### 基于最速下降法的平面选址问题应用研究

研究背景:

平面选址问题是运筹学中的一个经典问题。最早的选址问题是由经济学家 Alfred Weber 于 1909 年提出的,他所考虑的选址问题是确定一个仓库位置,从而使仓库与各处客户之间总的运输距离最短,这就是著名的 Weber 问题。选址问题在现实生活中有着广泛的应用背景,系统工程、现代物流、金融经济、甚至军事中都有着非常广泛的应用,如银行、超市、急救中心、消防站、垃圾处理中心、物流中心、导弹仓库的选址等。选址是最重要的长期决策之一,选址的好坏直接影响到企业的成本,人民生活的便利程度,战争的成败等;好的选址可以为企业降低服务成本,提高服务质量、服务效率,扩大利润和市场份额等,进而影响到企业利润和市场竞争力,甚至决定了企业的命运;差的选址往往会带来很大的不便和损失,甚至是灾难,所以,选址问题的研究有着重大的经济、社会和军事意义。研究内容:

本文仅研究最常见的一种无约束平面选址问题,即二维空间的极值最优化问题:在平面上给定n个位置点 $P_i(x_i,y_i)(i=1,2,\cdots n)$ ,现要确定选址位置点P(x,y),使点P(x,y)到平面上n个点的距离之和最小,即:

$$\min D(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2}$$

对于无约束优化问题  $\min D(x, y)$ 。

将文章中的实例的数据带入到上述模型中,即可得到如下优化模型:

$$\min D(x, y) = \sqrt{(x-10)^2 + (y-4)^2} + \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y-15)^2} + \sqrt{(x+4)^2 + (y-12)^2} + \sqrt{(x+5)^2 + y^2} + \sqrt{(x-6)^2 + (y+3)^2}$$

由数学知识可知:求解  $y = \sqrt{x^2}$  的极值问题,可以转化为先求解  $y = x^2$  的极值问题 (二者具有相同的极值点),之后再将该极值点带入到  $y = \sqrt{x^2}$  中,就可以得到极值。同理,上述优化模型的等价模型可以转化为:

$$\min D(x, y) = (x - 10)^{2} + (y - 4)^{2} + (x - 2)^{2} + (y - 15)^{2}$$

$$+(x + 4^{2}) + (y - 1^{2}) + x + (+^{2} 5) + x + (-^{2} 6) + x$$

(1) 用最速下降法求解此模型的程序(此处仅列举一维搜索为二分法的情形) 首先,将下列程序保存,并命名为 bisection\_search.py,作为线性搜 索的子函数。

```
import numpy as np
import sympy
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def secant_search(f, d, x):
    def Alpha (alpha):
        return f(x+alpha*d)
    def Alpha d(a):
        alpha=sympy. Symbol ('alpha', real=True)
        return sympy. diff(f(x+alpha*d), alpha, 1). doit(). subs(alpha, a)
    def eff(a, b, Theta_error):
        stepNum = 0
        while abs(b - a) > Theta error:
            a1 = (a + b) / 2
            f1 = Alpha_d(a1)
            #print(a, b, f1)
            if f1 > 0:
                b = a1
            elif f1 \langle 0:
                a = a1
            else:
                print(a1, Alpha(a1))
            stepNum = stepNum + 1
        return ((b + a)/2)
    Theta error = 0.3 #初始值
    alpha= eff(0, 5, Theta_error)
    return alpha
    接着,在 pycharm 中新建一个名为 gradient_bisection.py 的文件,放入下面
代码并运行。
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import bisection_search
from bisection_search import secant_search
import math
```

```
def F1(x):
y=math. sqrt((x[0]-10)**2+(x[1]-4)**2)+math. sqrt((x[0]-2)**2+(x[1]-15))
**2) +math. sqrt((x[0]+4)**2+(x[1]-12)**2) +math. sqrt((x[0]+5)**2+(x[1])
**2) +math. sqrt((x[0]-6)**2+(x[1]+3)**2)
               return y
def F(x):
y = (x[0]-10)**2+(x[1]-4)**2+(x[0]-2)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[0]+4)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x[1]-15)**2+(x
-12) **2+(x[0]+5) **2+x[1] **2+(x[0]-6) **2+(x[1]+3) **2
               return y
def g(x):
               return np. array ([10*x[0]-18, 10*x[1]-56])
def steepest(x0):
               print('初始点为:')
               print(x0)
               imax = 10
               W=np. zeros((2, imax))
               W_d=np. zeros((2, imax))
               W[:,0] = x0
               i = 1
               x = x0
               grad = g(x)
               W_d[:, 0] = grad
               delta = sum(grad**2) # 初始误差
               while i<imax and delta>10**(-5):
                               p=-g(x)
                               x0=x
                               alpha=secant_search(F, p, x)
                               #print(alpha)
                               x=x+alpha*p
                                #print(x)
```

```
W[:,i]=x
grad=g(x)
W_d[:,i]=grad
#print(grad)
delta=sum(grad**2)
i=i+1
print("迭代次数为:",i-1)
print("近似最优解为:")
print("近似最优解为:")
print(x)
W=W[:,0:i] # 记录迭代点
W_d= W_d[:, 0:i] #记录迭代梯度
return W, W_d, x
```

```
      x0 = np. array([0, 0])

      W, W_d, x=steepest(x0)

      print('选址中心位置坐标到各个居民区的总距离为:',F1(x))

      实验结果:
```

D:\Python\Python36\python.exe C:/Users/lenovo/PycharmProjects/untitled3/gradient\_bisection.py 初始点为:

[0 0]

迭代次数为:7 近似最优解为:

[1.79995686 5.59986578]

选址中心位置坐标到各个居民区的总距离为: 44.773773043717014

之后,将梯度下降法和不同的一维搜索方法结合。具体程序放在文件夹里。下面 是不同一维搜索方法的结果:

方法	迭代次数	最优解	目标函数值	
梯度+二分法	7	[1.79995686 5.59986578]	44.7737730	
梯度+黄金分割	1	[1.79997265 5.59991491]	44.7737723	
梯度+修正斐波那契法	6	[1.79991404 5.59973256]	44.7737750	
梯度+牛顿	1	[1.80000000 5.60000000]	44.7737711	
梯度+割线	1	[1.80000000 5.60000000]	44.7737711	

表 1 不同一维搜索方法的结果

### (2) 用牛顿法求解此模型的程序

```
第一种程序:(此程序从书上例题和梯度下降法的程序启发而来)
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D as ax3
def f1(x):
y=math. sqrt((x[0]-10)**2+(x[1]-4)**2)+math. sqrt((x[0]-2)**2+(x[1]-15)
**2) +math. sqrt((x[0]+4)**2+(x[1]-12)**2) +math. sqrt((x[0]+5)**2+(x[1])
**2) +math. sqrt ((x[0]-6)**2+(x[1]+3)**2)
                     return y
\operatorname{def} \ \mathbf{f}11(x,y):
z=np. sqrt((x-10)**2+(y-4)**2)+np. sqrt((x-2)**2+(y-15)**2)+np. sqrt((x+10)**2+(y-15)**2)+np. sqrt((x+10)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2)+np. sqrt((x+10)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15
4)**2+(y-12)**2)+np. sqrt((x+5)**2+(y)**2)+np. sqrt((x-6)**2+(y+3)**2)
                     return z
def f(x):
                     return
(x \lceil 0 \rceil - 10) **2 + (x \lceil 1 \rceil - 4) **2 + (x \lceil 0 \rceil - 2) **2 + (x \lceil 1 \rceil - 15) **2 + (x \lceil 0 \rceil + 4) **2 + (x \lceil 1 \rceil - 15) **2 + (x \lceil 0 \rceil + 4) **2 + (x \lceil 1 \rceil - 15) **2 + (x \lceil 0 \rceil + 4) **2 + 
2)**2+(x[0]+5)**2+x[1]**2+(x[0]-6)**2+(x[1]+3)**2
def jacobian(x):
                     return np. array ([10*x[0]-18, 10*x[1]-56])
def hessian(x):
                     return np. array([[10, 0], [0, 10]])
def newton (x0):
                     print('初始点为:')
                      print(x0)
                      W=np. zeros ((1en(x0), 10**3))
                      i=1
                      imax=1000
                      W[:,0] = x0
                      0x=x
                      delta=1
                      while i\langle imax \text{ and } delta \rangle 10**(-6):
                                            p = -np. dot(np. linalg. inv(hessian(x)), jacobian(x))
                                            x_0 = x
                                            x = x+p
                                            W[:,i] = x
                                             delta = sum((x-x0)**2)
                                            print('第', i, '次迭代结果:')
                                            print(x)
                                            print(f1(x))
                                            i=i+1
                      W=W[:,0:i] # 记录迭代点
```

### return W

```
x0 = np.array([0,0])
W=newton(x0)

x=np.arange(-6,6,0.1)
y=x
X,Y=np.meshgrid(x, y)
C=plt.contour(X,Y,f11(X,Y),8,colors='black') #生成等值线图
plt.contourf(X,Y,f11(X,Y),8)
plt.plot(W[0,:],W[1,:],'g*',W[0,:],W[1,:]) # 画出迭代点收敛的轨迹
plt.show()
实验结果:
```

## 初始点为:

[0 0]

第 1 次迭代结果:

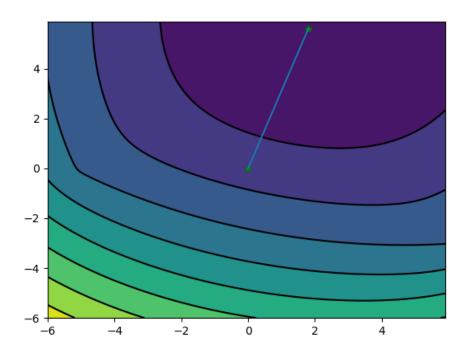
[1.8 5.6]

44.77377111061479

第 2 次迭代结果:

[1.8 5.6]

44.77377111061479



```
第二种程序:
import numpy
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D as ax3
#Newton 寻优,二维实验
def NE(x0, y0, N, E):
   X1=[]; X2=[]; Y=[]; Y_d=[]
   n = 1
   ee = g(x0, y0)
   e = (ee[0, 0]**2 + ee[1, 0]**2)**0.5
   X1. append(x0)
   X2. append (y0)
   Y. append (f(x0, y0))
   Y_d. append (e)
   print('第%d 次迭代: e=%s' % (n, e))
   while n<N and e>E:
      n=n+1
      d=-numpy. linalg. solve(G(x0, y0), g(x0, y0))
      #d=-numpy. dot(numpy. linalg. pinv(G(x0, y0)), g(x0, y0))
      x0=x0+d[0, 0]
      y0=y0+d[1, 0]
      ee = g(x0, y0)
      e = (ee[0,0] ** 2 + ee[1,0] ** 2) ** 0.5
      X1. append(x0)
      X2. append (y0)
      Y. append (f(x0, y0))
      Y d. append (e)
      print('第%d 次迭代: e=%s'%(n, e))
   return X1, X2, Y, Y_d
if name ==' main ':
   f1= lambda x, y:
math. sqrt((x-10)**2+(y-4)**2)+math. sqrt((x-2)**2+(y-15)**2)+math. sqrt
((x+4)**2+(y-12)**2)+math. sqrt((x+5)**2+(y)**2)+math. sqrt((x-6)**2+(y)**2)
```

```
+3)**2)
         f11=lambda x, y:
numpy. sqrt((x-10)**2+(y-4)**2)+numpy. sqrt((x-2)**2+(y-15)**2)+numpy. sqrt((x-10)**2+(y-15)**2)+numpy. sqrt((x-10)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2)+numpy. sqrt((x-10)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(y-15)**2+(
qrt((x+4)**2+(y-12)**2)+numpy. sqrt((x+5)**2+(y)**2)+numpy. sqrt((x-6)*
*2+(y+3)**2
         f = 1ambda x, y:
(x-10)**2+(y-4)**2+(x-2)**2+(y-15)**2+(x+4)**2+(y-12)**2+(x+5)**2+y**
2+(x-6)**2+(y+3)**2 #原函数
         g = lambda x, y: numpy. array([[10*x-18], [10*y-56]]) #一阶导函数向
量
         G = lambda x, y: numpy. array([[10, 0], [0, 10]]) #二阶导函数矩阵
         x0=0; y0=0
        N=10; E=10**(-6)
         X1, X2, Y, Y_d=NE(x0, y0, N, E)
         figure1 = plt.figure('3D')
         x = \text{numpy. arange}(-6, 6, 0.1)
         y = x
         [xx, yy] = \text{numpy.meshgrid}(x, y)
         zz = numpy. zeros(xx. shape)
         n = xx. shape[0]
         for i in range(n):
                 for j in range(n):
                           zz[i, j] = f(xx[i, j], yy[i, j])
         ax = ax3(figure1)
         ax. contour3D(xx, yy, zz, 15)
         ax.plot3D(X1, X2, Y, 'ro--')
         figure2 = plt. figure('2D')
         x = \text{numpy. arange}(-6, 6, 0.1)
         y = x
         X, Y = \text{numpy.meshgrid}(x, y)
         C = plt. contour(X, Y, f11(X, Y), 8, colors='black') # 生成等值线图
         plt. contourf (X, Y, f11(X, Y), 8)
         plt.plot(X1, X2, 'g*', X1, X2) # 画出迭代点收敛的轨迹
         plt. show()
```

## 实验结果:

 $\verb|D:\Python\Python36\python.exe| C:/ \verb|Users/lenovo/PycharmProjects/untitled3/nd.py| \\$ 

第1次迭代: e=58.82176467941097

第2次迭代: e=0.0

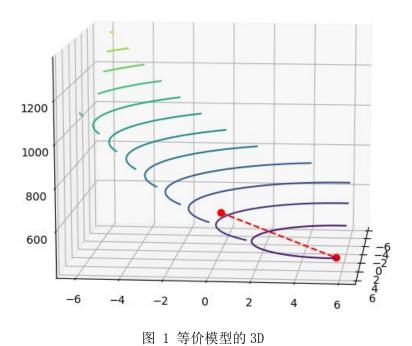


图 2 原模型的等值线图

以下是选择书上例题 10.3,对其分别使用梯度下降、牛顿法、共轭方向法 (H-S 法、PR 法,FR 法)来计算目标函数的极小值。

目标函数为:

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3^2 + x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 - 3x_1 - x_3$$

初始点为:  $x^{(0)} = [0,0,0]^T$ 

将函数转化为二次型的形式为:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^T Q x^T - x^T b$$

其中;

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

用不同方法求解该函数的程序如下(以下程序中涉及到的以为搜索选用的时黄金分割法):

```
import sympy, numpy
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import goldenOpt search
from goldenOpt search import secant_search
# 共轭梯度法 FR、PRP, HS 三种格式
def CG FR(x0, N, E, f, f d):
    X = x0
    Y = \lceil \rceil
    Y d = []
    n = 1
    ee = f d(x0)
    e = (ee[0] ** 2 + ee[1] ** 2) ** 0.5
    d = -f d(x0)
    Y. append (f(x0) [0, 0])
    Y d. append (e)
    a = sympy. Symbol('a', real=True)
    print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
    while n < N and e > E:
        n = n + 1
```

g1 = f d(x0)

```
a0 = secant search(f, d, x0)
        print(a0)
        x0 = x0+d * a0
        X = \text{numpy.c}_{x}[X, x0]
        Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
        ee = f_d(x0)
        e = math. pow(math. pow(ee[0, 0], 2) + math. pow(ee[1, 0], 2), 0.5)
        Y_d. append (e)
        g2 = f_d(x0)
        beta = (numpy. dot(g2.T, g2)) / numpy. dot(g1.T, g1)
        d = -g2 + beta * d
        print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
    return X, Y, Y d
def CG_PRP(x0, N, E, f, f_d):
    X = x0
    Y = \lceil \rceil
    Y d = []
    n = 1
    ee = f d(x0)
    e = (ee[0] ** 2 + ee[1] ** 2) ** 0.5
    d = -f_d(x0)
    Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
    Y d. append (e)
    a = sympy.Symbol('a', real=True)
    print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
    while n < N and e > E:
        n = n + 1
        g1 = f_d(x0)
        a0 = secant_search(f, d, x0)
        print(a0)
        x0 = x0+d * a0
        X = \text{numpy.c}[X, x0]
        Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
        ee = f_d(x0)
```

```
e = \text{math. pow}(\text{math. pow}(\text{ee}[0, 0], 2) + \text{math. pow}(\text{ee}[1, 0], 2), 0.5)
         Y d. append (e)
         g2 = f_d(x0)
         beta = (numpy. dot(g2.T, g2 - g1)) / numpy. dot(g1.T, g1)
         d = -f_d(x0) + beta * d
         print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
    return X, Y, Y d
def CG_{HS}(x0, N, E, f, f_d):
    X = x0
    Y = \lceil \rceil
    Y_d = []
    n = 1
    ee = f_d(x0)
    e = (ee[0] ** 2 + ee[1] ** 2) ** 0.5
    d = -f_d(x0)
    Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
    Y d. append (e)
    a = sympy. Symbol('a', real=True)
    print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
    while n < N and e > E:
         n = n + 1
         g1 = f_d(x0)
         a0 = secant search(f, d, x0)
         print (a0)
         x0 = x0+d * a0
         X = \text{numpy.c}_{x}[X, x0]
         Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
         ee = f_d(x0)
         e = \text{math. pow}(\text{math. pow}(\text{ee}[0, 0], 2) + \text{math. pow}(\text{ee}[1, 0], 2), 0.5)
         Y d. append (e)
         g2 = f d(x0)
         beta = (\text{numpy.dot}(g2.T, g2 - g1)) / \text{numpy.dot}(d.T, g2-g1)
         d = -f_d(x0) + beta * d
         print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
```

```
return X, Y, Y d
def SD(x0, Q, b, c, N, E):
    f = lambda x: 0.5 * (numpy. dot (numpy. dot (x. T, Q), x)) - numpy. dot (b. T,
x) + c
    f_d = lambda x: numpy. dot(Q, x) - b
    X=x0; Y=[]; Y d=[]
    xx = sympy. symarray('xx', (2, 1))
    n = 1
    ee = f_d(x0)
    e=math. pow(math. pow(ee[0, 0], 2)+math. pow(ee[1, 0], 2), 0.5)
    Y. append (f(x0)[0,0]); Y_d. append (e)
    a=sympy. Symbol ('a', real=True)
    print('第%d 次迭代: e=%d' % (n, e))
    while n<N and e>E:
         n=n+1
         d=-f d(x0)
         a0 = secant search(f, d, x0)
         print (a0)
         x0=x0-a0*f d(x0)
         X=numpy. c_[X, x0]
         Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
         ee = f d(x0)
         e = \text{math. pow} (\text{math. pow} (\text{ee}[0, 0], 2) + \text{math. pow} (\text{ee}[1, 0], 2), 0.5)
         Y_d. append (e)
         print('第%d 次迭代: e=%s'%(n, e))
    return X, Y, Y_d
def NDF(x0, N, E, f, f_d):
    X = x0; Y = []; Y_d = []; n = 1
    ee = f d(x0)
    e = (ee[0] ** 2 + ee[1] ** 2) ** 0.5
    g = -f d(x0)
    Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
    Y_d. append (e)
    print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
```

```
while n < N and e > E:
         n = n + 1
         g1 = f_d(x0)
         d =-numpy. dot (numpy. linalg. inv(G), g1)
         y+0x = 0x
         X = \text{numpy.c} [X, x0]
         Y. append (f(x0)[0, 0])
         ee = f_d(x0)
         e = \text{math. pow}(\text{math. pow}(\text{ee}[0, 0], 2) + \text{math. pow}(\text{ee}[1, 0], 2), 0.5)
         Y d. append (e)
         g2 = f_d(x0)
         beta = (numpy. dot(g2.T, g2 - g1)) / numpy. dot(g1.T, g1)
         d = -f d(x0) + beta * d
         print('第%2s 次迭代: e=%f' % (n, e))
    return X, Y, Y_d
if __name__ == '__main__':
    G = \text{numpy. array}([[3, 0, 1], [0, 4, 2], [1, 2, 3]])
    b = numpy. array([[3], [0], [1]])
    x0 = \text{numpy. array}([[0], [0], [0]])
    f = lambda x: 0.5 * (numpy. dot (numpy. dot (x. T, G), x)) - numpy. dot (b. T,
X)+C
    f d = lambda x: numpy. dot(G, x) - b
    \#x0 = x0 + numpy. random. rand(len(x0), 1) * 100
    x_0 = x_0
    N = 100; E = 10 ** (-2)
    print('共轭梯度 FR')
    X1, Y1, Y_d1 = CG_FR(x0, N, E, f, f_d)
    print(X1, Y1, Y_d1)
    print('共轭梯度 PR')
    X2, Y2, Y_d2 = CG_PRP(x0, N, E, f, f_d)
    print (X2, Y2, Y_d2)
    figure1 = plt.figure('trend')
    print('梯度下降法')
```

```
X3, Y3, Y d3 = SD(x0, G, b, c, N, E)
   print(X3, Y3, Y_d3)
   print('共轭梯度 HS')
   X4, Y4, Y_d4 = CG_HS(x0, N, E, f, f_d)
   print (X4, Y4, Y_d4)
   print('牛顿法')
   X5, Y5, Y d5 = NDF(x0, N, E, f, f d)
   print(X5, Y5, Y_d5)
   n1 = 1en(Y1)
   x1 = numpy. arange(1, n1 + 1)
   n2 = 1en(Y2)
   x2 = numpy. arange(1, n2 + 1)
   n3 = 1en(Y3)
   x3 = range(1, n3 + 1)
   n4 = 1en(Y4)
   x4 = range(1, n4 + 1)
   n5 = 1en(Y5)
   x5 = range(1, n5 + 1)
   plt.plot(x1[0:n1-1], Y1[0:n1-1], 'r', markersize=15,
label='CG-FR:' + str(n1-1))
   plt.plot(x2[0:n2-1], Y2[0:n2-1], 'b*', markersize=10,
label='CG-PP:' + str(n2-1))
   plt.plot(x3[0:n3-1], Y3[0:n3-1], 'gv', markersize=20, label='SD:' +
str(n3-1)
   plt.plot(x4[0:n4-1], Y4[0:n4-1], 'cp', markersize=5, label='HS:' +
str(n4-1)
   plt.plot(x5[0:n5-1], Y5[0:n5-1], 'yo', markersize=5, label='ND:' +
str(n5-1)
   plt.legend()
   # 图像显示了不同的方法各自迭代的次数与最优值变化情况,共轭梯度方
法是明显优于最速下降法的
   plt.xlabel('n')
   plt.ylabel('f(x)')
   plt. show()
```

# 实验结果:

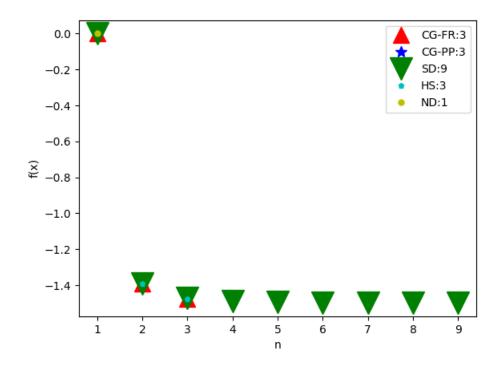


表 2 不同方法的迭代结果

方法	迭代次数	极小值点	极小值
共轭梯度 FR	3	(0.999998563, -2.75281773e-06, -3.74824528e-06)	-1.5000
共轭梯度 PR	3	(0.999991495, 1.12941318e-06, -9.27877747e-07)	-1.5000
梯度下降法	9	(0.99699966, -0.00284756, 0.00839324)	-1.4999
共轭梯度 HS	3	(0.999992091, 7.84070664e-07, -1.18988092e-06)	-1.5000
牛顿法	1	(1, 0, 0)	-1.5000