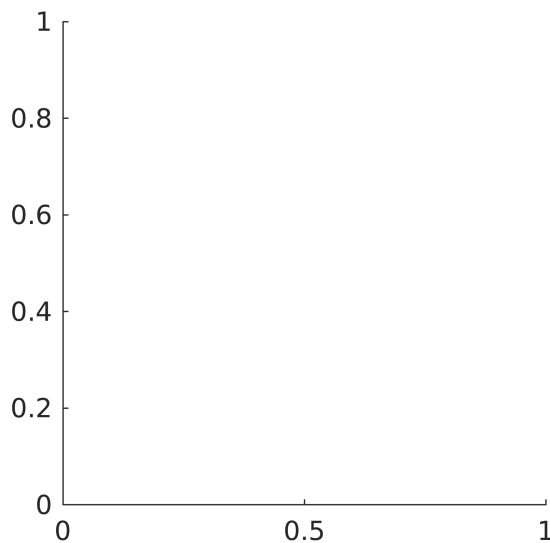


Rosenbrock constrained

```
%{
Rosenbrock's function is a standard test function in optimization. It has
a unique minimum value of 0 attained at the point [1,1].
Finding the minimum is a challenge for some algorithms because the function
has a shallow minimum inside a deeply curved valley.
The solution for this problem is not at the point [1,1] because that point
does not satisfy the constraint.
%}
close all
format compact
```

```
rosenbrock = @(x)100*(x(:,2) - x(:,1).^2).^2 + (1 - x(:,1)).^2;
%{
The rosenbrock function handle calculates Rosenbrock's function at any
number of 2-D points at once. This "Vectorization" speeds the
plotting of the function, .
The function f(x) is called the objective function. The objective function
is the function you want to minimize.
%}
figure1 = figure('Position',[1 200 600 300]);
```

```
colormap('gray');axis square;
```



```
R = 0:.002:1;TH = 2*pi*(0:.002:1);
X = R'*cos(TH);Y = R'*sin(TH); % This is the way to produce polar
% coordinate-grid, think of column*row
Z = log(1 + rosenbrock([X(:),Y(:)])); % Take logarithmic scale.
Z = reshape(Z,size(X));
```

Create subplot

```

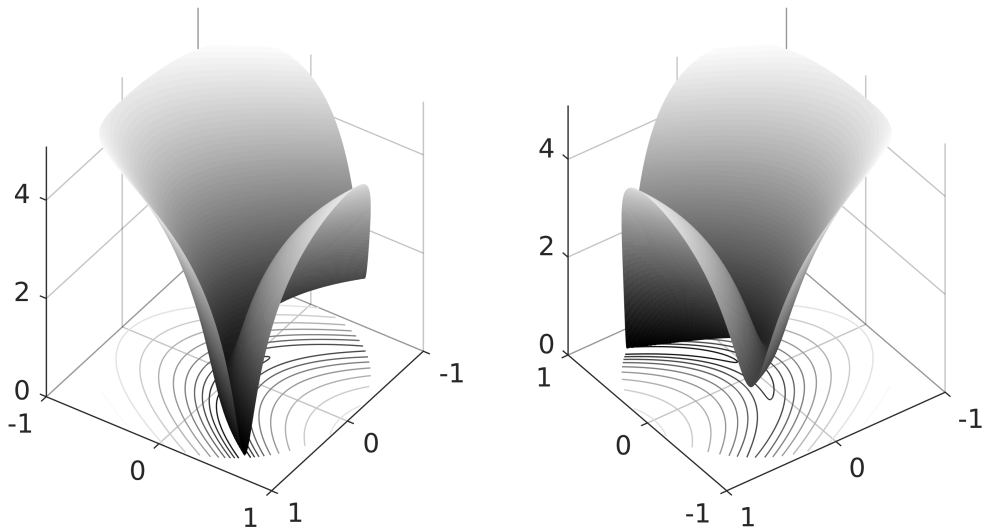
subplot1 = subplot(1,2,1, 'Parent',figure1);
view([124 34]);grid on;hold on

% Create surface
surf(X,Y,Z, 'Parent', subplot1, 'LineStyle', 'none')
% Create contour
contour(X,Y,Z, 'Parent', subplot1)
% Create subplot
subplot2 = subplot(1,2,2, 'Parent',figure1);
view([234 34]);grid('on');hold on

% Create surface
surf(X,Y,Z, 'Parent', subplot2, 'LineStyle', 'none');

% Create contour
contour(X,Y,Z, 'Parent', subplot2);

```



The inequality $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1$ is called constraint. You can have any number of constraints, which are inequalities or equations

type `unitdisk`

```

function [c,ceq] = unitdisk(x)
c = x(1)^2 + x(2)^2 - 1;
ceq = [ ];

```

```

%{
function [c,ceq] = unitdisk(x)
c = x(1)^2 + x(2)^2 - 1; % LHS of inequality c(x) <= 0
ceq = [ ]; % No equality constraints
%}

```

optimoptions

```
options = optimoptions(@fmincon,'Display','iter',...
    'Algorithm','interior-point');
% options is now a struct. See it:
options
```

```
options =
    fmincon options:

Options used by current Algorithm ('interior-point'):
(Other available algorithms: 'active-set', 'sqp', 'sqp-legacy', 'trust-region-reflective')

Set properties:
    Algorithm: 'interior-point'
    Display: 'iter'

Default properties:
    CheckGradients: 0
    ConstraintTolerance: 1.0000e-06
    FiniteDifferenceStepSize: 'sqrt(eps)'
    FiniteDifferenceType: 'forward'
    HessianApproximation: 'bfgs'
    HessianFcn: []
    HessianMultiplyFcn: []
    HonorBounds: 1
    MaxFunctionEvaluations: 3000
    MaxIterations: 1000
    ObjectiveLimit: -1.0000e+20
    OptimalityTolerance: 1.0000e-06
    OutputFcn: []
    PlotFcn: []
    ScaleProblem: 0
    SpecifyConstraintGradient: 0
    SpecifyObjectiveGradient: 0
    StepTolerance: 1.0000e-10
    SubproblemAlgorithm: 'factorization'
    TypicalX: 'ones(numberOfVariables,1)'
    UseParallel: 0
Show options not used by current Algorithm ('interior-point')
```

```
% Alternatively you can change any option by an
% assignment of the type: options.Algorithm='interior-point'
```

Run:

```
[x,fval] = fmincon(rosenbrock,[0 0],...
    [],[],[],[],[],@unitdisk,options)
```

Iter	F-count	f(x)	Feasibility	First-order optimality	Norm of step
0	3	1.000000e+00	0.000e+00	2.000e+00	
1	13	7.753537e-01	0.000e+00	6.250e+00	1.768e-01
2	18	6.519648e-01	0.000e+00	9.048e+00	1.679e-01
3	21	5.543209e-01	0.000e+00	8.033e+00	1.203e-01
4	24	2.985207e-01	0.000e+00	1.790e+00	9.328e-02
5	27	2.653799e-01	0.000e+00	2.788e+00	5.723e-02
6	30	1.897216e-01	0.000e+00	2.311e+00	1.147e-01
7	33	1.513701e-01	0.000e+00	9.706e-01	5.764e-02
8	36	1.153330e-01	0.000e+00	1.127e+00	8.169e-02
9	39	1.198058e-01	0.000e+00	1.000e-01	1.522e-02
10	42	8.910052e-02	0.000e+00	8.378e-01	8.301e-02
11	45	6.771961e-02	0.000e+00	1.365e+00	7.149e-02
12	48	6.437664e-02	0.000e+00	1.146e-01	5.701e-03

13	51	6.329037e-02	0.000e+00	1.883e-02	3.774e-03
14	54	5.161934e-02	0.000e+00	3.016e-01	4.464e-02
15	57	4.964194e-02	0.000e+00	7.913e-02	7.894e-03
16	60	4.955404e-02	0.000e+00	5.462e-03	4.185e-04
17	63	4.954839e-02	0.000e+00	3.993e-03	2.208e-05
18	66	4.658289e-02	0.000e+00	1.318e-02	1.255e-02
19	69	4.647011e-02	0.000e+00	8.006e-04	4.940e-04
20	72	4.569141e-02	0.000e+00	3.136e-03	3.379e-03
21	75	4.568281e-02	0.000e+00	6.437e-05	3.974e-05
22	78	4.568281e-02	0.000e+00	8.000e-06	1.083e-07
23	81	4.567641e-02	0.000e+00	1.601e-06	2.793e-05
24	84	4.567482e-02	0.000e+00	2.411e-08	6.916e-06

Local minimum found that satisfies the constraints.

Optimization completed because the objective function is non-decreasing in feasible directions, to within the value of the optimality tolerance, and constraints are satisfied to within the value of the constraint tolerance.

<stopping criteria details>

x = 1×2

0.7864 0.6177

fval = 0.0457

% The six sets of empty brackets represent optional constraints that are
% not being used in this example. See the fmincon function reference
% pages for the syntax.

Complete the picture in a fancy way.

Create textarrow

```

annotation(figure1,'textarrow',[0.4 0.31],...
    [0.055 0.16],...
    'String',{'Minimum at (0.7864,0.6177)'});

% Create arrowrow
annotation(figure1,'arrow',[0.59 0.62],[0.065 0.34]);
title("Rosenbrock's Function: Two Views")

```

