



UNIVERSIDAD SIMÓN BOLÍVAR

CO5412: Optimización No Lineal I

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Tarea 3  
Sartenejas, 23 de Febrero de 2011

3 El código que fue empleado en esta tarea es el siguiente:

```
classdef Base
    properties
        eta = 10^-4;
        ro = 1/2;
        statfilename = '';
        xmin;
    end
    methods(Static)
        function [ret] = norma(x)
            ret = sqrt(x(1)*x(1)+x(2)*x(2));
        end
    end
    methods(Abstract)
        [ret] = f(obj,arg)
        [fd_x,fd_y] = grad_f(obj,arg)
        [d_x,d_y] = d(obj,arg)
    end
    methods
        function obj=Base(args)
        end
        function [lambda,k] = backtracking(obj,xk)
            eta_local = obj.eta;
            ro_local = obj.ro;
            lambda = 1;
            parar = false;
            k=0;
            while ~parar
                [d1,d2] = obj.d(xk);
                d = [d1;d2];
                [g1,g2] = obj.grad_f(xk);
                g = [g1;g2];
                %condicion de armijo
                if(obj.f(xk + lambda * d) > obj.f(xk)+eta_local*lambda*g'*d)
                    lambda = lambda*ro_local;
                    xk = xk+lambda*d;
                    k=k+1;
                else
                    parar = true;
                end
            end
        end
    end
```

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        else
            parar = true;
        end
    end
end

classdef Newton < Base
properties
end
methods(Abstract)
[ret] = hessiano(x)
end
methods
function obj = Newton(arg)
obj = obj@Base(arg);
end
function [d_x,d_y] = d(obj,arg)
[fd_x,fd_y] = obj.grad_f(arg);
gradf = [fd_x;fd_y];
H = obj.hessiano(arg);
%La direccion de Newton es el hessiendo inverso por el
%gradiente
d = H \ gradf;
%Esto es equivalente a multiplicar por -1 a la direccion
d_x= -1*d(1);
d_y= -1*d(2);

end
function [ret]=metodonewton(obj,xk)
parar = false;
k=0;
fid = fopen(strcat('stats',obj.statfilename,'.txt'),'w');
fprintf(fid,'k\tkx\t|xk-xmin||\t||grad_f(xk)||\n');

fid_tex = fopen(strcat('stats',obj.statfilename,'.tex'),'w');
fprintf(fid_tex,'\\underline{Funcion:} $%s \\\\\nParametros: $\\eta = %f; \\rho = %f');
fprintf(fid_tex,'\\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}\\hline\n\tkx&x_k||x_k-x_*||\n\\hline\\end{tabular}\n');

while ~parar
[g1,g2] = obj.grad_f(xk);
normagrad = obj.norma([g1;g2]);
fprintf(fid,'%d\t(%f,%f)\t%f\t%f\n',k,xk(1),xk(2),obj.norma(xk-obj.xmin),normagrad);
fprintf(fid_tex,'\\n\t%d&(%f,%f)&%f&%f\\\\\n\\hline',k,xk(1),xk(2),obj.norma(xk-obj.xmin));
if normagrad < 10^-5 %condicion de terminacion del algoritmos
    parar = true;
else
    [d1,d2] = obj.d(xk);
    d = [d1;d2];
end

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        xk = xk + d;
    end
    k = k+1;
    if(k>1000)
        parar = true;
    end
end
ret = xk;
fclose(fid);

fprintf(fid_tex,'n\\end{tabular}\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\');
fclose(fid_tex);

end
end
end
classdef NewtonModificado < Newton
properties
end
methods
    function obj = NewtonModificado(arg)
        obj = obj@Newton(arg);
    end
    function [d_x,d_y] = d(obj,arg)
        [fd_x,fd_y] = obj.grad_f(arg);
        gradf = [fd_x;fd_y];
        %Obtener el hessiano de la funcion
        H = obj.hessiano(arg);
        autoval = eig(H);
        cantautoval = length(autoval);
        minautoval = bitmax;
        %Determinar el minimo autovalor del hessiano en el punto
        for i=1:cantautoval
            if minautoval > autoval(i)
                minautoval = autoval(i);
            end
        end
        %Si el minimo autovalor es mayor que cero, la matriz es P.D.
        if minautoval>0
            h = H;
        else
            %Si hay algun autovalor igual o menor que cero, la matriz no es
            %P.D. y se debe ajustar la matriz para convertirla en P.D.
            miu = abs(minautoval)+10^-2;
            h = H + miu*eye(cantautoval);
        end
        d = h \ gradf;
        d_x= -1*d(1);
        d_y= -1*d(2);
    end

```

```

function [ret]=metodonewtomodificado(obj,xk)
    parar = false;
    k=0;
    fid = fopen(strcat('stats',obj.statfilename,'.txt'),'w');

    fid_tex = fopen(strcat('stats',obj.statfilename,'.tex'),'w');
    fprintf(fid_tex,'\\underline{Funcion:} $%s$ \\\\ \\nParametros: $\\eta = %f; \\rho = %f$');
    fprintf(fid_tex,'\\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}\\hline\n\t$k$&$x_k$&$x_{k-1}$&$x_{k-2}$&$x_{k-3}$\\hline',k,xk(1),xk(2),obj.norma(xk-obj.xmin),norma(xk-obj.xmin));
    fprintf(fid_tex,'\\end{tabular}\\n\\n');

    recortes = 0;
    while ~parar
        [g1,g2] = obj.grad_f(xk);
        normagrad = obj.norma([g1;g2]);
        fprintf(fid,'%d\t(%f,%f)\t%f\t%f\t%f\\n',k,xk(1),xk(2),obj.norma(xk-obj.xmin),norma(xk-obj.xmin));
        fprintf(fid_tex,'\\n\t%d&(%f,%f)&%f&%f&%d\\\\\\hline',k,xk(1),xk(2),obj.norma(xk-obj.xmin),norma(xk-obj.xmin));
        if normagrad < 10^-5 %condicion de terminacion del algoritmos
            parar = true;
        else
            [d1,d2] = obj.d(xk);
            d = [d1;d2];
            %Usando BLI
            [lambda,recortes] = obj.backtracking(xk);
            xk = xk + lambda*d;
        end
        k = k+1;
        if(k>1000)
            parar = true;
        end
    end
    ret = xk;
    fclose(fid);

    fprintf(fid_tex,'\\end{tabular}\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\');
    fclose(fid_tex);
    end
end
classdef BFGS < Newton
properties
    H = [1,0;0,1];
end
methods
    function dummy=hessiano(arg) end

    function obj = BFGS(arg)
        obj = obj@Newton(arg);
    end
    function [d_x,d_y] = d(obj,arg)

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[g1,g2] = obj.grad_f(arg);
g = [g1;g2];
d = -1* (obj.H \ g);
d_x = d(1);
d_y = d(2);
end
function [ret] = metodobfgs(obj,xk)
parar = false;
k=0;
fid = fopen(strcat('stats',obj.statfilename,'.txt'),'w');
fprintf(fid,'k\tkx\t|xk-xmin||\t||grad_f(xk)||\tRecortes\n');

fid_tex = fopen(strcat('stats',obj.statfilename,'.tex'),'w');
fprintf(fid_tex,'\\underline{Funcion:} $%s$ \\\\ \\nParametros: $\\eta = %f; \\rho = %f$';
fprintf(fid_tex,'\\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}\\hline\n\tkx&x_k-x_*||$&$||g
recortes = 0;
while ~parar
    [g1,g2] = obj.grad_f(xk);
    g = [g1;g2];
    normagrad = obj.norma([g1;g2]);
    fprintf(fid,'%d\t(%f,%f)\t%f\t%f\t%f\n',k,xk(1),xk(2),obj.norma(xk-obj.xmin),normagrad);
    fprintf(fid_tex,'n\t%d&(%f,%f)&%f&%f&%d\\\\ \\hline',k,xk(1),xk(2),obj.norma(xk-obj.xmin),normagrad);
    if normagrad < 10^-5 %condicion de terminacion del algoritmos
        parar = true;
    else
        [dx,dy] = obj.d(xk);
        dk = [dx;dy];
        [lambda,recortes] = obj.backtracking(xk); % = 1;
        xk = xk + lambda * dk;
        [gx,gy] = obj.grad_f(xk);
        g_1 = [gx;gy];
        y = g_1 - g;
        obj.H = obj.H + ((y*y)/(y'*y)) - (((obj.H*dk)*(obj.H*dk))/(dk'*obj.H*dk));
    end
    k = k+1;
    if(k>1000)
        parar = true;
    end
end
ret = xk;
fclose(fid);
fprintf(fid_tex,'n\\end{tabular}\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\');
fclose(fid_tex);
end
end

```

