第2次课后练习题

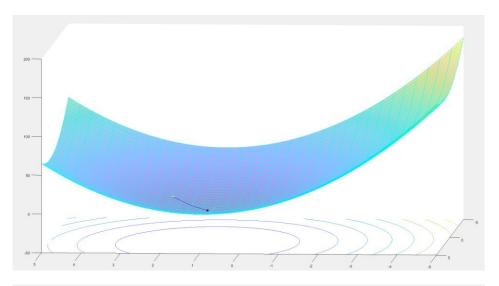
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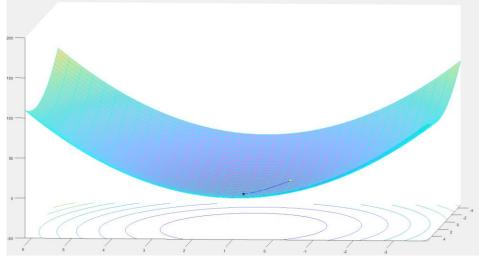
1. 编程实现用阻尼牛顿法求函数 $f(x) = 4x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 8x_1 - 4x_2$ 的极小值,取 $x^{(0)} = (0,0)^T$, ϵ =0.001. 代码:

```
• • •
function [x,val,k]=dampnm(fun,gfun,Hess,x0)
maxk=100; %给出最大迭代次数
rho=0.55;beta=0.5;
k=0; epsilon=1e-3;
figure(1)
hold on
fsurf(@(x,y) 4*(x).^2+(y).^2-8*(x)-4*(y),'EdgeColor','c',...
    'ShowContours','on',...
    'FaceAlpha',0.5);
plot3(x0(1),x0(2),feval(fun,x0),'.','LineWidth',1,...
    'MarkerEdgeColor','y',...
    'MarkerFaceColor','y',...
    'MarkerSize',20)
while(k<maxk)</pre>
    gk=feval(gfun,x0); %计算梯度
    Gk=feval(Hess,x0); %计算Hesse阵
    dk=-Gk\gk;%解方程组Gk*dk=-gk,计算搜索方向
    if(norm(gk)<epsilon), break; end %检验终止准则
    m=0; mk=0;
    while(m<20) % 用Armijo搜索求步长
        if(feval(fun,x0+rho^m*dk)<feval(fun,x0)+beta*rho^m*gk'*dk)</pre>
          mk=m; break;
       m=m+1;
    x1=x0+rho^mk*dk;
    p=plot3([x0(1);x1(1)],[x0(2),x1(2)],[feval(fun,x0),feval(fun,x1)],'b');
    k=k+1;
x=x0;
val=feval(fun,x);
plot3(x(1),x(2),val,'.','LineWidth',1,...
    'MarkerEdgeColor','k',...
    'MarkerFaceColor','k',...
    'MarkerSize',20)
```

结果:

x =
0.9999
1.9999
val =
-8.0000
k =





图中黄点为起始点,黑点为终点

2. 编程实现用牛顿-最速下降混合法计算目标函数的最小值:

$$f(x) = 4x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1^2 x_2$$

给定: $x^{(0)} = (2,0)^T$, $\varepsilon = 0.001$ 。

代码:

```
• • •
function [x,val,k]=revisenm(fun,gfun,Hess,x0)
n=length(x0); maxk=150;
rho=0.55;sigma=0.5; tau=0.0;
k=0; epsilon=1e-3;
figure(1)
clf
hold on
fsurf(@(x,y) 4*x^2+y^2-x^2*y, 'EdgeColor', 'none',...
    'ShowContours','on',...
    'FaceAlpha',0.5);
plot3(x0(1),x0(2),feval(fun,x0),'.','LineWidth',1,...
    'MarkerEdgeColor','y',...
    'MarkerFaceColor','y',...
    'MarkerSize',20)
while(k<maxk)</pre>
    gk=feval(gfun,x0); % 计算梯度
    muk=norm(gk)^(1+tau);
    Gk=feval(Hess,x0); % 计算Hesse阵
    Ak=Gk+muk*eye(n);
    dk=-Ak\gk;%解方程组Gk*dk=-gk,计算搜索方向
    if(norm(gk)<epsilon), break; end %检验终止准则
    m=0; mk=0;
    while(m<20)%用Armijo搜索求步长
       if(feval(fun,x0+rho^m*dk)<feval(fun,x0)+sigma*rho^m*gk'*dk)</pre>
           mk=m; break;
       m=m+1;
    x1=x0+rho^mk*dk;
    p=plot3([x0(1);x1(1)],[x0(2),x1(2)],[feval(fun,x0),feval(fun,x1)],'b');
    k=k+1;
x=x0;
val=feval(fun,x);
plot3(x(1),x(2),val,'.','LineWidth',1,...
    'MarkerEdgeColor','k',...
    'MarkerFaceColor','k',...
    'MarkerSize',20)
```

结果:

x =

1.0e-04 *

0.3735

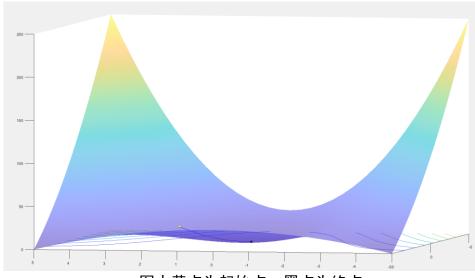
0.5351

val =

8.4425e-09

k =

6



图中黄点为起始点,黑点为终点