

**Q1** (3 marks). Solve the following problems

- Apply *Newton's* method for the minimization to find the minimum of the following two functions
  - $F(x) = 1 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_1x_4 + x_2x_3 + x_2x_4 + x_3x_4 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2$  with initial guess  $(-3, -30, -4, -0.1)$ . and also  $(0.5, 1.0, 8.0, -0.7)$
  - $F(x) = 8x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2$  starting at  $(10, 10)$
- Use the *Fletcher-Reeves* method to find the minimum of the following objective function  $F(x) = 4(x_1 - 5)^2 + (x_2 - 6)^2$
- Apply the *DFP method* to the minimization of  $F(x) = x_1 - x_2 + 2x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2$  with a starting point  $(0, 0)$ .

**Q2** (1 mark). Solve the following problems

- Minimize  $F(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 10x_1 + 20x_2 + 25$  subject to  $x_1 + x_2 = 0$  using the Lagrange multiplier method. Calculate the optimum values of  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $\lambda$  and  $F$ . Also, using sensitivity analysis, determine the increase in  $F_{opt}$  when the constraint is changed to  $x_1 + x_2 = 0.01$ .
- Determine the dimensions of a cylindrical can of maximum volume subject to the condition that the total surface area be equal to  $24\pi$ . Show that the answer indeed corresponds to a maximum ( $x_1$ =radius,  $x_2$ =height). The problem is equivalent to  
Minimize  $F(x_1, x_2) = -\pi x_1^2 x_2$  such that  $2\pi x_1^2 + 2\pi x_1 x_2 = A_0 = 24\pi$

**Q3** (1 mark). A problem in *chemical equilibrium* is to minimize the following objective function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \left( w_i + \ln P + \ln \frac{x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \right)$$

subject to the material balances

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + x_6 + x_{10} = 2$$

$$x_4 + 2x_5 + x_6 + x_7 = 1$$

$$x_3 + x_7 + x_8 + 2x_9 + x_{10} = 1$$

given  $P = 750$  and  $w_i$

i	$w_i$	i	$w_i$
1	-10.021	6	-18.918
2	-21.096	7	-28.032
3	-37.986	8	-14.640
4	-9.846	9	-30.594
5	-28.653	10	-26.111

What is  $x^*$  and  $f(x^*)$ ?

**Q4** (1 mark). Find the point on  $z^2 = 4x^2 + 2y^2$  which is nearest to the point  $(2, 0, 1)$ . Since the minimizer of the distance  $d$  is also the minimizer of  $d^2$  we write the problem as

Minimize  $F(x, y, z) = (x-2)^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2$

Subject to  $z^2 - 4x^2 - 2y^2 = 0$

**Q5** (3 marks). Solve the following problems

- a) Minimize  $F(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 14x_1 - 6x_2 - 7$  such that  $x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$  and  $x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 3$   
 b) Minimize  $F(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + 2(x_2 + 1)^2$  such that  $-x_1 + x_2 = 2$ , and  $-x_1 - x_2 - 1 \leq 0$ .

Use the Lagrange multiplier method. Calculate the optimum values of  $x^*$ ,  $\lambda^*$ ,  $u^*$ ,  $F^*$ . Demonstrate the sufficiency conditions.

**Q6** (3 marks). Solve the following problems

- a. Minimize  $F(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}x_2^2 - 4x_1 - 7x_2 + x_1x_2 + 9 - \ln(x_1) - \ln(x_2)$   
 b. Minimize  $F(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}x_2^2 - 4x_1 - 7x_2 + x_1x_2 + 9 - \ln(x_1) - \ln(x_2)$   
 subject to  $4 - x_1x_2 \leq 0$ .  
 c. Minimize  $F(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}x_2^2 - 4x_1 - 7x_2 + x_1x_2 + 9 - \ln(x_1) - \ln(x_2)$   
 subject to  $4 - x_1x_2 \leq 0$  and  $2x_1 - x_2 = 0$ .

Use the Lagrange multiplier method. Calculate the optimum values of  $x^*$ ,  $\lambda^*$ ,  $u^*$ ,  $F^*$ . Demonstrate the sufficiency conditions.

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