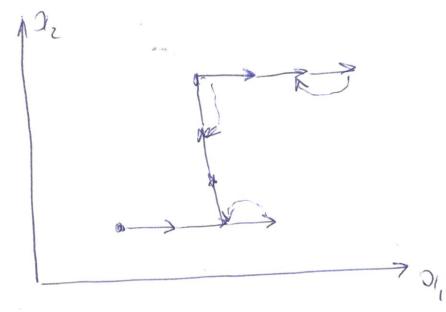
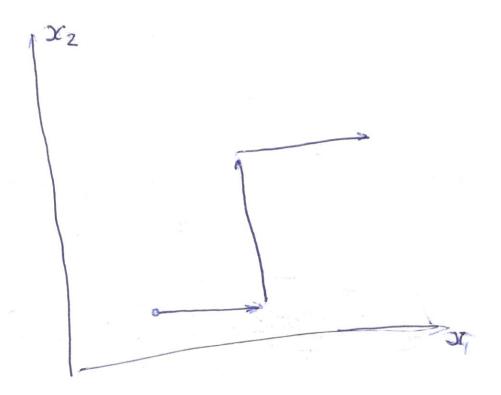
## Desarda Condenada



Descrida Coordonada com Otimezajas de Comprimon Lo do Pesso



## Métodos de Gradiente

Falamos sobre miminitajas. Se estamos no ponto  $x^{(p)}$  com  $F(x^{(p)})$ , antignadiente  $-\nabla F(x^{(p)})$  permite chegar ao ponto  $x^{(p+1)}$  com  $F(x^{(p+1)}) < F(x^{(p)})$ .

Pana qualquer metodo namerico:

$$\chi(p+1) = \chi(p) + (ape(p)), p=0,1,2,...$$
Para mosso caso (votor unitario

e(p) = -  $\frac{\nabla F(x(p))}{|\nabla F(x(p))|}$  due caractoriza

 $|\nabla F(x|P)| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\partial F(x(P))}{\partial x_{i}} \right|^{2}$ 

Tellus  $\chi_{i}^{(p+1)} = \chi_{i}^{(p)} - q_{p} \frac{\partial F(\chi(p))}{\partial \chi_{i}}$   $\frac{\partial F(\chi(p))}{\partial \chi_{i}} = \frac{\partial F(\chi(p))}{\partial \chi_{i}}$ 

 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial$ 

$$F(x_{2}, \chi_{3}) = \frac{1}{110^{2}} \left[ (65 - 3_{2} - \chi_{3})^{2} Q_{1} + (55 - 3_{2} - \chi_{3})^{2} Q_{2} + (30 - \chi_{1})^{2} Q_{1}^{3} + \chi_{2}^{2} Q_{1}^{4} + (5 - \chi_{3})^{2} Q_{1}^{5} + \chi_{3}^{2} Q_{1}^{6} \right]$$

$$+ (30 - \chi_{1})^{2} Q_{1}^{3} + \chi_{2}^{2} Q_{1}^{4} + (5 - \chi_{3})^{2} Q_{1}^{5} + \chi_{3}^{2} Q_{1}^{6} \right]$$

$$Teucos \qquad \chi_{1}^{(0)} = \chi_{3}^{(0)} = \emptyset \text{ Hvan}, \quad q_{p} = a = 5 \text{ Hvan}$$

$$\frac{\partial F(\chi_{1}, \chi_{3})}{\partial \chi_{2}} = \frac{1}{110^{2}} \left[ -53 + 2\chi_{1} + Q_{1} G_{3} + Q_{1} G_{3} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial F(\chi_{1}, \chi_{3})}{\partial \chi_{3}} = \frac{1}{110^{2}} \left[ -40 + Q_{1} G_{3} + Q_{1} G_{3} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial F(\chi_{2}^{(0)}, \chi_{3}^{(0)})}{\partial x_{2}} = \frac{1}{10^{2}} \left[ -53 \right] = -0.00438$$

$$\frac{\partial F(\chi_{2}^{(0)}, \chi_{3}^{(0)})}{\partial x_{3}} = \frac{1}{10^{2}} \left[ -40 \right] = -0.00321$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial F(\chi_{2}^{(0)}, \chi_{3}^{(0)})}{\partial x_{2}} \right]^{2} + \left[ \frac{\partial F(\chi_{2}^{(0)}, \chi_{3}^{(0)})}{\partial x_{3}} \right]^{2} = 0.00548$$

$$2_{1}^{(4)} = 0 - 5 - \frac{-900438}{0,00548} = 4,00$$

$$\chi_3^{(1)} = 0-5 - \frac{900321}{900548} = 3.02$$

$$\frac{\partial F(\chi_{2}^{(1)}, \chi_{3}^{(4)})}{\partial \chi_{2}} = \frac{1}{110^{2}} \left[ -53 + 2.4 + 0.6.3.02 \right] = -0.0057$$

$$\frac{\partial F(\chi_{2}^{(1)}, \chi_{3}^{(1)})}{\partial \chi_{3}} = \frac{1}{110^{2}} \left[ -40 + 0.6.4 + 7.8.3.02 \right] = -0.00241$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial F(\lambda_{2}^{(4)}, \lambda_{3}^{(4)})}{\partial x_{2}}\right]^{2} + \left[\frac{\partial F(\lambda_{2}^{(4)}, \lambda_{3}^{(4)})}{\partial x_{3}^{2}}\right]^{2} = 0.00430$$

$$\chi_{2}^{(2)} = 4.00 - 5 \frac{-0.00357}{0.00430} = 8.15$$

$$\chi_{3}^{(2)} = 3.02 - 5 \frac{-0.00430}{0.00430} = 5.82$$

Métodos da segunda ordem permitem otimmos o comprimento do passo.

Criterios para Parar Cailculos Se o timmajos condicional ent | F(x(P+1)) - F(x(P)) | < & Malods locais = no consogue prover o futuro Usa motodos locais pera chosor no slobel.

## Me todos de Gradiente com Rs

1. Me todo de projeção de gradiente.

Se no processo da solução do proflecia eau Rs, encontração o ponto  $\chi^{(r+1)}$ , que não perteuje à IZ ( $\chi^{(r+1)} \neq IZ$ ), en +qo é possível achar o ponto  $\chi^{(r+1)} \in IZ$ ;

7 (DHI) = Pr (x(P) - ap (x(P)) |), p=912,-

onde Fré a projejon na IZ.

Sove de sissipois (n+1)

Cradio-to no sabo sobre rostri çãos a vicaversa.

Metodos de Gradiente com l's 2. Mébodo de Gradiente Condicional problema de churresco Tres lojas de carue, Presos 12 16 14 RS/KJ Fla) = 12 Di, + 160, + 140/3 ¿ doic 20 0 < 01, <10 0 = 1/2 = 12 0 = 2/3 = 8 Corração  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 25$ 3/= 10 F(2)=1622+1423 0= 2 = 12 0-2713 = 8 Dr + 23 =15 pertence à 23 = 8 260=7 x(b) E I podelios para qualquer pouto couster gradiente  $\nabla F(x(b)) = \left(\frac{\partial F(x(b))}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial F(x(b))}{\partial x_i}, \frac{\partial F(x(b))}{\partial x_i}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial F(x(b))$  Temos FO huarrada

F(2) = 2F(2(0)) 21+ 2F(2(0)) 2+ + 2F(2(0)) 24

Essa to junto com Rs gena um problemen de propanager linear.

Resolvendo esse problema podemos obter uma soluzar Xo.

A soley as word x (pth) do problems of chicial of ondo of x (pth) x (

 $0 < a_p < 1$ 

Se ap=0, en tao

2 (pt1)= x(p)

Se ap=1, eater
supple supple

Exemplo: F(x)=900749x, + 901104x,2+0,01294x2+902244x,2+ + 0,00973 213 + 0,00797 23 - 7 chin 0=23 =1,2 7/2+X2+X3=18 O ponto inicial é 200, x, (6) 0, x, (6) 0, x, (6) = 97 VF(x)= [(0,00749+0,02268 N) € (0,01294+0,0448822). (200973+0,01594x3) 7 = (200) = [9020738 p.03538 902089] Te mos um problems de programas so lince f(a)=0,020738x+Q03588x+Q0208923-0 = 72 = 0,5 O = 23 = 12 DI, + XL + Xs = 18

2,00 = 0 ) Coordonades do um 2,00 = 0 ) vartico

Sabshiturus ug FO:

 $F(a_{i}) = 0.00749 \cdot 0.6 + 0.01104 \cdot 0.6^{2} + 0.00794(0.7 - 0.74) + 0.002244(0.7 - 0.74)^{2} + 0.00973(0.7 + 0.54) + 0.00797(0.7 + 0.74)^{2} =$ 

=0,02412647-90072469,+900760259,2

$$\frac{dF(a_i)}{da_i} = -0.007246 + 0.0152050 a_i = 0$$

$$a_i = \frac{0.007246}{0.0152050} = 0.4766$$

 $\chi_{s}^{(4)} = 0.6$  $\chi_{s}^{(4)} = 0.5 - 0.5$