~\Documents\documents_general\structured_courses\math564\evaluations\projects \p05\objective6.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
   # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
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 4
   import numpy as np
 5
 6
   def pathtime(x,p,nargout):
 7
 8
        import numpy as np
 9
        from scipy.interpolate import interpn
10
11
12
        parse the input data
        {\sf n} is the number of sinusoid coefficients for {\sf x} and for {\sf y}
13
14
        w,z are the decision variable weights
        v is the velocity map array (rows are y, cols are x)
15
16
        A,B are the (x,y) coordinates of the beginning and ending points
17
        n=int(len(x)/2)
18
19
        w=x[0:n]
20
        z=x[n:2*n]
21
        v,A,B=p
22
        my, mx = v. shape
23
24
25
        construct a piecewise linear path approximation for computation
        xx,yy are the x and y coordinates along the path on [0,1]x[0,1]
26
27
        s is the variable that parametrically defines the path
28
29
        smp = 1000
        s=np.linspace(0,1,smp)
30
        XX = (1-s) *A[0] + s *B[0]
31
        yy=(1-s)*A[1]+s*B[1]
32
33
        for k in range(n):
            S=np.sin((k+1)*np.pi*s)
34
            xx+=w[k]*S
35
            yy+=z[k]*S
36
37
38
        xxr,yyr are the coordinates of the midpoint of each line segement
39
        in the velocity array size units. Any points outside of the array
40
        are set at the boundary using max/min functions
41
42
        xxr=xx*(mx-1)
43
44
        yyr=yy*(my-1)
45
        xxr=(xxr[1:smp+1]+xxr[0:-1])/2
46
        yyr=(yyr[1:smp+1]+yyr[0:-1])/2
47
        xxr=np.maximum(np.minimum(xxr,mx-1),0)
        yyr=np.maximum(np.minimum(yyr,my-1),0)
48
49
50
        compute the travel time. dist is the distance on [0,1]x[0,1]
51
```

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between line segment end points -- summed. vel is the velocity
52
53
        at the midpoint interpolated from array data. f is travel time.
54
       dist=np.sqrt(np.diff(xx)**2+np.diff(yy)**2)
55
56
        vel=interpn((range(mx),range(my)),v,(xxr,yyr),method='linear')
       f=sum(dist/vel)
57
58
59
       if nargout==1:
           return f
60
       else:
61
           # compute the gradient by approximation
62
63
           df=np.zeros((2*n,1))
64
           for j in range(2*n):
65
                y=x.copy()
66
                y[j] += sm
67
               df[j]=pathtime(y,p,1)
68
69
           g=(df-f)/sm
70
           return f,g
71
72
```

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