# HPIPM reference guide

Gianluca Frison

July 3, 2019

# Contents

# Chapter 1

# Introduction

HPIPM, which stands for High-Performance Interior Point Method, is a library providing a collection of quadratic programs (QP) and routines to manage them. Aim of the library is to provide both stand-alone IPM solvers for the QPs and the building blocks for more complex optimization algorithms.

At the moment, three QPs types are provided: dense QPs, optimal control problem (OCP) QPs, and tree-structured OCP QPs. These QPs are defined using C structures. HPIPM provides routines to manage the QPs, and to convert between them.

HPIPM is written entirely in C, and it builds on top of BLASFEO [1], that provides high-performance implementations of basic linear algebra (LA) routines, optimized for matrices of moderate size (as common in embedded optimization).

# Chapter 2

# Dense QP

The dense QP is a QP in the form

$$\min_{v,s} \quad \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} H & g \\ g^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} s^l \\ s^u \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Z^l & 0 & z^l \\ 0 & Z^u & z^u \\ (z^l)^T & (z^u)^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s^l \\ s^u \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad Av = b,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{v} \\ \underline{d} \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} J_{b,v} \\ C \end{bmatrix} v + \begin{bmatrix} J_{s,v} \\ J_{s,g} \end{bmatrix} s^l,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} J_{b,v} \\ C \end{bmatrix} v - \begin{bmatrix} J_{s,v} \\ J_{s,g} \end{bmatrix} s^u \leq \begin{bmatrix} \overline{v} \\ \overline{d} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$s^l \geq \underline{s}^l,$$

$$s^u \geq \underline{s}^u,$$

where $v$ are the primal variables, $s^l$ ($s^u$) are the slack variables of the soft lower (upper) constraints. The matrices $J_{...}$ are made of rows from identity matrices. Furthermore, note that the constraint matrix with respect to $v$ is the same for the upper and the lower constraints.

# Chapter 3

# OCP QP

The OCP QP is a QP in the form

$$
\min_{x,u,s} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} u_n \\ x_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} R_n & S_n & r_n \\ S_n^T & Q_n & q_n \\ r_n^T & q_n^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_n \\ x_n \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} s_n^l \\ s_n^u \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} Z_n^l & 0 & z_n^l \\ 0 & Z_n^u & z_n^u \\ (z_n^l)^T & (z_n^u)^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_n^l \\ s_n^u \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}
$$

s.t

$$ x_{n+1} = A_n x_n + B_n u_n + b_n, \qquad\qquad n = 0, \ldots, N-1, $$

$$ \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_n \\ \underline{x}_n \\ \underline{d}_n \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} J_{b,u,n} & 0 \\ 0 & J_{b,x,n} \\ D_n & C_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_n \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} J_{s,u,n} \\ J_{s,x,n} \\ J_{s,g,n} \end{bmatrix} s_n^l, \qquad n = 0, \ldots, N, $$

$$ \begin{bmatrix} J_{b,u,n} & 0 \\ 0 & J_{b,x,n} \\ D_n & C_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_n \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} J_{s,u,n} \\ J_{s,x,n} \\ J_{s,g,n} \end{bmatrix} s_n^u \leq \begin{bmatrix} \overline{u}_n \\ \overline{x}_n \\ \overline{d}_n \end{bmatrix}, \qquad n = 0, \ldots, N, $$

$$ s_n^l \geq \underline{s}_n^l, \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad n = 0, \ldots, N, $$

$$ s_n^u \geq \underline{s}_n^u, \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad n = 0, \ldots, N, $$

where $u_n$ are the control inputs, $x_n$ are the states, $s_n^l$ ($s_n^u$) are the slack variables of the soft lower (upper) constraints and $\underline{s}_n^l$ and $\underline{s}_n^u$ are the lower bounds on lower and upper slacks, respectively. The matrices $J_{...,n}$ are made of rows from identity matrices. Note that all quantities can vary stage-wise. Furthermore, note that the constraint matrix with respect to $u$ and $x$ is the same for the upper and the lower constraints.

## 3.1   QP dimensions structure

### 3.1.1   Create structure

```
int d_memsize_ocp_qp_dim(int N);
```

```
void d_create_ocp_qp_dim(int N, struct d_ocp_qp *qp, void *memory);
```

### 3.1.2   Populate structure

## 3.2   QP structure

### 3.2.1   Create structure

```
int d_memsize_ocp_qp(struct d_ocp_qp_dim *dim);
```

```
void d_create_ocp_qp(struct d_ocp_qp_dim *dim, struct d_ocp_qp *qp, void *memory);
```

### 3.2.2 Populate structure

Once created, an OCP QP can be populated using the global conversion routine

```
void d_cvt_colmaj_to_ocp_qp(double **A, double **B, double **b,
    double **Q, double **S, double **R, double **q, double **r,
    int **idxbx, double **lbx, double **ubx,
    int **idxbu, double **lbu, double **ubu,
    double **C, double **D, double **lg, double **ug,
    double **Zl, double **Zu, double **zl, double **zu,
    int **idxs, double **lls, double **lus,
    struct d_ocp_qp *qp);
```

which is useful when all the QP fileds have to be populated at once.
Alternatively, it is possible to set the individual QP fields with the setter routine

```
void d_cvt_colmaj_gen_to_ocp_qp(char *field, int *stage, void *value,
    struct d_ocp_qp *qp);
```

where `filed` can take the values `A`, `B`, `b`, `Q`, `S`, `R`, `q`, `r`, `idxb`, `lb`, `ub`, `Jx`, `idxbx`, `lbx`, `ubx`, `Ju`, `idxbu`, `lbu`, `ubu`, `C`, `D`, `lg`, `ug`, `Zl`, `Zu`, `zl`, `zu`, `idxs`, `lls`, `lus`.

# Bibliography

[1] G. Frison, D. Kouzoupis, T. Sartor, A. Zanelli, and M. Diehl. BLASFEO: Basic linear algebra subroutines for embedded optimization. *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software (TOMS)*, 2018. (accepted).