



Optimización II

... en pocas palabras

Planteo del PROBLEMA

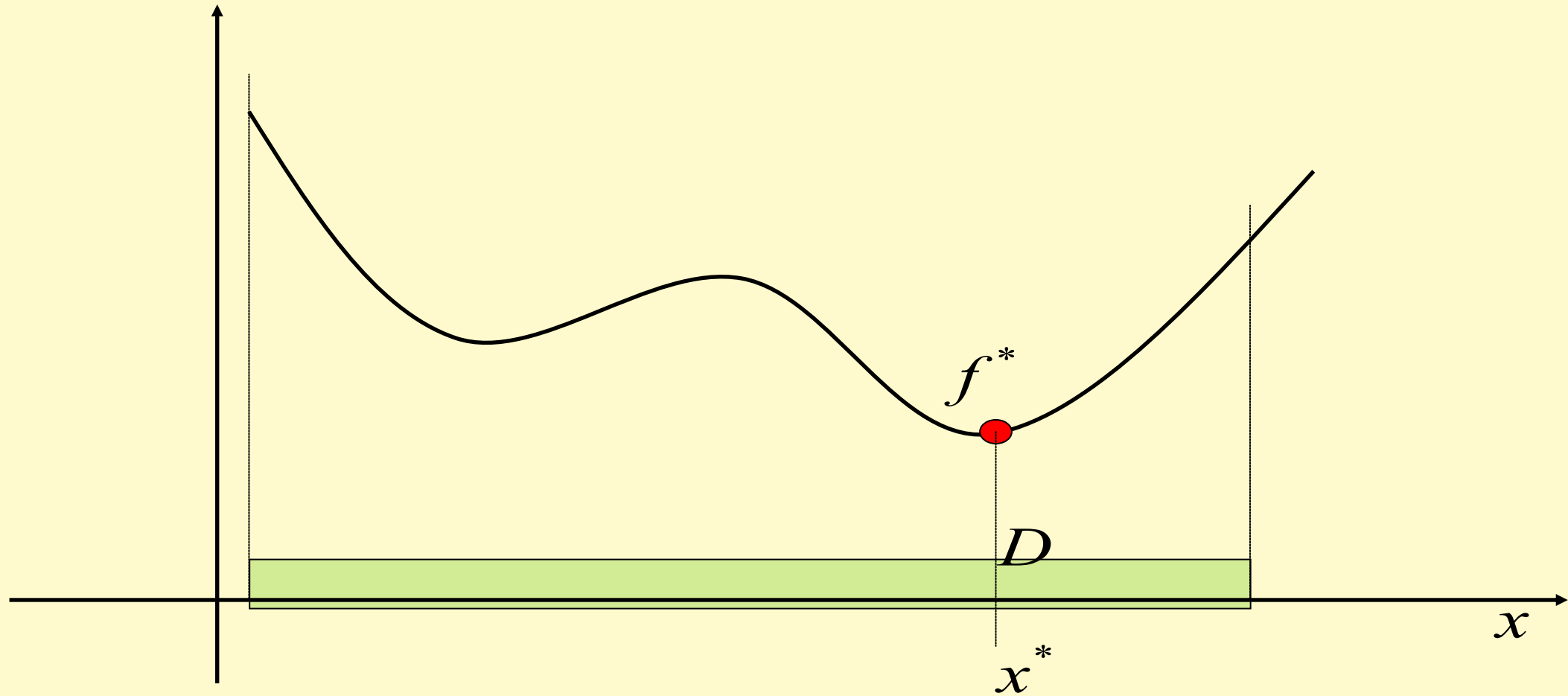
$$\begin{array}{l} \textit{mín} \quad f(x) \\ x \in D \end{array}$$

$f : D \rightarrow R$ Función de costo

$D \subset R^n$ Dominio

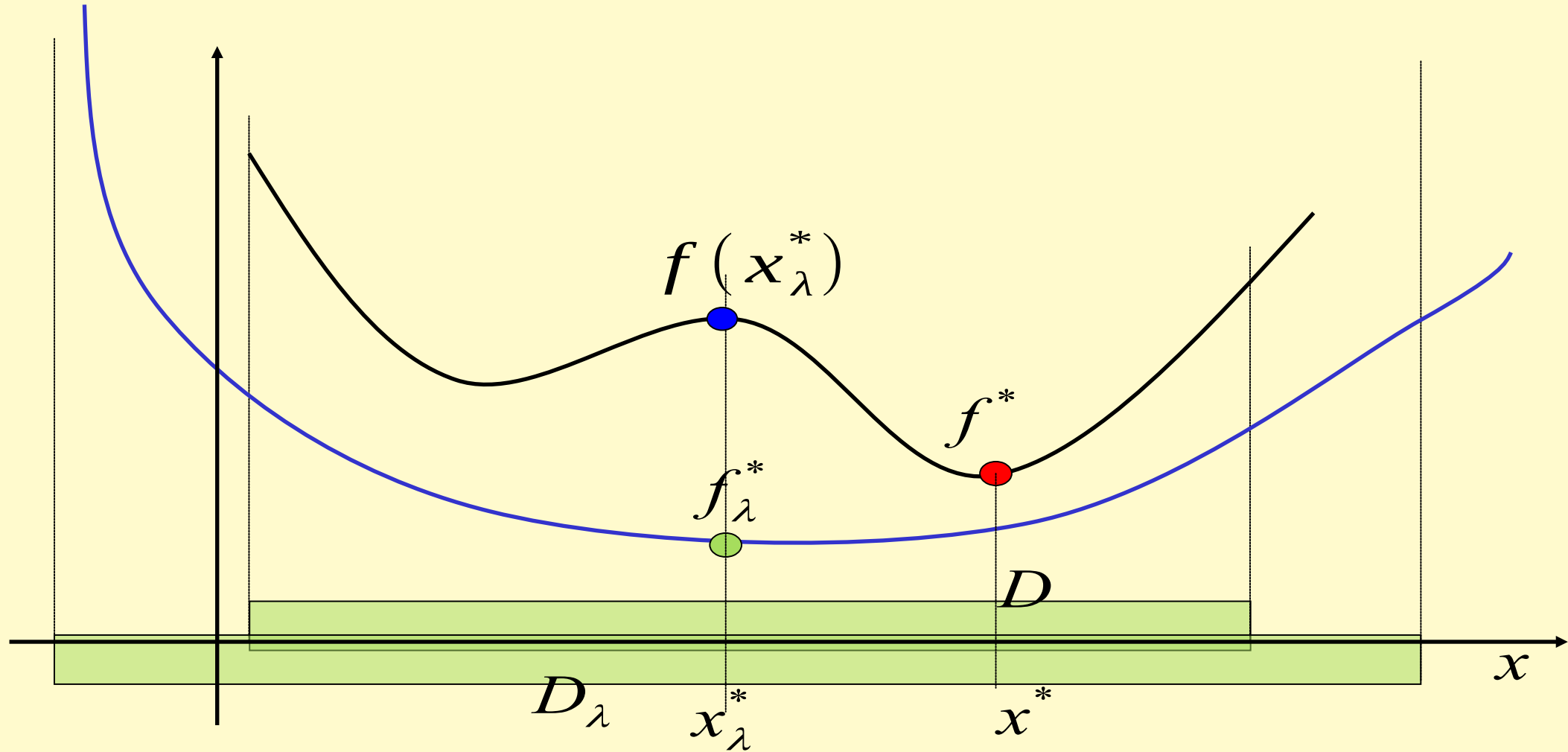
Relajación paramétrica

Problema ORIGINAL



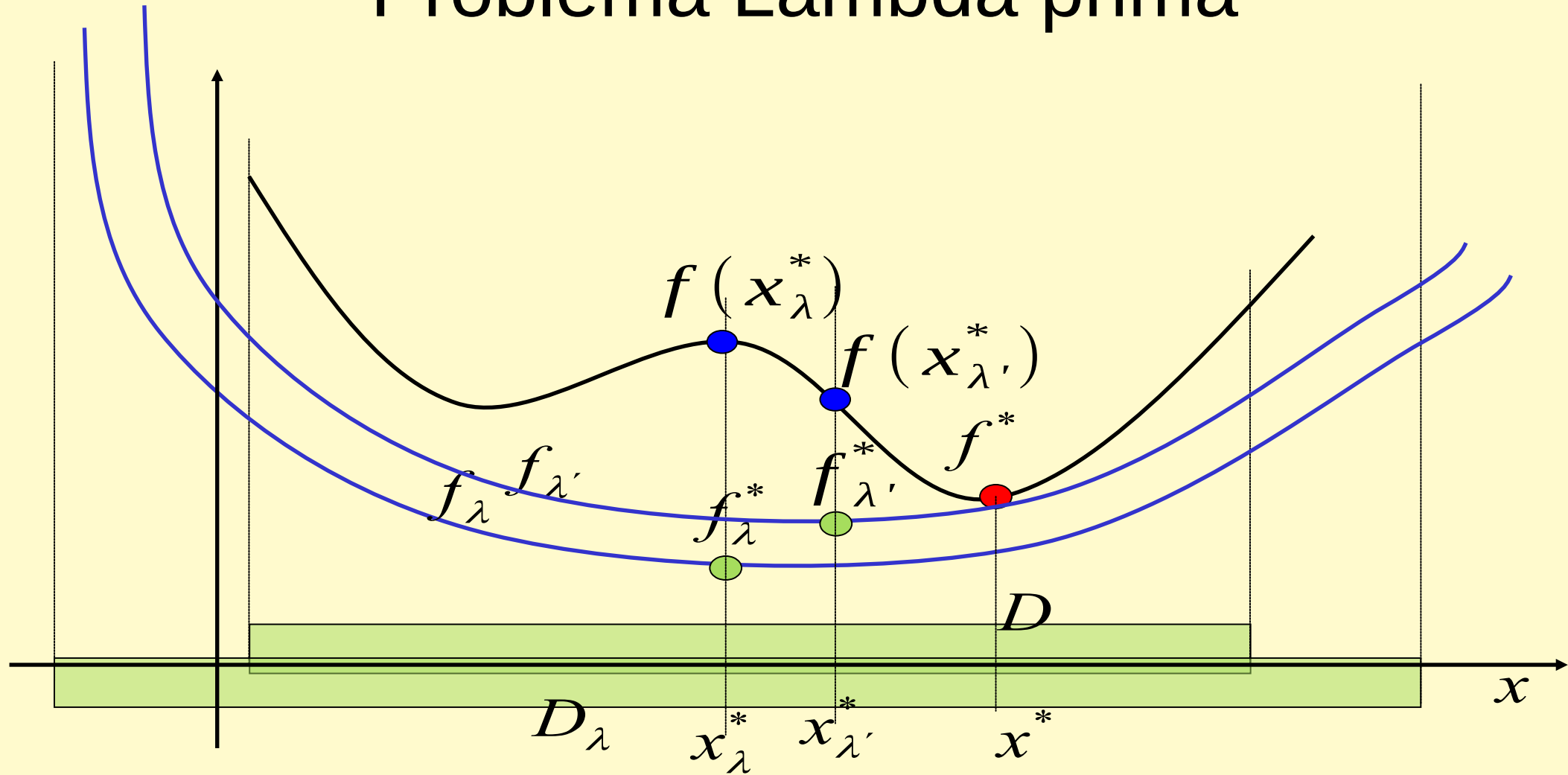
Relajación paramétrica

Problema Lambda



Relajación paramétrica

Problema Lambda prima



Relajación paramétrica

$$f_{\lambda}^* = f_{\lambda}(x_{\lambda}^*) = \underset{x \in D_{\lambda}}{\text{mín}} f_{\lambda}(x)$$

$$f^* = f(x^*) = \underset{x \in D}{\text{mín}} f(x)$$

Si $x_{\lambda}^* \in D$ puedo escribir:

$$f(x_{\lambda}^*) \geq f(x^*) \geq f_{\lambda}(x_{\lambda}^*)$$

La mejor cota inferior de la solución del problema la tengo para la máxima solución de la relajación.

Mejor cota inferior

$$\max_{\lambda} f_{\lambda}^* = \max_{\lambda} \left(\min_{x \in D_{\lambda}} f_{\lambda}(x) \right)$$

Si $f(x_{\lambda}^*) = f_{\lambda}(x_{\lambda}^*)$

Encontramos el mínimo del problema original.

Ejemplos de aplicación:

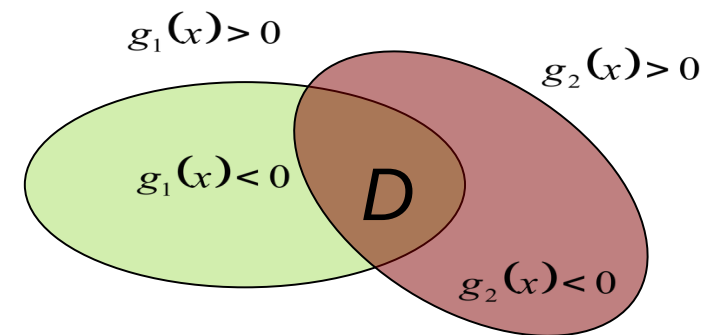
- MIPSimplex usado para los modelos de máquinas con mínimos técnicos.
- Relajación Lagrangiana
- Aproximación de la función de Costo Futuro al fin del paso por hiperplanos tangentes inferiores.



Relajación de restricciones difíciles, método la Lagrange

$$\min_{x \in D} f(x)$$

$$D = \left[\bigcap_{i=1}^{i=NRD} \{x / g_i(x) < 0\} \right] \cap \left[\bigcap_{i=1}^{i=NRI} \{x / h_i(x) = 0\} \right]$$



Ejemplo relajando una restricción de igualdad

$$\min_{x \in D} f(x) + \beta_k h_k(x)$$

$$D = \left[\bigcap_{i=1}^{i=NRD} \{x / g_i(x) < 0\} \right] \\ \cap \left[\bigcap_{i \neq k} \{x / h_i(x) = 0\} \right]$$

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LAGRANGE

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U. B. RUD

Ejemplo relajando una restricción de desigualdad

$$\min_{x \in D} f(x) + \lambda_k g_k(x)$$

$$D = \left[\bigcap_{i \neq k} \{x / g_i(x) < 0\} \right]$$

$$\cap \left[\bigcap_{i=1}^{NRI} \{x / h_i(x) = 0\} \right]$$

$$\cap \{\lambda \geq 0\}$$

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Lagrangiana

$$L(x, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{NRD}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{NRI}) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{NRD} \lambda_i g_i(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{NRI} \beta_i h_i(x)$$

Problema relajado.

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \min_x L(x, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{NRD}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{NRI}) \\ \lambda_i \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Obs: Relajamos todas las restricciones y por eso x nos quedó libre, pero podríamos relajar algunas restricciones y otras no, con lo cual x nos quedaría acotada a un dominio D resultante de las restricciones no-relajadas.





$$\max_{\lambda_i, \beta_i} \left(\min_x \left(L(x, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{NRI}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{NRD}) \right) \right)$$

@ $\lambda_i \geq 0$



SimSEE

Implementación del problema de despacho
con la recursión de Bellman



- *Dynamic Programming* 1957

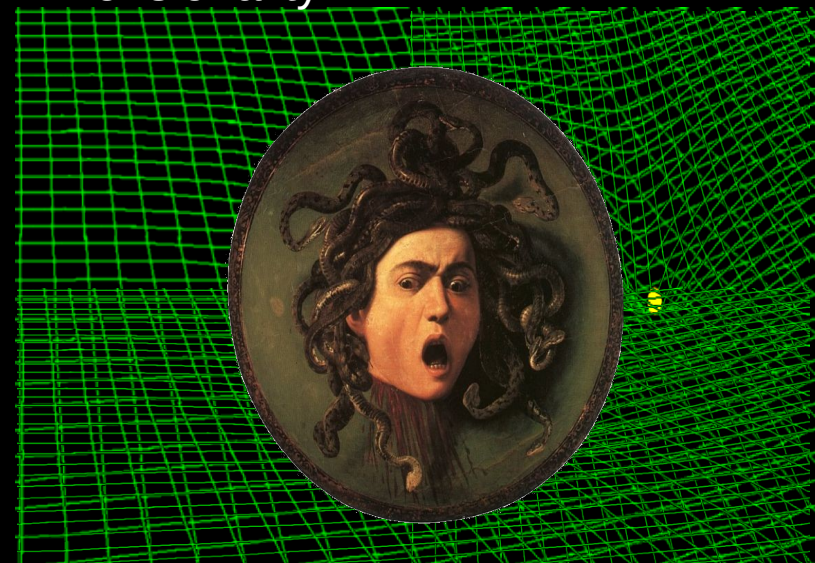
Bellman recursion

$$CF(X, k) = \left\langle \min_{u_k} \left\{ ce(X, u_k, r_k, k) + q CF(X_{k+1}, k+1) \right\} \right\rangle_{\{r_k, r_{k+1}, \dots\}}$$



Richard Ernest Bellman (1920–1984)

Bellman's Curse of Dimensionality



Linealización del Problema

$$CF(x, k) = \left\langle \min_{u_k} \left(CE(x, u_k, r_k, k) + q \cdot CF(x', k+1) \right) \right\rangle_{r_k}$$

$$x' = f(x, u_k, r_k) = x + \delta x$$

$$CF(x', k+1) = CF(x, k+1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} CF(x, k+1)^T \cdot \delta x + o^2$$

Resolución de un paso

$$\underset{x}{\text{máx}} \left(- \sum_{j=1}^{j=nv} c_j \cdot u_j \right)$$

sujeto a:

$$RD_i): \sum_{j=1}^{j=nv} a_{ij} \cdot u_j + b_i \geq 0 ; i = 1 \dots NRD$$

$$RI_l): \sum_{j=1}^{j=nv} a_{lj} \cdot u_j + b_l = 0 ; l = 1 \dots NRI$$

Tabla del problema.

| | | Variables de control | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|----------|
| | | u1 | u2 | ... | Unv | 1 | |
| Restricciones | R1 | a11 | a12 | ... | a1nv | b1 | ≥ 0 |
| | R2 | a21 | a22 | ... | a2nv | b2 | $= 0$ |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | RM | am1 | am2 | ... | amnv | bm | ≥ 0 |
| | -fc | -c1 | -c2 | ... | -cnv | | |

$$m = \text{NRD} + \text{NRI}$$

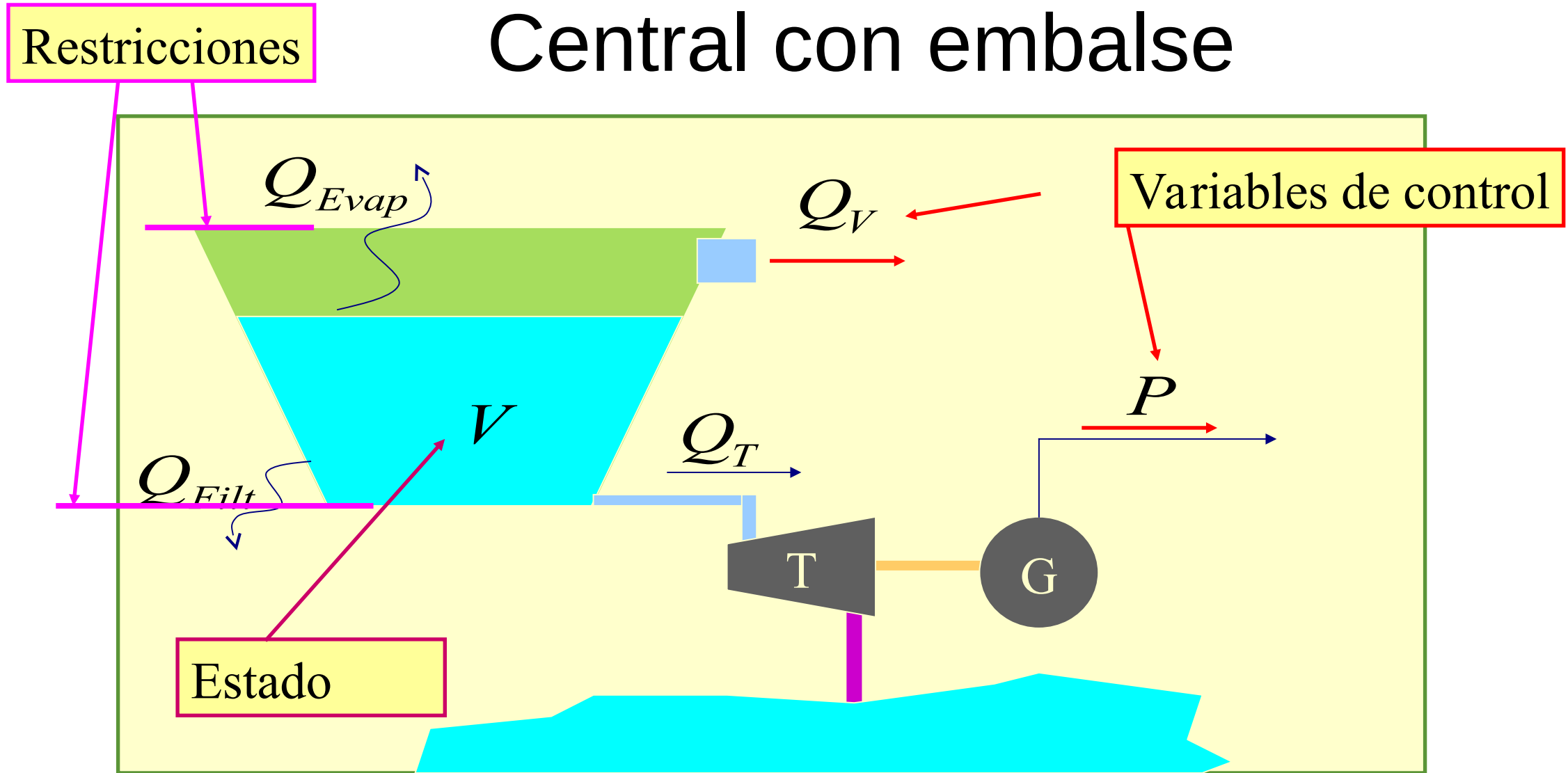
Tipo de restricción (Desigualdad o Igualdad).
Restricciones de caja.

Recorrida de carga del MIP Simplex



| | | Variables de control | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|----------------------|-------|-----|--------------------|------|-----|
| | | u1 | u2 | ... | u _{nv} | 1 | |
| Restricciones | R1 | ↘ a11 | ↘ a12 | ... | ↘ a1 _{nv} | ↘ b1 | ≥ 0 |
| | R2 | a21 | ↘ a22 | ... | ↘ a2 _{nv} | ↘ b2 | = 0 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | RM | am1 | am2 | ... | am _{nv} | bm | ≥ 0 |
| | -fc | ↘ -c1 | ↘ -c2 | ... | ↘ -c _{nv} | | |

Central con embalse



Central con embalse

$$V_{k+1} = V_k + (Q_A - Q_T - Q_V - Q_{Evap} - Q_{Filt}) \Delta T$$

$$0 \leq V_{k+1} \leq V_{m\acute{a}x}$$

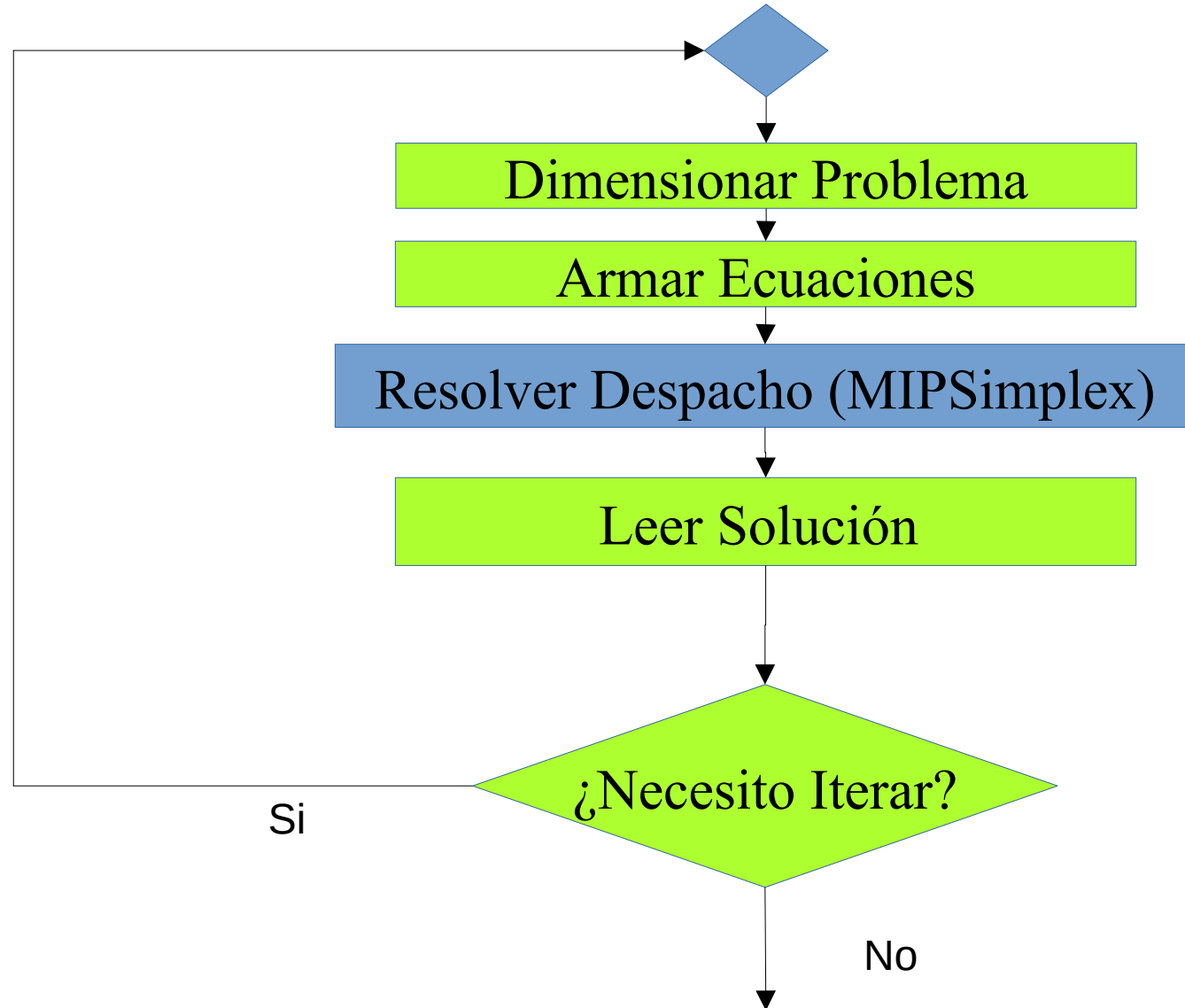
$$Q_T = \frac{P}{ce(h)}$$

$$Costo = \dots + cva \cdot (Q_A - Q_T - Q_V - Q_{Evap} - Q_{Filt}) \Delta T + \dots$$

$$cva = -q \cdot \frac{\partial CF(x_k, k+1)}{\partial V}$$

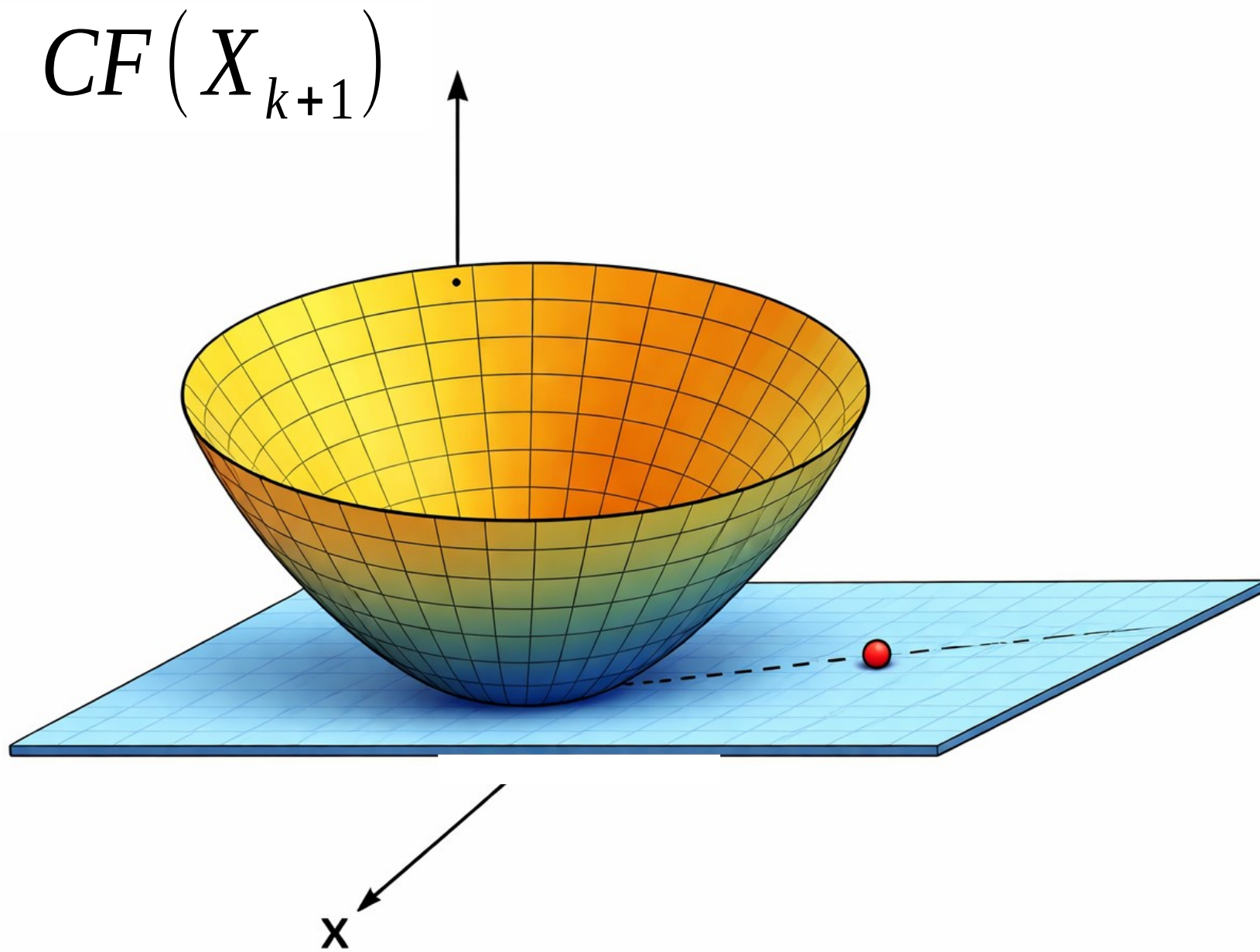
$$x_k^T = [x_{1,k}, x_{2,k}, \dots, V_k, \dots]$$

Resolución de un paso de tiempo



Implementación Clásica

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------|----------|-----|-----|----------------------------|----------|
| Actor | | Hidro1 | Hidro1 | ... | ... | todos | |
| u | | P | Vert. | ... | ... | Término independiente | |
| Cota Inf. | | 0 | 0 | | | 1 | |
| Cota Sup. | | PMax | Vert_Max | | | 1 | |
| | -... | ... | | | ... | ... | |
| RN | | 1 | 0 | | | | =0 |
| $V_{\{k+1\}} > 0$ | | $-1/ce(h) * dt$ | -1 | | | $V_k + VAporte_k$ | $>= 0$ |
| $V_{\{k+1\}} < VMax$ | | $-1/ce(h) * dt$ | -1 | | | $(V_k + VAporte_k) - VMax$ | $<= 0$ |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| -Costo | | $-1/ce(h) * cva * dt$ | -cva | | | | objetivo |



Implementación ICF

| | | X_{k+1} | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------|----------|---------|-------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Actor | | Hidro1 | Hidro1 | Hidro1 | ICF | ... | todos | |
| u | | P | Vert. | V_{k+1} | CF' | ... | Término independiente | |
| Cota Inf. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | -Inf. | | 1 | |
| Cota Sup. | | PMax | Vert_Max | V_Max | +Inf. | | 1 | |
| | ~... .. | | | | ... | ... | | |
| RN | | 1 | 0 | | | | =0 | |
| V_{k+1} = V_k - Turb. - Vert. + Aporte | | -1/ce(h) * dt | -1 | -1 | | | 0 | V_k + VAporte_k |
| CF > h0 + sum (c_j x_j) | | | | -c_j | 1 | | >=0 | -h0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| -Costo | | | | | -1 | | | objetivo |

Hiperplanos CF

Cajas

=0
0
>=0

Restricciones

objetivo

$$X_{k+1} = f(X_k, u_k, r_k, k) \approx f_0 + \sum a_{kj} u_{kj}$$

$$CF(X_{k+1}) \geq c_{0i} + \sum_j c_{ji} u_j; i=1, 2, \dots, N_{Iters}$$