

Optimization for Data Science



By

Dr. Nishant Kumar

Assistant Professor

Department of Electrical Engineering

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Jodhpur

Introduction:

Optimization is an act, process, or methodology of obtaining the best result under given circumstances.

An Example

❖ Task: Optimal Strategy for survival

Case-1, Situation



An Example

❖ Task: Optimal Strategy for survival

Case-1, Situation



Optimal Strategy



An Example

❖ Task: Optimal Strategy for survival

Case-1, Situation



Optimal Strategy



Case-2, Situation



An Example

❖ Task: Optimal Strategy for survival

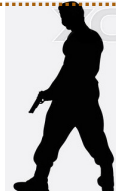
Case-1, Situation



Optimal Strategy



Case-2, Situation



OPTIMISATION IN ENGINEERING

In engineering, every process is represented by a mathematical model, whose performance depends on system variables.



OPTIMISATION IN ENGINEERING

In engineering, every process is represented by a mathematical model, whose performance depends on system variables.



Process: Water Sprinkling

Objective: Cover Maximum area from one location

Variables:

- Flow of Water
- Nozzle Cross Sectional Area

Constraint

- Tensile strength of water pipe

OPTIMISATION IN ENGINEERING

In engineering, every process is represented by a mathematical model, whose performance depends on system variables.



Process: Water Sprinkling

Objective: Cover Maximum area from one location

Variables:

- Flow of Water
- Nozzle Cross Sectional Area

Constraint

- Tensile strength of water pipe

Optimization is a mathematical tool to find the optimal values of the variables, under given circumstances, for best performance.

Mathematical Modeling of Optimization

❖ Objective Function

$$f(x)_{\max/\min} : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

❖ Variables

$$X \rightarrow [x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n]$$

❖ Constraints

$$g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ f } \textit{Condition}$$

❖ Solutions

- Feasible Solution : Satisfies all Constraints
- Optimal Solution : Feasible and Best Objective Function
- Near-Optimal Solution : Feasible but not necessarily the best

Classification of Optimisation Algorithm

Exact Algorithms :

- It is guaranteed that it will find the optimal solution in a finite amount of time.
- It is based on finding the global solutions of an optimization problem, using classical mathematics, mathematical modeling and predefined logic.

Heuristic Algorithms :

- The optimal solution in a finite amount of time is not guaranteed.
- It is based on finding the global solutions of an optimization problem, using random variables and searching logics.

Meta-Heuristics Optimisation Algorithm

(Greek (εὕρισκειν) : Beyond to - find)

- Meta-heuristics are strategies that “guide” the search process.
- The goal is to explore the search space in order to find (near) optimal solutions.
- Meta-heuristics are not problem-specific.
- The basic concepts of meta-heuristics permit an abstract level description.
- It is based on random variables and searching logic.



**When “Exact Algorithms” guarantee optimal solution in a finite amount of time,
then why Heuristic or Meta-heuristic Algorithms??**



When “Exact Algorithms” guarantee optimal solution in a finite amount of time, then why Heuristic or Meta-heuristic Algorithms??



Heuristic and Metaheuristic Algorithms will solve those problems, which are not possible by the “Classical Mathematics”.



When “Exact Algorithms” guarantee optimal solution in a finite amount of time, then why Heuristic or Meta-heuristic Algorithms??



Heuristic and Metaheuristic Algorithms will solve those problems, which are not possible by the “Classical Mathematics”.



Is there any problem which is not possible to solve using “Classical Mathematics”.

Example - I

$$f = \max(x^2 + y^2)$$

Where,

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y \leq 3 \\ 6x + y \geq -1 \\ x \geq -2 \\ y \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

Solution,

Example - I

$$f = \max(x^2 + y^2)$$

Where,

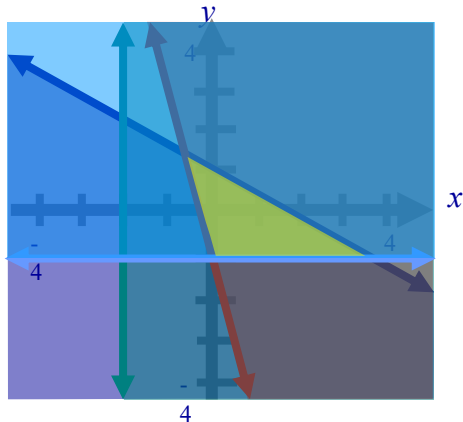
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y \leq 3 \\ 6x + y \geq -1 \\ x \geq -2 \\ y \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

Solution,

All corner co-ordinates
(0, -1), (3, -1) & (-3/8, 10/8)

$$f = 10$$

For, $x = 3$ & $y = -1$



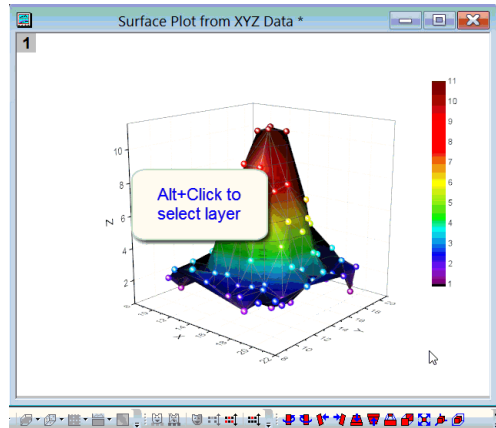
Example - II

$$f = \max(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

Where,

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 5y - 9z < 5 \\ -2x + 10y + z \geq -7 \\ x \times (\sin^{-1} z) + y \leq 0.7 \\ x > -3 \\ y \leq 13 \\ z < 1 \end{cases}$$

Solution...



Example - III

$$f = \max(w^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

Where,

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 5y - 9z + w < 5 \\ e^x \times (\cos^{-1} z) + y^3 + \sqrt{w} \leq 33 \\ -2x + 10y + z - w^2 \geq -7 \\ x \times (\sin^{-1} z) + y + \sqrt{2}w \leq 0.7 \\ x + y > -3 \\ y + z^2 \leq 13 \\ z < 1 \\ w^z \geq 17 \end{cases}$$

Solution...



**Not possible using Classical Mathematics.
So, Requires Heuristic and Meta-heuristic
Algorithms.**

Introduction

Optimization : The procedure or procedures used to make a system or design as effective or functional as possible.

Why Optimization?

- Helps improve the quality of decision-making
- Applications in Engineering, Business, Economics, Science, Military Planning etc.

Mathematical Program

Mathematical Program : A mathematical formulation of an optimization problem:

Minimize $f(x)$ subject to $x \in S$

Essential Components of a Mathematical program:

x : variables or parameters

f : objective function

S : feasible region

What is a solution of this Mathematical Program?

$x^* \in S$ such that $f(x^*) \leq f(x) \forall x \in S$

x^* : solution, $f(x^*)$: optimal objective function value

x^* may not be unique and may not even exist.

Maximize $f(x) \equiv$ Minimize $-f(x)$

Mathematical Optimization

The problem,

Minimize $f(x)$ subject to $x \in S$

can be written as

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_x & f(x) \\ \text{s.t.} & x \in S \end{array} \quad (1)$$

Some Optimization Problems

- Find the *shortest* path between the two points A and B in a horizontal plane

