

Optimization for Data Science



By

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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

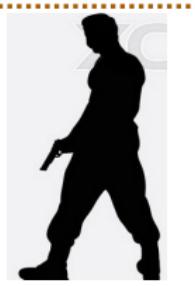
Case-1, Situation



Optimal Strategy



Case-2, Situation



An Example

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Optimal Strategy



Case-2, Situation



OPTIMISATION IN ENGINEERING

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



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Process: Water Sprinkling

Objective: Cover Maximum area from one location

Variables:

- Flow of Water
- Nozzle Cross Sectional Area

Constraint

- Tensile strength of water pipe

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Process: Water Sprinkling

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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

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

❖ 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 (ευρισκειν) : 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.



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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

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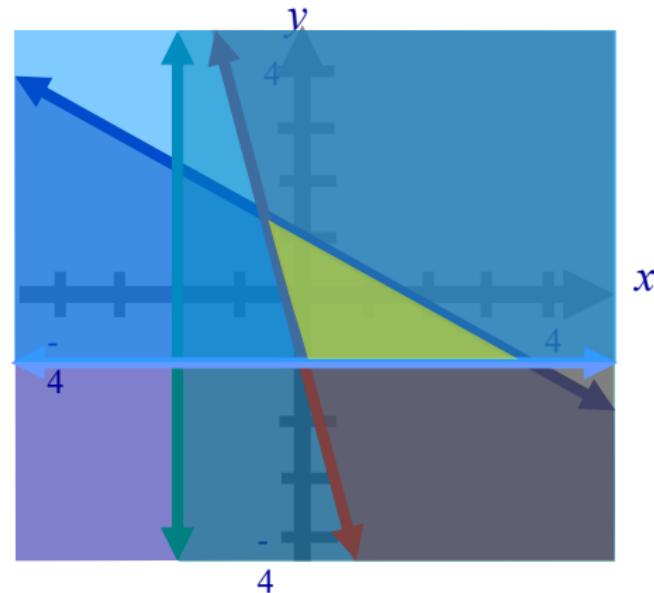
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y \leq 3 \\ 6x + y \geq -1 \\ x \geq -2 \\ y \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

Solution,

All corner co-ordinates
 $(0, -1)$, $(3, -1)$ & $(-\frac{3}{8}, \frac{10}{8})$

$$f = 10$$

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



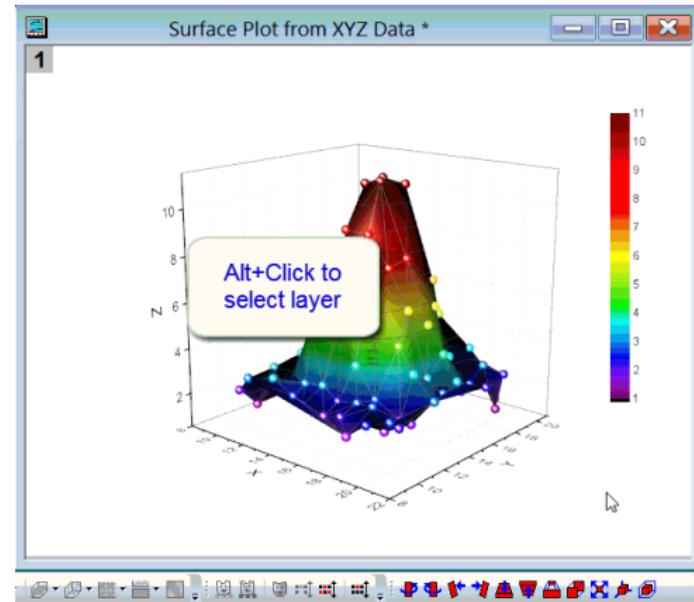
Example - II

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

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:

$$\text{Minimize } f(x) \text{ subject to } x \in S$$

Essential Components of a Mathematical program:

x: variables or parameters

f: objective function

S: feasible region

What is a solution of this Mathematical Program?

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

x^* : solution, $f(x^*)$: optimal objective function value
 x^* may not be unique and may not even exist.

$$\text{Maximize } f(x) \equiv \text{Minimize } -f(x)$$

Mathematical Optimization

The problem,

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

can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_x f(x) \\ & \text{s.t. } x \in S \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Some Optimization Problems

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

