

Optimization and Julia Analytics SIG

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Brief intro to math. optimization

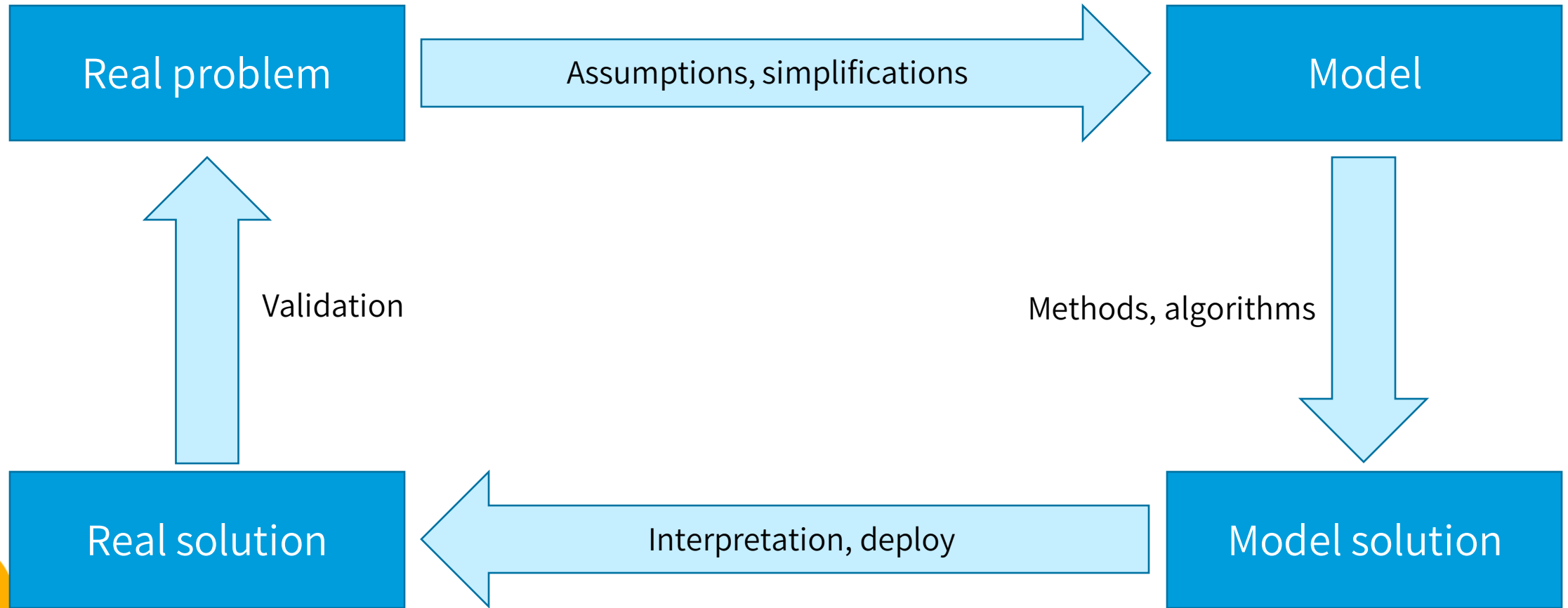
- Given a set of **options**, find the **best**

$$x^* = \arg \min \{f(x) \mid x \in \Omega\}$$

- The set of options is the **feasible set**
- The function to measure the **best** is the **objective function**
- **Modeling** and **Solving** are the main branches



Brief intro to math. optimization



Brief intro to math. optimization

- A **solver** is a software that solves the problem (approx)
- **Method** is the definition of the sequence
- Solver = implementation



Brief intro to math. optimization

- I supervised and consulted on **Modeling**
 - Final term papers (Course conclusion work)
 - Software part of a paper
 - Consulting
- My research was mainly **Solver Development**
 - Theory and implementation
 - Framework for solver development

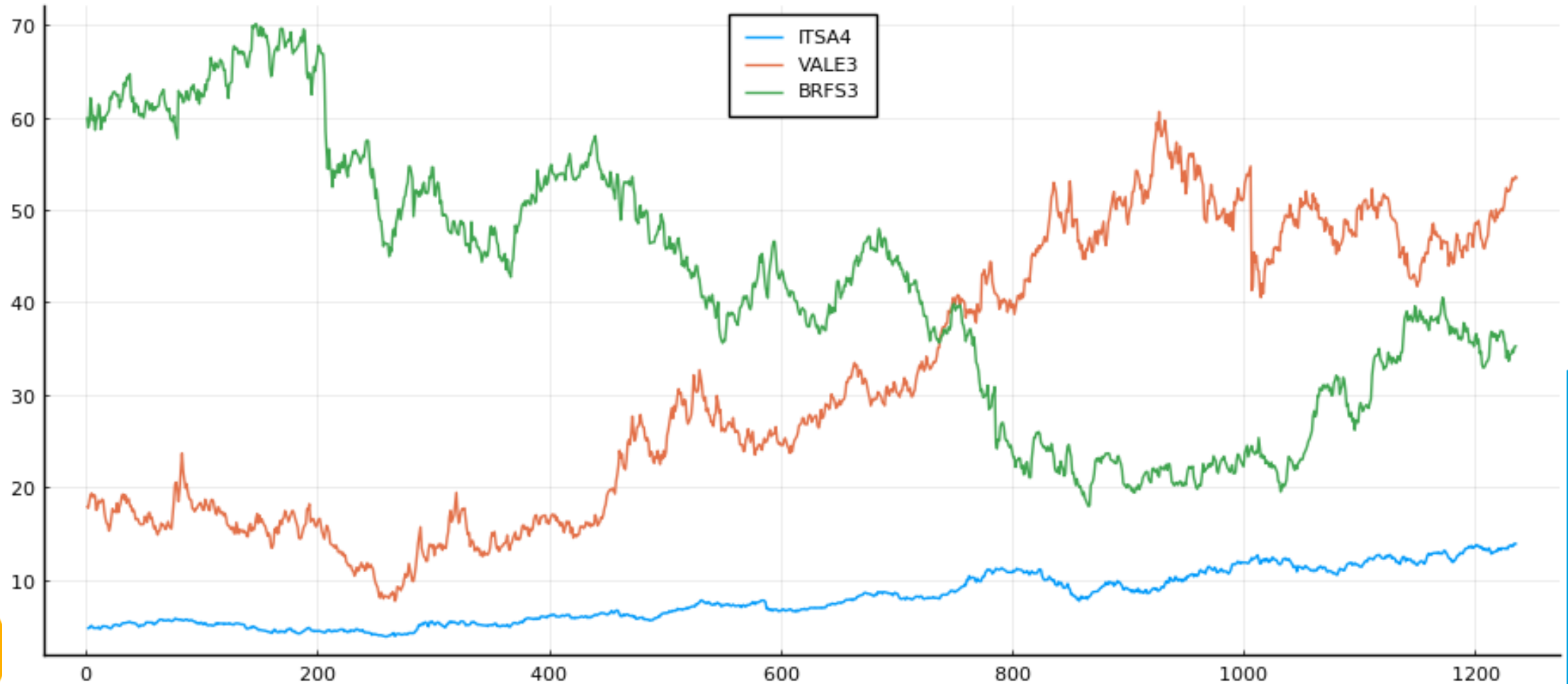


Modeling

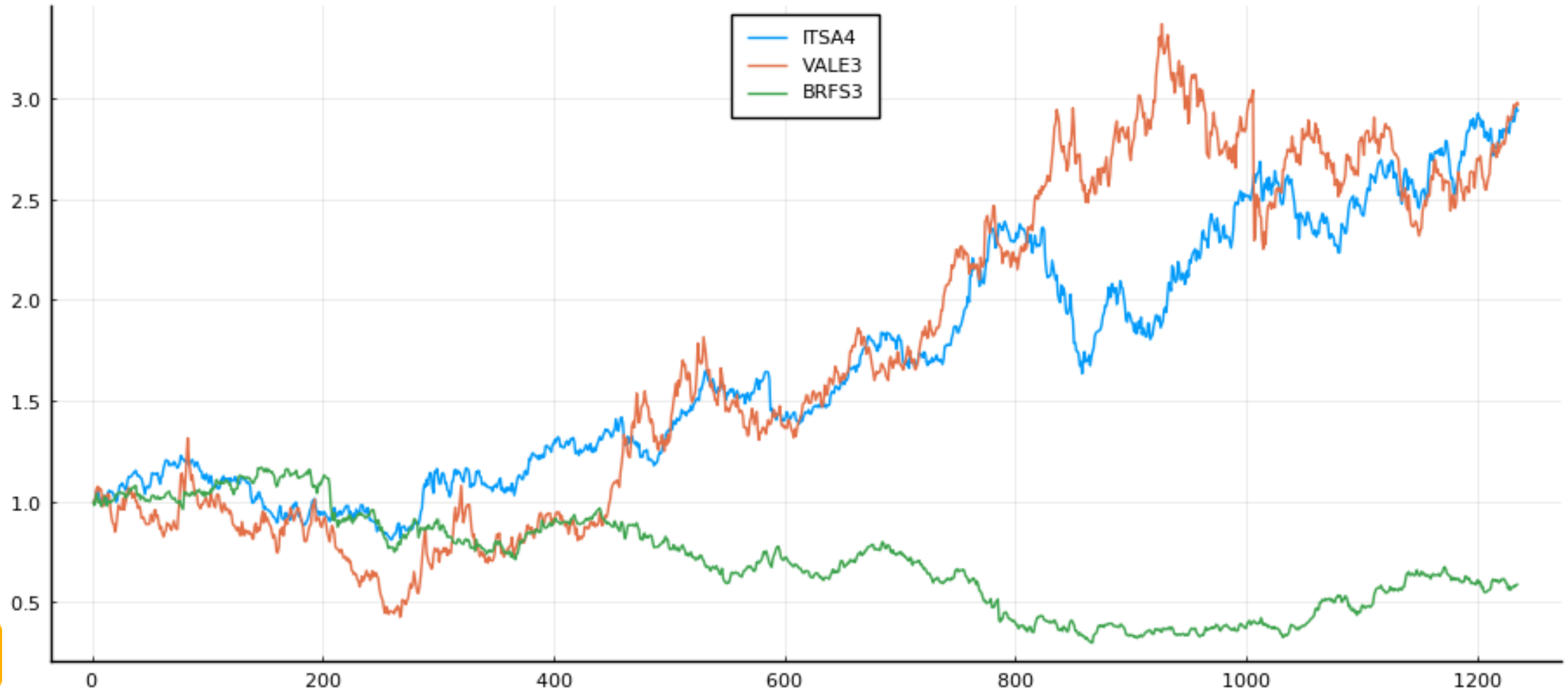
- Modeling = describe a problem with **math**
 - Jobs in decision support – highly requested professional
 - Research involves creating new/better models or new modeling tricks
- Modeling software = conversion from **math** to **solver input**
 - AMPL, GAMS, AIMMS ||| PuLP (python), JuMP (julia)
- Solvers (Gurobi, CPLEX, SCIP, Cbc/Clp, GLPK, Ipopt, Knitro)



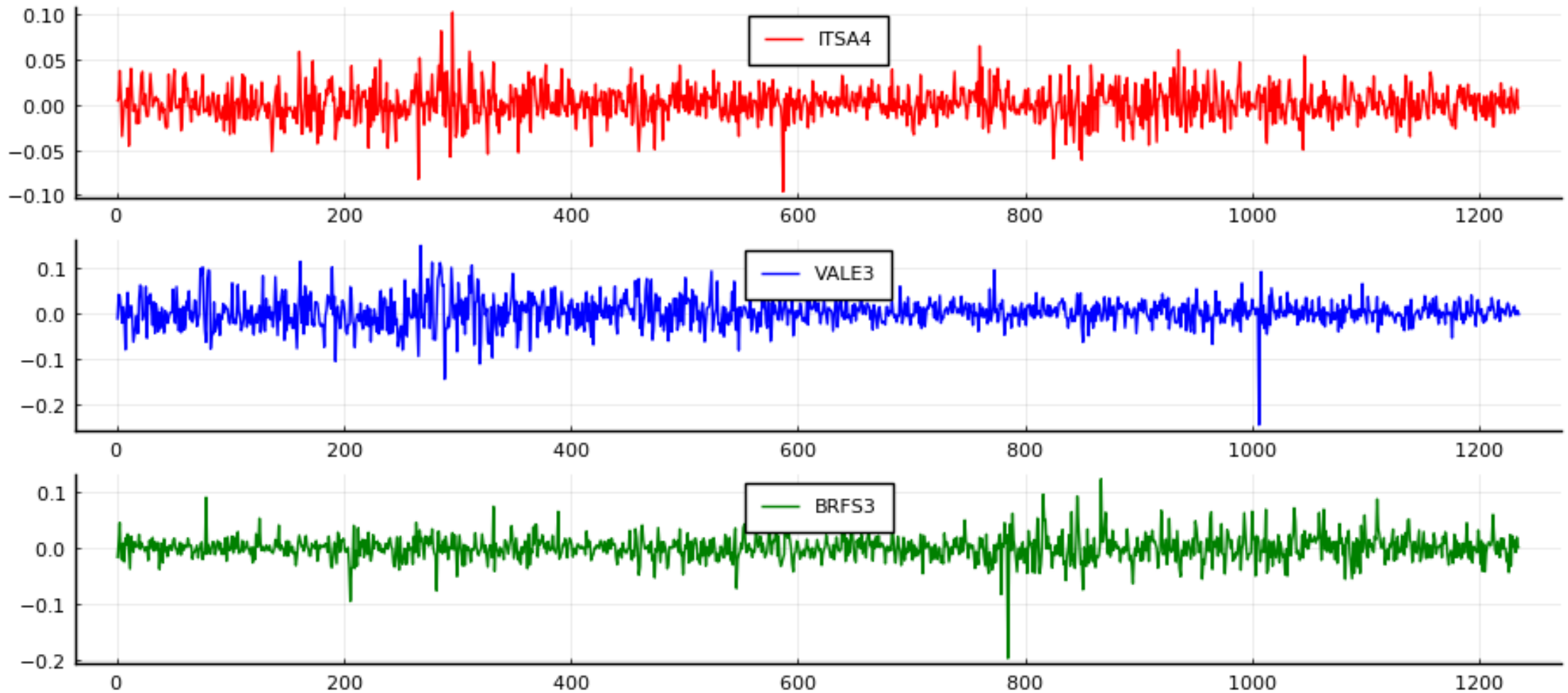
Ex.: Portfolio Management (Fillipe Pierin, Aline Xavier)



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Markowitz Mean-Variance model

x_i = % invested in asset i

min risk(x) and max return(x)

$$\text{return}(x) = x^T \mu$$

$$\text{risk}(x) = x^T S x$$

μ

0.0010
0.0014
-0.0002

S

0.0003	0.0002	0.0001
0.0002	0.0010	0.0001
0.0001	0.0001	0.0005

EX.: Portfolio Management (Fillipe Pierin, Aline Xavier)

$$\begin{aligned} \min_x \quad & x^T S x \\ \text{subj. a} \quad & \sum_i x_i = 1 \\ & \mu^T x \geq \mu_{\min} \\ & x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



```
function markowitz_minrisco( $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ ;  $\lambda=0.0$ )
    n = length( $\mu$ )
     $\mu_{\min}$ ,  $\mu_{\max}$  = extrema( $\mu$ )

    model = Model(optimizer_with_attributes(Ipopt.Optimizer, "print_level" => 0))
    @variable(model, 0 ≤ x[1:n] ≤ 1)
    @objective(model, Min, dot(x,  $\sigma$ , x))
    @constraint(model, dot(x,  $\mu$ ) ≥  $\mu_{\min}$  +  $\lambda$  * ( $\mu_{\max}$  -  $\mu_{\min}$ ))
    @constraint(model, sum(x) == 1)
    optimize!(model)

    return value.(x)
end
```

EX.: Portfolio Management (Fillipe Pierin, Aline Xavier)

$$\min_{x,y} x^T S x$$

$$\text{subj. a } \sum_i x_i = 1$$

$$\mu^T x \geq \mu_{\min}$$

$$0.05y_i \leq x_i \leq y_i$$

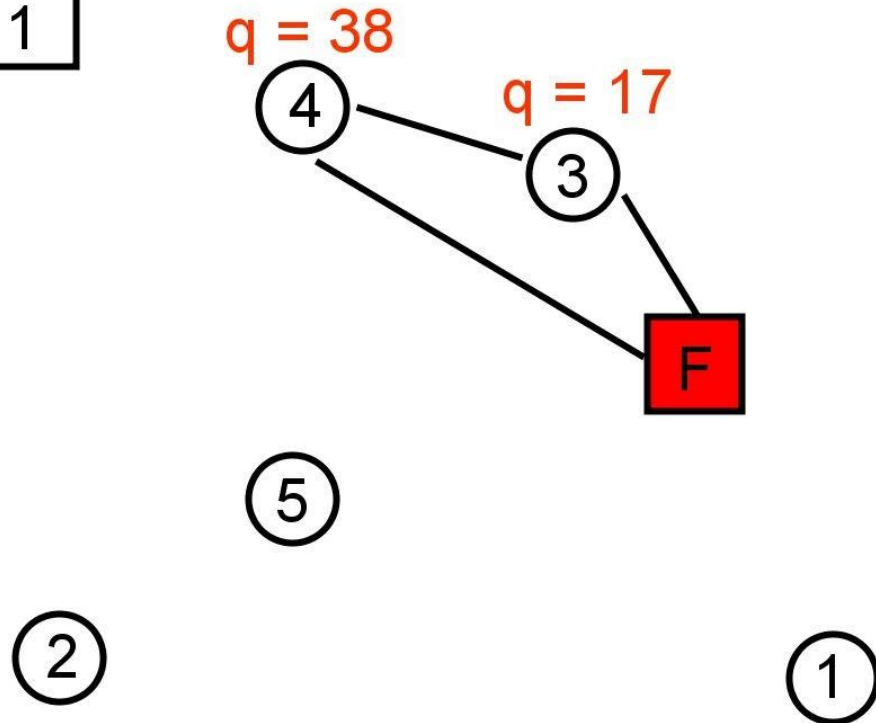
$$5 \leq \sum_i y_i \leq 8$$

$$x \geq 0, y_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

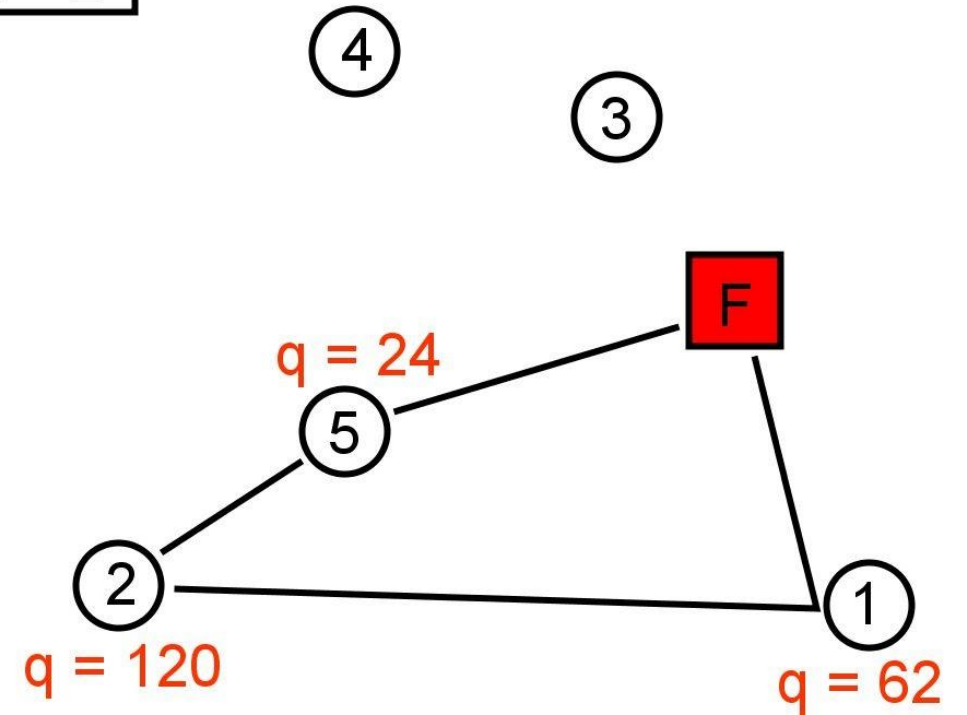


Ex.: Vehicle Routing Problem (Thaiza Rievers)

$t = 1$



$t = 2$



Ex.: Vehicle Routing Problem (Thaiza Rievr)

$$\min_{x,y,q,I} \sum_{i,t} h_i I_i^t + \sum_{i < j, k, t} c_{ij} x_{ij}^{kt}$$

$$I_0^t = I_0^{t-1} + r^t - \sum_{k,i} q_i^{kt}$$

$$I_i^t = I_i^{t-1} + \sum_{k,i} q_i^{kt} - d_i^t$$

$$\sum_k q_i^{kt} \leq C_i - I_i^{t-1}$$

$$C_i y_i^{kt} - I_i^{t-1} \leq q_i^{kt} \leq C_i y_i^{kt}$$

$$\sum_i q_i^{kt} \leq Q_k y_0^{kt}$$

$$\sum_{i < j} x_{ij}^{kt} + \sum_{i > j} x_{ij}^{kt} = 2 y_i^{kt}$$

$$\sum_{i < j} x_{ij}^{kt} \leq \sum_i y_i^{kt} - y_m^{kt}$$

$$0 \leq I_i^t \leq C_i, q_i^{kt} \geq 0$$

Solver Development Pipeline

Input

- Format
- Information
- Derivatives
- Special characteristics

Method

- Theory
- Numerical Linear Algebra

Comparison

- Against what?
- Problem suite
- Tables
- *Performance Profiles*

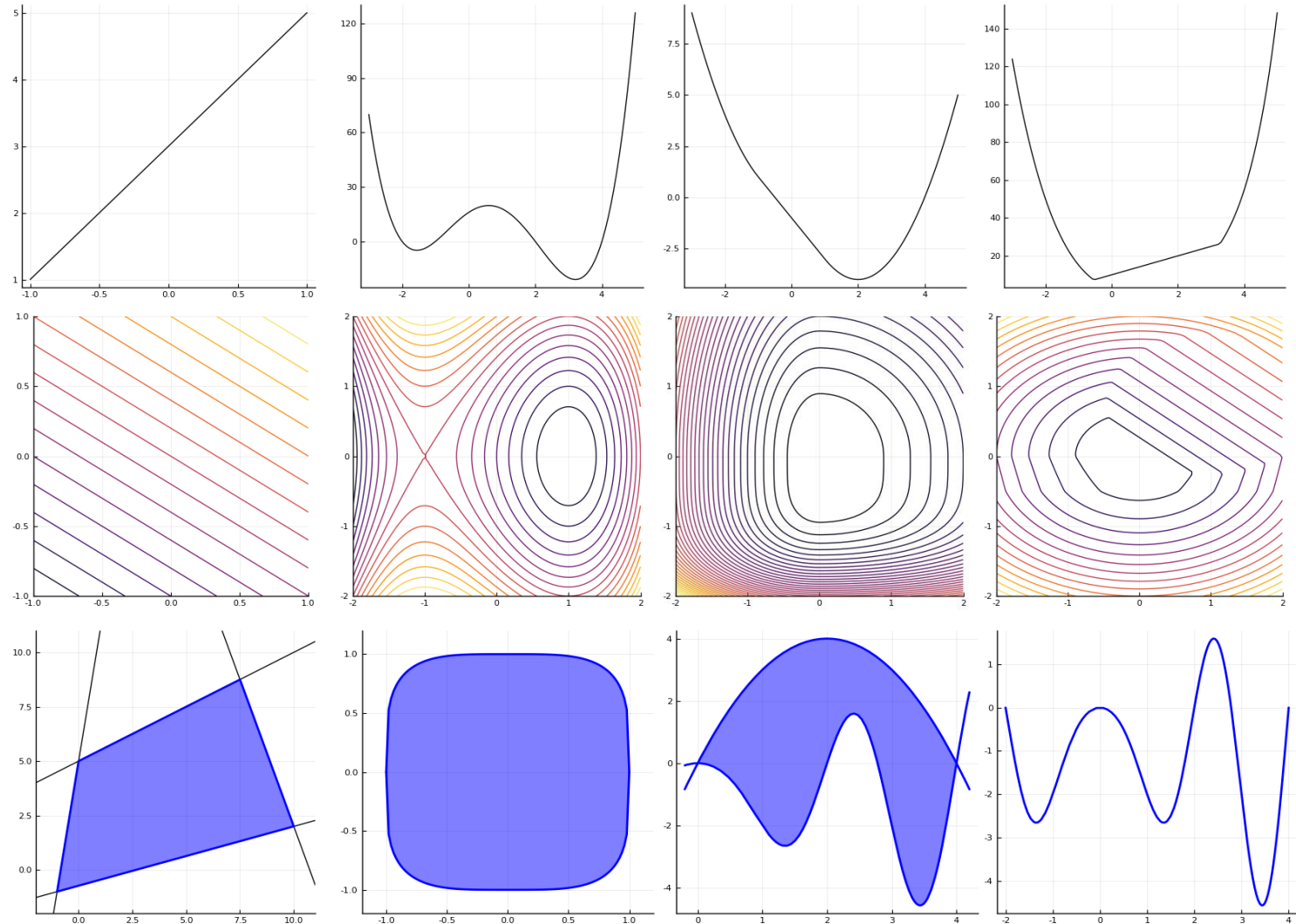


NLP = Nonlinear Programming

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \\ & \text{subject to} \quad c_E(x) = 0 \\ & \quad \quad \quad c_I(x) \leq 0 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \ell \leq x \leq u \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ c_E : \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m_E} \\ c_I : \mathbb{R}^n &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m_I} \end{aligned}$$



What is research in NLP

- Convergence (Does it? When? How fast? Complexity?)
- Different structures (e.g., Riemannian manifolds)
- Specialization of methods for given problems



What was my research in NLP

- New methods (+modifications/extensions)
 - Some theory
 - At least prototyping and benchmarking
- Better implementations of existing methods
 - Benchmark is necessary



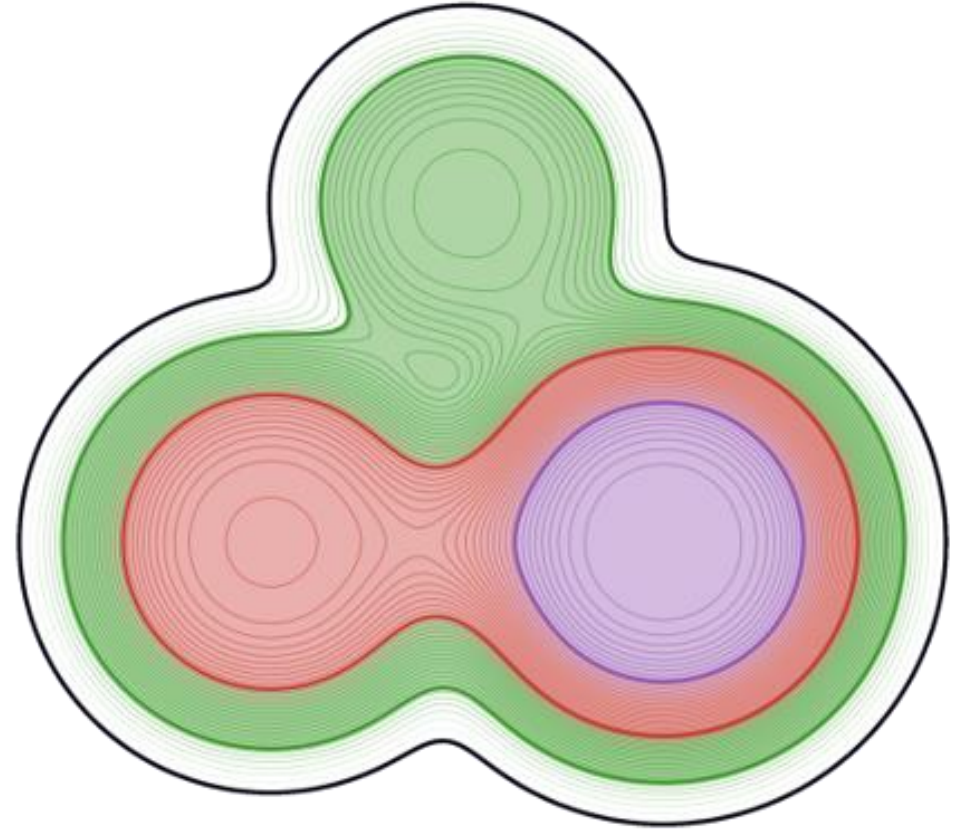
What was my research in NLP

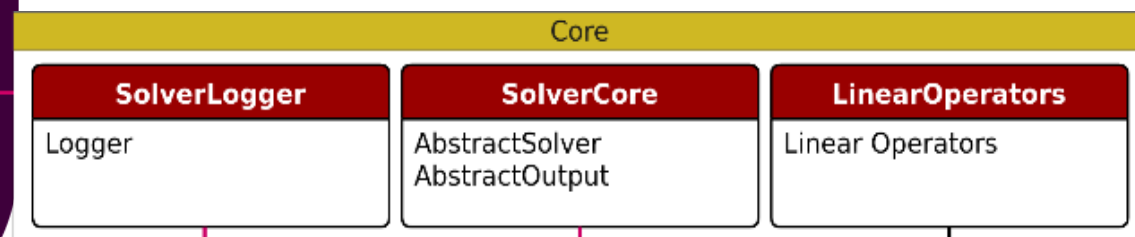
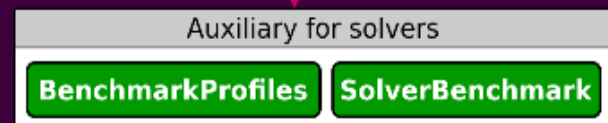
- **Julia Language**

- Free software
- Fortran/C interface
- Speed
- Numerical LinearAlgebra

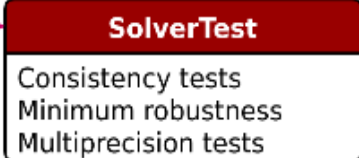
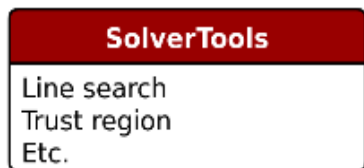
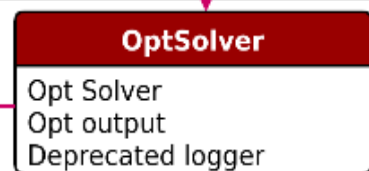
- **JuliaSmoothOptimizers**

- Prototype easier, follow good practices, scale well

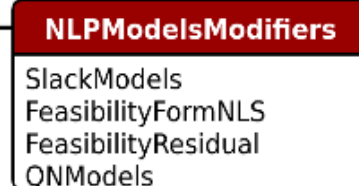
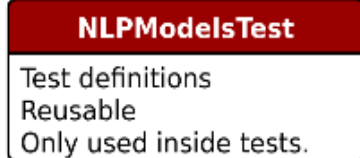
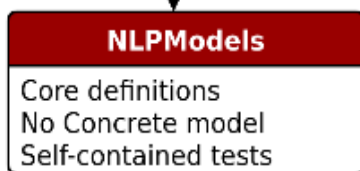




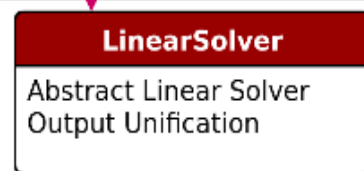
Solver Base



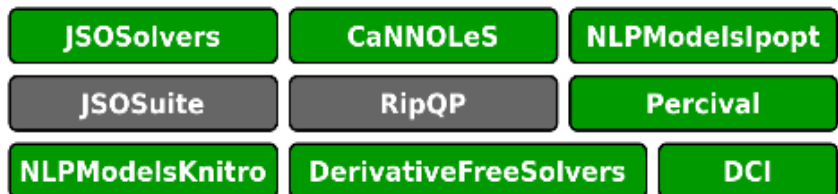
NLPModels Base



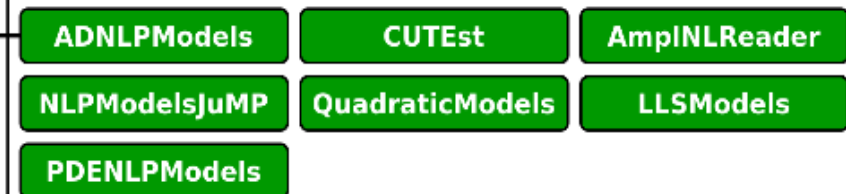
Linear Algebra Base



JSO-compliant Solvers



Models



Linear Solvers



Problem collections



Streamlined Workflow

- **Prototype** fast
 - JSO-compliant
 - Test with manual problems (easy to write)
 - Access known problem sets
 - Compare against solvers
 - Native Julia
 - Classic wrapped solvers



Streamlined Workflow

- **Improve** the code
 - Linear algebra
 - *Matrix-free* tools
 - Factorizations
 - Solvers for linear systems and least squares problems
 - Auxiliary tools
 - Subsolvers, loggers, etc.

Streamlined Workflow

- **Publish**

- Results available as DataFrames
- Easily convert to Markdown tables or LaTeX tables
- Create *Performance Profiles*
- Package is ready for use



JSO-compliant solver example

- Percival (<https://github.com/JuliaSmoothOptimizers/Percival.jl>)
- Egmara Antunes' Master's dissertation



Thank you!



<https://abelsiqueira.github.io>



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