

## HW 2 Solution - ISE 754 Fall 2020

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### Question 1

---

```
P = [85 40; 75 40; 75 85; 45 35; 40 55; 35 55; 30 85; 55 90];  
w = [11 46 36 20 32 23 20 18];  
dlh = @(x,P) sum(abs(x - P), 2);  
TDh = @(x) sum(w(:).*dlh(x,P));  
xy = fminsearch(TDh,mean(P,1))
```

xy =

55.0000 55.0000

### Question 2

---

#### (a) First, determine monetary weights

---

Outbound

```
fout = [10 38 20 46]; % ton/yr
```

```

rout = 0.8; % $/ton-mi
wout = fout * rout % $/mi-yr
% Inbound
BOM = [2 0.35 1.2 0.55]; % Bill-of-material ratio
fin = BOM * sum(fout) % ton/yr
rin = [0.08 0.05 0.15 0.03]; % $/ton-mi
win = fin .* rin % $/mi-yr
w = [win wout] % $/mi-yr

```

```
wout =
```

```

8.0000 30.4000 16.0000 36.8000

```

```
fin =
```

```

228.0000 39.9000 136.8000 62.7000

```

```
win =
```

```

18.2400 1.9950 20.5200 1.8810

```

```
w =
```

```
Columns 1 through 7
```

```

18.2400 1.9950 20.5200 1.8810 8.0000 30.4000 16.0000

```

```
Column 8
```

```

36.8000

```

## (a) Next, determine location

```

P = [270 150 420 50 50 190 220 295]';
d2h = @(x,P) sqrt(sum((x - P).^2, 2)); % mi
TCh = @(x) sum(w(:).*d2h(x,P)); % $/yr
x = fminsearch(TCh,mean(P,1));
disp(['2(a) Optimal location is at mile marker ' num2str(x) '.'])
fprintf('2(a) Optimal location is at mile marker %d.\n',round(x))

```

```
2(a) Optimal location is at mile marker 270.
```

```
2(a) Optimal location is at mile marker 270.
```

## (b) Weight gaining or weight losing

```

[sum(fin) sum(fout)]
[sum(win) sum(wout)]

```

```
disp(['2(b) The product is ' ...
      iff(sum(win) < sum(wout), 'Weight Gaining', 'Weight Losing') ' ']);
```

ans =

```
467.4000 114.0000
```

ans =

```
42.6360 91.2000
```

2(b) The product is Weight Gaining.

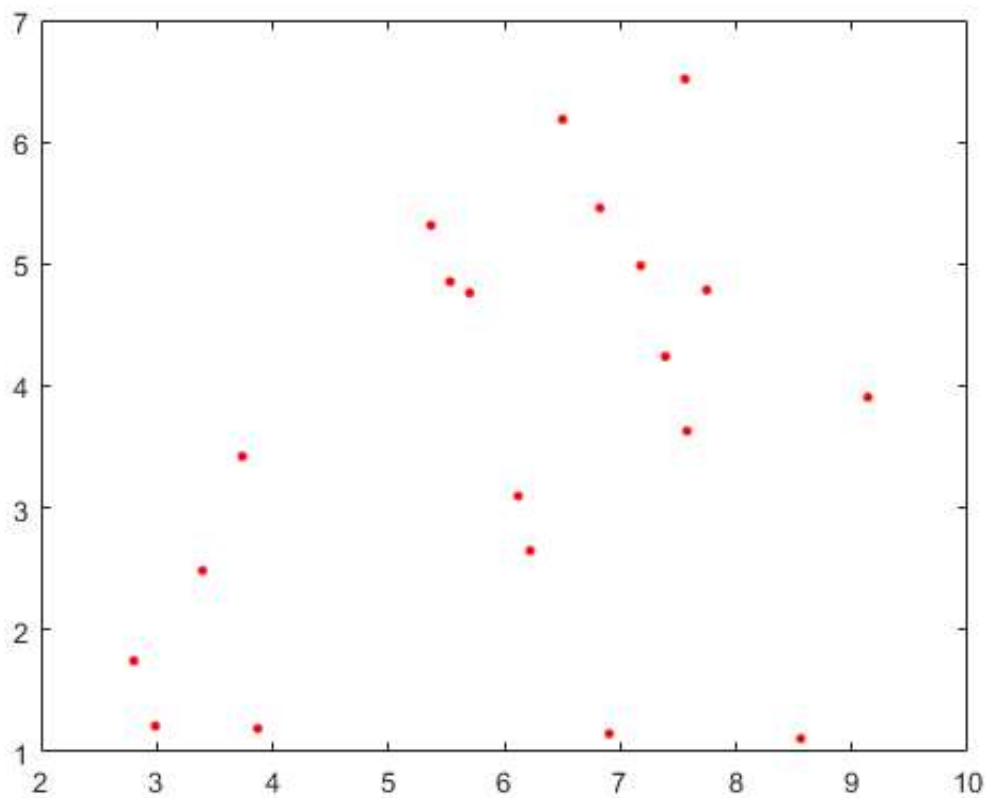
### Question 3

#### Create data

```
R = [2 1; 10 7];
rng(2073)
P = R(1,:) + diff(R).*rand(20,size(R,2))
d2h = @(x,P) sqrt(sum((x - P).^2, 2));
close all, plot(P(:,1),P(:,2),'r.','Markersize',10,'DisplayName','EFs')
hold on
```

P =

```
6.1202 3.0974
6.2233 2.6487
2.8022 1.7467
2.9882 1.2117
5.3677 5.3171
3.3957 2.4854
6.8266 5.4593
7.5767 3.6306
3.7383 3.4221
5.7014 4.7630
3.8717 1.1909
9.1379 3.9075
7.3905 4.2412
5.5334 4.8545
7.5604 6.5166
6.5018 6.1859
7.7479 4.7861
6.9053 1.1484
7.1775 4.9868
8.5597 1.1078
```



## Create IFF function if it doesn't exist (it's part of Matlog)

```
if ~exist('iff')
    fid = fopen('iff.m','wt');
    fprintf(fid,'function x=iff(a,b,c)\n if a,x=b;else x=c;end\n');
    fclose(fid);
end
```

## (a) Centroid

```
TCh = @(x) sum(d2h(x,P).^2);
x = mean(P,1); TCh(x)
[x,TC] = fminsearch(TCh,[0 0]) % Validate know mean solution
plot(x(1),x(2),'g*','DisplayName','Centroid')
```

ans =

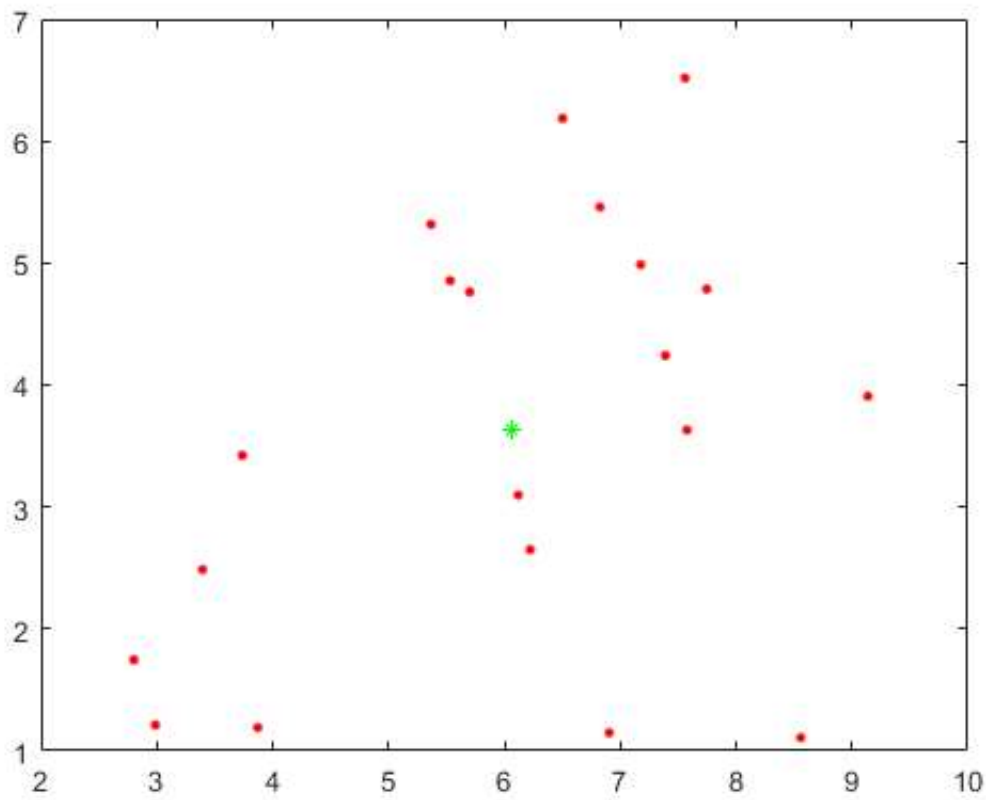
123.8131

x =

6.0563      3.6354

TC =

123.8131



## (b) Minisum

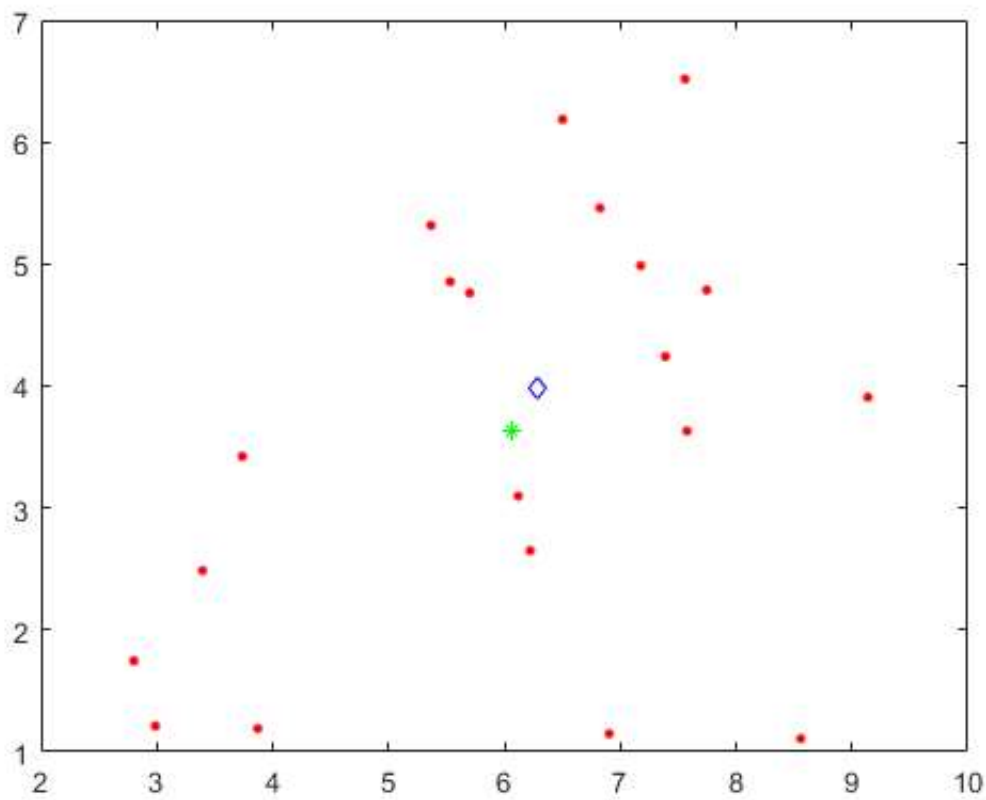
```
opt = optimset('fminsearch'); opt.MaxFunEvals = 1e8; opt.TolFun = 1e-8;  
TCh = @(x) sum(d2h(x,P));  
[x,TC] = fminsearch(TCh,mean(P,1),opt)  
plot(x(1),x(2),'bd','DisplayName','Minisum')
```

x =

6.2904      3.9868

TC =

45.5094



### (c) Minimax

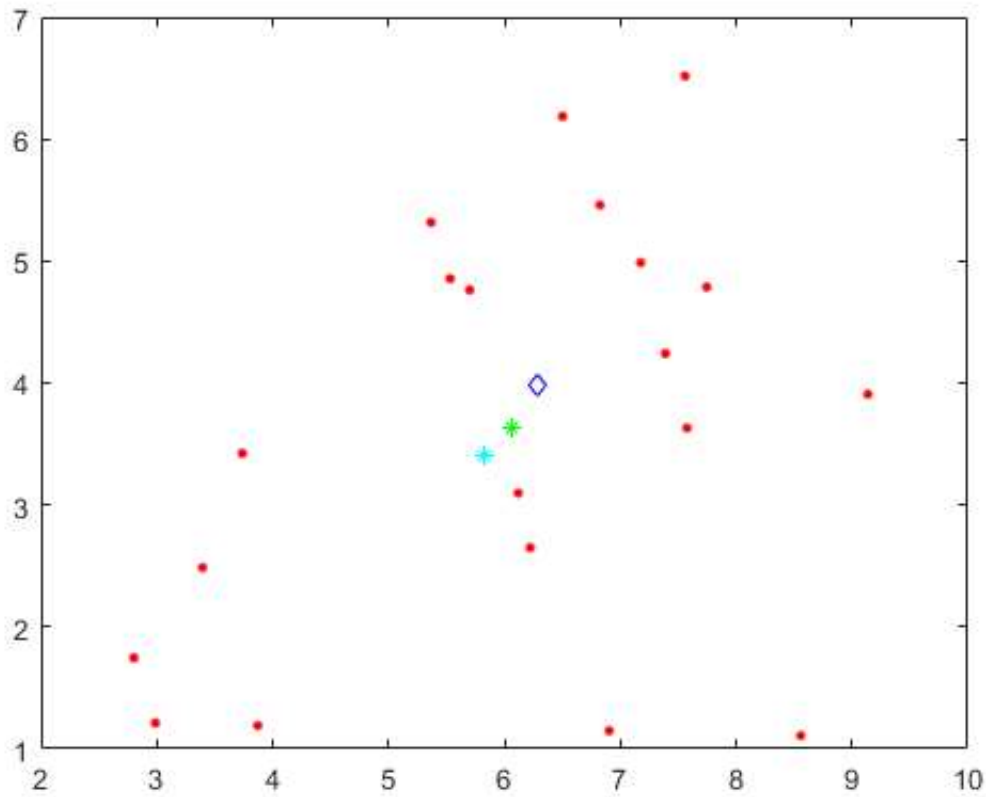
```
TC = @(x) max(d2h(x,P));
[x,TCh] = fminsearch(TC,mean(P,1),opt)
plot(x(1),x(2),'c*','DisplayName','Minimax')
```

x =

5.8157      3.3975

TCh =

3.5739



#### (d) Constrained

```
Z = [5 3; 7 5];
isinX = @(x,X) x(1)>=X(1,1)&& x(1)<=X(2,1)&& x(2)>=X(1,2)&& x(2)<=X(2,2);
TCh = @(x) iff(isinX(x,Z),Inf,sum(d2h(x,P)));
```

#### Use region corner points as staring points

```
TC = Inf;
for i = 1:2
    for j = 1:2
        [xij,TCij] = fminsearch(TCh,[R(i,1) R(j,2)],opt)
        if TCij < TC, x = xij; TC = TCij; end
    end
end
end
x, TC
```

xij =

6.1557 3.0000

TCij =

47.7253

$x_{ij} =$

5.0000      3.7869

$TC_{ij} =$

50.7557

$x_{ij} =$

6.1557      3.0000

$TC_{ij} =$

47.7253

$x_{ij} =$

6.3263      5.0000

$TC_{ij} =$

48.7032

$x =$

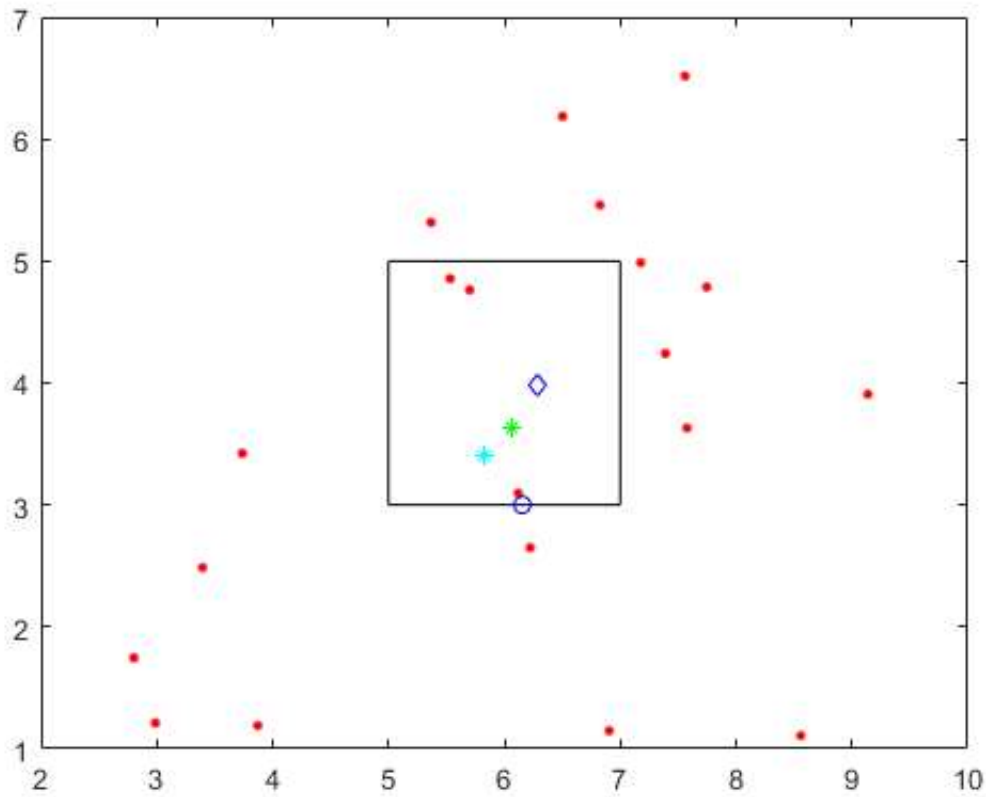
6.1557      3.0000

$TC =$

47.7253

```
rectangle('Position',[Z(1,:) diff(Z,[],1)])  
plot(x(1),x(2),'bo','DisplayName','Constrained')
```



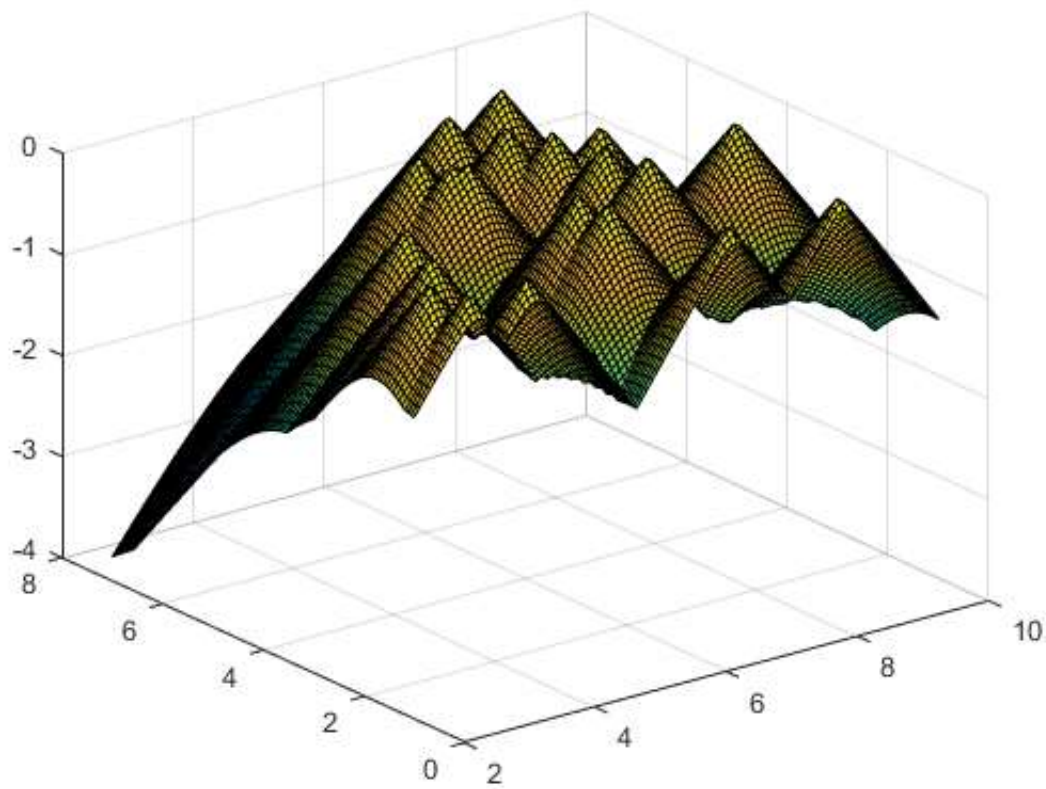


### (e) Maximin

```
TCh = @(x) iff(isinX(x,R),-min(d2h(x,P)),Inf);
```

### View surface

```
[X,Y] = meshgrid(linspace(R(1,1),R(2,1)),linspace(R(1,2),R(2,2)));
Z = zeros(size(X));
for i = 1:size(X,1)
    for j = 1:size(X,2)
        Z(i,j) = TCh([X(i,j) Y(i,j)]);
    end
end
h = gcf; figure
surf(X,Y,Z)
```



### Approach 1: Use min value in Z as x0

```
[i,j] = ind2sub(size(Z),argmin(Z(:)));
[x1,TC1] = fminsearch(TCh,[X(i,j) Y(i,j)])
```

```
x1 =
```

```
2 7
```

```
TC1 =
```

```
-3.7648
```

### Approach 2: Use each EF as x0

```
TCh = @(x) iff(isinX(x,R),-min(d2h(x,P)),Inf);
TC2 = Inf;
for i = 1:size(P,1)
    [x2i,TC2i] = fminsearch(TCh,P(i,:));
    if TC2i < TC2, x2 = x2i; TC2 = TC2i; end
end
x2, TC2
```

x2 =

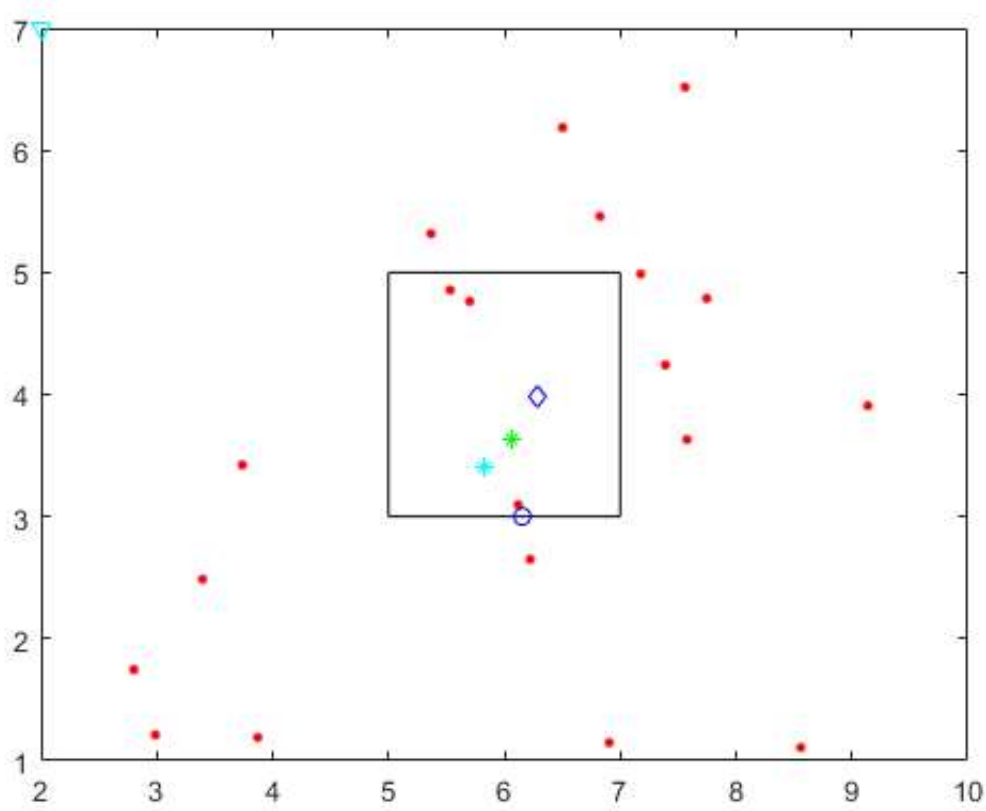
9.9998      7.0000

TC2 =

-2.4869

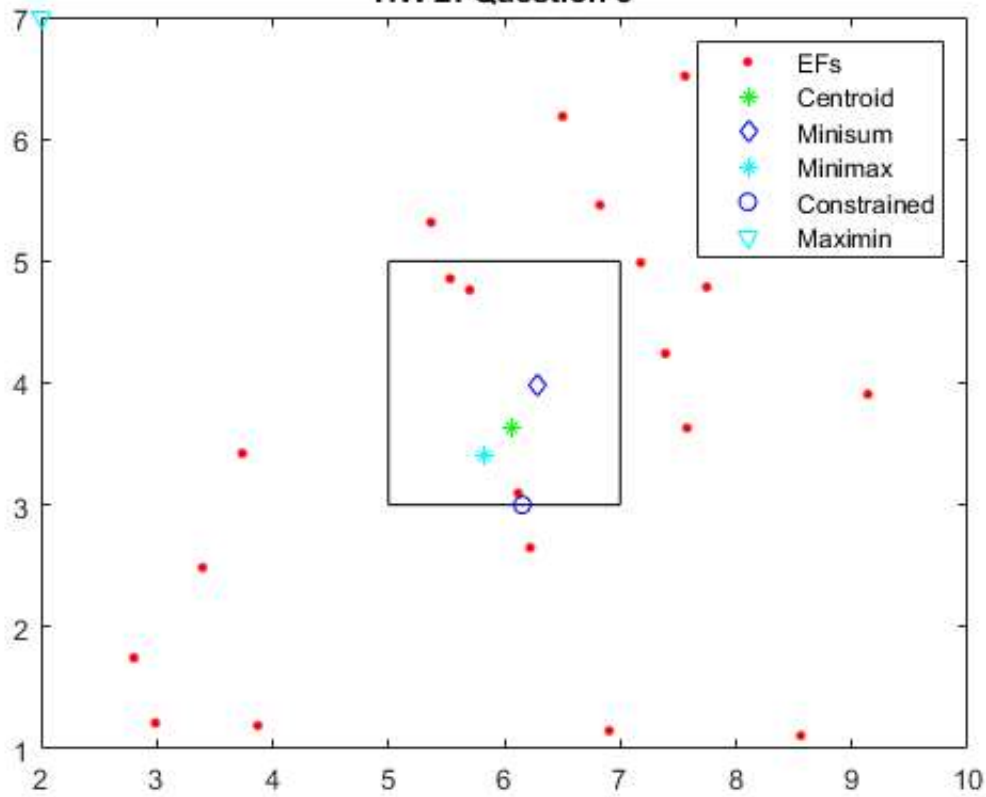
## Use best result

```
if TC1 < TC2
    x = x1;
else x = x2
end
figure(h)
plot(x(1),x(2),'cv','DisplayName','Maximin')
```



```
legend('show')
title('HW 2: Question 3')
figure
```

### HW 2: Question 3



### Question 4

```

a = [0;30];
w = [1 2];
R = [0 30];
% the following is the by hand solution where I have taken the first order
% derivative and esolved for d by equating it to 0.
syms d
TC = w*abs((d-a)).^3
xopt_byhand = vpasolve(diff(TC,d),d)

fplot ( @(x) w*abs((x-a)).^3 ,R)
figure
for k = 1:40
    TC = @(x) w*abs((x-a)).^k;
    xopt(k) = fminsearch(TC,0);
end
plot(xopt,'*')

```

TC =

$\text{abs}(d)^3 + 2*\text{abs}(d - 30)^3$

xopt\_byhand =

17.573593128807148535949338273709

