ERRATA
Optimization Concepts and Applications in Engineering, 3rd ed.
Belegundu & Chandrupatla

page 230: $\mathbf{R}^T = [-2, 0] - [-1][2]^{-1}[0, 1] = [-2, 0.5]$

page 250
P5.29 ..... (see Example **5.14** for steps)
P5.30 ... (see Example **5.14** for steps)
P5.31 ... in Example **5.20**
P5.33 change Example 5.14 to 'an example of your choice'

page 284
P6.15, P6.16, P6.17: change 5.14 to 5.17 as: Example **E5.17**

page 312
(boldface) **Traveling Salesman ... Algorithms**

page 324
P7.24. (add) Machine starts from hole number 1.

page 414 – add spaces: (equation) ### $i = 1,\ldots,n$

page 425

$$\phi_i \equiv \left(\frac{r\,\varepsilon_i\, M_f \sum_j A_j}{\mu\, A_i\, x_i} \right) = 1 \qquad \phi_i \equiv \left(\frac{r\,\varepsilon_i \sum_j A_j}{\mu\, A_i\, x_i} \right) = 1 \tag{12.27}$$

$$x_i^{(\nu+1)} = \left(\frac{M_f \sum_j A_j\, r\,\varepsilon_i\, x_i^{(p-1)}}{\mu\, A_i} \right)^{1/p} \qquad x_i^{(\nu+1)} = \left(\frac{\sum_j A_j\, r\,\varepsilon_i\, x_i^{(p-1)}}{\mu\, A_i} \right)^{1/p} \tag{12.28}$$

$$\mu = \frac{M_f \sum_j A_j \sum_i A_i x_i\, \varepsilon_i}{\sum_k (A_k\, x_k)^2} \qquad \mu = \frac{r \sum_j A_j \sum_i A_i x_i\, \varepsilon_i}{\sum_k (A_k\, x_k)^2} \tag{12.29}$$

page 441: P12.4 ~~of aspect ratio 2 x 1~~ **of size 100 mm x 50 mm**

page 415:
Thus, since $f = U_3$, ∇f = (0.0, -0.88, 0.0, 1.56)
should be
Thus, since $f = U_3$, ∇f = (0.0, -0.88, **-0.16, -1.56**)