

Sistemas de Ecuaciones No Lineales

Profesor: Dr. Alejandro S. M. Santa Cruz

JTP: Dr. Juan Ignacio Manassaldi

Aux. 1ra: Ing. Amalia Rueda

Podemos decir que los sistemas de ecuaciones no-lineales son un conjunto de ecuaciones no-lineales que deben satisfacerse en simultaneo.

$$f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$$f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

⋮

$$f_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 & x_i &\in R & \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n \\
 f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 & f_j &: R^n \rightarrow R & \forall j = 1, 2, \dots, m \\
 \vdots & & & & \\
 f_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 & & & n-m: \text{grados de libertad}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sin pérdida de generalidad supondremos $m=n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \\
 f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \\
 \vdots & \\
 f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Se define la función vectorial \underline{f} asociada al sistema de ecuaciones original y el vector de incógnitas \underline{x} :

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Por lo tanto, la expresión compacta de un sistema de ecuaciones algebraicas no lineal corresponde a:

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \underline{0} \quad \begin{array}{l} \underline{x} \in R^n \\ \underline{f} : R^n \rightarrow R^n \end{array}$$

El valor de arranque o semilla corresponde a un vector: $\underline{x}^{(0)} = \underline{\alpha}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^{(0)} \\ \alpha_2^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^{(0)} \end{bmatrix}$

La primera aproximación se obtiene a partir de la función vectorial \underline{F} asociada al sistema original.

$$\underline{x}^{(1)} = \underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(0)})$$

Finalmente se desarrolla el proceso iterativo hasta satisfacer la tolerancia o alcanzar el máximo de iteraciones:

$$\underline{x}^{(k+1)} = \underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(k)})$$

$k = 1, 2, \dots, k_{\max}$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\underline{x}^{(k+1)} - \underline{x}^{(k)}\| &< \varepsilon \\ \frac{\|\underline{x}^{(k+1)} - \underline{x}^{(k)}\|}{\|\underline{x}^{(k)}\|} &< \varepsilon_r \end{aligned}$$

Al tratarse de vectores el error corresponde a la norma de la diferencia entre dos aproximaciones sucesivas

$$\begin{cases} x_2 + x_1^2 - x_1 - 0.75 = 0 \\ x_2 + 5x_2x_1 - x_1^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - x_1 - 0.75 \\ x_2 + 5x_2x_1 - x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \underline{0}$$

Sistema equivalente:

$$\underline{F}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - 0.75 \\ -5x_2x_1 + x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \underline{F}(\underline{x})$$

$$\underline{F}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - 0.75 \\ -5x_2x_1 + x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(0)})} \underline{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2500000 \\ -4.0000000 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(1)})} \underline{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.1875000 \\ 26.5625000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{e} = \|\underline{x}^{(2)} - \underline{x}^{(1)}\| = 30.8829696$$

El error de la iteración 5 corresponde a:

$$\|\underline{e}\| = 9.6510395 \times 10^{15}$$

¡El sistema no converge!

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - x_1 - 0.75 \\ x_2 + 5x_2x_1 - x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{F}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{-x_2 + x_1 + 0.75} \\ (-x_2 + x_1^2)/(5x_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

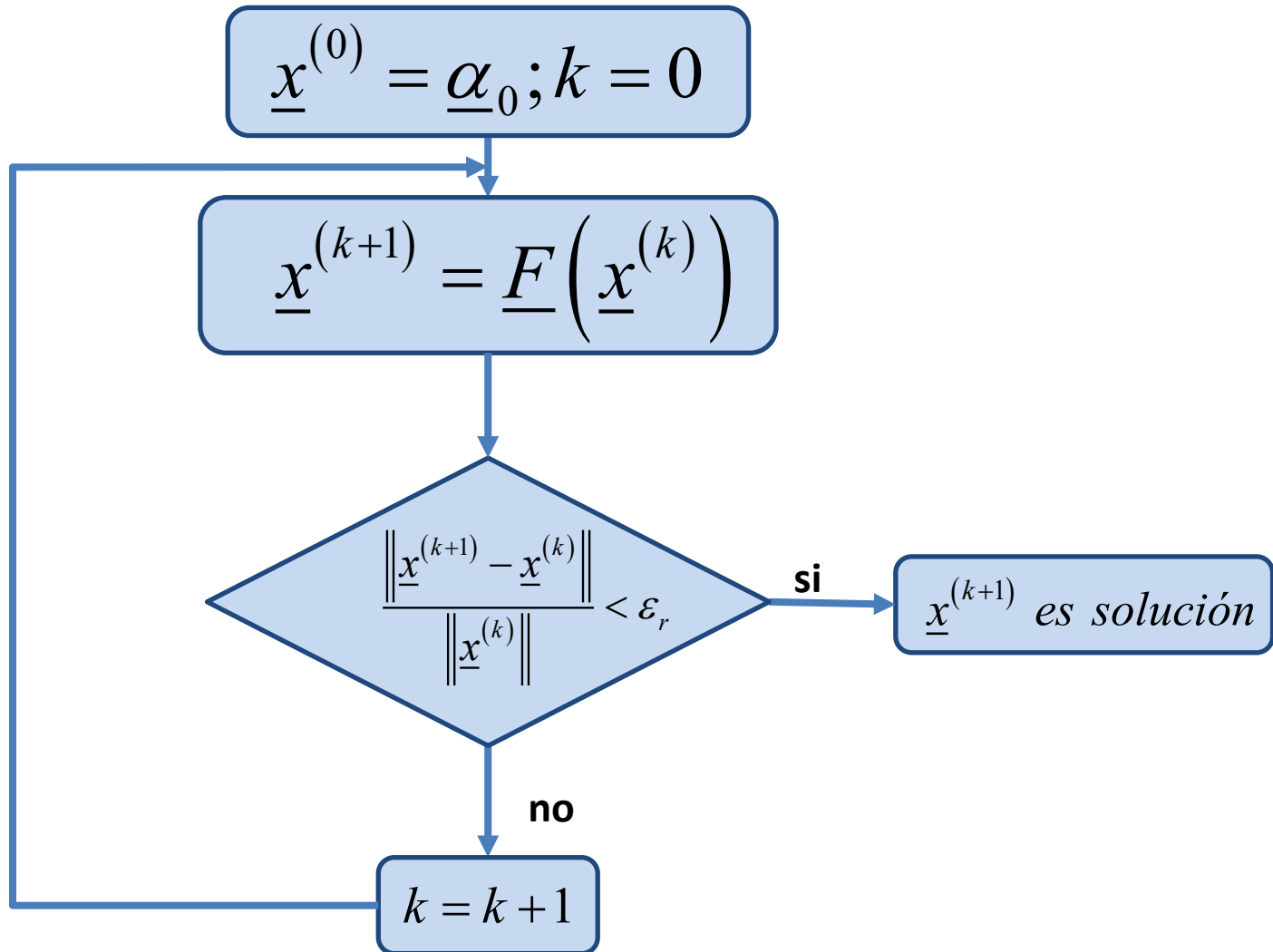
$$\underline{x}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(0)})} \underline{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8660254 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(1)})} \underline{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2712299 \\ 0.1732051 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(9)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720650 \\ 0.2395017 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{e} = \|\underline{x}^{(9)} - \underline{x}^{(8)}\| = 6.0051938 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(9)}) = \underline{F}\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1.3720650 \\ 0.2395017 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720653 \\ 0.2395019 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(9)}) = \begin{bmatrix} -8.4719027 \times 10^{-7} \\ -1.0625308 \times 10^{-6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720650 \\ 0.2395017 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - x_1 - 0.75 \\ x_2 + 5x_2x_1 - x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{F}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{-x_2 + x_1 + 0.75} \\ (-x_2 + x_1^2)/(5x_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

function **fx**=fsist(**x**)

fx = [**x**(2) + **x**(1)^2 - **x**(1) - 0.75

x(2) + 5***x**(2)***x**(1) - **x**(1)^2]

endfunction

function **fx**=Fsist(**x**)

fx = [sqrt(-**x**(2) + **x**(1) + 0.75)

(-**x**(2) + **x**(1)^2)/(5***x**(1))]

endfunction

```
function [out,k] = aproxsuc(fun, x0, tol)
x=x0;
for k=1:100
    x(:,k+1)=fun(x(:,k));
    if norm(x(:,k+1)-x(:,k))/norm(x(:,k)) < tol then
        out = x(:,k+1);
        break
    end
end
if k == 100
    out=[];
    disp('no converge');
end
endfunction
```

Corresponde a una extensión de lo presentado para una variable.

$$\underline{x}^{(0)} = \underline{\alpha}_0$$

$$\underline{x}^{(1)} = \underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(0)})$$

$$\underline{\underline{Q}} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & q_2 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_i = \frac{F_i(\underline{x}^{(k)}) - F_i(\underline{x}^{(k-1)})}{x_i^{(k)} - x_i^{(k-1)}} \quad i = 1 \text{ a } n$$

$$q_i = \frac{\omega_i}{\omega_i - 1} \quad i = 1 \text{ a } n \quad \rightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{Q}}_{ii} = q_i \quad i = 1 \text{ a } n$$

$$\underline{x}^{(k+1)} = \underline{\underline{Q}}\underline{x}^{(k)} + \left(\underline{I} - \underline{\underline{Q}}\right)\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(k)})$$

$$k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k_{\max}$$

$$\frac{\|\underline{x}^{(k+1)} - \underline{x}^{(k)}\|}{\|\underline{x}^{(k)}\|} < \varepsilon_r$$

$$\|\underline{x}^{(k+1)} - \underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(k+1)})\| < \varepsilon$$

$$\underline{F}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - 0.75 \\ -5x_2x_1 + x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(0)})} \underline{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2500000 \\ -4.0000000 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{F}(\underline{x}^{(1)})} \begin{bmatrix} -3.1875000 \\ 26.5625000 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_i = \frac{F_i(\underline{x}^{(1)}) - F_i(\underline{x}^{(0)})}{x_i^{(1)} - x_i^{(0)}} \quad i = 1 \text{ a } 2 \rightarrow \underline{\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} -17.75 \\ -6.1125 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_i = \frac{\omega_i}{\omega_i - 1} \quad i = 1 \text{ a } 2 \quad \rightarrow \underline{\underline{Q}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9466667 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8594025 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{x}}^{(2)} = \underline{\underline{Q}}\underline{\underline{x}}^{(1)} + \left(\underline{\underline{I}} - \underline{\underline{Q}} \right) \underline{\underline{F}}\left(\underline{\underline{x}}^{(1)}\right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{x}}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9466667 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8594025 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.25 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.0533333 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.1405975 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3.1875 \\ 26.5625 \end{bmatrix}$$

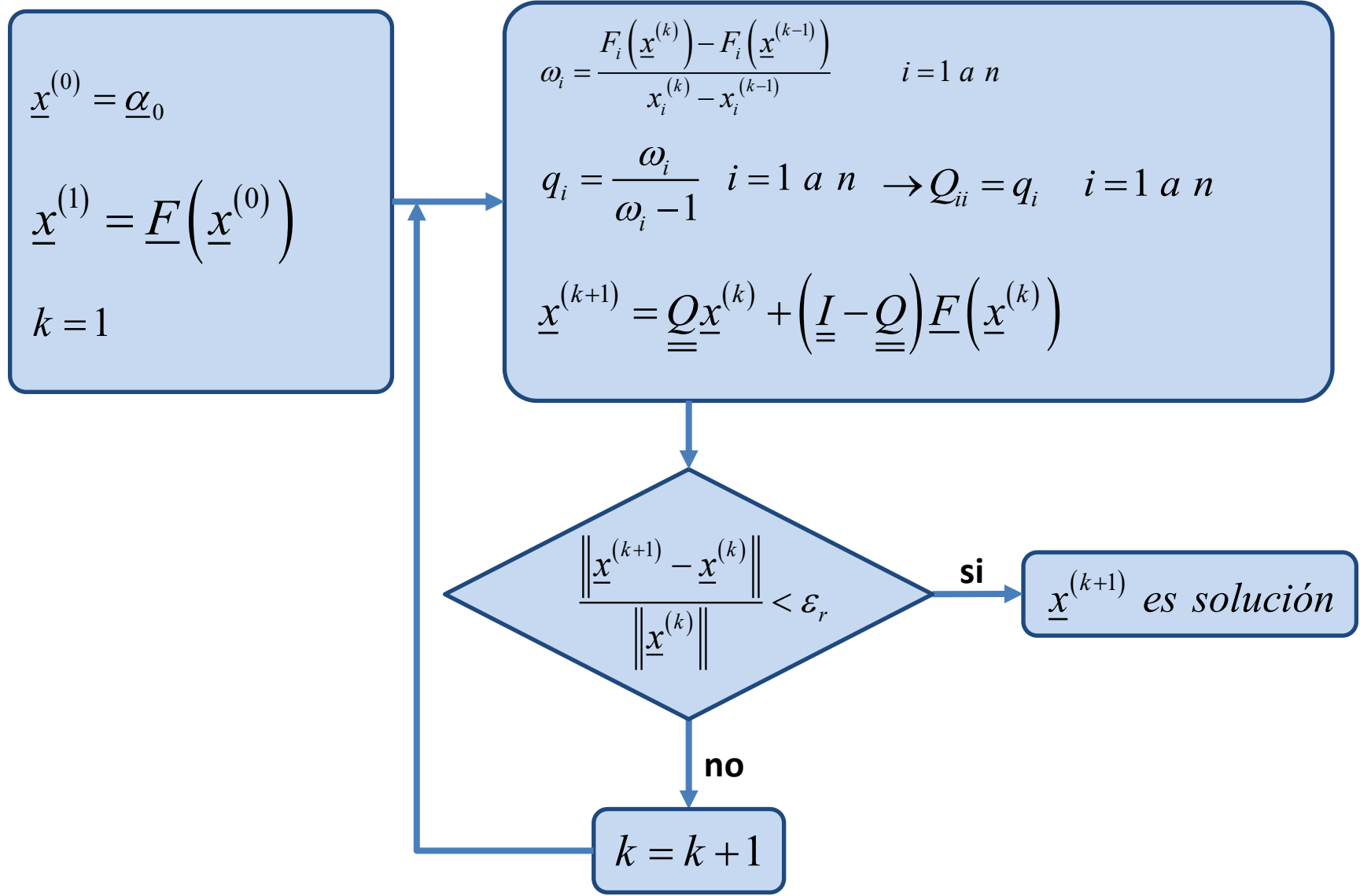
$$\underline{\underline{x}}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0133333 \\ 0.2970123 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{error} = \left\| \underline{\underline{x}}^{(2)} - \underline{\underline{x}}^{(1)} \right\| = 4.3035248$$

$$\underline{\underline{x}}^{(43)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720655 \\ 0.2395020 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{error} = 1.343 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$F\left(\underline{x}^{(43)}\right) = F\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1.3720655 \\ 0.2395020 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720658 \\ 0.2395020 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f\left(\underline{x}^{(43)}\right) = f\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1.3720655 \\ 0.2395020 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2.672907e-7 \\ -1.921863e-11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720644 \\ 0.2395041 \end{bmatrix}$$




```

function [out,k] =wegstein(fun, x0, tol)
    n=length(x0);
    x(:,1)=x0;
    x(:,2)=fun(x(:,1));
    FF(:,1)=fun(x(:,1));
    FF(:,2)=fun(x(:,2));
    for k=2:100
        w=(FF(:,k)-FF(:,k-1))./(x(:,k)-x(:,k-1));    q=w./(w-1); Q=diag(q);
        x(:,k+1) = Q*x(:,k)+(eye(n,n)-Q)*FF(:,k)
        if norm(x(:,k+1)-x(:,k))/norm(x(:,k)) < tol then
            out = x(:,k+1);
            break
        end
        FF(:,k+1) = fun(x(:,k+1));
    end
    if k == 100
        out=[];
        disp('no converge');
    end
endfunction

```

La formula recursiva de Newton corresponde a:

$$\underline{x}^{(k+1)} = \underline{x}^{(k)} - \underline{J}^{-1}(\underline{x}^{(k)}) f(\underline{x}^{(k)})$$

Inversa de la matriz J evaluada en el punto

$$\underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz Jacobiana de la función f

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, k_{\max}$$

$$\frac{\|\underline{x}^{(k+1)} - \underline{x}^{(k)}\|}{\|\underline{x}^{(k)}\|} < \varepsilon_r$$

$$\|f(\underline{x}^{(k+1)})\| < \varepsilon$$

$$\underline{x} \in R^n$$

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

$$\underline{J} : R^n \rightarrow R^{n \times n}$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - x_1 - 0.75 \\ x_2 + 5x_2x_1 - x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{J}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - 1 & 1 \\ 5x_2 - 2x_1 & 1 + 5x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

function **Jx=Jsist(x)**

```
Jx = [2*x(1)-1      1
       5*x(2)-2*x(1) 1 + 5*x(1)];
```

endfunction

$$\underline{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1/3 \\ -1 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.1666667 \\ -0.4166667 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.1666667 \\ -0.4166667 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.2580254 & -0.0218050 \\ 0.1399152 & 0.0726832 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.3611111 \\ -9.6250000 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6055926 \\ 0.0924692 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{e} = \underline{x}^{(2)} - \underline{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6055926 \\ 0.0924692 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2.1666667 \\ -0.4166667 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5610741 \\ 0.5091359 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\underline{e}\| = 0.7576434$$

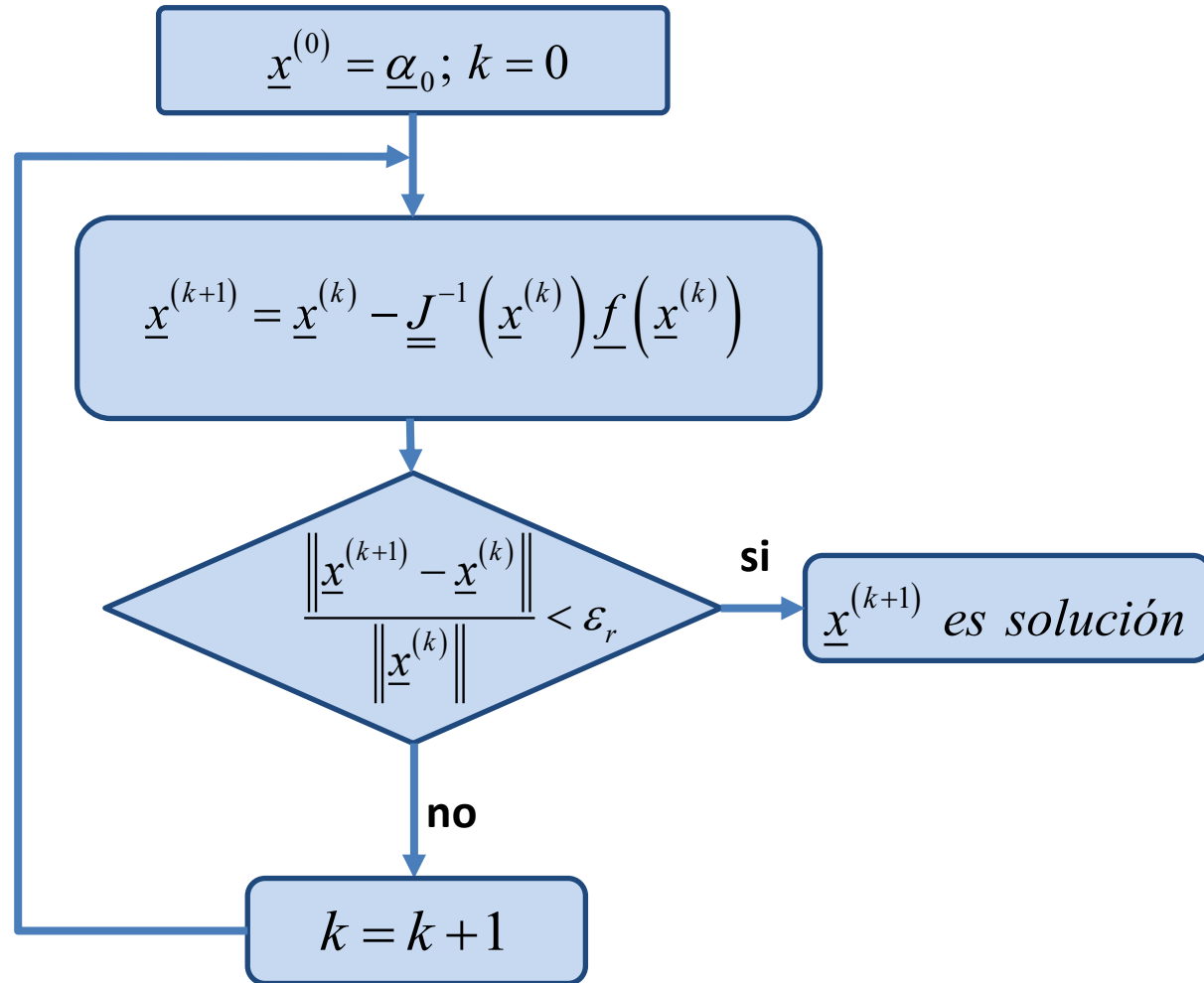
$$\underline{x}^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.4037040 \\ 0.224078 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\underline{e}\| = 0.2409977$$

$$\underline{x}^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3727742 \\ 0.2392220 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\underline{e}\| = 0.0344382$$

$$\underline{x}^{(5)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720658 \\ 0.2395018 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \|\underline{e}\| = 7.6168800 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\underline{x}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3720654 \\ 0.2395019 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Podemos afirmar que es solución del sistema.} \\ \text{El error es del orden de } 10^{-7} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}^*) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1267875 \times 10^{-12} \\ -0.3406164 \times 10^{-12} \end{bmatrix}$$



```
function [out,k] =newton(fun, Jx, x0, tol)
    x=x0;
    for k=1:100
        x(:,k+1)=x(:,k) - inv(Jx(x(:,k)))*fun(x(:,k));
        if norm(x(:,k+1)-x(:,k))/norm(x(:,k)) < tol then
            out = x(:,k+1);
            break
        end
    end
    if k == 100
        out=[];
        disp('no converge');
    end
endfunction
```

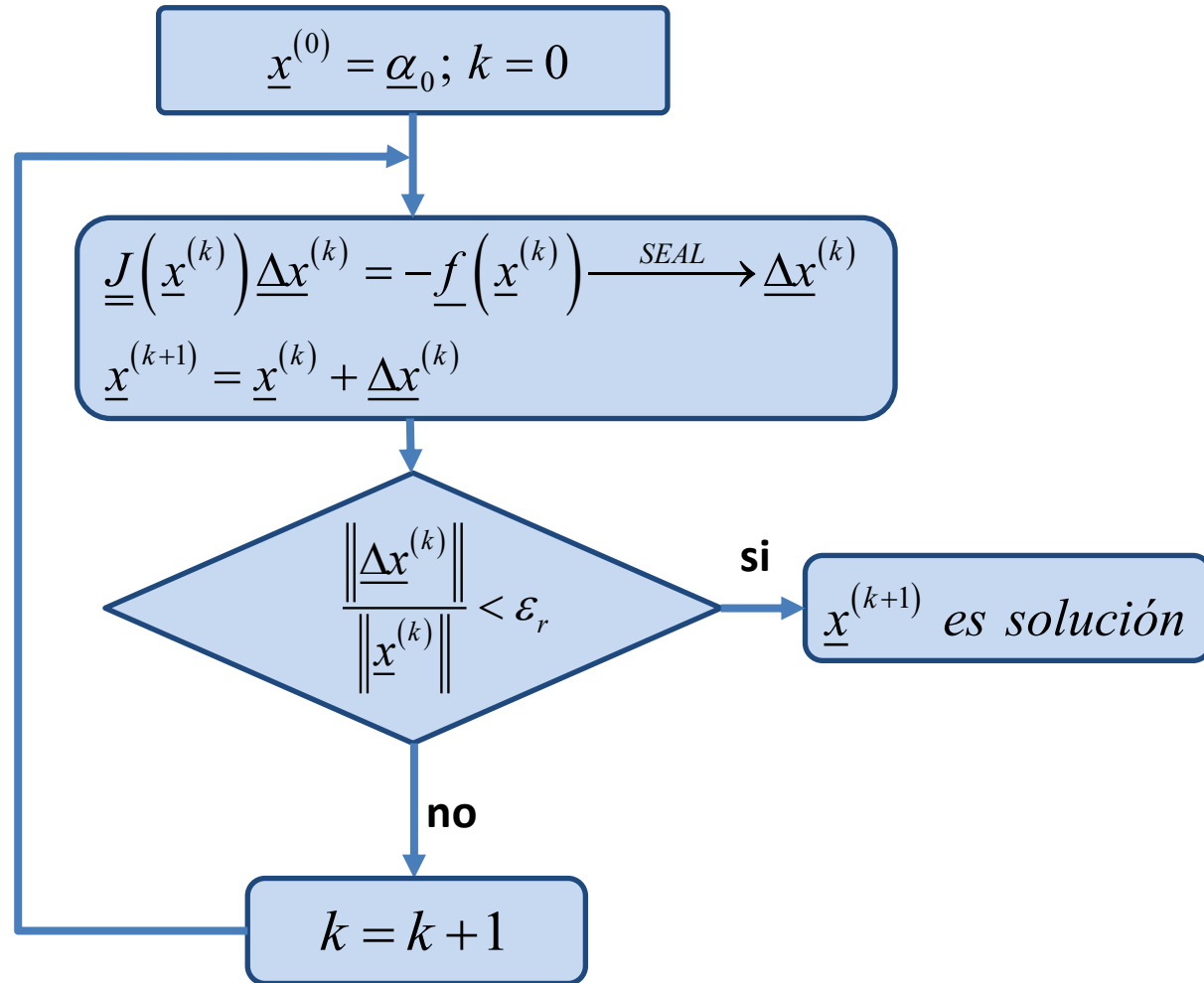
La formula recursiva de Newton corresponde a:

$$\underline{x}^{(k+1)} = \underline{x}^{(k)} - \underline{J}^{-1}(\underline{x}^{(k)}) \underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k)})$$

Es la solución
a un SEAL

$$\underline{J}(\underline{x}^{(k)}) \underline{\Delta x}^{(k)} = -\underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k)})$$

$$\underline{x}^{(k+1)} = \underline{x}^{(k)} + \underline{\Delta x}^{(k)}$$




```

function [out,k] =newtonII(fun, Jx, x0, tol)
    x=x0;
    for k=1:100
        dx = Jx(x(:,k))\(-fun(x(:,k)));
        x(:,k+1)=x(:,k) + dx;
        if norm(dx)/norm(x(:,k)) < tol then
            out = x(:,k+1);
            break
        end
    end
    if k == 100
        out=[];
        disp('no converge');
    end
endfunction

```

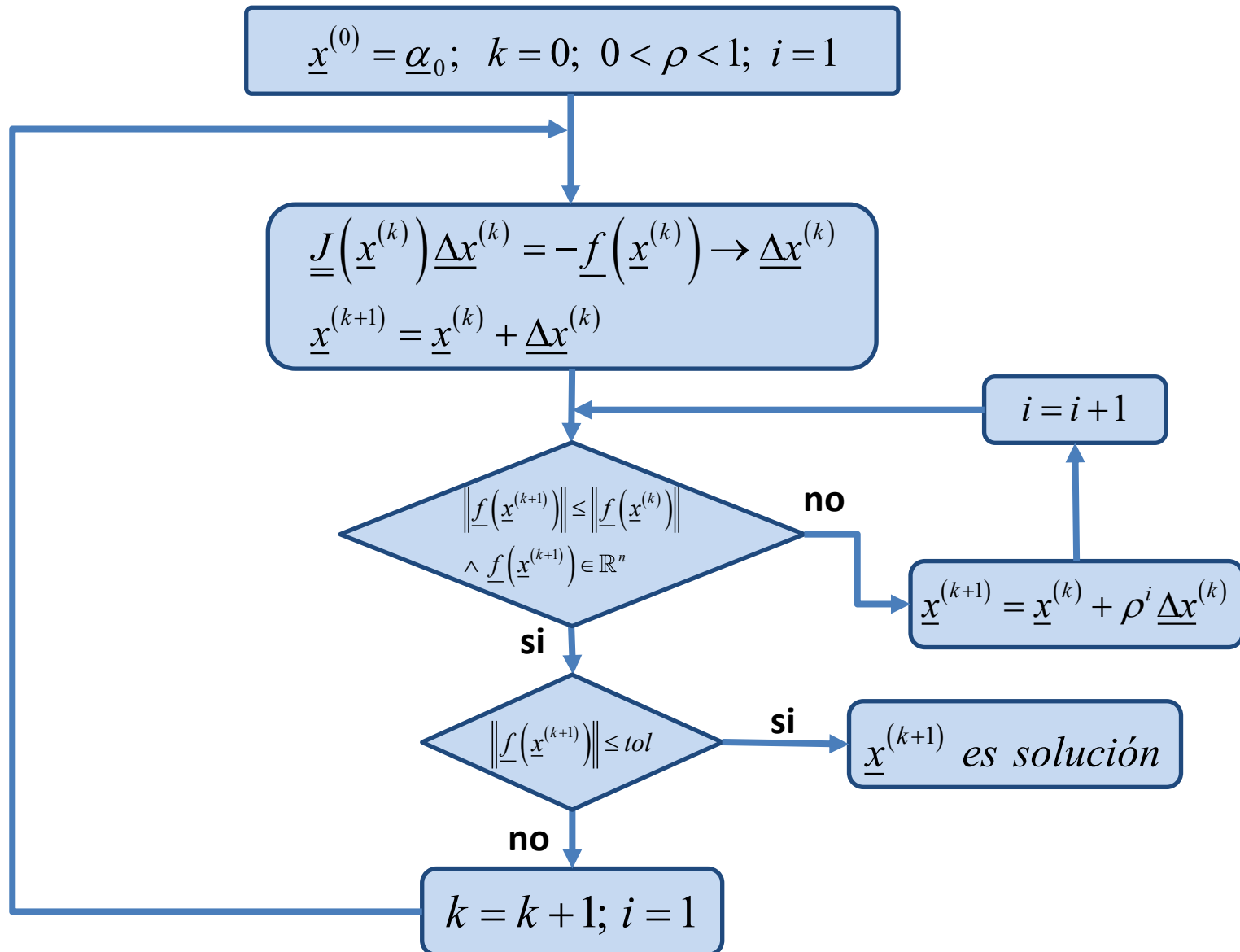
Variación de la solución en la iteración actual (Δx):

$$\underline{J}(\underline{x}^{(k)}) \underline{\Delta x}^{(k)} = -\underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k)})$$

$$\underline{x}^{(k+1)} = \underline{x}^{(k)} + \rho \underline{\Delta x}^{(k)}$$

Factor de relajación ρ 

- Se utiliza para reducir el tamaño del salto de Newton.
- Se lo reduce hasta garantizar una disminución del error. $\|\underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k+1)})\| \leq \|\underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k)})\|$
- También se reduce para evitar inconsistencias matemáticas en el nuevo valor $\underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k+1)}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$



```

function [solution, iter]=newtonrelax(fun, Jx, x0, rho0, tol)
    x = x0; itemax = 100; errora = 2*tol; iter = 1; rho=rho0;
    while errora > tol
        f = fun(x); error1 = max(abs(f));
        J = Jx(x);
        dx = J\(-f);
        xnew = x + dx;
        f = fun(xnew); error2 = max(abs(f));
        i=1; imax=10;
        while (error2 >= error1 || ~isreal(f))
            xnew = x + (rho^i)*dx;
            f = fun(xnew); error2 = max(abs(f));
            i = i+1;
            if i > imax
                disp(' No convergence: Change relaxation factor or initial guesses')
                solution = xnew;
            end
        end
        x = xnew;
        f = fun(x); errora = max(abs(f))
        iter = iter + 1;
        if iter > itemax
            disp(' No convergence: Change initial guesses or maximum number of iterations ')
            solution = x;
        end
    end
    solution = x;
endfunction

```

[Ejemplo 4 en SciLab](#)

Requerimos que:

- 1) El algoritmo progrese hacia la solución en cada paso:

$$\left\| \underline{f} \left(\underline{x}^{(k+1)} \right) \right\| < \left\| \underline{f} \left(\underline{x}^{(k)} \right) \right\|$$


- 2) Los pasos no sean demasiado grandes:

$$\left\| \underline{x}^{(k+1)} - \underline{x}^{(k)} \right\| < \delta$$

donde δ es elegido por el algoritmo.

Supongamos que tenemos:

$$\underline{x}^{(k+1)} = \underline{x}^{(k)} + \underline{p}$$

Corrección 

A partir del Método de Newton esperamos que:

$$\underline{p} = -\underline{J}^{-1} \left(\underline{x}^{(k)} \right) \underline{f} \left(\underline{x}^{(k)} \right)$$

pero puede que no satisfaga:

$$\|\underline{p}\| < \delta$$

Además, si \underline{J} es singular, \underline{p} no existe.

En lugar de evaluar la corrección por el Método de Newton, resolvemos un problema de optimización restringida:

$$\min_{\underline{p}} z = \left\| \underline{f}\left(\underline{x}^{(k)}\right) + \underline{J}\left(\underline{x}^{(k)}\right) \cdot \underline{p} \right\|$$

sujeto a la restricción:

$$\left\| \underline{p} \right\| < \delta$$

Esto funciona aún para \underline{J} singular!!!!

$$\boxed{\underline{f}\left(\underline{x}^{(k)}\right) + \underline{J}\left(\underline{x}^{(k)}\right) \cdot \underline{p}} \longrightarrow \underline{f}\left(\underline{x}^{(k+1)}\right)$$

- Aproximación de primer orden del valor de la función del sistema en el punto k+1.
- Buscamos que el valor de su norma sea mínimo dentro de nuestra región de confianza.

Si dispusiésemos de un ***solver*** que nos permita resolver el problema de optimización, entonces procederíamos de la siguiente manera:

- 1) Si, $\| \underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k)}) \| < \varepsilon$ entonces parar.
- 2) Calcular \underline{p} vía optimización restringida.

3) Si:

$$\left\| \underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k)} + \underline{p}) \right\| < \left\| \underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(k)}) \right\|$$

aceptar \underline{p} e ir a la Etapa (1). Aquí podríamos pensar en aumentar δ .

- 4) Si no, reducir δ y volver a la Etapa (2)

Este algoritmo permite determinar la solución de manera confiable. El problema es que pueda quedar atrapado en un mínimo local de la función.

La clave: **Arrancar cerca de la solución!!!**

$$\underline{f}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 + x_1^2 - x_1 - 0.75 \\ x_2 + 5x_2x_1 - x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{J}(\underline{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 - 1 & 1 \\ 5x_2 - 2x_1 & 1 + 5x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \delta = 1$$

$$\min_{\underline{p}} z = \left\| \underline{J}(\underline{x}^{(0)}) \cdot \underline{p} + \underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(0)}) \right\|$$

s.t.

$$\|\underline{p}\| < \delta$$

$$\min_{\underline{p}} z = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\|$$

s.t.

$$\|\underline{p}\| < 1$$

$$\min_{\underline{p}} z = \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\|$$

s.a.

$$\|\underline{p}\| < 1$$

$$\min_{\underline{p}} z = \sqrt{|p_1 + p_2 + 0.25|^2 + |3p_1 + 6p_2 + 5|^2}$$

s.a.

$$\sqrt{|p_1|^2 + |p_2|^2} < 1$$

$$\min_{\underline{p}} z = \sqrt{|p_1 + p_2 + 0.25|^2 + |3p_1 + 6p_2 + 5|^2}$$

s.a.

$$\sqrt{|p_1|^2 + |p_2|^2} < 1$$

$$\underline{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.287116495751276 \\ -0.957895671703289 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.287116495751276 \\ -0.957895671703289 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.287116495751276 \\ 0.042104328296711 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\| \underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(0)} + \underline{p}) \| < \| \underline{f}(\underline{x}^{(0)}) \|$$

$$\left\| \begin{bmatrix} -0.338343293819521 \\ -1.343598667872214 \end{bmatrix} \right\| < \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\|$$

$$1.385544501191005 < 5.006246098625197$$