# EE24BTECH11049 - Patnam Shariq Faraz Muhammed

### **Question:**

A wire of length 28 m is to be cut into two pieces. One of the pieces is to be made into a square and the other into a circle. What should be the length of the two pieces so that the combined area of the square and the circle is minimum?

#### **Solution:**

Description	Parameter or Value
length of the wire	28 <i>m</i>
Radius of Circle	x
Side of the square	S

TABLE 0: Parameters or Values

#### • Theoretical Solution:

length of the circle is its circumference length of the circle =  $2\pi x$ 

$$s = \frac{28 - 2\pi x}{4} \tag{0.1}$$

The least value of  $2\pi x$  can be 0 and the greatest value can be 28

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{14}{\pi}\right] \tag{0.2}$$

$$x_0 = 0 \tag{0.3}$$

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Let f(x) is function of sum of areas of circle and square

$$f(x) = s^2 + \pi x^2 \tag{0.4}$$

$$= \left(7 - \frac{\pi x}{2}\right)^2 + \pi x^2 \tag{0.5}$$

$$= 49 - 7\pi x + \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi\right) x^2 \tag{0.6}$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \tag{0.7}$$

$$f'(x) = -7\pi + 2\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi\right)x\tag{0.8}$$

$$f'(x) = 2ax + b \tag{0.9}$$

$$f''(x) = 2\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi\right) \tag{0.10}$$

$$a = \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi \tag{0.11}$$

$$b = -7\pi \tag{0.12}$$

$$c = 49 \tag{0.13}$$

Critical points,

$$f' = 0 \tag{0.14}$$

$$-7\pi + 2\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi\right)x = 0\tag{0.15}$$

$$x = \frac{14}{\pi + 4} \tag{0.16}$$

For

Local Minimum 
$$f'' > 0$$
 (0.17)

Local Maximum 
$$f'' < 0$$
 (0.18)

Inflection Point 
$$f'' = 0$$
 (0.19)

Hence (0.16) is critical point.

Length of circle = 
$$\frac{28\pi}{\pi + 4}$$
 (0.20)

Length of square = 
$$\frac{28}{\pi + 4}$$
 (0.21)

• Computational Solution: We use the method of gradient descent to find the minimum/maximum of the given function, since the objective function is convex. Since the coefficient of  $x^2 > 0$ , we expect to find a local minimum.

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \alpha f'(x_n) \tag{0.22}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \alpha (2ax_n + b) \tag{0.23}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n (1 - 2a\alpha) - \alpha b ag{0.24}$$

Applying unilateral z-transform over the equation (0.24)

$$zX(z) - zx_0 = X(z)(1 - 2a\alpha) - \frac{\alpha b}{1 - z^{-1}}$$
(0.25)

$$X(z) [z - (1 - 2a\alpha)] = -\frac{\alpha b}{1 - z^{-1}}$$
(0.26)

$$X(z) = \frac{-\alpha b}{[z - (1 - 2a\alpha)][1 - z^{-1}]}$$
(0.27)

$$X(z) = \frac{-b}{2a} \left[ \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - (1 - 2a\alpha)z^{-1}} \right]$$
(0.28)

$$= \frac{-b}{2a} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - (1 - 2a\alpha)^n \right] z^{-n} u(n)$$
 (0.29)

From the equation (0.29), ROC is

$$|z| > \max\{1, |1 - 2a\alpha|\} \tag{0.30}$$

$$0 < |1 - 2a\alpha| < 1 \tag{0.31}$$

$$\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{1}{a}\right) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2a}\right\} \tag{0.32}$$

$$\alpha \in \left(0, \frac{1}{\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi}\right) \setminus \left\{\frac{1}{2\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} + \pi\right)}\right\} \tag{0.33}$$

If  $\alpha$  satisfies the previous equation then

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} ||x_{n+1} - x_n|| = 0 \tag{0.34}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha (2ax_n + b)\| = 0 \tag{0.35}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} ||2ax_n + b|| = 0 \tag{0.36}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} 2ax_n = -b \tag{0.37}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \frac{-b}{2a} \tag{0.38}$$

$$x_{min} = \frac{-b}{2a} \tag{0.39}$$

$$x_{min} = \frac{14}{\pi + 4} \tag{0.40}$$

We take the initial guess = 0, step size = 0.01, tolerance = 1e - 6Using the gradient descent algorithm we get

$$x_{min} = 1.9603469573427723, f_{min} = 27.444858522066347$$
 (0.41)

## **Alternate Computational Solution:**

We can also solve it using cvxpy module in python. On running the code we get,

$$f_{min}: 27.444858522066315$$
 (0.42)

$$x_{min}: 1.9603470372904506$$
 (0.43)

Using Scipy:

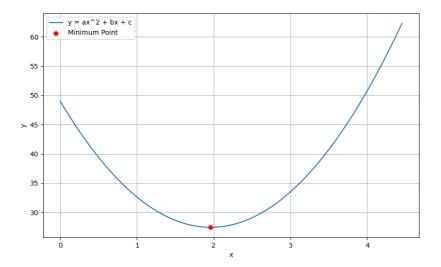


Fig. 0.1: Minimum of the function