

# Introduction to Robot Intelligence [Spring 2023]

## Optimization and Math 101

January 26, 2023

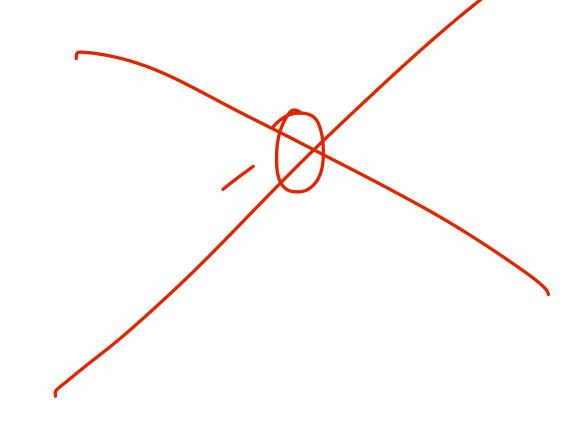
Lerrel Pinto

## Some class logistics

- Office hours:
  - Lerrel (Tues 5-6pm @ 60 Fifth Ave, Room 505)
  - Ulyana (Thurs 1-2pm @ 60 Fifth Ave, Room 540)
- Late day policy for HWs:
  - No late days / No extensions granted (unless approved by Dean)

Goal for today: A soft introduction to optimization + Essential math for this class

Problem 1:



• Given:  $x_1 + x_2 = 7$ ;  $x_1 + 2x_2 = 11$ . What is  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ ?

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$$x_1 + x_2 = 7$$
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- Problem 2:
  - Given *m* linear equations with *n* variables. What is the value of each variable?

Fig. 
$$X_{i}$$
,  $X_{i}$ 

Problem 3:

• Given: 
$$y = x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 4$$
. What is the smallest possible value of  $y$ ?

$$y = x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 4$$

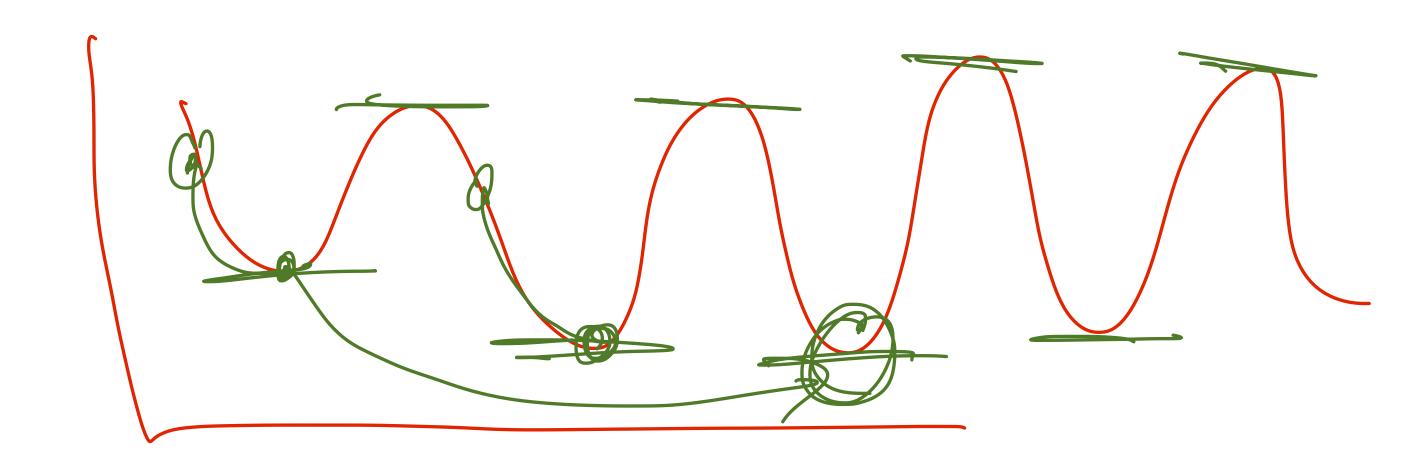
$$y = 3$$

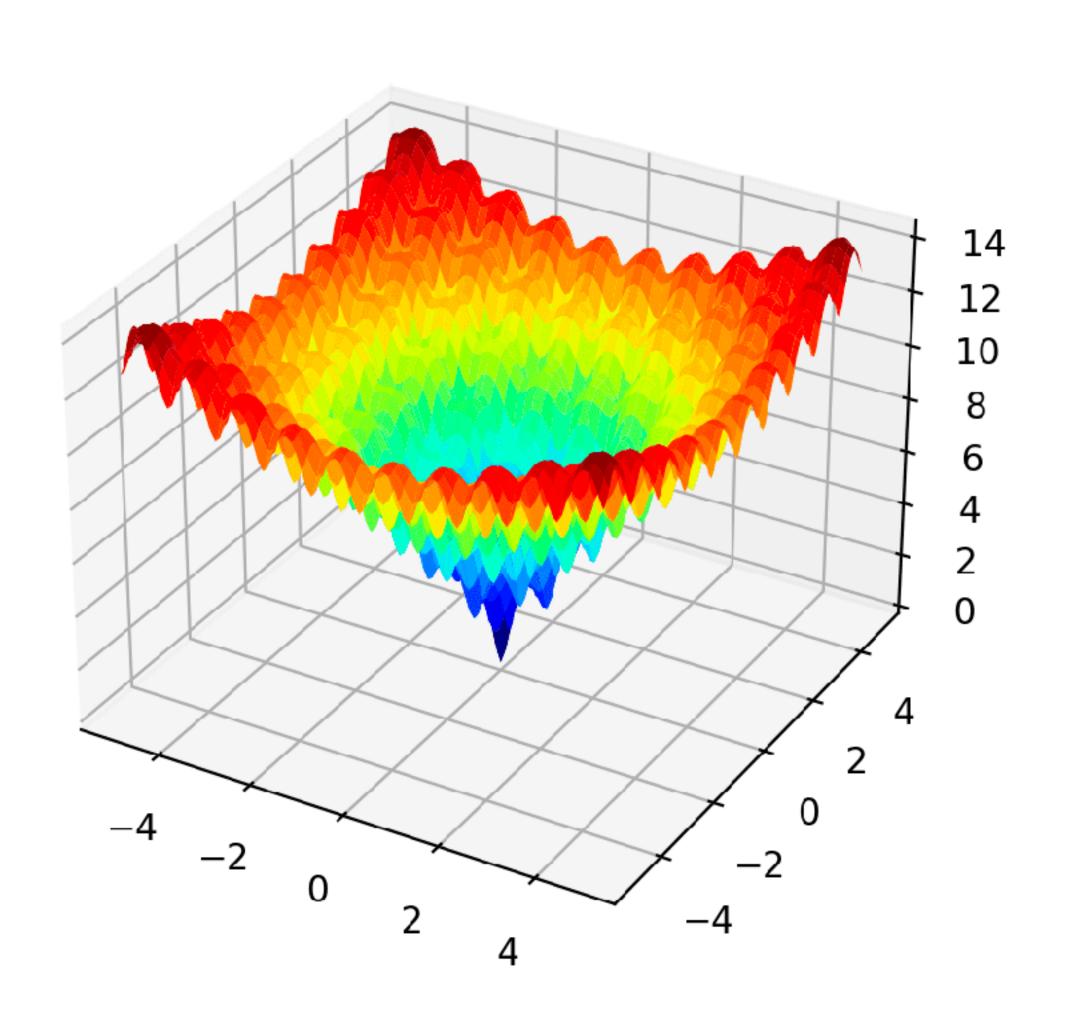
Problem 3:

- Given:  $y = x_1^2 + 2x_1 + 4$ . What is the smallest possible value of y?
- Problem 4:
  - Given:  $y = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 4$ . What is the smallest possible value of y?

Problem 5:

• Given:  $y = -20e^{-0.2\sqrt{0.5(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}} - e^{0.5(\cos(2\pi x_1) + \cos(2\pi x_2))} + e + 20$ . Find smallest value of y?

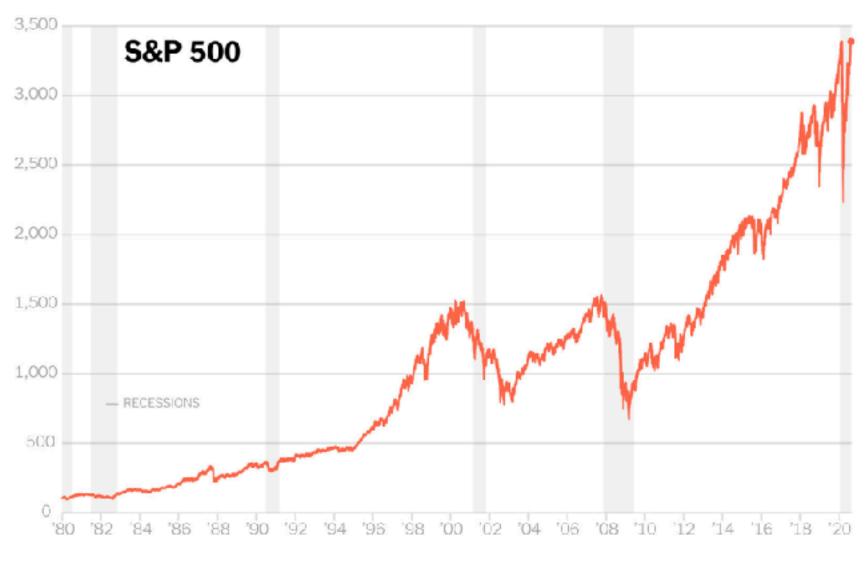




#### Some takeaways

- For some class of problems, we have methods to solve exactly
  - System of linear equations, quadratic objectives, etc.
- In general, these exact solutions are hard to compute exactly.

## What if you do not have the analytic equation?



MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN

51 42 46 53 48 42 43

EARLY EXIT LIKE 30S SMOOTH TRAVEL

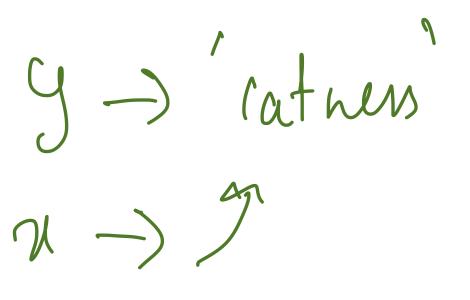
37 33 32 38 39 31 32

Financial markets

Weather models

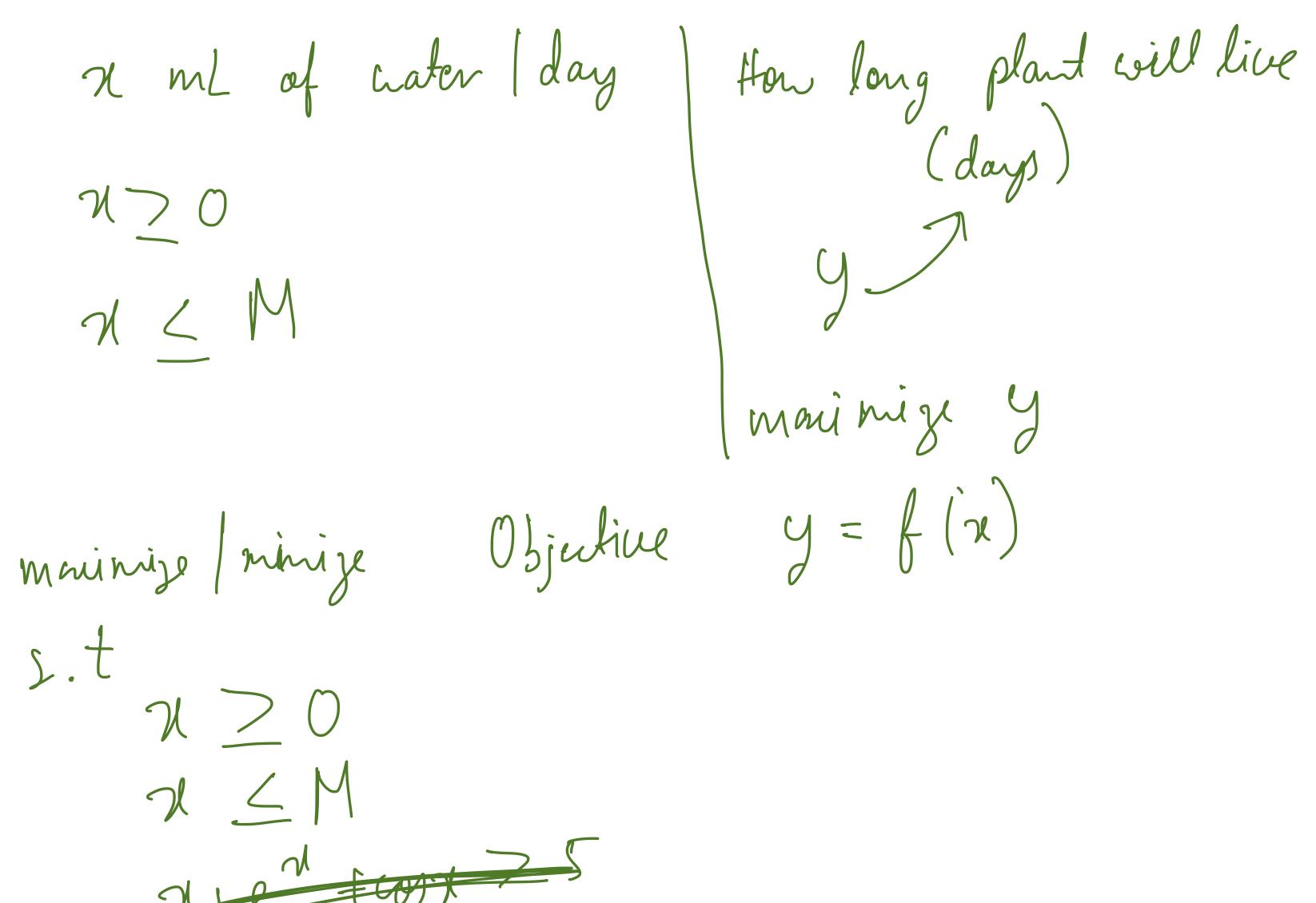


Image recognition



## How much water to give your plant?





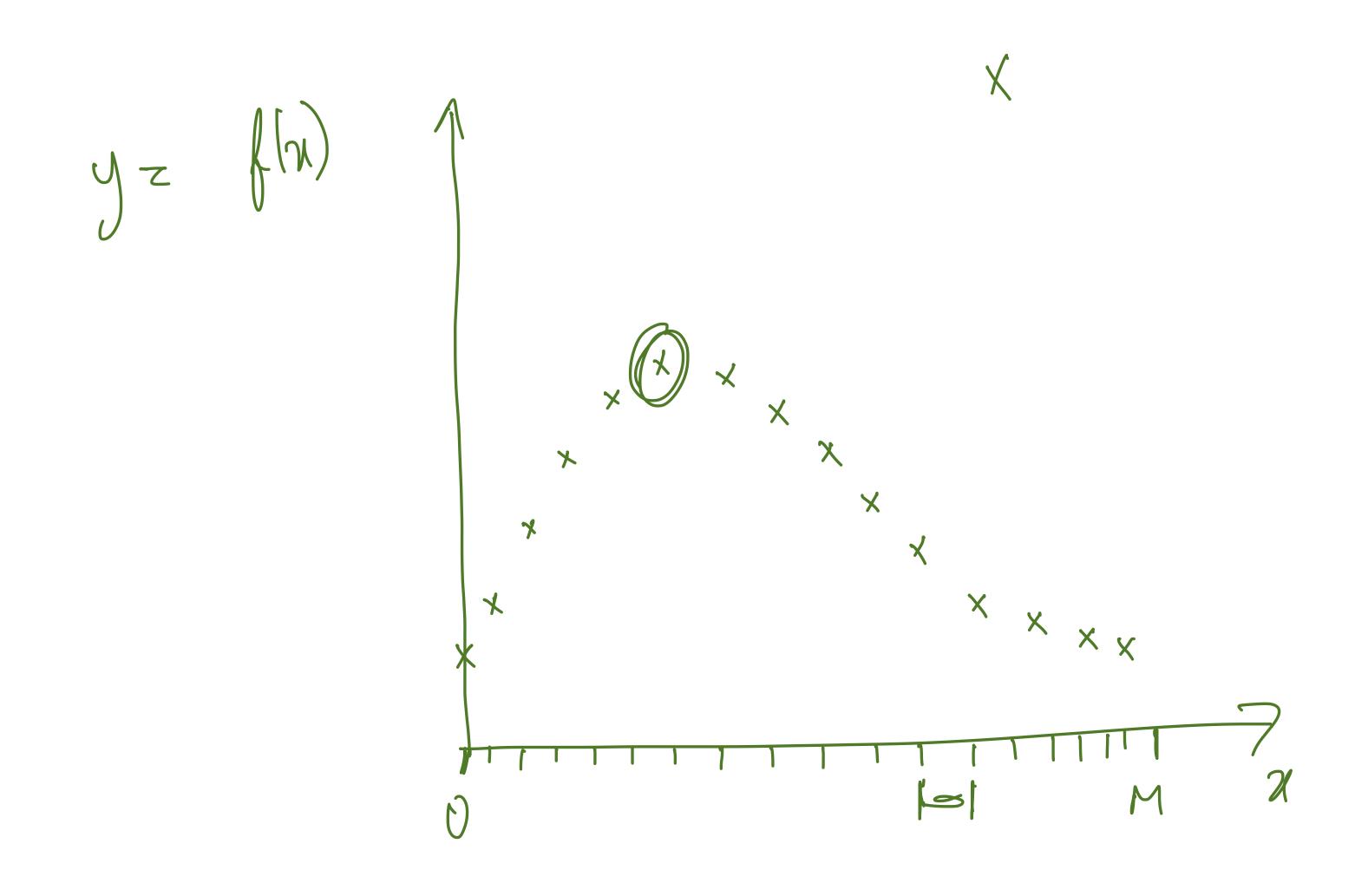
marinize y Objective y = f(x)

## Plant watering as an optimization problem



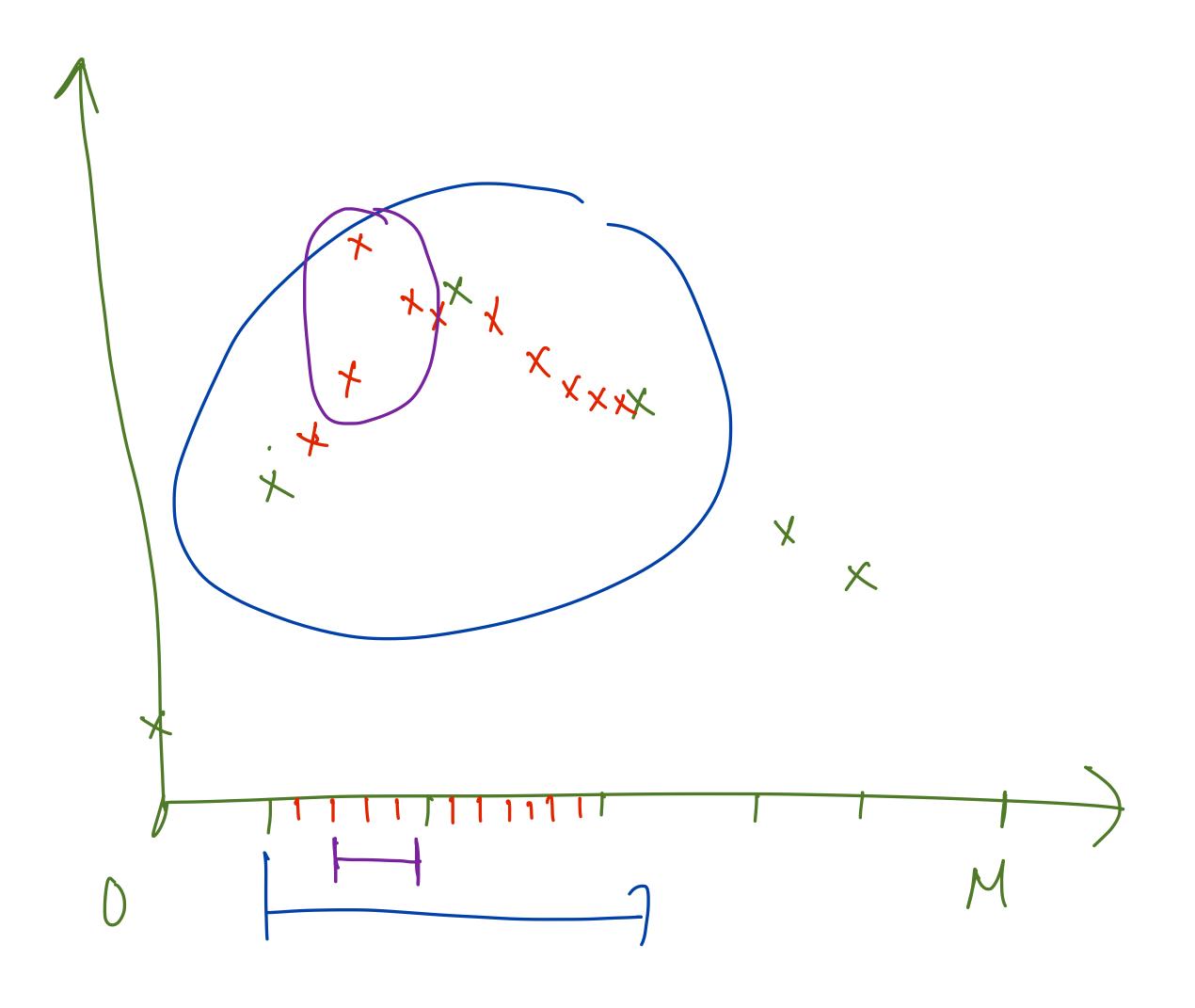
#### Case 0: Brute-force search





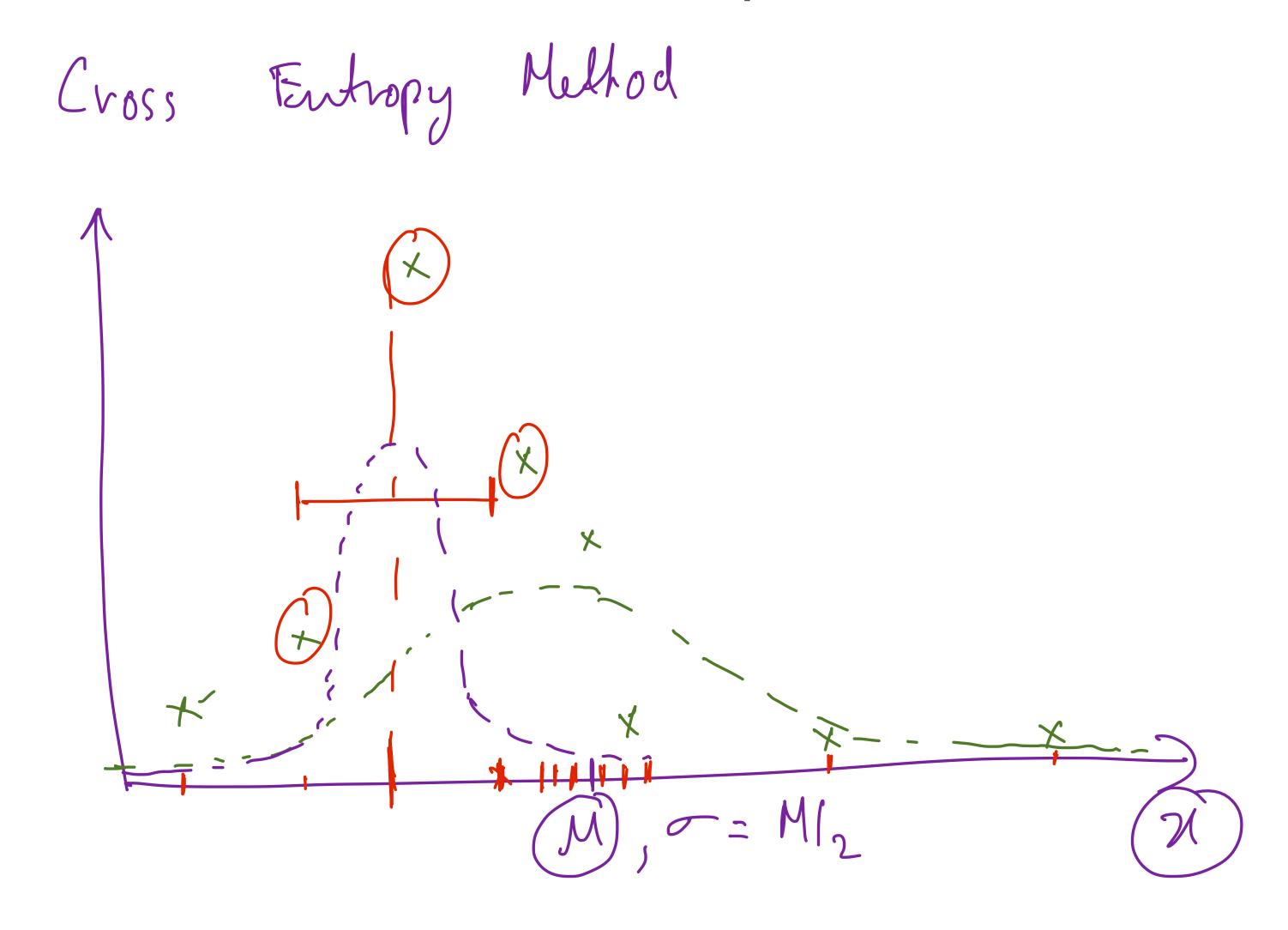
## Case 1: No analytic model of the plant





## Black-box / Derivative free optimization.



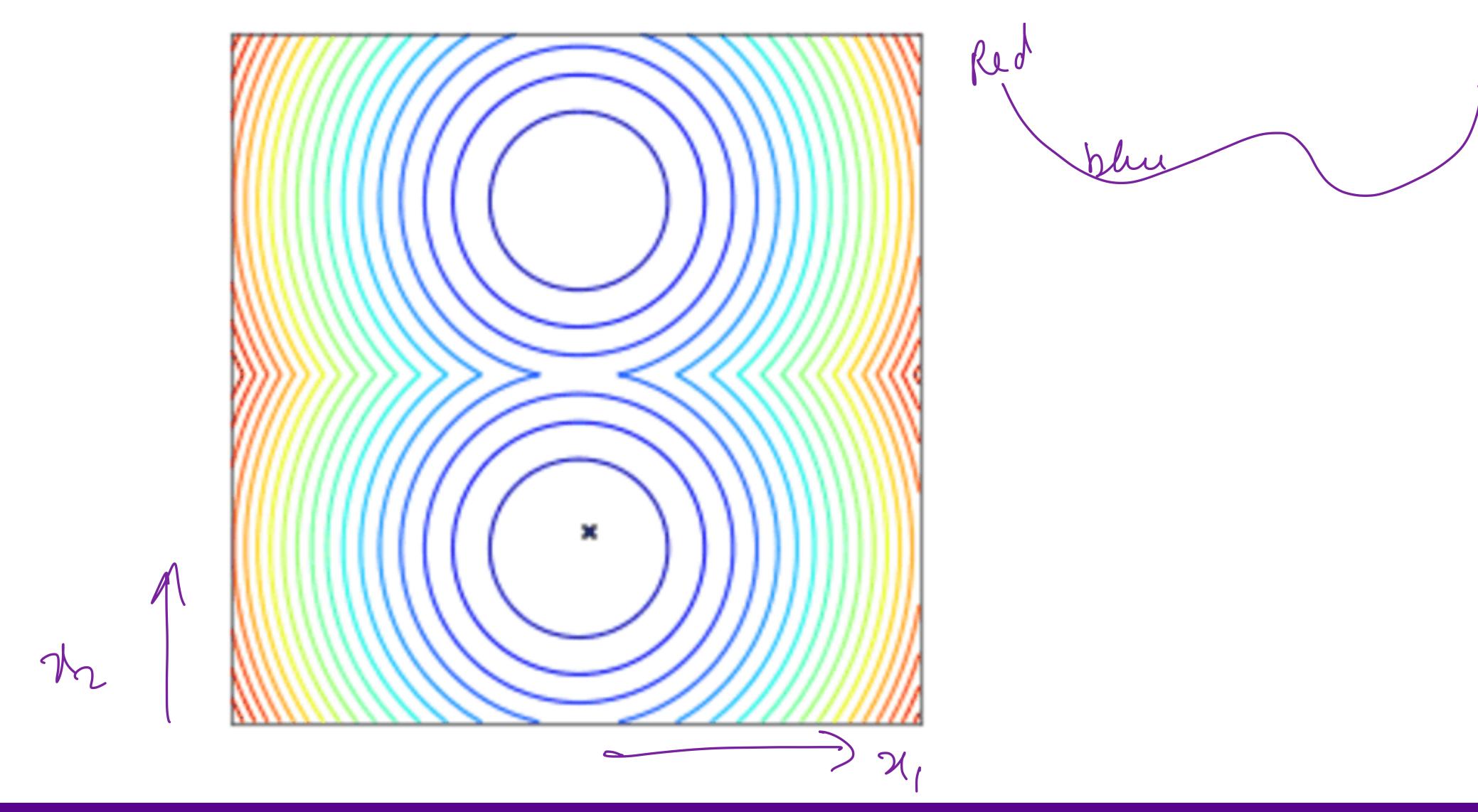


#### Cross Entropy Method

```
Initialize \mu \in \mathbb{R}^{\widehat{\theta}}, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{\widehat{\theta}}
for iteration = 1, 2, \ldots do
     Collect n samples of \theta_i \sim N(\mu, \text{diag}(\sigma))
     Perform a noisy evaluation R_i \sim \theta_i
     Select the top p\% of samples (e.g. p=20), which we'll
           call the elite set
     Fit a Gaussian distribution, with diagonal covariance,
           to the elite set, obtaining a new \mu, \sigma.
end for
Return the final \mu.
```

Slide credits: MLSS 2016 on Deep Reinforcement Learning by John Schulman

## Visualizing DFO with two variables



Essential Math

## Space, Points, and Vectors

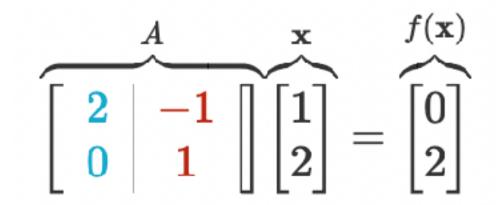
#### Properties of Vectors

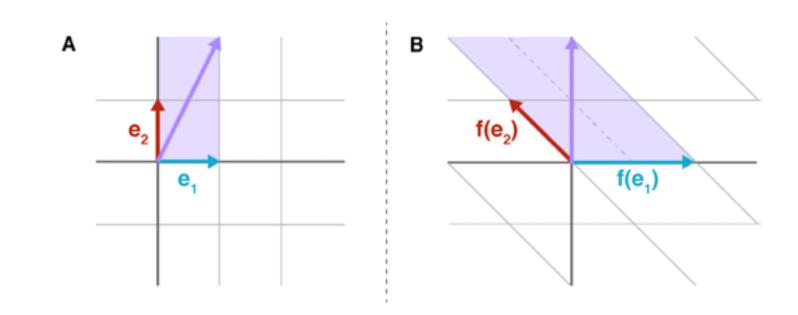
## Multiple Dimensions



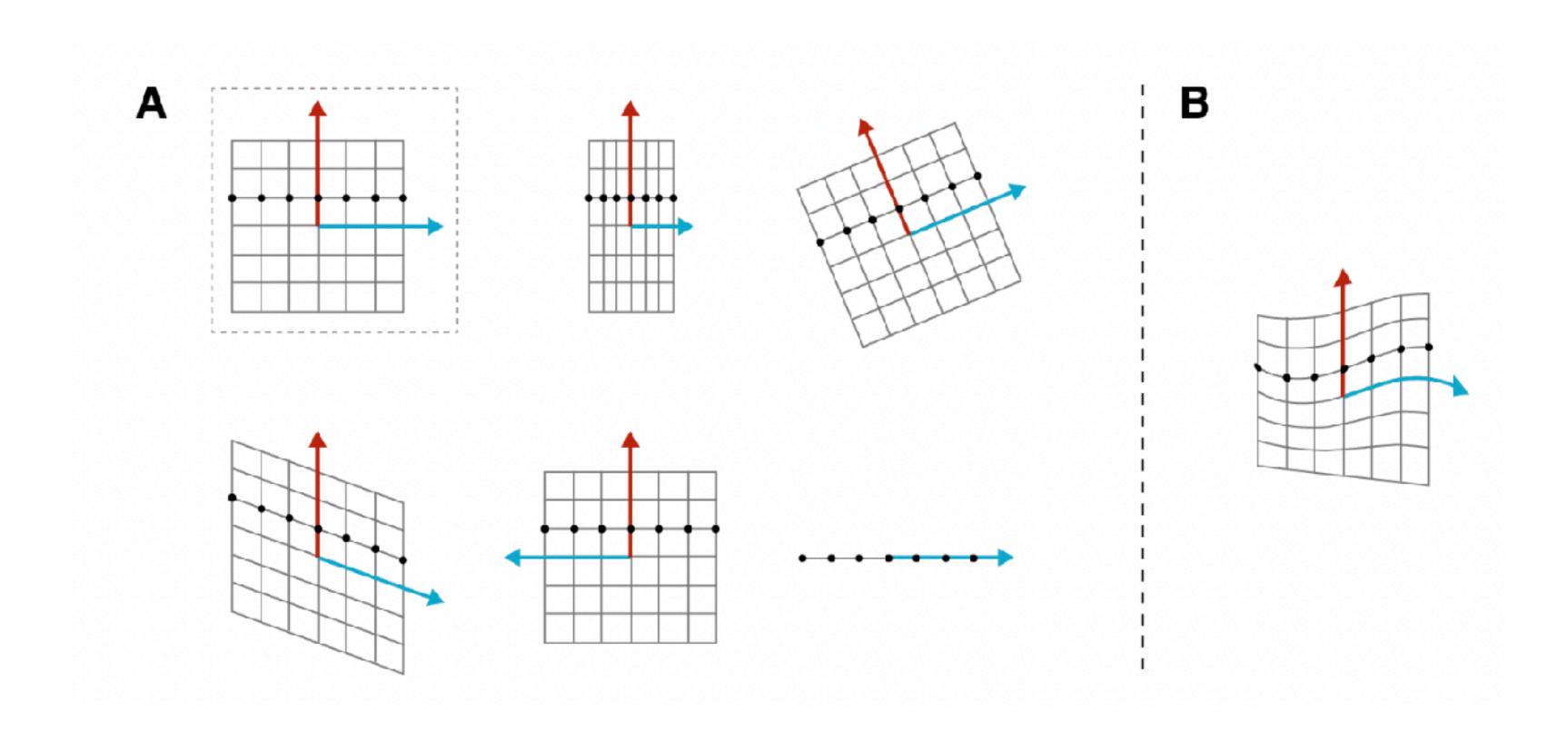
#### Functions

#### Linear Transformations





Credits: https://gregorygundersen.com/blog/2018/10/24/matrices/



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#### Additional Reading

- Cross entropy method: <a href="https://people.smp.uq.edu.au/DirkKroese/ps/aortut.pdf">https://people.smp.uq.edu.au/DirkKroese/ps/aortut.pdf</a>
- Intro to Optimization: <a href="http://www.lewissoft.com/pdf/INTRO\_OPT.pdf">http://www.lewissoft.com/pdf/INTRO\_OPT.pdf</a>
- Linear Algebra Blog from Gregory Gundersen (https://gregorygundersen.com/blog/tags/la/)
- Mathematics for Machine Learning e-book by Deisenroth, Faisal, Ong (https://mml-book.github.io/book/mml-book.pdf)

Questions?