

# Chapter 5 Project: Apply Nelder-Mead to the Rheology Problem

Matthew Saurette, Tyler “can put his hand in his mouth” Weames,  
and Sarah Wyse

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University of British Columbia - Okanagan

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# The Rheology Problem

## Viscosity of a system

$$\eta(\dot{\gamma}) = \eta_0(1 + \lambda^2 \dot{\gamma}^2)^{\frac{\beta-1}{2}}$$

A function of the strain rate,  $\dot{\gamma}$ , with parameters  $\eta_0$ ,  $\lambda$ , and  $\beta$ .

TABLE 1.1. Observed data in rheology of polymeric systems

Observation $i$	Strain rate $\dot{\gamma}_i$ ( $s^{-1}$ )	Viscosity $\eta_i$ ( $Pa \cdot s$ )
1	0.0137	3220
2	0.0274	2190
3	0.0434	1640
4	0.0866	1050
5	0.137	766
6	0.274	490
7	0.434	348
8	0.866	223
9	1.37	163
10	2.74	104
11	4.34	76.7
12	5.46	68.1
13	6.88	58.2

Absolute Error:

$$\epsilon_i(\eta_0, \lambda, \beta) = |\eta_0(1 + \lambda^2 \dot{\gamma}_i^2)^{\frac{\beta-1}{2}} - \eta_i|$$

Non-smooth optimization problem:

$$\hat{g}(\eta_0, \lambda, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^{13} \epsilon_i(\eta_0, \lambda, \beta)$$

(Audet and Hare, 2017)

# Nelder-Mead Algorithm

Given  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}$  and the vertices of an initial simplex  $Y^0 = \{y^0, y^1, \dots, y^n\}$

0. Initialize:

$\delta^e, \delta^{oc}, \delta^{ic}, \gamma$       parameters  
 $k \leftarrow 0$       iteration counter

1. Order and create centroid:

reorder  $Y^k$  so  $f(y^0) \leq f(y^1) \leq \dots \leq f(y^n)$   
set  $x^c = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} y^i$ , the centroid of all except the worst point

2. Reflect:

test reflection point  $x^r = x^c + (x^c - y^n)$   
if  $f(y^0) \leq f(x^r) < f(y^{n-1})$ , then accept  $x^r$  and goto 1

3. Expand:

if  $f(x^r) < f(y^0)$ , then test expansion point  $x^e = x^c + \delta^e(x^c - y^n)$

4a). Outside Contraction:

if  $f(y^{n-1}) \leq f(x^r) < f(y^n)$ , then test outside contraction  $x^{oc} = x^c + \delta^{oc}(x^c - y^n)$

4b). Inside Contraction:

if  $f(x^r) \geq f(y^n)$ , then test inside contraction point  $x^{ic} = x^c + \delta^{ic}(x^c - y^n)$

5. Shrink:

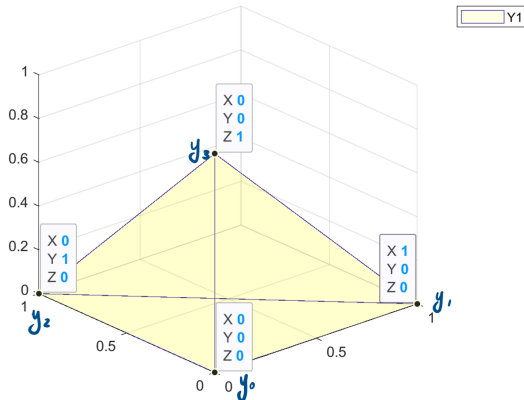
if all tests fail, then shrink  
 $Y^{k+1} = \{y^0, y^0 + \gamma(y^1 - y^0), y^0 + \gamma(y^2 - y^0), \dots, y^0 + \gamma(y^n - y^0)\}$

(Math 462, UBCO, 2020)

# 0. Initialize

```
Y0a = [0 1 0 0;  
        0 0 1 0;  
        0 0 0 1];
```

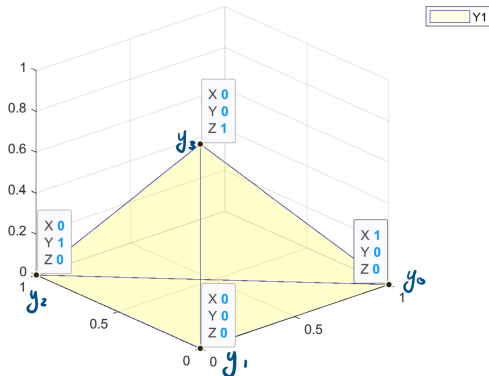
```
del_e_s = 2;  
del_oc_s = 1/2;  
del_ic_s = -1/2;  
gamma_s = 1/2;
```



# 1. Order

```
case 'nonshrink'
    k = length(Yi(1,:));
    for i = k:-1:2
        if fYi(i) < fYi(i-1)
            temp = Yi(:,i-1);
            Yi(:,i-1) = Yi(:,i);
            Yi(:,i) = temp;

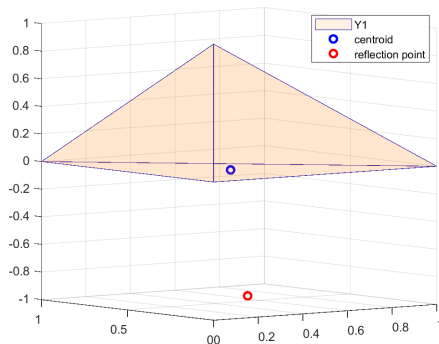
            tempf = fYi(i-1);
            fYi(i-1) = fYi(i);
            fYi(i) = tempf;
        else
            break;
        end
    end
case 'shrink'
    for i = 2:k
        key = Yi(:,i);
        fkey = fYi(i);
        j = i-1;
        while ((j >= 1) && (fkey < fYi(j)))
            Yi(:,j+1) = Yi(:,j);
            fYi(j+1) = fYi(j);
            j = j - 1;
        end
        Yi(:,j+1) = key;
        fYi(j+1) = fkey;
    end
end
```



# 1 and 2. Calculate centroid and $x^r$

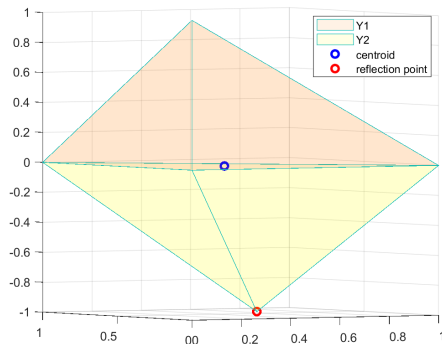
```
%CALCULATE CENTROID%
xc = zeros(k - 1,1);
for i = 1:k-1
    xc = xc + Yk(:,i);
end
xc = (1/(k-1)).*xc;

%CALCULATE REFLECTION POINT%
xr = xc + (xc - Yk(:,k));
fr = f(xr);
feval = feval + 1;
```



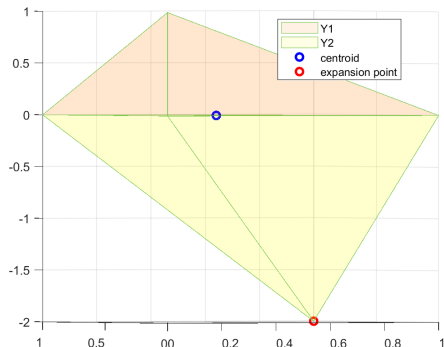
## 2. Reflect

```
%REFLECTION STEP%  
if (f_store(1) <= fr) && (fr < f_store(k-1))  
    %disp("ref")  
    Yk(:,k) = xr;  
    f_store(k) = fr;  
    stepComputed = "nonshrink";
```



### 3. Expand

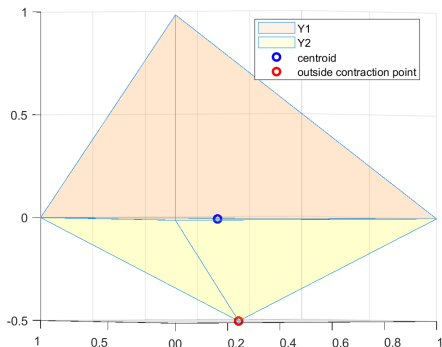
```
%EXPANSION%
elseif (fr < f_store(1))
    %disp("exp")
    xe = xc + del_e*(xc - Yk(:,k));
    fe = f(xe);
    feval = feval + 1;
    if fe < fr
        Yk(:,k) = xe;
        f_store(k) = fe;
    else
        Yk(:,k) = xr;
        f_store(k) = fr;
    end
    stepComputed = "nonshrink";
```





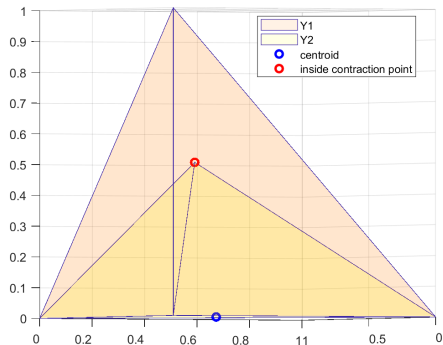
## 4.a) Outside Contraction

```
%OUTSIDE CONTRACTION%
elseif (f_store(k-1) <= fr) && (fr < f_store(k))
    xoc = xc + del_oc*(xc - Yk(:,k));
    foc = f(xoc);
    feval = feval + 1;
    stepComputed = "nonshrink";
    if foc < fr
        % disp("oc")
        Yk(:,k) = xoc;
        f_store(k) = foc;
        stepComputed = "nonshrink";
    else
        % disp("ocref")
        Yk(:,k) = xr;
        f_store(k) = fr;
        stepComputed = "nonshrink";
    end
end
```



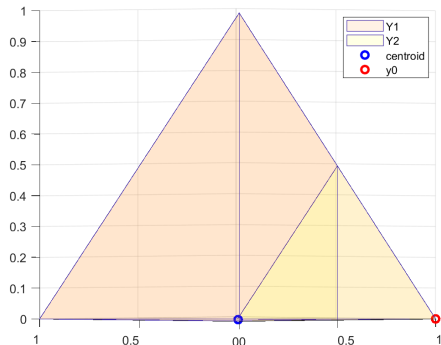
## 4.b) Inside Contraction

```
%INSIDE CONTRACTION|
elseif (fr >= f_store(k))
    xic = xc + del_ic.*(xc - Yk(:,k));
    fic = f(xic);
    feval = feval + 1;
    if fic < f_store(k)
        % disp("ic")
        Yk(:,k) = xic;
        f_store(k) = fic;
        stepComputed = "nonshrink";
```



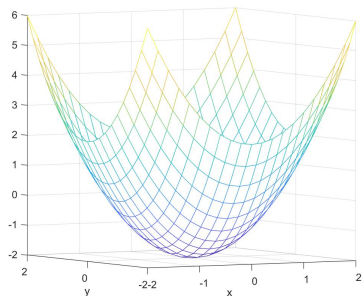
# 5. Shrink

```
%SHRINK%
else
    % disp("shrink")
    for i = 2:k
        Yk(:,i) = (1-gamma).*Yk(:,1) + gamma.*Yk(:,i);
        f_store(i) = f(Yk(:,i));
        feval = feval + 1;
    end
    stepComputed = "shrink";
    [Yk,f_store] = sortSimplex(Yk,f_store,stepComputed);
end
case 'shrink'
    for i = 2:k
        key = Yi(:,i);
        fkey = fYi(i);
        j = i-1;
        while ((j>= 1) && (fkey < fYi(j)))
            Yi(:,j+1) = Yi(:,j);
            fYi(j+1) = fYi(j);
            j = j -1;
        end
        Yi(:,j+1) = key;
        fYi(j+1) = fkey;
    end
end
```

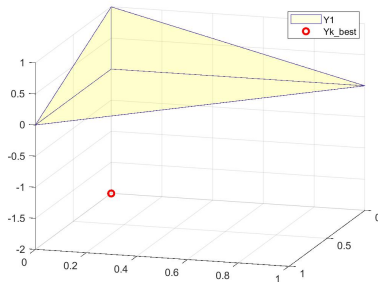


# Examples of Nelder-Mead at work: A nice example

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2$$

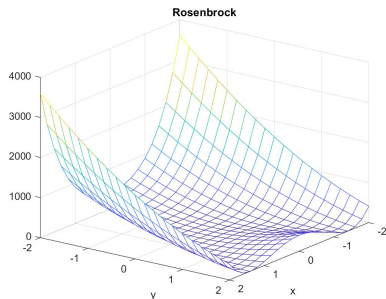


$$\min(f(x)) = -2 \text{ for } x = (0, 0)$$



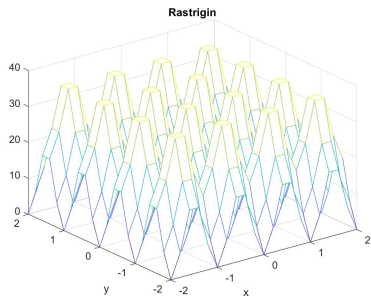
$$f_{best}^k = -2 \text{ for } x_{best}^k = (0, 0)$$

# Examples of Nelder-Mead at work: Rosenbrock function



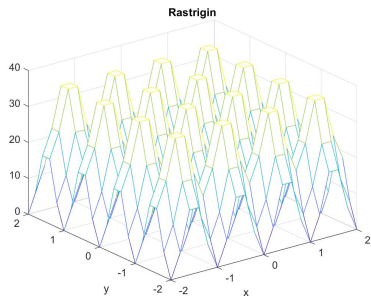
put initial simplex and resulting simplex here, give function and min value of function (both real value and NM value)

# Examples of Nelder-Mead at work: Rastrigin function



put initial simplex and resulting simplex here, give function and min value of function (both real value and NM value)

# Examples of Nelder-Mead at work: Rastrigin function



use a different starting simplex to  
get a different min that still  
minimizes

put initial simplex and resulting  
simplex here, give function and min  
value of function (both real value  
and NM value)

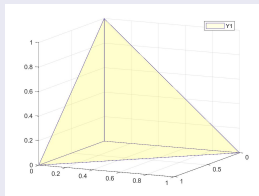
# The Rheology Problem: Solved

## 1.a) Standard parameters with simplex A

Input:

```
Y0a = [0 1 0 0;  
        0 0 1 0;  
        0 0 0 1];
```

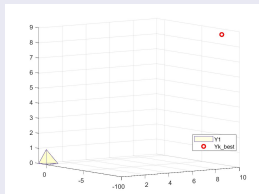
```
del_e_s = 2;  
del_oc_s = 1/2;  
del_ic_s = -1/2;  
gamma_s = 1/2;
```



Output:

9.5062	9.5062	9.5062	9.5062
-8.4167	-8.4167	-8.4167	-8.4167
8.7269	8.7269	8.7269	8.7269

$$f_{best}^k = 32.7239$$





# The Rheology Problem: Solved

## 1.b) Standard parameters with simplex B

Input:

```
Y0b = Y0a + (9.5)*ones(3,4);
```

```
del_e_s = 2;
```

```
del_oc_s = 1/2;
```

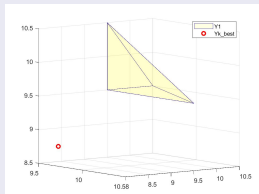
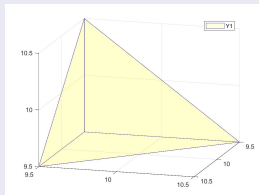
```
del_ic_s = -1/2;
```

```
gamma_s = 1/2;
```

Output:

9.5062	9.5062	9.5062	9.5062
8.4167	8.4167	8.4167	8.4167
8.7269	8.7269	8.7269	8.7269

$$f_{best}^k = 32.7238$$



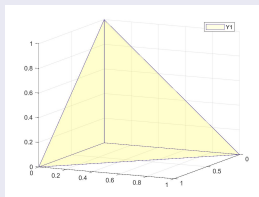
# The Rheology Problem: Solved

## 2.a) New parameters with simplex A

### Input:

```
Y0a = [0 1 0 0;  
        0 0 1 0;  
        0 0 0 1];
```

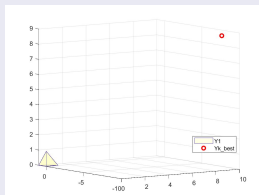
```
del_e_na = 4.71;  
del_oc_na = 0.65;  
del_ic_na = -0.3;  
gamma_na = 0.94;
```



### Output:

9.5062	9.5062	9.5062	9.5062
-8.4167	-8.4167	-8.4167	-8.4167
8.7269	8.7269	8.7269	8.7269

$$f_{best}^k = 32.7238$$



# The Rheology Problem: Solved

## 2.b) New parameters with simplex B

### Input:

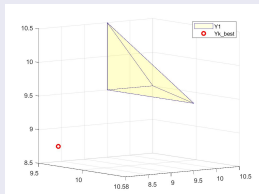
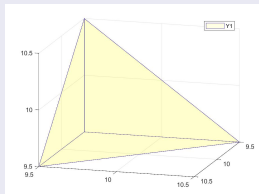
```
Y0b = Y0a + (9.5)*ones(3,4);
```

```
del_e_nb = 2.3;  
del_oc_nb = 0.46;  
del_ic_nb = -0.45;  
gamma_nb = 0.01;
```

### Output:

9.5062	9.5062	9.5062	9.5062
8.4167	8.4167	8.4167	8.4167
8.7269	8.7269	8.7269	8.7269

$$f_{best}^k = 32.7238$$



# The Rheology Problem: Solved

