• La funcion de Rosenbrock esta definida como

$$F(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (1 - x_i)^2, \ con \ x = x_i, \dots, x_n$$

20)
$$n=1$$
 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{2-1} |oo(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (1-x_i)^2$

$$= (00(x^{5}-X'_{5})_{5} + (1-x')_{1}$$

$$5(x_{1} + y_{1} + y_$$

Derivarios paraulmente

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 200 (y-x^2)(-2x) + 2(1-x) (-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 100(y-x)$$

30)
$$n=3$$
 $F(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{2} (00(x_{j+1}-x_{j}^{2})^{2} + (1-x_{j})^{2}$

$$= (00(x_{1}-x_{j}^{2})^{2} + (1-x_{1})^{2} + 100(x_{3}-x_{2}^{2})^{2} + (1-x_{2})^{2}$$

$$51 \quad x_{1,1}x_{2,1}x_{3} = x_{1,1}x_{1}$$

Derivanio) por a almente
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 200 (y - x^2) (-2x) + 2(1-x) (-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 200(y - x^{2}) + 200(t - y^{2})(-2y) + 2(1-y)(-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = 100(t - y^{2})$$

• la funcion de Rastrigin es definidad como

$$F(x) = An + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - Acos(2x_i\pi), \ con \ A = 10, \ x_i \in [-5.12, 5.12]$$

20)
$$n=2$$
 $y = 10$ $F(x) = 20 + \sum_{i=1}^{2} x_i^2 - 10 (0)(2x_i \pi)$

$$=20+x_1^{7}-10(0)(2x_1\pi)+x_2^{7}-10(0)(2\pi x_2)$$

$$51 \times 1.1 \times 1.2 = 1.1 \times 1.1 \times$$

$$\frac{1}{3x} = 2x + 10\sin(2\pi x)(2\pi)$$
 $\frac{1}{3y} = 2y + 10\sin(2\pi y)(2\pi)$

$$f(x,y,t) = 30 + \chi^2 - 10(0)(x2\pi) + y^2 - 10(0)(2\pi x)$$

 $+t^2 - 10(0)(2t\pi)$

Denvay Porudmente

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 2x + 10\sin(2\pi x)(2\pi x) (2\pi y) (2\pi y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 2x + 10\sin(2\pi x)(2\pi y)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 2x + 10\sin(2\pi x)(2\pi x)$$