matrix_expand

April 18, 2023

This file is part of CasADi.

CasADi -- A symbolic framework for dynamic optimization.

Copyright (C) 2010-2023 Joel Andersson, Joris Gillis, Moritz Diehl,

KU Leuven. All rights reserved.

Copyright (C) 2011-2014 Greg Horn

CasADi is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

CasADi is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public License along with CasADi; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA

```
[1]: from casadi import * from casadi.tools import *
```

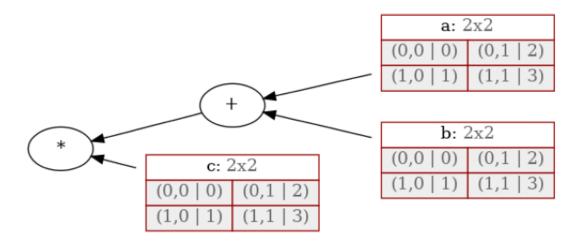
Let's revisit briefly the difference between SX and MX

```
[2]: a = MX.sym("a",2,2)
b = MX.sym("b",2,2)
c = MX.sym("c",2,2)
```

```
[3]: d = a+b
 e = d*c
```

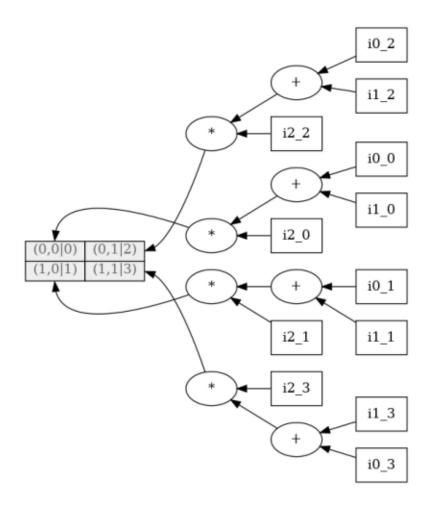
The element-wise addition and multiplication operators appear just as a single node in the MX expression graph

```
[4]: dotdraw(e)
```



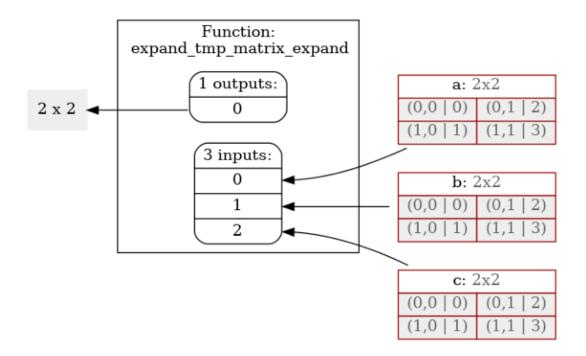
We can use expand to expand into subexpressions

```
[5]: f = Function("f", [a,b,c],[e])
g = f.expand('g')
dotdraw(g(*g.sx_in()))
```



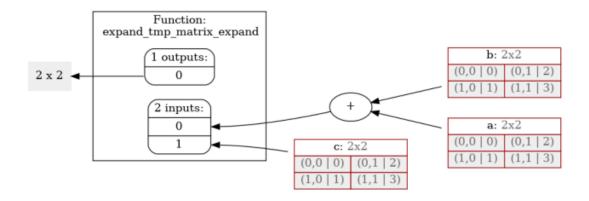
There is also a variant to perform expansion immediately on the MX graph The expanded SX graph is hidden inside an SX graph call

[6]: dotdraw(matrix_expand(e))



An additional features of this variant is that one can choose which expressions remin outside of the expansion scope. In the following we list 'a+b=d' as a node on the boundary of expansion:

[7]: dotdraw(matrix_expand(e,[d]))



Note how the additions is not expanded, while the multiplication ended up in the expression