

Optimization with Differential Equations:

Where many large scale optimization problems come from

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CMUC

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Outline

- 1 Examples with potatoes
- 2 The discrete problem
- 3 Application without potatoes
- 4 Optimal control – Summary

The Potato Example I

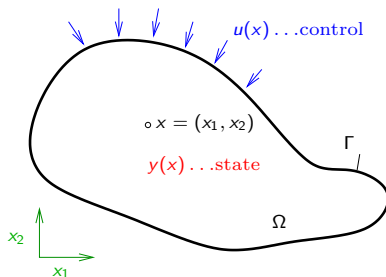
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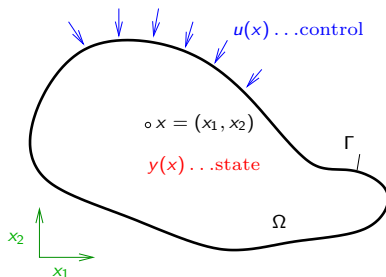
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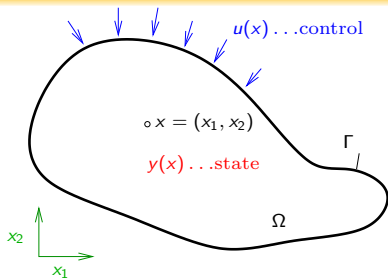
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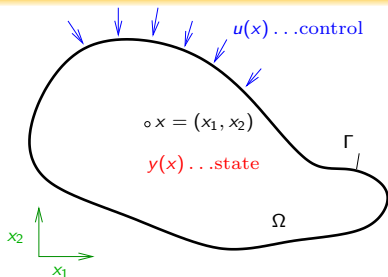
Problem:

Choose $u(x)$ ("control variable") on the boundary Γ such that the heat inside the potato $y(x)$ ("state variable") gets close to a desired function $y_d(x)$.

The Potato Example I (continued)



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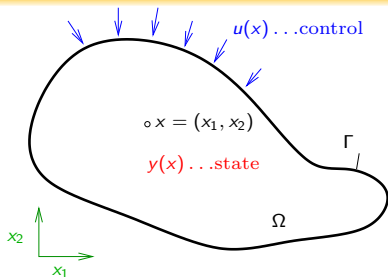


Control u and state y satisfy the stationary heat equation ($\alpha > 0$):

$$-\Delta y = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

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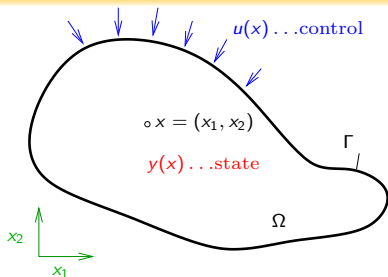
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$$\min_{y,u} J(y, u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (y(x) - y_d(x))^2 dx + \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_{\Gamma} u(x)^2 ds(x)$$

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$$u_a(x) \leq u(x) \leq u_b(x) \text{ on } \Gamma \quad (u_a, u_b \text{ are given})$$

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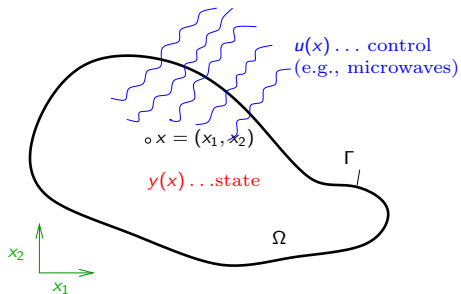
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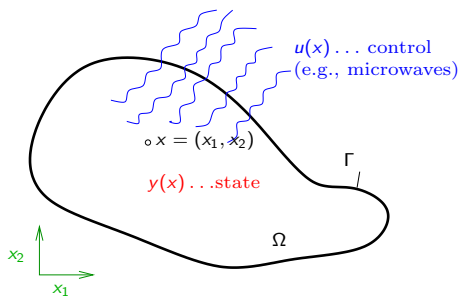
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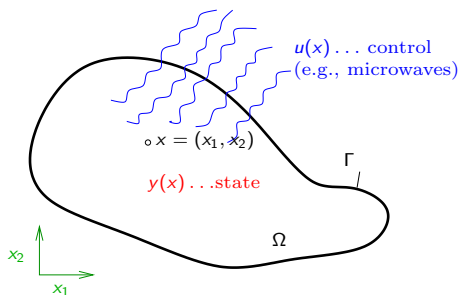
The Potato Example II



Distributed control u , that is, heating inside Ω by microwaves or electromagnetic induction ($\beta(x)$ given):

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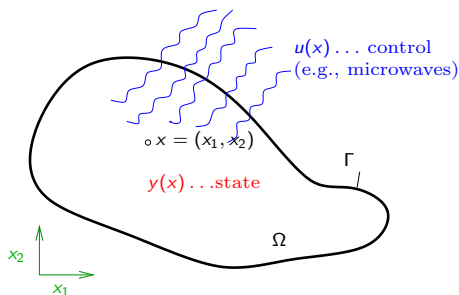
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where $Y, U \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $A_h, B_h \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$.

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- A_h is usually invertible, that is, $Y = A_h^{-1} B_h U$.

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- Multigrid methods, preconditioning. . .

Cancer treatment

Application of distributed heating in medicine: Objective: Heat a tumor (up to maybe 42-45 degree) without damaging the tissue around it (compare with Potato II)

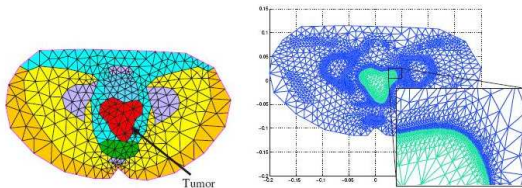
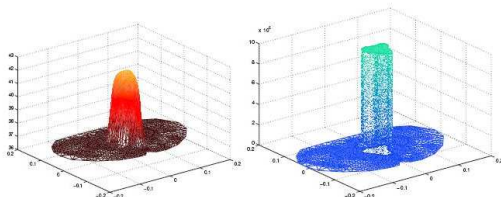


Fig. 2 Cross-section Ω of the pelvic region with different tissue types (left) and adaptively refined mesh (right).



Cancer Treatment (continued)

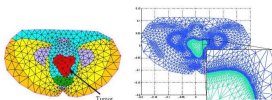
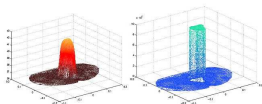


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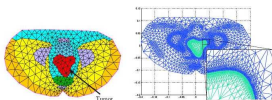
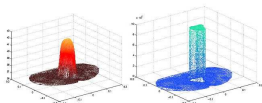


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Mathematical formulation (body region Ω , tumor region $\Omega' \subset \Omega$)

$$\min_{y,u} J(y, u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega'} (y(x) - 45)^2 dx + \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_{\Omega} u(x)^2 dx$$

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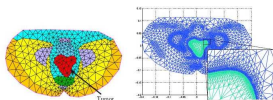
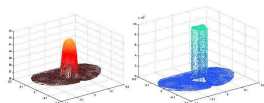


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$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta y &= \beta u & \text{in } \Omega, \\ y &= 25 & \text{on } \Gamma. \end{aligned}$$

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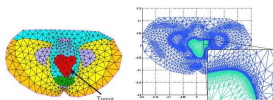
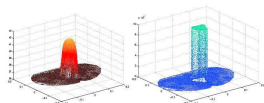


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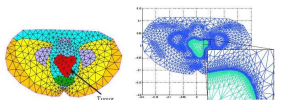
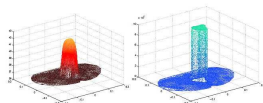


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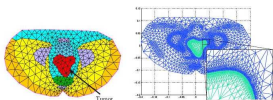
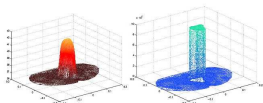


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● Objective functional

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$$\min_{y,u} J(y,u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega'} (y(x) - 45)^2 dx + \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_{\Omega} u(x)^2 dx$$

with the heat equation

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta y &= \beta u & \text{in } \Omega, \\ y &= 25 & \text{on } \Gamma. \end{aligned}$$

and the biological constraints $y(x) \leq 40$ on $\Omega \setminus \Omega'$.

Cancer Treatment (continued)

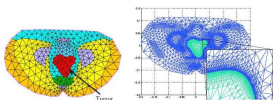
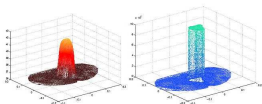


Fig. 2 Cross-section Ω of the pelvic region with different tissue types (left) and adaptively refined mesh (right).



Problem structure:

- Objective functional
- Differential equation

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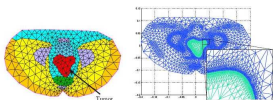
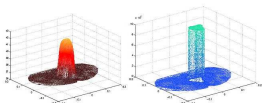


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Problem structure:

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- Differential equation
- Inequality constraints

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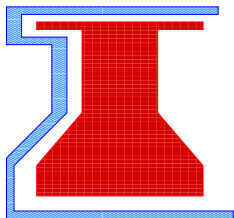
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Optimal Cooling

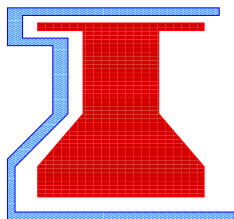
Optimal cooling of a hot tool (compare with Potato I):



- Objective: Cool it down fast and uniformly

Optimal Cooling

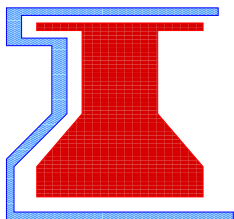
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Optimal Cooling

Optimal cooling of a hot tool (compare with Potato I):



- Objective: Cool it down fast and uniformly
- Differential equation: Heat equation with boundary control
- Constraints: temperature and amount of water, . . .

Control of Fluids

The behavior of fluids can be described by the **instationary Navier-Stokes equations**:

$$y_t - \frac{1}{Re} \Delta y + (y \cdot \nabla) y + \nabla p = u \quad \text{in } Q := \Omega \times [0, T]$$

$$\operatorname{div} y = 0 \quad \text{in } Q$$

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$$\min_{y, u} J(y, u) = \frac{1}{2} \int_Q (y(x) - y_d(x))^2 dx + \frac{\gamma}{2} \int_Q u(x)^2 dx$$

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Problem structure:

- Objective functional
- Differential equation
- Inequality constraints

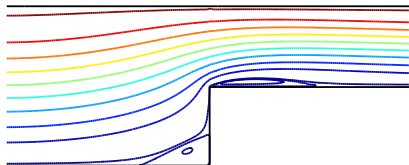
Control of Fluids (continued)

Example (by J.C. de los Reyes), stationary flow.

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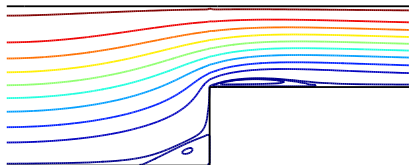
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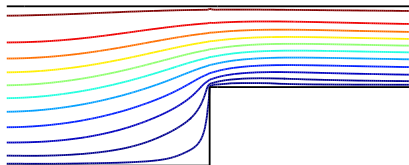
Control of Fluids (continued)

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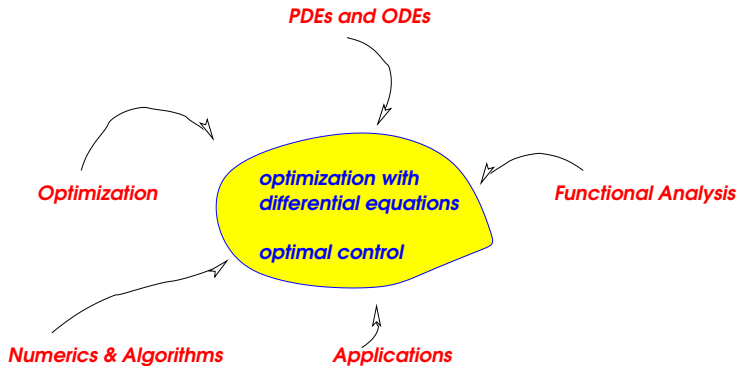
- Uncontrolled flow:



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Summary



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