011037 : TP4

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Notes

```
BLANCHARD Simon: 3; 3
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library(ggplot2)
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.4.4
library(gridExtra)
```

Exercice 1 : Simulation du modèle d'Ising

Question 1

La fonction suivante permet de générer une configuration initiale S correspondant à un maillage de taille $N \times N$ avec une proportion p de spins d'état -1 et une proportion 1-p de spins d'état 1:

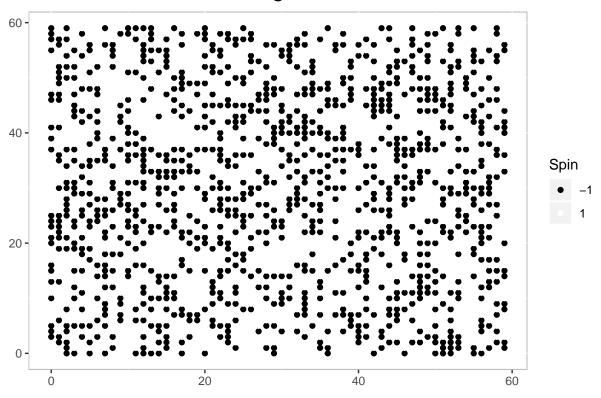
```
configuration_initiale_S <- function(N, p)
{
    I <- c()
    for(i in 0:(N - 1))
    {
        I <- c(I, rep(i, N))
    }
    J <- rep(0:(N - 1), N)
    S <- c()
    for(i in 1:(N * N))
    {
        u <- runif(1, 0, 1)
        S <- c(S, ifelse(u < p, -1, 1))
    }
    return(data.frame(I = I, J = J, S = S))
}</pre>
```

On génère alors une configuration initiale S:

```
S <- configuration_initiale_S(60, 0.3)
```

On affiche cette configuration initiale S:

```
S_{plot} \leftarrow ggplot(data = S, aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S), shape = factor(S))) + geom_point() + lagrange = factor(S))
```



La fonction suivante génère une réalisation d'une loi uniforme sur $\{0,...,N-1\}$:

```
realisation_loi_uniforme_gamma <- function(N)
{
    u <- runif(1, 0, 1)
    p <- 1 / N
    i <- 0
    while(u > ((i + 1) * p) && i < (N - 1)) i <- i + 1
    return(ifelse(i == (N - 1), N - 1, i))
}</pre>
```

La fonction suivante calcule $\Delta H(S,S_{(x,y)})$ pour une configuration initiale S correspondant à un maillage de taille $N\times N$:

```
delta_H <- function(S, x, y, N)
{
    s <- 0

# en (0, 0)
    if(x == 0 && y == 0) s <- S$S[2] + S$S[N + 1]

# en (N-1, N-1)
    else if(x == (N - 1) && y == (N - 1)) s <- S$S[N * (N - 1)] + S$S[N * (N - 1) + N - 1]

# en (0, i) pour i dans 1,...,N-2
    else if(x == 0 && y >= 1 && y <= (N - 2)) s <- S$S[y] + S$S[y + 2] + S$S[N + y + 1]

# en (0, N-1)
    else if(x == 0 && y == (N - 1)) s <- S$S[y] + S$S[N + y + 1]</pre>
```

```
# en (i, 0) pour i dans 1,...,N-2
else if(x >= 1 && x <= (N - 2) && y == 0) s <- S$S[1] + S$S[(x + 1) * N + 1] + S$S[x * N + 2]

# en (N-1, 0)
else if(x == (N - 1) && y == 0) s <- S$S[(N - 2) * N + 1] + S$S[N * (N - 1) + 2]

# en (i, N-1) pour i dans 1,...,N-2
else if(x >= 1 && x <= (N - 2) && y == (N - 1)) s <- S$S[N * x] + S$S[N * (x + 2)] + S$S[N * (x + 1)]

# en (N-1, i) pour i dans 1,...,N-2
else if(x == (N - 1) && y >= 1 && y <= (N - 2)) s <- S$S[N * (N - 1) + y] + S$S[N * (N - 1) + y + 2]

# en (i, j) pour i, j dans 1,...,N-2
else s <- S$S[N * x + y] + S$S[N * x + y + 2] + S$S[N * (x - 1) + y + 1] + S$S[N * (x + 1) + y + 1]

return(2 * s * S$S[N * x + y + 1])
}
```

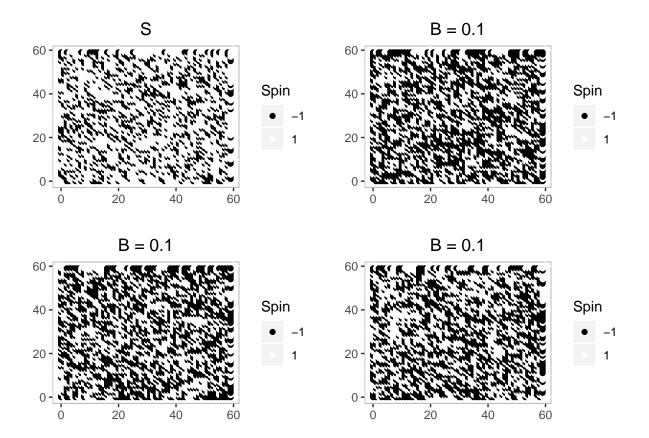
La fonction suivante implémente l'algorithme de Hastings-Metropolis pour une configuration initiale S correspondant à un maillage de taille $N \times N$, $\beta = B$ et M itérations :

```
hastings_metropolis <- function(S, B, N, M)
{
    for(i in 1:M)
    {
        x <- realisation_loi_uniforme_gamma(N)
        y <- realisation_loi_uniforme_gamma(N)
        u <- runif(1, 0, 1)
        delta <- delta_H(S, x, y, N)
        S$S[N * x + y + 1] <- ifelse(u <= exp(-B * delta), - S$S[N * x + y + 1], S$S[N * x + y + 1])
    }
    return(S)
}</pre>
```

On génère alors trois modèles d'Ising de configuration initiale S avec $\beta = 0.1$ et N = 60:

```
Ising_01_1 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 0.1, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S
Ising_01_2 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 0.1, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S
Ising_01_3 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 0.1, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)</pre>
```

```
grid.arrange(S_plot, Ising_01_1, Ising_01_2, Ising_01_3)
```

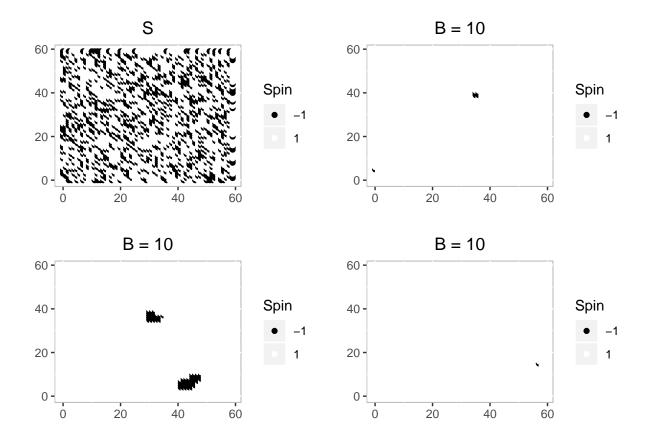


Question 2

On génère trois modèles d'Ising de configuration initiale S avec $\beta=10$ et N=60:

```
Ising_10_1 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_2 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, I, y = J, y = J, color = factor(S)) \\ Ising_10_3 \leftarrow ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S
```

```
grid.arrange(S_plot, Ising_10_1, Ising_10_2, Ising_10_3)
```



Question 3

On a :

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T}$$

On constate alors bien que lorsque β est faible (donc T élevée), les fluctuations thermiques dominent rendant le système désordonné. Au contraire, lorsque β est élevé (donc T faible), le système privilégie les configurations de basse énergie tendant à aligner les spins.

Question 4

On génère une nouvelle configuration initiale S:

```
S <- configuration_initiale_S(60, 0.7)
```

On affiche cette configuration initiale S2:

```
S_{plot} \leftarrow ggplot(data = S, aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S), shape = factor(S))) + geom_point() + lagrange = factor(S))
```

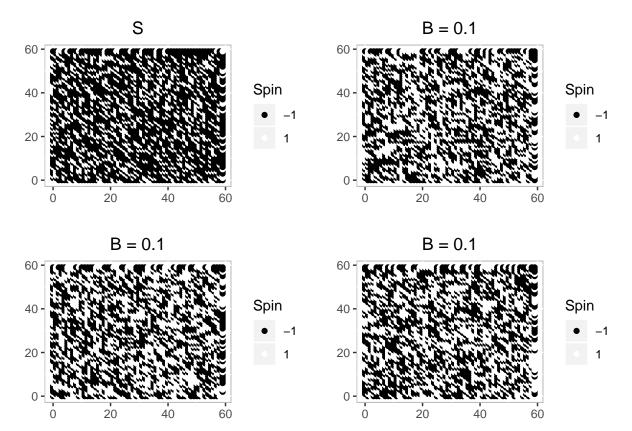
S



On génère alors trois nouveaux modèles d'Ising de configuration initiale S avec $\beta=0.1$ et N=60:

```
Ising_01_1 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 0.1, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S
Ising_01_2 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 0.1, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S
Ising_01_3 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 0.1, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)</pre>
```

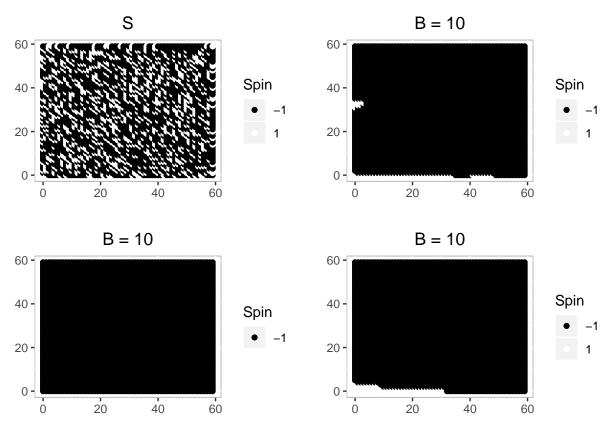
```
grid.arrange(S_plot, Ising_01_1, Ising_01_2, Ising_01_3)
```



On génère également trois nouveaux modèles d'Ising de configuration initiale S avec $\beta=10$ et N=60:

```
Ising_10_1 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)
Ising_10_2 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)
Ising_10_3 <- ggplot(data = hastings_metropolis(S, 10, 60, 100000), aes(x = I, y = J, color = factor(S)</pre>
```

```
grid.arrange(S_plot, Ising_10_1, Ising_10_2, Ising_10_3)
```



On constate également bien avec ces deux nouvelles séries de graphiques que lorsque β est faible (donc T élevée), les fluctuations thermiques dominent rendant le système désordonné. Au contraire, lorsque β est élevé (donc T faible), le système privilégie les configurations de basse énergie tendant à aligner les spins.

Exercice 2 : Voyageur de commerce

```
set.seed(561)
cor <- read.csv("Coordonnees-Villes.csv",header = TRUE)
cor <- cbind(cor[,2],cor[,3])
numberVille <- dim(cor)[1]

#solution initiale
#s <- sample(numberVille)
s <- seq(1,50,1)

#The function to calculate the distance of one feasible solution
dist <- function(sol=s)
{
    distance = 0
    for(i in 1:(numberVille-1))
    {
        d <- sqrt((cor[sol[i],1]-cor[sol[i+1],1])^2+(cor[sol[i],2]-cor[sol[i+1],2])^2)
        distance<- distance + d
}
distance<- distance+sqrt((cor[sol[1],1]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor[sol[1],2]-cor[sol[numberVille],1])^2+(cor
```

```
return (distance)
#Generate a neibor
neibor<-function(sol)</pre>
  n <- length(sol)</pre>
  x1 \leftarrow round(runif(1)*(n-1)+1)
  x2 \leftarrow round(runif(1)*(n-1)+1)
  while(x1==x2)
  x1 \leftarrow round(runif(1)*(n-1)+1)
  x2 \leftarrow round(runif(1)*(n-1)+1)
  temp <- sol[x1]</pre>
  sol[x1] \leftarrow sol[x2]
  sol[x2] \leftarrow temp
  return (sol)
}
#Applied the Simulated Annealing algothme
SA <- function(sol)</pre>
{
  i =1
  solution <- sol
  while(i<500)
  mauvais=0
  j = 1
  b < -\log(i*j+1)/8.3
  while(j < 500)
  u <- runif(1)
  oldSol <- sol
  oldDistance <- dist(oldSol)</pre>
  newSol <- neibor(oldSol)</pre>
  newDistance <- dist(newSol)</pre>
  if(u < exp(-b*(newDistance-oldDistance)))</pre>
      sol <- newSol
      mauvais=0
    }else{
      mauvais=mauvais+1
       sol <- oldSol
    }
  j = j+1
  b < -\log(i*j+1)/8.3
  if(mauvais>200)
    break;
  if(dist(sol) < dist(solution))</pre>
       solution <- sol
  i=i+1
```

```
return(solution)
}
sol = SA(s)
```

Voila notre solution et distance de la solution

```
sol

## [1] 17 16 42 48 5 33 44 6 46 7 41 24 28 11 8 20 32 19 18 1 10 22 47

## [24] 12 23 40 21 3 45 36 31 27 38 30 37 15 26 43 35 29 13 14 4 34 39 2

## [47] 9 49 50 25

dist(sol)

## [1] 247.091
```

on plot pour notre solution ,et on constate qu'il n'y aucun croisement

```
plot(cor[sol,1],cor[sol,2],main = "Longeur_Chemin=247.091")
lines(cor[sol,1],cor[sol,2],col="red")
text(cor[sol,1],cor[sol,2],labels= sol,cex=0.5,col="blue",pos=1)
```

Longeur_Chemin=247.091

