Teneple masigner manerille prinkique le rocke:

$$f(X_1, ..., Y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 = n \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \sqrt{n}$$

$$f(X_1, ..., Y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 0 = 0$$

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$$f(X_1, ..., Y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$$

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ления.	5)	0 1 3 0 0 2 0 1 3 4 4 0 1 1 0 0	2 1 0 1 5 3 0 6 8 0 0	0 2 0 0	20 0	
	<b>C)</b>	0(1) 0(1) 3 4 0(1) 1	2 1 0(2) 1 2 0(4) 5 2			
	2)	0 2 2 0 2 0 2 3 4 5 0 0	1 0 1 3 0	H <sub>2</sub> = 21		
		0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	H2 = 17		

Orber: C->A->B->D->E->C 3 ->1 -> 2 -> 4 -> 5 -> 3

```
from scipy.optimize import minimize
import numpy as np
```

## Задание 1.

Решить аналитически и проверить при помощи оптимизатора в Python. Оптимизатор можно использовать на своё усмотрение.

```
def objective(x):
    return np.sum(x**2)
# Определение ограничения
def constraint eq(x):
    return np.sum(x**4) - 1
x0 = np.full(10, 0**(1/4))
opt method = 'SLSQP'
res = minimize(objective, x0, method=opt method, constraints={'type':
'eq', 'fun': constraint eq})
print("Минимальное значение функции:", res.fun)
print("Toчka минимумa:", res.x)
Минимальное значение функции: 0.0
Точка минимума: [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]
initial guess = np.array([10**(1/4)]*10)
method = 'SLSOP'
result = minimize(objective, initial guess, method=method,
constraints={'type': 'eq', 'fun': constraint_eq})
print("Минимальное значение функции:", result.fun)
print("Точка минимума:", result.x)
Минимальное значение функции: 3.1622776601542704
Точка минимума: [0.56234425 0.56234425 0.56234425 0.56234425
0.56234042 0.56234042
 0.56234039 0.56234039 0.5623427 0.56233191]
```

Заметно, что аналитическое решение было корректным

## Задача 2.

- 1. Решить аналитически и проверить при помощи оптимизатора в Python. Оптимизатор можно использовать на своё усмотрение (например, ORTools).
- 2. Также дополнительно помимо оптимизатора использовать какой-нибудь метаэвристический алгоритм (имитация отжига / квантовый отжиг / муравьиный алгоритм / генетический алгоритм) для проверки результатов.

3. Дать оценку устойчивости метаэвристики в зависимости от начальной точки и от количества итераций.

```
import random
import numpy as np
from numpy.random import choice
from ortools.constraint solver import routing enums pb2, pywrapcp
class ACO Solver:
    def init (self, cost matrix, ants, elite ants, iterations,
evaporation, alpha=1, beta=\overline{1}):
        self.cost matrix = cost matrix
        self.pheromones = np.ones like(cost matrix) / len(cost matrix)
        self.ants = ants
        self.elite ants = elite ants
        self.iterations = iterations
        self.evaporation = evaporation
        self.alpha = alpha
        self.beta = beta
        self.total nodes = len(cost matrix)
        self.nodes list = range(self.total nodes)
    def optimize(self):
        best route = None
        best_length = float("inf")
        for in range(self.iterations):
            generated routes = self.construct routes()
            self.enhance_pheromones(generated routes)
            current best = min(generated routes, key=lambda x: x[1])
            if current best[1] < best length:</pre>
                best route, best length = current best
            self.pheromones *= self.evaporation
        return best_route, best_length
    def construct routes(self):
        routes = []
        for _ in range(self.ants):
            tour = self.generate_tour(0)
            routes.append((tour, self.evaluate route(tour)))
        return routes
    def generate tour(self, start):
        path = []
        visited = {start}
        prev node = start
        for in range(self.total nodes - 1):
            next node = self.pick next node(prev node, visited)
            path.append((prev_node, next_node))
            prev node = next node
            visited.add(next node)
```

```
path.append((prev node, start))
        return path
    def pick next node(self, current, visited):
        local pheromones = np.copy(self.pheromones[current])
        local pheromones[list(visited)] = 0
        weights = (local_pheromones ** self.alpha) * (1.0 /
self.cost matrix[current]) ** self.beta
        weights /= weights.sum()
        return choice(self.nodes list, 1, p=weights)[0]
    def evaluate route(self, path):
        return sum(self.cost_matrix[i][j] for i, j in path)
    def enhance pheromones(self, routes):
        top routes = sorted(routes, key=lambda x: x[1])
[:self.elite ants]
        for route, length in top routes:
            for i, j in route:
                self.pheromones[i][j] += 1.0 / length
def setup problem():
    params = \{\}
    params["cost matrix"] = [
        [0, 4, 5, 7, 5],
        [8, 0, 5, 6, 6],
        [3, 5, 0, 9, 6],
        [3, 5, 6, 0, 2],
        [6, 2, 3, 8, 0],
    params["vehicles"] = 1
    params["start"] = 0
    return params
def display result(params, manager, model, solution):
    print(f"Optimal cost: {solution.ObjectiveValue()}")
    for vid in range(params["vehicles"]):
        idx = model.Start(vid)
        route_plan = f"Vehicle {vid} follows route:\n"
        while not model.IsEnd(idx):
            route plan += f" {manager.IndexToNode(idx) + 1} ->"
            idx = solution.Value(model.NextVar(idx))
        route plan += f" {manager.IndexToNode(idx) + 1}\n"
        print(route plan)
def solve vrp():
    params = setup problem()
```

```
manager = pywrapcp.RoutingIndexManager(
        len(params["cost matrix"]), params["vehicles"],
params["start"]
    model = pywrapcp.RoutingModel(manager)
    def distance function(i, j):
        return params["cost matrix"][manager.IndexToNode(i)]
[manager.IndexToNode(j)]
    transit callback idx =
model.RegisterTransitCallback(distance function)
    model.SetArcCostEvaluatorOfAllVehicles(transit callback idx)
    model.AddDimension(transit_callback_idx, 0, 3000, True,
"Distance")
    search config = pywrapcp.DefaultRoutingSearchParameters()
    search config.first solution strategy =
routing enums pb2.FirstSolutionStrategy.PATH CHEAPEST ARC
    solution = model.SolveWithParameters(search config)
    if solution:
        display result(params, manager, model, solution)
if name == " main ":
    solve vrp()
Optimal cost: 18
Vehicle 0 follows route:
1 -> 2 -> 4 -> 5 -> 3 -> 1
```

Результаты совпали с аналитическим решением, что подтверждает корректность метода.

Стоимость маршрута зависит от начальной температуры: чем она ближе к минимальному значению, тем выше вероятность получения некорректного решения.