# Disciplined Convex Optimization with CVXR

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Convex Optimization

**CVXR** 

**Examples** 

### **Outline**

Convex Optimization

CVXR

Examples

## **Convex Optimization**

minimize 
$$f_0(x)$$
  
subject to  $f_i(x) \le 0$ ,  $i = 1, ..., M$   
 $Ax = b$ 

with variable  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 

- ightharpoonup Objective and inequality constraints  $f_0, \ldots, f_M$  are convex
- Equality constraints are linear

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#### Why?

- ► We can solve convex optimization problems
- There are many applications in many fields, including machine learning and statistics

#### **Convex Problems in Statistics**

- ► Least squares, nonnegative least squares
- ► Ridge and lasso regression
- Isotonic regression
- ► Huber (robust) regression
- Logistic regression
- Support vector machine
- Sparse inverse covariance
- Maximum entropy and related problems
- ...and new methods being invented every year!

# **Domain Specific Languages for Convex Optimization**

- Special languages/packages for general convex optimization
- CVX, CVXPY, YALMIP, Convex.jl
- Slower than custom code, but extremely flexible and enables fast prototyping

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```
from cvxpy import *
beta = Variable(n)
cost = norm(X * beta - y)
prob = Problem(Minimize(cost))
prob.solve()
beta.value
```

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#### **CVXR**

A modeling language in R for convex optimization

- ► Connects to many solvers: ECOS, SCS, MOSEK, etc
- Mixes easily with general R code and other libraries
- Uses disciplined convex programming to verify convexity

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# **Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)**

- ▶ minimize  $||X\beta y||_2^2$
- ▶  $\beta \in \mathbf{R}^n$  is variable,  $X \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$  and  $y \in \mathbf{R}^m$  are constants

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```
library(CVXR)
beta <- Variable(n)
obj <- sum_squares(y - X %*% beta)
prob <- Problem(Minimize(obj))
result <- solve(prob)
result$value
result$getValue(beta)</pre>
```

- ► X and y are constants; beta, obj, and prob are S4 objects
- solve method returns a list that includes optimal beta and objective value

# Non-Negative Least Squares (NNLS)

▶ minimize  $||X\beta - y||_2^2$  subject to  $\beta \ge 0$ 

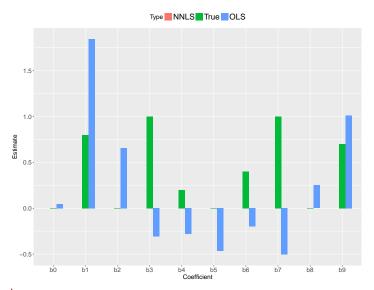
## Non-Negative Least Squares (NNLS)

▶ minimize  $||X\beta - y||_2^2$  subject to  $\beta \ge 0$ 

```
constr <- list(beta >= 0)
prob2 <- Problem(Minimize(obj), constr)
result2 <- solve(prob2)
result2$value
result2$getValue(beta)</pre>
```

- Construct new problem with list constr of constraints formed from constants and variables
- Variables, parameters, expressions, and constraints exist outside of any problem

## True vs. Estimated Coefficients



## True vs. Estimated Coefficients



### **Sparse Inverse Covariance Estimation**

- ▶ Samples  $x_i \in \mathbf{R}^n$  drawn i.i.d. from  $N(0, \Sigma)$
- Know covariance  $\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}^n_+$  has **sparse** inverse  $S = \Sigma^{-1}$

## **Sparse Inverse Covariance Estimation**

- ▶ Samples  $x_i \in \mathbf{R}^n$  drawn i.i.d. from  $N(0, \Sigma)$
- ▶ Know covariance  $\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}_{+}^{n}$  has **sparse** inverse  $S = \Sigma^{-1}$
- One way to estimate S is by maximizing the log-likelihood with a sparsity constraint:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \underset{S}{\text{maximize}} & \log \det(S) - \operatorname{tr}(SQ) \\ \text{subject to} & S \in \mathbf{S}^n_+, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |S_{ij}| \leq \alpha \end{array}$$

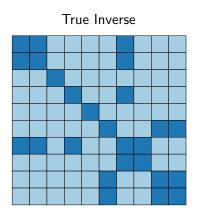
- $ightharpoonup Q = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i \bar{x})(x_i \bar{x})^{\top}$  is sample covariance
- $ightharpoonup lpha \geq 0$  is a parameter controlling the degree of sparsity

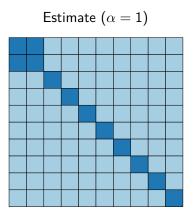
## **Sparse Inverse Covariance Estimation**

```
S <- Variable(n, n, PSD = TRUE)
obj <- log_det(S) - matrix_trace(S %*% Q)
constr <- list(sum(abs(S)) <= alpha)
prob <- Problem(Maximize(obj), constr)
result <- solve(prob)
result$getValue(S)</pre>
```

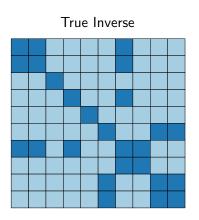
- ▶ PSD = TRUE restricts variable to positive semidefinite cone
- Must use log\_det(S) instead of log(det(S)) since det is not a supported atom
- result\$getValue(S) returns an R matrix

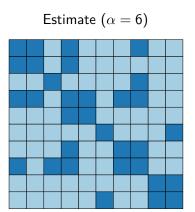
# True vs. Estimated Sparsity of Inverse



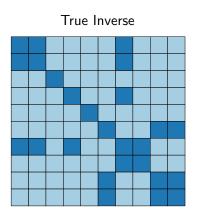


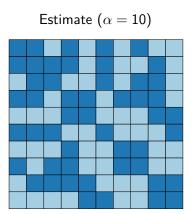
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#### **Future Work**

- ► Flesh out convex functions in library
- Develop more applications and examples
- Make connecting new solvers easier
- Further speed improvements

Official site: cvxr.rbind.io

CRAN page: CRAN.R-project.org/package=CVXR