rk_prev = -grad_f(x), Sk = S)
        S = -grad_f(x_new) + Beta * S
        x = x_new
        history.append(x)
    return x, history

import numpy as np

Fletcher_Rievs = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.linalg.norm(rk) ** 2 /
np.linalg.norm(rk_prev) ** 2
Hestenes_Stiefel = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.dot(rk, rk - rk_prev) /
np.dot(Sk, rk - rk_prev)
Polak_Ribier = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.dot(rk, rk - rk_prev) /
```

```

np.linalg.norm(rk_prev) ** 2
Fletcher = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.linalg.norm(rk) ** 2 / np.dot(-
Sk, rk_prev)
Liu_Stein = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.dot(rk, rk - rk_prev) / np.dot(-
Sk, rk_prev)
Dai_Yuan = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.linalg.norm(rk) ** 2 /
np.dot(Sk, rk - rk_prev)
Hager_Zhang = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.dot(rk - rk_prev - 2 * Sk *
(np.linalg.norm(rk - rk_prev) ** 2) / np.dot(Sk, rk - rk_prev), rk /
np.dot(Sk, rk - rk_prev))

def f(x: np.ndarray):
    return 0.5 * np.sum(np.power(x, 4) - 16 * np.power(x, 2) + 5 * x,
axis = 0)
def grad_f(x: np.ndarray):
    return 2 * np.power(x, 3) - 16 * x + 2.5

def plot_iteration_bar(Bk_name, Bk_history, x_start, nice_res):
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (12, 5), dpi = 200)

    ax.bar(x = Bk_name, height = [h.shape[0] - 1 for h in Bk_history],
color = cm.Set1(nice_res))
    ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0], label_type='edge')
    ax.set_title(f"Количество итераций, необходимых для сходимости
алгоритма\n$x_0 = {x_start}$")
    ax.set_ylabel("количество итераций", fontsize = 16)

def plot_curves(Bk_name, Bk_history, x_start, lim_x = 0.5, lim_y = -
0.5):
    x_line, y_line = np.linspace(-4, lim_x, 100), np.linspace(-4,
lim_y, 100)
    X, Y = np.meshgrid(x_line, y_line)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (12, 5), dpi = 200)
    im = plt.pcolormesh(X, Y, f(np.array([X, Y])), cmap = 'rainbow',
alpha = 0.3)
    plt.colorbar(im)
    plt.xticks(np.arange(-4, 5, 0.25))
    plt.xlim(-4, lim_x)
    plt.ylim(-4, lim_y)
    ax.xaxis.set_tick_params(rotation = 45)
    plt.scatter([x_start[0]], [x_start[1]], color = 'black')

    for ind, (name, hist) in enumerate(zip(Bk_name, Bk_history)):
        plt.plot(hist[:, 0], hist[:, 1], label = name, color =
cm.tab20(ind / len(Bk_name)), linewidth = 2)

    plt.grid()

```

```

plt.legend()
plt.title(f"Минимизация двумерной функции Стайблински-Танга
методом сопряженных градиентов\n$x_0 = {x_start}$");

phi_minimization_method = lambda func: opt.minimize_scalar(func).x

Bk_callable = [Hestenes_Stiefel, Fletcher_Rievs, Polak_Ribier,
Fletcher, Liu_Stein, Dai_Yuan, Hager_Zhang]
Bk_name = ['Хестенс, Штифель', 'Флетчер, Ривз', 'Полак, Рибьер',
'Флетчер', 'Лиу, Стори', 'Дай, Юань', 'Хагер, Жанг']

x_start_values = [np.array([0, -1]), np.array([0.1, -1.1]),
np.array([0.1, -1]), np.array([1, -2]), np.array([-2, 1])]

for global_iteration, x_start in enumerate(x_start_values):
    Bk_history, nice_res = [], []
    for Bk_method, name in zip(Bk_callable, Bk_name):
        x, history = minimize(f, grad_f, x0 = x_start, Bk = Bk_method,
phi_minimization = phi_minimization_method)
        x, history2 = minimize(f, grad_f, x0 = x, Bk = Bk_method,
phi_minimization = phi_minimization_method)
        history = np.vstack([history, history2])
        Bk_history.append(history)
        nice_res.append(np.allclose(x, [-2.904, -2.904], rtol =
0.0025))
    if global_iteration in [len(x_start_values) - 1,
len(x_start_values) - 2]: plot_curves(Bk_name, Bk_history, x_start, 4,
4)
    else: plot_curves(Bk_name, Bk_history, x_start)
plt.savefig(f'curves_{global_iteration}.png')
plot_iteration_bar(Bk_name, Bk_history, x_start, nice_res)
plt.savefig(f'bars_{global_iteration}.png')

```

```

/tmp/ipykernel_3626/191118262.py:6: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero
encountered in scalar divide

```

```

Fletcher = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.linalg.norm(rk) ** 2 /
np.dot(-Sk, rk_prev)

```

```

/tmp/ipykernel_3626/2975547146.py:23: RuntimeWarning: invalid value
encountered in multiply

```

```

alpha_min = phi_minimization(lambda alpha: f(x + alpha * S))

```

```

/tmp/ipykernel_3626/133927662.py:2: RuntimeWarning: invalid value
encountered in subtract

```

```

return 0.5 * np.sum(np.power(x, 4) - 16 * np.power(x, 2) + 5 * x,
axis = 0)

```

```

/tmp/ipykernel_3626/133927662.py:4: RuntimeWarning: invalid value
encountered in subtract

```

```

return 2 * np.power(x, 3) - 16 * x + 2.5

```

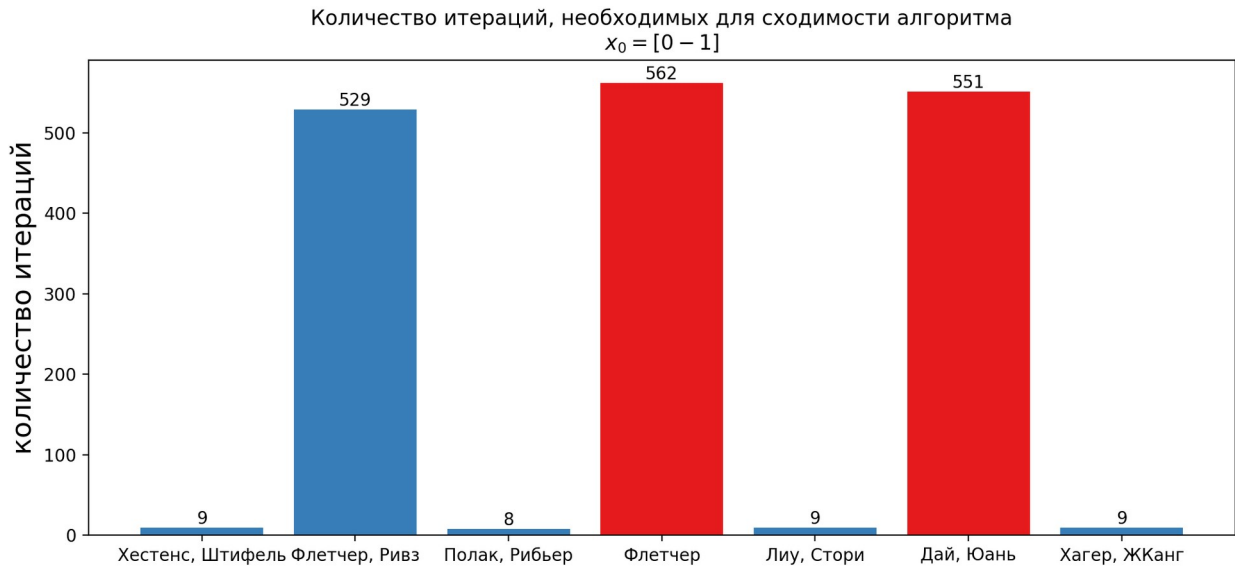
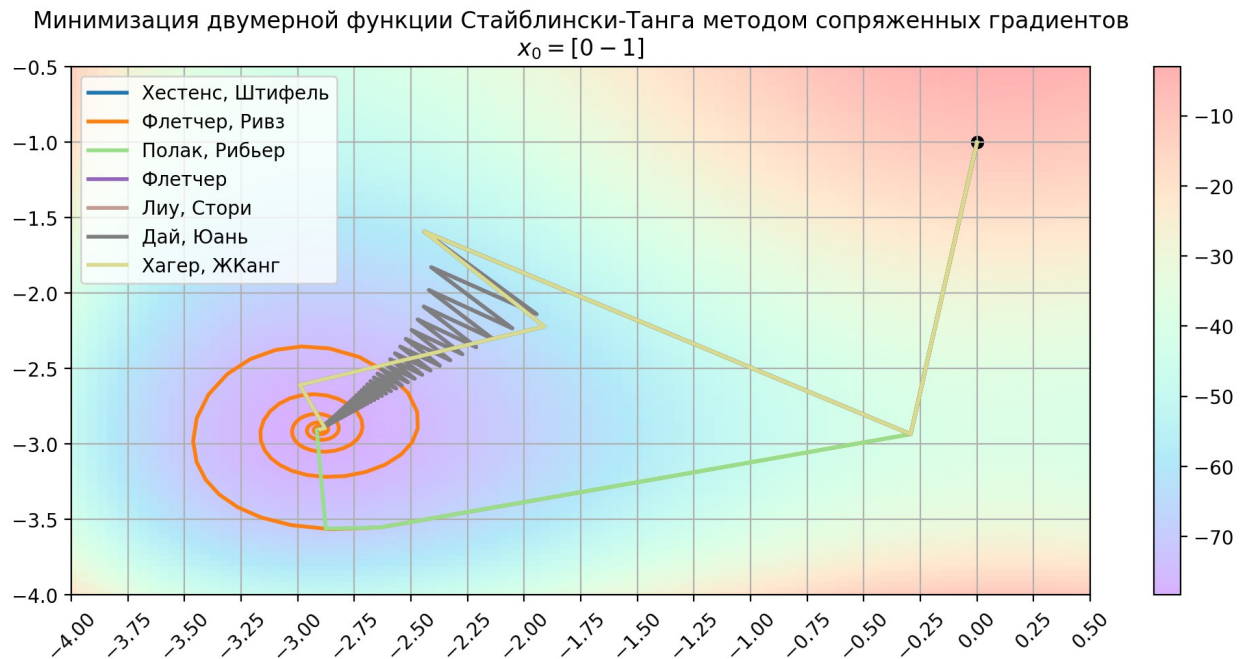
```

/tmp/ipykernel_3626/191118262.py:8: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero

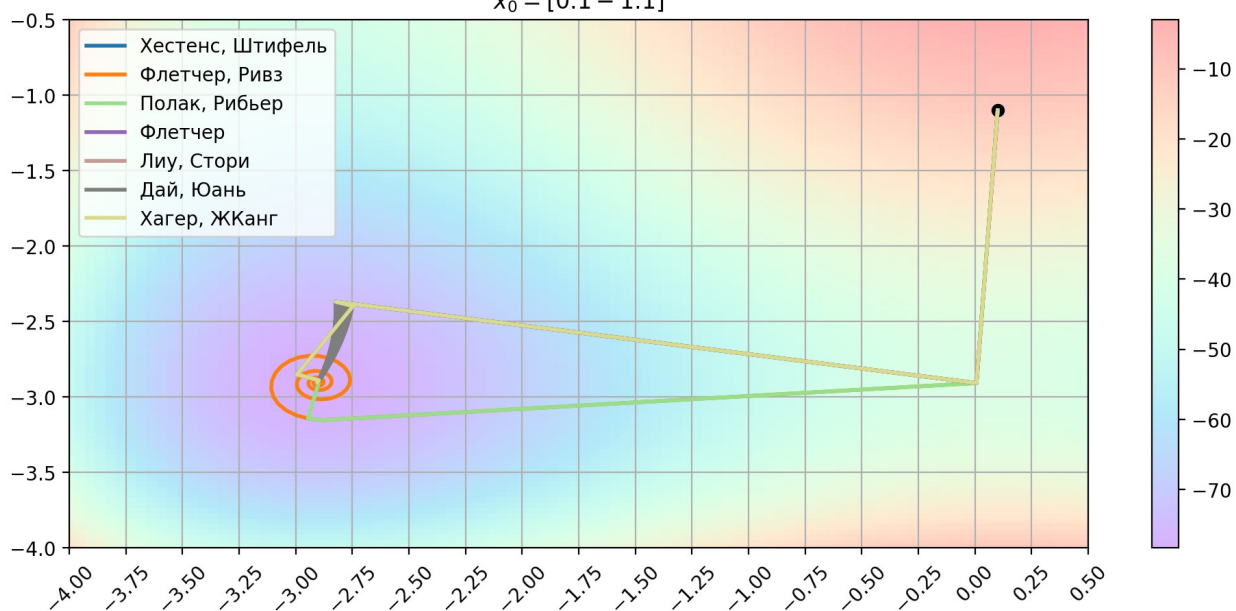
```

encountered in scalar divide

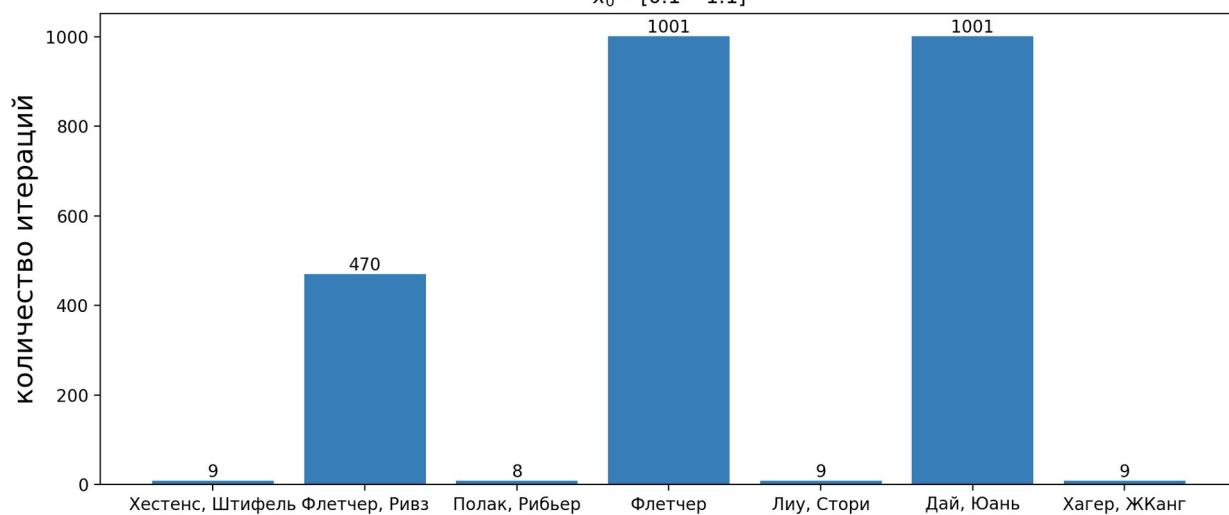
```
Dai_Yuan = lambda rk, rk_prev, Sk: np.linalg.norm(rk) ** 2 /  
np.dot(Sk, rk - rk_prev)
```



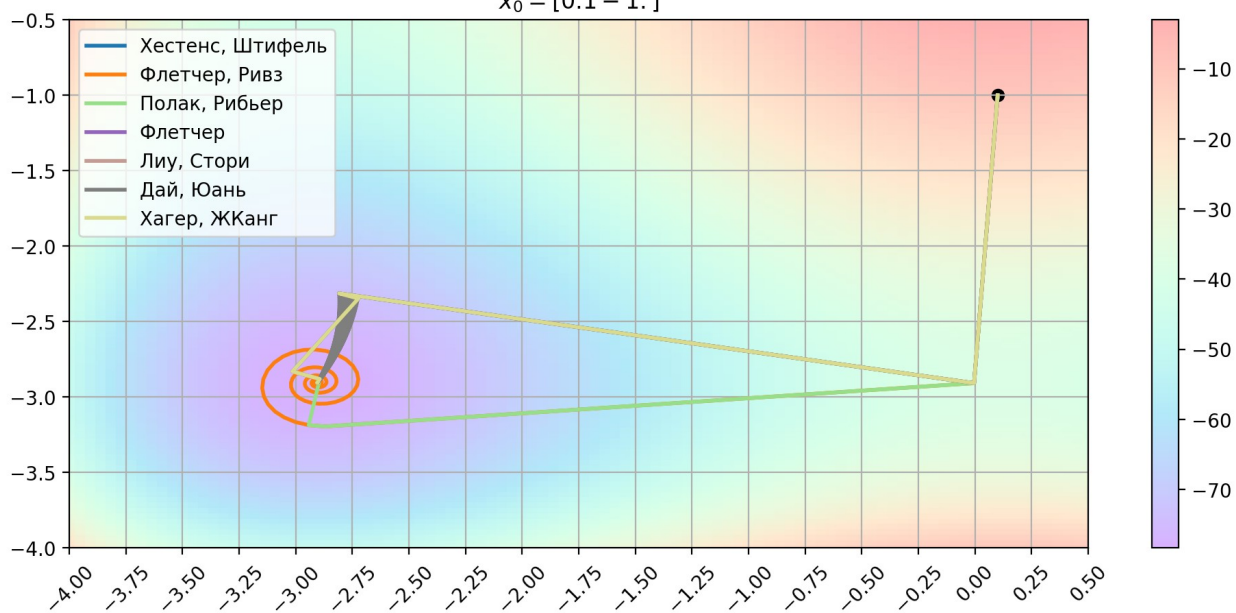
Минимизация двумерной функции Стайблински-Танга методом сопряженных градиентов
 $x_0 = [0.1 - 1.1]$



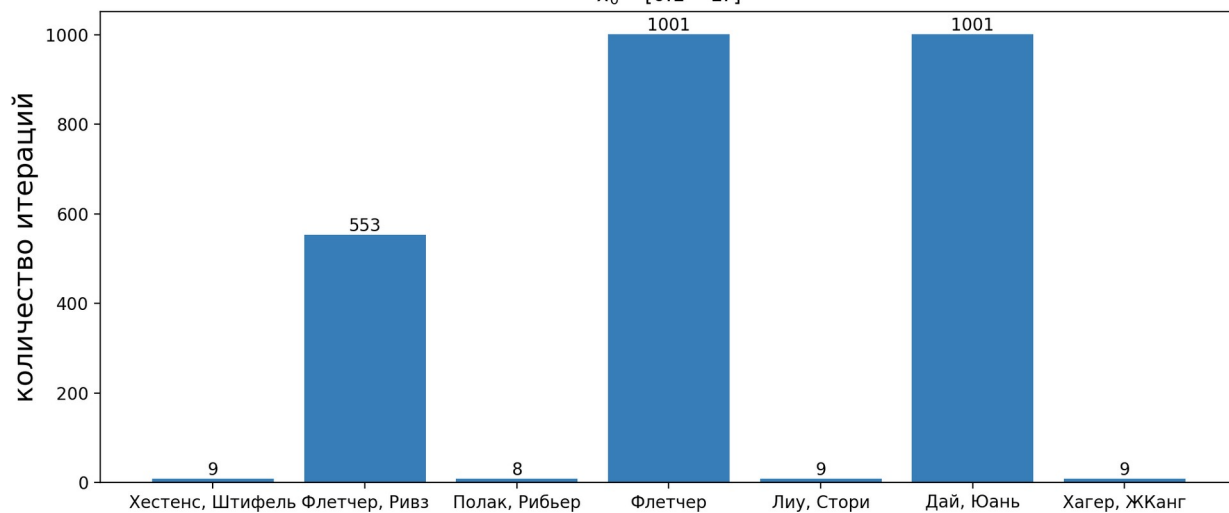
Количество итераций, необходимых для сходимости алгоритма
 $x_0 = [0.1 - 1.1]$



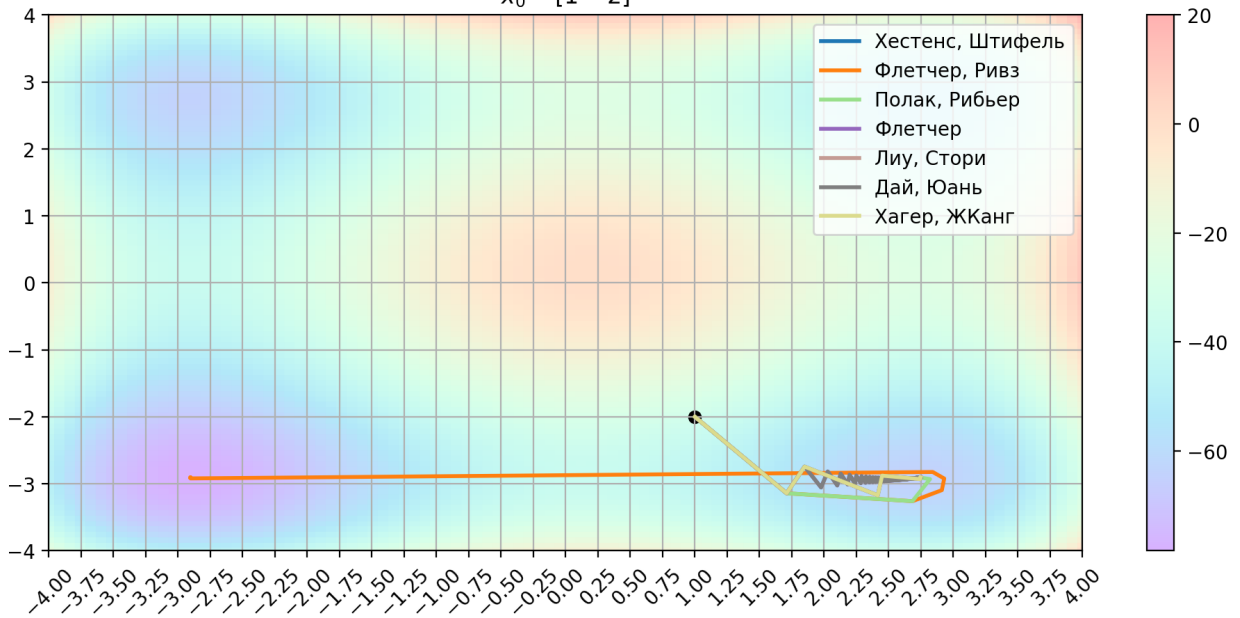
Минимизация двумерной функции Стайблински-Танга методом сопряженных градиентов
 $x_0 = [0.1 \ -1.]$



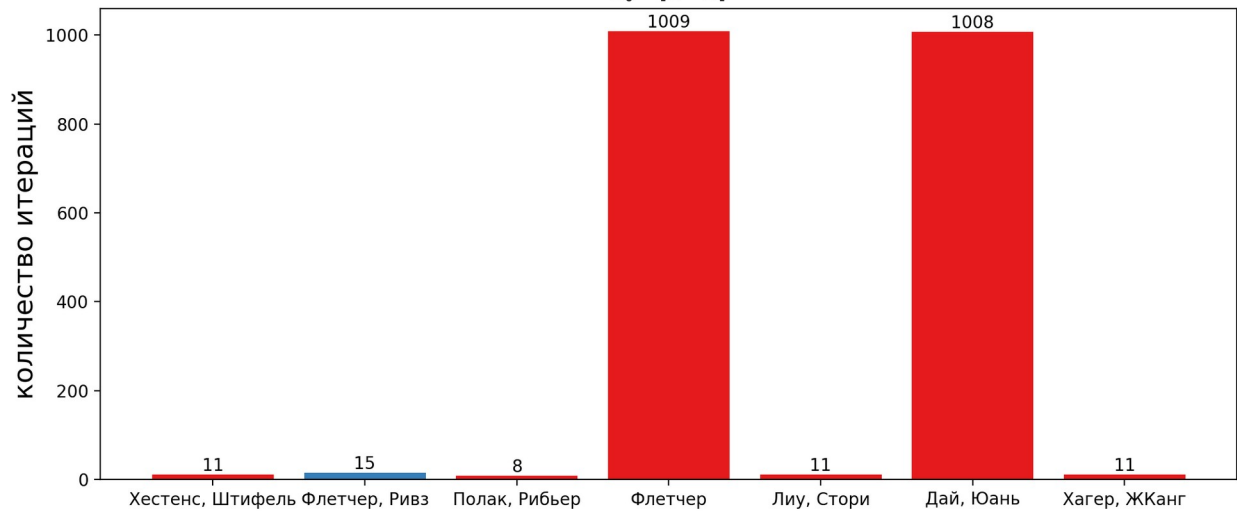
Количество итераций, необходимых для сходимости алгоритма
 $x_0 = [0.1 \ -1.]$



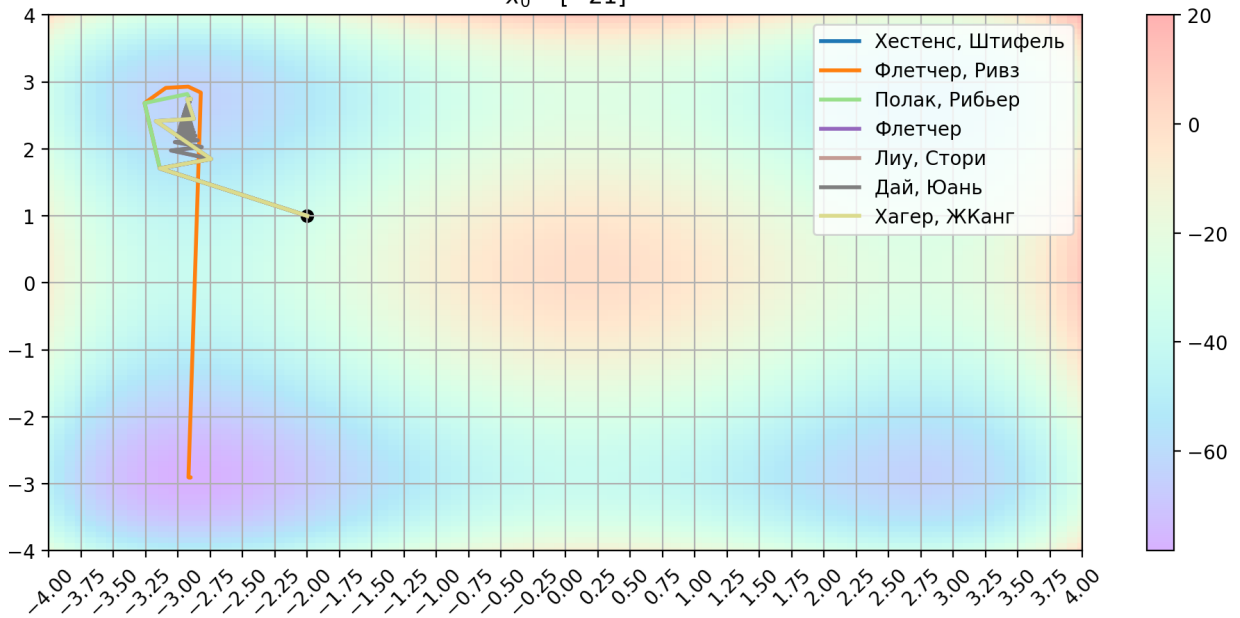
Минимизация двумерной функции Стайблински-Танга методом сопряженных градиентов
 $x_0 = [1 \ -2]$



Количество итераций, необходимых для сходимости алгоритма
 $x_0 = [1 \ -2]$



Минимизация двумерной функции Стайблински-Танга методом сопряженных градиентов
 $x_0 = [-21]$



Количество итераций, необходимых для сходимости алгоритма
 $x_0 = [-21]$

