Optimal Design of Energy Systems

Chapter 16 Calculus Methods of Optimization

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Chapter 16. Calculus Methods of Optimization

16.1 Continued exploration of calculus methods

- Lagrange multipliers (from Chap.8)

$$y = y(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$$

$$\phi_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 0$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\phi_m(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 0$$

⇒

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &\nabla y - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \nabla \phi_i = 0 \\ &\phi_1(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 0 \\ &\vdots \\ &\phi_m(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = 0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

n+m scalar equations

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16.2 The nature of the gradient vector (∇y)

1. normal to the surface of constant y

For arbitrary vector : $dx_1\hat{i}_1 + dx_2\hat{i}_2 + dx_3\hat{i}_3$

To be tangent to the surface : $dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}dx_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}dx_2 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_3}dx_3 = 0$

$$\rightarrow \quad dx_1 = -\frac{(\partial y / \partial x_2)dx_2 + (\partial y / \partial x_3)dx_3}{\partial y / \partial x_1}$$

Tangent vector : $T = \left[-\frac{(\partial y / \partial x_2)dx_2 + (\partial y / \partial x_3)dx_3}{\partial y / \partial x_1} \right]\hat{i}_1 + dx_2\hat{i}_2 + dx_3\hat{i}_3$

Gradient vector : $\nabla y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}\hat{i}_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}\hat{i}_2 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_3}\hat{i}_3$

$T \cdot \nabla y = 0$ → gradient vector is normal to all tangent vectors

→ gradient vector normal to the surface

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16.2 The nature of the gradient vector (∇y)

2. indicate direction of maximum rate of change of y with respect to x

to find maximum dy : $dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n} dx_n$

constraints : $(dx_1)^2 + (dx_2)^2 + \cdots + (dx_n)^2 = r^2$

using Lagrange multipliers : $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} - 2\lambda dx_i = 0 \;\rightarrow\; dx_i = \frac{1}{2\lambda}\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i}$

In vector form :

$$dx_1 \hat{i}_1 + dx_2 \hat{i}_2 + \cdots + dx_n \hat{i}_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\lambda}\left[\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}\hat{i}_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}\hat{i}_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_n}\hat{i}_n \right] = \frac{1}{2\lambda}\nabla y$$

→ ∇y indicates the direction of maximum change for a given distance in the space

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16.2 The nature of the gradient vector (∇y)

3. points in the direction of increasing y

small move in the x_1-x_2 space : $dy = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} dx_2$

If the move is made in the direction of ∇y :

$$\frac{dx_i}{\partial y / \partial x_i} = c \quad \rightarrow \quad dx_1 = c(\partial y / \partial x_1), \;\; dx_2 = c(\partial y / \partial x_2)$$

$$dy = c\left[\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}\right)^2\right] \geq 0$$

→ dy is equal or greater then zero

→ y always increase in the direction of ∇y

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16.5 Two variables and one constraint (prove Lagrange multiplier method)

Optimize $y(x_1, x_2)$ subject to $\phi(x_1, x_2) = 0$

Taylor expansion : $\Delta y \approx \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}\right)\Delta x_1 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}\right)\Delta x_2$

$$d\phi = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1}\right)\Delta x_1 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2}\right)\Delta x_2 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta x_1 = -\frac{\partial \phi / \partial x_2}{\partial \phi / \partial x_1}\Delta x_2$$

$$\Delta y = \left[-\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}\frac{\partial \phi / \partial x_2}{\partial \phi / \partial x_1} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} \right]\Delta x_2 \quad (=0)$$

$$Let\ \lambda = \frac{\partial y / \partial x_1}{\partial \phi / \partial x_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} - \lambda \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} - \lambda \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1} = 0$$

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16.8 Alternate expression of constrained optimization problem

optimize $y(x_1, x_2)$

subject to $\phi(x_1, x_2) = b$

unconstrained function $L(x_1, x_2) = y(x_1, x_2) - \lambda[\phi(x_1, x_2) - b]$

optimum occurs where $\nabla L = 0$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} &= \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1} - \lambda \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} &= \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} - \lambda \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2} = 0 \\ \phi(x_1, x_2) &- b = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \quad \text{find optimum point}$$

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16.9 Interpretation λ of as the sensitivity coefficient

sensitivity coefficient (SC) :

$$y(x_1, x_2) \;\rightarrow\; SC = \frac{\partial y^*}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial y^*}{\partial x_1}\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial y^*}{\partial x_2}\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial b} \quad \cdots (1)$$

$$\phi(x_1, x_2) = b \;\rightarrow\; \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial b} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_1}\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_2}\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial b} - 1 = 0 \quad \cdots (2)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{(\partial y^* / \partial x_1^*)}{(\partial \phi / \partial x_1^*)} = \frac{(\partial y^* / \partial x_2^*)}{(\partial \phi / \partial x_2^*)}$$

$$(2) \times \lambda \;\rightarrow\; \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_1}\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial b} - \lambda = 0$$

$$(1) \;\rightarrow\; SC = \lambda$$