

Otimização Natural - CPE 723

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Lista de Exercícios 1

① a) $\int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = [-x e^{-x}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 -e^{-x} dx = (-e^{-1} - 0) - e^{-x} \Big|_0^1$
 $= -e^{-1} - (e^{-1} - e^0) = 1 - 2e^{-1} \approx 0,2642$

b) $\bar{F} \approx \frac{1}{M} \sum_{j=1}^M F(x_j)$

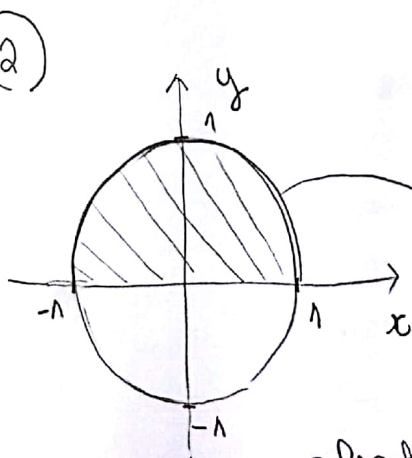
$$\begin{cases} a = \text{np.random.randn}(10) \\ b = [x e^{-x} \text{ for } x \text{ in } a] \\ c = \text{sum}(b)/10 \end{cases}$$

$c = 0,2612 //$

c)
$$\begin{cases} a = \text{np.random.exponential}(\lambda=1, \text{size}=10) \\ b = [x e^{-x} \text{ for } x \text{ in } a] \\ c = \text{sum}(b)/10 \end{cases}$$

$c = 0,2335 //$

②



$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \leadsto y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \leadsto \pi = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

Podemos aproximar π gerando M números aleatórios da forma: \rightarrow pelo método de Monte Carlo

$$\pi \approx 2 \times \frac{1}{M} \times 2 \sum_{i=1}^M \sqrt{1-x_i^2}$$



$N = 20 \Rightarrow \hat{\mu} \approx 3.2576$
 $N = 1.000.000 \Rightarrow \hat{\mu} \approx 3.1423$

Fica claro que quanto maior o número de exemplos (N) melhor ficará a aproximação desejada.

(4) Distribuição uniforme

N	\hat{x}	\hat{z}	ΔJ	$q > r$	x_{min}	J_{min}
0	0.1482	-0.0345	-2.5944	-	0.1482	-0.0345
1	0.0617	0.4796	1.0140	1	"	"
2	-0.0219	3.3487	2.3692	0	"	"
3	-0.0426	4.2202	3.2406	0	"	"
4	0.3524	-0.0427	-1.0224	-	0.3524	-0.0427
5	0.3915	0.2207	0.2634	1	"	"
6	0.3121	-0.0128	-0.2335	-	"	"
7	0.3733	0.1734	0.1863	0	"	"
8	0.1810	-0.1673	-0.1515	-	0.1810	-0.1673 ←
9	0.1267	0.1169	0.2842	0	"	"

Distribuição gaussiana

N	\hat{x}	\hat{z}	ΔJ	$q > r$	x_{min}	J_{min}
0	-0.0347	3.8733	1.3133	0	0	2.56
1	-0.0584	4.9779	2.4179	0	"	"
2	-0.0479	4.4652	1.9052	0	"	"
3	0.0595	1.0218	-1.5382	-	0.0595	1.0218
4	0.0276	1.7447	0.7229	0	"	"
5	0.0821	0.6349	-0.3868	-	0.0821	0.6349
6	0.0864	0.5701	-0.0647	-	0.0864	0.5701
7	0.1539	-0.0654	-0.6356	-	0.1539	-0.0654 ←
8	0.1535	-0.0632	0.0022	1	"	"
9	0.0724	0.7892	0.8529	0	"	"

$k=1$; $x=0$; $j = J(x)$; $x_{\min} = x$; $j_{\min} = j$; $\text{fim} = \text{False}$;

$\text{while}(!\text{fim})$

$$T = 0.5 / \log_2(1+k)$$

for i in $\text{range}(N)$:

$$\hat{x} = x + 0.1 * \text{random}()$$

$$\hat{j} = J(\hat{x})$$

$$\Delta J = \hat{j} - j$$

$$q = e^{-\Delta J/T}$$

$$r = U(0,1)$$

$$a = 0 \text{ if } r > q \text{ else } 1$$

$$x = (1-a)x + a\hat{x}$$

$$\hat{j} = J(x)$$

if $\hat{j} < j_{\min}$:

$$x_{\min} = x$$

$$j_{\min} = \hat{j}$$

$$k += 1$$

if $k > K_{\max}$:

$\text{fim} = \text{True}$

• Ejecutando para $N = 10.000$

 e $K_{\max} = 5$:

 ↳ $\text{random}()$: uniforme

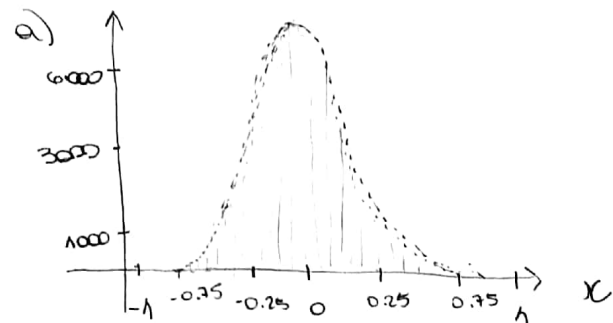
$$x_{\min} = 0.8130 \quad j_{\min} = -0.8066$$

 ↳ $\text{random}()$: gaussiana

$$x_{\min} = 0.8129 \quad j_{\min} = -0.8066$$

6 →

3)



Os valores encontrados tenderam a ficar próximos de zero; como esperado para a distribuição de Boltzmann.

b)

N	\hat{x}	\hat{y}	ΔJ	$q > r$
1	0.3674	0.1350	0.0569	1
2	0.3598	0.0959	-0.0390	—
3	0.3212	0.1032	0.0072	1
4	0.2235	0.0499	-0.0532	—
5	0.3523	0.0914	0.0414	1
6	0.3558	0.0954	0.0039	1
7	0.3834	0.1471	0.0516	0
8	0.3123	0.0975	0.0021	1
9	0.2195	0.0482	-0.0493	—
10	0.2116	0.0448	-0.0034	—

$$x(0) = 0.2796$$

5) A função $f(x, y) = x^2 + 10y^2$ tem seu ponto mínimo em $x=0$ e $y=0$. Executando o algoritmo para $N=100.000$ e $K_{max}=5$ temos $x = -0.6462 \times 10^{-3}$, $y = -1,1882 \times 10^{-3}$ e $f_{min} = 1,4537 \times 10^{-5}$.

$k=1$; $x = np.random.randn(2)$; $\hat{y} = J(*x)$; $x_{min} = x$; $\hat{y}_{min} = \hat{y}$
 while(not fim):

$$T = 0.5 / \log_2(k+1)$$

for i in range(N):

$$\hat{x} = x + 0.1 (np.random.randn(1)*2 - 1)$$

$$\hat{y} = J(*\hat{x})$$

$$\Delta J = \hat{y} - \hat{y}$$



def J(x, y):

return pow(x, 2) - 10 * pow(y, 2)

q = pow(npe, -ΔJ/4)

r = np.random.rand()

a = 0 if r > q else 1

x = (1-a)x + a.x̂

j = J(x)

if j < j_{min}:

| j_{min} = j

| x_{min} = x

k += 1

if k > k_{max}:

| fin = True