Correctes en slides des arquives Dulas. pdf e Dula6. pdf:

Disorbox, slide 3:
$$-60(1-x) = -x$$
, se $x = 0$

Die S. pdf, slide S: Leiture dus crtisus de Szu & Martley

Dula 6. pdf, slide 3:
$$y_2 = \frac{x(1) + x(2)}{N}$$
 $(2) \in cluster (2)$

Simulated Annealing - Aula 07 - Deterministic Annealing

$$\left(\frac{d(\times \&s\times)}{d\times}\right) = 1 + \&s\times\right)$$

$$\frac{ds}{ds} = p_{x}d_{xy} + Tp_{x}(1 + \&s)p_{y|x}(1 + \&s)p_{y|$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\rho} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{$$

$$\frac{dJ}{dP_{y|x}} = P_{x}d_{xy} + TP_{x}(1 + \cos P_{y|x}) - \delta_{x} = 0$$

$$P_{x}(d_{xy} + T\cos P_{y|x}) + T - \frac{\delta_{x}}{P_{x}}) = 0 = 0$$

$$P_{x}(d_{xy} + T\cos P_{y|x}) + T - \frac{\delta_{x}}{P_{x}} = 0$$

Entab:
$$\cos p_{y|x} = -\frac{d_{xy}}{T} - \cos z_x$$

$$P_{Y|X} = \frac{-d_{XX}}{e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}}$$
, Condição da Particão (DA) (Etapa S),

Exemplo:
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & -2.1 & 0.5 & -0.5 \\ 1.7 & 0.7 & -1.5 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3.8 & -1.6 \\ 2.5 & 2.0 \end{bmatrix}$ e $T = 10$

$$e^{\frac{-d\times x}{19}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.30 & 0.02 & 0.07 & 0.10 \\ 0.66 & 0.82 & 0.19 & 0.69 \end{bmatrix} => p_{y|x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.31 & 0.03 & 0.26 & 0.13 \\ 0.69 & 0.97 & 0.74 & 0.87 \end{bmatrix} (92)$$

$$(2_1) \sum_{x=0.69} \sum_{y=0.84} \sum_{z=0.26} \sum_{x=0.79} (2_4)$$

$$(311) \times (21) \times (31) \times (31)$$

Substituindo
$$P_{Y|X} = \left(\frac{1}{2\chi}\right) e^{\frac{-d_{XY}}{T}}$$
 na expressão $J = D - TH$, encontramos J_{min} :

$$\sum_{min} \left| \frac{1}{T} = \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{z} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{T}}}{e^{-\frac{1}{T}}} d_{xy} + T \sum_{x} \sum_{y} \sum_{z} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{T}}}{e^{-\frac{1}{T}}} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{x} - \cos z_{x} \right) \right|$$

$$\frac{3}{7}$$
 = $-\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{x}$

Exemple:
$$J_{min} = -10 \left(\frac{cos(0.69) + cos(0.84) + cos(0.26) + cos(0.79)}{7} \right) = 7$$

$$= 5.32 \int_{0.84}^{10} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{cos(0.79) + cos(0.79)}{7} \right) = 7$$

Etapa 2 — Condicço do Centróide (DA)

$$D = \sum_{x} k_{x} \sum_{y} p_{y|x} d_{xy} = \sum_{y} ((x(n) - y_{x})^{T}(x(n) - y_{x}) = x^{T}(n)x(n) - 2x^{T}(n)y_{x} + y^{T}(y_{x})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (p_{1})^{T} ||x(n) - y_{1}||^{2} + p_{1}|_{2} ||x(2) - y_{1}||^{2} + p_{1}|_{3} ||x(3) - y_{1}||^{2} + p_{1}|_{4} ||x(4) - y_{1}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{4} ||x(4) - y_{2}||^{2}$$

$$+ p_{2}|_{1} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{2} ||x(2) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{3} ||x(3) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{4} ||x(4) - y_{2}||^{2}$$

$$+ p_{2}|_{1} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{2} ||x(2) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{3} ||x(3) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{4} ||x(4) - y_{2}||^{2}$$

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$$+ p_{2}|_{1} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{2} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{3} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{4} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2}$$

$$+ p_{2}|_{1} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{2} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{3} ||x(n) - y_{2}||^{2} + p_{2}|_{4} ||$$

Su=
$$\frac{\sum x p_{k|x}}{x}$$
, Godices de Centroide (Etape 2)

(otimizando...)

Comparações entre SD, GLD e DD | problema: "clusterins")

SD: evita mínimos locais, estocástico (lento), parametros a ajustar (N,E, Ke To), analogia com restriamento lento de materiais.

GLD: não evita mínimos locais, deterministico (rápida), simples (sem

parâmetros a ciustar. Doclosia: métodos gradientes ____ "descida".

DA: evita mínimos locais, determinístico (rápido), parametros Tex (para reduces de T). Analogia: mudanças de fase em temperaturas críticas.

torno de

Mudanças de fase da solucés conforme a temperatura $\times (2)$ \mathfrak{D}_2 \mathfrak{D}_1 $\times (1) = 1$ Prova de 2008*, Questas 4 (Use 2(x,y)= 11x-y 112) $d(x,y) - > d_{xy} = \begin{bmatrix} d^2 - 2d + 1 \\ d^2 + 2d + 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 32+23+1 Partices:

Substituindo e T por & em þylx, temos:

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$$

Condicto de particto: novo y_1 (note que $y_2 = -y_1$)

$$9_{1} = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right) \times \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \alpha^{-1}} \times (1)\right) + \frac{\alpha^{-1}}{\alpha + \alpha^{-1}} \times (2) = \frac{\alpha - \alpha^{-1}}{\alpha + \alpha^{-1}} = \frac{e^{\frac{2d}{T}} - e^{\frac{2d}{T}}}{e^{\frac{2d}{T}} + e^{\frac{2d}{T}}} = tenh\left(\frac{2d}{T}\right)$$

Dtuclizando d(n), temos:

$$d(n+1) = tenh\left(\frac{2d(n)}{T}\right)$$
. Numericamente: $\lim_{n\to\infty} d(n) = 0$, se $T > 2$
 $= 0$, se $T > 2$
 $= 0$, se $T \in C_0.5$, $= 0$