

$$x_0 \in D$$

$$x \in D$$

$$x_0 = (x_{01}, x_{02}, \dots, x_{0n}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

Esperado: Trayectoria
continua

hallar la trayectoria α óptima

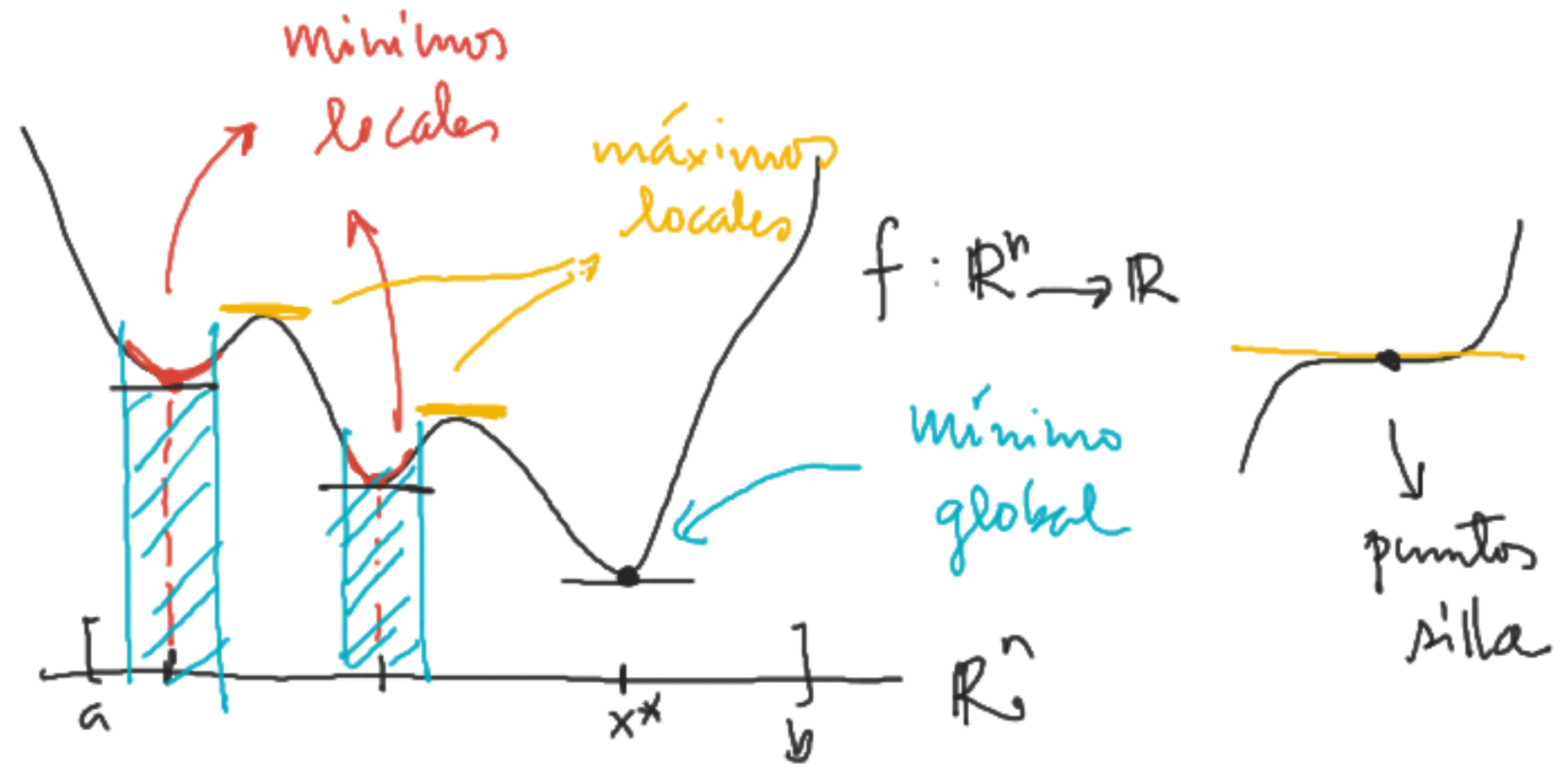
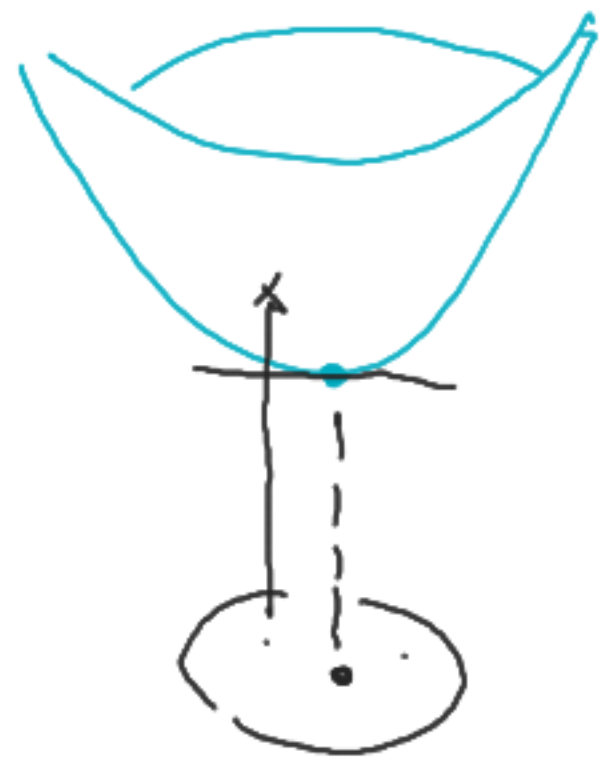
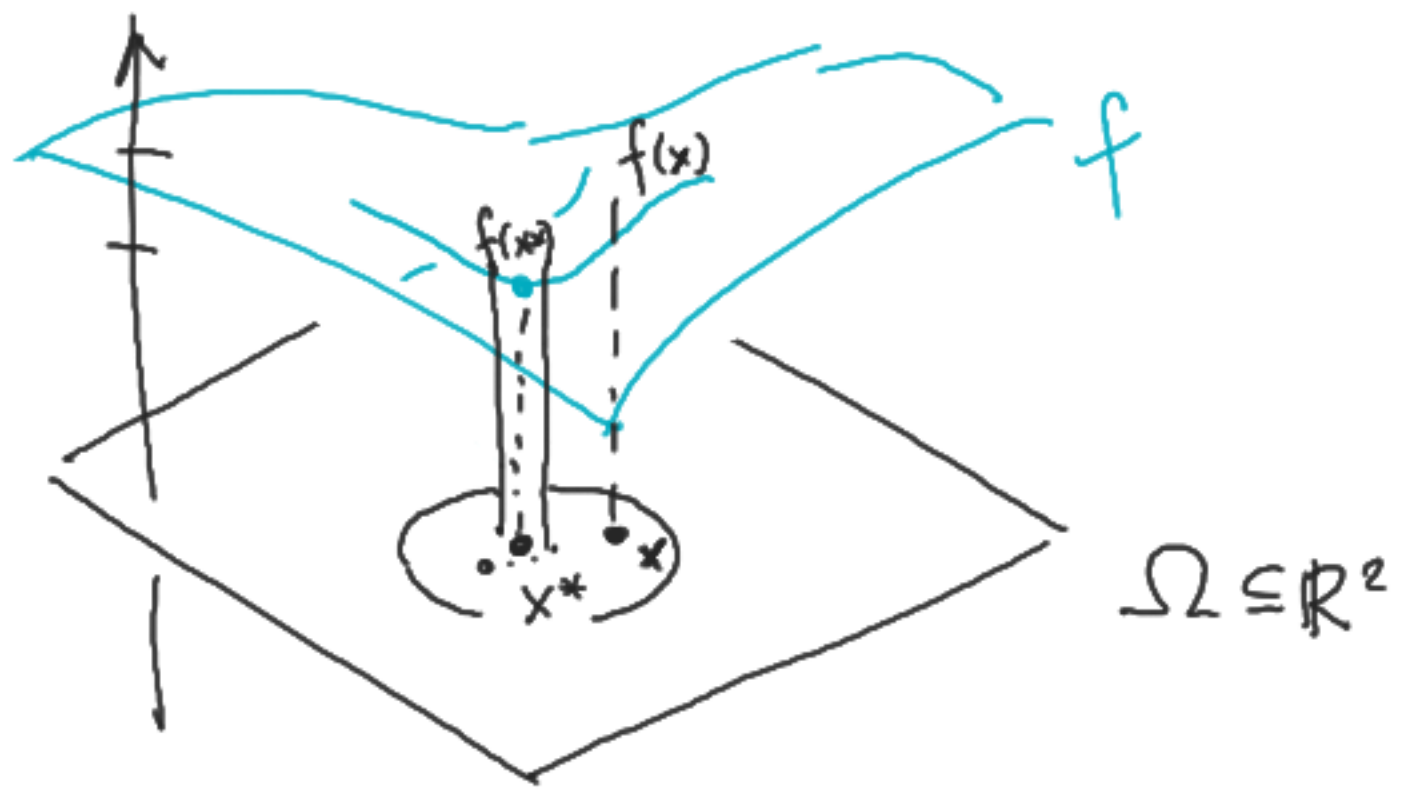
$$\alpha = \operatorname{argmin} \underline{C(\alpha)}$$

En el caso que $C: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sea diferenciable, podemos usar técnicas que aprendimos en cálculo.

Buscamos $x \in D$ que satisfice

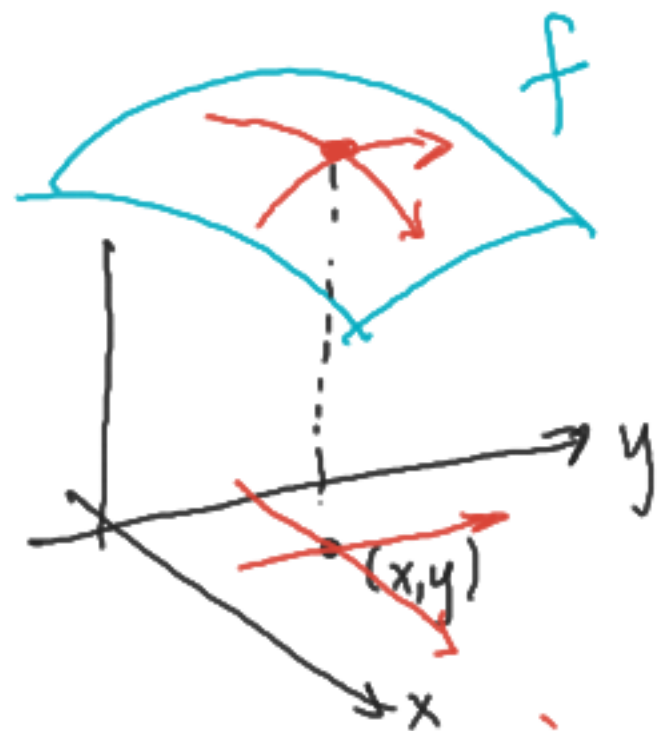
$$\min C(x)$$

$$C: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



Ejemplo: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x,y) = x^2y - 3y^3 + y^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla f(x,y) &= \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) \right] \\ &= \left[\underline{2xy}, \underline{x^2 - 9y^2 + 2y} \right]\end{aligned}$$



En el caso $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(\mathbf{x}), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(\mathbf{x}) \right]$$

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

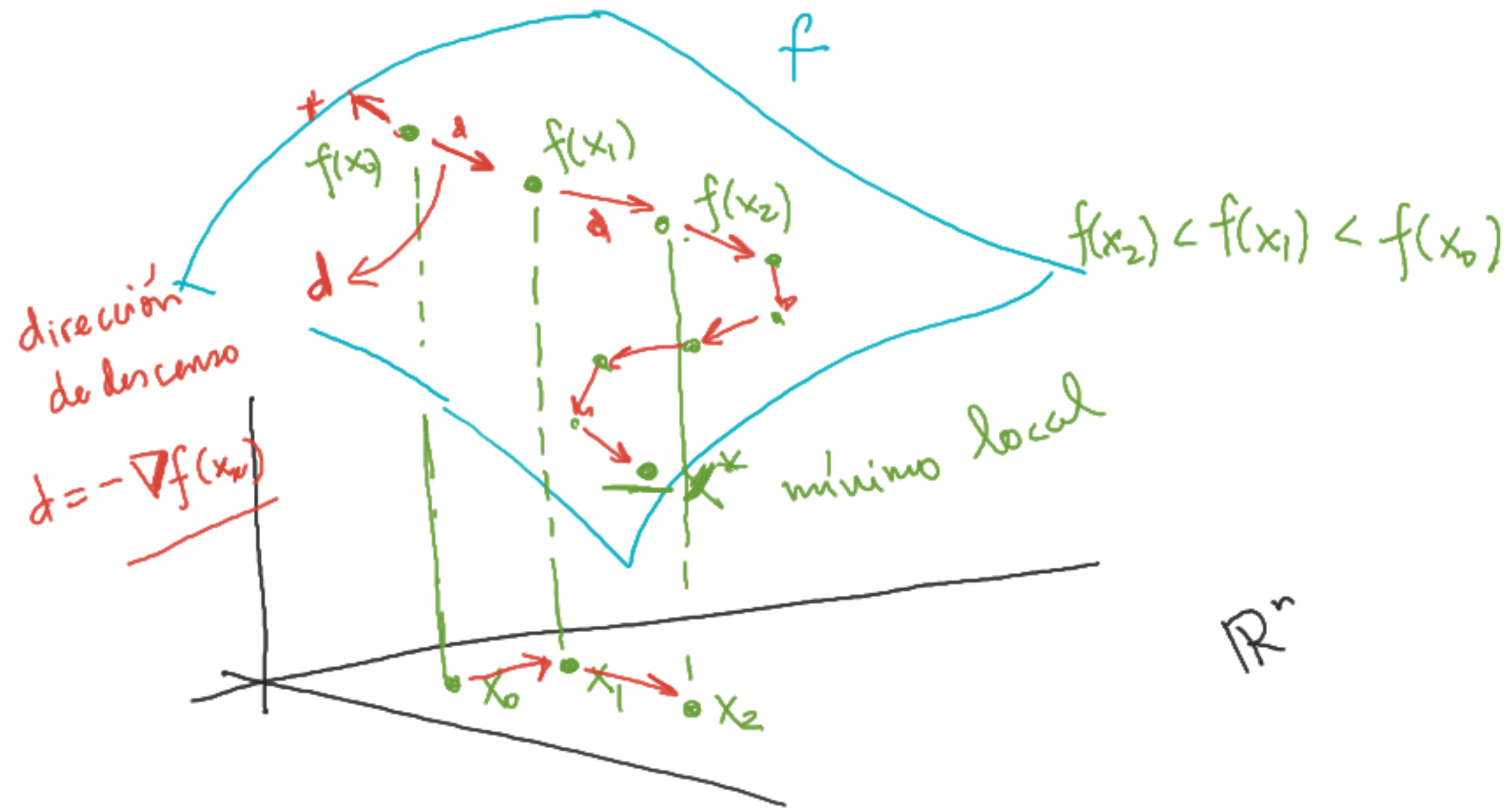
$$D^2f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1}(x) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2}(x) & \dots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n}(x) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1}(x) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_2}(x) & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_n}(x) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1}(x) & \dots & & \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Hessiano} \\ \text{de } f \end{array}$$

$D^2f(x)$ definida positiva (todos los autovalores de $D^2f(x)$)
 $\lambda_i > 0$

$D^2f(x)$ semidefinida positiva ($\lambda_i \geq 0$)

Tres casos:

- Todos los $\lambda_i \geq 0$ \Rightarrow x mínimo
- " " $\lambda_i \leq 0$ \Rightarrow x máximo
- hay $\lambda_i > 0$ y $\lambda_i < 0$ \Rightarrow x punto silla.



\mathbb{R}^n

Algoritmo (Descenso Gradiente)

Input: $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f diferenciable
 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Do

Detectar una dirección de descenso d_k en el punto x_k

ecuación de actualización

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha d_k$$

While (not Condición de Paro).
criterio de paro

