

Optimización Tarea 8

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Resumen

En esta tarea se implementan dos métodos para resolver sistemas de ecuaciones no lineales. El primer método es el de Newton y el segundo el de Broyden. Se probaron ambos métodos para la misma función, para la cual se proporciona el Jacobiano y se muestran sus resultados.

1. Introducción

Representamos nuestro sistema de ecuaciones no lineales como una función $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ y su función Jacobiana $J : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

La función F está dada por:

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= (f_1(x), f_2(x), f_3(x))^T \\ f_1(x) &= 3x_1 - \cos(x_2 x_3) - 0.5 \\ f_2(x) &= x_1^2 - 81(x_2 + 0.1)^2 + \sin(x_3) + 1.06 \\ f_3(x) &= \exp(-x_1 x_2) + 20x_3 + \frac{10\pi - 3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Y la función Jacobiano por

$$\begin{aligned} J(x) &= (\nabla f_1(x), \nabla f_2(x), \nabla f_3(x))^T \\ \nabla f_1(x) &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ x_3 \sin(x_2 x_3) \\ x_2 \sin(x_2 x_3) \end{pmatrix} \\ \nabla f_2(x) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ -162(x_2 + 0.1) \\ \cos(x_3) \end{pmatrix} \\ \nabla f_3(x) &= \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 \exp(-x_1 x_2) \\ -x_1 \exp(-x_1 x_2) \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Se probará con cuatro diferentes puntos iniciales:

$$\begin{aligned} (0, 0, 0)^T \\ (1.1, 1.1, -1.1)^T \\ (-10, -10, 10)^T \\ (3, -3, 3)^T \end{aligned}$$

2. Método de Newton

El método de consiste en resolver el sistema de ecuaciones dado por $J(x_k)p_k = -F(x_k)$ donde $J(\cdot)$ es el Jacobiano de la función y $F(\cdot)$ es la evaluación de la función. De

esta forma obtenemos un *paso* p_k con el que actualizamos nuestra última solución, de modo que $x_{k+1} = x_k + p_k$. Este método se puede resumir en

Algorithm 1 Newton no Lial

```
1: function NEWTON_NOLINEAL(x, F, J, t)
2:   while ||F(x)|| > t do
3:     J(x)p := -F(x)
4:     x := x + p
5:   end while
6:   return x
7: end function
```

2.1. Resultados

A continuación se muestran los resultados de las corridas con los cuatro puntos iniciales.

```
CMAT/Notas/Opt1/L3(master X) gcc main.c matrix.c matrix_factor.c vector.c optimization.c && ./a.out 0 1000 0
1  ||F|| = 0.2506385 K(J) = 6.6668 x = (0.5 -0.0168888 -0.523599)
2  ||F|| = 0.2506385 K(J) = 6.66632 x = (0.500016 0.00172004 -0.523554)
3  ||F|| = 0.0002355973 K(J) = 6.66636 x = (0.5 1.45705e-05 -0.523598)
4  ||F|| = 1.70137e-08 K(J) = 6.66636 x = (0.5 1.06334e-09 -0.523599)
5  ||F|| = 1.80389e-15 K(J) = 6.66636 x = (0.5 -4.1405e-18 -0.523599)

CMAT/Notas/Opt1/L3(master X) gcc main.c matrix.c matrix_factor.c vector.c optimization.c && ./a.out 0 1000 1
1  ||F|| = 115.934 K(J) = 64.557 x = (1.1 1.1 -1.1)
2  ||F|| = 28.48806 K(J) = 32.5908 x = (0.69298 0.001878 -0.500061)
3  ||F|| = 6.36324 K(J) = 16.7284 x = (0.501111 0.208089 -0.519456)
4  ||F|| = 1.559717 K(J) = 9.23885 x = (0.500618 0.071234 -0.521741)
5  ||F|| = 0.2569837 K(J) = 6.66604 x = (0.500133 0.0147972 -0.523212)
6  ||F|| = 0.01551951 K(J) = 6.66634 x = (0.500009 0.000955381 -0.523574)
7  ||F|| = 7.322135e-05 K(J) = 6.66636 x = (0.5 4.3208e-06 -0.523599)
8  ||F|| = 1.661002e-09 K(J) = 6.66636 x = (0.5 1.02728e-10 -0.523599)

CMAT/Notas/Opt1/L3(master X) gcc main.c matrix.c matrix_factor.c vector.c optimization.c && ./a.out 0 1000 2
1  ||F|| = 7841.155 K(J) = 523.555 x = (-10 -10 10)
2  ||F|| = 1565.071 K(J) = 263.739 x = (-25.1453 -5.30702 -0.473599)
3  ||F|| = 274.2438 K(J) = 93.0471 x = (0.289144 -1.94219 -0.473599)
4  ||F|| = 68.33979 K(J) = 49.06 x = (0.435809 -1.0233 -0.567271)
5  ||F|| = 16.86696 K(J) = 25.1944 x = (0.497621 -0.566924 -0.541105)
6  ||F|| = 4.024227 K(J) = 13.1653 x = (0.497069 -0.344829 -0.532521)
7  ||F|| = 0.8331121 K(J) = 7.67339 x = (0.497765 -0.242389 -0.529338)
8  ||F|| = 0.1867614 K(J) = 6.65862 x = (0.498087 -0.206004 -0.528993)
9  ||F|| = 0.003119166 K(J) = 6.65845 x = (0.498143 -0.199799 -0.528831)
10 ||F|| = 3.003173e-06 K(J) = 6.65844 x = (0.498145 -0.199606 -0.528826)
11 ||F|| = 2.794663e-12 K(J) = 6.65844 x = (0.498145 -0.199606 -0.528826)

CMAT/Notas/Opt1/L3(master X) gcc main.c matrix.c matrix_factor.c vector.c optimization.c && ./a.out 0 1000 3
1  ||F|| = 8200.062 K(J) = 4.10353 x = (3 -3 3)
2  ||F|| = 597.598 K(J) = 444.901 x = (4.06716 -1.6039 -5.80533)
3  ||F|| = 1171.81 K(J) = 70.1609 x = (3.62285 -1.13277 54.9718)
4  ||F|| = 1085.668 K(J) = 5.73846 x = (-9.25682 -0.115884 53.5597)
5  ||F|| = 182.7952 K(J) = 21.9448 x = (-1.4808 1.41689 -0.74605)
6  ||F|| = 106.1273 K(J) = 38.0729 x = (2.66529 0.620511 4.51067)
7  ||F|| = 7.933578 K(J) = 17.6542 x = (0.400049 0.226956 -0.506644)
8  ||F|| = 1.771894 K(J) = 9.64418 x = (0.500549 0.0786332 -0.520327)
9  ||F|| = 0.304446 K(J) = 6.66639 x = (0.500154 0.0173257 -0.523146)
10 ||F|| = 0.02085108 K(J) = 6.66633 x = (0.500012 0.0012814 -0.523565)
11 ||F|| = 0.0001313203 K(J) = 6.66636 x = (0.5 8.12177e-06 -0.523599)
12 ||F|| = 5.342578e-09 K(J) = 6.66636 x = (0.5 3.30436e-10 -0.523599)
```

Como podemos ver en todos los casos converge de manera rápida.

En la siguiente tabla vemos los resultados de la última iteración con la que se cumple el criterio de convergencia.

| Punto Inicial | K | x_k | $ \nabla f(x_k) $ | $K(J(x_k))$ |
|----------------------|----|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| $(0, 0, 0)^T$ | 5 | $(0.5, 0, -0.523)^T$ | 1.8E-15 | 6.66 |
| $(1.1, 1.1, -1.1)^T$ | 7 | $(0.5, 0, -0.523)^T$ | 1.6E-9 | 6.66 |
| $(-10, -10, 10)^T$ | 10 | $(0.5, 0, -0.529)^T$ | 2.7E-12 | 6.66 |
| $(3, -3, 3)^T$ | 11 | $(0.5, 0, -0.524)^T$ | 5.3E-9 | 6.66 |

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}(\hat{\mathbf{x}})}{\partial \hat{x}_j \partial \hat{x}_i} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{x}_j} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial \hat{x}_i} \right] \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_l \partial \hat{x}_j} \right] \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial \hat{x}_i} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_l} T_{l,j}^{-1} \right] T_{k,i}^{-1} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n T_{i,j}^{-T} \left[\sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_l} T_{l,j}^{-1} \right] \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n T_{i,j}^{-T} \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) T^{-1} \\
&= T^{-T} \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) T^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$