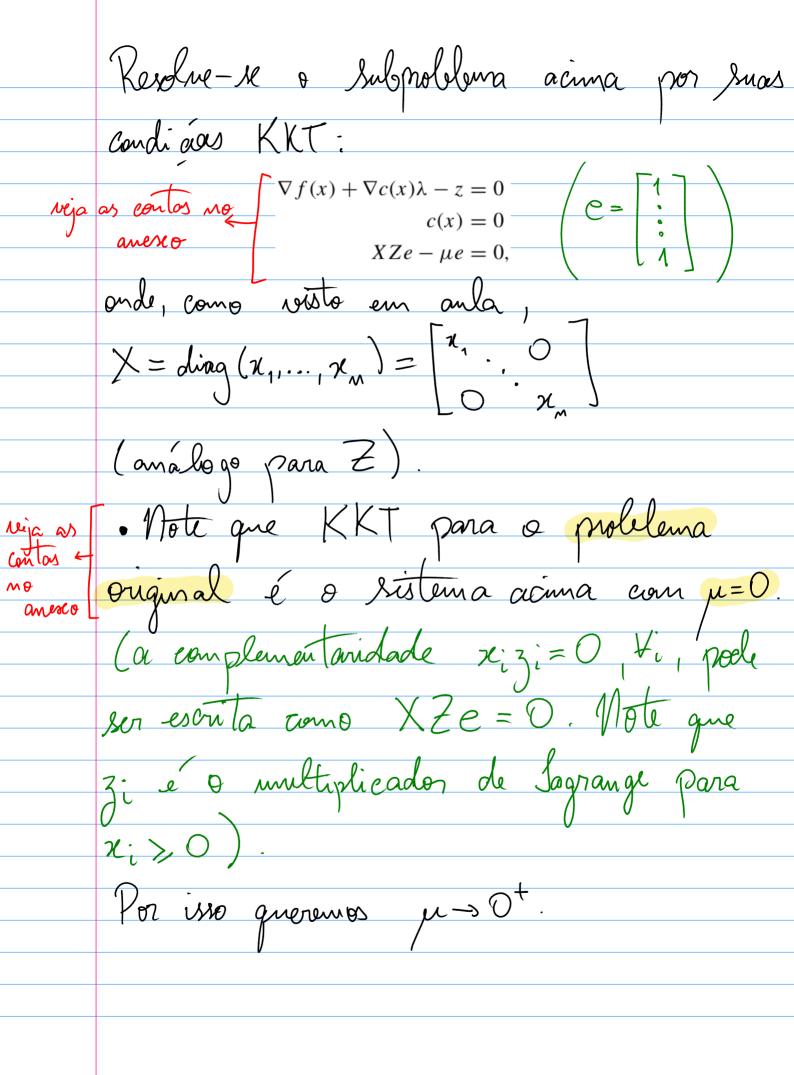
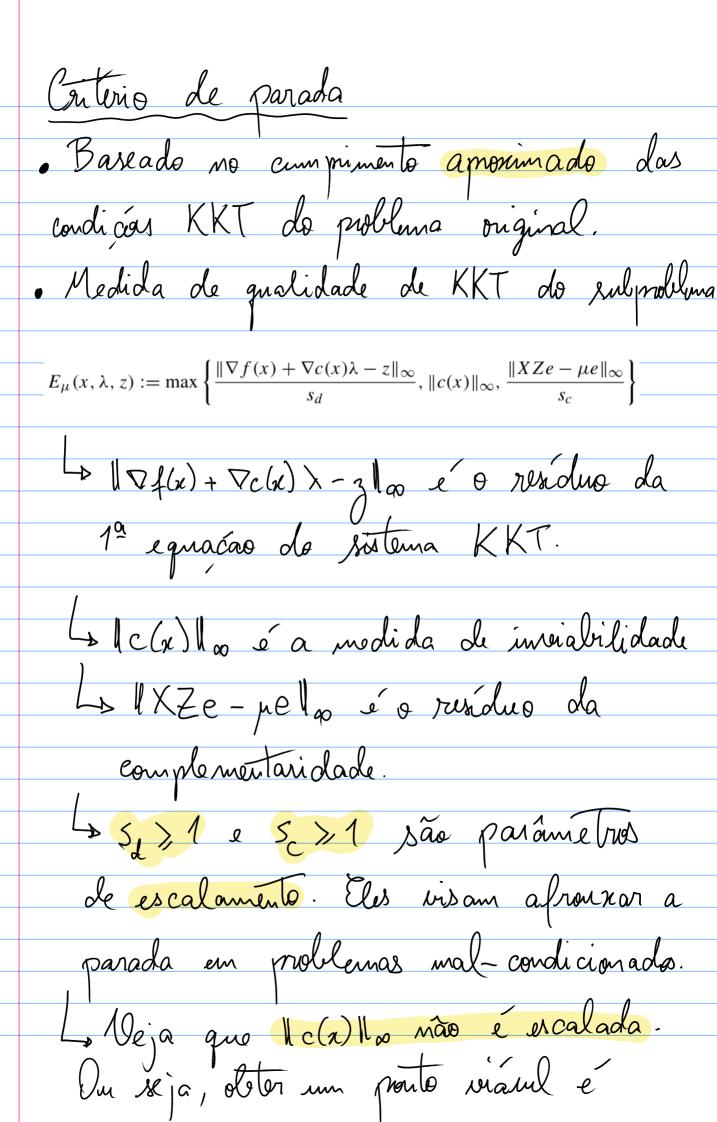
U pacote computacional iPD On the implementation of an interior-point filter linesearch algorithm for large-scale nonlinear programming <u>Andreas Wächter</u> <mark>≥ & Lorenz T. Biegler</mark> Mathematical Programming 106, 25-57 (2006) | Cite this article a ser revoluido: s.t. c(x) = 0 $x_L \leq x \leq x_U$ where $x_L \in [-\infty, \infty)^n$ and $x_U \in (-\infty, \infty]^n$, with $x_L^{(i)} \leq x_U^{(i)}$, f, c duas vezes continuamente diforenciávios. Testricas q(x) \le 0 \rightarrow q(x) + w=0, w>0 Cipresentação da teoria para o problema Sun plificado s.t. c(x) = 01POPT implementa borreira logariturica. Seus sulpoblemas sao $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_{\mu}(x) := f(x) - \mu \sum \ln(x^{(i)})$ s.t. c(x) = 0orde p > 0+ (teria uista en oula)





prioridade, POPT mão flexibiliza isso
Parada ean sucesso
$E_0(\tilde{x}_*, \tilde{\lambda}_*, \tilde{z}_*) \leq \epsilon_{\text{tol}}$
€ Etol > 0: Toberância formecida pulo usario (padrão 10-8)
n=0 ⇒ ≈ KKT do problema original
Solução do subproblema
· Passos Newtonianos:
$\begin{bmatrix} W_k & A_k & -I \\ A_k^T & 0 & 0 \\ Z_k & 0 & X_k \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_k^x \\ d_k^{\lambda} \\ d_k^z \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} \nabla f(x_k) + A_k \lambda_k - z_k \\ c(x_k) \\ X_k Z_k e - \mu_j e \end{pmatrix} $ **
onde $W_{\kappa} = \nabla_{xx}^{2} L(n_{\kappa}, \lambda_{\kappa, 3\kappa})$ e $A_{\kappa} = \nabla_{c}(n_{\kappa})$
· d = direção de Newton (reisto em aula)
· IPOPT mas resolve (*) dustaments. Cro
innées disso, resolve o seguinte sistema

equivalente: onde $\Sigma_k := X_k^{-1} Z_k$ Com isso, a commonante z da direção de Newton é calculada por $d_k^z = \mu_j X_k^{-1} e - z_k - \Sigma_k d_k^x$ Veja que o sistema acima e menor e ma matriz é simetrica (WK e EK Dão surétricas). Isso facilità a resolução, pois excisten locas técnicas para Tistemas Simétricos (Cholesky etc). La Problema: Se Ax = Vc (2x) mão timer posto compteto (i.é., x, mão for regular),

posto compteto (i.é., x, mão for regular então a matriz do sistema (**) prole ser singular, e uma solução pode não exister. Para contomar este problema, em

IPOPT resolve-le o sistema perturbado $\begin{bmatrix} W_k + \Sigma_k + \delta_w I & A_k \\ A_k^T & -\delta_c I \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_k^x \\ d_k^{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} \nabla \varphi_{\mu_j}(x_k) + A_k \lambda_k \\ c(x_k) \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow$ onde SwiSc>O são calculados a cada possui solução para certos (m, S, >,0, mesmo que Ax = Pc(xx) não tenha posto completo. Novo iterando do metodo Calculados (xx, xx, zx) e a direção de Newton dx, o novo iterando consiste em un passo a partir de (xx, x, yx) na direção de: $x_{k+1} := x_k + \alpha_k d_k^x \lambda_{k+1} := \lambda_k + \alpha_k d_k^{\lambda}$ $z_{k+1} := z_k + \alpha_k^z d_k^z.$ ende os passos ex, ex E (0,1] são calculados para manter positividade de n e z.

Sendo nx >0 e zx >0, IPOPT garante es proseinos $\chi_{k+1} > 0$ e $\chi_{k+1} > 0$ dando parsos que mantenham una fração de x, e z. $\alpha_k^{\max} := \max \left\{ \alpha \in (0, 1] : x_k + \alpha d_k^x \ge (1 - \tau_j) x_k \right\}$ $\alpha_k^z := \max \left\{ \alpha \in (0, 1] : z_k + \alpha d_k^z \ge (1 - \tau_j) z_k \right\}$ $\tau_{j} = \max\{\tau_{\min}, 1 - \mu_{j}\} \qquad \qquad \tau_{\min} \in (0, 1) \qquad \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{pluse qu} \\ \text{j} = \text{k} \end{array}\right)$ Note que (1-6,) x, > De que 1-6_K → 7_{min} a medida que μ_{K} → 0[†]. a ideia é permiter xx 20 aparas no fim do metodo, quando per 20. Mota: POPT implementa milas outros estratigias, vião reistas em aula, que o cia do parote explica as principais.

	Uma delas diz respecto ao tratamento
	de problemas con interior vazio, on seja,
	aqueles em que mão existe x tal que
	$x_{L} < x < x_{U}$
/	/ relative as problems original $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x)$
\	$s.t. \ c(x) = 0$
١	$x_L \le x \le x_U$
	Entes de iniciar a resolução, por padrão
	POPT relaxa/alarga os limitantes 2/2, x
_	trocando-os da seguinte forma:
	V
	$x_L^{(i)} \leftarrow x_L^{(i)} - \epsilon_{\text{tol}} \max\{1, x_L^{(i)} \}_{}$
	onde Etol >0 é a precisão de parada. Note
	que o lado direito é menor que x ₁ . Estratégia similar é usada para armentar x _v .
	similar é usada para armentar x.
	Literation da Mola La ausante essa
	Los exercicio 4 da lista 2 disente essa estratégia

$$SP(\mu): \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_{\mu}(x) := f(x) - \mu \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x^{(i)})$$

s.t.
$$c(x) = 0$$

s.t. c(x) = 0KKT do sub problema:

$$\nabla f(x) - \mu + \nabla c(x) = 0,$$

$$c(x) = 0.$$

Definings zi=
$$\mu$$
, $\forall i$. Clim,

$$\nabla f(x) + \nabla c(x) \lambda - z = 0$$

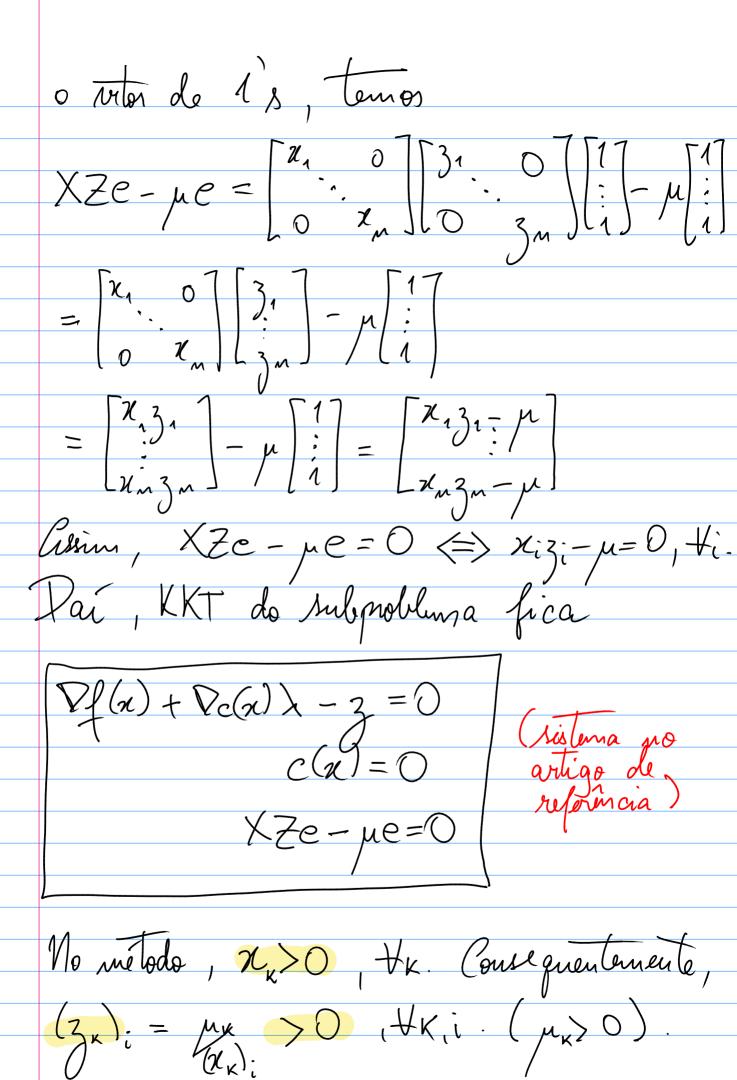
$$e(x) = 0$$

$$\pi i z - \mu = 0, \forall i$$

$$\mu = 0$$
, $\mu = 0$

$$Molação: X = diag(x_1, ..., x_n) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = diag(z_1, z_n) = \begin{bmatrix} 3^1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^n \end{bmatrix}$$
Note pre $X \ge e - \mu e = 0$, and $e = e$



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{KKT} & \text{do polloma original} \\ & \underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\min} f(x) \\ & \text{s.t. } c(x) = 0 \\ & x \geq 0. \end{array}$$

$$\text{S.t. } c(x) = 0$$

$$x \geq 0. \qquad \text{avociade a} \\ & \text{garantiolo} \qquad \text{avociade a} \\ & \text{pollomatodo}, \qquad \text{avociad$$

XZe- µe=0

$$F(x,\lambda,z) = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda - z \\ c(x) \\ \chi ze - \mu e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda - z \\ \chi ze - \mu e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda - z \\ \chi ze - \mu e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f(\alpha) + \nabla c(\alpha) \lambda \\ \varphi ze - \varphi ze \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix}$$

Executando pacote IPOPT em um exemplo

julia> using NLPModelsIpopt

julia> include("prob.jl")

```
<mark>julia> println(P)</mark>
Min (x[1] - 2.0) ^ 2.0 + (x[2] - 1.0) ^ 2.0
Subject to
 x[1] + x[2] \le 2.0
 x[1] \ge -10.0
 x[2] \ge -10.0
x[1] \le 10.0
 x[2] \le 10.0

(x[1] ^ 2.0 - x[2]) - 0.0 \le 0
```

```
minimizar f(x) = (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2
sujeito a g_1(x) = x_1 + x_2 - 2 \le 0
            g_2(x) = x_1^2 - x_2 \le 0.
```

Minimizador: $\chi^* = (1,1)$, $f(\chi^*) = 1$

lia> saida = ipopt(nlp,tol=1e-10)

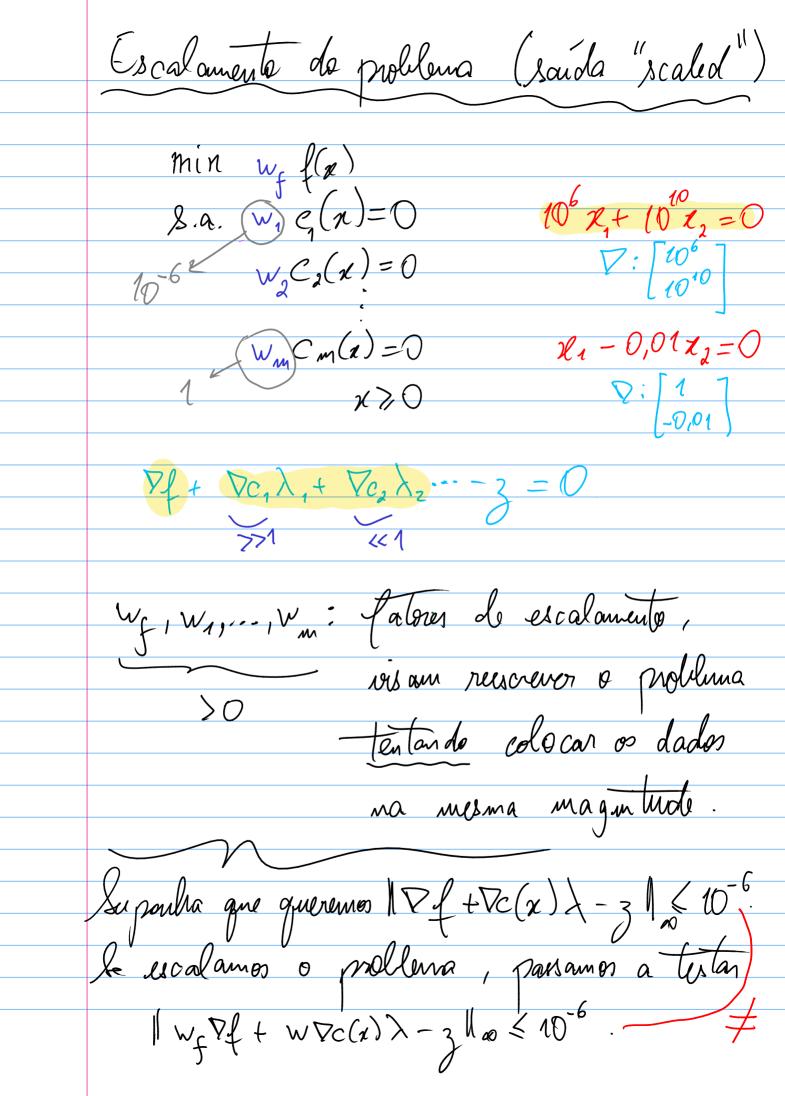
```
Mc(n) o Plum p
       objective inf_pr inf_du lg(mu) [|d|| lg(rg) alpha_du alpha_pr
iter
    1.0000000e+00 0.00e+00 2.94e-01 -1.0 0.00e+00
                                                        - 0.00e+00 0.00e+00
      1.1438333e+00 0.00e+00 2.41e-03 -1.0 9.28e-02
                                                        - 9.93e-01 1.00e+00f
     1.0467454e+00 0.00e+00 3.86e-03 -1.7 6.90e-02
                                                        - 1.00e+00 1.00e+00h
                                      -3.8 3.46e-02
-5.7 2.27e-03
     1.0018560e+00 0.00e+00 6.79e-04
                                                        - 1.00e+00 1.00e+00h
                                                        - 1.00e+00 1.00e+00h
- 1.00e+00 1.00e+00h
   4 1.0000089e+00 0.00e+00 1.92e-07
     9.9999999e-01 0.00e+00 2.21e-12, -8.6,1.16e-05
                                                                 Danson X
Number of Iterations....: 5
```

(scaled) (unscaled) $f.o \leftarrow$ Objective....: 9.9999998516736233e-01 9.9999998516736233e-01 Dual infeasibility.....: 2.2134336861702505e-12 2.2134336861702505e-12 0.00000000000000000e+00 Constraint violation....: 0.0000000000000000e+00 Complementarity....: 2.6740268467060290e-09 2.6740268467060290e-09 Overall NLP error....: 2.6740268467060290e-09 2.6740268467060290e-09

-> || XZe - µe ||∞

E0(21),3) ~

-> 1 \p((x) + \pe(x) \times - 3 11 00



<pre>julia> saida.objective 0.999999800181822</pre>
<pre>julia> saida.solution 2-element Vector{Float64}:</pre>
1.00000009990909
1.000000099954545