

AI505
Optimization

Course Introduction

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1. Course Organization

2. Introduction

44 in total registered in ItsLearning

- **AI505 (7.5 ECTS)**
31 from Bachelor in AI
- **AI801 (10 ECTS) or AI505 (7.5 ECTS) + IAAI501 (2.5 ECTS)**
13 from Master Educations (which ones?)

Prerequisites

- Calculus
- Linear Algebra
- Programming

1. Course Organization

2. Introduction

Learn about **optimization**:

- continuous multivariate optimization
- discrete optimization

Optimization is an important tool in **machine learning**, **decision making** and in analysing physical systems.

In mathematical terms, an **optimization problem** is the problem of finding the **best solution** from the set of all **feasible solutions**.

The first step in the optimization process is constructing an appropriate **mathematical formulation**. The second is devising an **algorithm** for solving the mathematical formulation.

Contents of the Course (Pensum)

| Unit | Main topic |
|------|---|
| 1 | Introduction, Univariate Problems |
| 2 | Multivariate Problems, Gradient-Based Methods |
| 3 | Derivative-Free Methods |
| 4 | Optimization for Machine Learning |
| 5 | Constrained Optimization, Linear Programming |
| 6 | Sampling Methods |
| 7 | Discrete Optimization and Heuristics |

Teacher: Marco Chiarandini (imada.sdu.dk/u/marco/)

Instructor: Sai Ganesh Nagarajan (H21)

Schedule, alternative views:

- mitsdu.sdu.dk, SDU Mobile
- Official course description (skemaplanen)
- ItsLearning
- <https://ai-505.github.io>

Schedule (16 weeks):

- Introductory classes: 16 classes (32 hours)
- Training classes: 16 classes (32 hours)
- Scheduled: $(16 \times 2) + 2$ classes $\times 2 = 68$ hours

- ItsLearning \Leftrightarrow External Web Page
(link <https://ai-505.github.io>)
- Announcements + Discussion Board + Submissions in ItsLearning
- Write to Marco (marco@imada.sdu.dk) or to instructor
- Collaborate with peers

~> It is good to ask questions!!

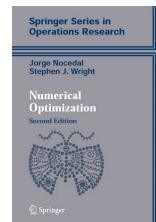
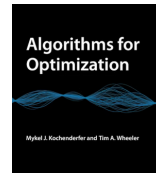
~> Let me know if you think we should do things differently!

Main reference:

[KW] Mykel J. Kochenderfer, Tim A. Wheeler. Algorithms for Optimization 2019. The MIT Press.

Others

[NW] J. Nocedal and S. J. Wright, Numerical Optimization, Second Edition. Springer Series in Operations Research, 2006



External Web Page is the main reference for list of contents (ie¹, syllabus, pensum).

It will collect:

- slides
- list of topics and references
- exercises
- links
- tutorials for programming tasks

¹ie = id est = that is; eg = exempli gratia = for example; wrt = with respect to; et al. = et alii = and others

Portfolio consisting of:

- mandatory assignments in groups of 2:
 1. assignment
 2. assignment

Time line to be announced.

- oral exam on June 29-30, 2026

The oral examination consists of questions on the basis of the handed in assignments and can be extended to other parts of the course curriculum.

Final grade: starting from the grade of the assignments overall evaluation can move up or down by at most two levels.

(language: Danish and/or English)

Exercise Sessions (1/2)

For exercises in general:

- Both theoretical, modelling and programming tasks
- No mandatory hand-ins, voluntary participation, but all lectures and exercises are relevant for to exam
- Help each other! Teaching others is the best form of learning
- Bonnie will be there to help
- Exercises should help you to learn - don't hesitate to find a work setting or extend with other material that works better for you

Exercises are group work

- Exercises best done in pairs of 2-3 people
- Try to gather in different groups every now and then

Exercise Sessions (1/2)

Notation: +, *, ' '

- plus exercises are to be done before the class
- starred exercises are done in class
- unmarked exercises are for self study
- starred exercises are examples of assignment questions

Set up your local Python programming environment and use the available tutorial to:

- Brush up some knowledge on Python-IDEs and Git
- Grasp some basics on jupyter notebooks
- Recap basics of data processing and visualization

We will span several programming modes, functional, imperative, object oriented, small scripts large code bases, use pf modules and packages. We will use git.

1. Course Organization

2. Introduction

- Applications of Optimization
 - Physics
 - Business
 - Biology
 - Engineering
 - Machine Learning
 - Logistics and Scheduling
- Objectives to Optimize
 - Efficiency
 - Safety
 - Accuracy
- Constraints
 - Cost
 - Weight
 - Structural Integrity
- Challenges
 - High-Dimensional Search Spaces
 - Multiple Competing Objectives
 - Model Uncertainty

- Algebra, study of the rules for manipulating mathematical symbols
- Calculus, study of continuous change It stems from the developments of Leibniz (1646–1716) and Newton (1642–1727). Both differential and integral calculus make use of the notion of convergence of infinite series to a well-defined limit.
- Computers mid-twentieth and numerical algorithms for optimization
- Linear programming, which is an optimization problem with a linear objective function and linear constraints. Leonid Kantorovich (1912–1986) presented a formulation for linear programming and an algorithm to solve it.
- It was applied to optimal resource allocation problems during World War II. George Dantzig (1914–2005) developed the simplex algorithm, which represented a significant advance in solving linear
- Richard Bellman (1920–1984) developed the notion of dynamic programming, which is a commonly used method for optimally solving complex problems by breaking them down into simpler problems
- Artificial Intelligence (\iff Optimization)

Real World vs Model vs Representation vs Implementation

The Real World: That messy thing we are trying to study (with computers).

Model: Mathematical object in some class M .

Representation: An object of an abstract data type R used to store the model.

Implementation: An object of a concrete type used to store the model.

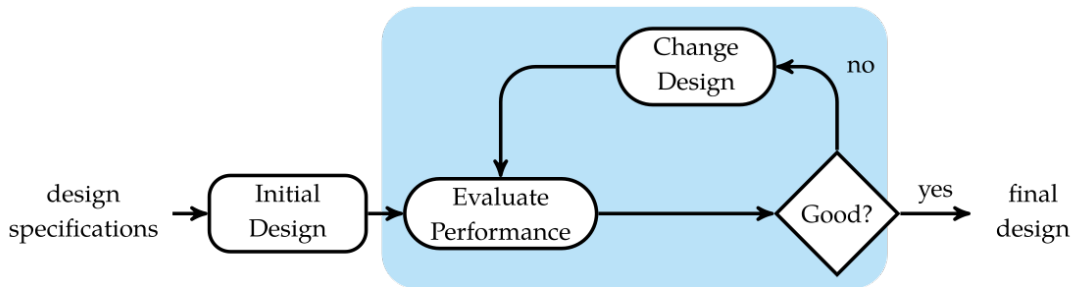
Any object from the real world might have different models.

Any model might have several representations (exact).

And representation might have different implementations (exact).

We will focus on the algorithmic aspects of optimization that arise after the problem has been properly formulated

Optimization Process



An optimization algorithm is used to incrementally improve the design until it can no longer be improved or until the budgeted time or cost has been reached.

Search the space of possible designs with the aim of finding the best one.

Depending on the application, this search may involve:

- evaluating an analytical expression (white or glass box)
- running physical experiments, such as wind tunnel tests (black box)
- running computer simulations

Modern optimization techniques can be applied to problems with millions of variables and constraints.

Basic Optimization Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\underset{\mathbf{x}}{\text{minimize}} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}\end{array}$$

- Design Point
- Design Variables
- Objective Function
- Feasible Set
- Minimizer

Any value of \mathbf{x} from among all points in the feasible set \mathcal{X} that minimizes the objective function is called a **solution** or **minimizer**. A particular solution is written \mathbf{x}^* .

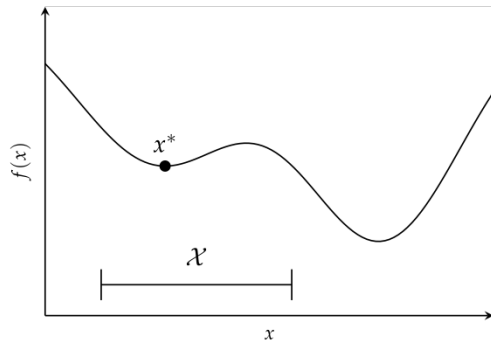
$$\mathbf{x}^* = \operatorname{argmin} f(\mathbf{x}) \text{ subject to } \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$$

There is only one minimum but there can be many minimizers

maximize $f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X} \equiv$ minimize $-f(\mathbf{x})$ subject to $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$

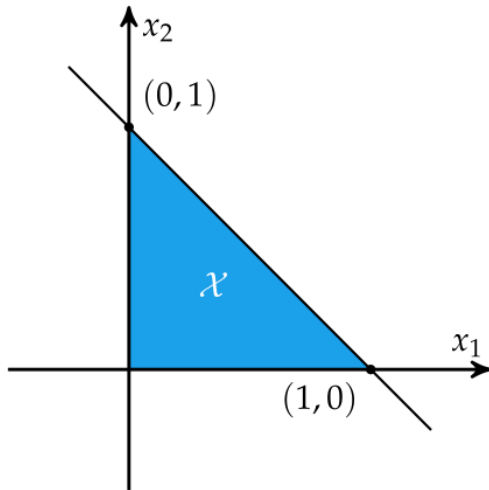
Basic Optimization Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\underset{\mathbf{x}}{\text{minimize}} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{subject to} & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}\end{array}$$



Constraints

$$\begin{array}{ll}\underset{x_1, x_2}{\text{minimize}} & f(x_1, x_2) \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 \geq 0 \\ & x_2 \geq 0 \\ & x_1 + x_2 \leq 1\end{array}$$



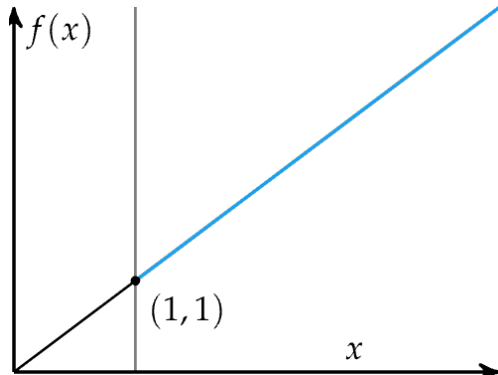
$$\begin{array}{ll}\underset{x}{\text{minimize}} & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} & x > 1\end{array}$$

The problem has no solution.

$x = 1$ would not be feasible.

$x = 1$ would be the solutions to

$$\underset{x}{\text{infimum}} f(x) \text{ subject to } x > 1$$

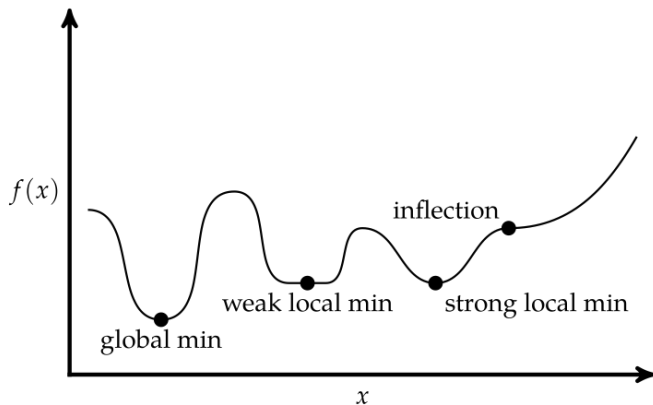


infimum of a subset \mathcal{X} of a partially ordered set \mathcal{P} is the greatest element in \mathcal{P} that is less than or equal to each element of \mathcal{X} , if such an element exists. Aka, **greatest lower bound**.

Critical Points

Univariate function
global vs local minimum

Def. A point \mathbf{x}^* is at a **local minimum** (or is a local minimizer) if there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that $f(\mathbf{x}^*) \leq f(\mathbf{x})$ for all \mathbf{x} with $\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^*\| < \delta$.

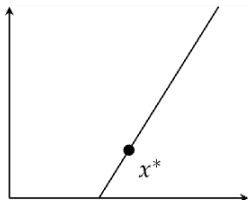


Conditions for Local Minima

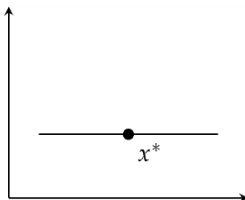
Univariate objective functions, assuming they are differentiable (Derivatives exist), without constraints

Local minimum: Necessary condition but not sufficient condition:

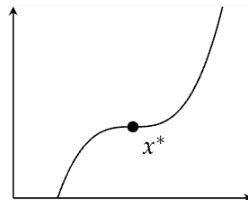
1. $f'(x^*) = 0$, the first-order necessary condition (FONC)
2. $f''(x^*) \geq 0$, the second-order necessary condition (SONC)



SONC but not FONC



FONC and SONC

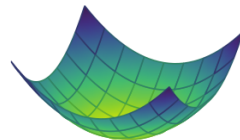
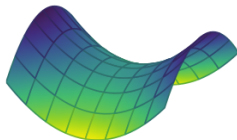
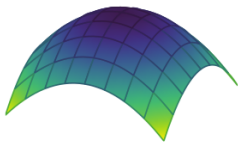


FONC and SONC

Multivariate objective functions, assuming they are differentiable (gradients and Hessians exist), without constraints

Local minimum: Necessary condition but not sufficient condition:

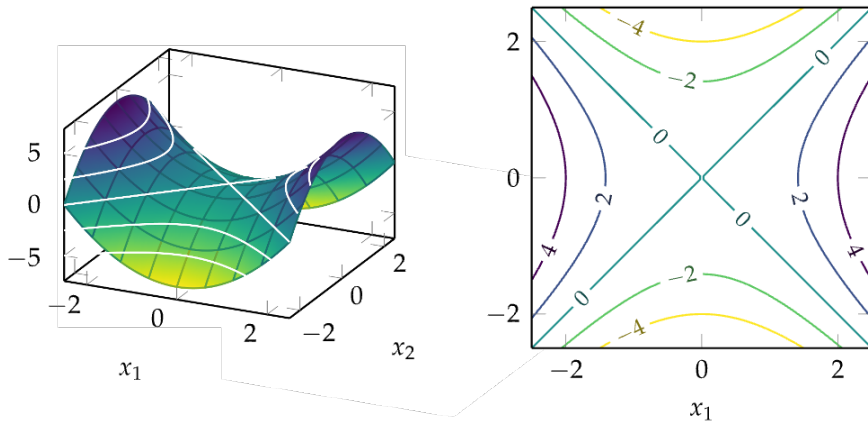
1. $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$, the first-order necessary condition (FONC)
2. $\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}^*) \geq 0$, the second-order necessary condition (SONC)



Contour Plots

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 - x_2^2$$

can be rendered in a 3D space but convenient to represent it also in 2D showing the lines of constant output value



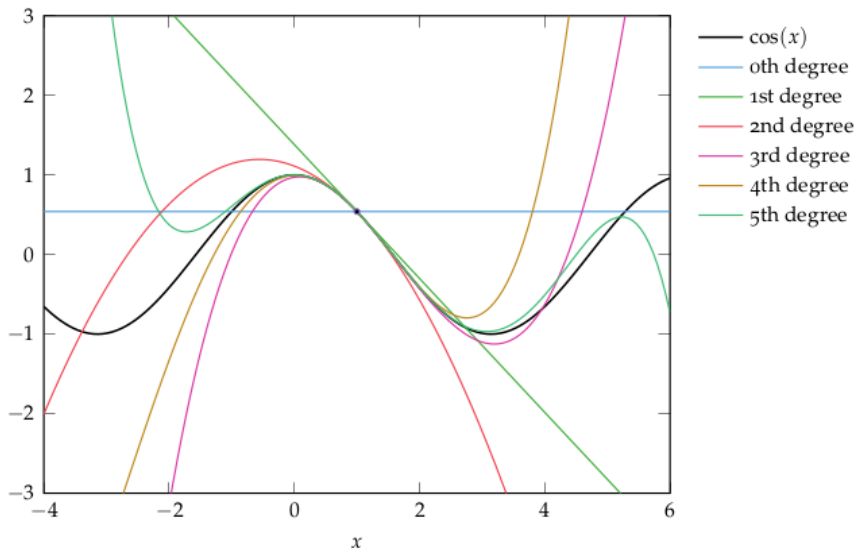
From the *first fundamental theorem of calculus*,² we know that

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \int_0^h f'(x+a) da$$

Nesting this definition produces the Taylor expansion of f about x :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x+h) &= f(x) + \int_0^h \left(f'(x) + \int_0^a f''(x+b) db \right) da \\ &= f(x) + f'(x)h + \int_0^h \int_0^a f''(x+b) db da \\ &= f(x) + f'(x)h + \int_0^h \int_0^a \left(f''(x) + \int_0^b f'''(x+c) dc \right) db da \\ &= f(x) + f'(x)h + \frac{f''(x)}{2!}h^2 + \int_0^h \int_0^a \int_0^b f'''(x+c) dc db da \\ &\quad \vdots \\ &= f(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{1!}h + \frac{f''(x)}{2!}h^2 + \frac{f'''(x)}{3!}h^3 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}h^n \end{aligned}$$

Taylor Expansion



In multiple dimensions, the Taylor expansion about \mathbf{a} generalizes to

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{a}) + \nabla f(\mathbf{a})^\top (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})^\top \nabla^2 f(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}) + \dots$$

Example: Rosenbrock function

$$f(x, y) = (a - x)^2 + b(y - x^2)^2$$

It has a global minimum at $(x, y) = (a, a^2)$, where $f(x, y) = 0$. Usually, these parameters are set such that $a = 1$ and $b = 100$. Only in the trivial case where $a = 0$ the function is symmetric and the minimum is at the origin.

Multivariate generalization

sum of $N/2$ uncoupled 2D Rosenbrock problems, and defined only for even N :

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N/2} [100(x_{2i-1}^2 - x_{2i})^2 + (x_{2i-1} - 1)^2] .$$

This variant has predictably simple solutions.

Example: Rosenbrock function

Consider the Rosenbrock banana function,

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = (1 - x_1)^2 + 5(x_2 - x_1^2)^2$$

Does the point $(1,1)$ satisfy the FONC and SONC?

The gradient is:

$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(10x_1^3 - 10x_1x_2 + x_1 - 1) \\ 10(x_2 - x_1^2) \end{bmatrix}$$

and the Hessian is:

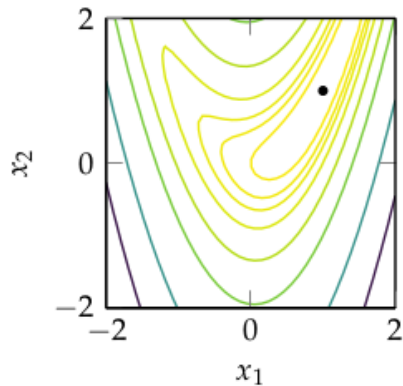
$$\nabla^2 f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -20(x_2 - x_1^2) + 40x_1^2 + 2 & -20x_1 \\ -20x_1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

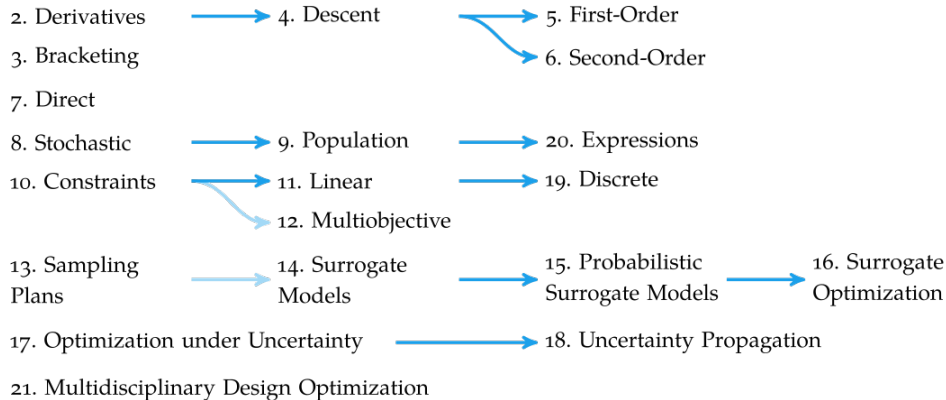
We compute $\nabla(f)([1,1]) = 0$, so the FONC is satisfied. The Hessian at $[1,1]$ is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 42 & -20 \\ -20 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

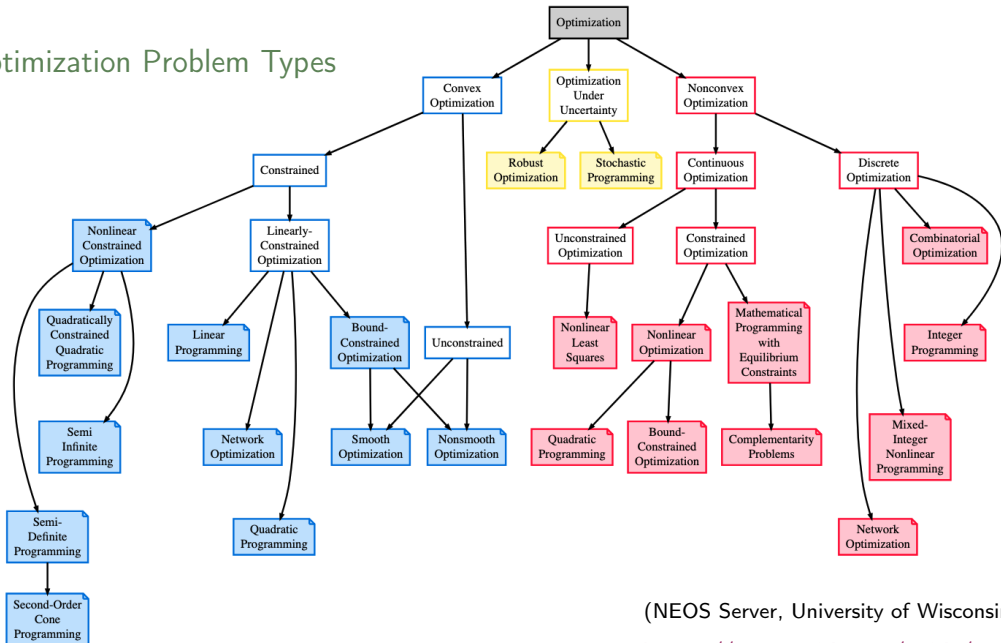
which is positive definite, so the SONC is satisfied.

Example: Rosenbrock function





Optimization Problem Types



(NEOS Server, University of Wisconsin)

<https://neos-guide.org/guide/types/>

Different classification parameters:

- Univariate $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ vs Multivariate $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
- Real-valued $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ vs vector functions $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
- Linear vs Nonlinear
- Nonlinear: Convex vs Nonconvex, unimodal vs multimodal
- Constrained vs unconstrained
- Smooth (differentiable) vs non smooth (non differentiable)
- Deterministic vs Uncertain
- Continuous vs Discrete

Application Example

In robotics, an autonomous agent (e.g., a drone, robotic arm, or self-driving car) needs to determine an **optimal path** from a starting position to a target while satisfying constraints such as avoiding obstacles, minimizing energy consumption, or optimizing smoothness.

Formulating the Optimization Problem

The goal is to find a smooth trajectory $\mathbf{x}(t)$ that minimizes a cost function:

$$J = \int_{t_0}^{t^f} C(\mathbf{x}(t), \mathbf{u}(t)) dt$$

$\mathbf{x}(t)$ is the state (e.g., position, velocity), $\mathbf{u}(t)$ is the control input (e.g., force, acceleration), $C(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$ is the cost function, which could represent energy usage, time, or distance.

Constraints:

- Dynamic Constraints: Governed by the system's physics (e.g., Newton's laws for a robot arm or quadcopter): $\mathbf{x}' = f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u})$
- Obstacle Avoidance: Ensures that the trajectory does not collide with obstacles:
 $g(\mathbf{x}(t)) \geq 0, \forall t$
- Boundary Conditions: The system must start and end at given positions with certain velocities.

- Optimization is the process of finding the best system design subject to a set of constraints
- Optimization is concerned with finding global minima of a function
- Minima can occur where the gradient is zero, but zero-gradient does not imply optimality