

Chi-Lun Lin @ ME, NCKU

Optimum Design

Lecture 9
Implementation of Lagrange
Multiplier

Spring 2016

Lagrange Multiplier Theorem

Consider the problem:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimizing } f(\mathbf{x}) \\ &\text{subject to } h_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0, i = 1 \text{ to } p. \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathbf{x}^* be a regular point that is a local minimum for the problem.

There exist Lagrange multipliers $\mathbf{v}_j^*, j = 1$ to p such that

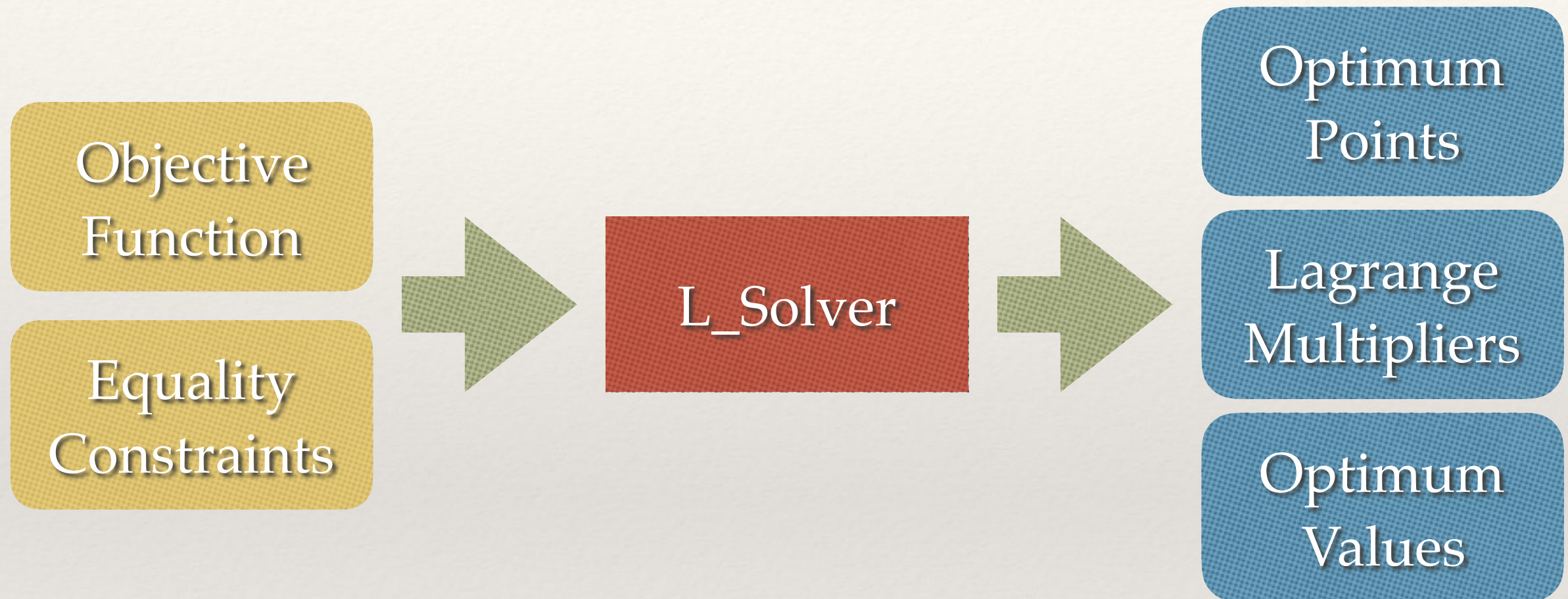
$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x}^*)}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{j=1}^p v_j^* \frac{\partial h_j(\mathbf{x}^*)}{\partial x_i} = 0; \quad i = 1 \text{ to } n$$

Lagrange function $L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{j=1}^p v_j h_j(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})$

Explanation of Homework 2

- ❖ This homework is designed to help you:
 - ❖ Understand and implement the Lagrange Multiplier Theorem.
 - ❖ Enhance your MATLAB programming skill to conduct optimization studies and to present your results.
- ❖ What are we going to do?
 - ❖ Write a general solver for up to 2nd-order equality constrained problem.

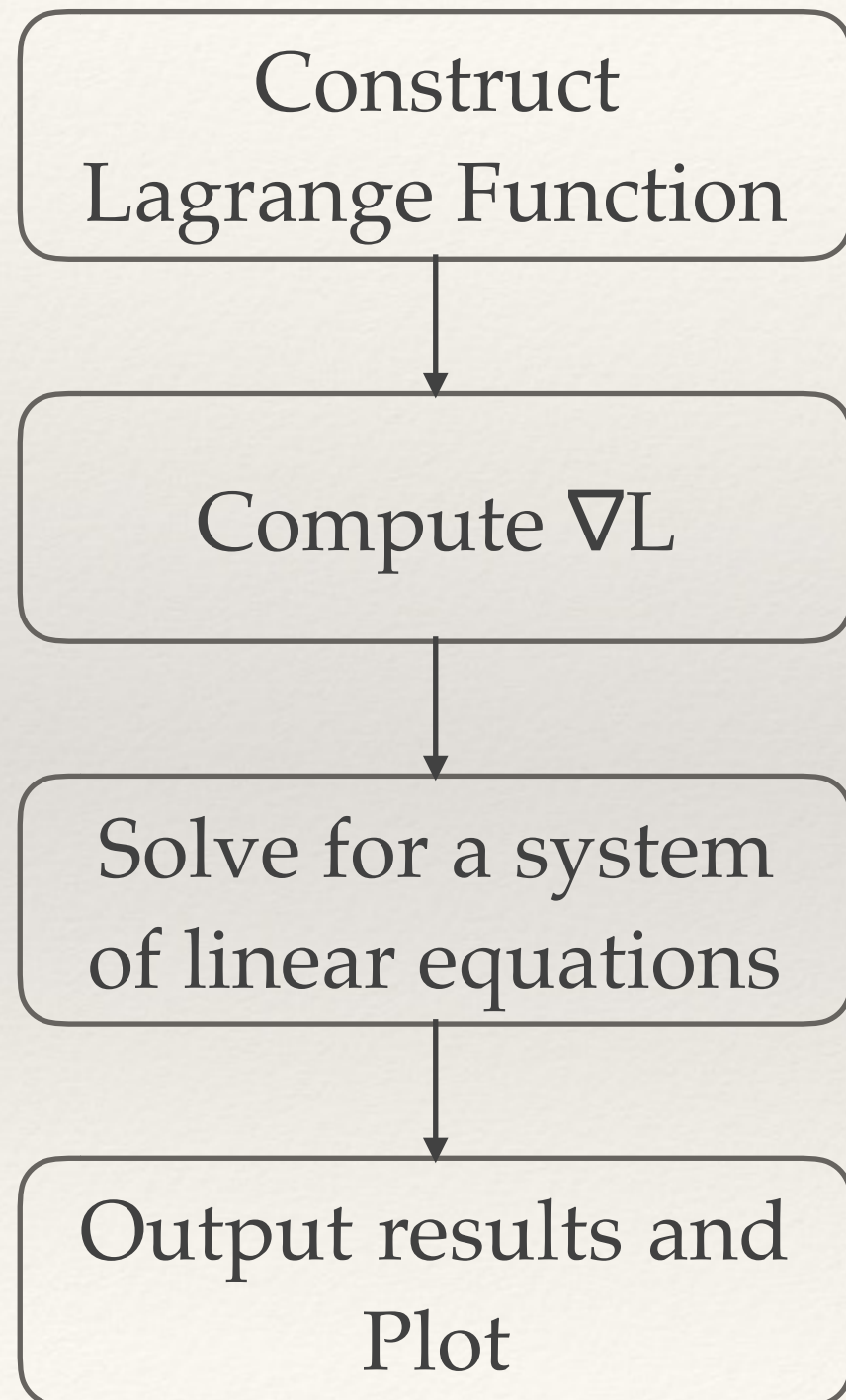
Task 1: Implement L Solver



About L_Solver

- ❖ `function [sol] = l_solver(f,h,nvar,ncos)`
 - ❖ `f`: objective function
 - ❖ `h`: vector of equality constraints
 - ❖ `nvar`: number of design variables
 - ❖ `ncos`: number of constraints

Flowchart for Your Program



$$L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = f(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\nabla L = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\nabla L = 0$$

Note:
These are all
vector
operations

Useful MATLAB Functions

- ❖ Creating symbolic variables and functions

<http://www.mathworks.com/help/symbolic/syms.html>

- ❖ Differentiation:

<http://www.mathworks.com/help/symbolic/differentiation.html>

- ❖ Solve System of Linear Equations:

<http://www.mathworks.com/help/symbolic/solve-a-system-of-linear-equations.html>

- ❖ Coefficients of polynomial:

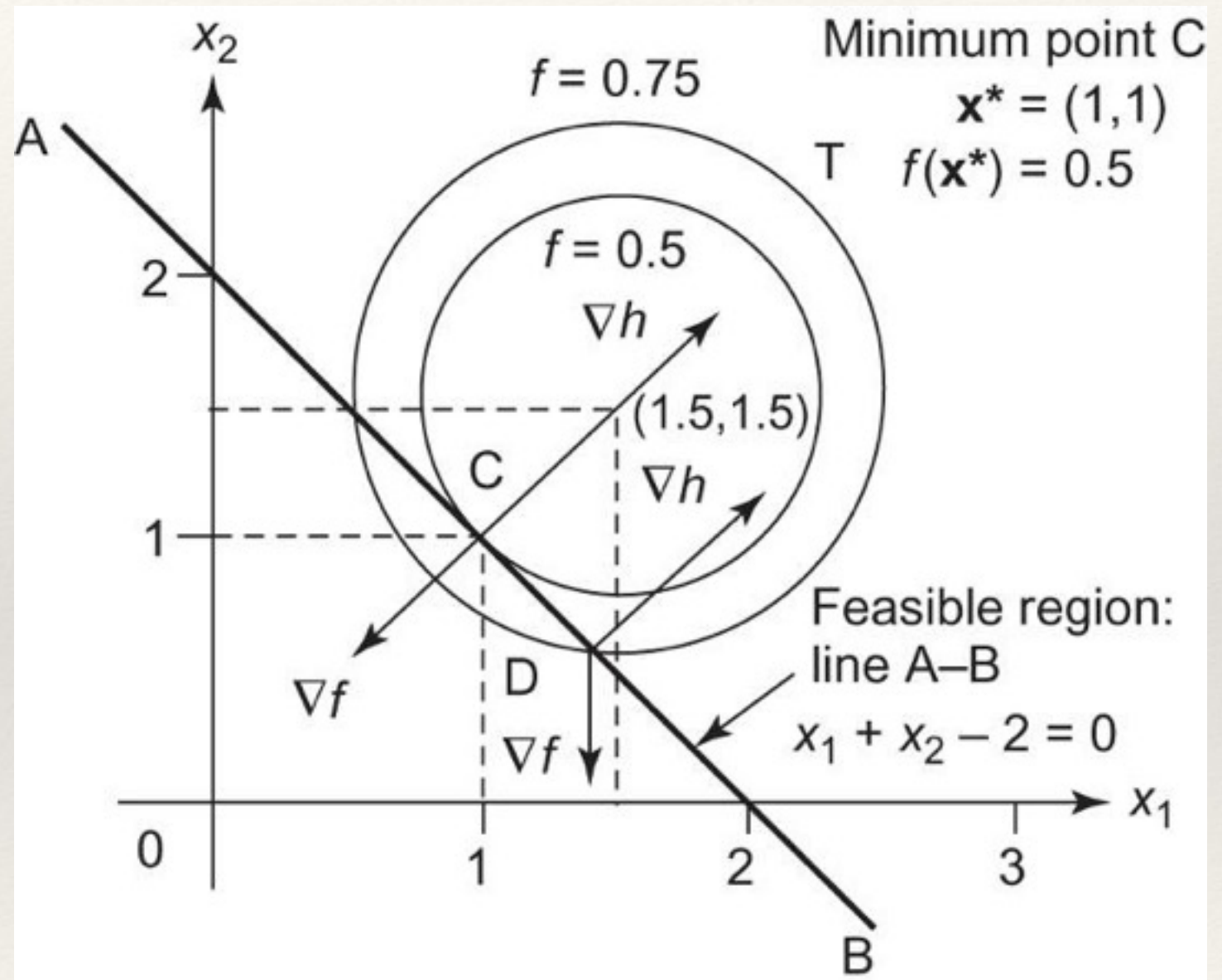
<http://www.mathworks.com/help/symbolic/coeffs.html>

Demo

min. $f(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1 - 1.5)^2 + (x_2 - 1.5)^2$

$$h(\mathbf{x}) \equiv x_1 + x_2 - 2 = 0$$

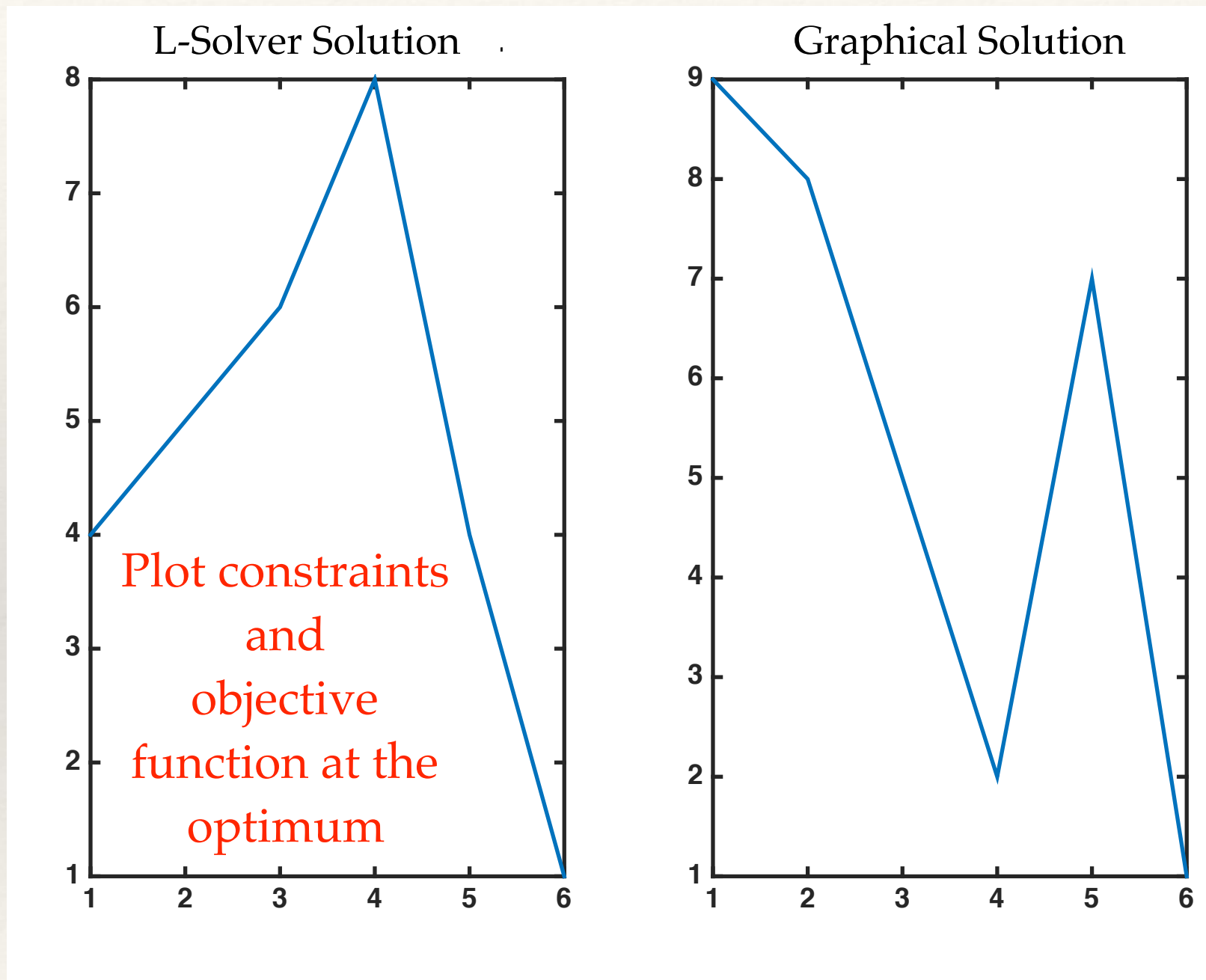
- ❖ syms
- ❖ diff()
- ❖ solve()



Validation

- ❖ A test_func.m is available on Moodle for you to validate your L solver
- ❖ There are four types of problems that your L Solver should be able to solve:
 1. Two-variable non-constrained problem
 2. Two-variable equality-constrained problem
 3. Three-variable non-constrained problem
 4. Three-variable constrained problem

Task 2: Solve a Design Problem (TBD)



Use subplot (1,2,i)

<http://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/subplot.html>

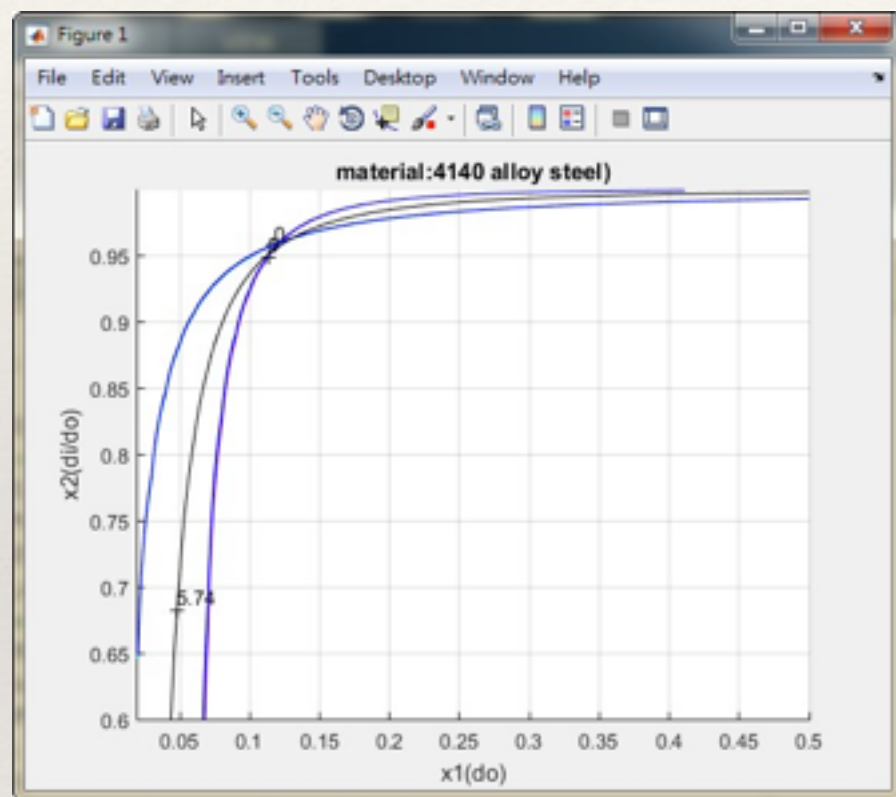
Deliverables

- ❖ A short memo
 - ❖ Briefly describe the tasks and your solution
 - ❖ Compare two methods & their results
- ❖ MATLAB m-files
 - ❖ l_solver.m (function file)
 - ❖ prob.m (script file)
 - ❖ Your m-file will be first tested by the provided test_func.m
 - ❖ Your m-file will be next tested by your prob.m

Comments on Homework 1

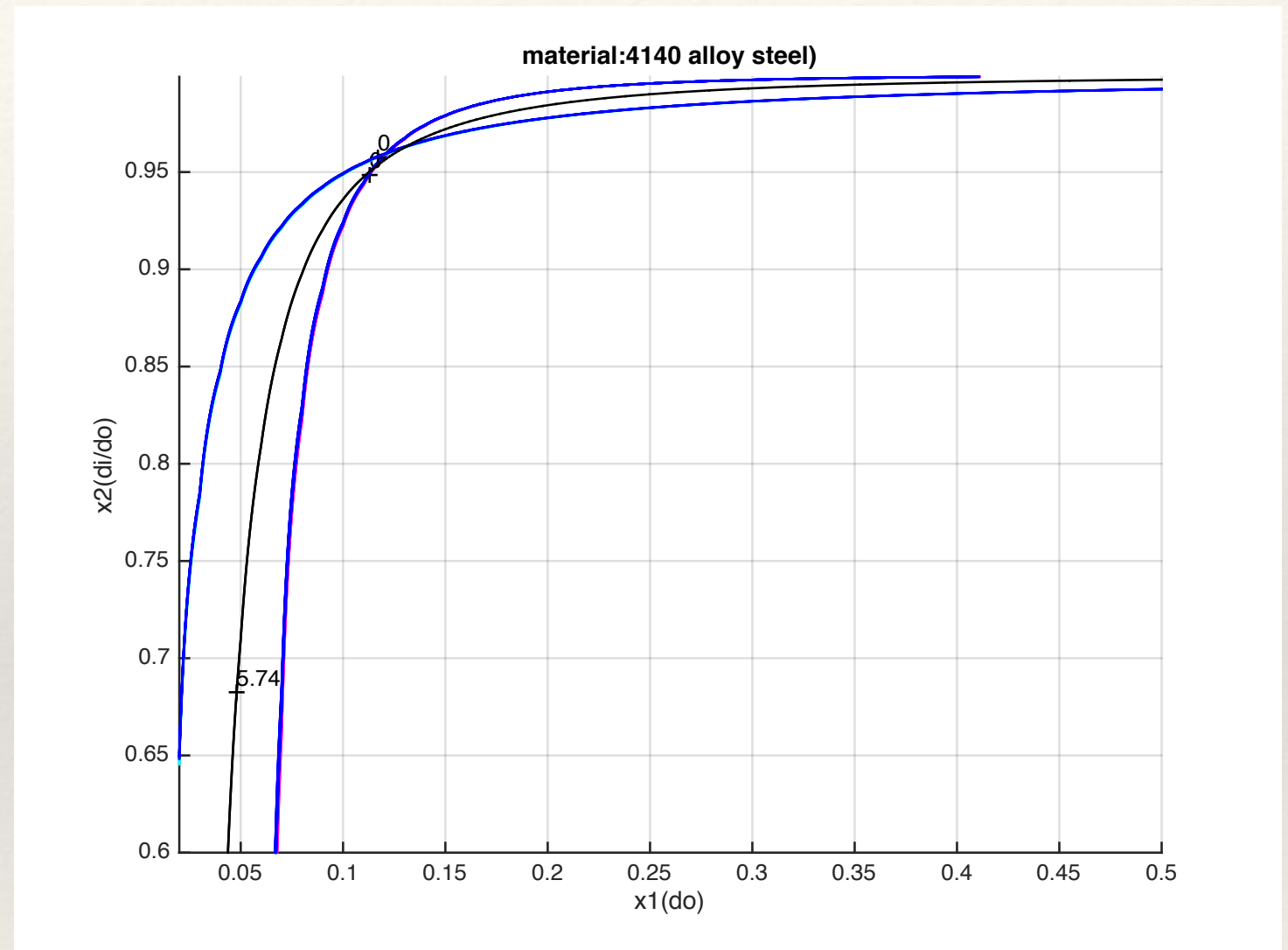
- ❖ Do not zip your files
- ❖ Basic grammar requirement #1: spell check (red underlines)
- ❖ Basic grammar requirement #2: Look at grammar suggestions (green underlines)
- ❖ Figure quality

Use Export Tool



Windows screenshot:

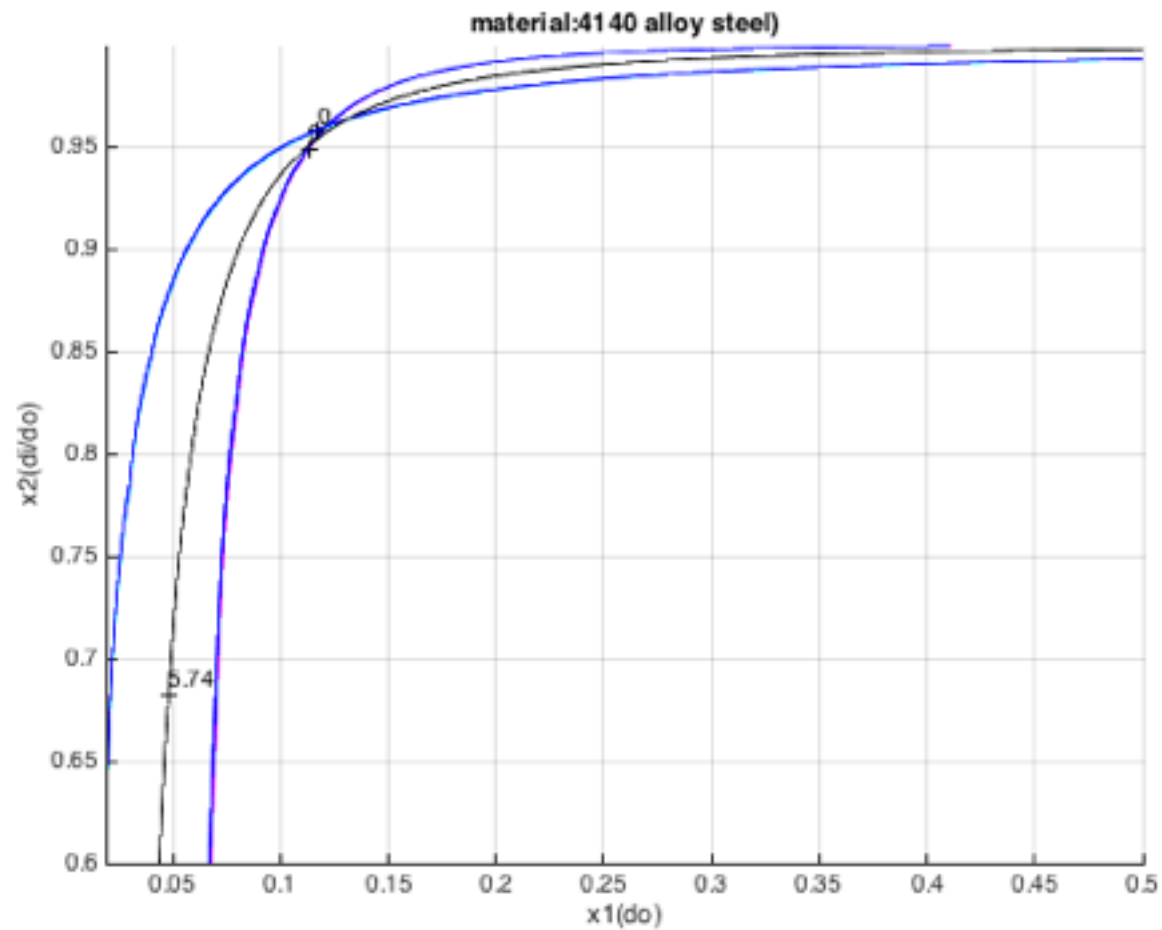
1. unnecessary stuff
2. Poor quality



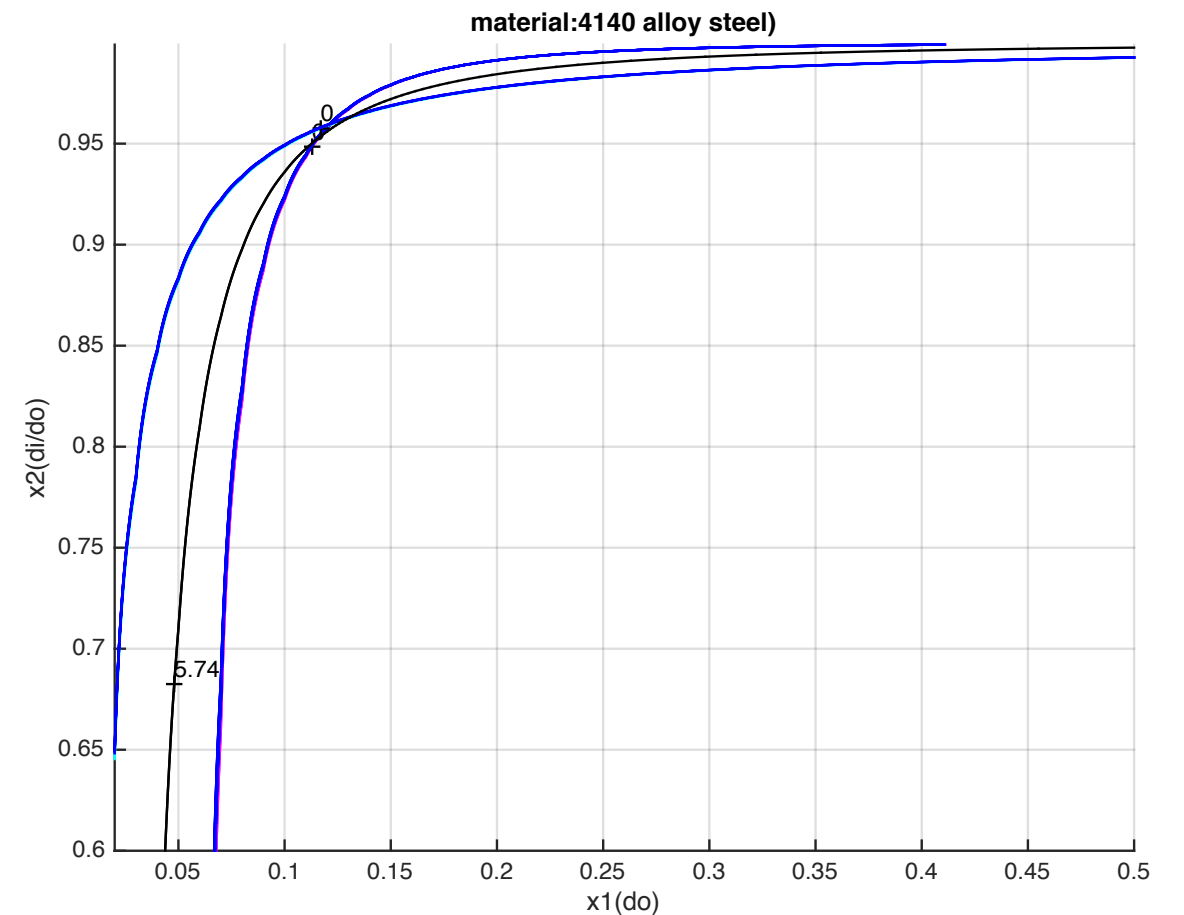
Use MATLAB export tool:

1. Pure
2. High quality

Pixel Graph vs. Vector Graph



Export as PNG



Export as PDF