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## OPTİMİZASYON TEKNİKLERİ

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 - x_1^2 x_2 + 2x_2^2$  fonksiyonunun optimumlarını belirleyin.

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 \\ -x_1^2 + 4x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3x_1^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 0 \quad x_1(3x_1 - 2x_2) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \rightarrow x_1 = 0 \\ \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{2}{3}x_2 \end{matrix}$$

Bulunanları  $-x_1^2 + 4x_2 = 0$  denkleminde yerine

koyarsak  $x_1 = 0$  için  $x_2 = 0$ ;  $x_1 = \frac{2}{3}x_2$  konursa da

$$-x_1^2 + 4x_2 = 0 \quad -\frac{4}{9}x_2^2 + 4x_2 = 0 \quad +4x_2 \left( +\frac{1}{9}x_2 + 1 \right) = 0$$

$$x_2 = 0 \quad x_2 = 9 \quad x_2 = 0 \text{ için } x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 9 \text{ için}$$

$$x_1 = 6 \text{ elde edilir. } A(0, 0) \quad B(6, 9) \text{ olur.}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 - x_1^2 x_2 + 2x_2^2$$

$$x_1 = 6 \text{ konursa } f(6, x_2) = 216 - 36x_2 + 2x_2^2$$

Tek değişkenli fonksiyon elde edilir. Tek değişkenli

fonksiyonlarda Max ya da Minimum bulmak için

$$f'(6, x_2) = -36 + 4x_2 = 0 \quad \boxed{x_2 = 9} \text{ elde edilir}$$

$$f''(6, x_2) = 4 > 0 \quad \text{Sanki } (x_1 = 6, x_2 = 9) \text{ minimum noktasıdır}$$

Minimum gibi algılanabilir mi?

$$\boxed{2} \quad f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 - x_1^2 x_2 + 2x_2^2$$

$$x_2 = 9 \text{ konursa}$$

$$f(x_1, 9) = x_1^3 - 9x_1^2 + 162$$

$$f'(x_1, 9) = 3x_1^2 - 18x_1 = 0 \rightarrow 3x_1(x_1 - 6) = 0$$

$\swarrow$   
 $x_1 = 0$

$\searrow$   
 $x_1 = 6$

$$f''(x_1, 9) = 6x_1 - 18 \Big|_{x_1=6} = 18 > 0 \text{ elde edilir.}$$

$x_1 = 6$   
 konursa

$\downarrow$   
 minimumluk  
 koşulu.

O zaman  $x_1 = 6$   $x_2 = 9$  için yine minimum olduğu söylenebilir mi?

İkinci mertebeli koşullar

$$\nabla^2 f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 - 2x_2 & -2x_1 \\ -2x_1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla^2 f(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 - 2x_2 & -2x_1 \\ -2x_1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{x_1=0, x_2=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h^T H h = [h_1, h_2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix} = [0, 4h_2] \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix} = 4h_2^2 > 0$$

$\nabla^2 f(A) = 4h_2^2 > 0$  pozitif definit  $A(0,0)$  minimum göstermektedir.

$$\boxed{3} \quad \nabla^2 f(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 - 2x_2 & -2x_1 \\ -2x_1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 - 18 & -12 \\ -12 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & -12 \\ -12 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = 6 \\ x_2 = 9$$

$$\Delta_1 = 18 \\ \Delta_2 = 72 - 144 = -72 < 0$$

o halde B noktası Hessian Matrisi ile negatif kılın.

$$f(x,y) = x + \frac{1}{2x+y} - \frac{1}{x+y} \quad \text{Kritik Noktalarını bulunuz}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{2}{(2x+y)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{(2x+y)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{1}{(2x+y)^2}$$

$$(x+y)^2 = (2x+y)^2 \quad 2x+y = x+y \quad 2x+y = -x-y \\ \underline{x=0} \quad 3x = -2y$$

$$x=0 \text{ için } 1 - \frac{2}{y^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} = 0 \\ 1 = \frac{1}{y^2} \quad y = +1 \\ y = -1$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{-2y}{3}}$$

$$A(0,1)$$

$$B(0,-1)$$

$$x = \frac{-2y}{3} \text{ konur ise}$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{-y}{3}\right)^2} = 0$$

$$y=3 \quad x = \frac{-2}{3} \quad C(-2,3)$$

$$y=-3 \quad x = 2 \quad D(2,-3)$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2} \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{y}{3} = 1 \quad \frac{y}{3} = -1 \quad y=3 \\ y=-3$$

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

$$= 4(2x+y)^{-3} \cdot 2 - 2(x+y)^{-3} \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{8}{(2x+y)^3} - \frac{2}{(x+y)^3}$$

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

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -(2x+y)^{-2} + (x+y)^{-2} \right)$$

$$= 4(2x+y)^{-3} - 2(x+y)^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(2x+y)^3} - \frac{2}{(x+y)^3}$$

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

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -(2x+y)^{-2} + (x+y)^{-2} \right)$$

$$= 4(2x+y)^{-3} \cdot 2 + 2(x+y)^{-3} \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{8}{(2x+y)^3} + \frac{2}{(x+y)^3}$$

# 5 Hessian Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{(2+x)^3} - \frac{2}{(x+y)^3} & \frac{8}{(2+x)^3} + \frac{2}{(x+y)^3} \\ \frac{8}{(2+x)^3} + \frac{2}{(x+y)^3} & \frac{4}{(2+x)^3} - \frac{2}{(x+y)^3} \end{bmatrix}$$

a) (0,1) rein  $\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 10 \\ 10 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $\Delta_1 = 8$   
 $\Delta_2 = 16 - 100 = -84$   
 indefinit

b) (0,-1)  $\begin{bmatrix} -8+2 & -10 \\ -10 & -4+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & -10 \\ -10 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $\Delta_1 = -6$   
 $\Delta_2 = 12 - 100 = -88$   
 indefinit

c) (-2,3)  $\begin{bmatrix} -8-2 & -8+2 \\ -8+2 & -4-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -6 \\ -6 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$   $\Delta_1 = -10$   
 $\Delta_2 = 24$   
 Negative definit max

d) (2,-3)  $\begin{bmatrix} 8+2 & 8-2 \\ 8-2 & 4+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$   $\Delta_1 = 10$   
 $\Delta_2 = 24$   
 positive definit  
 Min.