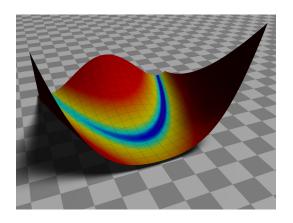
Optimization Under Uncertainty I

Lecture 28



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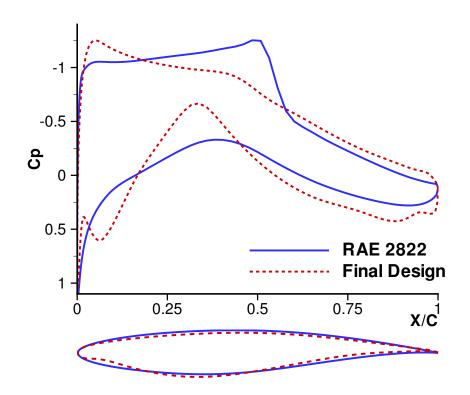
Outline

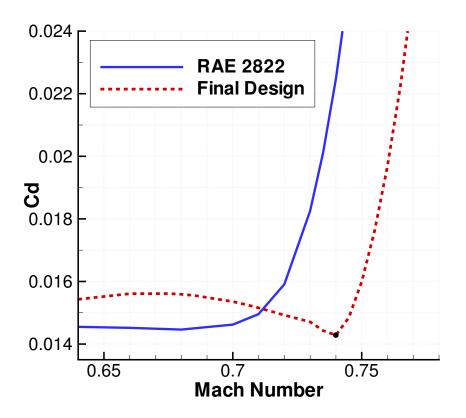
Introduction

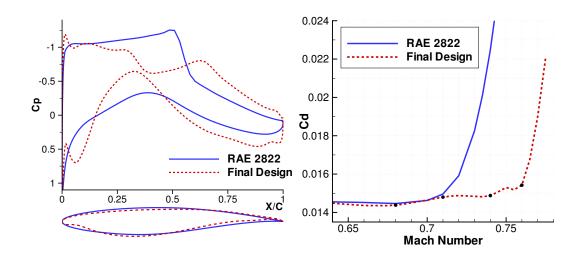
Robust Design

Introduction

What are some sources of variability in engineering design?

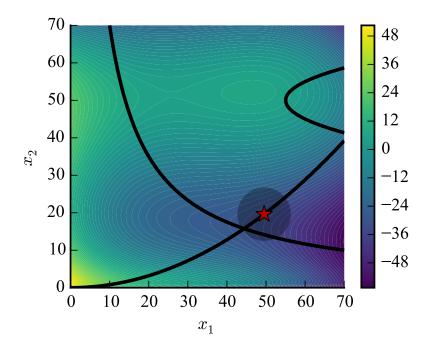






The multipoint optimization leads to a design that is much more robust.

What happens if you need to be at work right at 8AM and you devise a plan that will get you there right at 8AM?



Only using deterministic values leads to engineering designs that are *not* reliable.

- Robust: performance is less sensitive to inherent variability (objective function)
- Reliable: less prone to failure under inherent variability (constraints)

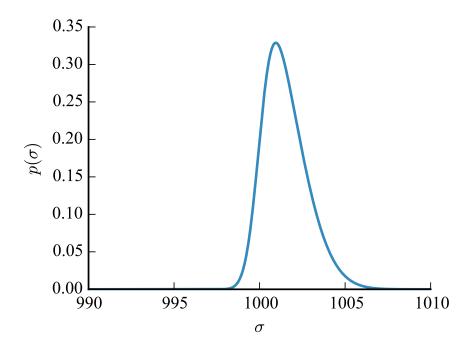
Mean:

$$\mu_x = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$$

Variance:

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 - N\mu_x^2 \right)$$

Probability distribution function (PDF):



$$\mathsf{Prob}[x=a] = p(a)$$

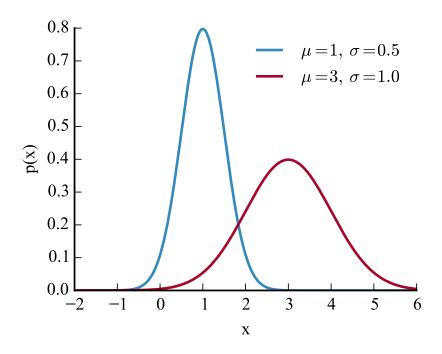
$$\mathsf{Prob}[a \le x \le b] = \int_a^b p(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x)dx = 1$$

$$\mu_x = E[x] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x) dx$$

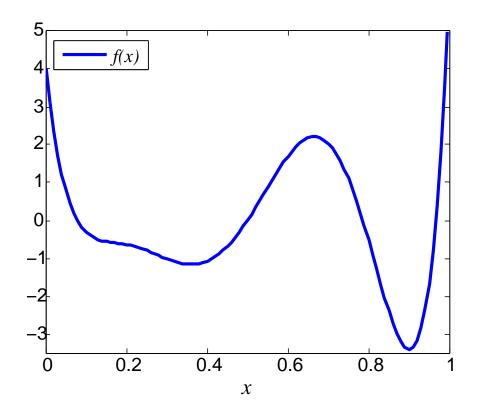
One of the most common distributions is the Gaussian or Normal distribution

$$p(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

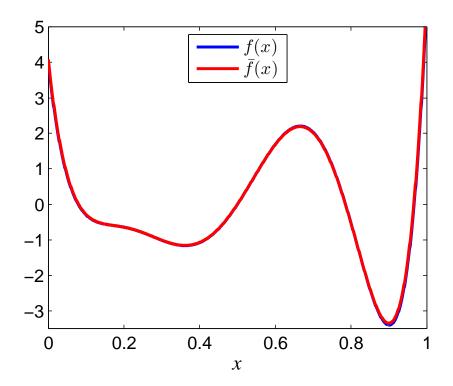


Robust Design

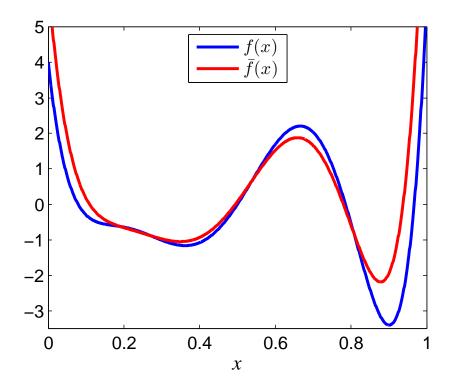
Where is the optimal point?



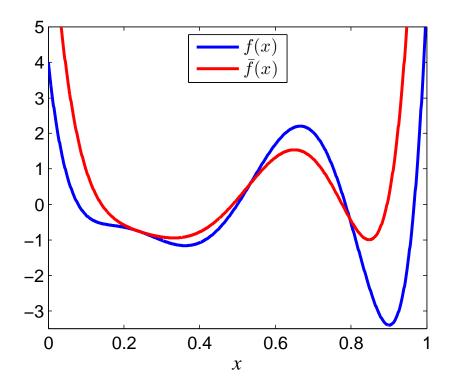
What if there is some variability in x?



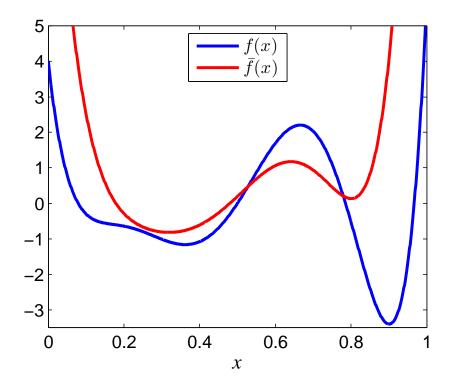
$$\sigma = 0.01$$



$$\sigma = 0.05$$



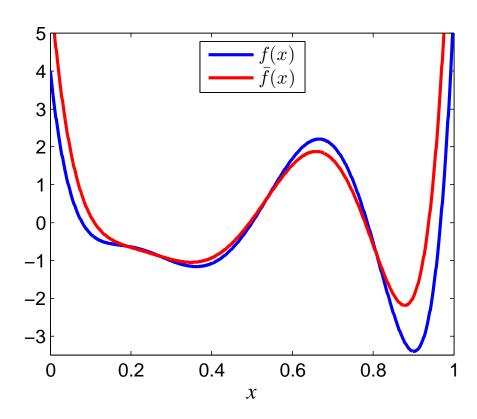
$$\sigma = 0.075$$



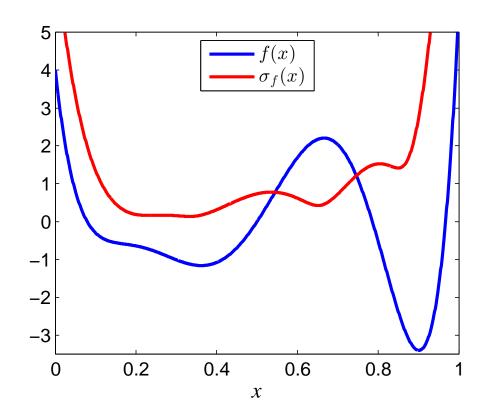
 $\sigma = 0.1$



Minimize the mean of the function μ_f (with $\sigma_x=0.05$)

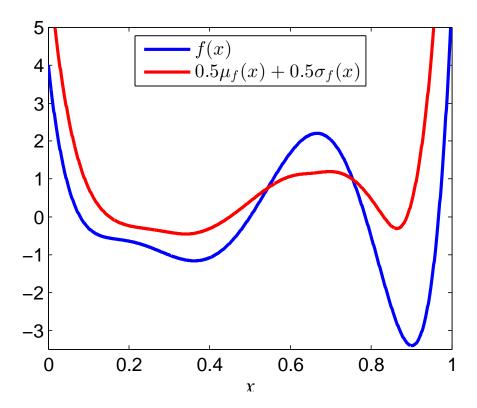


Minimize the standard deviation σ_f (with $\sigma_x=0.05$) (with $\sigma=0.05$)



Perform a multiobjective optimization.

Example below uses a weighted sum, but as we discussed there are better ways to do multiobjective optimization. ($\sigma_x = 0.05$)



Minimize a reliability metric:

$$Prob[f(x) > f_{crit}]$$