UFRS - COPPE - PEE - CPE723 - Otimitaces Natural

Aula 05 — Fast Simulated Annealins (FSA) (Stu e Martley, 1987)

Distribuição de Couchy (Lorenz):
$$f_{x}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi \delta \cdot \left(1 + \left(\frac{x - x_{0}}{\delta}\right)^{2}\right)}$$

Distribuição de Couchy com $x_{0} = 0$ e $\delta = 1$: $f_{x}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi (1 + x^{2})}$
 $= \frac{\cot(x)}{\pi} + c$

Média:
$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{2\pi(x^2+1)}{2\pi}\Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$
 (indefinida)

Variancia: $EC(x-ECxZ)^2Z = \frac{1}{ECxZ} = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} = \frac{x-atan x}{\pi} = \frac{x-atan x}{\pi} = \frac{x}{-atan x} = \frac$

(http://en.m. wikipedia.org/wiki/Cauchy-distribution)

No loop principal do Simulated Annealing, substituimos as linhas:

$$T = T_0/np.log2(2+k)$$
 $Por : T = T_0/(1+k)$

 $\int xhat = x + epsilon * np. random. normal(0,1, np. shape(x))$

por: xhat = x + epsilon * np. random. standard_couchy (np. shape (x))

Todo o resto do código permanece igual. Idéia básica do FSA: o uso de perturbaches "com caudas pesadas" ("heavy tails") permite a reducho mais rapida da temperatura.

(rápida)

s, ("zamuj enol") "zoznol zotlaz"), e

Esboço de demonstração de conversência global (é o mesmo esboço nos dois crtisos de SZU & Montley)

("V" otracions) otracjons de sonochos "V")

Probabilidade de K-ésimo sorteio gerar x & V: 1-9k

Probabilidade de todos os sorteios gererem x \$V: 7/(1-5~)=0

$$\frac{\infty}{1/(1-9\kappa)} = (1-91)(1-92)(1-93)...$$
 $\kappa=1$

$$en(\pi(1-su)) = \sum en(1-su) \approx -\sum gu = -\infty$$
 => $\sum gu = -\infty$ => $\sum gu = -\infty$ | $\sum gu = -\infty$ |

para que seja impossivel x & v quando k -> 0

Considerando como "origem" o estado atual, podemos escrever su pora o 5A (perturbaces Gaussiana) e para o FSA (perturbaces de Cauchy) (18): SA: $9u \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} = \frac{-x^2}{25^2}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}s} = \frac{-x^2}{25^2}$ $\frac{-x^2}{270} \cdot en \times \frac{-x^2}{270} \cdot en \times \frac{1}{270} = \frac{1}{200} \cdot en \times \frac{1}{200} = \frac{1}{200} = \frac{1}{200} \cdot en \times \frac{1}{200} = \frac{1}{200} = \frac{1}{200} \cdot en \times \frac{1}{200} = \frac{1}{$ $9u \propto \frac{1}{e^{-e_{N} \kappa}} \left(e^{-e_{N} \kappa} \right)^{\frac{2}{2T_0}} = \sqrt{e_{N} \kappa} \left(\frac{1}{2T_0} \right)^{\frac{2}{2T_0}}$ 12TTTO en u /2TTO

Simplificando a analise (SA): $Su = e^{-\frac{\beta}{T}}$ $-\frac{\beta}{4} \cdot 8u$ $Su = e^{-\frac{\beta}{T}} \cdot 8u$ $Su = (e^{-exu})^{\frac{\beta}{10}}$ $= (e^{-exu})^{\frac{\beta}{10}}$ $gu = \frac{1}{u} \left(e \sum gu - \infty \right)$

FSA:
$$SR \propto \frac{1}{(-2+x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{10}{K}$$

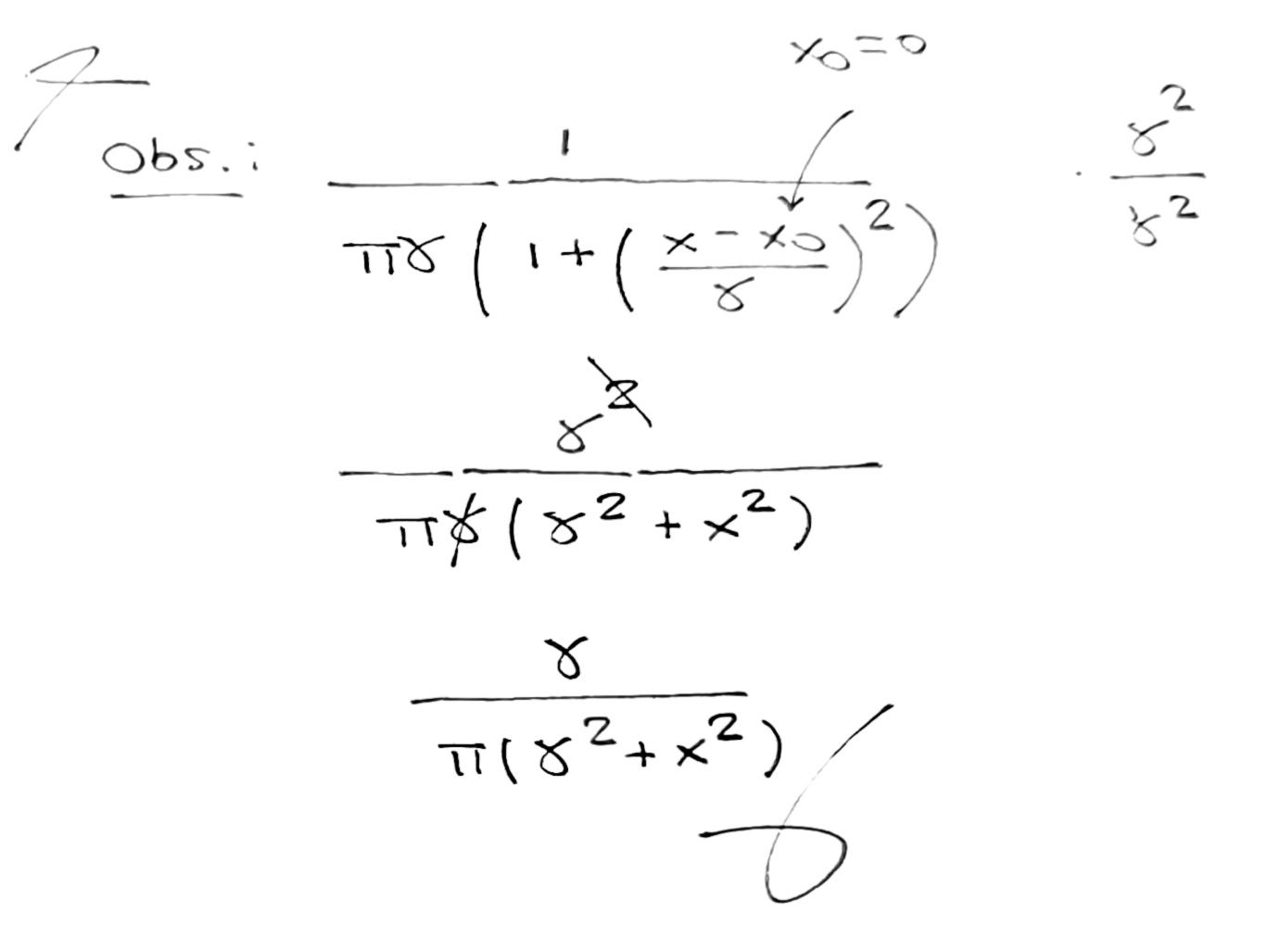
$$SR \propto \frac{\frac{10}{K}}{(\frac{10}{\mu})^2 + x^2}$$

$$= \frac{10}{K}$$

$$SR \propto \frac{\frac{10}{K}}{(\frac{10}{\mu})^2 + x^2} \approx \frac{10}{K}$$

$$= \frac{$$

$$Su^{2} \frac{T_{0}}{x^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} \left(e \Sigma Su^{-2} \infty\right)$$



Leitura dus artisos de Sau & Hartley: Secqu 3 (Junho 1987)

Secto 4 (Novembro 1987)