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A CONCEPTUAL STUDY ON SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

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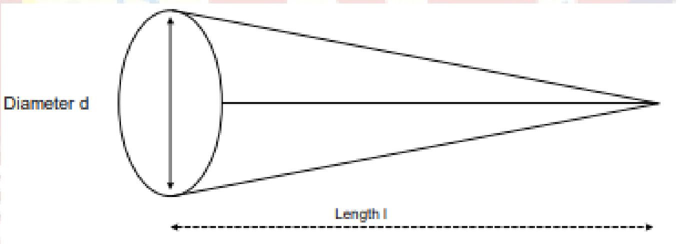
Introduction

Concept of optimization problem

Optimization : -Optimum value that is either minimum or maximum value. y = F(x)
Example: 2x − 6y = 11 or y = (2x − 11) ÷ 6 Can we determine an optimum value for y?
Similarly, in the following case 3x + 4y ≥ 56.
These are really not related to optimization problem.

Defining an optimization problem

Suppose, we are to design an optimal pointer made of some material with density ρ. The pointer should be as low weight as possible, with a desirable strength (i.e. sustainable to mechanical breakage) and the deflection of pointing at end should be negligible. The task is to select the best pointer out of all possible pointers.



Suppose, s is the strength of the pointer.

- Mass of the stick is denoted by

$$M = \frac{1}{3}\Pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 * l * \rho = \frac{1}{12}\Pi * d^2 * l * \rho$$

- Deflection : δ = f1 (d, l, ρ)
- Strength : s = f2(d, l, ρ)

The problem can be stated as

- Objective function
- Minimize $M = \frac{1}{12}\Pi * d^2 * l * \rho$
- Subject to δ ≤ δth, where δth = allowable deflection s ≥ sth, where sth = required strength and dmin ≤ d ≤ dmax lmin ≤ l ≤ lmax

An optimization problem can be formally defined as follows:

- Maximize (or Minimize) yi = fi(x1, x2, · · · , xn) where i = 1, 2 · · · k, k ≥ 1
- Subject to gi (x1, x2, · · · xn) ROPi ci where i = 1, 2, ..., j, j ≥ 0. ROP i denotes some relational operator and ci = 1, 2, · · · j are some constants. and xi ROP di , for all i=1,2...n (n ≥ 1) Here, xi denotes a design parameter and di is some constant.

Some Benchmark Optimization Problems

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Exercises: Mathematically define the following optimization problems.

- Traveling Salesman Problem
- Knapsack Problem
- Graph Coloring Problem
- Job Machine Assignment Problem
- Coin Change Problem
- Binary search tree construction problem

Types of Optimization Problem

Unconstrained optimization problem

Problem is without any functional constraint.

Example: Minimize $y = f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - 5)^2 + (x_2 - 3)^3$

where $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

Note: Here, g_j = NULL

Constrained optimization problem

Optimization problem with at one or more functional constraint(s).

Example: Maximize $y = f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$

Subject to $g_i(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \geq c_i$ where $i = 1, 2, \cdots, k$ and $k > 0$ and $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ are design parameters.

Integer Programming problem

If all the design variables take some integer values.

Example: Minimize $y = f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1 + x_2$

Subject to $x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$ $5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 9$ and x_1, x_2 are integer variables.

Real-valued problem

If all the design variables are bound to take real values.

Mixed-integer programming problem

Some of the design variables are integers and the rest of the variables take real values.

Linear optimization problem

Both objective functions as well as all constraints are found to be some linear functions of design variables.

Example: Maximize $y = f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1 + x_2$ Subject to $x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$ $5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 10$

and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

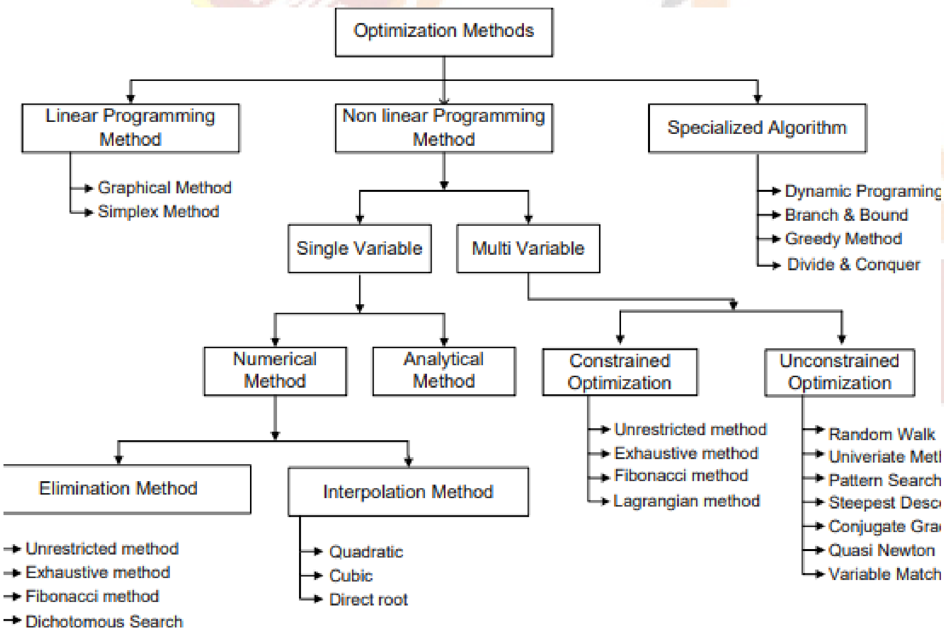
Non-linear optimization problem

If either the objective function or any one of the functional constraints are non-linear function of design variables.

Example: Maximize $y = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 5x_2^3$

Subject to $x_1^4 + 3x_2^2 \leq 629$ $2x_1^3 + 4x_2^3 \leq 133$ and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

Traditional approaches to solve optimization problems



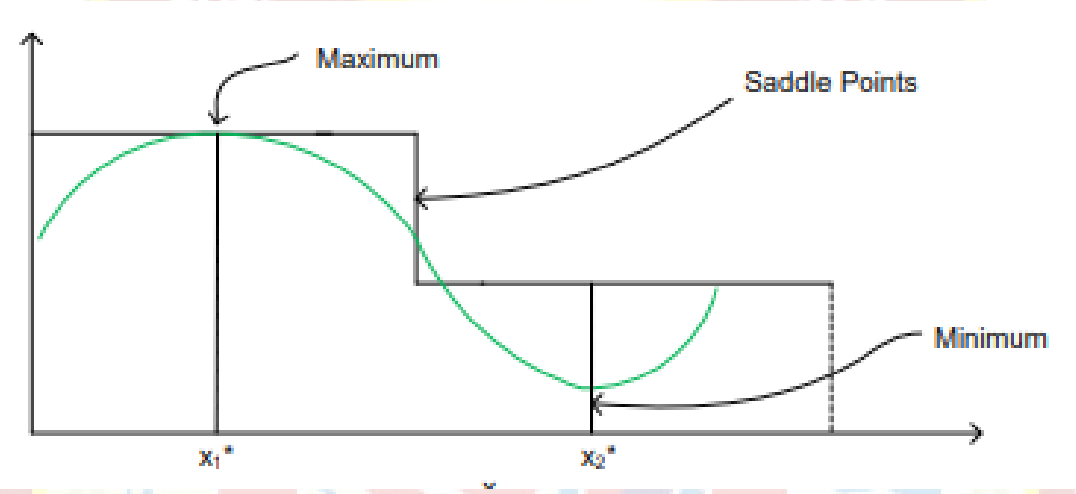
Example : Analytical Method

Suppose, the objective function: y = f (x). Let f (x) be a polynomial of degree m and (m > 0)

If y ′ = f ′ (x) = 0 for some x = x ∗ , then we say that y is optimum (i.e. either minimum or maximum point exist) at the point x = x ∗ .

If y ′ = f ′ (x)≠ 0 for some x = x ∗ , then we say that there is no optimum value at x = x ∗ (i.e. x = x ∗ is an inflection point) An inflection point is also called a saddle point.

Note: An inflection point is a point, that is, neither a maximum nor a minimum at that point. Following figure explains the concepts of minimum, maximum and saddle point.



Let us generalize the concept of "Analytical method".

If y = f (x) is a polynomial of degree m, then there are m number of candidate points to be checked for optimum or saddle points.

Suppose, y n is the nth derivative of y. To further investigate the nature of the point, we determine (first non-zero) (n − th) higher order derivative y n = f n (x = x ∗)

There are two cases.

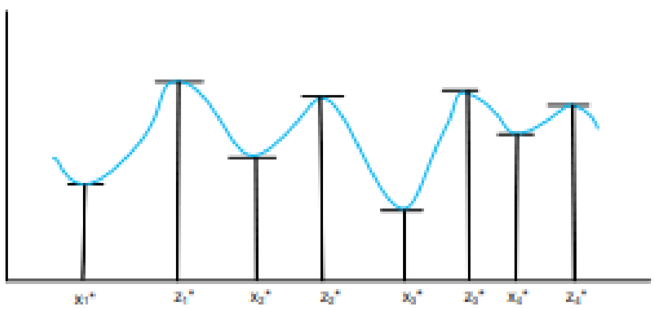
Case 1: If y n≠ 0 for n=odd number, then x ∗ is an inflection point.

Case 2: If y n = 0 for n = odd number, then there exist an optimum point at x ∗ .

In order to decide the point x ∗ as minimum or maximum, we have to find the next higher order derivative, that is y n+1 = f n+1(x = x ∗). There are two sub cases may be:

Case 2.1: If y n+1 = f n+1(x = x ∗) is positive then x is a local minimum point.

Case 2.2: If y n+1 = f n+1(x = x ∗) is negative then x is a local maximum point.



If y n+1 = f n+1(x = x ∗) = 0, then we are to repeat the next higher order derivative.

Question

y = f (x)

d 2y dx = +ve ⇒ x = x ∗ 1

d 4y dx = −ve ⇒ x = x ∗ 2

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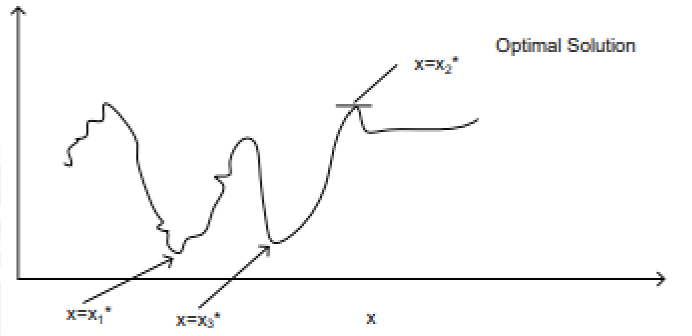
d 6y dx = +ve ⇒ x = x ∗ 3



Is the analytical method solves optimization problem with multiple input variables?
If "Yes", than how?
If "No", than why not?

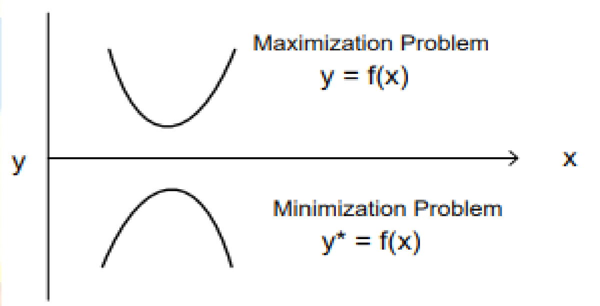
Exercise

Determine the minimum or maximum or saddle points, if any for the following single variable function f (x) f (x) = x 2 2 + 125 x for some real values of x.

Duality Principle

Principle:- A minimization (maximization) problem is said to have dual problem if it is converted to the maximization (minimization) problem.

The usual conversion from maximization minimization
y = f (x) y = −f (x)
y = f (x) y = 1 f (x)



Limitations of the traditional optimization approach

- Computationally expensive.
- For a discontinuous objective function,
- Methods may fail. Method may not be suitable for parallel computing.
- Discrete (integer) variables are difficult to handle.
- Methods may not necessarily adaptive.

Soft Computing techniques have been evolved to address the above mentioned limitations of solving optimization problem with traditional approaches.

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