

Teoria i metody optymalizacji

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Optymalizacja z ograniczeniami

$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} f(x) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \max_{x \in D \subset \mathbb{R}^N} f(x)$$

Zbiór D jest zbiorem punktów dopuszczalnych. Zbiór ten będziemy przedstawiać za pomocą

- ograniczeń w postaci równości $\varphi(x) = c$ oraz
- ograniczeń w postaci nierówności $g(x) \leq c$.

W przypadku ograniczeń w postaci nierówności, mówimy, że dane **ograniczenie jest aktywne** w punkcie dopuszczalnym x jeśli zachodzi $g(x) = c$.

W przeciwnym przypadku, tj. gdy $g(x) < c$ mówimy, że **ograniczenie jest nieaktywne** w punkcie dopuszczalnym x .

Optymalizacja z ograniczeniami w postaci równości

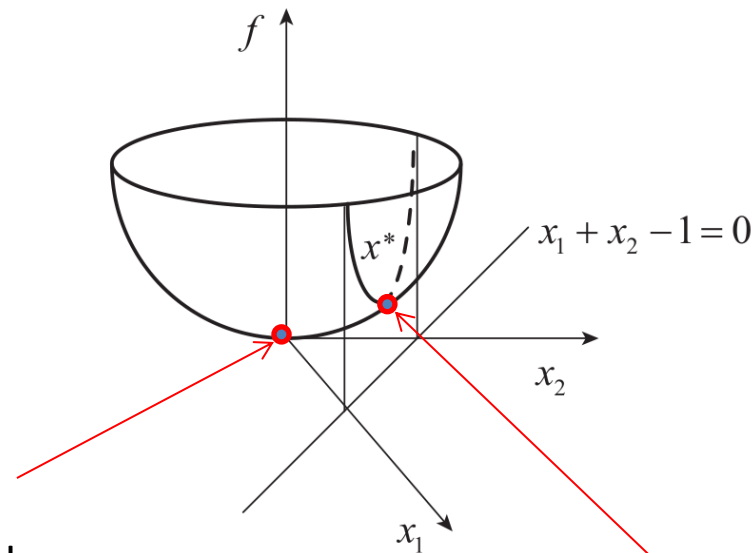
$$f(x) \rightarrow \text{extr}_{x \in X}$$

$$\varphi_j(x) = 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

Przykład

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$



Minimum bezwarunkowe

Minimum warunkowe

Ekstremum funkcji warunkowe. Metoda podstawiania

$$f(x_1, x_2)$$

$$c(x_1, x_2) = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = h(x_2)$$



$$f(x_1, x_2) = f[h(x_2), x_2]$$

Przykład

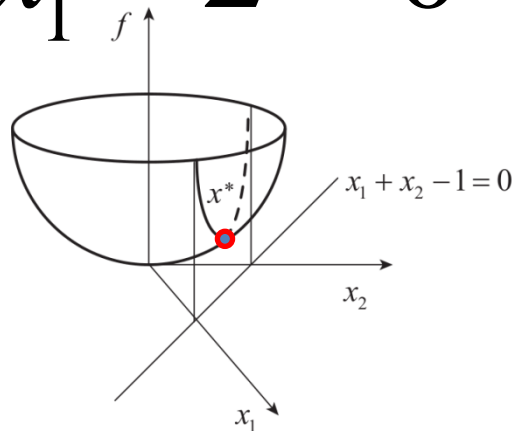
$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 \quad x_2 = 1 - x_1$$

$$\varphi(x_1) = x_1^2 + (1 - x_1)^2 = 2x_1^2 - 2x_1 + 1$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dx_1} = 4x_1 - 2 = 0$$

$$x_1^* = x_2^* = 1/2$$

$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dx_1^2} = 4 > 0$$



$$f(x_1^*, x_2^*) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Przykład 2

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{(x_1 - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 + 1}.$$

$$\|x\|^2 = 1$$

$$\|x\|^2 = x^T x = x_1^2 + x_2^2.$$

$$x_1 = h(x_2) \quad x_1 = \pm \sqrt{\|x\|^2 - x_2^2} = \pm \sqrt{1 - x_2^2}$$

$$f(x_2) = 1 / [(\pm \sqrt{1 - x_2^2} - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 + 1],$$

Przykład 2

$$f(x_2) = 1 / [(\pm\sqrt{1-x_2^2} - 1)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 + 1],$$

$$x^T = [0,707 \quad 0,707]$$

```
>> syms x2
fx2=1/ ((sqrt(1-x2^2)-1)^2 +(x2-1)^2+1);
fx2der=diff(fx2,x2)

fx2der =
((2*x2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 - x2^2)^(1/2) -
2*x2 + 2)/((x2 - 1)^2 + ((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1)^2 +
1)^2
>>
digits(4)
>> x2=vpa(solve(((2*x2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) -
1))/(1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 2*x2 + 2)/((x2 - 1)^2 + ((1
- x2^2)^(1/2) - 1)^2 ==0))

x2 =

0.7071
```

```
>> x2=0.7071;
fx2der = ((2*x2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 -
x2^2)^(1/2) - 2*x2 + 2)/((x2 - 1)^2 + ((1 -
x2^2)^(1/2) - 1)^2 + 1)^2

fx2der =
2.7947e-005
```


```
>> x1= sqrt(1-x2^2)
```

```
x1 =
0.7071
```


Przykład 2 cd

```
>>
fx2derder=diff(fx2, 2)
fx2derder =
((2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 - x2^2)^(1/2) + (2*x2^2)/(x2^2 - 1) + (2*x2^2*((1 -
x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 - x2^2)^(3/2) - 2)/((x2 - 1)^2 + ((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1)^2 +
(2*((2*x2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 2*x2 + 2)^2)/((x2 - 1)^2 + ((1 -
x2^2)^(1/2) - 1)^2 + 1)^3
```

```
>>
x2=0.707;
fx2derder =sign((((2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 - x2^2)^(1/2) + (2*x2^2)/(x2^2 - 1) +
(2*x2^2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 - x2^2)^(3/2) - 2)/((x2 - 1)^2 + ((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1)^2 +
1)^2 + (2*((2*x2*((1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 1))/(1 - x2^2)^(1/2) - 2*x2 + 2)^2)/((x2 - 1)^2 + ((1 -
x2^2)^(1/2) - 1)^2 + 1)^3)
```

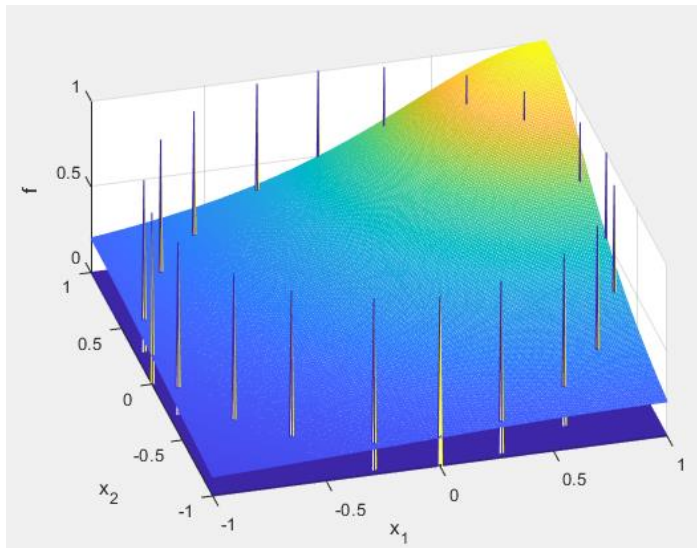
```
fx2derder =
-1            maksimum
```

```
>>
x1=0.707; x2=0.707;
fmax=1/((x1-1)^2+(x2-1)^2+1)
fmax =
0.8535
```

Przykład 2 (cd)

$$x^T = [-0,707 \quad -0,707]$$

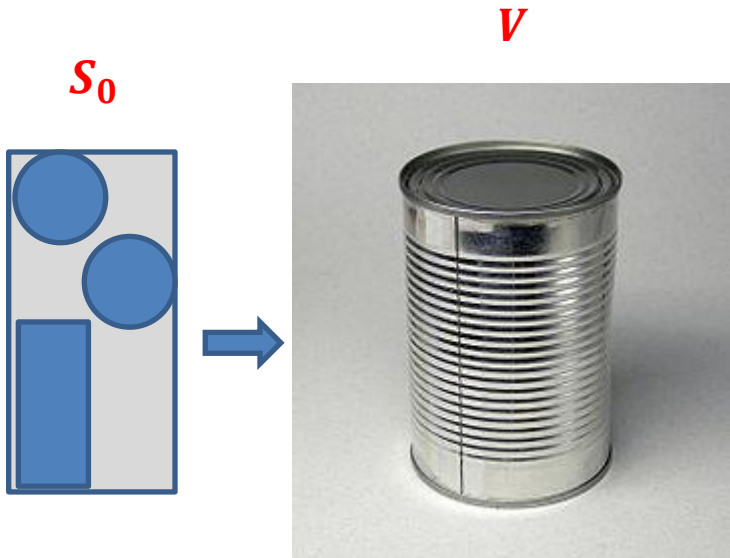
```
>>  
x1=-0.707; x2=-0.707;  
fmin=1/((x1-1)^2+(x2-1)^2+1)  
fmin =  
    0.1465
```



```
>>  
[x1,x2]=meshgrid(-1:0.01:1);  
f=1./((x1-1).^2+(x2-1).^2+1);  
mesh(x1,x2, f)  
hold on  
  
f=1./((x1-1).^2+(x2-  
1).^2+1).*(x1.^2+x2.^2==1);  
  
f= (x1.^2+x2.^2==1);  
  
mesh(x1,x2, f)  
xlabel('x_1'), ylabel('x_2'), zlabel('f ');
```

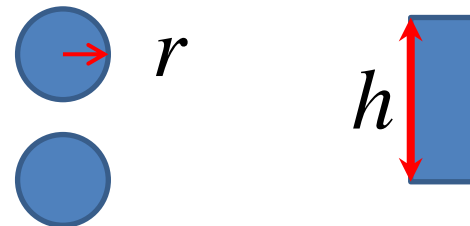
Maksymalizacja objętości

Producent cylindrycznych pojemników chce **zmaksymalizować objętość** produkcji V dla danej powierzchni zastosowanego materiału S_0 .



$$V(r, h) = \pi r^2 h \rightarrow \max$$

$$S(r, h) = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh = S_0,$$



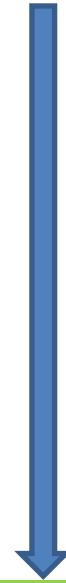
Metoda podstawiania

$$2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh = S_0,$$



$$h = (S_0 - 2\pi r^2) / 2\pi r$$

$$V(r, h) = \pi r^2 h$$



$$V(r) = \pi r^2 [(S_0 - 2\pi r^2) / 2\pi r] = \frac{r}{2} S_0 - \pi r^3$$

Wyszukiwanie wyczerpujące

Wyszukiwanie wyczerpujące (ang. exhaustive search), metoda siłowa (ang. brute force) – metoda polegająca na analizie wszystkich potencjalnych rozwiązań zadania w celu wybrania tego, które spełnia warunki zadania

Redukcja zmiennych

$$2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh = S_0,$$



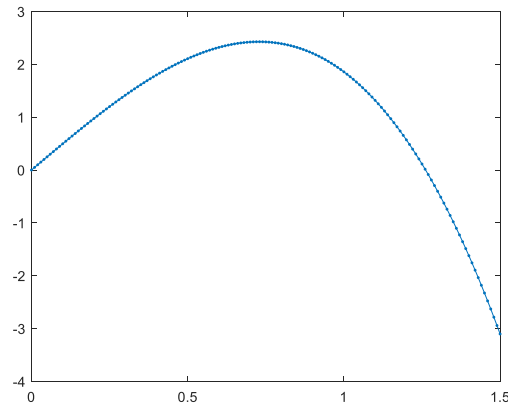
$$h = (S_0 - 2\pi r^2) / 2\pi r$$

$$V(r, h) = \pi r^2 h$$



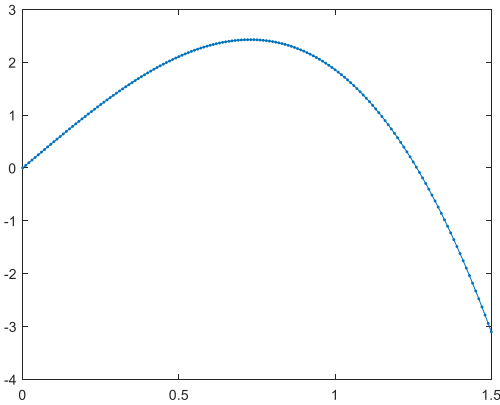
$$V(r) = \pi r^2 [(S_0 - 2\pi r^2) / 2\pi r] = \frac{r}{2} S_0 - \pi r^3$$

```
S0=10;  
V=[];  
for r=0.:0.01:1.5  
    puszka=r/2*S0-pi*r^3;  
    V=[V;r puszka];  
end;  
plot(V(:,1),V(:,2),'-')
```



Rozwiązanie analityczne

$$\frac{dV(r)}{dr} = \frac{S_0}{2} - 3\pi r^2 = 0, \quad \longrightarrow \quad r^* = \sqrt{S_0 / 6\pi}$$



$$V(r^*) = \frac{r^*}{2} S_0 - \pi r^{*3}$$

```
>> r=sqrt(S0/(6*pi))  
r= 0.7284
```

```
>> V=S0/2-3*pi*r^3  
V= 1.3582
```

$$h^* = (S_0 - 2\pi r^{*2}) / 2\pi r^* \quad \longrightarrow \quad h^* = \sqrt{\frac{2S_0}{3\pi}}$$

```
>> h=sqrt(2*S0/(3*pi))  
h= 1.4567
```

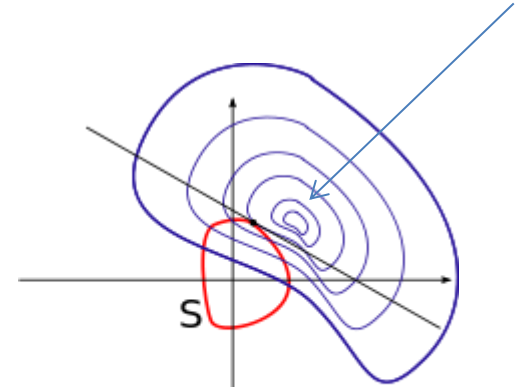
$$q = \frac{h^*}{r^*} = \sqrt{\frac{2S_0}{3\pi}} / \sqrt{S_0 / 6\pi} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

Ciekawy praktyczny wynik

Metoda mnożników Lagrange'a

$$f(x) \rightarrow \text{extr}_{x \in X}$$

$$\varphi_j(x) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$



Utworzymy funkcję Lagrange'a $L(x, \lambda) = f(x) + \lambda \varphi(x)$

$$L(x; \lambda) = L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m)$$

obliczamy

$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial x_1} = 0,$$
$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial x_2} = 0,$$

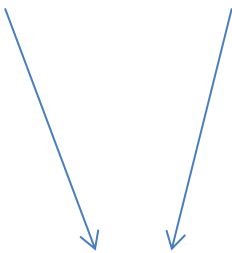
.....

$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial x_n} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda_1} = 0,$$
$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda_2} = 0,$$

.....

$$\frac{\partial L(x; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda_m} = 0;$$


$$(x^*, \lambda^*)$$

Charakter ekstremum

znak

$$d^2 L(x^*; \lambda^*)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_j(x^*)}{\partial x_i} dx_i, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$dx_1^2 + dx_2^2 + \dots + dx_n^2 \neq 0$$

Przykład funkcji dwóch zmiennych i jednego aktywnego ograniczenia

$$f(x_1, x_2) - c(x_1, x_2) = 0$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = f(x_1, x_2) + \lambda c(x_1, x_2).$$

$$\partial L / \partial x = 0$$

$$\partial L / \partial \lambda = 0,$$

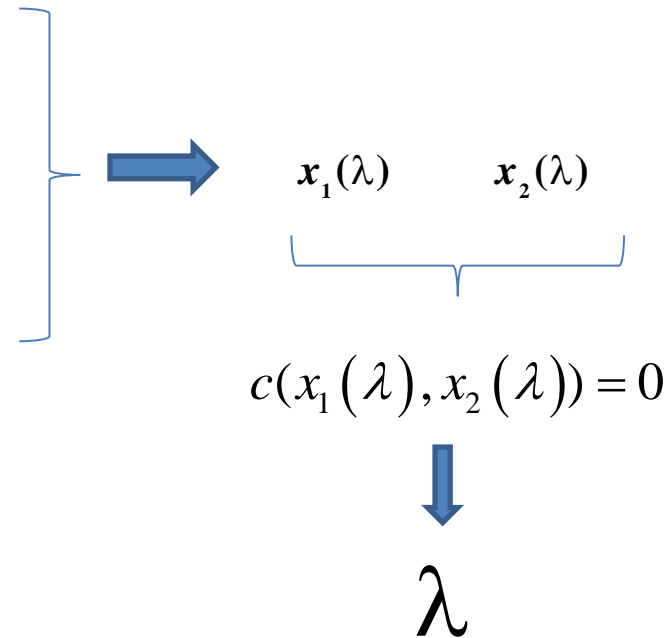
$$x^T = [x_1 \quad x_2]$$

Metoda mnożników Lagrange'a

$$\frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} + \lambda \frac{\partial c(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_2} = \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} + \lambda \frac{\partial c(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = c(x_1, x_2) = 0.$$



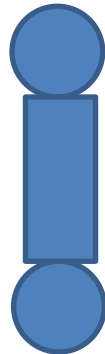
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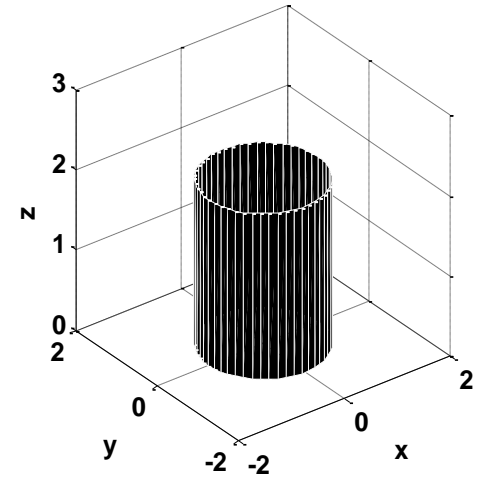


Przykład

Funkcja $V(r, h) = \pi r^2 h;$

Ograniczenie $c(r, h) = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h - S_0,$

Funkcja Lagrange'a $V^*(r, h) = \pi r^2 h + \lambda[2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h - S_0].$



$$\frac{\partial V^*(r, h)}{\partial h} = \pi r^2 + 2\lambda\pi r = r^2 + 2\lambda r = 0;$$



$$r = -2\lambda; \quad h = -4\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial V^*(r, h)}{\partial r} = 2\pi r h + \lambda(4\pi r + 2\pi h) = 2rh + \lambda(4r + 2h) = 0.$$

$$S_0 = 2\pi(-2\lambda)^2 + 2\pi(-2\lambda)(-4\lambda) = 8\pi\lambda^2 + 16\pi\lambda^2 = 24\pi\lambda^2.$$



$$\lambda = \pm\sqrt{S_0 / 24\pi}.$$

$$r = 2\sqrt{S_0 / 24\pi} = \sqrt{S_0 / 6\pi}; \quad h = 4\sqrt{S_0 / 24\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{2S_0}{3\pi}},$$

Obliczenia symboliczne

```
syms r h lambda S0
V=pi*r^2*h+lambda*(2*pi*r^2+2*pi*r*h-S0);
Vderh=diff(V,h);
Vderr=diff(V,r);
eq1= r^2+2*lambda*r ;
eq2=2*r*h+lambda*(4*r+2*h);
[h,r]=solve(eq1,eq2,h,r)
```

$$r = -2\lambda; \quad h = -4\lambda$$



$$r = -2\lambda; \quad h = -4\lambda = 2r = d.$$

```
h =
    0
(-4)*lambda
r =
    0
(-2)*lambda
```

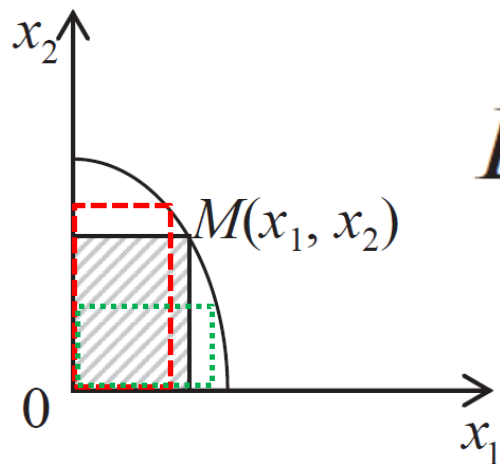
Przykład. Maksymalizacja pola prostokąta w zamkniętym obszarze

$$S(x) = S(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 \longrightarrow \text{max}$$

ograniczenia

$$x_2 + x_1^2 - 6 = 0$$

$$x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0$$



$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = x_1 x_2 + \lambda(x_2 + x_1^2 - 6)$$

Przykład (cd)

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = x_1 x_2 + \lambda(x_2 + x_1^2 - 6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1} = x_2 + 2\lambda x_1, \\ \frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_2} = x_1 + \lambda, \\ \frac{\partial L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = x_2 + x_1^2 - 6, \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 + 2\lambda x_1 = 0, \\ x_1 + \lambda = 0, \\ x_2 + x_1^2 - 6 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^* = \sqrt{2}, \\ x_2^* = 4, \\ \lambda^* = -\sqrt{2}. \end{cases}$$

Przykład (cd)

$$\begin{aligned} d^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = & \frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1^2} (dx_1)^2 + \\ & + \frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_2^2} (dx_2)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda^2} (d\lambda)^2 + \\ & + 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 + \frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1 \partial \lambda} dx_1 d\lambda + \frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_2 \partial \lambda} dx_2 d\lambda \right) \end{aligned}$$

Druga pochodna

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1^2} = 2\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_2^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_1 \partial \lambda} = 2x_1,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L(x_1, x_2, \lambda)}{\partial x_2 \partial \lambda} = 1.$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \lambda) = x_1 x_2 + \lambda(x_2 + x_1^2 - 6)$$

$$d^2 L(\sqrt{2}, 4, -\sqrt{2}) = -2\sqrt{2}(dx_1)^2 + 2(dx_1 dx_2 + 2\sqrt{2} dx_1 d\lambda + dx_2 d\lambda).$$

Z ograniczeń mamy $x_2 + x_1^2 - 6 = 0$, $dx_2 + 2x_1 dx_1 = 0$

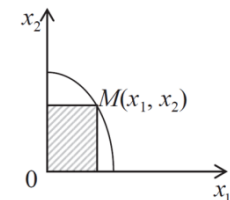
$$dx_2 = -2\sqrt{2} dx_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow d^2 L(\sqrt{2}, 4, -\sqrt{2}) &= -2\sqrt{2}(dx_1)^2 - 4\sqrt{2}(dx_1)^2 + \\ &+ 4\sqrt{2} dx_1 d\lambda - 4\sqrt{2} dx_1 d\lambda = -6\sqrt{2}(dx_1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$d^2 L(\sqrt{2}, 4, -\sqrt{2}) = -6\sqrt{2}(dx_1)^2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^* = (\sqrt{2}, 4, -\sqrt{2})$$

Punkt maksimum

$$x_1 = \sqrt{2}, x_2 = 4$$



Ekstrema warunkowe na przedziale domkniętym

$$f(x) \rightarrow \underset{x \in X}{\text{extr}} \quad x_0 \in X \quad X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

Tw. Weierstrassa

Każda funkcja ciągła **na przedziale domkniętym** ma wartość najmniejszą i największą.

Aby znaleźć największą i najmniejszą wartość funkcji $f(x)$ w obszarze X :

- znajdź **punkty krytyczne** wewnątrz obszaru X , oblicz w nich wartości funkcji $f(x)$;
- znajdź największą i najmniejszą wartość funkcji $f(x)$ na granicy obszaru X ;
- porównaj znalezione wartości i wybierz spośród nich najwięcej największą i najmniejszą.

Przykład

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = e^{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

$$X : x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq a^2$$

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1 e^{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2 e^{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 0. \quad \text{minimum}$$

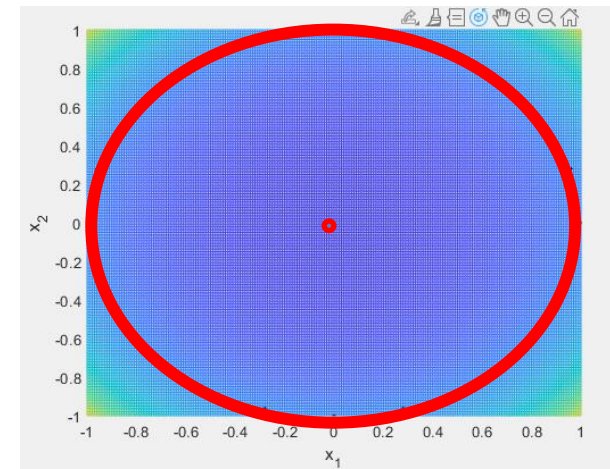
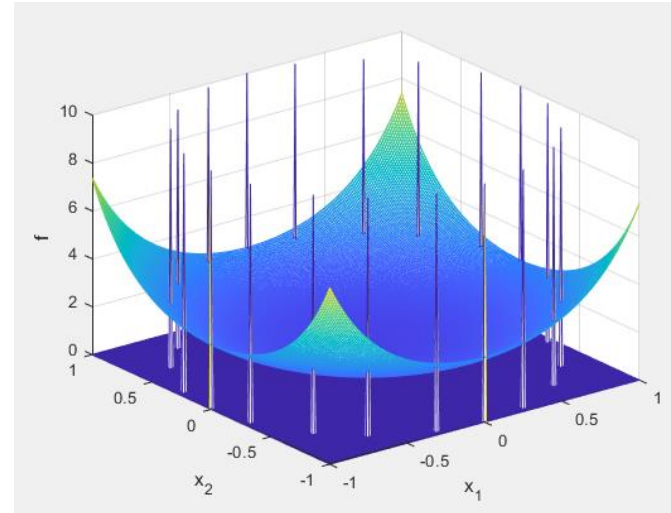
Przykład (cd)

```
[x1,x2]=meshgrid(-1:0.01:1.);  
f=exp(x1.^2+x2.^2);
```

```
mesh(x1,x2, f)  
hold on
```

```
f= (x1.^2+x2.^2==1).*10;
```

```
mesh(x1,x2, f)  
xlabel('x_1'), ylabel('x_2'), zlabel('f ');
```

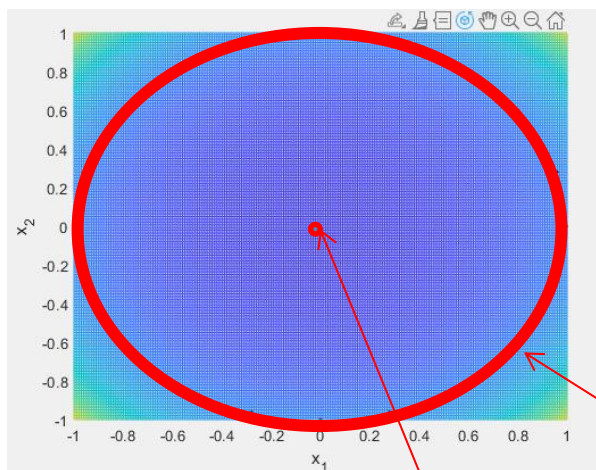


przykladOgraniczeniaOS2.m

Przykład (cd)

$$M_1(0, 0) \quad f(M_1) = e^{0+0} = 1$$

$$\Gamma: x_1^2 + x_2^2 = a^2 \quad f(x)|_{x \in \Gamma} = e^{a^2}$$



$$f(x)|_{x \in \Gamma} = e^{a^2}$$

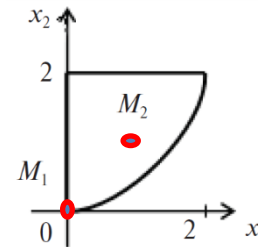
$$f(M_1) = e^{0+0} = 1$$

Przykład 2

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1^3 - 6x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2$$

W obszarze

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &\geq 0, \\ x_2 &\leq 2, \\ x_2 &\geq \frac{x_1^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$



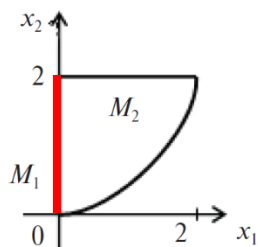
$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} = 6x_1^2 - 6x_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} = -6x_1 + 6x_2 = 0, \end{cases} \Rightarrow M_1(0, 0), M_2(1, 1)$$

W obszarze X mamy $f(M_2) = f_1(1, 1) = -1$

Przykład2 (cd)

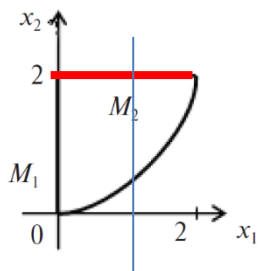
a)



$$\begin{cases} x_2 \in [0, 2], \\ x_1 = 0, \\ f(0, x_2) = 3x_2^2 \text{ rosn\u0105ca} \end{cases}$$

$$f_2(0, 0) = 0; f_3(0, 2) = 12;$$

b)



$$\begin{cases} x_1 \in [0, 2], \\ x_2 = 2, \\ f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1^3 - 6x_1x_2 + 3x_2^2 \end{cases}$$

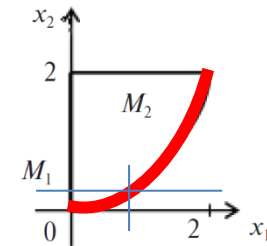
$$f(x_1, 2) = 2x_1^3 - 12x_1 + 12,$$

$$\frac{df(x_1, 2)}{dx_1} = 6x_1^2 - 12 = 0; x_1 = \sqrt{2} \in [0, 2]$$

$$f_4(\sqrt{2}, 2) = 12 - 8\sqrt{2}; f_5(2, 2) = 4$$

Przykład 2(cd)

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{x_1^2}{2}, \\ f\left(x_1, \frac{x_1^2}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}x_1^4 - x_1^3, \\ x \in [0, 2], \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{df}{dx} = 3x_1^3 - 3x_1^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1^{(1)} = 0, x_1^{(2)} = 1.$$

$$f_6\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

max

$$f_3(0, 2) = 12$$

min

$$f_1(1, 1) = -1$$

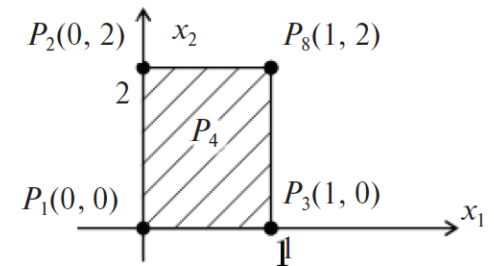
Przykład3

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - \frac{x_1 x_2^2}{2} - 3$$

$$X: 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq x_2 \leq 2$$

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_1} = x_2 - 2x_1 x_2 - \frac{x_2^2}{2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2)}{\partial x_2} = x_1 - x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

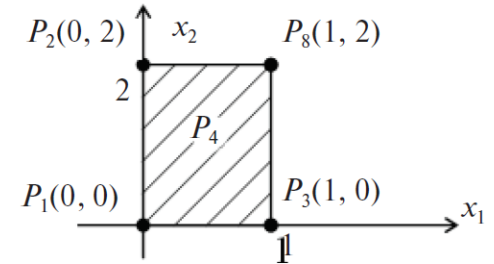


Przykład3 (cd)

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - \frac{x_1 x_2^2}{2} - 3$$

$$x_2 - 2x_1 x_2 - \frac{x_2^2}{2} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = 0, \\ x_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2x_1 - \frac{x_2}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 - 4x_1 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 - x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 0, \\ x_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow 1 - x_1 - x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



Możliwe jest 4 rozwiązania $P_1(0, 0)$, $P_2(0, 2)$, $P_3(1, 0)$, $P_4\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$.

Punkt $P_4\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ jest w środku obszaru X

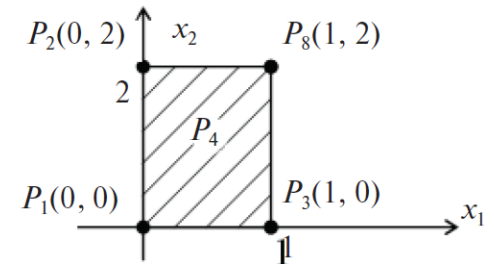
$$f(P_4) = f_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{4}{9} - 3 = -\frac{79}{27}$$

Przykład3 (cd)

granica

a)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0, \\ x_2 \in [0, 2], \\ f(0, x_2) = -3, \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{df(0, x_2)}{dx_2} = 0 \Rightarrow P_5 = (0, 0), P_6(0, 2)$$

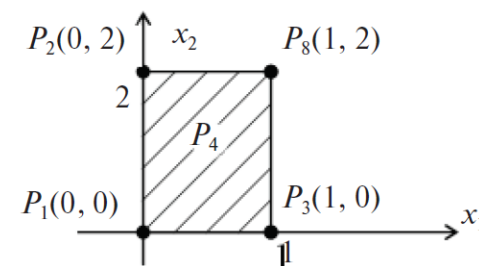
$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - \frac{x_1 x_2^2}{2} - 3$$

Przykład 3 (cd)

granica

b)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ x_2 \in [0, 2], \\ f(1, x_2) = -x_2^2 / 2 - 3, \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{df(1, x_2)}{dx_2} = -x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow P_7(1, 0)$$

oraz

$$P_8(1, 2)$$

$$f_2(1, 0) = -3; f_3(1, 2) = -5;$$

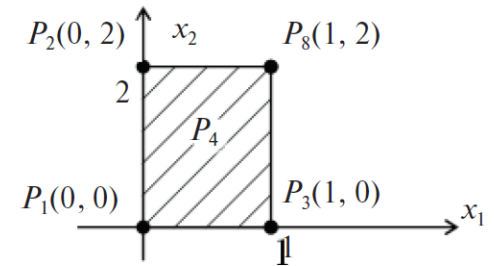
$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - \frac{x_1 x_2^2}{2} - 3$$

Przykład3 (cd)

granica

c)

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 0, \\ x_1 \in [0, 1], \\ f(x_1, 0) = -3, \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{df(x_1, 0)}{dx_1} = 0 \Rightarrow P_9 = (0, 0), P_{10} = (1, 0)$$

d)

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 2, \\ x_1 \in [0, 1], \\ f(x_1, 2) = -2x_1^2 - 3, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{df(x_1, 2)}{dx_1} = -4x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow P_{11} = (0, 2)$$

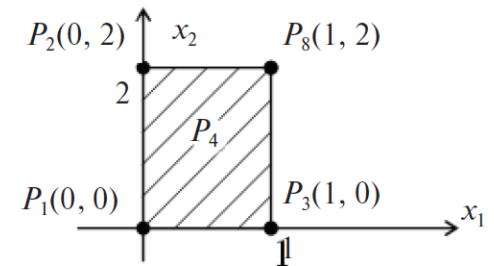
$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - \frac{x_1 x_2^2}{2} - 3 \quad f_4(0, 2) = -3$$

Przykład3 (cd)

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 x_2 - x_1^2 x_2 - \frac{x_1 x_2^2}{2} - 3$$

$$\max \quad f_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = -\frac{79}{27}$$

$$\min \quad f_3(1, 2) = -5$$



Warunki Kuhna-Tuckera

Warunki konieczne istnienia ekstremum.

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} F(\mathbf{x}) \\ c_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, i=1 \dots m \\ F(\mathbf{x}), c_i(\mathbf{x}) \in C^1 \end{aligned}$$

funkcja jest różniczkowalna, funkcja pochodna jest ciągła

Każdy punkt spełniający ograniczenia nazywany jest **punktem dopuszczalnym**. Celem **optymalizacji z ograniczeniami** jest znalezienie punktu dopuszczalnego, w którym minimalizowana funkcja osiąga przynajmniej lokalnie najmniejszą możliwą wartość.

Tw. Kuhna-Truckera

Jeśli w punkcie \mathbf{x}^o funkcja $F(\mathbf{x}^o)$ osiąga minimum lokalne, to w punkcie tym istnieją mnożniki lambda spełniające warunki

$$L = F(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1} \lambda_j c_j(\mathbf{x})$$



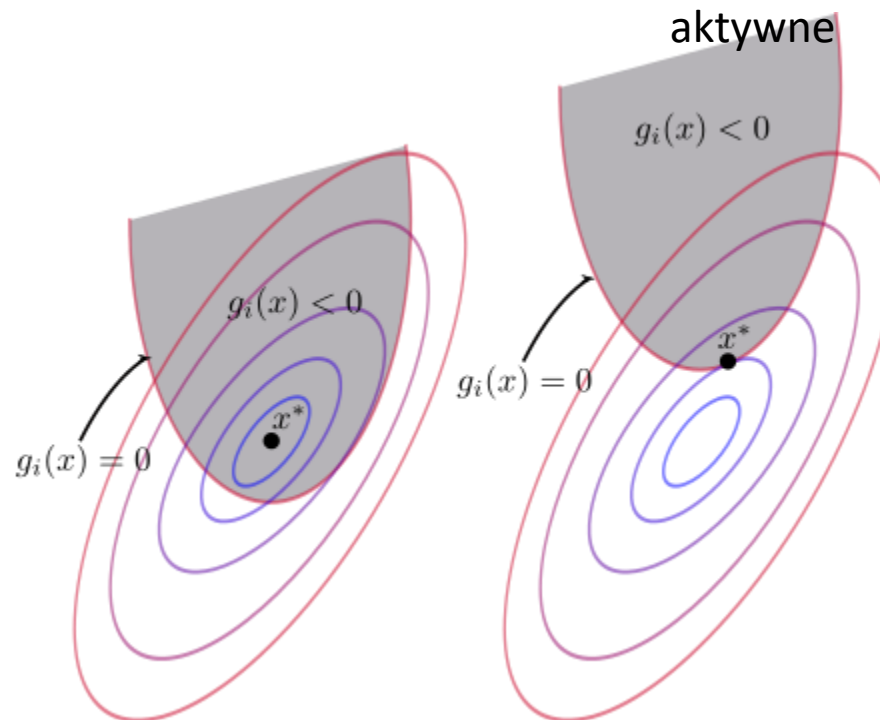
$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}^o) + \sum_i \lambda_i^o \nabla c_i(\mathbf{x}^o) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$c_i(\mathbf{x}^o) \leq 0$$

$$\lambda_i^o c_i(\mathbf{x}^o) = 0$$

$$\lambda_i^o > 0$$

Ograniczenia aktywne i nieaktywne



W przypadku ograniczeń w postaci nierówności, mówimy, że dane ograniczenie jest **aktywne** w punkcie dopuszczalnym x jeśli zachodzi $g(x) = c$.

W przeciwnym przypadku, tj. gdy $g(x) < c$ mówimy, że ograniczenie jest **nieaktywne** w punkcie dopuszczalnym x .

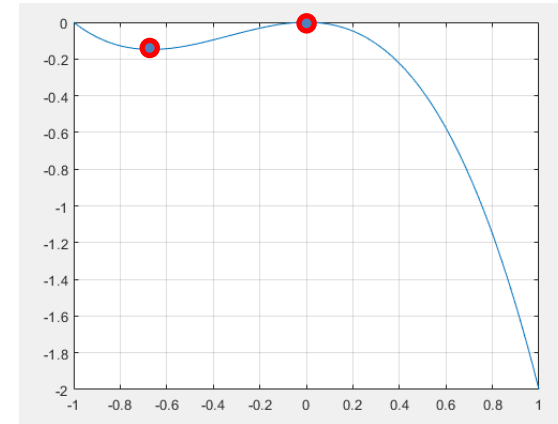
Przykład

Znaleźć minimum funkcji

$$-x^2 - x^3$$

Przy ograniczeniu

$$x^2 \leq 1$$



Funkcja Lagrange'a ma postać

$$L(x, \lambda) = -x^2 - x^3 + \lambda(x^2 - 1)$$

Warunki KT

$$-2x - 3x^2 + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$x^2 \leq 1$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

$$\lambda(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

Przypadek 1: Ograniczenie nieaktywne $\lambda = 0, x^2 - 1 \neq 0$

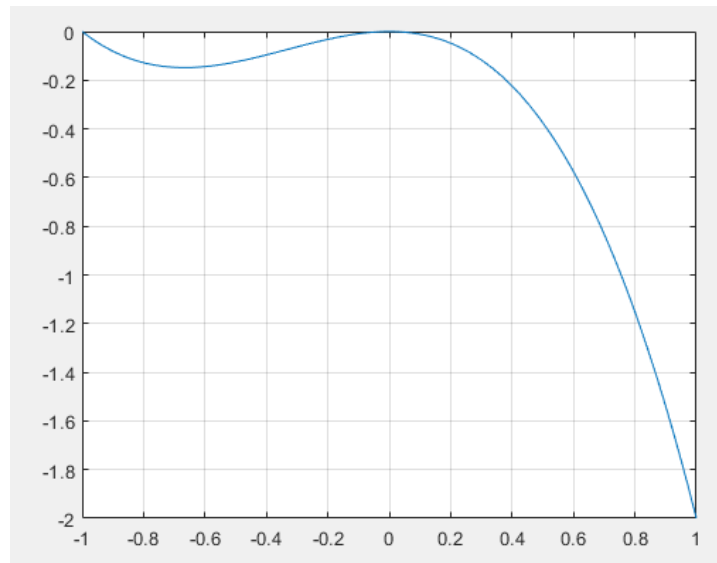
$$-2x - 3x^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ lub } x = 0$$

Przypadek 2: Ograniczenie aktywne $\lambda \neq 0, x^2 - 1 = 0$

$$x^o = 1, \lambda = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$x^o = -1, \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ (warunek } \lambda \geq 0 \text{ nie spełniony)}$$

Czyli rozwiązaniem są pary $(0,0)$, $(1,5/2)$, $(-2/3,0)$



Przypadek ograniczeń równościowych i nierównościowych

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} F(\mathbf{x}) \\ & c_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, i=1 \dots m \\ & g_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0, j=1 \dots k \\ & F(\mathbf{x}), c_i(\mathbf{x}), g_j(\mathbf{x}) \in C^1 \end{aligned}$$

Warunki KT przyjmują postać

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} F(\mathbf{x}^o) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i^o \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_i} c_i(\mathbf{x}^o) + \sum_{i=1}^k \nu^o \nabla_{\mathbf{x}_i} g_i(\mathbf{x}^o) &= \mathbf{0} \\ c_i(\mathbf{x}^o) &\leq 0 \\ g_i(\mathbf{x}^o) &= 0 \\ \lambda_i^o c_i(\mathbf{x}^o) &= 0 \\ \lambda_i^o &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

Ograniczenia równościowe dopuszczają ujemną wartość mnożnika Lagrange'a.

Przykład

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = \text{MIN}$$

$$x + y \geq 5,$$

$$x + 2y = 3.$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = \text{MIN!},$$

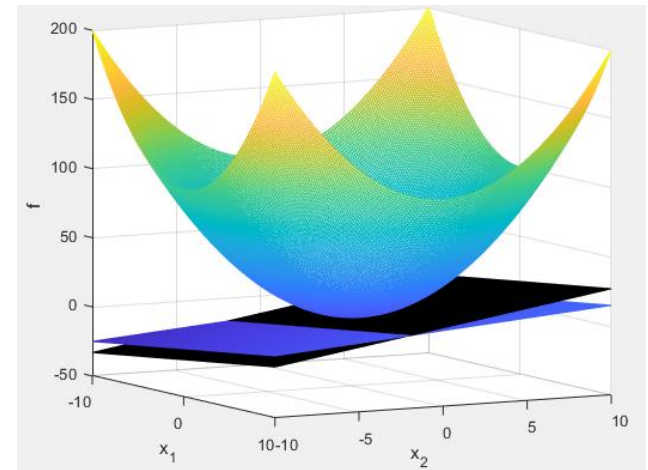
$$g(x, y) = 5 - x - y \leq 0,$$

$$h(x, y) = x + 2y - 3 = 0.$$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (2x, 2y)^T,$$

$$\nabla g(x, y) = (-1, -1)^T,$$

$$\nabla h(x, y) = (1, 2)^T$$



Przykład (cd)

Łatwo sprawdzić, że wszystkie punkty, należące do zbioru dopuszczalnego są regularne. Niech (x^*, y^*) będzie rozwiązaniem naszego zadania. Rozważmy dwa przypadki:

I. $g(x)$ jest aktywne w (x^*, y^*) .

Wtedy muszą zachodzić warunki Kuhna Tuckera:

$$u (-1, -1) + v (1, 2) = - (2 x, 2 y)$$

$$5 - x - y = 0,$$

$$x + 2 y - 3 = 0,$$

$$u \geq 0.$$

$$x^* = 7, y^* = -2, u = 32, v = 18,$$

$$f (x^*, y^*) = 53.$$

Przykład (cd)

II. $g(x)$ nie jest aktywne w (x^*, y^*) .

Warunki Kuhna Tuckera w tym przypadku przybiorą postać:

$$v(1, 2) = -(2x, 2y),$$

$$5 - x - y < 0,$$

$$x + 2y - 3 = 0.$$

Układ ten nie ma rozwiązania, gdyż pierwiastki układu, składającego się z pierwszego i trzeciego równania $x = \frac{3}{5}$ i $y = \frac{6}{5}$ nie spełniają nierówności.

Tak więc rozwiązanie $x^* = 7$ i $y^* = -2$, jako jedyne, jest odpowiedzią w naszym zadaniu. ■

Funkcje optymalizacji w Matlabie

fminbnd

$$\min_x f(x), x_1 < x < x_2$$

fminbnd

Find minimum of **single-variable function** on fixed interval

The algorithm is based on golden section search and parabolic interpolation.

```
x = fminbnd(fun,x1,x2)
x = fminbnd(fun,x1,x2,options)
[x,fval] = fminbnd(...)
[x,fval,exitflag] = fminbnd(...)
[x,fval,exitflag,output] = fminbnd(...)
```


Przykład

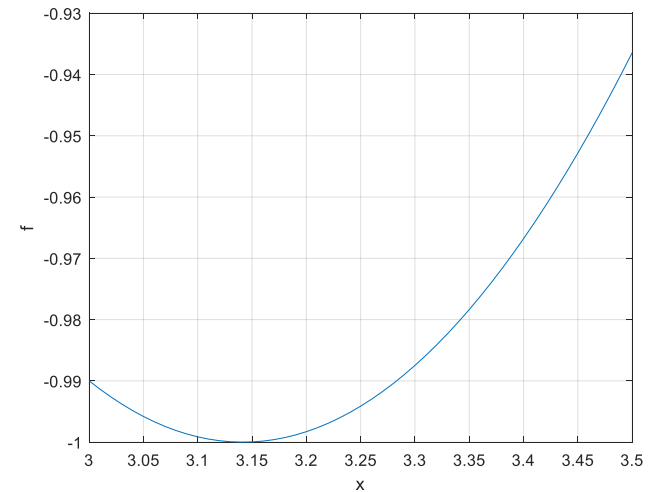
$$f(x) = \cos(x) \quad 3 < x < 3,5$$

```
%function fun = cosx(x)
fun = @(x)cos(x);
options=optimset('TolX',1e-12, 'Display','iter');

[x,fval,exitflag,output] = fminbnd(fun,3,3.5, options)

% wykres
x=3:0.01:3.5;
f=cos(x);
plot(x,f)
xlabel('x'), ylabel('f')
grid on
```

Func-count	x	f(x)	Procedure
1	3.19098	-0.998781	initial
2	3.30902	-0.986017	golden
3	3.11803	-0.999723	golden
4	3.14156	-1	parabolic
5	3.14159	-1	parabolic
6	3.14159	-1	parabolic
7	3.14159	-1	parabolic
8	3.14159	-1	parabolic



output =

struct with fields:

iterations: 7

funcCount: 8

algorithm: 'golden section search, parabolic interpolation'

message: 'Optimization terminated:↵ the current x satisfies the termination criteria using

OPTIONS.TolX of 1.000000e-12 ↵'

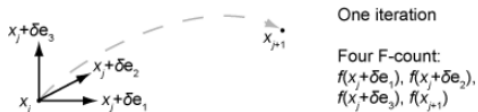
Iterations and Function Counts

In general, Optimization Toolbox™ solvers iterate to find an optimum. A solver begins at an initial value x_0 , performs some intermediate calculations that eventually lead to a new point x_1 , and then repeats the process to find successive approximations x_2, x_3, \dots of the local minimum. Processing stops after some number of iterations k .

You can limit the number of iterations or function counts by setting the `MaxIterations` or `MaxFunctionEvaluations` options for a solver using `optimoptions`. Or, if you want a solver to continue after reaching one of these limits, raise the values of these options. See [Set and Change Options](#).

At any step, intermediate calculations can involve evaluating the objective function and any constraints at points near the current iterate x_i . For example, the solver might estimate a gradient by finite differences. At each nearby point, the function count (F-count) increases by one. The figure [Typical Iteration in 3-D Space](#) shows that, in 3-D space with forward finite differences of size delta, one iteration typically corresponds to an increase in function count of four. In the figure, e_i represents the unit vector in the i th coordinate direction.

Typical Iteration in 3-D Space



- If the problem has no constraints, the F-count reports the total number of objective function evaluations.
- If the problem has constraints, the F-count reports only the number of points where function evaluations took place, not the total number of evaluations of constraint functions. So, if the problem has many constraints, the F-count can be significantly less than the total number of function evaluations.

Sometimes a solver attempts a step and rejects the attempt. The `trust-region`, `trust-region-reflective`, and `trust-region-dogleg` algorithms count these failed attempts as iterations, and report the (unchanged) result in the iterative display. The `interior-point`, `active-set`, and `levenberg-marquardt` algorithms do not count failed attempts as iterations, and do not report the attempts in the iterative display. All attempted steps increase the F-count, regardless of the algorithm.

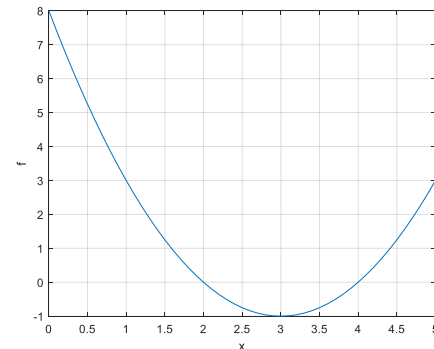
F-count is a header in the iterative display for many solvers. For an example, see [Interpret Result](#).

The F-count appears in the output structure as `output.funcCount`, enabling you to access the evaluation count programmatically. For more information, see [Output Structures](#).

Przykład 2

$$f = (x - 3)^2 - 1 \quad 0 < x < 5$$

```
%function f = myfun(x)
f=@(x) (x-3)^2 - 1;
[x,fval,exitflag] = ...
fminbnd(f,0,5,optimset('TolX',1e-12,'Display','off'))
% wykres
x=0:0.1:5;
f = (x-3).^2 - 1;
plot(x,f)
grid on
xlabel('x'), ylabel('f')
```



Funkcje optymalizacji w Matlabie

fmincon

$$\min_x f(x), \begin{cases} c(x) \leq 0 \\ ceq(x) = 0 \\ A \cdot x \leq b \leftarrow \\ Aeq \cdot x = beq \leftarrow \\ lb \leq x \leq ub, \leftarrow \end{cases}$$

fmincon implements four different algorithms: interior point, SQP, active set, and trust region reflective.

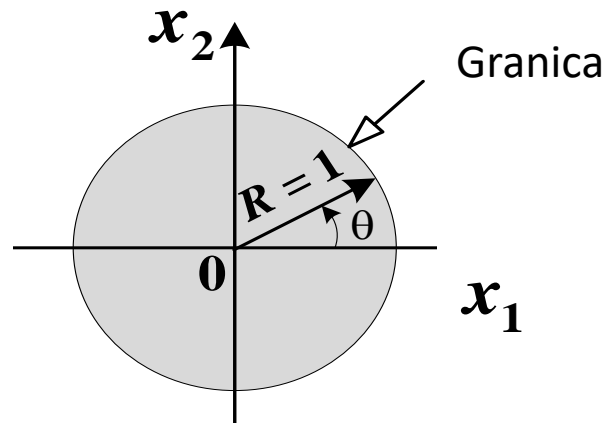
Choose one via the option

Algorithm: for instance, to choose SQP, set `OPTIONS = optimoptions('fmincon','Algorithm','sqp')`, and then pass `OPTIONS` to `fmincon`.

Przykład

$$f(x) = 100(x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1$$



rosenbrock.m

```
function f = rosenbrock(x)
f = 100*(x(2) - x(1)^2)^2 + (1 - x(1))^2;

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

optimtool

Problem Setup and Results

Solver:

Algorithm:

Problem

Objective function:

Derivatives:

Start point:

Constraints:

Linear inequalities: A: b:

Linear equalities: Aeq: beq:

Bounds: Lower: Upper:

Nonlinear constraint function:

Derivatives:

Problem Setup and Results

Solver:

Algorithm:

Problem

Objective function:

Derivatives:

Start point:

Constraints:

Linear inequalities: A: b:

Linear equalities: Aeq: beq:

Bounds: Lower: Upper:

Nonlinear constraint function:

Derivatives:

$$x = (0,786; 0,618)$$

$$f_{\min} = 0,0457$$

```

Command Window
File Edit Debug Desktop Window Help
New to MATLAB? Watch this Video, see Demos, or read Getting Started.
>> optimtool

      Max      Line search  Directional  First-order
Iter F-count   f(x)  constraint  steplength  derivative  optimality Procedure
  0     3         1         -1
  1     9   0.953127   -0.9375     0.125        -2         12.5
  2    16   0.808446   -0.8601    0.0625       -2.41        12.4
  3    21   0.462347   -0.836     0.25         -12.5         5.15
  4    24   0.340677   -0.7969     1         -4.07         0.811
  5    27   0.300877   -0.7193     1         -0.912        3.72
  6    30   0.261949   -0.6783     1         -1.07         3.02
  7    33   0.164971   -0.4972     1         -0.908        2.29
  8    36   0.110766   -0.3427     1         -0.833         2
  9    40   0.0750939   -0.1592     0.5         -0.5         2.41
 10    43   0.0580974   -0.007618     1         -0.284        3.19
 11    47   0.048247   -0.003788     0.5         -2.96         1.41
 12    51   0.0464333   -0.00189     0.5         -1.23         0.725
 13    55   0.0459218   -0.0009443     0.5         -0.679        0.362
 14    59   0.0457652   -0.0004719     0.5         -0.4         0.181
 15    63   0.0457117   -0.0002359     0.5         -0.261       0.0905 Hessian modified
 16    67   0.0456912   -0.0001179     0.5         -0.191       0.0453 Hessian modified
 17    71   0.0456825   -5.897e-005     0.5         -0.156       0.0226 Hessian modified
 18    75   0.0456785   -2.948e-005     0.5         -0.139       0.0113 Hessian modified
 19    79   0.0456766   -1.474e-005     0.5         -0.13       0.00566 Hessian modified

Local minimum possible. Constraints satisfied.

fmincon stopped because the predicted change in the objective function
is less than the default value of the function tolerance and constraints
were satisfied to within the default value of the constraint tolerance.

<stopping criteria details>
Active inequalities (to within options.TolCon = 1e-006):
  lower      upper      ineqlin  ineqnonlin
           1
fx >>
OVR

```


Przykład 3

$$f(x) = -x_1 x_2 x_3 \quad x_0 = (10; 10; 10)$$

$$0 \leq x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 72 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} -x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 72. \end{array}$$

$$A \cdot x \leq b \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 72 \end{bmatrix}.$$

```
function f = myfun1(x)
f = -x(1) * x(2) * x(3);
```

```
function [c, ceq] = myfun1con(x)
c = A*x - b;
```

$$x = (24, 12, 12) \quad f_{\min} = -3456$$

Przykład 4

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$0,5 \leq x_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -x_1 - x_2 + 1 \leq 0 \\ -x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 1 \leq 0 \\ -9x_1^2 - x_2^2 + 9 \leq 0 \\ -x_1^2 + x_2 \leq 0 \\ -x_2^2 + x_1 \leq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

function f = objfun1(x)
f = x(1)^2 + x(2)^2;

function [c,ceq] = nonlconstr(x)
c = [-x(1)^2 - x(2)^2 + 1;
-9*x(1)^2 - x(2)^2 + 9;
-x(1)^2 + x(2);
-x(2)^2 + x(1)];
ceq = [];

$$-x_1 - x_2 + 1 \leq 0,$$

$$-x_1 - x_2 \leq -1.$$

$$A \cdot x \leq b.$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}; A = [-1 \quad -1]; b = -1.$$

$$0,5 \leq x_1$$

Optimtool

Optimization Tool

File Help

Problem Setup and Results

Solver:

Algorithm:

Problem

Objective function:

Derivatives:

Start point:

Constraints:

Linear inequalities: A: b:

Linear equalities: Aeq: beq:

Bounds: Lower: Upper:

Nonlinear constraint function:

Derivatives:

Run solver and view results

Current iteration:

Optimization running.
Optimization terminated.
Objective function value: 2.0000000268595803

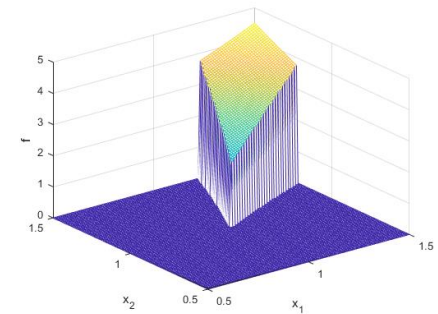
Local minimum found that satisfies the constraints.

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

Final point:

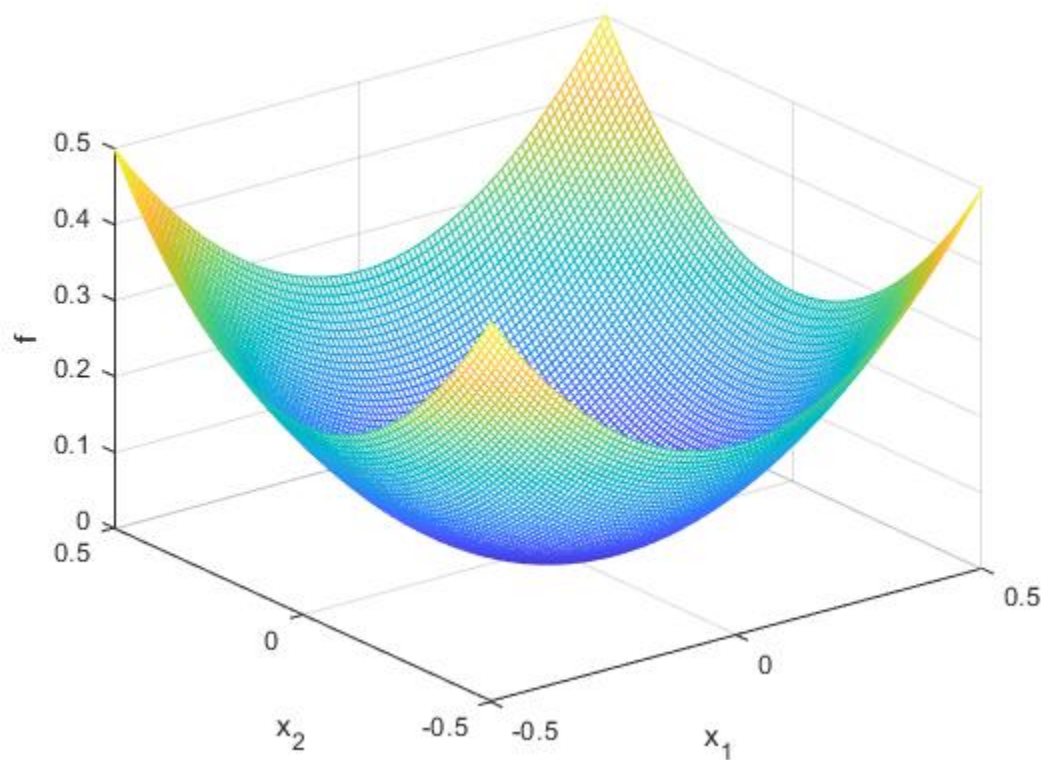
1	2
1	1

```
[x1,x2] = meshgrid(0.5:0.01:1.5);  
f=(x1.^2+x2.^2).*(-x1.^2-  
x2.^2+1<=0).*(-9*x1.^2-  
x2.^2+9<=0).*(-x1.^2+x2<=0).*( -  
x2.^2+x1<=0).*( -x1+0.5<=0).*( -  
x1-x2+1<=0);  
mesh(x1,x2,f);  
xlabel('x_1'),ylabel('x_2'),zlabel('f'  
)
```



Funkcja bez ograniczeń

```
[x1,x2] = meshgrid(-0.5:0.01:0.5);  
f=x1.^2+x2.^2;  
mesh(x1,x2,f);  
xlabel('x_1'),ylabel('x_2'),zlabel('f')
```



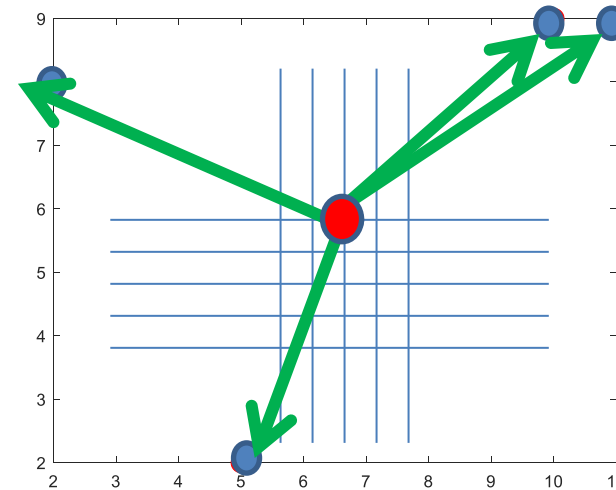
Lokalizacja centrum handlowego

Aby zapewnić wygodę wszystkim mieszkańcom dzielnicy, konieczne jest takie ustawienie centrum handlowego, aby **całkowita odległość między nim a obszarami mieszkalnymi była minimalna.**



Osiedle	Współrzędne	
	Oś x_1 : a_k	Oś x_2 : b_k
Osiedle1	2	8
Osiedle2	10	9
Osiedle3	5	2
Osiedle4	11	9

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{(x_1 - a_k)^2 + (x_2 - b_k)^2} \rightarrow \min$$



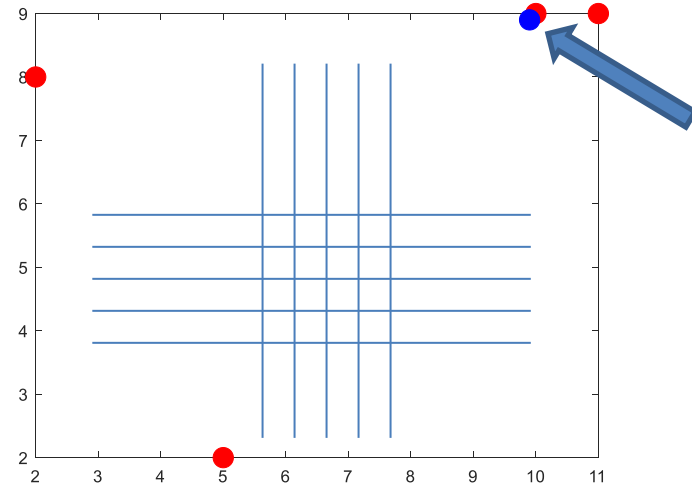
Lokalizacja centrum handlowego

Aby zapewnić wygodę wszystkim mieszkańcom dzielnicy, konieczne jest takie ustawienie centrum handlowego, aby **całkowita odległość między nim a obszarami mieszkalnymi była minimalna.**



Osiedle	Współrzędne	
	Oś x_1 : a_k	Oś x_2 : b_k
Osiedle1	2	8
Osiedle2	10	9
Osiedle3	5	2
Osiedle4	11	9

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{(x_1 - a_k)^2 + (x_2 - b_k)^2} \rightarrow \min$$



Objective function value: 17.657710405180147

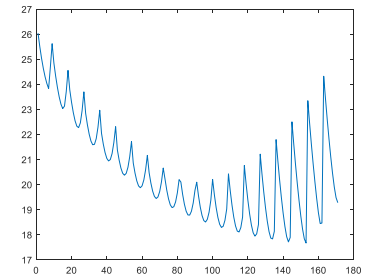
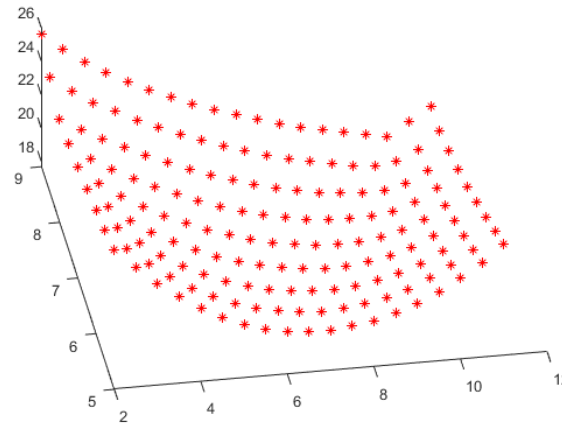
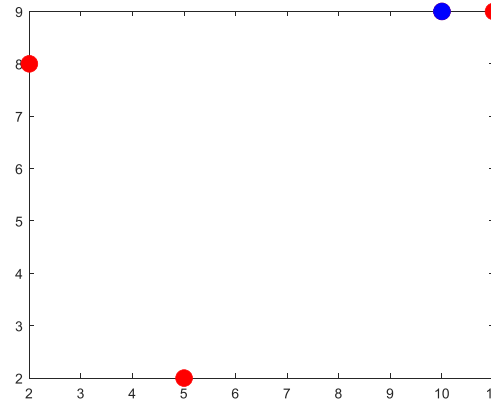
$x_1=9.913792681988808$

$x_2=8.879309915823926$

Osiedle1.m

Wyszukiwanie wyczerpujące

```
a=[2 10 5 11];  
b=[8 9 2 9];  
  
Out=[];  
for x1=2:0.5:11  
    for x2=5:0.5:9  
        %sum(sqrt((x1-a).^2+(x2-b).^2))  
        f=0;  
        for i=1:4  
            f=f+sqrt((x1-a(i))^2+(x2-b(i))^2);  
        end;  
  
        Out=[Out;x1 x2 f];  
    end;  
end;  
[v i]=min(Out(:,3));  
Out(i,:)   
plot(a,b,'.r','MarkerSize',40);  
hold on;  
plot(Out(i,1),Out(i,2),'.b','MarkerSize',40);
```



plot(Out(:,3))

plot3(Out(:,1),Out(:,2),Out(:,3),'r*')

Optimization tool

```
function f = SC(x) %SC means a Shopping Center
f = sqrt((x(1)-2)^2+(x(2)-8)^2)+ sqrt((x(1)-10)^2+(x(2)-
9)^2)+sqrt((x(1)-5)^2+(x(2)-2)^2)+ sqrt((x(1)-11)^2+(x(2)-
9)^2);
%{
x0=[1 1];
[x f]=fmincon(@SC,x0,[],[],[],[],[],[],[],@SCconstr)
%}
```

The screenshot shows the Optimization Tool interface. The title bar reads "Optimization Tool". Below it are "File" and "Help" menus. The main area is titled "Problem Setup and Results".

Problem Setup and Results:

- Solver: fmincon - Constrained nonlinear minimization
- Algorithm: Interior point
- Problem: Objective function: @SC
- Derivatives: Approximated by solver
- Start point: [5 5]

Constraints:

- Linear inequalities: A: [] b: []
- Linear equalities: Aeq: [] beq: []
- Bounds: Lower: [2 2] Upper: [11 9]
- Nonlinear constraint function: []
- Derivatives: Approximated by solver

Run solver and view results:

- Start [] Pause [] Stop []
- Current iteration: 18 [] Clear Results []

Optimization running:

- Objective function value: 17.65771040518023
- 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.

Final point:

1	2
9,914	8,879

Lokalizacja centrum handlowego 2

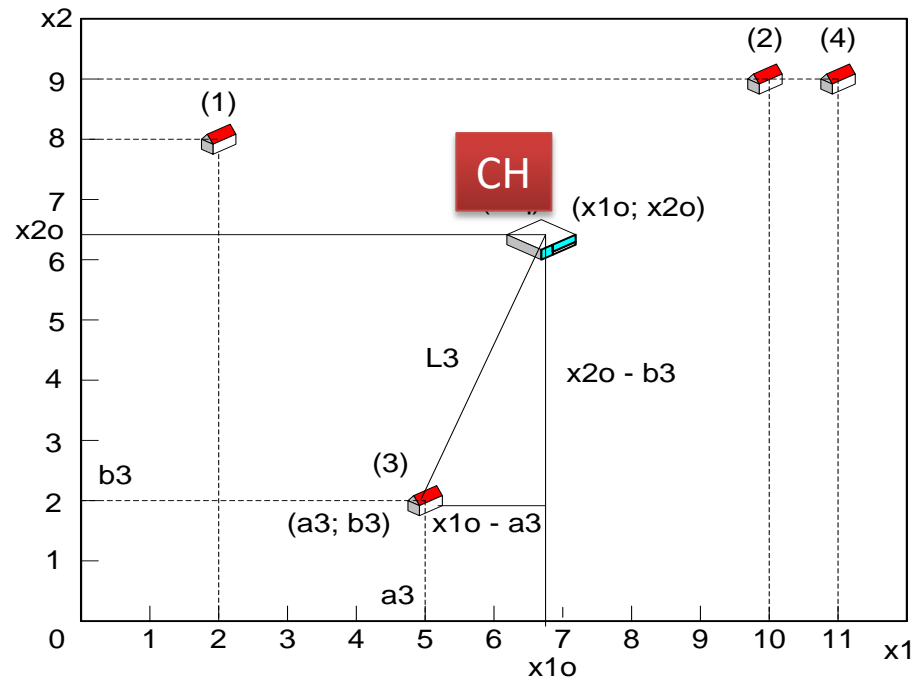
Aby zapewnić wygodę wszystkim mieszkańcom dzielnicy, konieczne jest takie ustawienie centrum handlowego, aby całkowita odległość między nim a obszarami mieszkalnymi była minimalna. **Ponadto odległość od każdego osiedla do centrum handlowego nie może przekroczyć wartości 5km.**

Osiedla	Współrzędne	
	Oś x_1 : a_k	Oś x_2 : b_k
Osiedle 1	2	8
Osiedle 2	10	9
Osiedle 3	5	2
Osiedle 4	11	9

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{(x_1 - a_k)^2 + (x_2 - b_k)^2} \rightarrow \min$$

ograniczenia

$$\sqrt{(x_1 - a_k)^2 + (x_2 - b_k)^2} \leq 5, k = 1, K, 4$$



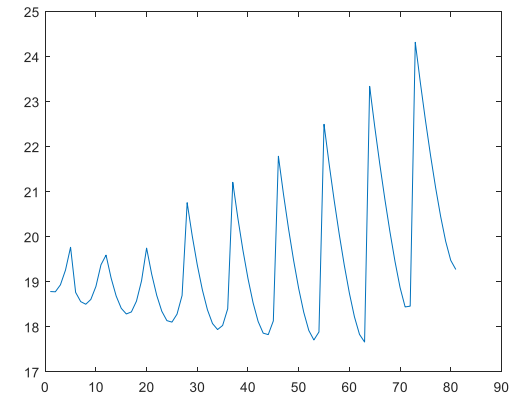
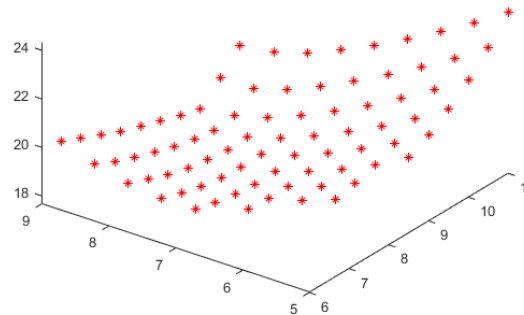
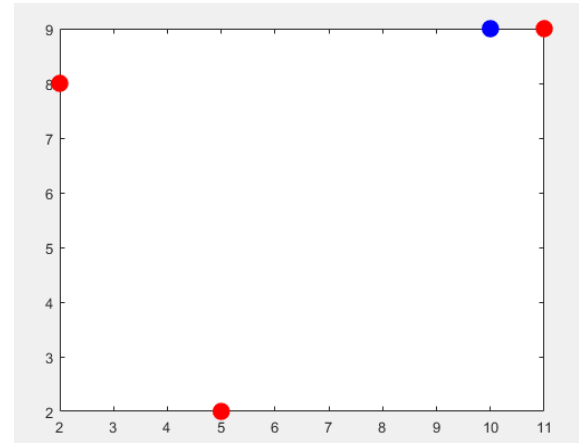
Objective function value: 18.746060350064884

$x_1=6.816622136975171$ $x_2=6.658312553619631$

Wyszukiwanie wyczerpujące

```
%osiedle
a=[2 10 5 11];
b=[8 9 2 9];
Out=[];
for x1=2:0.5:11
    for x2=5:0.5:9
        %sum(sqrt((x1-a).^2+(x2-b).^2))
        f=0;
        ogr=1;
        for i=1:4
            if sqrt((x1-a(i))^2+(x2-b(i))^2)<5
                ogr=1;
            else
                ogr=0;
            end;
        end;
        if ogr==1
            for i=1:4
                f=f+(sqrt((x1-a(i))^2+(x2-b(i))^2));
            end;

            Out=[Out;x1 x2 f];
        end;
    end;
end;
[v i]=min(Out(:,3));
Out(i,:)
plot(a,b,'r','MarkerSize',40);
hold on;
plot(Out(i,1),Out(i,2),'b','MarkerSize',40);
%plot(6.68,6.65,'g','MarkerSize',40);
```



Osiedle2.m

plot3(Out(:,1),Out(:,2),Out(:,3),'r*')

plot(Out(:,3))

Optimization tool

```
function f = SC(x) %SC means a Shopping Center
f = sqrt((x(1)-2)^2+(x(2)-8)^2)+ sqrt((x(1)-10)^2+(x(2)-9)^2)+sqrt((x(1)-5)^2+(x(2)-2)^2)+ sqrt((x(1)-11)^2+(x(2)-9)^2);
%{
x0=[1 1];
[x f]=fmincon(@SC,x0,[],[],[],[],[],[],@SCconstr)
%}
```

```
function [c,ceq] = SCconstr(x)
c = [sqrt((x(1)-2)^2+(x(2)-8)^2)-5
sqrt((x(1)-10)^2+(x(2)-9)^2)-5
sqrt((x(1)-5)^2+(x(2)-2)^2)-5
sqrt((x(1)-11)^2+(x(2)-9)^2)-5];
ceq = [ ];
```

Problem Setup and Results

Solver:

Algorithm:

Problem

Objective function:

Derivatives:

Start point:

Constraints:

Linear inequalities: A: b:

Linear equalities: Aeq: beq:

Bounds: Lower: Upper:

Nonlinear constraint function:

Derivatives:

Run solver and view results

Current iteration:

Error running optimization.
Cannot find an exact (case-sensitive) match for 'SCconstr'

The closest match is: SCconstr in
C:\Users\KIS-OS\OneDrive\saszasokolov\Nauka\OPP\ProgramOS\S
Cconstr.m

Optimization running.
Objective function value: 18.746060349818055
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.

Final point:

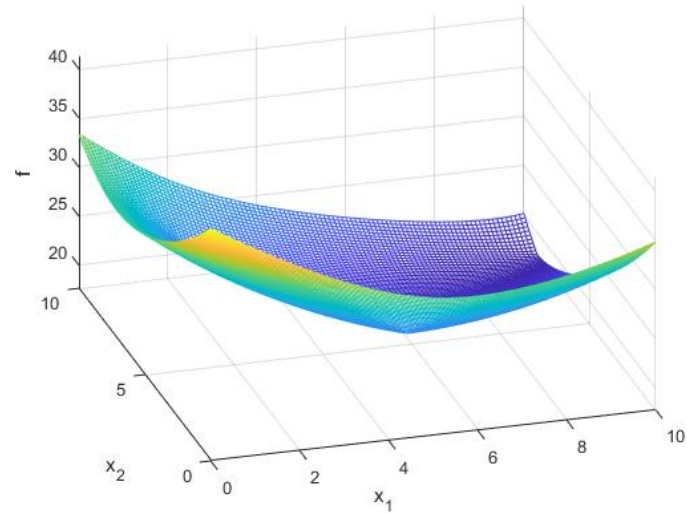
1	2
6,817	6,658

```
>>x0=[1, 1];  
[x,fun,flag] =  
fmincon(@SC,x0,[],[],[],[],[],[],@SCconstr)
```

```
x =  
    6.8166    6.6583  
fun =  
    18.7461  
flag =  
    1
```

Funkcja celu

```
[x1,x2] = meshgrid(0:0.1:10);  
f= abs(sqrt((x1-2).^2+(x2-8).^2)+ sqrt((x1-  
10).^2+(x2-9).^2)+ ...  
sqrt((x1-5).^2+(x2-2).^2)+ sqrt((x1-  
11).^2+(x2-9).^2));  
mesh(x1,x2,f);  
xlabel('x_1'),ylabel('x_2'),zlabel('f')
```



Bez ograniczeń

$x_1=9.9; x_2=8.9;$

$\min(\min(f))$

ans =

17.659918047364

Z ograniczeniami

$x = 6.8166 \quad 6.6583$

fun =

18.7461

