

# Algoritmi numerici pentru optimizare

## I - Introducere

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## Cuprins

- 1 Formularea problemei optimizării scalare
  - Formularea problemei
  - Minime globale/locale
  - Restricții
  - Clasificarea problemelor
- 2 Formularea problemei optimizării vectoriale
  - Formularea problemei
  - Soluții în sens Pareto
  - Reformularea ca problemă de optimizare scalară
- 3 Exemple
  - Exemple în inginerie
  - Exemple pentru testarea algoritmilor
- 4 Clasificarea metodelor
  - Metode deterministe
  - Metode stocastice

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## Minime globale/locale

$$\mathbf{x}_{\min} = \arg \min f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \quad (7)$$

$$E_{\min} = \min \{ f(\mathbf{x}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \} \quad (8)$$

$\mathbf{x}_{\min}$  este *minim global* dacă

$$E_{\min} \leq f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \quad (9)$$

- dacă  $E_{\min} \leq f(\mathbf{x})$  doar într-o vecinătate a lui  $\mathbf{x}_{\min}$  atunci minimul este *local*.
- în practică este dificil de stabilit dacă un minim găsit este local sau global;
- minimul global s-ar putea să nu fie unic.

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## Restricții

$$\mathbf{x}_{\min} = \arg \min f(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \quad (10)$$

$$E_{\min} = \min \{ f(\mathbf{x}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \} \quad (11)$$

$\Omega =$  *domeniu de căutare*

- Dacă  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$  atunci optimizarea este *fără restricții de domeniu*
- problemele reale sunt în foarte rare cazuri fără restricții;
- analiza metodelor de optimizare fără restricții este importantă pentru
  - 1 a înțelege principiile de bază ale optimizării cu restricții;
  - 2 a reformula (dacă este posibil) problemele cu restricții ca probleme fără restricții.

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## Restricții

### Tipuri de restricții

- *de domeniu*

$$x_{L,i} \leq x_i \leq x_{U,i} \quad (12)$$

unde  $x_{L,i}$  și  $x_{U,i}$  sunt limite fixate,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ;

- *de tip inegalitate*

$$g_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq 0 \quad (13)$$

unde  $g_i : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, m$  sunt  $m$  funcții date.

- *de tip egalitate*

$$h_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 \quad (14)$$

unde  $h_j : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, p$  sunt  $p$  funcții date.

Obs: restricțiile de domeniu pot fi reformulate ca restricții de tip inegalitate.

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## Forma generală a problemei minimizării cu restricții

$$\mathbf{x} =? \quad \min\{f(\mathbf{x}) : \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, i \in \mathcal{I}; h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0, j \in \mathcal{J}\} =?, \quad (15)$$

unde  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\mathcal{I}$  și  $\mathcal{J}$  sunt mulțimi de indici.

- Domeniul de căutare în care restricțiile sunt satisfăcute = *domeniu admisibil*;
- Optimizarea cu restricții este mult mai dificilă decât optimizarea fără restricții.

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## Clasificarea problemelor de optimizare scalară

$$\min\{f(\mathbf{x}) : \mathbf{x} \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, i = 1, m; h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0, j = 1, p\}$$

- 1 Probleme fără restricții:  $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n, m = 0, p = 0$ ;
- 2 Probleme doar cu restricții de domeniu:  $m = 0, p = 0$ ;
- 3 Probleme de programare<sup>1</sup> neliniară:  $f, g_i, h_j$  neliniare;
- 4 Probleme de programare liniară:  $f, g_i, h_j$  liniare;
- 5 Probleme de programare pătratică:  $f$  pătratică;  $g_i, h_j$  liniare;
- 6 Probleme de optimizare a rețelelor ( $f, g_i, h_j$  provin din analiză de grafuri);
- 7 Programare întregă ( $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ );
- 8 Programare mixtă (unii parametri sunt întregi, iar alții sunt reali);

<sup>1</sup>"programare" = optimizare

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## Formularea problemei optimizării vectoriale

Urmăresc satisfacerea simultană a mai multor obiective (e.g.: cost minim, randament maxim, solicitări minime, etc.).

$$\min\{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) : g_i(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0, i = 1, m; h_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0, j = 1, p\} \quad (16)$$

unde  $\mathbf{F} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^q, \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n, g_i : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h_j : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = (f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_q(\mathbf{x})), \quad (17)$$

unde  $f_k : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, k = 1, q$ .

De obicei obiectivele intră în conflict, soluțiile care ar minimiza fiecare obiectiv în parte sunt diferite

⇒ nu există soluție acolo unde toate obiectivele își ating minimumul.

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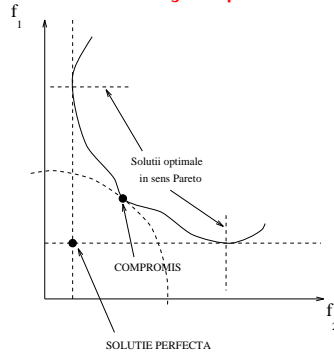
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## Soluții în sens Pareto

Se caută o soluție optimală în sens Pareto<sup>2</sup>.



O problemă de optimizare în care îmbunătățirea unui obiectiv cauzează degradarea a cel puțin unui alt obiectiv nu are soluție decât în sens optimal Pareto.

Interpretarea geometrică a soluțiilor optimale în sens Pareto.

<sup>2</sup>concept introdus în 1896 pentru probleme din economie

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## Reformularea ca problemă de optimizare scalară

De multe ori se reduc la o problemă de optimizare scalară

- *Ponderarea obiectivelor*

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^q w_k f_k(\mathbf{x}) \quad (18)$$

$w_k$  sunt ponderi care se stabilesc printr-un proces iterativ

- *Ponderarea distanțelor*

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{k=1}^q w_k (f_k^* - f_k(\mathbf{x}))^2 \quad (19)$$

$f_k^*$  sunt cerințele de atins (minimele funcțiilor obiectiv);

- *Folosirea unui criteriu de tip "minimax"*

$$\min \max |w_k f_k(\mathbf{x})| \quad (20)$$

- *Reformularea problemei* - numai unul din obiective se minimizează, celelalte devin restricții suplimentare.

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie

The screenshot shows the COMSOL Application Gallery page for 'Shape Optimization of a Tuning Fork'. The page includes the COMSOL logo, navigation links for Products, Video Gallery, and Webinars, and the title 'APPLICATION GALLERY'. The main content area features the title 'Shape Optimization of a Tuning Fork' with the application ID '8499'. A descriptive paragraph explains that the model simulates a tuning fork for musical instruments, computing its fundamental eigenfrequency and eigenmode. A 3D visualization of a tuning fork with a color gradient is shown on the right.

<https://www.comsol.com/model/shape-optimization-of-a-tuning-fork-8499>

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie

The screenshot shows the CST website's 'Optimization' page. It features a navigation menu on the left with categories like CST STUDIO SUITE, User Interface, and Optimization. The main content area is titled 'Optimization' and contains text explaining optimization tools in CST STUDIO SUITE. Below the text is a diagram showing a spectrum of optimization algorithms from local to global. The local side includes Classic Powell, Interpolated Quasi Newton, and Trust Region Framework. The global side includes Nelder-Mead Simplex Algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization, Genetic Algorithm, and CMA-ES.

<https://www.cst.com/Products/CSTS2/Optimization>

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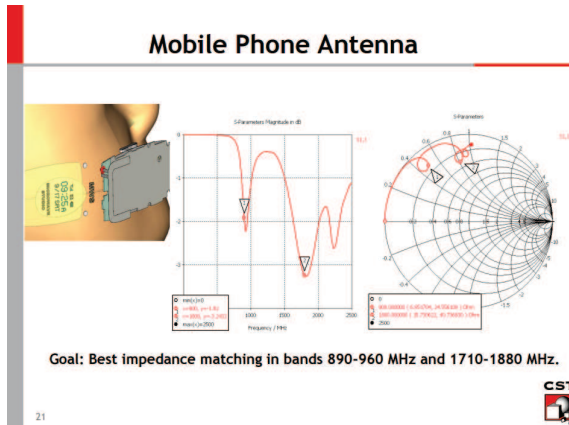
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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie



[https://www.cst.com/content/events/downloads/eugm2011/talk\\_6-1-4\\_cst\\_ugm\\_2011.pdf](https://www.cst.com/content/events/downloads/eugm2011/talk_6-1-4_cst_ugm_2011.pdf)

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie

infolytica corporation

PRODUCTS ▾ APPLICATIONS ▾ SUPPORT ▾ COMPANY ▾ NEWS ▾ CONTACT US

CONTACT SALES

### OptiNet

AUTOMATED DESIGN OPTIMIZATION

OptiNet is an automated design optimization option to MagNet, ElecNet and MagNet-ThermNet coupled together. Using advanced and efficient algorithms, OptiNet can find optimal values for different design variables within the constraints specified.

OptiNet's useful features include:

- Continuous-value and discrete-value variables and optimization
- Evolutionary-based Stochastic search is very efficient, even for a large number of parameters
- Built-in and customizable scripts for objective functions and constraints
- Evaluate the impact of variations in the design parameters

OptiNet offers an integrated **Automated Optimal Design environment** compatible with the industrial design process by meeting the following requirements:

Robust	Independent of the number of design variables, problem type and objective
Global Search Oriented	Identifies the global minimum of an objective function
Derivative-Free	OptiNet avoids errors by using proper functions and not their derivatives
Fast	Highest possible efficiency with freedom to choose between accuracy and computing time

<http://www.infolytica.com/en/products/optinet/>

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie

The screenshot shows the infolytica website interface. The main content area features an article titled "Advanced Optimization of an IPM Machine" under the category "MOTORS AND GENERATORS WITH MAGNET". The article text describes the optimization of a 3-phase, 4-pole single-barrier IPM (interior permanent magnet) using the combined power of MagNet (as the core solution engine) and OptiNet (as the optimizer). The goal is to optimize the motor's performance with respect to a reasonably realistic and complex objective function by changing a few simple geometric parameters (the size and position of the permanent magnets) and the advance angle (angle between the d-axis and the stator field). The purpose is to reduce the torque ripple while ensuring adequate running torque, and simultaneously ensuring that the back EMF at 1800 RPM does not exceed the peak supply voltage of 41.5 V. Although this is a relatively complex task from the viewpoint of optimization, OptiNet and MagNet allow for the simple setup of such a model using its rich library of built-in constraints and objective functions, full parameterization of models and close coupling between both packages. A 3D model of the motor's interior magnet is shown.

<http://www.infolytica.com/en/applications/ex0123/>

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie

The screenshot shows the infolytica website interface. The main content area features an article titled "Design Optimization of an NDT Sensor Probe" under the category "SENSORS & NDT WITH MAGNET". The article text describes one of the most critical design decisions in any Non-Destructive Testing/Non-Destructive Evaluation (NDT/NDE) problem: the design of the probe and its suitability for detecting particular types of defects. Starting from a model based on the WFM/DECO Eddy Current Benchmark Problem 2, OptiNet was used to determine the optimal coil geometry and frequency at which the inspection should be performed. Given an approximation of the shape and size of flaws that a sensor is designed to detect, a combination of MagNet and OptiNet can be used to generate an optimal design for the probe. A 3D model of the sensor probe is shown.

<http://www.infolytica.com/en/applications/ex0116/>

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie

The screenshot shows the infolytica website interface. The main content area features a title 'Coil Size Optimization - Induction Heating' and a sub-heading 'INDUCTION HEATING WITH MAGNET'. Below this, there is a 3D model of a blue cylindrical workpiece surrounded by six orange coils. The text describes a transient electromagnetic-thermal simulation for a stainless steel workpiece. The page number '25/34' is visible at the bottom right of the content area.

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie

The screenshot shows the infolytica website interface. The main content area features a title 'Optimization of a Loudspeaker: Minimal Mass' and a sub-heading 'LOUDSPEAKERS WITH MAGNET'. Below this, there is a 3D model of a loudspeaker assembly with labels for 'Iron' and 'Magnet'. The text describes the use of OptiNet with MagNet for optimization. The page number '26/34' is visible at the bottom right of the content area.

<http://www.infolytica.com/en/applications/ex0086/>

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## Alte exemple - optimizări în inginerie



<http://www.infolytica.com/en/applications/ex0132/>

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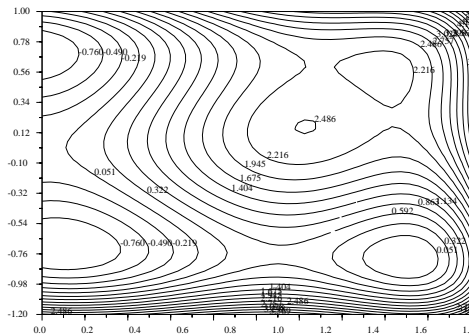
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## Exemple simple pentru testarea algoritmilor

Funcția "six-hump camel back" (cămila cu șase cocoașe)

$$C(x, y) = \left(4 - 2.1x^2 + \frac{x^4}{3}\right)x^2 + xy + (-4 + 4y^2)y^2 \quad (24)$$



$-3 \leq x \leq 3$  și  
 $-2 \leq y \leq 2$   
 Un minim global =  $-1.03163$   
 în două puncte diferite:  $(x, y) =$   
 $(-0.0898, -0.7126)$   
 și  
 $(0.0898, -0.7126)$ .

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## Clasificarea metodelor

În general, metodele de optimizare sunt iterative.

$$E_0, E_1, \dots, E_k, \dots$$

$E_k$  este valoarea minimă obținută la iterația  $k$ .

- Dacă  $E_k$  nu scade un număr de iterații, este posibil să se fi atins un minim, dar este imposibil să se precizeze dacă acesta este global sau nu.
- **Nicio tehnică de optimizare nu garantează atingerea unui minim global.**

**Viteza relativă de convergență** = se estimează de obicei prin numărul de evaluări ale funcției obiectiv necesare pentru a reduce valoarea  $E_k$  de un anumit număr de ori.

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## Metode deterministe

**I. Deterministe** - conduc la aceeași soluție pentru rulări diferite ale programului, dacă pornesc din aceleași condiții inițiale și au aceiași parametri.

- Dezavantaj: găsesc întotdeauna un minim local, dependent de inițializare;
- Avantaj: efort de calcul mic.

În problemele de optimizare din efortul de calcul se exprimă în număr de evaluări de funcții obiectiv.

Pot fi

- 1 **de ordin zero** - necesită doar evaluări de funcții obiectiv;

Ex: metoda căutării simultane; metoda căutării dihotomice; metoda Fibonacci; metoda secțiunii de aur; metoda simplexului descendent (Nelder-Mead); metoda Powell, etc.

- 2 **de ordin superior (1,2)** - necesită și evaluări ale derivatelor funcției obiectiv.

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## Metode stocastice

**II. Stocastice** - au un caracter aleator, nu conduc la aceeași soluție, chiar dacă pornesc din aceleași condiții inițiale și au aceleași parametri;

- Dezavantaj: necesita un efort de calcul foarte mare.
- Avantaj: au o probabilitate foarte mare de a găsi un minim global.

Ex: metoda căutării aleatoare; algoritmi evoluționiști; algoritmi genetici, optimizare bazată pe roiuri de particule (*particle swarm*), colonii de furnici (*ant colony*), călirea simulată (*simulated annealing*), căutare tabu (*tabu search*), etc.

Răsfoiți și [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical\\_optimization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_optimization)

- [Ciuprina02] G.Ciuprina, D.Ioan, I.Munteanu, M.Rebican, R.Popa, Optimizarea numerica a dispozitivelor electromagnetice, Editura Printech, 2002.  
disponibilă la <http://www.lmn.pub.ro/~gabriela/books/opt2002.pdf>
- [Cheney08] Ward Cheney and David Kincaid, *Numerical Mathematics and Computing*, Brooks/Cole publishing Company,2008. (Capitolul 16 - Minimization of functions)

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