

Optimisation:

Exo 1:

Trouver la distance entre
et le plan d'équation

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x + y + 3z - 4 = 0$$

① Mtd géométrique

$$\begin{aligned} d(Q, \text{plan}) &= \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \\ &= \frac{|2 + 1 + 3 - 4|}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 3^2}} \\ &= 0,53 \end{aligned}$$

② Mtd Analytique (Lagrange)

$$\begin{cases} f(x, y, z) = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 \\ g(x, y, z) = 2x + y + 3z - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{grad}(f(x, y, z)) = \lambda \text{grad}(g(x, y, z))$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \lambda \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \\ 2x + y + 3z = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(x-1) = 2\lambda \\ 2(y-1) = \lambda \\ 2(z-1) = 3\lambda \\ 2x + y + 3z = 4 \\ \lambda \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} + \frac{9}{4} \lambda^2 \\ e(x+1) + \frac{\lambda}{2} + 1 + 3\left(\frac{3}{2}\lambda + 1\right) = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = -\frac{2}{7} \\ f(\lambda) = \frac{2}{7} \end{cases}$$

d'où $d = \sqrt{\frac{2}{7}} = 0,53$

Ex(3)

$$F(x) = \lambda^T (Ax - b) \quad \text{avec } \lambda, b \in \mathbb{R}^m \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

• Calculer le grad $(F(x))$

$$F(x) = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n - b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n - b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(x) = \lambda_1 (a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n - b_1) + \dots + \lambda_m (a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n - b_m)$$

alors:

$$\nabla_x F(x) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_m} \right)$$

$$\nabla_x F(x) = \lambda_1 (a_{11} + a_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}) + \dots + \lambda_m (a_{m1} + \dots + a_{mn})$$

$$\nabla_x F(x) = A^T \lambda$$

Ex(4)

Prob OL:

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^3} (-x_1 + 2x_2 - 7x_3)$$

$$\text{eq: } \begin{cases} x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 2 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 \geq 1 \\ x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 \leq 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{et } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

① Forme primale standard

$$\min \tilde{c}^T \tilde{x} \quad \text{eq} \quad \tilde{A} \tilde{x} = \tilde{b} \quad \text{et } \tilde{x} \geq 0$$

② Rendre le problme standard:

on sait pas le signe de x_2 $x_2 = x_2^+ - x_2^-$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 6x_2^+ - 6x_2^- - 3x_3 - 2 = y_1 \geq 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2^+ - x_2^- - 5x_3 - 1 = y_2 \geq 0 \\ -x_1 - 6x_2^+ + 6x_2^- + 3x_3 + 4 = y_3 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 6x_2^+ - 6x_2^- - 3x_3 - y_1 = 2 \\ 2x_1 + x_2^+ - x_2^- - 5x_3 - y_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + 6x_2^+ - 6x_2^- + 3x_3 + y_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & -6 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -5 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & -6 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2^+ \\ x_2^- \\ x_3 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{b}}$$

$$\text{on a } \tilde{c}^T = (-1 \quad 2 \quad -2 \quad -7 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0)$$

Rapports !

- Gradient de f en x_0 : $\nabla f(x_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \partial f / \partial x_1 \\ \partial f / \partial x_2 \\ \partial f / \partial x_n \end{pmatrix}$
- Hessienne de f : $\text{Hess } f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \nabla(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}) \\ \nabla(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}) \\ \nabla(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}) \end{pmatrix}$
- u extremum de $f \Rightarrow \nabla f(u) = 0$
- f admet des dérivées partielles d'ordre e continues en $u \in U$
 - \rightarrow si $\forall \lambda_i \in \text{Sp}(\text{Hess } f(u)) \quad \lambda_i > 0$
alors f admet minimum strict u
 - \rightarrow si $\forall \lambda_i \in \text{Sp}(\text{Hess } f(u)) \quad \lambda_i < 0$
alors f admet maximum strict u
 - \rightarrow si les signes des λ_i est opposé
alors u est pt critique

- Extremes liés : (mtd Lagrange) $\min f \quad \text{tg } y$
 $\begin{cases} f : \text{fct obj} \\ g : \text{fct contrainte} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \nabla f = \sum_i \lambda_i \nabla g_i$

Optimisation linéaire

* Notations: $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$ $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

• $x^T y = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \langle x, y \rangle$ (Produit scalaire)

• $A \in M_{mn}$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_m \end{pmatrix}$; $A^T z \in \mathbb{R}^n$

• $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $x \cdot y = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 y_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n y_n \end{pmatrix}$

• $x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall i \quad x_i \geq 0$

• $x \geq y \Leftrightarrow \forall i \quad x_i \geq y_i$

* P.O.L

$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} C^T x \quad \text{tq} \quad Ax = b \quad \text{et} \quad x \geq 0$ (Forme standard)

avec C, b et A des données du problème

$C \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $A \in M_{mn}(\mathbb{R})$

Exercice:

Donner la forme standard du Prob suivant:

$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} C^T x \quad \text{tq} \quad Ax \leq b$

on pose $x = x^+ - x^-$

$$\begin{cases} x^+ = \max(0, x) \geq 0 \\ x^- = \max(0, -x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

on pose la variable d'écart $z = b - Ax$

donc $Ax + z = b$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet C^T(x) &= C^T(x^+ - x^-) \\ &= C^T x^+ - C^T x^- + 0^T z \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} C \\ -C \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x^+ \\ x^- \\ z \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\tilde{C} = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ -C \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ et $\tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x^+ \\ x^- \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ avec $\tilde{X} \geq 0$

$$\bullet A(x^+ - x^-) + z = b$$

$$Ax^+ - Ax^- + z = b \Rightarrow Ax^+ - Ax^- + I_m z = b$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & -A & I_m \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x^+ \\ x^- \\ z \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{X}} = b$$

d'où la forme standard.

Exercice:

Transformer la forme standard le prob suivant $U = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{pmatrix}$

$$\min C^T x \quad Ax \geq b \quad \text{et } x \leq U \quad \cdot \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}), b \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

On pose $z = Ax - b \geq 0$ et $y = U - x \geq 0$

$$Ax - z = b \quad x + y = U$$

$$A(x^+ - x^-) - z = b$$

donc

$$\begin{cases} Ax^+ - Ax^- - I_m z = b \\ I_n x^+ - I_n x^- + I_n y = U \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & -A & -I_m & 0_m \\ I_m & I_m & 0_n & I_n \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x^+ \\ x^- \\ z \\ y \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} b \\ u \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{b}}$$

$$\tilde{A} \in \mathcal{M}_{(m+n) \times (m+3n)} \quad \text{et } \tilde{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -c \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercice:

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} C^T x \quad \text{by } Ax \geq b \quad v \leq x \leq u \quad ; u, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

on considère $Ax \geq b$ et $v \leq x$ et $x \leq u$

on pose
$$\begin{cases} z = Ax - b \\ y = x - v \\ k = u - x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Ax - z = b \\ x - y = v \\ k + x = u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Ax^+ - Ax^- + I_m z = b \\ I_n x^+ - I_n x^- - I_n y = v \\ I_n k + I_n x^+ - I_n x^- = u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & -A & -I_m & 0_m & 0_m \\ I_n & -I_n & 0_m & -I_n & 0_n \\ I_n & -I_n & 0_n & 0_n & I_n \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x^+ \\ x^- \\ z \\ y \\ k \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} b \\ v \\ u \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{b}}$$

$$\tilde{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -c \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A} \in \mathcal{M}_{(n+m) \times (4n+m)}$$

Exercice: soit $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ (vect. indép. de x) et $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$F(x) = \lambda^T (Ax - b) \quad A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}), b \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

• Mg $\nabla F(x) = A^T \lambda$

$$F(x) = \lambda^T (Ax) - \lambda^T b$$

$$\nabla F(x) = \nabla \lambda^T (A \cdot x)$$

$$\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{mi} x_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^T (Ax) = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_{mi} x_i \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} x_i \right) + \dots + \lambda_m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{mi} x_i \right)$$

$$\nabla \lambda^T (Ax) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 a_{11} + \dots + \lambda_m a_{m1} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 a_{1n} + \dots + \lambda_m a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i a_{in} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A^T \lambda$$

donc $\nabla F(x) = A^T \lambda$

• De même: on mg $\nabla C^T x = c$

Th: x solution optimale de (P), alors x satisfait *

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} Ax = b & \textcircled{1} \\ A^T \lambda + s = c & \textcircled{2} \\ x_i s_i = 0 \quad \forall i \in \{1, m\} & \textcircled{3} \end{cases} \quad x \geq 0 \text{ et } s \geq 0$$

→ système des conditions optimales ou K.K.T system *

→ Lagrangien de (P) est déf comme suit

$$L(x) = c^T x - \lambda^T (Ax - b) - s^T x \quad (\lambda, s \text{ multi de Lagrange})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla L(x) &= \nabla c^T x - \nabla (x^T (Ax - b)) - \nabla (s^T x) = 0 \\ &= c - A^T \lambda - s = 0 \end{aligned}$$

donc

$$A^T \lambda + s = c$$

~~③ $x^T s = 0$ $x, s \geq 0$~~
~~→ on déf le prob. dual à (P) comme suit~~
~~(D) $\max b^T \lambda$ s.t. $A^T \lambda \leq c$ (1 variable)~~

• ③ $\Rightarrow x^T s = 0 \quad x, s \geq 0$

• Mg $c^T x^* = b^T \lambda^*$ avec (x^*, λ^*, s^*) solution de *

$$\begin{aligned} c^T x^* &= (A^T \lambda^* + s^*)^T x^* \\ &= (A^T \lambda^*)^T x^* + \underbrace{s^{*T} x^*}_0 \\ &= \lambda^{*T} (A x^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$c^T x^* = \lambda^{*T} b$$

↳ donc, on déf le problème dual de (P) comme suit

$$(D) \max b^T \lambda \quad \text{tq} \quad A^T \lambda \leq c \quad (\lambda \text{ var})$$

* Comment trouver le dual d'un P.L. qd les lignes

Exemple 15

$$(P) \begin{cases} \max z = 3x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 10 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 7 \\ x_1 + 3x_3 \leq 8 \\ x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (D)?$$

$$(D) \begin{cases} \min z' = 10y_1 + 7y_2 + 8y_3 \\ \text{s.c.} \begin{cases} y_1 + 3y_2 + y_3 = 3 \\ 2y_1 - y_2 \geq 1 \\ y_2 + 3y_3 \geq -2 \\ y_1 \leq 0, y_2 \geq 0, y_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

MaMi

$$\begin{cases} \text{Etape 1} & \text{ch}_j = / \geq \\ \text{Etape 2} & \text{ch}_j \geq / \leq / = / \leq \end{cases}$$

Example 2

MI MA

{ Step 1 chg to
Step 2 chg $= / \geq$

(P)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Min } Z = x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 12 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 8 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_3 \leq -10 \\ x_1 \geq 0 \quad x_2 \text{ free} \quad x_3 \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

(D)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Max } Z' = 12y_1 + 8y_2 - 10y_3 \\ y_1 + 2y_2 + 2y_3 \leq 1 \\ 2y_1 - 3y_2 = 3 \\ y_2 + 2y_3 \leq -2 \\ y_1 \geq 0 \quad y_2 \text{ free} \quad y_3 \leq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

* solution sous Matlab: d'un P.O.L.

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} c^T x \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \begin{cases} Ax \leq b \\ A_{eq} \cdot x = b_{eq} \\ lb \leq x \leq ub \end{cases}$$

$$x = \text{linprog}(c, A, b)$$

$$x = \text{linprog}(c, A, b, A_{eq}, b_{eq})$$

$$x = \text{linprog}(c, A, b, A_{eq}, b_{eq}, lb, ub)$$

Exemple

$$\min -x - y/3 \quad \text{s.t.}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y/4 = 1/2 \\ x + y \leq 2 \\ x + y/4 \leq 1 \\ x - y \leq 2 \\ -x/4 - y \leq 1 \\ -x - y \leq -1 \\ -x + y \leq 2 \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1,5 \\ -0,5 \leq y \leq 1,25 \end{cases}$$

$$c = [-1 \quad -1/3]^T;$$

$$b = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 0]^T;$$

$$A = [1 \quad 1/4; 1 \quad 1; 1 \quad 1/4; 1 \quad -1; -1/4 \quad -1; -1 \quad -1; -1 \quad 1];$$

$$A_{eq} = [1 \quad 1/4];$$

$$b_{eq} = 1/2$$

$$lb = [-1 \quad -0,5]$$

$$ub = [1,5 \quad 1,25]$$

Math Lab - Methode de Newton

• Methode de Newton: (Algorithme) But $F(z) = 0$

- ① Trouver l'équation de la droite tangente de la courbe de $F(z)$ au point $(z^k, F(z^k))$
- ② Trouver le pt d'intersection de cette droite avec l'axe z
- ③ Calculer le pas - ou le déplacement Δz
- ④ Le point obtenu est appelé z^{k+1}
- ⑤ Répéter jusqu'à ce que le déplacement devienne petit selon l'approximation ou avec un nbr d'itérations prédéfini

$$F(z + \Delta z) = F(z) + F'(z) \Delta z$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta z = (F'(z))^{-1} F(z)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta z^k = (F'(z^k))^{-1} F(z^k)$$

$$z^{k+1} = z^k + \Delta z^k$$

$$(\mathcal{J}(z))_{i,j} = \frac{\partial F_i(z)}{\partial z_j}$$

avec $i, j \in \{1, n\}$

$$\hookrightarrow F(z + \Delta z) = F(z) + \mathcal{J}(z) \Delta z$$

• Método de Newton (script)

```
function [z] = newton (z0, F, J, eps, itmax)
```

```
z = z0 ; iter = 0;
```

```
while iter < itmax
```

```
    Fval = feval (F, z);
```

```
    Jval = feval (J, z);
```

```
    fprintf ('iteration %d, Fnorm. = % .2e \n', iter, norm(Fval));
```

```
    zstep = -Jval \ Fval;
```

```
    z = z + zstep;
```

```
    iter = iter + 1;
```

```
    if norm.(zstep) < eps
```

```
        break;
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

```
return;
```


Rmg Matlab:

• def de fct:

fonction [variables de sortie] = test([variables d'entrée])!

• appel fct:

[var-sort1, var-sort2, ...] = test(var-ent1, var-ent2, ...)

• if ... else ... end

rep = input('Choisir un nbr 0 ou 1? ');

if rep == 0

disp('vous avez tapé la réponse 0');

else

disp('vous avez tapé la réponse 1');

end

• boucle for

sum = 0; % initialisation

for i = 1 : length(x)

sum = sum + x(i);

end

• while

sum = 0; % init

fin = 0; % var logique: flag

while not(fin)

end

• multiplication mat

$E = B * C$

• multiplication elt par elt

$F = C .* D$

plot(x, y)

- $x \cdot 1^e \Leftrightarrow x ** e$
- Meshgrid $(x_1, y_1) \Leftrightarrow 3D$

Algo Newton Find

Input: $\begin{cases} z_0 : \text{vect de démarrage} \\ F(z) : \text{fct dont on cherche le zéro} \\ \varepsilon : \text{précision} \\ \text{itmax} : \text{nbr d'itér} \end{cases}$

Begin:

loop (iten < itmax) or ($\| \Delta z^k \| < \varepsilon$)

$$J(z^k) \Delta z^k = -F(z^k)$$

$$z^{k+1} = z^k + \Delta z^k$$

iten + 1

End loop

end

function z = phi(x, y)

z = . . .

end