

MATLAB

NO 1

matlab code:-

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function [xopt,fval] = optimize_welded_beam(P,L,E,G,tau_max,
sigma_max,delta_max,c1,c2,b);
% Primary fn. Optimizes welded beam.
% This uses a Genetic Algorithm.
% P: Applied load N.
% c1: Unit cost of welding material
% c2: Unit cost of bar stock (A/m^3)
% b: Lower bounds for [h, L, t, b]
% ub: Upper bounds [h, L, t, b]
% x-opt: Optimal design variables [h, L, t, b]
% fval: Minimum fabrication cost

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% Defining the objective function (Using a nested function)

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function Cost = Objective_function(x)
% x(1)=h, x(2)=L, x(3)=t, x(4)=b
Cost = ((c1+c2)*x(1)^2*x(2) + c2*x(3)^2*x(4)*(L+x(2)));
end

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% Define non linear constraints:

$$R = \sqrt{x(2)^2 + (x(1) + x(3))^2 / 4};$$

$$\tan 1 = P / \sqrt{2} * x(1) * x(2);$$

$$M = P * (L + x(2)) / 2;$$

$$J = 2 * (x(1) * x(2)) / \sqrt{2} * x(2)^2 / 12 + ((x(1) + x(3)) / 2)^2$$

$$\tauau = P * \sqrt{\tan 1^2 + \tan 2^2 + 2 * \tan 1 * \tan 2 * x(2)} / 2 * \pi$$

$$\sigmaigma = (G * P * L) / (x(3)^2 * x(4));$$

$$\deltaelta = (4 * P * L^3) / (E * x(3)^3 * x(4));$$

$$P_c = 4.013 * E * \sqrt{x(3)^2 * x(4)^2 + 1/3 \pi} / (L^2 * (1 - (x(3) / (E * L))) * \sqrt{E / (4 * G)}).$$

% Define inequality Constraints

C(1) = tau - tau_max;

C(2) = sigma - sigma_max;

C(3) = delta - delta_max;

C(4) = P - P_c;

C(5) = x(1) - x(4);

% Define problem for GA.

nVars = 4; % Number of design variables.

A = [];

b = [];

Aeq = [];

beq = [];

% Call Genetic Algorithm:

options = optimoptions('ga', 'Display', 'off', 'ConstraintTolerance', 1e-6);

[x opt, fval] = ga(@objective function, nVars, A, b, Aeq, beq, lb, ub, @ nonlinear constraints, options);

% Display Results:-

fprintf('Optimal Design Variables:\n');
fprintf('Weld thickness (h) : %.4f mm\n', x opt(1));
fprintf('Weld Length (L) : %.4f mm\n', x opt(2));
fprintf('Beam Height (t) : %.4f mm\n', x opt(3));
fprintf('Beam Width (b) : %.4f mm\n', x opt(4));
fprintf('Minimum fabrication cost : \$ %.2f\n', fval);

Pareto optimality. A solution is Pareto optimal if it is impossible to improve one objective (without) making another objective worse. There is not a single solution, but a set of best trade-offs.

Pareto fronts: This is a set of all Pareto (optimal) solutions plotted in the objective space (e.g., cost vs deflection).

How to Implement:

Use matlab gamultiobj function - multi-objective function.

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 29 \quad (2)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 29 \quad (3)$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 29 \quad (4)$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 29 \quad (5)$$