



Otimização e algoritmos

2020-2021 1º semestre

Projecto

Grupo n.º14

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Part 1 - Controlar um robô

Nesta parte, queremos controlar um robô de acordo com 4 desejos:

- **Transferência:**

$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} p_{inicial} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x(T) = \begin{bmatrix} p_{final} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Controlo limitado:**

$$\|u(t)\|_2 \leq U_{max} \quad \text{onde} \quad (\|u(t)\|_2 = (u_1^2 + \dots + u_t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

Part 1 - Controlar um robô

- Pontos Intermédios:

$$p(\tau_k) = w_k, k \in 1 \leq k \leq K$$

- Controlo simples:

$$u(t) = u(t - 1), \text{ for most } t \in 1, \dots, T - 1$$

Task 1 - Regularizador l_2^2

$$\underset{x,u}{\text{minimize}} \quad \sum_{k=1}^k ||Ex(\tau_k) - w_k||^2 + \lambda \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} ||u(t) - u(t-1)||_2^2$$

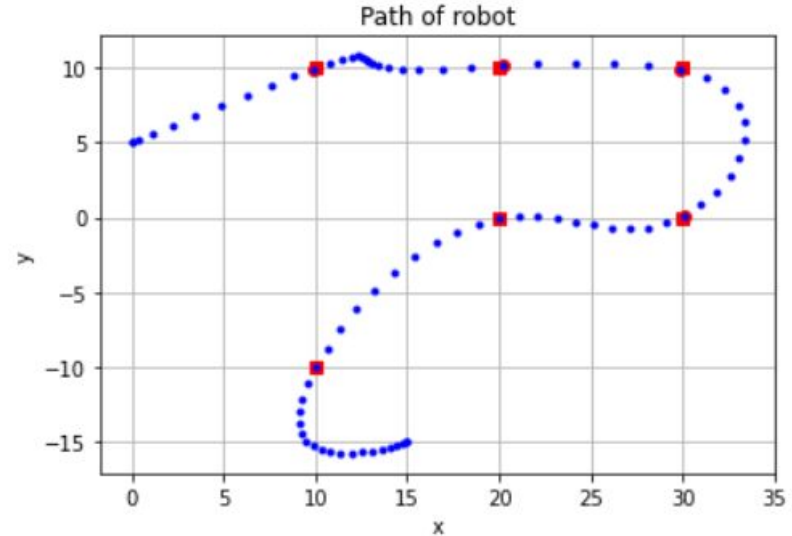
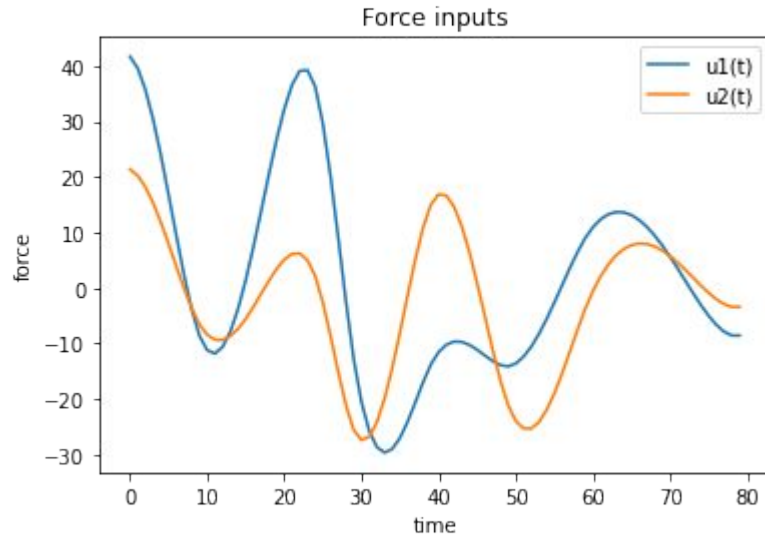
$$\text{subject to} \quad x(0) = x_{initial}$$

$$x(T) = x_{final}$$

$$||u(t)|| \leq U_{max}$$

$$x(t+1) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

Task 1



Task 2 - Regularizador l_2

$$\underset{x,u}{\text{minimize}} \quad \sum_{k=1}^k ||Ex(\tau_k) - w_k||^2 + \lambda \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} ||u(t) - u(t-1)||_2$$

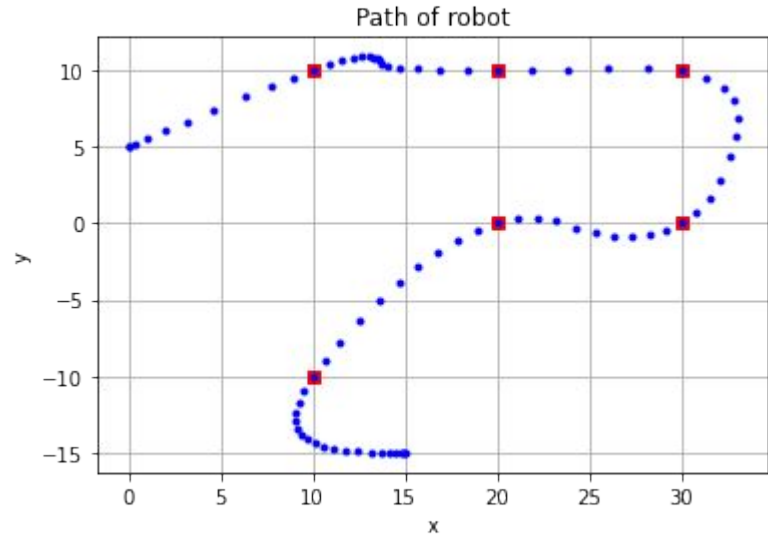
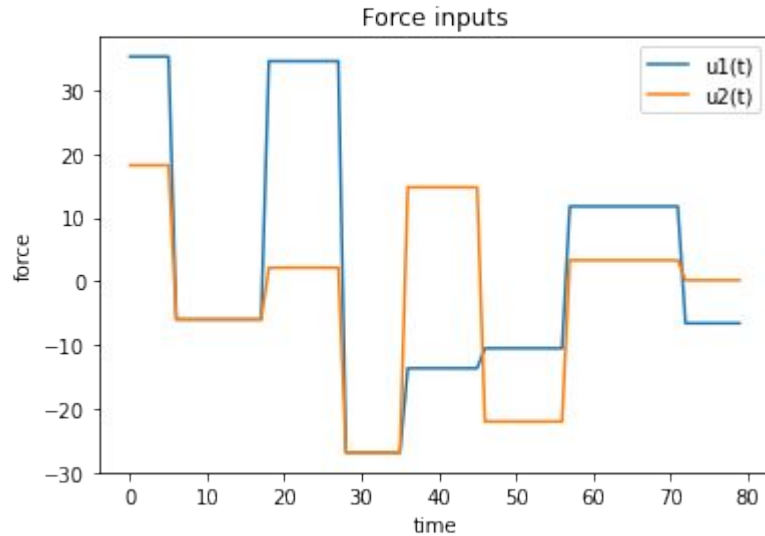
$$\text{subject to} \quad x(0) = x_{initial}$$

$$x(T) = x_{final}$$

$$||u(t)|| \leq U_{max}$$

$$x(t+1) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

Task 2



Task 3 - Regularizador l_1

$$\underset{x,u}{\text{minimize}} \quad \sum_{k=1}^k ||Ex(\tau_k) - w_k||^2 + \lambda \sum_{t=1}^{T-1} ||u(t) - u(t-1)||_1$$

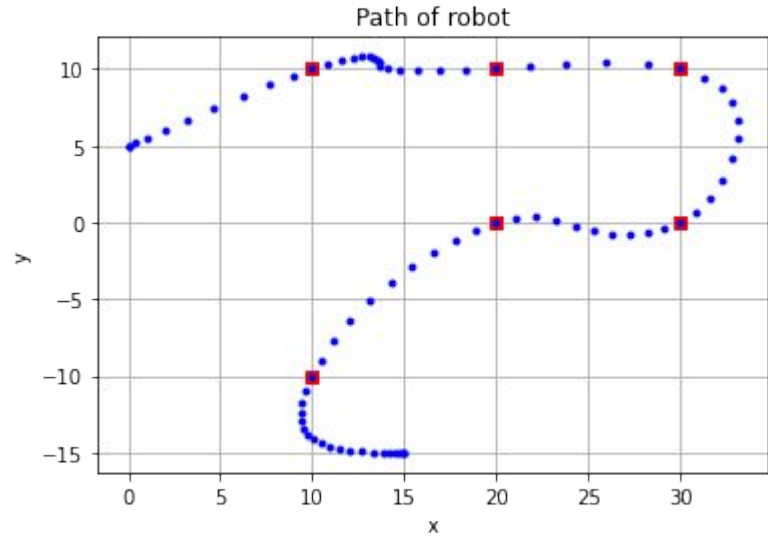
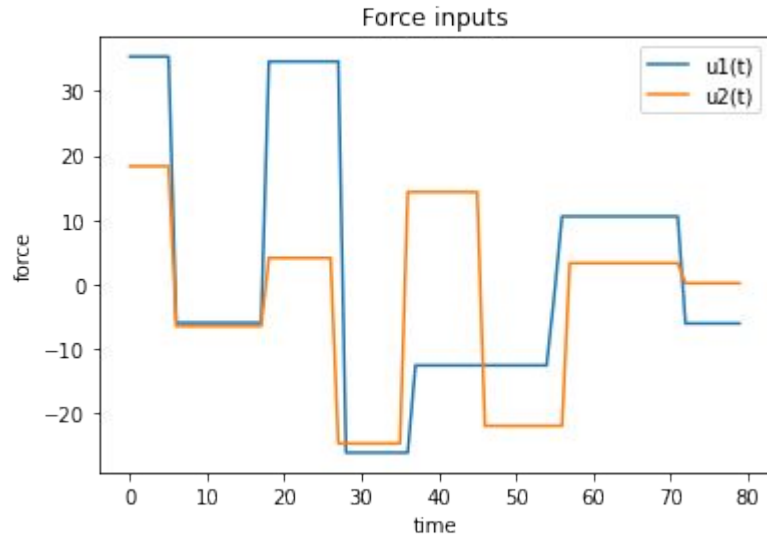
$$\text{subject to} \quad x(0) = x_{initial}$$

$$x(T) = x_{final}$$

$$||u(t)|| \leq U_{max}$$

$$x(t+1) = Ax(t) + Bu(t)$$

Task 3



Task 4 - Comparação

1.

λ	Waypoint deviation	Optimal Control Signal Changes
10^{-3}	0.12653634833380814	79
10^{-2}	0.8291418701691656	79
10^{-1}	2.206581300320847	79
10^0	3.7140231509139032	79
10^1	5.627997634931546	79
10^2	11.029778990641217	79
10^3	15.394723280425408	79

2.

λ	Waypoint deviation	Optimal Control Signal Changes
10^{-3}	0.0075260515065971026	7
10^{-2}	0.07490042785104145	7
10^{-1}	0.7042847620936804	9
10^0	2.902559005393649	5
10^1	5.360819048216747	3
10^2	12.656066807343135	2
10^3	16.27485839271584	1

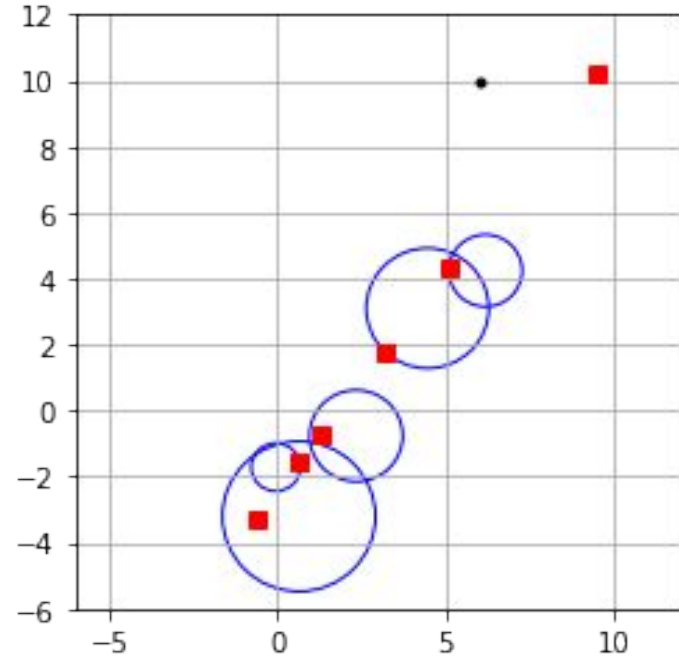
3.

λ	Waypoint deviation	Optimal Control Signal Changes
10^{-3}	0.010834711962522931	11
10^{-2}	0.10738083162217865	10
10^{-1}	0.8922241950430558	13
10^0	2.8940849000558297	9
10^1	5.421924524677606	5
10^2	13.094034792975402	2
10^3	16.075380063793776	2

- Os dois primeiros desejos são sempre cumpridos
- O 3º desejo depende do valor de λ
- O 4º desejo é cumprido pelas tasks 2 e 3

Task 5 - Localização de um alvo móvel

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{p_0, v}{\text{minimize}} && \|p_0 + t^* v - x^*\|^2 \\ & \text{subject to} && R_k \geq \|p_0 + \tau_k v - c_k\| \end{aligned}$$



Task 6 - Menor retângulo envolvente

$$a_1 = \min_{p_0, v} p_0^{(1)} + t^* v^{(1)}$$

$$\text{subject to } R_k \geq \|p_0 + \tau_k v - c_k\|$$

$$a_2 = \max_{p_0, v} p_0^{(1)} + t^* v^{(1)}$$

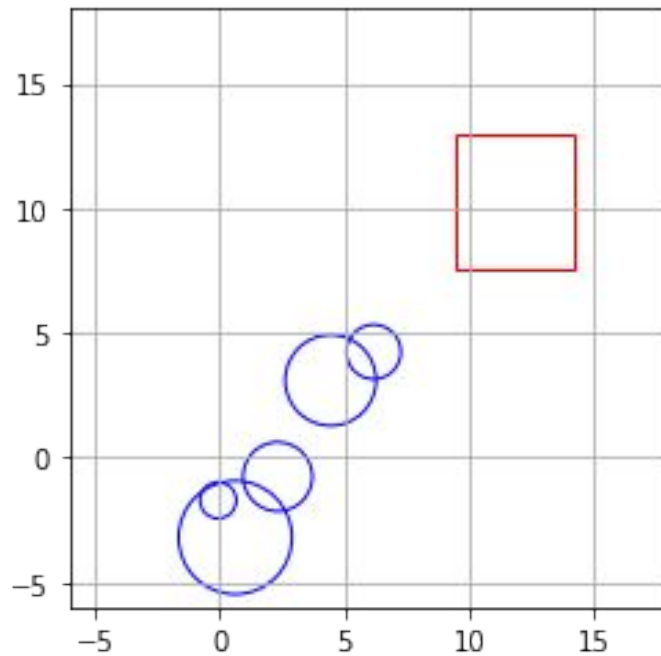
$$\text{subject to } R_k \geq \|p_0 + \tau_k v - c_k\|$$

$$b_1 = \min_{p_0, v} p_0^{(2)} + t^* v^{(2)}$$

$$\text{subject to } R_k \geq \|p_0 + \tau_k v - c_k\|$$

$$b_2 = \max_{p_0, v} p_0^{(2)} + t^* v^{(2)}$$

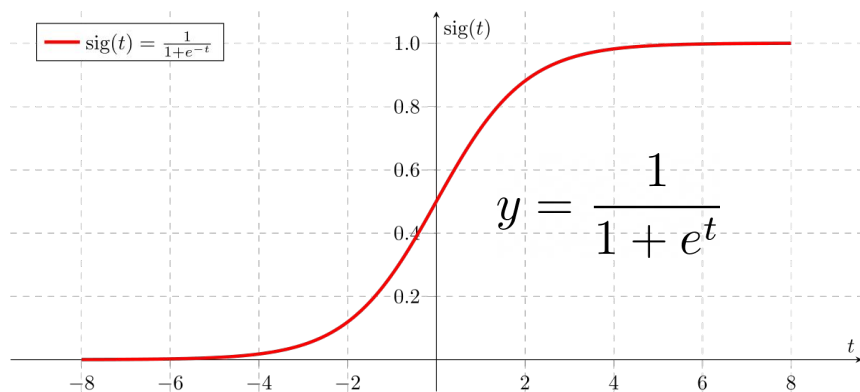
$$\text{subject to } R_k \geq \|p_0 + \tau_k v - c_k\|$$



Parte 2

- Objectivo: Adaptar um modelo probabilístico a dados
- Regressão logística para classificação binária

Regressão logística



Sigmoid para expressar a probabilidade de ser 0

$$t = s^T x - r$$

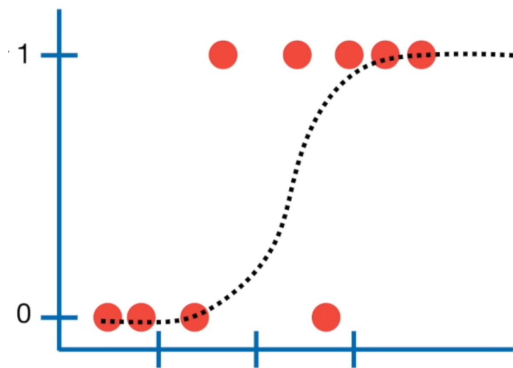
Função linear como input da sigmoid

O vetor s tem de ser obtido. Uma boa forma de o obter é fazer *fitting* aos dados que temos

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{s^T x - r}}$$

Função de custo

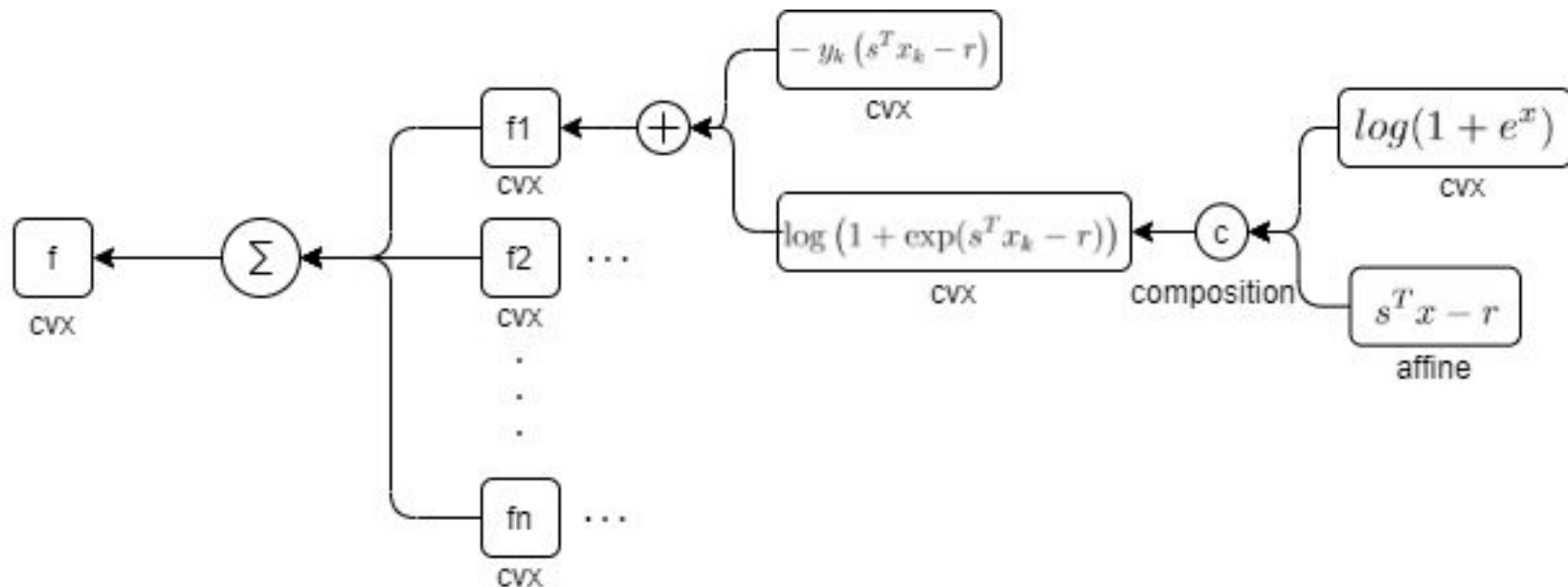
$$\underset{(s,r) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\log(1 + \exp(s^T x_k - r)) - y_k (s^T x_k - r) \right)}_{f(s,r)}. \quad (1)$$



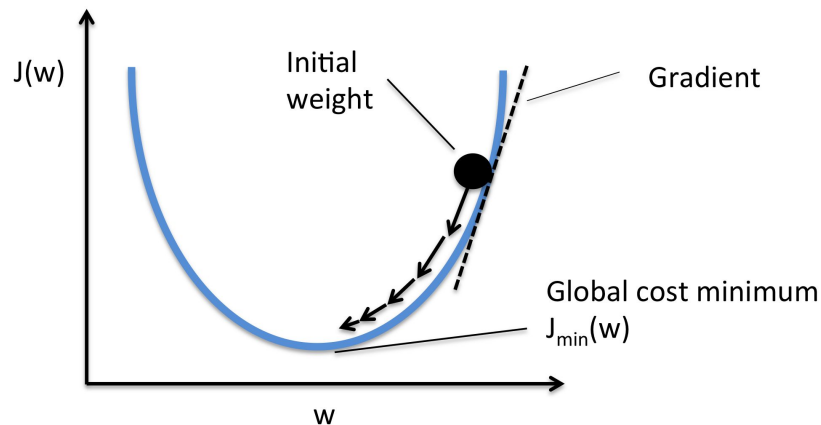
Adaptar os vectores s e r a conjuntos de dados

Task 1 - Provar Convexidade

$$\underset{(s,r) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}}{\text{minimize}} \quad \underbrace{\frac{1}{K} \sum_{k=1}^K (\log(1 + \exp(s^T x_k - r)) - y_k (s^T x_k - r))}_{f(s,r)}.$$



Gradient Descent Method



Quanto mais próximo da solução, menor será o seu avanço

Task 2

Resolver o problema de otimização (1) com o Gradient Descent Method expresso na seguinte imagem:

Gradient descent algorithm

- 1: choose $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and tolerance $\epsilon > 0$
 - 2: set $k = 0$
 - 3: **loop**
 - 4: compute $g_k = \nabla f(x_k)$
 - 5: check stopping criterion: if $\|g_k\| < \epsilon$ stop
 - 6: set $d_k = -g_k$
 - 7: find $\alpha_k > 0$ with the backtracking subroutine
 - 8: update $x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k$
 - 9: $k \leftarrow k + 1$
 - 10: **end loop**
-

Parâmetros de inicialização e paragem

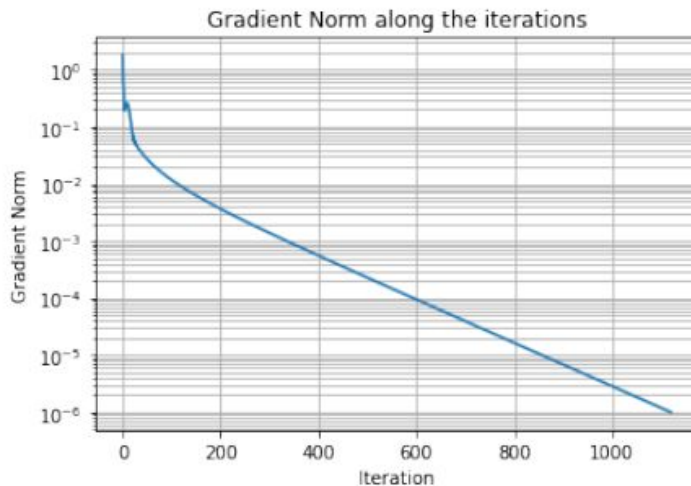
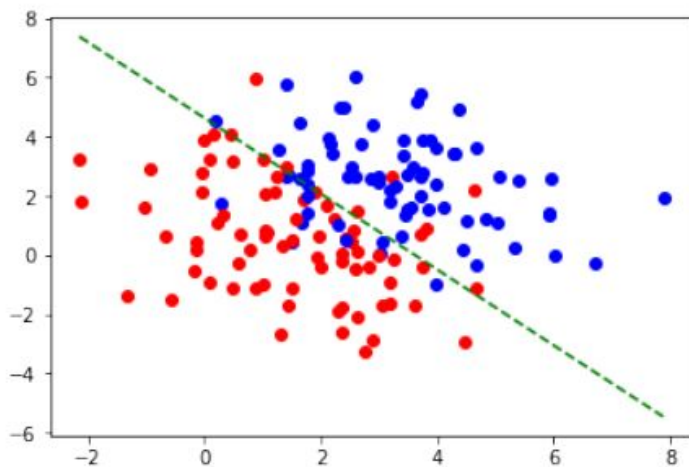
- $s_0 = (-1, -1)$
- $r_0 = 0$
- $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$

Parâmetros de backtracking

$$\hat{\alpha} = 1, \quad \gamma = 10^{-4}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}$$

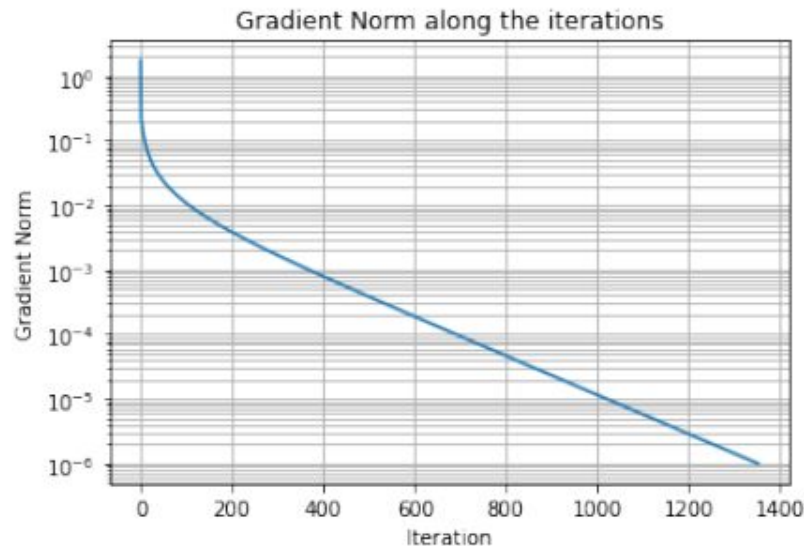
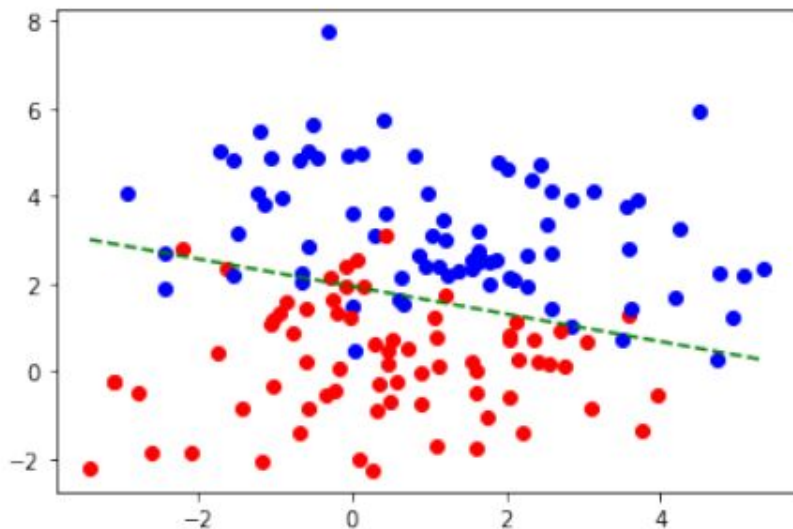
Task 2

- $s = [1.34953921 \ 1.05397136]$
- $r = 4.881542559495996$



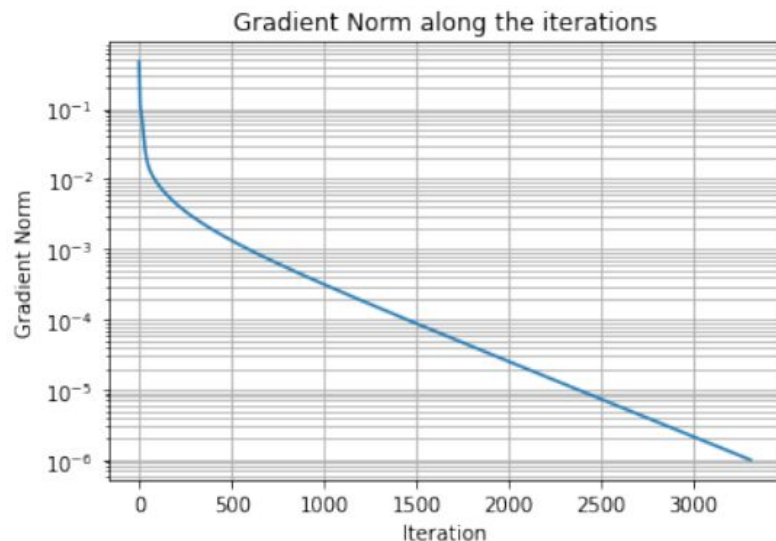
Task 3 - Refazer task 2 para dataset diferente

- $s = [0.74021451 \ 2.35765419]$
- $r = 4.555298359498353$



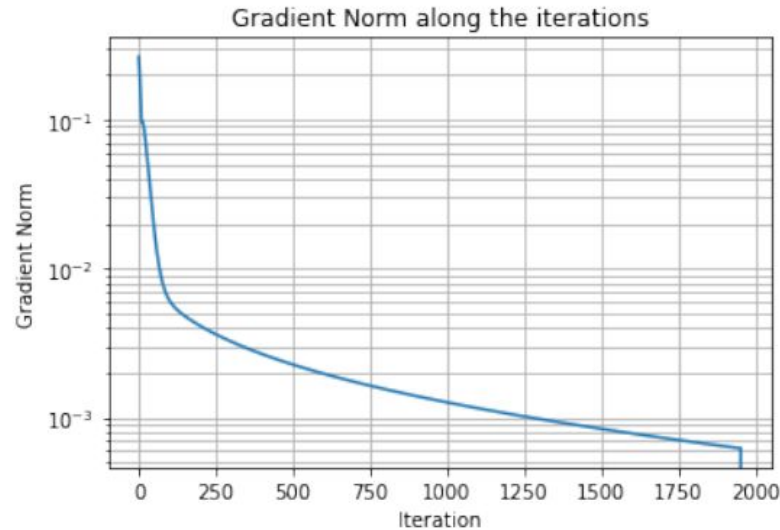
Task 4 - Refazer task 2 para dataset diferente

As dimensões do dataset fazem que este não seja divisível com uma só linha



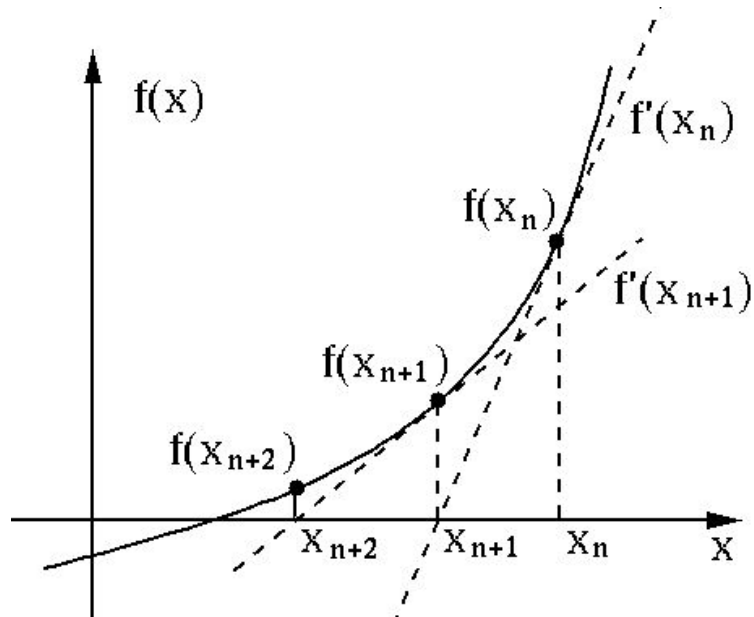
Data3.mat

Task 4 - Refazer task 2 para dataset diferente



Data4.mat

Método de Newton



O método de Newton é um algoritmo para encontrar raízes

Método de Newton

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} \quad f(x)$$

- if x^* is a minimum then

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(x^*) & = & 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(x^*) & = & 0 \\ & \vdots & \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(x^*) & = & 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Para transformar este algoritmo de procura de raízes num algoritmo de otimização, podemos encontrar os zeros da derivada da função de custo:

$$\nabla f(x^*) = 0$$

Método de Newton

- 1: choose $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and tolerance $\epsilon > 0$
- 2: set $k = 0$
- 3: **loop**
- 4: compute $g_k = \nabla f(x_k)$
- 5: check stopping criterion: if $\|g_k\| < \epsilon$ stop
- 6: set $d_k = -(\nabla^2 f(x_k))^{-1} g_k$
- 7: find $\alpha_k > 0$ with the backtracking subroutine
- 8: update $x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k d_k$
- 9: $k \leftarrow k + 1$
- 10: **end loop**

Task 5 - Encontrar o gradiente e a hessiana de $p(x)$

Dado:

$$p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K \phi(a_k^T x)$$

O seu gradiente é dado por:

$$\nabla p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K a_k \phi'(a_k^T x)$$

E a hessiana de p é dado por:

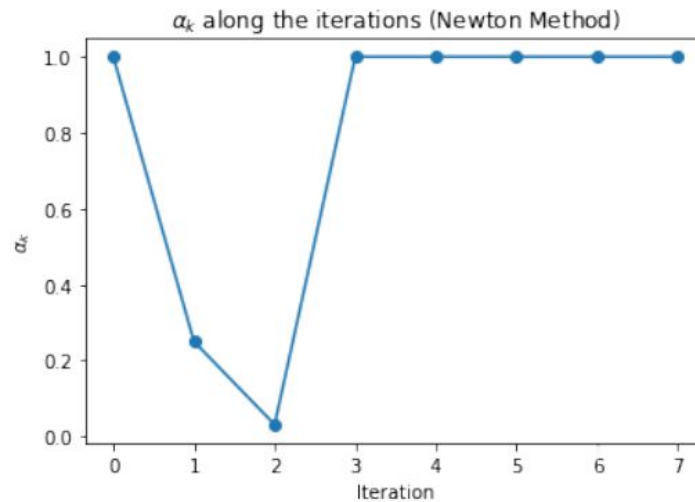
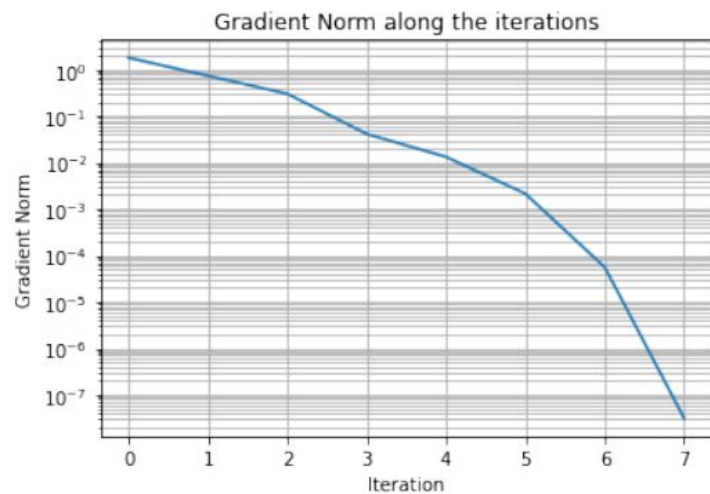
$$\nabla^2 p(x) = \sum_{k=1}^K a_k^2 \phi''(a_k^T x)$$

Task 6

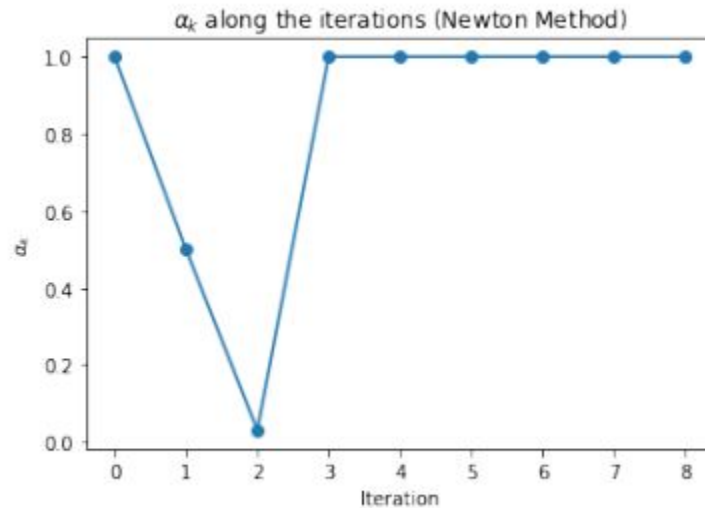
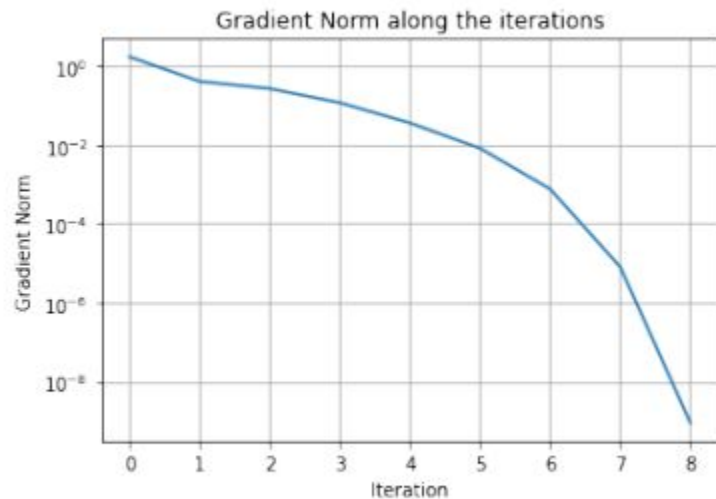
Resolver problema de otimização (1) usando o método de Newton em todos os datasets, com:

- $s_0 = (-1, -1, \dots, -1)$
- $r_0 = 0$
- $\varepsilon = 10^{-6}$
- São usados os mesmo parâmetros de backtracking

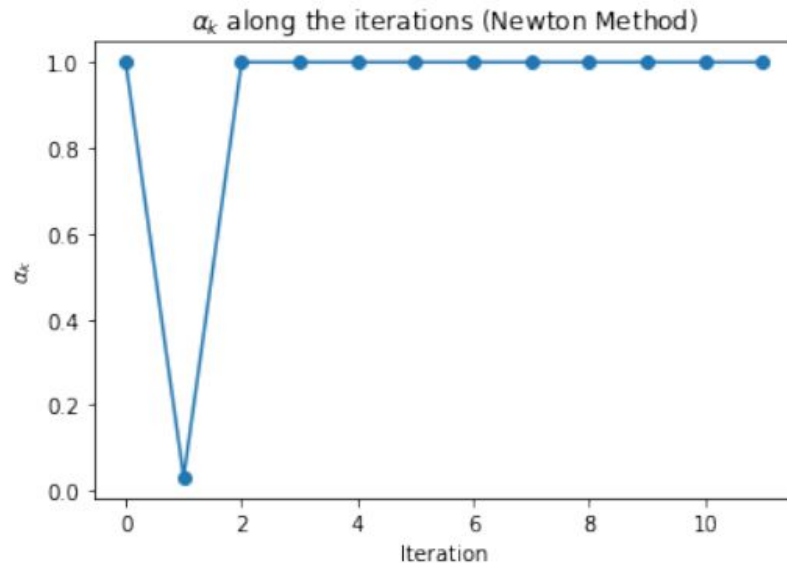
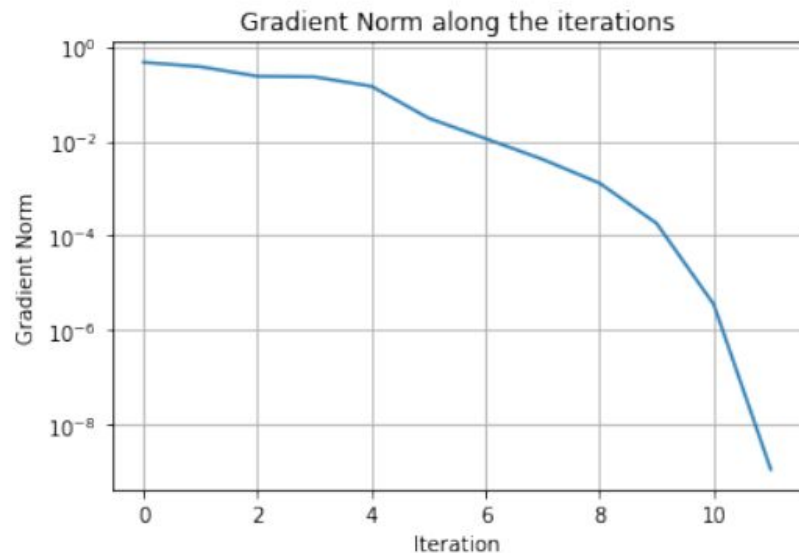
Task 6 data1.mat



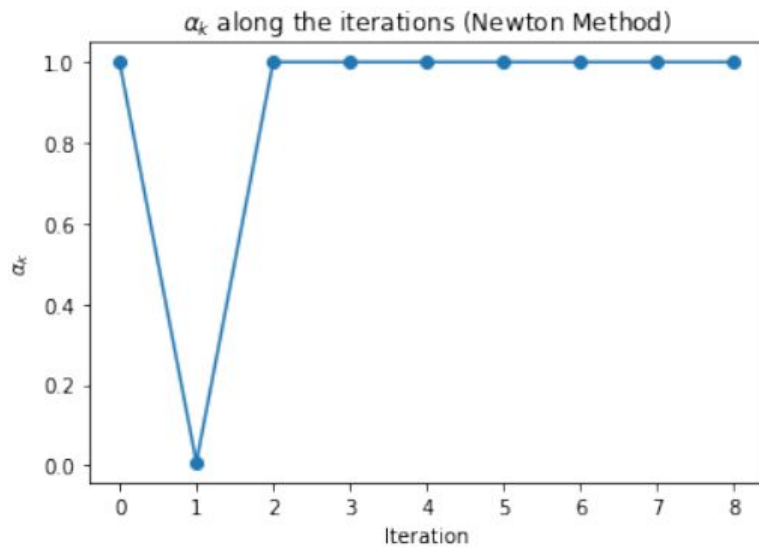
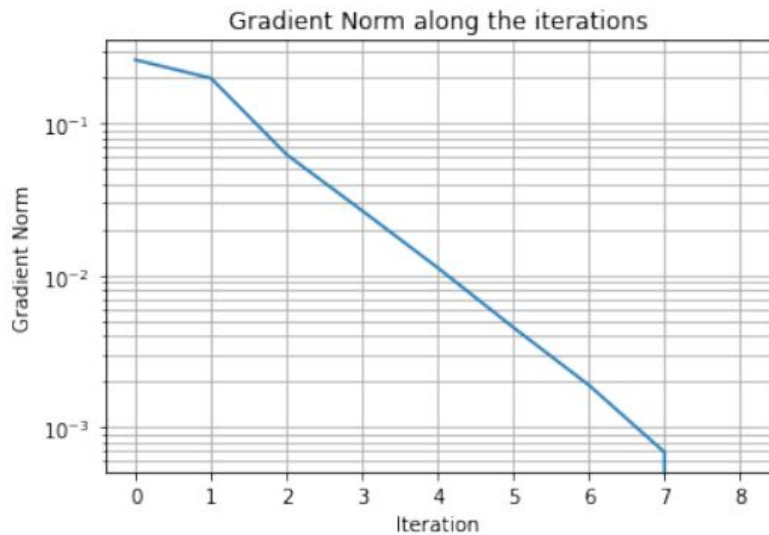
Task 6 data2.mat



Task 6 data3.mat



Task 6 data4.mat



Task 7

- Comentar sobre os resultados obtidos
- Comparação entre Gradient Descent Method e Newton Method

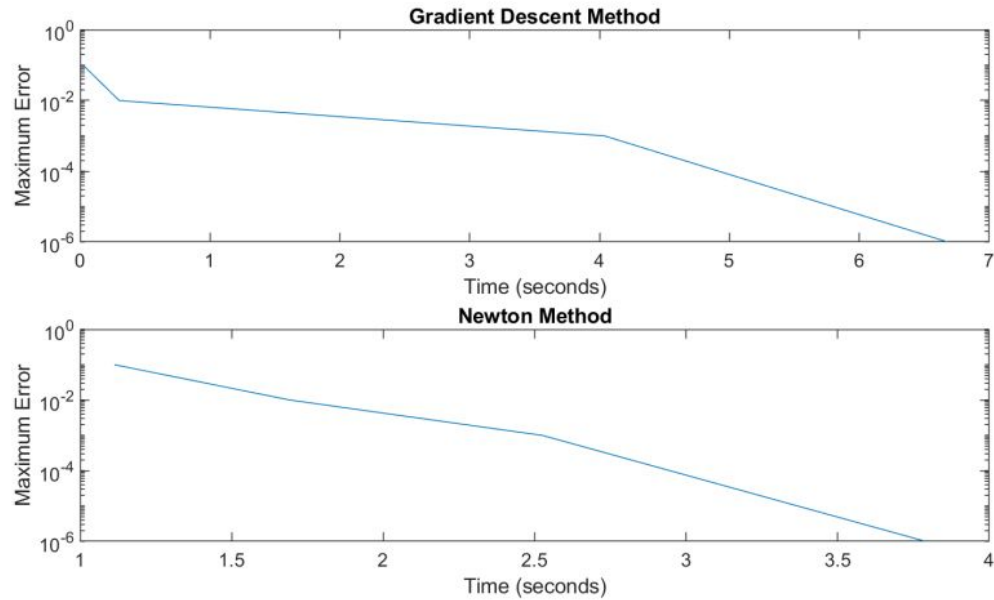
Task 7

File	n	k	Iterations GDM	Execution time GDM	Iterations NM	Execution Time NM
data1.mat	2	150	1121	0.24806	8	0.011002
data2.mat	2	150	1353	0.201756	9	0.007001
data3.mat	30	500	3309	0.64412	12	0.03249
data4.mat	100	8000	1955	6.77544	9	4.29659
data3_mod.mat	30	150	-	-	21	0.02699
data4_mod.mat	100	150	285	0.071908	18	0.105

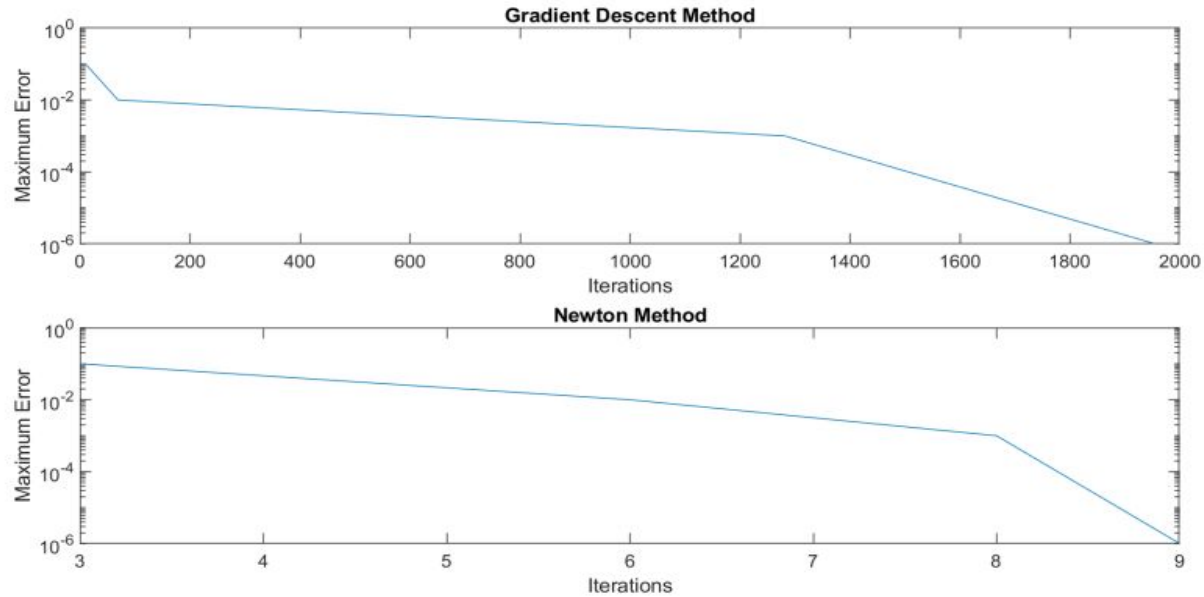
Task 7

File	Max Error	Iterations GDM	Time GDM	Iterations NM	Time NM
data4.mat	10^{-1}	10	0.023036	3	1.11299
data4.mat	10^{-2}	69	0.30073	6	1.69218
data4.mat	10^{-3}	1282	4.03788	8	2.525
data4.mat	10^{-6}	1955	6.67895	9	3.79

Task 7



Task 7



Parte 3

- Objetivo: Reduzir número de features de um dataset
- Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) - Preservar distâncias euclidianas entre vetores do dataset

Task 1

- Construir matriz D - distâncias euclidianas entre cada par de vetores

$$D_{mn} = \|x_m - x_n\|_2$$

$x_i \in \mathbf{R}^p$ (p - número total de features)

- Dataset *data_opt.csv* (p=10, N=200):

- ◆ $D[2][3] = 5.8749$
- ◆ $D[4][5] = 24.3769$
- ◆ Distância máxima: $D[33][134] = 83.0030$

Task 2

→ Objetivo: Resolver problema de otimização usando método LM

$$\underset{y}{\text{minimize}} \underbrace{\sum_m^N \sum_{n>m} (\|y_m - y_n\| - D_{mn})^2}_{f(y)}$$

$y_i \in \mathbf{R}^k$ (k – número de features no espaço reduzido)

→ Decompor função f em soma de quadrados:

$$f(y) = \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n>m} (f_{nm}(y))^2$$

$$f_{nm}(y) = \|y_m - y_n\| - D_{mn} = \sqrt{y_m^T y_m - 2y_m^T y_n + y_n^T y_n} - D_{mn}$$

Task 2

→ Calcular gradiente de f :

$$\nabla f(y) = \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n>m} 2 f_{nm}(y) \nabla f_{nm}(y)$$

$$\nabla f_{nm}(y) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{y_m - y_n}{|y_m - y_n|} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{y_n - y_m}{|y_m - y_n|} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} [1] \\ \vdots \\ [m] \\ \cdot \\ \vdots \\ [n] \\ \cdot \\ \vdots \\ [N] \end{matrix}$$

Task 2

- Converter este problema de otimização num problema de mínimos quadrados:

$$\underset{y}{\text{minimize}} \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n>m} (f_{mn}(y_k) + \nabla f_{mn}(y_k)^T (y - y_k))^2 + \lambda_k \|y - y_k\|^2$$

- Da seguinte forma: $\underset{y}{\text{minimize}} \|Ay - b\|^2$

- Trivial de resolver em *python*:
- ```
y = np.linalg.lstsq(A,b)
```

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f_{12}(y_k)^T \\ \nabla f_{13}(y_k)^T \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_{1N}(y_k)^T \\ \nabla f_{23}(y_k)^T \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{\lambda_k} I \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f_{12}(y_k)^T y_k - f_{12}(y_k) \\ \nabla f_{13}(y_k)^T y_k - f_{13}(y_k) \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_{1N}(y_k)^T y_k - f_{1N}(y_k) \\ \nabla f_{23}(y_k)^T y_k - f_{23}(y_k) \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{\lambda_k} y_k \end{bmatrix}$$

# Task 2

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## LM algorithm (for nonlinear least-squares)

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1: choose  $x_0 \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $\lambda_0 > 0$ , and tolerance  $\epsilon > 0$

2: set  $k = 0$

3: **loop**

4:     compute  $g_k = \nabla f(x_k)$

5:     check stopping criterion: if  $\|g_k\| < \epsilon$  stop

6:     solve

$$\hat{x}_{k+1} = \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbf{R}^n} \sum_{p=1}^P (f_p(x_k) + \nabla f_p(x_k)^T (x - x_k))^2 + \lambda_k \|x - x_k\|^2$$

7:     if  $f(\hat{x}_{k+1}) < f(x_k)$  [valid step]

$$x_{k+1} = \hat{x}_{k+1}$$

$$\lambda_{k+1} = 0.7\lambda_k$$

      else [null step]

$$x_{k+1} = x_k$$

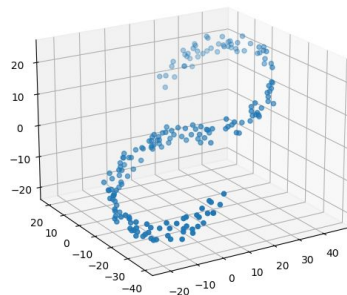
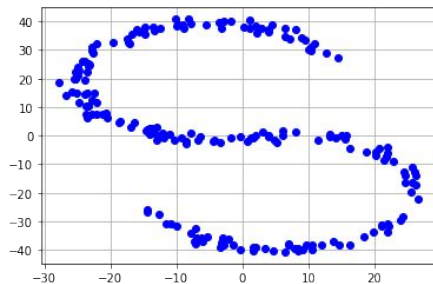
$$\lambda_{k+1} = 2\lambda_k$$

8:      $k \leftarrow k + 1$

9: **end loop**

# Task 3

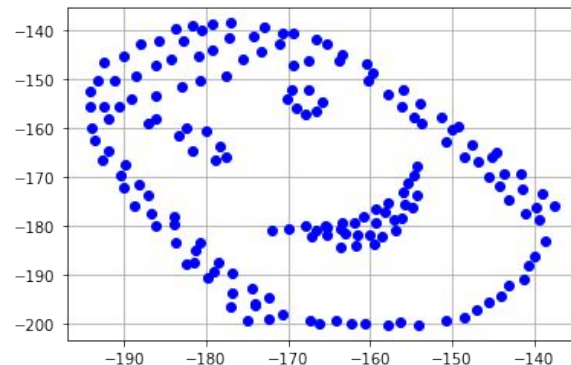
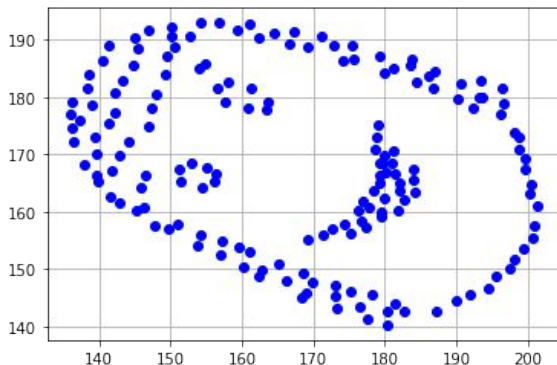
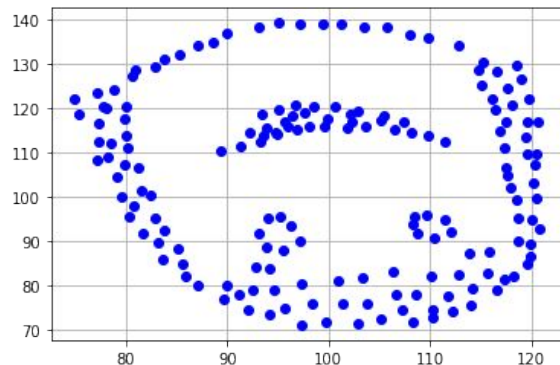
→ Algoritmo LM para dataset *data\_opt.csv*, para  $k=2$  e  $k=3$ :



- Ambas as soluções apresentam a mesma forma – um “S”
- Nesta forma as posições relativas entre os vetores  $y_i$  fazem com que a função  $f(y)$  seja mínima.

# Task 4

- Objetivo: Resolver problema de otimização com diferentes inicializações (para dataset *dataProj.csv*)



# Task 4

- 
- Soluções são rotações e translações umas das outras

$$f(y) = \sum_{m=1}^N \sum_{n>m} (||y_m - y_n|| - D_{mn})^2$$

- Função  $f$  não depende do valor absoluto de  $y_i$ , apenas da posição relativa entre cada par de vetores  $(y_m, y_n)$
- Uma rotação/translação deste conjunto de pontos irá resultar no mesmo valor para a função  $f$ .
- Assim, existem vários minimizantes para o problema de otimização e por essa razão o resultado é diferente consoante a inicialização.