

## MODELING FOR ENERGY SYSTEMS

# Labs 5&6- LPs in Python with Pyomo and glpk

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## Agenda

- Quiz #6
- Recall matrix/vector notation versus indexed set notation
- Recall UDFs and Loops in Python
- Finish script for Lab 5
- Explore script for Lab 6

### LP Formulation

Maximizing profits in the chemical solutions' production plant

$$\max_{x_1, x_2} z = \$800 x_1 + \$600x_2$$
s.t. 
$$4x_1 + 2x_2 \le 60$$

$$2x_1 + 4x_2 \le 48$$

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$

where

Z: profits

 $x_1$ : number of units of water heater type 1 to produce  $x_2$ : number of units of water heater type 2 to produce

## LP Formulation

Maximizing profits in the chemical solutions' production in standard matrix/vector form

$$\max_{x} z = cx$$

$$s. t. \qquad Ax \le b$$

$$x \ge 0$$

where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ 48 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 800 & 600 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

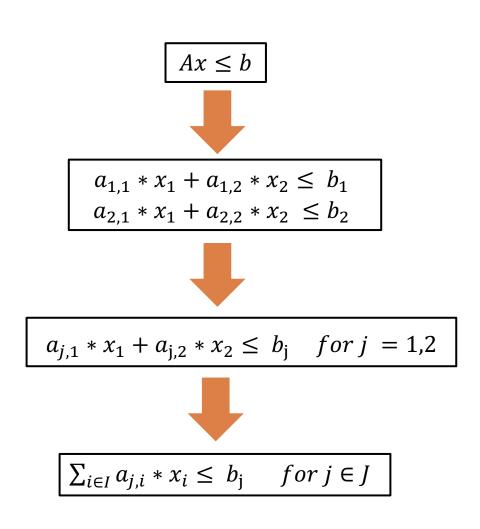
## Final Formulation

$$\max_{x_1,x_2}$$

$$z = c_1 * x_1 + c_2 * x_2$$

$$a_{1,2} * x_1 + a_{1,2} * x_2 \le b_1$$
  
 $a_{2,2} * x_1 + a_{2,2} * x_2 \le b_2$   
 $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ 

## Set notation



## Indexing elements by set

#### Sets:

 $m \in M$ : set of machines A and B

 $p \in P$ : set of water heater types I and II

#### Parameters:

 $a_{m,p}$ : number of hours on machine m needed to produce water heater type p

 $H_m$ : number of hours available on machine m

 $C_p$ : profit gained from producing water heater type p

#### **Decision Variables:**

 $x_p$ : number of units of water heater type p to produce

# LP formulation using set index

$$\sum_{p \in P} c_p * x_p$$

S.t. 
$$\sum_{p \in P} a_{m,p} * x_p \le H_m \quad \forall m \in M$$

$$x_p \ge 0 \quad \forall p \in P$$

# UDFs in Python

In python you define an UDF using def keyword, followed by the function name

```
def function_name(argument1, argument2,...):
    statements
    ...
    return output
```

- Arguments are the inputs and could be a number or variable
- Could also have optional argument that take a default value if not specified
- Statements are the action to be performed in order to get the output
- Output may be numeric or string

## Dictionaries in Python

- Similar to a list because it's also a collection of elements
- Dictionaries are associative arrays
  - Maps a key to its associated values
- Structure

```
d = {
     <key> : <value>,
     <key> : <value>,
     ...
}
```

# For loops in Pyhton

- □ Used when you need to iterate over an index
- Structure

```
for counter in set/range: statements
```