

## 9. 1stOpt 中巧用“Sum”、“Prod”、“For”、“MinIn”与“MaxIn”函数

“Sum”、“Prod”、“For”、“MinIn”和“MaxIn”在 1stOpt 快捷模式中是三个非常有用的函数，顾名思义，分别表示连续求和、连续求乘积和众多相同类别公式的简洁表达方式。通过三个实例介绍在 1stOpt 快捷模式下“Sum”、“Prod”、“For”、“MinIn”与“MaxIn”函数的用法。

### 9.1 合金构成问题 — “Sum”与“For”的用法。

如下表，有 9 种市售合金，分别由铅，亚铅和锡以不同百分比构成，每种合金价格已知，现要求如何构成一种新的合金，其铅、亚铅和锡的比例分别为 30%，30% 和 40%，且价格最低？

表 9.1 合金百分比构成数据

市售合金	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
铅 (%)	20	50	30	30	30	60	40	10	10
亚铅 (%)	30	40	20	40	30	30	50	30	10
锡 (%)	50	10	50	30	40	10	10	60	80
价格 (\$/lb)	7.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.6	6.0	5.8	4.3	4.1

设  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_9$  分别代表各种已知合金在新合金中的比例，则有目标函数：

$$\text{Min. } 7.3x_1 + 6.9x_2 + 7.3x_3 + 7.5x_4 + 7.6x_5 + 6.0x_6 + 5.8x_7 + 4.3x_8 + 4.1x_9$$

约束条件：

$$\text{S. t. } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_9 = 1 \\ 0.2x_1 + 0.5x_2 + 0.3x_3 + 0.3x_4 + 0.3x_5 + 0.6x_6 + 0.4x_7 + 0.1x_8 + 0.1x_9 = 0.3 \\ 0.3x_1 + 0.4x_2 + 0.2x_3 + 0.4x_4 + 0.3x_5 + 0.3x_6 + 0.5x_7 + 0.3x_8 + 0.1x_9 = 0.3 \\ 0.5x_1 + 0.1x_2 + 0.5x_3 + 0.3x_4 + 0.4x_5 + 0.1x_6 + 0.1x_7 + 0.6x_8 + 0.8x_9 = 0.4 \end{cases}$$

且所有  $x$  均大于 0

因为该问题是典型的线性约束优化问题，因此算法选择线性算法 (Algorithm = LP;)。

常规代码写法 9-1

```
Algorithm = LP;  
Parameter x(9)>0;  
MinFunction 7.3*x1+6.9*x2+7.3*x3+7.5*x4+7.6*x5+6.0*x6+5.8*x7+4.3*x8+4.1*x9;  
x1+x2+x3+x4+x5+x6+x7+x8+x9=1;  
0.2*x1+0.5*x2+0.3*x3+0.3*x4+0.3*x5+0.6*x6+0.4*x7+0.1*x8+0.1*x9=0.3;
```

---

```
0.3*x1+0.4*x2+0.2*x3+0.4*x4+0.3*x5+0.3*x6+0.5*x7+0.3*x8+0.1*x9=0.3;
0.5*x1+0.1*x2+0.5*x3+0.3*x4+0.4*x5+0.1*x6+0.1*x7+0.6*x8+0.8*x9=0.4;
```

---

如果使用“Sum”和“For”函数，需先将已知相关数据写成一维或二维数组形式，便于调用。

代码：

---

```
Constant R1(3,9)=[20,50,30,30,30,60,40,10,10,
30,40,20,40,30,30,50,30,10,
50,10,50,30,40,10,10,60,80]/100,
Cost=[7.3,6.9,7.3,7.5,7.6,6.0,5.8,4.3,4.1],
R2(3)=[30,30,40]/100;
Algorithm = LP;
Parameter x(9)>0;
MinFunction Sum(i=1:9)(x[i]*Cost[i]);
    Sum(i=1:9)(x[i])=1;
    For(i=1:3)(Sum(j=1:9)(x[j]*R1[i,j])=R2[i]);
```

---

上述两种写法都可以得到同样结果，当数据规模比较大时，如有 100 种合金的组合，第二组写法的优势就更大了，仅需修改数据，主要代码可保持不变。

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===== 结果输出 =====

迭代数: 9  
计算用时(时:分:秒:微秒): 00:00:00:03  
算法: 单纯形线性规划法  
目标函数值(最小): 4.98

参数最优解为:

x1: 0  
x2: 0  
x3: 0  
x4: 0  
x5: 0  
x6: 0.4  
x7: 0  
x8: 0.6  
x9: 0

约束条件:

1: x1+x2+x3+x4+x5+x6+x7+x8+x9-1 = 0  
2: x1\*0.2+x2\*0.5+x3\*0.3+x4\*0.3+x5\*0.3+x6\*0.6+x7\*0.4+x8\*0.1+x9\*0.1-0.3 = 0  
3: x1\*0.3+x2\*0.4+x3\*0.2+x4\*0.4+x5\*0.3+x6\*0.3+x7\*0.5+x8\*0.3+x9\*0.1-0.3 = 0  
4: x1\*0.5+x2\*0.1+x3\*0.5+x4\*0.3+x5\*0.4+x6\*0.1+x7\*0.1+x8\*0.6+x9\*0.8-0.4 = 0  
5: x1-0 = 0  
6: x2-0 = 0

---

---

```
7: x3-0 = 0
8: x4-0 = 0
9: x5-0 = 0
10: x6-0 = 0.4
11: x7-0 = 0
12: x8-0 = 0.6
13: x9-0 = 0
```

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## 9.2 最小二乘拟合问题 — “Sum” 的用法。

已知拟合自变量  $x$  和因变量  $y$  数据如下表：

表 9.2 拟合数据

x	234,235,242,244,252,266,269,269,269,269,273,276,277,280,281,284,285,288,291,292,294,294
y	383,379,370,368,359,349,344,346,347,345,346,349,350,353,354,357,359,362,368,369,371,372

拟合方程：

$$y = a_4 + \frac{a_1(a_2^2 + x^2 - 2xa_3 + a_3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a_2}$$

一般拟合代码 9-3

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```
Parameter a(4);
Variable x,y;
Function y=a4+(a1*(a2^2+x^2-2*x*a3+a3^2)^(1/2))/a2;
Data;
234,235,242,244,252,266,269,269,269,269,273,276,277,280,281,284,285,288,291,292,294,294;
383,379,370,368,359,349,344,346,347,345,346,349,350,353,354,357,359,362,368,369,371,372;
```

---

如果自行构筑最小二乘模型公式，则有如下优化模型：

$$\text{Min.} \sum_{i=1}^{22} \left( \left( a_4 + \frac{a_1(a_2^2 + x_i^2 - 2x_i a_3 + a_3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a_2} - y_i \right)^2 \right)$$

代码 9-4

---

```
Constant x=[234,235,242,244,252,266,269,269,269,269,273,276,277,280,281,284,285,288,291,292,294,294],
y=[383,379,370,368,359,349,344,346,347,345,346,349,350,353,354,357,359,362,368,369,371,372];
Parameter a(4);
MinFunction Sum(x,y)(sqr(a4+(a1*(a2^2+x^2-2*x*a3+a3^2)^(1/2))/a2-y));
```

---

上述两段代码可得同样结果：

---

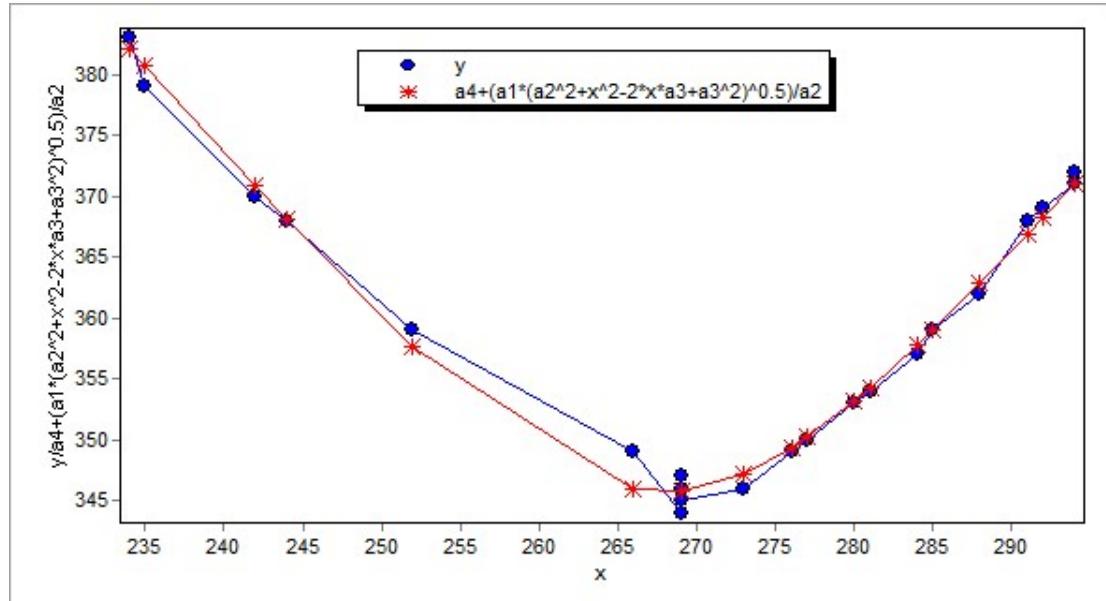
```
目标函数值(最小): 26.9589286673631
a1: 19.1175475421374
a2: 12.4570965310482
a3: 267.950793501975
a4: 326.644042820755
```

---

如果在第二段自行构造的最小二乘代码求解过程中，想实时显示计算与实测的因变量对比图，该如何实现？可用如下代码 9-5：

```
Constant x=[234,235,242,244,252,266,269,269,269,273,276,277,280,281,284,285,288,291,292,294,294],  
y=[383,379,370,368,359,349,349,344,346,347,345,346,349,350,353,354,357,359,362,368,369,371,372];  
ConstStr f=a4+(a1*(a2^2+x^2-2*x*a3+a3^2)^0.5)/a2;  
Plot x[y],y,f;  
Parameter a(4);  
MinFunction Sum(x,y)(sqr(f-y));
```

可以实时得到计算对比图：



### 9.3 方程求解问题 — “Sum” 与 “Prod”的用法。

如下图示，已知：n=50，A=10，Z=10，该方程组由 n=50 个方程组成，且每个方程的构成有一定的规律。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{(A - x_1)^2 + z^2}}{x_1 - A} \\ x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{(A - (x_1 + x_2))^2 + z^2}}{x_1 + x_2 - A} \\ x_3 = \frac{\sqrt{(A - (x_1 + x_2 + x_3))^2 + z^2}}{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - A} \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \frac{\sqrt{(A - (x_1 + x_2 \dots + x_n))^2 + z^2}}{x_1 + x_2 \dots + x_n - A} \end{array} \right.$$

如果一个一个方程书写，不仅费时费力，还容易出错，而用“For”和“Sum”函数，代码仅需两句：

#### 代码 9-6

---

```
Constant n=50,A=10,Z=10;
Function For(i=1:n)(x[i]=sqrt((A-Sum(j=1:i)(x[j]))^2+Z^2)/(Sum(j=1:i)(x[j])-A));
```

---

在代码本里按快捷键“Ctrl+t”，上述代码里的公式如下：

$$x_i = \frac{\sqrt{\left(10 - \sum_{j=1}^i (x_j)\right)^2 + 10^2}}{\sum_{j=1}^i (x_j) - 10} \quad i = 1..50$$

结果：

---

```
目标函数值(最小): 1.66646866227939E-29
```

```
x1: -1.333607529306
```

```
x2: -1.27628133438355
```

```
x3: -1.23361448275201
```

```
x4: -1.20076342180857
```

```
x5: -1.17479544308883
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
x45: -1.01468965146078
```

```
x46: -1.01419366299101
```

```
x47: -1.01372253697351
```

```
x48: -1.0132746290347
```

```
x49: -1.01284842930399
```

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x50: -1.01244254935425

---

如上面求解方程变为如下含有连乘的形式:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{(A - x_1)^2 + z^2}}{x_1 - A} \\ x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{(A - (x_1 \cdot x_2))^2 + z^2}}{x_1 + x_2 - A} \\ x_3 = \frac{\sqrt{(A - (x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3))^2 + z^2}}{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - A} \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \frac{\sqrt{(A - (x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_n))^2 + z^2}}{x_1 + x_2 \cdots + x_n - A} \end{array} \right.$$

或简写为:

$$x_i = \frac{\sqrt{\left(10 - \prod_{j=1}^i (x_j)\right)^2 + 10^2}}{\sum_{j=1}^i (x_j) - 10} \quad i = 1..50$$

### 代码 9-7

---

```
Constant n=50,A=10,Z=10;
Function For(i=1:n)(x[i]=sqrt((A-Prod(j=1:i)(x[j]))^2+Z^2)/(Sum(j=1:i)(x[j])-A));
```

---

结果:

---

目标函数值(最小): 3.11345227756522E-25

x1: -1.3336075293062  
x2: -1.06302167636053  
x3: -1.13233615041634  
x4: -0.91063301625705  
x5: -0.985078562974792.

.  
x45: -0.383978495370469  
x46: -0.380056666720802  
x47: -0.376252220060503  
x48: -0.372559425196937  
x49: -0.36897293556197  
x50: -0.365487755841811

---

## 9.4 “MinIn”与“MaxIn”

“MinIn”与“MaxIn”函数是分别求多个不等式中的最小值和最大值，其用法与“Sum”和“Prod”函数相同：

`MinIn(i=1:n)(f(i))`

会求出  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  表达式中的最小值，相对于：

`Min(f[1], Min(f[2], ... Min(f[n-1], f[n])))`

例如下优化问题：

**例题**

其中  $n = 5$ .

约束条件：

$$\begin{cases} x_i \geq 0 \\ \text{Min}(i \cdot \sin(x_i)) \geq 0.5 \end{cases} \quad i = 1 \dots n$$

代码 9-8

---

```
Constant n=5;
Parameter x(n)>0;
MinFunction Sum(i=1:n,x)(x);
    MinIn(i=1:n,x)(sin(x)*i)>0.5;
```

---

结果：

函数表达式: (((x1)))+(((x2)))+(((x3)))+(((x4)))+(((x5))))

目标函数值(最小): 1.16922594977644

x1: 0.523600382086322

x2: 0.252681031956438

x3: 0.16744859233476

x4: 0.125328215213072

x5: 0.100167728185847

约束函数:

---

1: `min(sin(x1)*1,min(sin(x2)*2,min(sin(x3)*3,min(sin(x4)*4,sin(x5)*5))))-(0.5) = 1.39125879405899E-6`

---

## 9.5 结论

“Sum”、“Prod”、“For”、“MinIn”和“MaxIn”函数在 1stOpt 的快捷模式下非常有用，不仅可以提高代码书写效率，而且可防止人为出错。