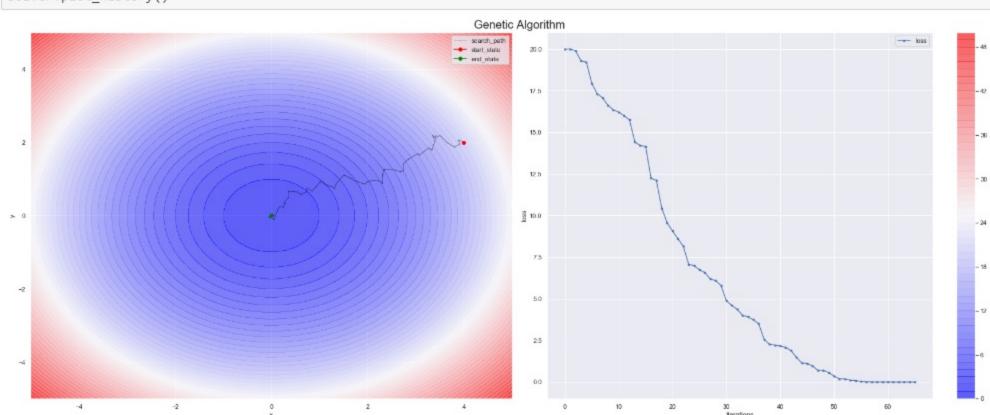
In [4]: for episode in range(1000):
 trainable = solver.train_step()
 if not trainable:
 break

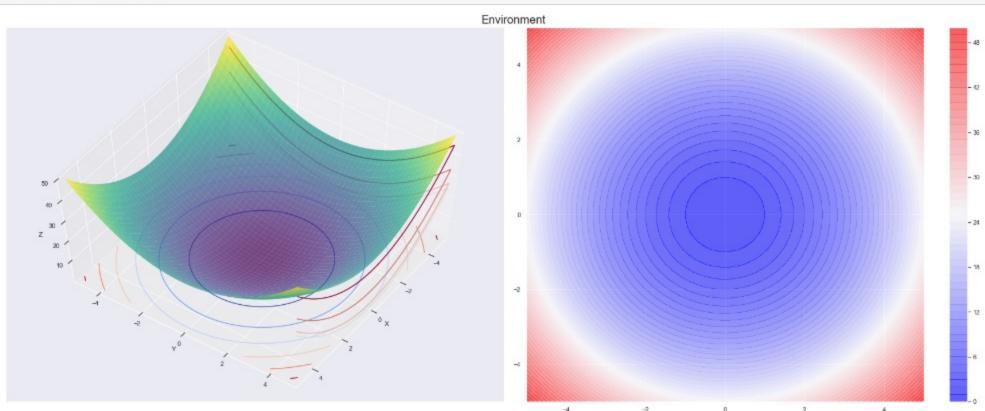
In [5]: solver.memory.best_episode

Out[5]: {'x': -0.0003257200454512485, 'y': 0.006713925485853664, 'z': 4.518288897760412e-05}

In [6]: solver.plot_history()



In [7]: env.plot_environment()



using an environment with $z = 5 * sin(x^2 + y^2) + x^2 + y^2$

```
In [8]: agent = hc.Agent(step_size=1e-1)
    env = hc.Environment(x_bounds=(-5.0, 5.0), y_bounds=(-5.0, 5.0), eval_func=eval_functions.sinx_plus_x)
    solver = hc.Solver(agent=agent, environment=env)

In [9]: solver.init_solver(
    init_state=State({
        'x': 4.0,
        'y': 2.0,
        'z': env.evaluation_func(4.0, 2.0)
    })
    )
```

[2020-12-06 18:05:47,117 - francium.algorithms.hill_climbing.solver] INFO: => Initialized Solver with State: {'x': 4.0, 'y':
2.0, 'z': 24.56472625363814}

In [10]: for episode in range(1000):
 trainable = solver.train_step()
 if not trainable:
 break

In [11]: solver.memory.best_episode
Out[11]: {'x': 3.4188550057829175, 'y': 2.321218803102678, 'z': 12.178423661021002}

In [12]: solver.plot_history()

| Constitution | Cons

In [13]:

reating an ndarray from ragged nested sequences (which is a list-or-tuple of lists-or-tuples-or ndarrays with different lengths or shapes) is deprecated. If you meant to do this, you must specify 'dtype=object' when creating the ndarray return array(a, dtype, copy=False, order=order, subok=True)

Environment

