Actividad Guiada 2

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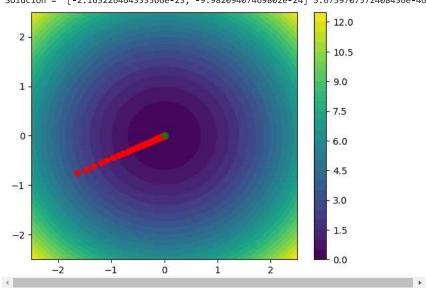
Link a Github

ta = 0.05

for _ in range(500):
 grad = df(P)

```
import math
import random
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
f = lambda X: X[0]**2 + X[1]**2
                                  # Función
df = lambda X: [2 * X[0], 2 * X[1]] # Gradiente
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
 for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
   Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
```

Solución = [-2.163226464353566e-23, -9.98209407469802e-24] 5.6759707572408436e-46



Para una función:

$$f(x,y) = \sin\bigl(\tfrac{1}{2}x^2 - \tfrac{1}{4}y^2 + 3\bigr) \cdot \cos(2x + 1 - \mathrm{e}^y)$$

P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]

plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))

```
f = lambda X: np.sin(1/2 * X[0]**2 - 1/4 * X[1]**2 + 3) * np.cos(2 * X[0] + 1 - np.e**X[1])

def df(pto):
    h = 0.01
    T = np.copy(pto)
    grad = np.zeros(2)
```

```
for it, th in enumerate(pto):
    T[it] = T[it] + h
    grad[it] = (f(T) - f(pto)) / h
return grad
```

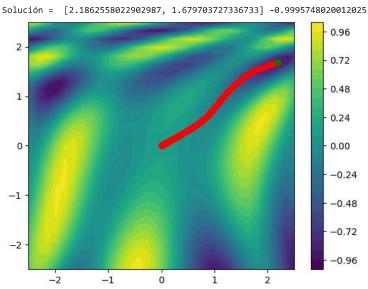
→ Aplicando la definición de derivada

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h o 0} rac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

Partiremos siempre del punto inicial (0, 0) para que los resultados sean comparables

Con una tasa de aprendizaje de $\gamma=0.05$ y 500 iteraciones:

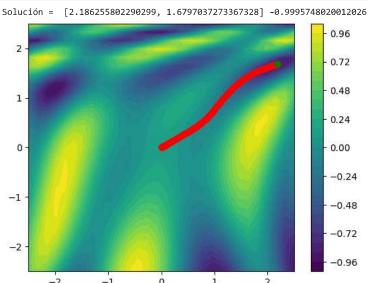
```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
 for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
    Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
\texttt{\# P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]}
P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.05
for _ in range(500):
 grad = df(P)
 P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]
 plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```



Aplicando una tasa de aprendizaje variable en función del gradiente:

```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
    for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
        Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
```

```
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
# P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.05
grad_ini = df(P)
grad_prev = math.sqrt(grad_ini[0]**2 + grad_ini[1]**2)
steps = 500
for s in range(steps):
 grad = df(P)
 P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]
 plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
 # Variacion en funcion del modulo del gradiente para adecuar
  # la tasa de aprendizaje en cada iteracion
 mod\_grad = math.sqrt(grad[0]**2 + grad[1]**2)
 ta = ta * (1 - (mod_grad - grad_prev) / max(1, mod_grad + grad_prev))
 grad_prev = mod_grad
plt.plot(P[0],\ P[1],\ "o",\ c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```



Aplicando una tasa de aprendizaje variable en función del numero de iteraciones:

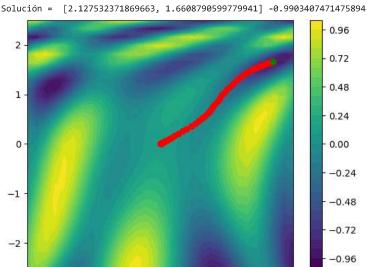
Hay que incrementar la tasa de aprendizaje inicial hasta 0.25

```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
 for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
   Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
# P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.25
grad_ini = df(P)
grad_prev = math.sqrt(grad_ini[0]**2 + grad_ini[1]**2)
steps = 500
```

```
for s in range(steps):
    grad = df(P)
    P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]
    plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")

# Variacion en funcion del numero de iteraciones
    mod_grad = math.sqrt(grad[0]**2 + grad[1]**2)
    ta = ta * (1 - s / steps)
    grad_prev = mod_grad

plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="green")
    print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```



▼ De forma analítica

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Calculando la derivada:

$$\begin{split} \nabla f(x,y) &= \left(\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y}\right) \\ \bullet & \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = x \cdot \cos(2x - \mathrm{e}^y + 1) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{4} + 3\right) - 2 \cdot \sin(2x - \mathrm{e}^y + 1) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{4} + 3\right) \\ \bullet & \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \mathrm{e}^y \cdot \sin(2x - \mathrm{e}^y + 1) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{4} + 3\right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot y \cdot \cos(2x - \mathrm{e}^y + 1) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{4} + 3\right) \end{split}$$

 $[X[\emptyset] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.cos(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - 2 * np.sin(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[1]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[1] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[0]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[0] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset] - np.e**X[1] + 1) * np.sin(X[\emptyset]**2 / 2 - X[0]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[0] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[0] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * X[0] * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * N[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * N[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * N[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) - (1/2) * N[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3) * np.cos(2 * X[\emptyset]**2 / 4 + 3)$

Con una tasa de aprendizaje de $\gamma=0.05$ y 500 iteraciones:

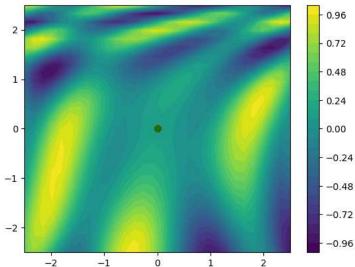
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```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
 for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
    Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
# P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.05
for _ in range(500):
  grad = df(P)
  P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]
```

```
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")

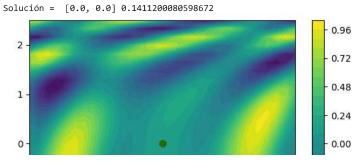
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```

Solución = [0.0, 0.0] 0.1411200080598672



Aplicando una tasa de aprendizaje variable en función del gradiente:

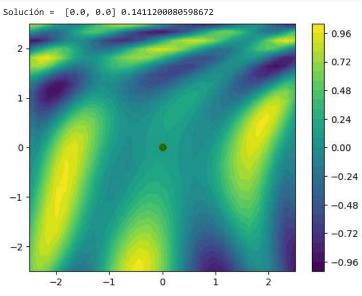
```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
 for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
   Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
# P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.05
grad_ini = df(P)
grad_prev = math.sqrt(grad_ini[0]**2 + grad_ini[1]**2)
steps = 500
for s in range(steps):
  grad = df(P)
 P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]
  plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
 # Variacion en funcion del modulo del gradiente para adecuar
 # la tasa de aprendizaje en cada iteracion
 mod\_grad = math.sqrt(grad[0]**2 + grad[1]**2)
 ta = ta * (1 - (mod_grad - grad_prev) / max(1, mod_grad + grad_prev))
 grad_prev = mod_grad
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```



Aplicando una tasa de aprendizaje variable en función del numero de iteraciones:

Hay que incrementar la tasa de aprendizaje inicial hasta 0.25

```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
 for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
   Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
# P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.25
grad_ini = df(P)
grad_prev = math.sqrt(grad_ini[0]**2 + grad_ini[1]**2)
steps = 500
for s in range(steps):
 grad = df(P)
 P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]
 plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
 # Variacion en funcion del numero de iteraciones
 mod_grad = math.sqrt(grad[0]**2 + grad[1]**2)
 ta = ta * (1 - s / steps)
 grad_prev = mod_grad
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```

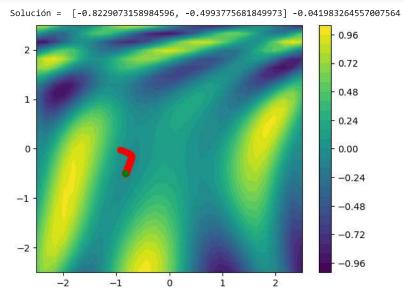


Analíticamente, como el punto inicial es (0, 0) es un máximo local, el gradiente de la función en ese punto es nulo y no varia (permanece estable).

Realizando los mismos ejemplos para un punto inicial aleatorio:

Aplicando una tasa de aprendizaje variable en función del gradiente:

```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))
for ix, x in enumerate(X):
  for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
    Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
#P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.05
grad ini = df(P)
\label{eq:grad_prev} \texttt{grad\_prev} = \texttt{math.sqrt}(\texttt{grad\_ini}[0]^{**2} + \texttt{grad\_ini}[1]^{**2})
steps = 500
for s in range(steps):
  grad = df(P)
  P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1]
  plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
  # Variacion en funcion del modulo del gradiente para adecuar
  # la tasa de aprendizaje en cada iteracion
  mod_grad = math.sqrt(grad[0]**2 + grad[1]**2)
  ta = ta * (1 - (mod_grad - grad_prev) / max(1, mod_grad + grad_prev))
  grad_prev = mod_grad
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```



Aplicando una tasa de aprendizaje variable en función del numero de iteraciones:

Hay que incrementar la tasa de aprendizaje inicial hasta 0.25

```
resolucion = 30
rango = 2.5
X = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Y = np.linspace(-rango, rango, resolucion)
Z = np.zeros((resolucion, resolucion))

for ix, x in enumerate(X):
    for iy, y in enumerate(Y):
```

```
Z[iy, ix] = f([x, y])
contour = plt.contourf(X, Y, Z, resolucion)
cbar = plt.colorbar(contour)
P = [random.uniform(-rango, rango), random.uniform(-rango, rango)]
# P = [0, 0]
plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
ta = 0.05
grad_ini = df(P)
\label{eq:grad_prev} \texttt{grad\_prev} = \texttt{math.sqrt}(\texttt{grad\_ini}[0]^{**2} + \texttt{grad\_ini}[1]^{**2})
steps = 500
for s in range(steps):
  grad = df(P)
  P[0], P[1] = P[0] - ta * grad[0], P[1] - ta * grad[1] plt.plot(P[0], P[1], "o", c="red")
  # Variacion en funcion del numero de iteraciones
  mod\_grad = math.sqrt(grad[0]**2 + grad[1]**2)
  ta = ta * (1 - s / steps)
  grad\_prev = mod\_grad
plt.plot(P[0],\ P[1],\ "o",\ c="green")
print("Solución = ", P, f(P))
```

