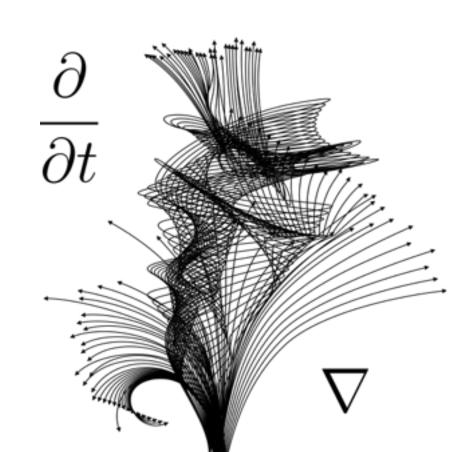
Differential Calculus with Applications to Life Sciences

Math 102:105

Pooya Ronagh

Agenda for today:

- Optimization Cont'd
- Finish Kepler's wedding example
- Least squares



Optimization on a closed interval

Given a scenario involving a choice of some number, use calculus to find the best value.

Translate scenario into a mathematical problem, involving a function you need to **optimize** (i.e. find absolute max/min of).

Solve the problem by: finding critical points and boundary points. Check the value of the function at all of them.

Optimization NOT on a closed interval

ON A CLOSED INTERVAL:

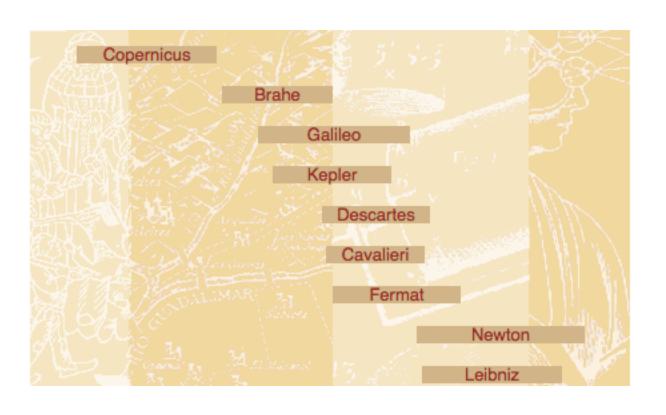
Solve the problem by finding critical points and boundary points. Check the value of the function at all of them.

NOT ON A CLOSED INTERVAL:

Find critical points and any boundary points (if exists). Need to run FDT, and SDT for the critical points.

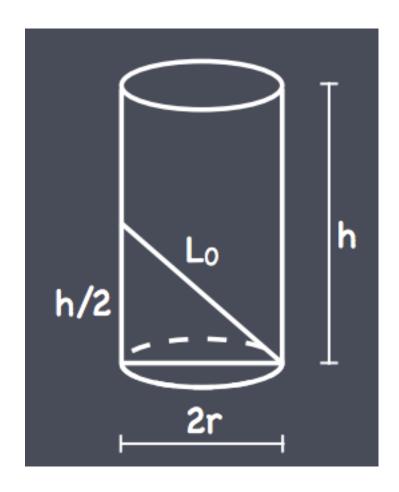
Kepler's Wine Barrel







Kepler's Wine Barrel



For a fixed budget the Kepler had, he could only buy a barrel with SD= LO. What was the best barrel?

What is the barrel with maximize volume for a given fixed length of the rod?



Kepler's Wine Barrel

Thus, while the Austrian method of price determination, if applied to Rhenish barrels, would be a clear fraud, it was quite legitimate for Austrian barrels. The Austrian shape had the advantage of permitting such a quick and simple method. So Kepler relaxed in this instance.

Otto Toeplitz, The Calculus: A Genetic Approach, University Of Chicago Press, 1963

do	meter	columnæ
	20-	399
a for all	20	794
Sperie	20	1173
4	20	1536
	19-	1875
	19 +	2)84
010 10	19	2457
3	18-+	2688
	18-	287)
0	17+	3000
NO. 200 CO. 100 CO. 10	17-	3069
sub se-	midupla	3080
2	16.	3072
3	15+	3003
4	14→	2856
Equ-	ales	2828
5	13-+	2625
6	12.	2364
7))	1887
8	8+	1)368
0	6+	74)
0	0.	0



For these types of problems...

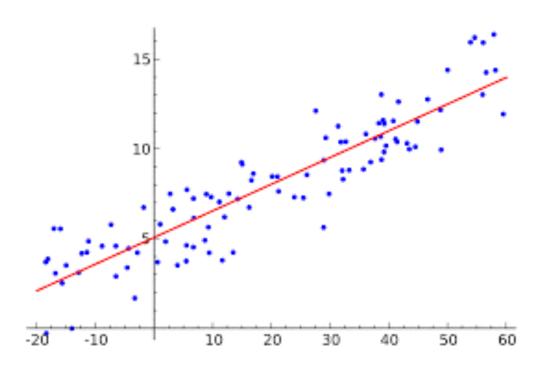
Draw some sketches!

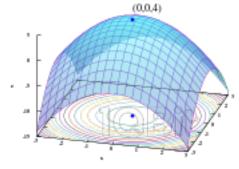
Determine the objective function. Determine the constraint.

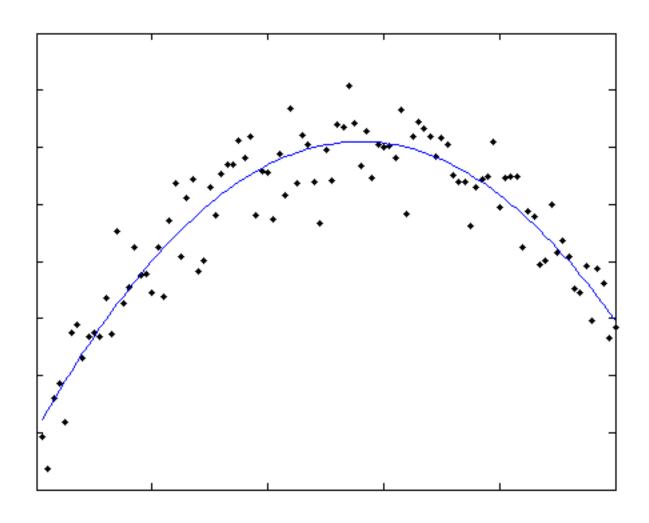
Use constraint to change the objective function into a function of one variable.

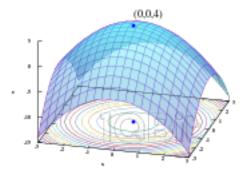
Find end points and all critical points. Evaluate all critical points and compare.

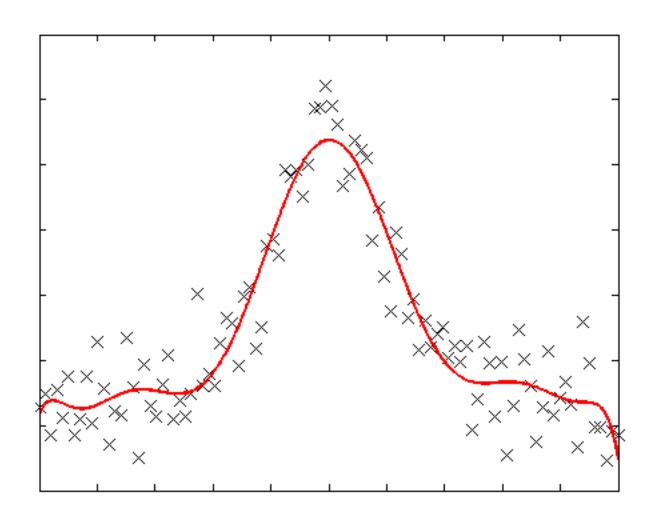


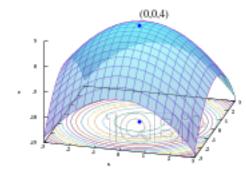








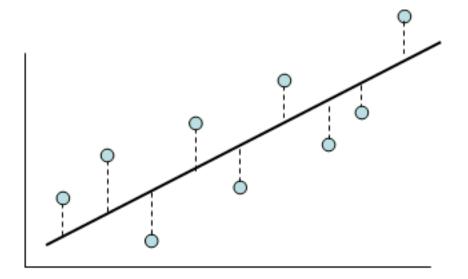


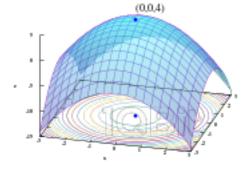


Each dotted bar is called a residual.

We want all the residuals to be as small as possible.

What is the value of a residual?

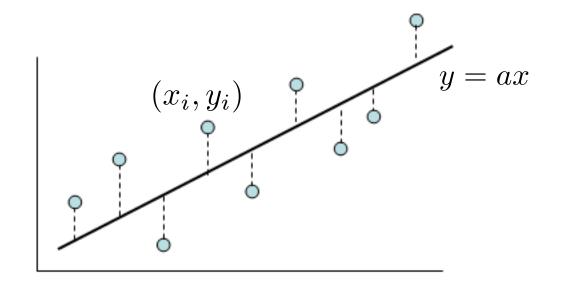


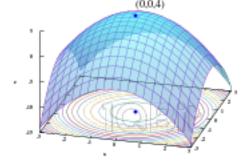


Each red bar is called a residual.

We want all the residuals to be as small as possible.

What is the value of a residual?



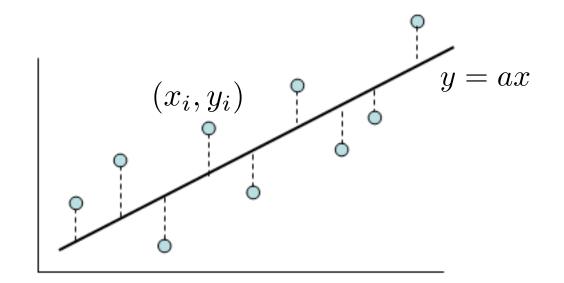


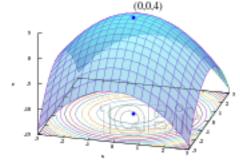
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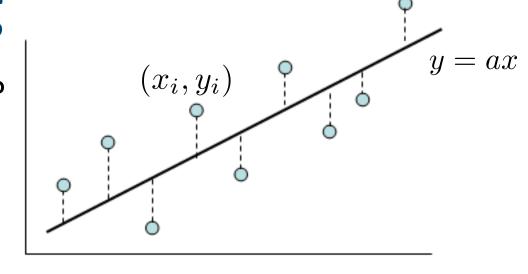
What is the value of a residual?

$$r_i = y_i - ax_i$$





Which objective function should we optimize?

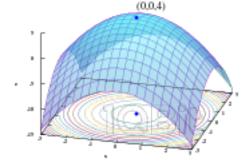


(A)
$$f(a) = |y_1 - ax_1| + |y_2 - ax_2| + \dots + |y_n - ax_n|$$

(B)
$$f(a) = (y_1 - ax_1)^2 + (y_2 - ax_2)^2 + \dots + (y_n - ax_n)^2$$

(C)
$$f(a) = (y_1 - ax_1)(y_2 - ax_2) \cdots (y_n - ax_n)$$

(D)
$$f(a) = (ay_1 - x_1)^2 + (ay_1 - x_2)^2 + \dots + (ay_n - x_n)^2$$



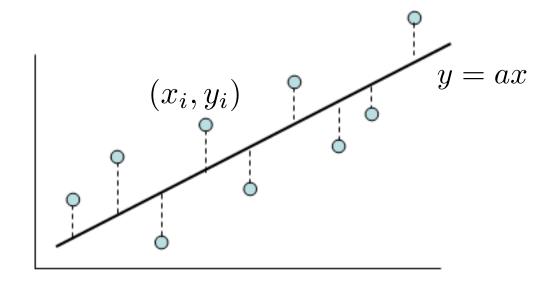
Find the slope a such that y = a x fits the points (4, 5) and (6, 7) in the least square sense.

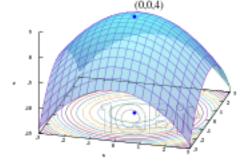
(A)
$$a = 7/6$$

(B)
$$a = 5/4$$

(C)
$$a = (7/6 + 5/4) / 2$$

(D)
$$a = 31/26$$





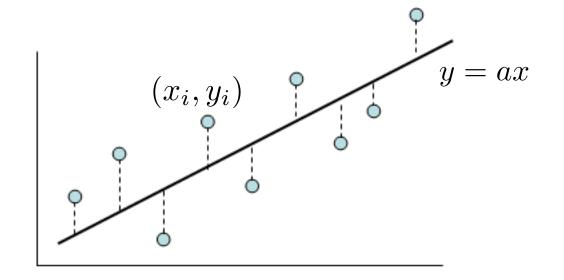
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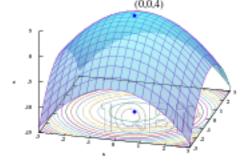
(A)
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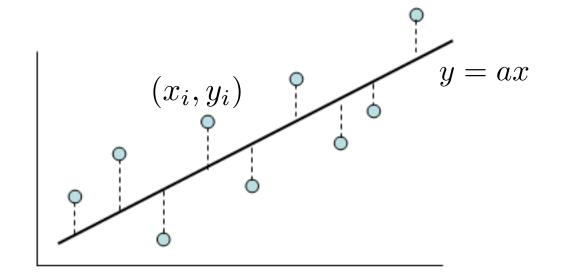
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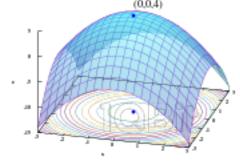
(A)
$$a = 7/6$$

(B)
$$a = 5/4$$

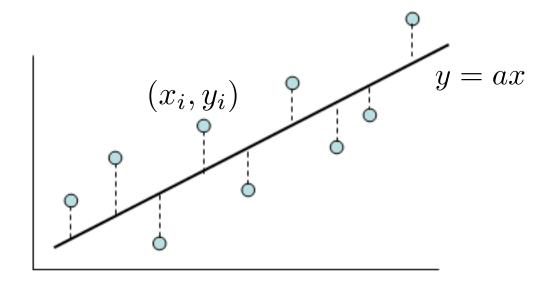
(C)
$$a = (7/6 + 5/4) / 2$$

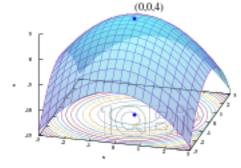
(D)
$$a = 31/26$$

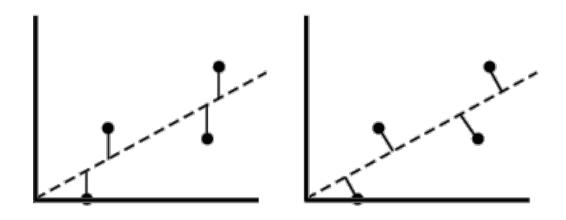


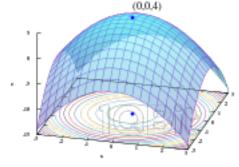


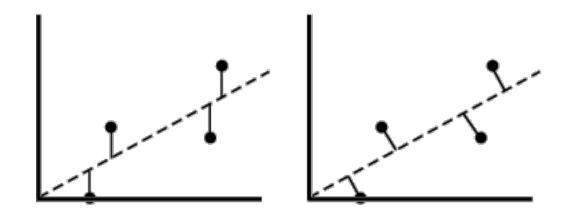
What is the general formula?











Which one gives a better fitting?

Bonus: what is the objective function to be optimized for SSR when the residual is the perpendicular offset from y = ax?

See you next week!

Oct 24 PL8.1

Oct 25 WW 6

