

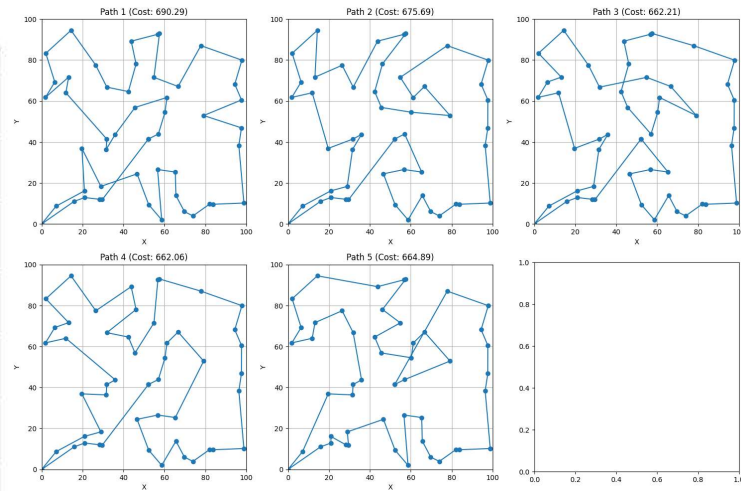
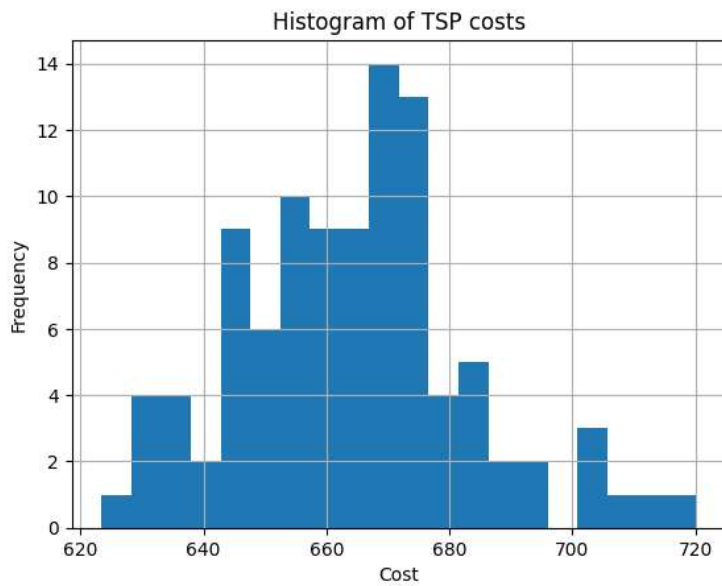
Wednesday, April 9, 2025 6:20 PM

Discuss what you would do if you applied a greedy algorithm to this problem. Would you get the same result? Why or why not?

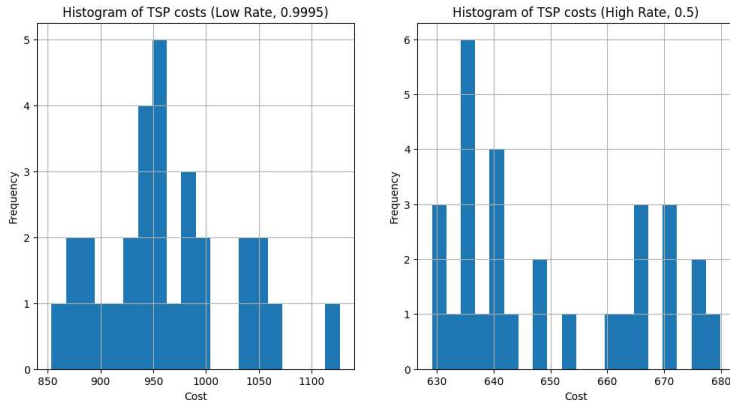
i	t_i (hours)	v_i (\$)
1	7	16000
2	4	1000
3	2	7000
4	2	14000
5	3	6000
6	4	10000
7	7	12000
8	5	18000
9	4	5000
10	3	11000
11	2	6000
12	3	13000
13	2	18000
14	2	5000
15	2	17000
16	7	17000
17	3	7000
18	2	12000
19	1	14000
20	4	9000
21	4	9000
22	1	6000
23	4	3000
24	7	6000
25	6	12000
26	7	8000
27	2	19000

```
1 selected_items
✓ 0.0s
[27, 22, 19, 18, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3]
```

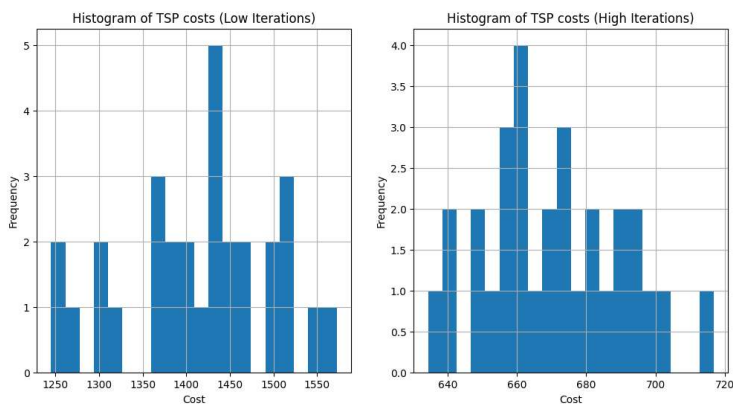
[illegible]



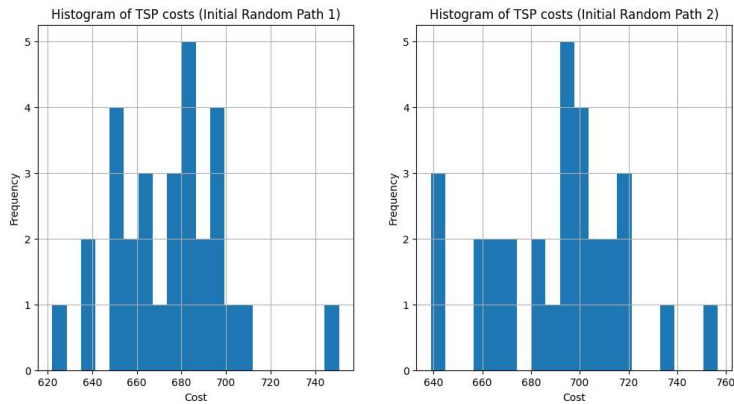
Annealing Schedule (Cooling Rate)



You can see that for the low cooling rate the final costs were all higher than the high cooling rate, and the results kind of look like a bell curve distribution. For the high cooling rate, it converged to better values, but it seems a little more random, it is possible that an even higher cooling rate would have made it converge to a worse solution quicker.



For iterations it can be seen that low iterations yield much worse solutions that are also more spread out compared to higher iterations. More iterations definitely help to hone in on a better solution.



These are the results from starting with two different initial random paths. I was surprised that it did make a difference, while the values overlap etc the mean of the first one was 674, and the second was 690, so clearly your initial random starting path for the optimization does make a difference. It would be important to random start from a lot of different spots.

Neighboring Design: To find the neighboring design I followed the method in the book- I randomly choose between one of two options, the first is to reverse the order of a segment, so a random start and end point are chosen, then the order of the points in between are reversed. The second option was to randomly select a segment by the start and end like above, then move that segment behind another randomly chosen index/point. This helps beyond reversing order by allowing the connections themselves to also change randomly. To improve the overall process, it would be nice to take away some of the randomness, maybe I would implement a greedy algorithm randomly as one of the two options or add it as a third option, and then have that be kept and changed. Maybe making it closer to GA style could help too, like taking two of the best options and combining them somehow.

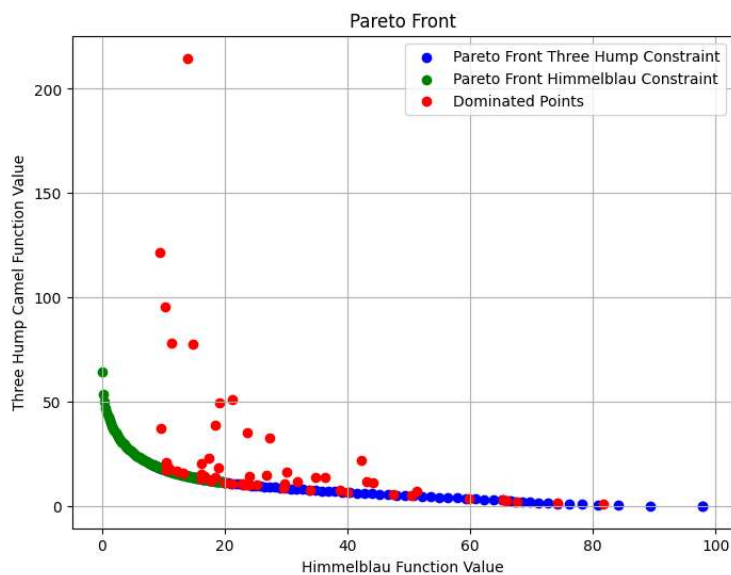
8.3 Multi-Objective Optimization: Select two functions found here:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Test_functions_for_optimization

Make adjustments if necessary so the optimal point of the first function is not the same as the second function. (i.e. the optimal point should not be, say, (0,0) for both functions). If you want, you can define your own function for this problem or use two objective functions from your project.

Using a method of your choice define the Pareto front of the multi-objective function $f = [f_1 \ f_2]^T$. Plot at least 10 points on the Pareto front and then keep or add in 50 or more points that are dominated (i.e. not on the Pareto front).

Discuss the method you selected and its pros and cons in defining the Pareto-front in 200 to 400 words.



I used the Epsilon Constraint Method to find the Pareto Front. This basically chooses a function as the objective, and makes the other one a constraint. Epsilon is the constraint value, ie saying that this function needs to be \leq some epsilon value. I had a lot of different epsilon values and

looped through using `scipy.minimize` for each function constraint set. I also changed which function was the constraining one, but that wouldn't have made a difference if I used a larger epsilon range for just one of them. A good perk of this is that it finds the pareto front very easily and is simple to code. However, it would not scale well as it requires a minimization for each point found on the pareto front. My dominated points were found by adding noise to the pareto (x,y) points and evaluating those, They visually appear all dominated, and were checked using AI generated code that compares the values of the dominated points to those of the pareto points, and if one fails, it was removed.