

Total number of printed pages: UG/5th /UECE516C

2022

### Optimization Theory

Full Marks : 100


Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer Q-1 and any four questions from the rest.

1.	A	Answer any ten questions.	10x1
	a)	A convex function is guaranteed to have ..... i) One Minimum ii) One Maximum iii) More than one minimum iv) More than one maxima	
	b)	The contour plots of a parabolic hypersurface is i) Concentric circles ii) Concentric ellipses iii) concentric rectangles iv) None of the above	
	c)	Which of the following optimization method is not a gradient based method? i) Golden section search ii) Secant's method iii) Levenbarg-Marquardt algorithm iv) Newton's method	
	d)	A function is given as $f(x) = x^2 + 54/x$ i) f(x) has a minima at x=3 ii) f(x) has a maxima at x=3	

	<p>iii) <math>f(x)</math> has a maxima in <math>x=-3</math></p> <p>iv) <math>f(x)</math> has a minima at <math>x=-3</math>.</p>	
e)	<p>A simplex search method needs a minimum of .....points to for an N variable optimization</p> <p>i) N</p> <p>ii) N+1</p> <p>iii) N-1</p> <p>iv) 2N</p>	
f)	<p>An unidirectional search is used for</p> <p>i) Searching a minimum or maximum in a one variable function</p> <p>ii) Searching the nearest minimum or maximum to a point.</p> <p>Iii) searching the minimum value at a particular direction.</p> <p>iv) None of the above.</p>	
g)	<p>Hessian is a.....</p> <p>i) A scalar number</p> <p>ii) A vector</p> <p>iii) A rectangular matrix</p> <p>iv) A square matrix</p>	
h)	<p>Minimum can not be obtained for a quadratic function when....</p> <p>i) The absolute gradient is very large</p> <p>ii) the absolute gradient is very small</p> <p>ii) The Hessian is positive definite</p> <p>iii) The Hessian is negative definite</p>	
i)	<p>A KT point is</p> <p>i) Guarrenteed to be an optimum</p> <p>ii) A possible candidta to be an optimum</p> <p>iii) Only states whether the point is feasible or not.</p> <p>iv) None of the above</p>	
j)	<p>A solution in the genetic algorithm is analogous to</p> <p>a) A Chromosome</p> <p>b) A Gene</p> <p>c) A Cell</p>	

		d) A species	
	k)	Generally the cooling schedule in simulated annealing is i) Linearly increasing ii) Linearly decreasing iii) Exponentially increasing iv) Exponentially decreasing	
	l)	Which of the following method is not a biologically inspired algorithm? i) Genetic algorithm ii) Particle swarm optimization iii) Ant colony optimization iv) Simulated annealing	
1	B)	Answer any five questions	5 x 2
	a)	 <p>In the above figure, (a,b) is the search range. <math>x_1</math> and <math>x_2</math> are two points and <math>f(x_1) &gt; f(x_2)</math>. State which of the following is correct?</p> <p>i) The minimum cannot lie between a and <math>x_1</math>  ii) The minimum can not lie between <math>x_1</math> and <math>x_2</math>  iii) he minimum can not lie between <math>x_2</math> and b  iv) None of the above</p>	
	b)	<p>Which of the following direction is a conjugate direction when <math>y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> $H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>Hints: <math>((y_i)^t H y_j = 0)</math></p>	

	<p>i) <math>\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>ii) <math>\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>iii) <math>\begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}</math></p> <p>iv) <math>\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}</math></p>	
	<p>c) The linear approximation of <math>f(x)</math> in the close proximity to a point <math>x^{(t)}</math> is</p> <p>i) <math>f'(x - x^{(t)})</math></p> <p>ii) <math>f(x^{(t)}) - \nabla f(x^{(t)})(x - x^{(t)})</math></p> <p>iii) <math>f(x^{(t)}) + \nabla f(x^{(t)})(x - x^{(t)})</math></p> <p>iv) <math>\nabla f(x^{(t)})(x - x^{(t)})</math></p>	
	<p>d) The inversion of the <math>H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 &amp; 4 \\ -4 &amp; 8 \end{pmatrix}</math> is .....</p>	
	<p>e) In a minimization problem of <math>f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - 10)^2 + (x_2 - 5)^2</math>, five following solutions <math>\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}</math>, <math>\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}</math>, <math>\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}</math>, <math>\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}</math>, and <math>\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}</math> are generated randomly. Find out two most elite solutions.</p>	
	<p>f) Which of the following terminology are associated with the particle swarm optimization.</p> <p>i) Local best solution</p> <p>ii) Global best solution</p> <p>iii) Momentum</p> <p>iv) All of the above</p>	
2.	Identify the following algorithm (Only name of the algorithm)	10

		<p><b>Algorithm</b></p> <p><b>Step 1</b> Choose a lower bound <math>a</math> and an upper bound <math>b</math>. Also choose a small number <math>\epsilon</math>. Normalize the variable <math>x</math> by using the equation <math>w = (x-a)/(b-a)</math>. Thus, <math>a_w = 0</math>, <math>b_w = 1</math>, and <math>L_w = 1</math>. Set <math>k = 1</math>.</p> <p><b>Step 2</b> Set <math>w_1 = a_w + (0.618)L_w</math> and <math>w_2 = b_w - (0.618)L_w</math>. Compute <math>f(w_1)</math> or <math>f(w_2)</math>, depending on whichever of the two was not evaluated earlier. Use the fundamental region-elimination rule to eliminate a region. Set new <math>a_w</math> and <math>b_w</math>.</p> <p><b>Step 3</b> Is <math> L_w  &lt; \epsilon</math> small? If no, set <math>k = k + 1</math>, go to Step 2; Else <b>Terminate</b>.</p> <p>Consider the following algorithm</p> $f(x) = x^2 + 54/x$ <p>a) Assume <math>a=0</math> and <math>b=5</math> in step 1. Find <math>w_1, w_2</math>, and <math>L_w</math> in consecutive two iterations.</p>	
1	b)	Solve the above problem using Newton-Raphson's method for three consecutive iterations. Assume initial point $x^{(1)}=1$ . Find $x^{(2)}$ and $x^{(3)}$ .	9
3	a)	Find the stationary points in the following equations (i) $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 4x_1 - 2x_1x_2$ . (ii) $f(x_1, x_2) = 10(x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$ .	8
	b)	What do you mean by descent direction? Find whether the given direction $s$ at the point $x$ is the descent for the respective functions. (i) For $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4$ , $s = (1, 1)^T, \quad x = (2, 3)^T$ . (ii) For $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^4 + x_2^3 - 2x_1^2x_2^2 + 10x_1/x_2^2$ , $s = (-1, 2)^T, \quad x = (0, 1)^T$ .	8
	c)	State parallel subspace property for the optimization of a quadratic function.	4
4.	a)	State Kuhn-Tucker (KT) condition for Non-linear programming	3
	b)	Write down KT conditions for the following Maximize $3x_1^2 - 2x_2$ subject to	10

		$2x_1 + x_2 = 4$ $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 19.4$ , $x_1 \geq 0$ Find out whether points $(0,4)^T$ and $(3.4, -2.8)^T$ are KT points or not.	
	c)	Minimize $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2$ Subject to $x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$	7
5.	a)	State Frank-Wolfe algorithm for NLP.  In an NLP problem, the following constraints are used: $g_1(x) = (x_1 - 5)^2 + x_2^2 - 25 \leq 0$ , $g_2(x) = x_1 + 2x_2 - 12 \leq 0$ , $g_3(x) = 2x_1 + x_2 + 4 \geq 0$ .  Convert the above NLP program to a Linear programming problem when the initial problem $x^{(1)} = (1, 1)^T$	10
	b)	State the following steps with examples of Genetic algorithm	10
6	a)	State the algorithm of Particle swarm optimization. Explain local best solution and global best solution.	8
	b)	Minimize the following objective function using PSO. $f(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - 5)^2 + (x_2 - 10)^2$ Fill the following table for 2 iterations of PSO. Assume the initial velocity of all particles as $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .  The velocity equation is as follows $v^i(n+1) = \eta v^i(n) + c_1 \cdot r_1 (X^i(n) - X_{localbest}) + c_2 \cdot r_2 (X^i(n) - X_{globalbest})$ Assume $c_1 = c_2 = 0.5$ and $r_1 = r_2 = 0.1 \wedge 0.3$ respectively . Assume $\eta = 1$ . T	12

		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}</math></th> <th><math>f(x_1, x_2)</math></th> <th><math>v(n)</math></th> <th><math>X(n+1)</math></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}</math></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local best</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Global best</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$	$f(x_1, x_2)$	$v(n)$	$X(n+1)$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$				$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$				$\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$				$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$				Local best				Global best				
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7	Write short notes (Any two)		10 x2																												
	a)	Simulated Annealing																													
	b)	Powell's conjugate gradient algorithm																													
	c)	Conjugate Gradient algorithm																													
	d)	Lagranzian Duality theory																													
	e)	Cauchy's (steepest descent) Method																													