

OSQP.jl

A Julia wrapper for the Operator Splitting QP solver

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joint work with Goran Banjac,

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JuMP Developers Meetup, 13 Jun 2017

Why quadratic programming?

AN ALGORITHM FOR QUADRATIC PROGRAMMING

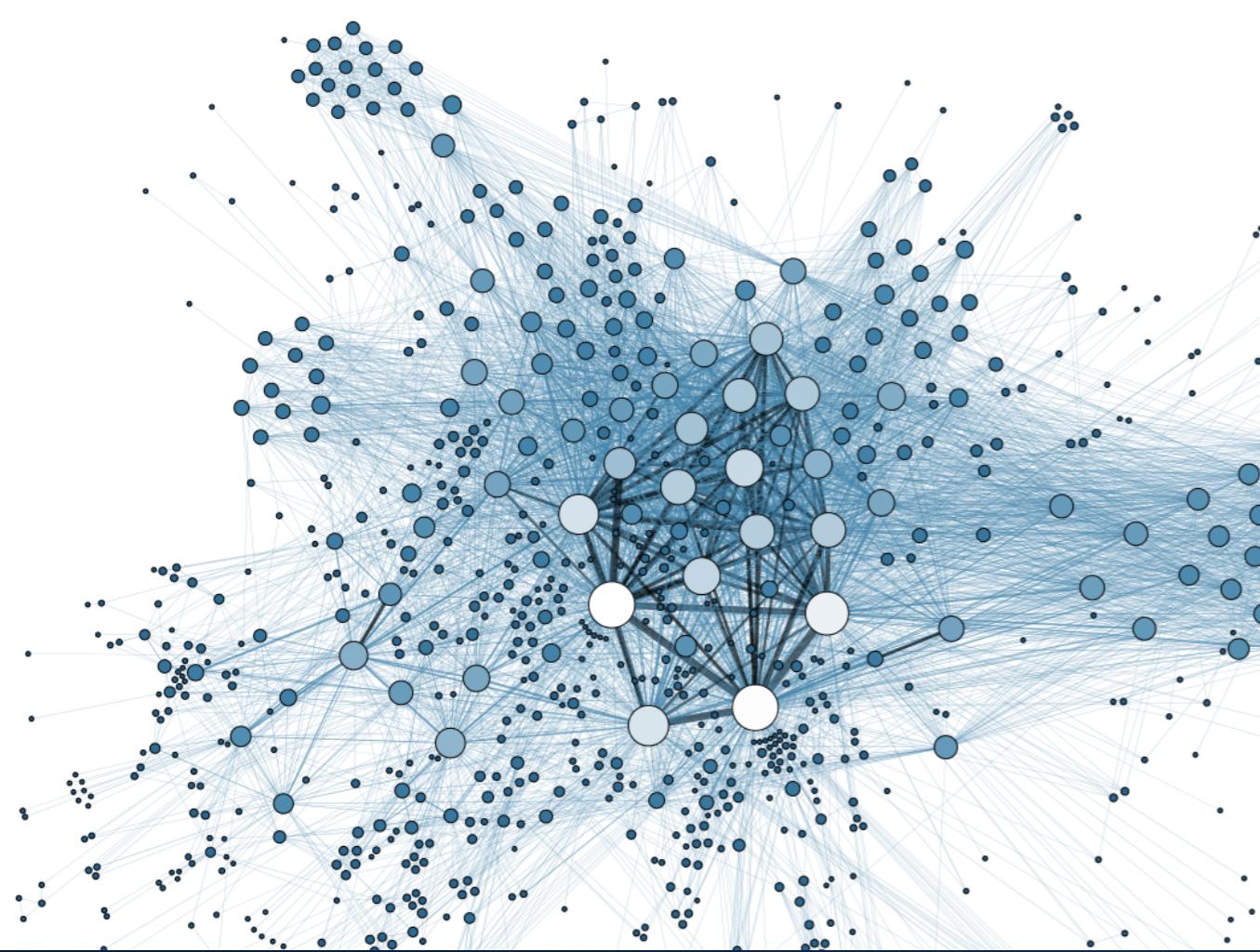
Marguerite Frank and Philip Wolfe¹
Princeton University

A finite iteration method for calculating the solution of quadratic programming problems is described. Extensions to more general non-linear problems are suggested.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of maximizing a concave quadratic function whose variables are subject to linear inequality constraints has been the subject of several recent studies, from both the computational side and the theoretical (see Bibliography). Our aim here has been to develop a method for solving this non-linear programming problem which should be particularly well adapted to high-speed machine computation.

March 1956!



First-order methods

Pros

Warm starting

Handle large-scale problems

Embeddable

Cons

Low accuracy solutions

Don't detect infeasibility

Problem data dependent

General Purpose QP Solver

Based on first-order
methods

Robust

Accurate

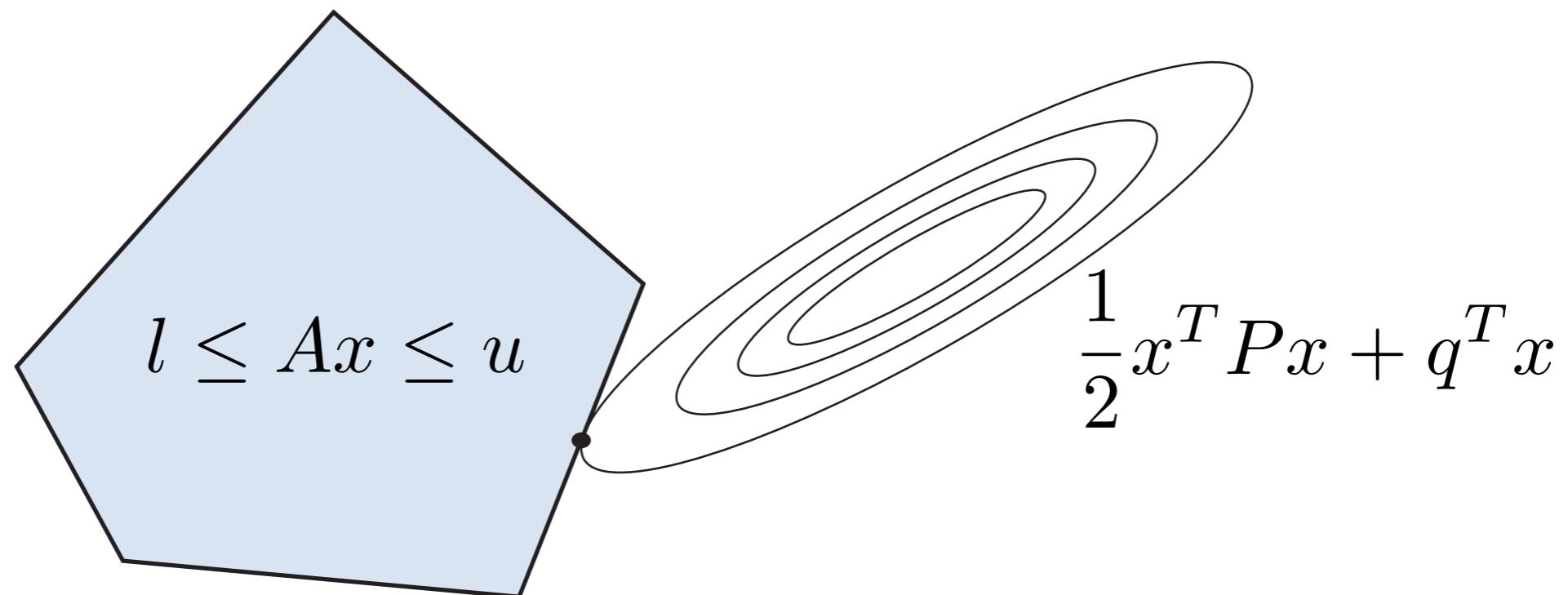
Detects
Infeasibility

The OSQP Solver

The problem

Quadratic Program

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u\end{array}$$



ADMM

$$\text{minimize } f(x) + g(x) \longrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{minimize} \\ \text{subject to} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} f(\tilde{x}) + g(x) \\ \tilde{x} = x \end{array}$$

ADMM

$$\text{minimize } f(x) + g(x) \longrightarrow \begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f(\tilde{x}) + g(x) \\ \text{subject to} & \tilde{x} = x \end{array}$$

1 $\tilde{x}^{k+1} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{\tilde{x}} \left(f(\tilde{x}) + \frac{\rho}{2} \left\| \tilde{x} - x^k + \frac{y^k}{\rho} \right\|^2 \right)$

2 $x^{k+1} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_x \left(g(x) + \frac{\rho}{2} \left\| x - \tilde{x}^{k+1} - \frac{y^k}{\rho} \right\|^2 \right)$

3 $y^{k+1} \leftarrow y^k + \rho (\tilde{x}^{k+1} - x^{k+1})$

How to split the QP?

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = z \\ & l \leq z \leq u\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}\tilde{x}^T P\tilde{x} + q^T \tilde{x} + \mathcal{I}_{Ax=z}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) + \mathcal{I}_{[l,u]}(z) \\ \text{subject to} & (\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) = (x, z)\end{array}$$

How to split the QP?

minimize $\frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x$ f
subject to $Ax = z$
 $l \leq z \leq u$

minimize $\frac{1}{2}\tilde{x}^T P\tilde{x} + q^T \tilde{x} + \mathcal{I}_{Ax=z}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) + \mathcal{I}_{[l,u]}(z)$
subject to $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) = (x, z)$

How to split the QP?

minimize
subject to

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ Ax = z \\ l \leq z \leq u \end{array}$$

f

g

minimize
subject to

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}\tilde{x}^T P\tilde{x} + q^T \tilde{x} + \mathcal{I}_{Ax=z}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) + \mathcal{I}_{[l,u]}(z) \\ (\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) = (x, z) \end{array}$$

f

g

OSQP

Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u\end{array}$$

Algorithm

- 1 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x^{k+1}, \nu^{k+1}) \leftarrow \text{solve} \begin{bmatrix} P + \sigma I & A^T \\ A & -\frac{1}{\rho} I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^{k+1} \\ \nu^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma x^k - q \\ z^k - \frac{1}{\rho} y^k \end{bmatrix} \\ \tilde{z}^{k+1} \leftarrow z^k + \frac{1}{\rho} (\nu^{k+1} - y^k) \end{array} \right.$
- 2 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z^{k+1} \leftarrow \Pi \left(\tilde{z}^{k+1} + \frac{1}{\rho} y^k \right) \end{array} \right.$
- 3 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y^{k+1} \leftarrow y^k + \rho (\tilde{z}^{k+1} - z^{k+1}) \end{array} \right.$

OSQP

Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u\end{array}$$

Algorithm

Linear system
solve

$$(x^{k+1}, \nu^{k+1}) \leftarrow \text{solve } \begin{bmatrix} P + \sigma I & A^T \\ A & -\frac{1}{\rho} I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^{k+1} \\ \nu^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma x^k - q \\ z^k - \frac{1}{\rho} y^k \end{bmatrix}$$

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OSQP

Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u\end{array}$$

Algorithm

Linear system
solve

Easy
operations

$$(x^{k+1}, \nu^{k+1}) \leftarrow \text{solve } \begin{bmatrix} P + \sigma I & A^T \\ A & -\frac{1}{\rho} I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^{k+1} \\ \nu^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma x^k - q \\ z^k - \frac{1}{\rho} y^k \end{bmatrix}$$

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OSQP

Problem

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Algorithm

Linear system
solve

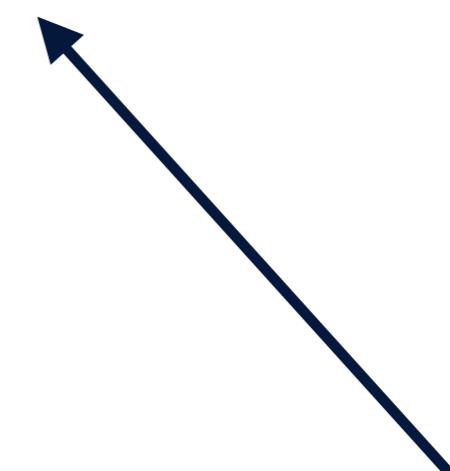
Easy
operations

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Factorization
caching

OSQP

Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u\end{array}$$

Algorithm

Linear system
solve

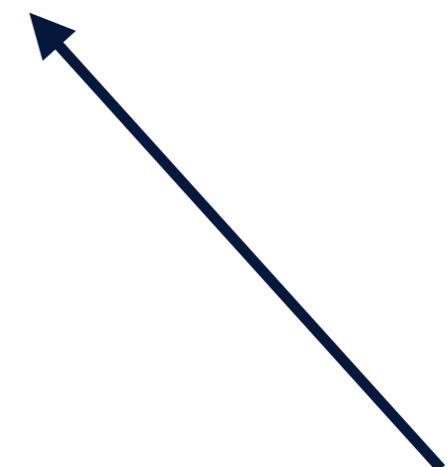
Easy
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Warm
starting

Factorization
caching

OSQP

Problem

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u\end{array}$$

Algorithm

Linear system
solve

Easy
operations

$$(x^{k+1}, \nu^{k+1}) \leftarrow \text{solve } \begin{bmatrix} P + \sigma I & A^T \\ A & -\frac{1}{\rho} I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^{k+1} \\ \nu^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma x^k - q \\ z^k - \frac{1}{\rho} y^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{z}^{k+1} \leftarrow z^k + \frac{1}{\rho}(\nu^{k+1} - y^k)$$

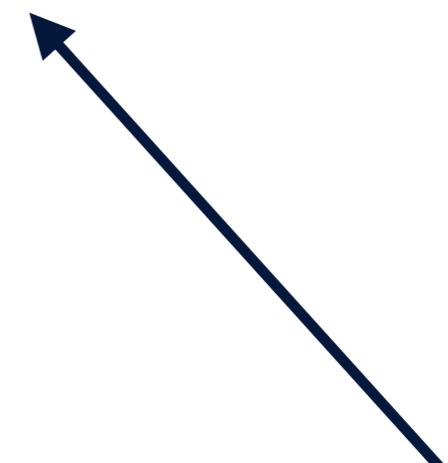
$$z^{k+1} \leftarrow \Pi \left(\tilde{z}^{k+1} + \frac{1}{\rho} y^k \right)$$

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Solution
polishing

Warm
starting

Factorization
caching



OSQP

osqp.readthedocs.io



[Docs](#) » OSQP solver documentation [Edit on GitHub](#)

OSQP solver documentation

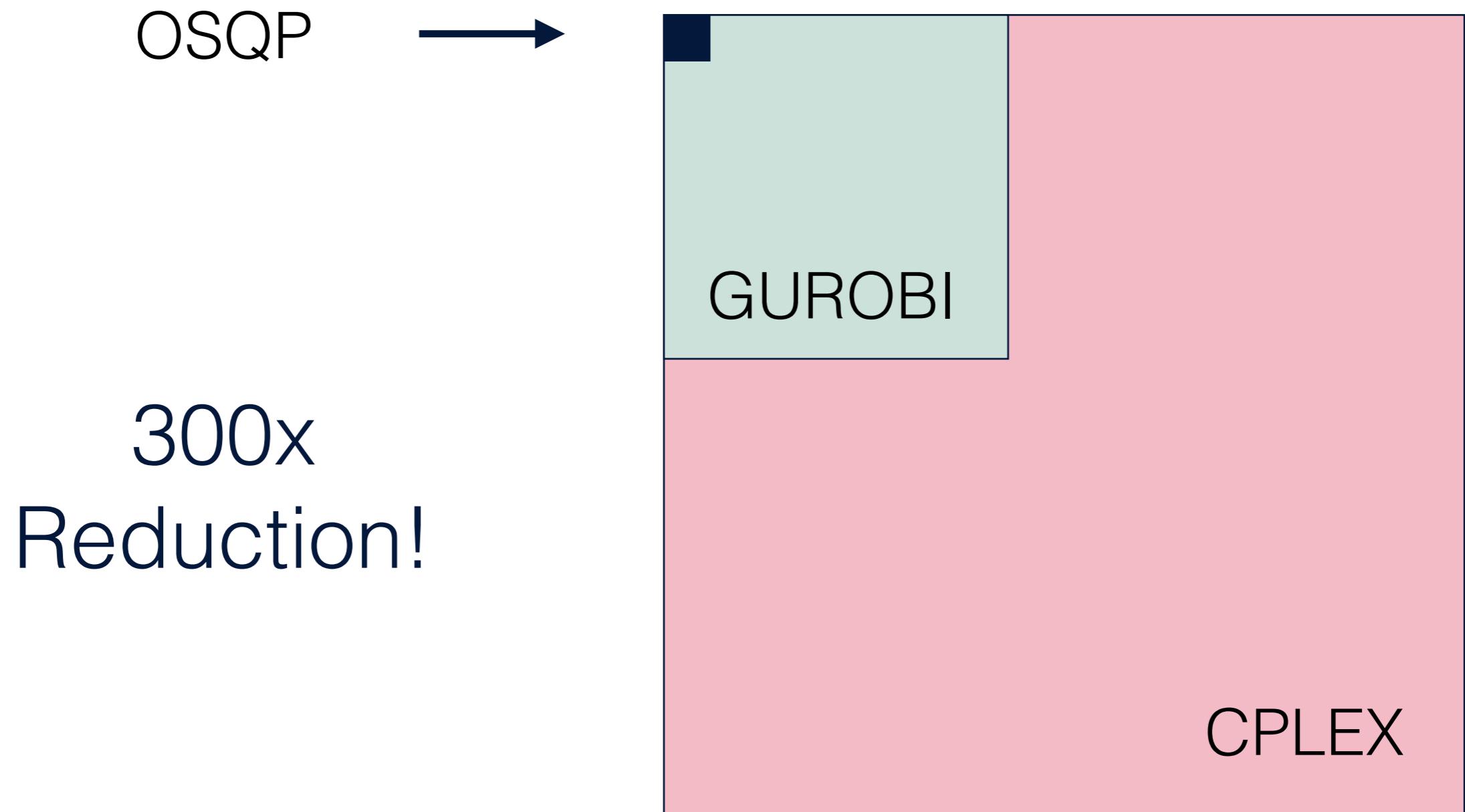
Join our [forum](#) for any questions related to the solver!

Library
free

Detects
Infeasibility

Embeddable

Compiled code size ~80kb



Interfaces

Languages



Parsers

JuMP

CVXPY

YALMIP

OSQP interface



```
# Create OSQP object
m = osqp.OSQP()

# Initialize solver
m.setup(P, q, A, l, u,
        settings)

# Solve
results = m.solve()

# Update cost with q_new
m.update(q=q_new)

# Solve again
results_new = m.solve()
```

```
% Create OSQP object
m = osqp();

% Initialize solver
m.setup(P, q, A, l, u,
        settings);

% Solve
results = m.solve();

% Update cost with q_new
m.update('q', q_new);

% Solve again
results_new = m.solve();
```

Code generation

Optimized C code

```
# Create OSQP object
m = osqp.OSQP()

# Initialize solver
m.setup(P, q, A, l, u,
        settings)

# Generate C code
mcodegen('folder_name')
```



```
/ Main ADMM algorithm
for (iter = 1; iter <= work->settings->max_iter; iter++) {
    // U
    swap
    for (iter = 1; iter <= work->settings->max_iter; iter++) {
        // Update x_prev = x_new (preallocated, no malloc)
        swap
        // Main ADMM algorithm
        swap
        for (iter = 1; iter <= work->settings->max_iter; iter++) {
            // Update x_prev, z_prev (preallocated, no malloc)
            swap_vectors(&(work->x), &(work->x_prev));
            swap_vectors(&(work->z), &(work->z_prev));

            /* ADMM STEPS */
            /* Compute |tilde{x}^{k+1}, |tilde{z}^{k+1} */
            update_x_z_tilde(work);

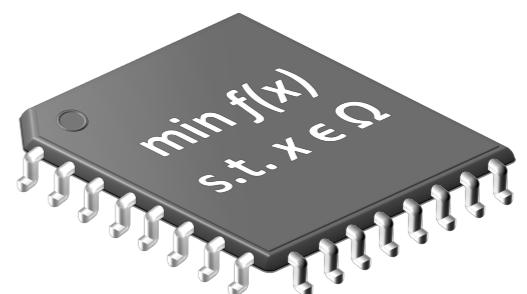
            /* Compute x^{k+1} */
            update_x(work);

            /* Compute z^{k+1} */
            update_z(work);

            /* Compute y^{k+1} */
            update_y(work);

            /* End of ADMM Steps */
            /* Check the interrupt signal
            if (isInterrupted()) {
                update_status(work->info, OSQP_SIGINT);
                c_print("Solver interrupted\n");
                endInterruptListener();
                return 1;    // exitflag
            }
        #endif
    }
}
#endif
```

Embedded hardware



Numerical Example

Lasso

$$\text{minimize} \quad \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \lambda\|x\|_1$$

Features

n

Data points

$m = 100n$

Lasso

$$\text{minimize } \|Ax - b\|_2^2 + \lambda\|x\|_1$$

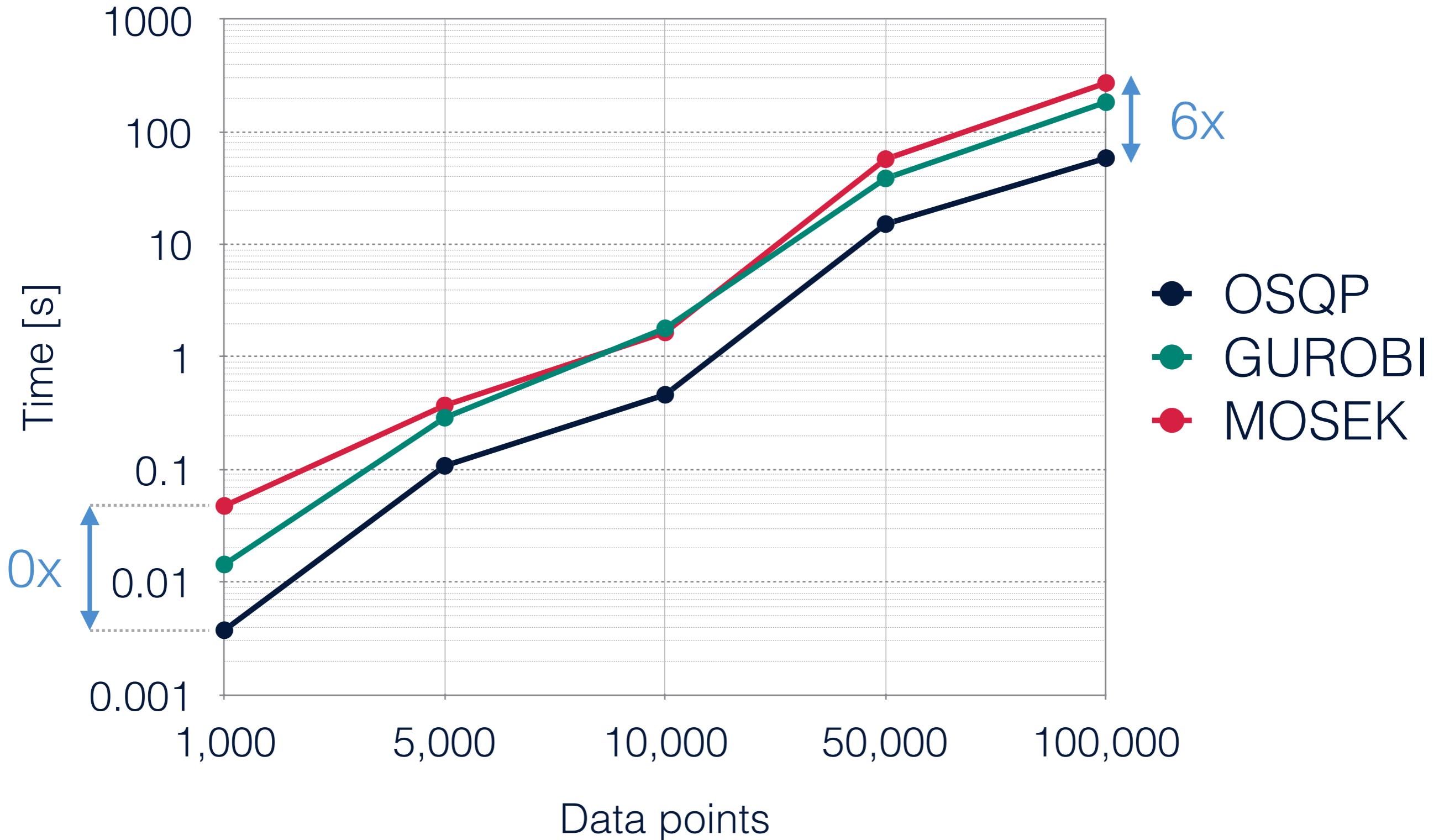


Weighting
parameter

Features
 n

Data points
 $m = 100n$

Lasso timings



OSQP
in
“meta-algorithms”

MIQP

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u \\ & x_i \in \mathbf{Z} \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I}\end{array}$$

MIQP

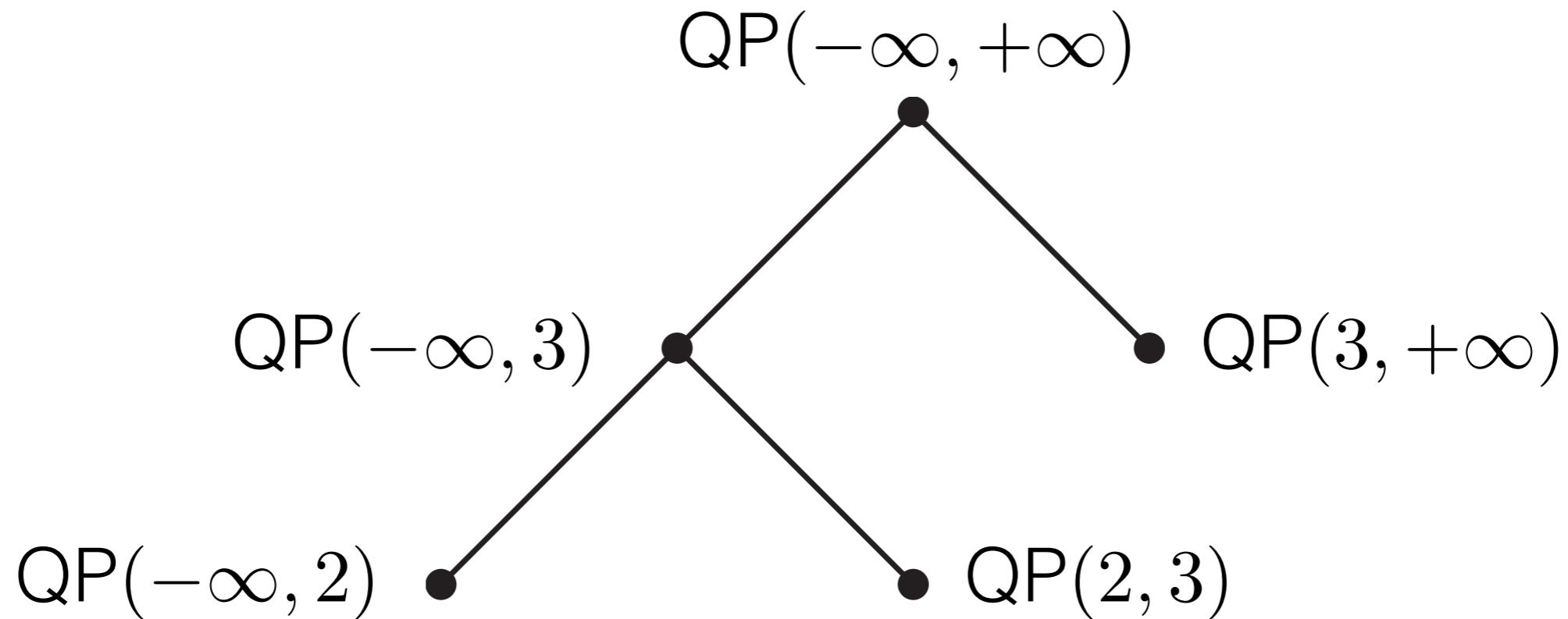
$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u \\ & x_i \in \mathbf{Z} \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I}\end{array}$$

Integer
constraints

MIQP

minimize $\frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x$
subject to $\begin{aligned} l &\leq Ax \leq u \\ x_i &\in \mathbf{Z} \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I} \end{aligned}$

Integer
constraints



Inner QPs

QP(\underline{x}, \bar{x})

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u \\ & \underline{x}_i \leq x_i \leq \bar{x}_i \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I}\end{array}$$

Inner QPs

QP(\underline{x}, \bar{x})

$$\begin{array}{ll}\text{minimize} & \frac{1}{2}x^T Px + q^T x \\ \text{subject to} & l \leq Ax \leq u \\ & \underline{x}_i \leq x_i \leq \bar{x}_i \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I}\end{array}$$

Changing
bounds



Reusing
factorization

Saving computations

Factorization
caching

+

Warm
starting

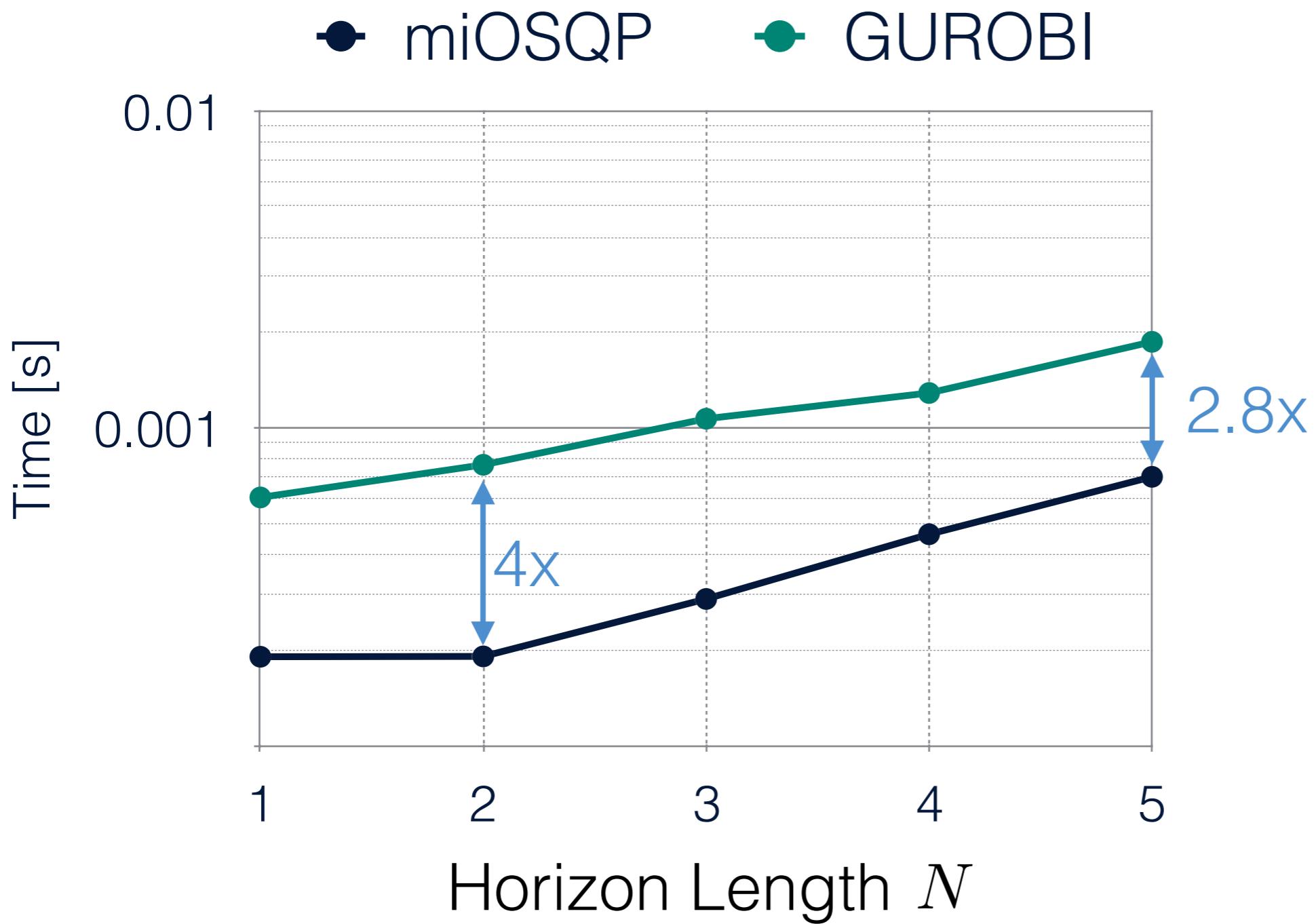
ADMM

QP(\underline{x}, \bar{x})

Repeated
MIQPs

MIQP Timings

Hybrid Model Predictive Control



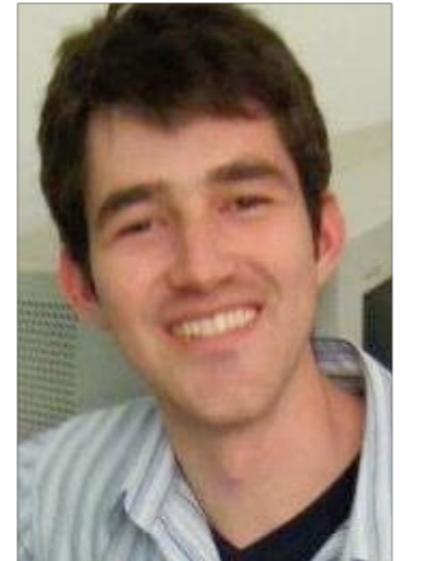
Simple
Python
Implementation!

Conclusions

Acknowledgements



Goran
Banjac
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Stanford



Paul
Goulart
Oxford



Alberto
Bemporad
IMT Lucca



Stephen
Boyd
Stanford

Final remarks

OSQP

Simple

Robust

Embeddable

Julia interface

Exploit
Initialization

C code
generation

New
high-level
algorithms

References

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