



Irene Documentation

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INTRODUCTION

This is a brief documentation for using *Irene*. Irene was originally written to find reliable approximations for optimum value of an arbitrary optimization problem. It implements a modification of Lasserre's SDP Relaxations based on generalized truncated moment problem to handle general optimization problems algebraically.

1.1 Requirements and dependencies

This is a python package, so clearly python is an obvious requirement. Irene relies on the following packages:

- **for vector calculations:**
 - NumPy.
 - SciPy.
- **for symbolic computations:**
 - SymPy.
- **for semidefinite optimization, at least one of the following is required:**
 - cvxopt,
 - dsdp,
 - sdpa,
 - csdp.

1.2 Download

Irene can be obtained from <https://github.com/mghasemi/Irene>.

1.3 Installation

To install *Irene*, run the following in terminal:

```
sudo python setup.py install
```

1.3.1 Documentation

The documentation of *Irene* is prepared via [sphinx](#).

To compile html version of the documentation run:

```
$Irene/doc/make html
```

To make a pdf file,subject to existence of `latexpdf` run:

```
$Irene/doc/make latexpdf
```

Documentation is also available at <http://irene.readthedocs.io>.

1.4 License

Irene is distributed under [MIT license](#):

1.4.1 MIT License

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SEMIDEFINITE PROGRAMMING

A *positive semidefinite* matrix is a symmetric real matrix whose eigenvalues are all nonnegative. A semidefinite programming problem is simply a linear program where the solutions are positive semidefinite matrices instead of points in Euclidean space.

2.1 Primal and Dual formulations

A typical semidefinite program (SDP for short) in the primal form is the following optimization problem:

$$\begin{cases} \min & \sum_{i=1}^m b_i x_i \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{i=1}^m A_{ij} x_i - C_j \succeq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, k. \end{cases}$$

The dual program associated to the above SDP will be the following:

$$\begin{cases} \max & \sum_{j=1}^k \text{tr}(C_j \times Z_j) \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{j=1}^k \text{tr}(A_{ij} \times Z_j) = b_i \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \\ & Z_j \succeq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, k. \end{cases}$$

For convenience, we use a block representation for the matrices as follows:

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & C_2 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \dots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & C_k \end{pmatrix},$$

and

$$A_i = \begin{pmatrix} A_{i1} & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & A_{i2} & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \dots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & A_{ik} \end{pmatrix}.$$

This simplifies the k constraints of the primal form in to one constraint $\sum_{i=1}^m A_i x_i - C \succeq 0$ and the objective and constraints of the dual form as $\text{tr}(C \times Y)$ and $\text{tr}(A_i \times Z_i) = b_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$.

2.2 The `sdp` class

The `sdp` class provides an interface to solve semidefinite programs using various range of well-known SDP solvers. Currently, the following solvers are supported:

2.2.1 CVXOPT

This is a python native convex optimization solver which can be obtained from [CVXOPT](#). Beside semidefinite programs, it has various other solvers to handle convex optimization problems. In order to use this solver, the python package CVXOPT must be installed.

2.2.2 DSDP

If [DSDP](#) and CVXOPT are installed and DSDP is callable from command line, then it can be used as a SDP solver. Note that the current implementation uses CVXOPT to call DSDP, so CVXOPT is a requirement too.

2.2.3 SDPA

In case one manages to install [SDPA](#) and it can be called from command line, one can use SDPA as a SDP solver.

2.2.4 CSDP

Also, if [csdp](#) is installed and can be reached from command, then it can be used to solve SDP problems through `sdp` class.

To initialize and set the solver to one of the above simply use:

```
SDP = sdp('cvxopt') # initializes and uses `cvxopt` as solver.
```

Note: In windows, one can provide the path to each of the above solvers as the second parameter of the constructor:

```
SDP = sdp('csdp', {'csdp':"Path to executable csdp"}) # initializes and uses `csdp`  
↪ as solver existing at the given path.
```

2.2.5 Set the b vector:

To set the vector $b = (b_1, \dots, b_m)$ one should use the method `sdp.SetObjective` which takes a list or a numpy array of numbers as b .

2.2.6 Set a block constraint:

To introduce the block of matrices A_{i1}, \dots, A_{ik} associated with x_i , one should use the method `sdp.AddConstraintBlock` that takes a list of matrices as blocks.

2.2.7 Set the constant block C :

The method `sdp.AddConstantBlock` takes a list of square matrices and use them to construct C .

2.2.8 Solve the input SDP:

To solve the input SDP simply call the method `sdp.solve()`. This will call the selected solver on the entered SDP and the output of the solver will be set as dictionary in `sdp.Info` with the following keys:

- `PObj`: The value of the primal objective.
- `DObj`: The value of the dual objective.
- `X`: The final X matrix.
- `Z`: The final Z matrix.
- `Status`: The final status of the solver.
- `CPU`: Total run time of the solver.

2.2.9 Example:

Consider the following SDP:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \min & x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{subject to} & \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 11 \\ 11 & -3 \end{pmatrix} x_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 18 \\ 18 & -8 \end{pmatrix} x_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} x_3 \succeq \begin{pmatrix} -33 & 9 \\ 9 & -26 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} 21 & 11 & 0 \\ 11 & -10 & -8 \\ 0 & -8 & -5 \end{pmatrix} x_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 & -16 \\ -10 & 10 & 10 \\ -16 & 10 & -3 \end{pmatrix} x_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 17 \\ -2 & 6 & -8 \\ 17 & -8 & -6 \end{pmatrix} x_3 \succeq \begin{pmatrix} -14 & -9 & -40 \\ -9 & -91 & -10 \\ -40 & -10 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

The following code solves the above program:

```
from numpy import matrix
from Irene import sdp
b = [1, -1, 1]
C = [matrix([-33, 9], [9, -26]),
      matrix([-14, -9, -40], [-9, -91, -10], [-40, -10, -15])]
A1 = [matrix([7, 11], [11, -3]),
      matrix([21, 11, 0], [11, -10, -8], [0, -8, -5])]
A2 = [matrix([-7, 18], [18, -8]),
      matrix([0, -10, -16], [-10, 10, 10], [-16, 10, -3])]
A3 = [matrix([2, 8], [8, -1]),
      matrix([5, -2, 17], [-2, 6, -8], [17, -8, -6])]
SDP = sdp('cvxopt')
SDP.SetObjective(b)
SDP.AddConstantBlock(C)
SDP.AddConstraintBlock(A1)
SDP.AddConstraintBlock(A2)
SDP.AddConstraintBlock(A3)
SDP.solve()
print SDP.Info
```


OPTIMIZATION

Let X be a nonempty topological space and A be a unital sub-algebra of continuous functions over X which separates points of X . We consider the following optimization problem:

$$\begin{cases} \min & f(x) \\ \text{subject to} & g_i(x) \geq 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \end{cases}$$

Denote the feasibility set of the above program by K (i.e., $K = \{x \in X : g_i(x) \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, m\}$). Let ρ be the optimum value of the above program and $\mathcal{M}_1^+(K)$ be the space of all probability Borel measures supported on K . One can show that:

$$\rho = \inf_{\mu \in \mathcal{M}_1^+(K)} \int f d\mu.$$

This associates a K -positive linear functional L_μ to every measure $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_1^+(K)$. Let us denote the set of all elements of A nonnegative on K by $Psd_A(K)$. If $\exists p \in Psd_A(K)$ such that $p^{-1}([0, n])$ is compact for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then one can show that every K -positive linear functional admits an integral representation via a Borel measure on K (Marshall's generalization of Haviland's theorem). Let $Q_{\mathbf{g}}$ be the quadratic module generated by g_1, \dots, g_m , i.e, the set of all elements in A of the form

$$\sigma_0 + \sigma_1 g_1 + \dots + \sigma_m g_m, \tag{3.1}$$

where $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_m \in \sum A^2$ are sums of squares of elements of A . A quadratic module Q is said to be Archimedean if for every $h \in A$ there exists $M > 0$ such that $M \pm h \in Q$. By Jacobi's representation theorem, if Q is Archimedean and $h > 0$ on K , where $K = \{x \in X : g(x) \geq 0 \forall g \in Q\}$, then $h \in Q$. Since Q is Archimedean, K is compact and this implies that if a linear functional on A is nonnegative on Q , then it is K -positive and hence admits an integral representation. Therefore:

$$\rho = \inf_{\substack{L(Q) \geq 0 \\ L(1) = 1}} L(f).$$

Let $Q = Q_{\mathbf{g}}$ and $L(Q) \subseteq [0, \infty)$. Then clearly $L(\sum A^2) \subseteq [0, \infty)$ which means L is positive semidefinite. Moreover, for each $i = 1, \dots, m$, $L(g_i \sum A^2) \subseteq [0, \infty)$ which means the maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_{g_i} : A & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R} \\ h & \longmapsto & L(g_i h) \end{array}$$

are positive semidefinite. So the optimum value of the following program is still equal to ρ :

$$\begin{cases} \min & L(f) \\ \text{subject to} & L \succeq 0 \\ & L_{g_i} \succeq 0 \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \end{cases} \tag{3.2}$$

This, still is not a semidefinite program as each constraint is infinite dimensional. One plausible idea is to consider functionals on finite dimensional subspaces of A containing f, g_1, \dots, g_m . This was done by Lasserre for polynomials [JBL].

Let $B \subseteq A$ be a linear subspace. If $L : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is K -positive, so is its restriction on B . But generally, K -positive maps on B do not extend to K -positive one on A and hence existence of integral representations are not guaranteed. Under a rather mild condition, this issue can be resolved:

Theorem. [GIKM] Let $K \subseteq X$ be compact, $B \subseteq A$ a linear subspace such that there exists $p \in B$ strictly positive on K . Then every linear functional $L : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $L(Psd_B(K)) \subseteq [0, \infty)$ admits an integral representation via a Borel measure supported on K .

Now taking B to be a finite dimensional linear space containing f, g_1, \dots, g_m and satisfying the assumptions of the above theorem, turns (3.2) into a semidefinite program. Note that this does not imply that the optimum value of the resulting SDP is equal to ρ since

- $Q_g \cap B \neq Psd_B(K)$ and,
- there may not exist a decomposition of $f - \rho$ as in (3.1) inside B (i.e., the summands may not belong to B).

Thus, the optimum value just gives a lower bound for ρ . But walking through a K -frame, as explained in [GIKM] constructs a net of lower bounds for ρ which approaches ρ , eventually.

In practice, one only needs to find a sufficiently big finite dimensional linear space which contains f, g_1, \dots, g_m and a (3.1) decomposition of $f - \rho$ can be found within that space. Therefore, the convergence happens in finitely many steps, subject to finding a suitable K -frame for the problem.

The significance of this method is that it converts any optimization problem into finitely many semidefinite programs whose optimum values approaches the optimum value of the original program and semidefinite programs can be solved in polynomial time. Although, this suggests that the NP-complete problem of optimization can be solved in P-time, but since the number of SDPs that is required to reach the optimum is unknown and such a bound does not exist when dealing with Archimedean modules.

Note: 1. One behavior that distinguishes this method from others is that using SDP relaxations always provides a lower bound for the minimum value of the objective function over the feasibility set. While other methods usually involve evaluation of the objective and hence the result is always an upper bound for the minimum.

2. The SDP relaxation method relies on symbolic computations which could be quite costly and slow. Therefore, dealing with rather large problems -although *Irene* takes advantage from multiple cores- can be rather slow.

3.1 Polynomial Optimization

The SDP relaxation method was originally introduced by Lasserre [JBL] for polynomial optimization problem and excellent software packages such as *GloptiPoly* and *ncpol2sdpa* exist to handle constraint polynomial optimization problems.

Irene uses *sympy* for symbolic computations, so, it always need to be imported and the symbolic variables must be introduced. Once these steps are done, the objective and constraints should be entered using *SetObjective* and *AddConstraint* methods. the method *MomentsOrd* takes the relaxation degree upon user's request, otherwise the minimum relaxation degree will be used. The default SDP solver is *CVXOPT* which can be modified via *SetSDPSolver* method. Currently *CVXOPT*, *DSDP*, *SDPA* and *CSDP* are supported. Next step is initialization of the SDP by *InitSDP* and finally solving the SDP via *Minimize* and the output will be stored in the *Solution* variable as a python dictionary.

Example Solve the following polynomial optimization problem:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \min & -2x + y - z \\ \text{subject to} & 24 - 20x + 9y - 13z + 4x^2 - 4xy \\ & + 4xz + 2y^2 - 2yz + 2z^2 \geq 0 \\ & x + y + z \leq 4 \\ & 3y + z \leq 6 \\ & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ & y \geq 0 \\ & 0 \leq z \leq 3. \end{array} \right.$$

The following program uses relaxation of degree 3 and *sdpa* to solve the above problem:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# introduce variables
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
z = Symbol('z')
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y, z])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(-2 * x + y - z)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(24 - 20 * x + 9 * y - 13 * z + 4 * x**2 -
                  4 * x * y + 4 * x * z + 2 * y**2 - 2 * y * z + 2 * z**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(x + y + z <= 4)
Rlx.AddConstraint(3 * y + z <= 6)
Rlx.AddConstraint(x >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(x <= 2)
Rlx.AddConstraint(y >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(z >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(z <= 3)
# set the relaxation order
Rlx.MomentsOrd(3)
# set the solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('dsdp')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
# output
print Rlx.Solution
```

The output looks like:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: DSDP
      Status: Optimal
      Initialization Time: 8.04711222649 seconds
      Run Time: 1.056733 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -4.06848294478
Dual Objective Value: -4.06848289445
Feasible solution for moments of order 3
```

3.1.1 Moment Constraints

Initially the only constraints forced on the moments are those in (3.2). We can also force user defined constraints on the moments by calling `MomentConstraint` on a `Mom` object. The following adds two constraints $\int xy \, d\mu \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and $\int yz \, d\mu + \int z \, d\mu \geq 1$ to the previous example:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# introduce variables
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
z = Symbol('z')
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y, z])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(-2 * x + y - z)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(24 - 20 * x + 9 * y - 13 * z + 4 * x**2 -
                  4 * x * y + 4 * x * z + 2 * y**2 - 2 * y * z + 2 * z**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(x + y + z <= 4)
Rlx.AddConstraint(3 * y + z <= 6)
Rlx.AddConstraint(x >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(x <= 2)
Rlx.AddConstraint(y >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(z >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(z <= 3)
# add moment constraints
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x * y) >= .5)
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(y * z) + Mom(z) >= 1)
# set the relaxation order
Rlx.MomentsOrd(3)
# set the solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('dsdp')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
# output
print Rlx.Solution
print "Moment of x*y:", Rlx.Solution[x * y]
print "Moment of y*z + z:", Rlx.Solution[y * z] + Rlx.Solution[z]
```

Solution is:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: DSDP
      Status: Optimal
    Initialization Time: 7.91646790504 seconds
      Run Time: 1.041935 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -4.03644346623
Dual Objective Value: -4.03644340796
Feasible solution for moments of order 3

Moment of x*y: 0.500000001712
Moment of y*z + z: 2.72623169152
```


3.1.2 Equality Constraints

Although it is possible to add equality constraints via `AddConstraint` and `MomentConstraint`, but *SDPRelaxation* converts them to two inequalities and considers a certain margin of error. For $A = B$, it considers $A \geq B - \varepsilon$ and $A \leq B + \varepsilon$. In this case the value of ε can be modified by setting *SDPRelaxation.ErrorTolerance* which its default value is 10^{-6} .

3.2 Truncated Moment Problem

It must be clear that we can use `SDPRelaxations.MomentConstraint` to introduce a typical truncated moment problem over polynomials as described in [JNie].

Example Find the support of a measure μ whose support is a subset of $[-1, 1]^2$ and the followings hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 d\mu = \int y^2 d\mu = \frac{1}{3} & \quad \int x^2 y d\mu = \int x y^2 d\mu = 0 \\ \int x^2 y^2 d\mu = \frac{1}{9} & \quad \int x^4 y^2 d\mu = \int x^2 y^4 d\mu = \frac{1}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

The following code does the job:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# introduce variables
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y])
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - x**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - y**2 >= 0)
# add moment constraints
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x**2) == 1. / 3.)
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(y**2) == 1. / 3.)
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x**2 * y) == 0.)
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x * y**2) == 0.)
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x**2 * y**2) == 1. / 9.)
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x**4 * y**2) == 1. / 15.)
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x**2 * y**4) == 1. / 15.)
# set the solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('dsdp')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
# output
Rlx.Solution.ExtractSolution('lh', 2)
print Rlx.Solution
```

and the result is:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: DSDP
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 1.08686900139 seconds
      Run Time: 0.122459 seconds
Primal Objective Value: 0.0
Dual Objective Value: -9.36054051771e-09
```

```

Support:
(0.40181215311129925, 0.54947643681480196)
(-0.40181215311127805, -0.54947643681498193)
Support solver: Lasserre--Henrion
Feasible solution for moments of order 3

```

Note that the solution is not necessarily unique.

3.3 Optimization of Rational Functions

Given two polynomials $p(X), q(X), g_1(X), \dots, g_m(X)$, the minimum of $\frac{p(X)}{q(X)}$ over $K = \{x : g_i(x) \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, m\}$ is equal to

$$\begin{cases} \min & \int p(X) d\mu \\ \text{subject to} & \int q(X) d\mu = 1, \\ & \mu \in \mathcal{M}^+(K). \end{cases}$$

Note that in this case μ is not taken to be a probability measure, but instead $\int q(X) d\mu = 1$. We can use `SDPRelaxations.Probability = False` to relax the probability condition on μ and use moment constraints to enforce $\int q(X) d\mu = 1$. The following example explains this.

Example: Find the minimum of $\frac{x^2-2x}{x^2+2x+1}$:

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# define the symbolic variable
x = Symbol('x')
# initiate the SDPRelaxations object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x])
# settings
Rlx.Probability = False
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(x**2 - 2*x)
# moment constraint
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(x**2+2*x+1) == 1)
# set the sdp solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
# initiate the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution

```

The result is:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
    Solver: CVXOPT
    Status: Optimal
    Initialization Time: 0.167912006378 seconds
    Run Time: 0.008987 seconds
    Primal Objective Value: -0.333333666913
    Dual Objective Value: -0.333333667469
    Feasible solution for moments of order 1

```

Note: Beside `SDPRelaxations.Probability` there is another attribute `SDPRelaxations.PSDMoment` which by default is set to `True` and makes sure that the `sdp` solver assumes positivity for the moment matrix.

3.4 Optimization over Varieties

Now we employ the results of *[GIKM]* to solve more complex optimization problems. The main idea is to represent the given function space as a quotient of a suitable polynomial algebra.

Suppose that we want to optimize the function $\sqrt[3]{(xy)^2} - x + y^2$ over the closed disk with radius 3. In order to deal with the term $\sqrt[3]{(xy)^2}$, we introduce an algebraic relation to `SDPRelaxations` object and give a monomial order for Groebner basis computations (default is *lex* for lexicographic order). Clearly $xy - \sqrt[3]{(xy)^3} = 0$. Therefore by introducing an auxiliary variable or function symbol, say $f(x, y)$ the problem can be stated in the quotient of $\frac{\mathbb{R}[x, y, f]}{\langle xy - f^3 \rangle}$. To check the result of `SDPRelaxations` we employ `scipy.optimize.minimize` with two solvers `COBYLA` and `COBYLA` as well as two solvers, *Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer* and *Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II* from `pyOpt`:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# introduce variables
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
f = Function('f')(x, y)
# define algebraic relations
rel = [x * y - f**3]
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y, f], rel)
# set the monomial order
Rlx.SetMonoOrd('lex')
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(f**2 - x + y**2)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(9 - x**2 - y**2 >= 0)
# set the solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
# Rlx.MomentsOrd(2)
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
# output
print Rlx.Solution
# using scipy
from numpy import power
from scipy.optimize import minimize
fun = lambda x: power(x[0]**2 * x[1]**2, 1. / 3.) - x[0] + x[1]**2
cons = (
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 9 - x[0]**2 - x[1]**2})
sol1 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)
print "solution according to 'COBYLA'"
print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP'"
print sol2
```

```
# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    from numpy import power
    f = power(x[0]**2 * x[1]**2, 1. / 3.) - x[0] + x[1]**2
    g = [x[0]**2 + x[1]**2 - 9]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization('A third root function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addVar('x1', 'c', lower=-3, upper=3, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addVar('x2', 'c', lower=-3, upper=3, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
opt_prob.addCon('g1', 'i')
# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alps0 = ALPSO()
alps0(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)
```

The output will be:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
      Initialization Time: 0.12473487854 seconds
      Run Time: 0.004865 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -2.99999997394
Dual Objective Value: -2.9999999473
Feasible solution for moments of order 1

solution according to 'COBYLA'
  fun: -0.99788411120450926
 maxcv: 0.0
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 25
  status: 1
success: True
      x: array([ 9.99969494e-01,  9.52333693e-05])
solution according to 'SLSQP'
  fun: -2.9999975825413681
  jac: array([ -0.99999923,  689.00398242,  0.          ])
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 64
  nit: 13
  njev: 13
  status: 0
success: True
      x: array([ 3.00000000e+00, -1.25290367e-09])

ALPSO Solution to A third root function
=====
```

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:

```
-----
Total Time:                0.1174
Total Function Evaluations: 1720
Lambda: [ 0.00023458]
Seed: 1482111093.38230896
```

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	-2.99915	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	3.000000	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x2	c	0.000008	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= 0.000000 <= 0.00e+00

NSGA-II Solution to A third root function

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:

```
-----
Total Time:                0.3833
Total Function Evaluations:
```

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	-2.99898	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	3.000000	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x2	c	-0.000011	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= -0.000000 <= 0.00e+00

3.5 Optimization over arbitrary functions

Any given algebra can be represented as a quotient of a suitable polynomial algebra (on possibly infinitely many variables). Since optimization problems usually involve finitely many functions and constraints, we can apply the technique introduced in the previous section, as soon as we figure out the quotient representation of the function

space.

Let us walk through the procedure by solving some examples.

Example 1. Find the optimum value of the following program:

$$\begin{cases} \min & -(\sin(x) - 1)^3 - (\sin(x) - \cos(y))^4 - (\cos(y) - 3)^2 \\ \text{subject to} & 10 - (\sin(x) - 1)^2 \geq 0, \\ & 10 - (\sin(x) - \cos(y))^2 \geq 0, \\ & 10 - (\cos(y) - 3)^2 \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Let us introduce four symbols to represent trigonometric functions:

$f : \sin(x)$	$g : \cos(x)$
$h : \sin(y)$	$k : \cos(y)$

Then the quotient algebra $\frac{\mathbb{R}[f,g,h,k]}{I}$ where $I = \langle f^2 + g^2 - 1, h^2 + k^2 - 1 \rangle$ is the right framework to solve the optimization problem. We also compare the outcome of SDP Relaxations with `scipy` and `pyswarm`:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# introduce variables
x = Symbol('x')
f = Function('f')(x)
g = Function('g')(x)
h = Function('h')(x)
k = Function('k')(x)
# define algebraic relations
rels = [f**2 + g**2 - 1, h**2 + k**2 - 1]
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([f, g, h, k], rels)
# set the monomial order
Rlx.SetMonoOrd('lex')
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(-(f - 1)**3 - (f - k)**4 - (k - 3)**2)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(10 - (f - 1)**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(10 - (f - k)**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(10 - (k - 3)**2 >= 0)
# set the solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('csdp')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
# output
print Rlx.Solution
# using scipy
from scipy.optimize import minimize
fun = lambda x: -(sin(x[0]) - 1)**3 - (sin(x[0]) -
                                cos(x[1]))**4 - (cos(x[1]) - 3)**2
cons = (
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 10 - (sin(x[0]) - 1)**2},
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 10 - (sin(x[0]) - cos(x[1]))**2},
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 10 - (cos(x[1]) - 3)**2})
sol1 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)
print "solution according to 'COBYLA':"

```

```

print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP':"
print sol2
# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    from numpy import sin, cos
    f = -(sin(x[0]) - 1)**3 - (sin(x[0]) - cos(x[1]))**4 - (cos(x[1]) - 3)**2
    g = [
        (sin(x[0]) - 1)**2 - 10,
        (sin(x[0]) - cos(x[1]))**2 - 10,
        (cos(x[1]) - 3)**2 - 10
    ]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization('A trigonometric function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addVar('x1', 'c', lower=-10, upper=10, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addVar('x2', 'c', lower=-10, upper=10, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
opt_prob.addCon('g1', 'i')
opt_prob.addCon('g2', 'i')
opt_prob.addCon('g3', 'i')
# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alpso = ALPSO()
alpso(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

Solutions are:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CSDP
      Status: Optimal
      Initialization Time: 3.22915506363 seconds
      Run Time: 0.016662 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -12.0
Dual Objective Value: -12.0
Feasible solution for moments of order 2

solution according to 'COBYLA':
  fun: -11.824901993777621
  maxcv: 1.7763568394002505e-15
  message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 42
  status: 1
  success: True
      x: array([ 1.57064986,  1.7337948 ])
solution according to 'SLSQP':
  fun: -11.9999999999720
  jac: array([-2.94446945e-05, -1.78813934e-05,  0.00000000e+00])
  message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 23

```

```

nit: 5
njev: 5
status: 0
success: True
x: array([ -1.57079782e+00,  -6.42618794e-07])

```

ALPSO Solution to A trigonometric function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----
Total Time:                0.3503
Total Function Evaluations: 3640
Lambda: [ 0.              0.              2.0077542]
Seed: 1482111691.32805490

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      -11.8237          0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1     c      7.854321      -1.00e+01   1.00e+01
    x2     c      4.549489      -1.00e+01   1.00e+01

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
  Name  Type      Bounds
    g1     i      -1.00e+21 <= -10.000000 <= 0.00e+00
    g2     i      -1.00e+21 <= -8.649336 <= 0.00e+00
    g3     i      -1.00e+21 <= -0.000612 <= 0.00e+00
-----

```

NSGA-II Solution to A trigonometric function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----
Total Time:                0.7216
Total Function Evaluations:

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      -12          0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1     c     -7.854036      -1.00e+01   1.00e+01
    x2     c      0.000004      -1.00e+01   1.00e+01

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
  Name  Type      Bounds
    g1     i      -1.00e+21 <= -6.000000 <= 0.00e+00
-----

```



```

g2      i      -1.00e+21 <= -6.000000 <= 0.00e+00
g3      i      -1.00e+21 <= -6.000000 <= 0.00e+00
-----

```

3.6 SOS Decomposition

Let f_* be the result of `SDPRelaxations.Minimize()`, then $f - f_* \in Q_g$. Therefore, there exist $\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_m \in \sum A^2$ such that $f - f_* = \sigma_0 + \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma_i g_i$. Once the `Minimize()` is called, the method `SDPRelaxations.Decompose()` returns this a dictionary of elements of A of the form $\{0: [a(0, 1), \dots, a(0, k_0)], \dots, m: [a(m, 1), \dots, a(m, k_m)]\}$ such that

$$f - f_* = \sum_{i=0}^m g_i \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} a_{ij}^2,$$

where $g_0 = 1$.

Usually there are extra coefficients that are very small in absolute value as a result of round off error that should be ignored.

The following example shows how to employ this functionality:

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import SDPRelaxations
# define the symbolic variables and functions
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
z = Symbol('z')

Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y, z])
Rlx.SetObjective(x**3 + x**2 * y**2 + z**2 * x * y - x * z)
Rlx.AddConstraint(9 - (x**2 + y**2 + z**2) >= 0)
# initiate the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
# extract decomposition
V = Rlx.Decompose()
# test the decomposition
sos = 0
for v in V:
    # for g0 = 1
    if v == 0:
        sos = expand(Rlx.ReduceExp(sum([p**2 for p in V[v]])))
    # for g1, the constraint
    else:
        sos = expand(Rlx.ReduceExp(
            sos + Rlx.Constraints[v - 1] * sum([p**2 for p in V[v]])))
sos = sos.subs(Rlx.RevSymDict)
pln = Poly(sos).as_dict()
pln = {ex:round(pln[ex],5) for ex in pln}
print Poly(pln, (x,y,z)).as_expr()

```

The output looks like this:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
      Initialization Time: 0.875229120255 seconds
      Run Time: 0.031426 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -27.4974076889
Dual Objective Value: -27.4974076213
Feasible solution for moments of order 2

1.0*x**3 + 1.0*x**2*y**2 + 1.0*x*y*z**2 - 1.0*x*z + 27.49741
```

3.7 The Resume method

It happens from time to time that one needs to stop the process of `SDPRelaxations` to look into its progress and/or run the code later. This has been accommodated thanks to python's support for serialization and error handling. Since the initialization of the final SDP is the most time consuming part of the process, if one breaks this via *Ctrl-c*, the object will save all the computation that has been done so far in a *.rlx* file named with the name of the object. So, if one wants to resume the process later, it suffices to call the `Resume` method after instantiation and leave the program out and continue the initialization via calling `InitSDP` method.

3.8 The SDRelaxSol

This object is a container for the solution of `SDPRelaxation` objects. It contains the following informations:

- *Primal*: the value of the SDP in primal form,
- *Dual*: the value of the SDP in dual form,
- *RunTime*: the run time of the sdp solver,
- *InitTime*: the total time consumed for initialization of the sdp,
- *Solver*: the name of sdp solver,
- *Status*: final status of the sdp solver,
- *RelaxationOrd*: order of relaxation,
- *TruncatedMmntSeq*: a dictionary of resulted moments,
- *MomentMatrix*: the resulted moment matrix,
- *ScipySolver*: the scipy solver to extract solutions,
- *err_tol*: the minimum value which is considered to be nonzero,
- *Support*: the support of discrete measure resulted from `SDPRelaxation.Minimize()`,
- *Weights*: corresponding weights for the Dirac measures.

The `SDRelaxSol` after initiation is an iterable object. The moments can be retrieved by passing the index to the iterable `SDRelaxSol[idx]`.

3.8.1 Extracting solutions

By default, the support of the measure is not calculated, but it can be approximated by calling the method `SDRelaxSol.ExtractSolution()`.

There exists an exact theoretical method for extracting the support of the solution measure as explained in [HL]. But because of the numerical error of sdp solvers, computing rank and hence the support is quite difficult. So, `SDRelaxSol.ExtractSolution()` estimates the rank numerically by assuming that eigenvalues with absolute value less than `err_tol` which by default is set to `SDPRelaxation.ErrorTolerance`.

Two methods are implemented for extracting solutions:

- **Lasserre-Henrion** method as explained in [HL]. To employ this method simply call `SDRelaxSol.ExtractSolution('LH', card)`, where `card` is the maximum cardinality of the support.
- **Moment Matching** method which employs `scipy.optimize.root` to approximate the support. The default `scipy` solver is set to `lm`, but other solvers can be selected using `SDRelaxSol.SetScipySolver(solver)`. It is not guaranteed that `scipy` solvers return a reliable answer, but modifying sdp solvers and other parameters like `SDPRelaxation.ErrorTolerance` may help to get better results. To use this method call `SDRelaxSol.ExtractSolution('scipy', card)` where `card` is as above.

Example 1. Solve and find minimizers of $x^2 + y^2 + z^4$ where $x + y + z = 4$:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *

x, y, z = symbols('x,y,z')

Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y, z])
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
Rlx.SetObjective(x**2 + y**2 + z**4)
Rlx.AddConstraint(Eq(x + y + z, 4))
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
# extract support
Rlx.Solution.ExtractSolution('LH', 1)
print Rlx.Solution

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    f = x[0]**2 + x[1]**2 + x[2]**4
    g = [x[0] + x[1] + x[2] - 4]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization('Testing solutions', objfunc)
opt_prob.addVar('x1', 'c', lower=-4, upper=4, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addVar('x2', 'c', lower=-4, upper=4, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addVar('x3', 'c', lower=-4, upper=4, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
opt_prob.addCon('g1', 'e')
# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alps = ALPSO()
alps(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
```

The output is:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
```

```

Initialization Time: 1.59334087372 seconds
Run Time: 0.021102 seconds
Primal Objective Value: 5.45953579912
Dual Objective Value: 5.45953586121
Support:
(0.91685039306810523, 1.541574317520042, 1.5415743175200163)
Support solver: Lasserre--Henrion
Feasible solution for moments of order 2

ALPSO Solution to Testing solutions
=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----
Total Time: 0.1443
Total Function Evaluations: 1720
Lambda: [-3.09182651]
Seed: 1482274189.55335808

Objectives:
Name      Value      Optimum
f          5.46051      0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
Name      Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
x1         c        1.542371    -4.00e+00    4.00e+00
x2         c        1.541094    -4.00e+00    4.00e+00
x3         c        0.916848    -4.00e+00    4.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
Name      Type      Bounds
g1         e        0.000314 = 0.00e+00
-----

```

Example 2. Minimize $-(x-1)^2 - (x-y)^2 - (y-3)^2$ where $1 - (x-1)^2 \geq 0$, $1 - (x-y)^2 \geq 0$ and $1 - (y-3)^2 \geq 0$. It has three minimizers $(2, 3)$, $(1, 2)$, and $(2, 2)$:

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *

x, y = symbols('x, y')

Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y])
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('csdp')
Rlx.SetObjective(-(x - 1)**2 - (x - y)**2 - (y - 3)**2)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - (x - 1)**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - (x - y)**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - (y - 3)**2 >= 0)
Rlx.MomentsOrd(2)
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
# extract support
Rlx.Solution.ExtractSolution('LH')
print Rlx.Solution

```

```

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    f = -(x[0] - 1)**2 - (x[0] - x[1])**2 - (x[1] - 3)**2
    g = [
        (x[0] - 1)**2 - 1,
        (x[0] - x[1])**2 - 1,
        (x[1] - 3)**2 - 1
    ]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization("Lasserre's Example", objfunc)
opt_prob.addVar('x1', 'c', lower=-3, upper=3, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addVar('x2', 'c', lower=-3, upper=3, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
opt_prob.addCon('g1', 'i')
opt_prob.addCon('g2', 'i')
opt_prob.addCon('g3', 'i')
# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alps0 = ALPSO()
alps0(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

which results in:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CSDP
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 0.861004114151 seconds
        Run Time: 0.00645 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -2.0
Dual Objective Value: -2.0
      Support:
      (2.000000006497352, 3.000000045123556)
      (0.99999993829586131, 1.9999999487412694)
      (1.9999999970209055, 1.9999999029899564)
      Support solver: Lasserre--Henrion
Feasible solution for moments of order 2

```

ALPSO Solution to Lasserre's Example

```

=====

      Objective Function: objfunc

      Solution:
-----

      Total Time:                0.1353
      Total Function Evaluations: 1720
      Lambda: [ 0.08278879  0.08220848  0.          ]

```

Seed: 1482307696.27431393

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	-2	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	1.999967	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x2	c	3.000000	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= -0.000065 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= 0.000065 <= 0.00e+00
g3	i	-1.00e+21 <= -1.000000 <= 0.00e+00

NSGA-II Solution to Lasserre's Example

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:

Total Time: 0.2406

Total Function Evaluations:

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	-1.99941	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	1.999947	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x2	c	2.000243	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= -0.000106 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= -1.000000 <= 0.00e+00
g3	i	-1.00e+21 <= -0.000486 <= 0.00e+00

Irene detects all minimizers correctly, but each *pyOpt* solvers only detect one. Note that we did not specify number of solutions, but the solver extracted them all.

APPROXIMATING OPTIMUM VALUE

In various cases, separating functions and symbols are either very difficult or impossible. For example $x, \sin x$ and e^x are not algebraically independent, but their dependency can not be easily expressed in finitely many relations. One possible approach to these problems is replacing transcendental terms with a reasonably good approximation. This certainly will introduce more numerical error, but at least gives a reliable estimate for the optimum value.

4.1 Using `pyProximation.OrthSystem`

A simple and common method to approximate transcendental functions is using truncated Taylor expansions. In spite of its simplicity, there are various pitfalls which needs to be avoided. The most common is that the radius of convergence of the Taylor expansion may be smaller than the feasibility region of the optimization problem.

4.1.1 Example 1:

Find the minimum of $x + e^{x \sin x}$ where $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$.

The objective function includes terms of x and transcendental functions. So, it is difficult to find a suitable algebraic representation to transform this optimization problem. Let us try to use Taylor expansion of $e^{x \sin x}$ to find an approximation for the optimum and compare the result with `scipy.optimize`, `pyOpt.ALPSO` and `pyOpt.NSGA2`:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# introduce symbols and functions
x = Symbol('x')
e = Function('e')(x)
# transcendental term of objective
f = exp(x * sin(x))
# Taylor expansion
f_app = f.series(x, 0, 12).removeO()
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(x + f_app)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(pi**2 - x**2 >= 0)
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
# using scipy
from scipy.optimize import minimize
```

```

fun = lambda x: x[0] + exp(x[0] * sin(x[0]))
cons = (
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: pi**2 - x[0]**2},
)
sol1 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)
print "solution according to 'COBYLA':"
print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP':"
print sol2

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    from numpy import sin, exp, pi
    f = x[0] + exp(x[0] * sin(x[0]))
    g = [
        x[0]**2 - pi**2
    ]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization('A mixed function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addVar('x1', 'c', lower=-pi, upper=pi, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
opt_prob.addCon('g1', 'i')
# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alpso = ALPSO()
alpso(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

The output will look like:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 0.270121097565 seconds
      Run Time: 0.012974 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -416.628918881
Dual Objective Value: -416.628917197
Feasible solution for moments of order 5

solution according to 'COBYLA':
  fun: 0.76611902154788758
 maxcv: 0.0
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 34
 status: 1
success: True
       x: array([-4.42161128e-01, -9.76206736e-05])
solution according to 'SLSQP':
  fun: 0.766119450232887

```



```

jac: array([ 0.00154828,  0.          ,  0.          ])
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
nfev: 17
nit: 4
njev: 4
status: 0
success: True
x: array([-0.44164406,  0.          ])

```

ALPSO Solution to A mixed function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----

Total Time:                0.0683
Total Function Evaluations: 1240
Lambda:    [ 0.]
Seed: 1482112089.31088901

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      -2.14159         0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1    c      -3.141593      -3.14e+00   3.14e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
  Name  Type      Bounds
    g1    i      -1.00e+21 <= 0.000000 <= 0.00e+00
-----

```

NSGA-II Solution to A mixed function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----

Total Time:                0.4231
Total Function Evaluations:

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      -2.14159         0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1    c      -3.141593      -3.14e+00   3.14e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
  Name  Type      Bounds
    g1    i      -1.00e+21 <= 0.000000 <= 0.00e+00
-----

```

Now instead of Taylor expansion, we use Legendre polynomials to estimate $e^{x \sin x}$. To find Legendre estimators, we use `pyProximation` which implements general Hilbert space methods (see Appendix-[pyProximation](#)):

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
from pyProximation import OrthSystem
# introduce symbols and functions
x = Symbol('x')
e = Function('e')(x)
# transcendental term of objective
f = exp(x * sin(x))
# Legendre polynomials via pyProximation
D = [(-pi, pi)]
S = OrthSystem([x], D)
# set B = {1, x, x^2, ..., x^12}
B = S.PolyBasis(12)
# link B to S
S.Basis(B)
# generate the orthonormal basis
S.FormBasis()
# extract the coefficients of approximation
Coeffs = S.Series(f)
# form the approximation
f_app = sum([S.OrthBase[i] * Coeffs[i] for i in range(len(S.OrthBase))])
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(x + f_app)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(pi**2 - x**2 >= 0)
# set the solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('dsdp')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
```

The output will be:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: DSDP
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 0.722383022308 seconds
      Run Time: 0.077674 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -2.26145824829
Dual Objective Value: -2.26145802066
Feasible solution for moments of order 6
```

By a small modification of the above code, we can employ Chebyshev polynomials for approximation:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
from pyProximation import Measure, OrthSystem
# introduce symbols and functions
x = Symbol('x')
```

```

e = Function('e')(x)
# transcendental term of objective
f = exp(x * sin(x))
# Chebyshev polynomials via pyProximation
D = [(-pi, pi)]
# the Chebyshev weight
w = lambda x: 1. / sqrt(pi**2 - x**2)
M = Measure(D, w)
S = OrthSystem([x], D)
# link the measure to S
S.SetMeasure(M)
# set B = {1, x, x^2, ..., x^12}
B = S.PolyBasis(12)
# link B to S
S.Basis(B)
# generate the orthonormal basis
S.FormBasis()
# extract the coefficients of approximation
Coeffs = S.Series(f)
# form the approximation
f_app = sum([S.OrthBase[i] * Coeffs[i] for i in range(len(S.OrthBase))])
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(x + f_app)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(pi**2 - x**2 >= 0)
# set the solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('dsdp')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution

```

which returns:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: DSDP
      Status: Optimal
      Initialization Time: 0.805300951004 seconds
      Run Time: 0.066767 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -2.17420785198
Dual Objective Value: -2.17420816422
Feasible solution for moments of order 6

```

This gives a better approximation for the optimum value. The optimum values found via Legendre and Chebyshev polynomials are certainly better than Taylor expansion and the results of `scipy.optimize`.

4.1.2 Example 2:

Find the minimum of $x \sinh y + e^{y \sin x}$ where $-\pi \leq x, y \leq \pi$.

Again, we use Legendre approximations for $\sinh y$ and $e^{y \sin x}$:

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *

```

```
from pyProximation import OrthSystem
# introduce symbols and functions
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
sh = Function('sh')(y)
ch = Function('ch')(y)
# transcendental term of objective
f = exp(y * sin(x))
g = sinh(y)
# Legendre polynomials via pyProximation
D_f = [(-pi, pi), (-pi, pi)]
D_g = [(-pi, pi)]
Orth_f = OrthSystem([x, y], D_f)
Orth_g = OrthSystem([y], D_g)
# set bases
B_f = Orth_f.PolyBasis(10)
B_g = Orth_g.PolyBasis(10)
# link B_f to Orth_f and B_g to Orth_g
Orth_f.Basis(B_f)
Orth_g.Basis(B_g)
# generate the orthonormal bases
Orth_f.FormBasis()
Orth_g.FormBasis()
# extract the coefficients of approximations
Coeffs_f = Orth_f.Series(f)
Coeffs_g = Orth_g.Series(g)
# form the approximations
f_app = sum([Orth_f.OrthBase[i] * Coeffs_f[i]
              for i in range(len(Orth_f.OrthBase))])
g_app = sum([Orth_g.OrthBase[i] * Coeffs_g[i]
              for i in range(len(Orth_g.OrthBase))])
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(x * g_app + f_app)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(pi**2 - x**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(pi**2 - y**2 >= 0)
# set the sdp solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
# using scipy
from scipy.optimize import minimize
fun = lambda x: x[0] * sinh(x[1]) + exp(x[1] * sin(x[0]))
cons = (
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: pi**2 - x[0]**2},
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: pi**2 - x[1]**2}
)
sol1 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(fun, (0, 0), method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)
print "solution according to 'COBYLA':"
print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP':"
print sol2
```

```

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    from numpy import sin, sinh, exp, pi
    f = x[0] * sinh(x[1]) + exp(x[1] * sin(x[0]))
    g = [
        x[0]**2 - pi**2,
        x[1]**2 - pi**2
    ]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization(
    'A trigonometric-hyperbolic-exponential function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addVar('x1', 'c', lower=-pi, upper=pi, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addVar('x2', 'c', lower=-pi, upper=pi, value=0.0)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
opt_prob.addCon('g1', 'i')
opt_prob.addCon('g2', 'i')
# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alpso = ALPSO()
alpso(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

The result will be:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 4.09241986275 seconds
      Run Time: 0.123869 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -35.3574475835
Dual Objective Value: -35.3574473266
Feasible solution for moments of order 5

solution according to 'COBYLA':
  fun: 1.0
 maxcv: 0.0
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 13
  status: 1
success: True
      x: array([ 0.,  0.])
solution according to 'SLSQP':
  fun: 1
  jac: array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 4
  nit: 1
  njev: 1
  status: 0

```

```
success: True
      x: array([ 0.,  0.])
```

ALPSO Solution to A trigonometric-hyperbolic-exponential function

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:

```
Total Time:                0.0946
Total Function Evaluations: 1240
Lambda: [ 0.  0.]
Seed: 1482112613.82665610
```

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	-35.2814	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	-3.141593	-3.14e+00	3.14e+00
x2	c	3.141593	-3.14e+00	3.14e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= 0.000000 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= 0.000000 <= 0.00e+00

NSGA-II Solution to A trigonometric-hyperbolic-exponential function

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:

```
Total Time:                0.5331
Total Function Evaluations:
```

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	-35.2814	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	3.141593	-3.14e+00	3.14e+00
x2	c	-3.141593	-3.14e+00	3.14e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= 0.000000 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= 0.000000 <= 0.00e+00

which shows a significant improvement compare to results of `scipy.minimize`.

BENCHMARK OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

There are benchmark problems to evaluate how good an optimization method works. We apply the generalized relaxation method to some of these benchmarks that are mainly taken from [MJXY].

5.1 Rosenbrock Function

The original Rosenbrock function is $f(x, y) = (1 - x)^2 + 100(y - x^2)^2$ which is a sum of squares and attains its minimum at $(1, 1)$. The global minimum is inside a long, narrow, parabolic shaped flat valley. To find the valley is trivial. To converge to the global minimum, however, is difficult. The same holds for a generalized form of Rosenbrock function which is defined as:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (1 - x_i)^2.$$

Since f is a sum of squares, and $f(1, \dots, 1) = 0$, the global minimum is equal to 0. The following code compares various optimization methods including the relaxation method, to find a minimum for f where $9 - x_i^2 \geq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, 9$:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import SDPRelaxations
NumVars = 9
# define the symbolic variables and functions
x = [Symbol('x%d' % i) for i in range(NumVars)]

print "Relaxation method:"
# initiate the SDPRelaxations object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations(x)
# Rosenbrock function
rosen = sum([100 * (x[i + 1] - x[i]**2)**2 + (1 - x[i])
             ** 2 for i in range(NumVars - 1)])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(rosen)
# add constraints
for i in range(NumVars):
    Rlx.AddConstraint(9 - x[i]**2 >= 0)
# set the sdp solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
# initiate the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
```

```

# solve with scipy
from scipy.optimize import minimize
fun = lambda x: sum([100 * (x[i + 1] - x[i]**2)**2 +
                    (1 - x[i])**2 for i in range(NumVars - 1)])
cons = [
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 9 - x[i]**2} for i in range(NumVars)]
x0 = tuple([0 for _ in range(NumVars)])
sol1 = minimize(fun, x0, method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(fun, x0, method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)

print "solution according to 'COBYLA':"
print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP':"
print sol2

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    f = sum([100 * (x[i + 1] - x[i]**2)**2 + (1 - x[i])
            ** 2 for i in range(NumVars - 1)])
    g = [x[i]**2 - 9 for i in range(NumVars)]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization(
    'The Rosenbrock function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
for i in range(NumVars):
    opt_prob.addVar('x%d' % (i + 1), 'c', lower=-3, upper=3, value=0.0)
    opt_prob.addCon('g%d' % (i + 1), 'i')

# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alps = ALPSO()
alps(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

The result is:

```

Relaxation method:
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
    Solver: CVXOPT
    Status: Optimal
    Initialization Time: 750.234924078 seconds
    Run Time: 8.43369 seconds
Primal Objective Value: 1.67774267808e-08
Dual Objective Value: 1.10015692778e-08
Feasible solution for moments of order 2

solution according to 'COBYLA':
    fun: 4.4963584556077389
    maxcv: 0.0
    message: 'Maximum number of function evaluations has been exceeded.'

```

```

nfev: 1000
status: 2
success: False
  x: array([ 8.64355944e-01,  7.47420978e-01,  5.59389194e-01,
            3.16212252e-01,  1.05034350e-01,  2.05923923e-02,
            9.44389237e-03,  1.12341021e-02, -7.74530516e-05])
  fun: 1.3578865444308464e-07
  jac: array([ 0.00188377,  0.00581741, -0.00182463,  0.00776938, -0.00343305,
            -0.00186283,  0.0020364 ,  0.00881489, -0.0047164 ,  0.          ])
solution according to 'SLSQP':
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 625
  nit: 54
  njev: 54
  status: 0
  success: True
  x: array([ 1.00000841,  1.00001216,  1.00000753,  1.00001129,  1.00000134,
            1.00000067,  1.00000502,  1.00000682,  0.99999006])

```

ALPSO Solution to The Rosenbrock function

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:

```

Total Time:                10.6371
Total Function Evaluations: 48040
Lambda: [ 0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.  0.]
Seed: 1482114864.60097694

```

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	0.590722	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	0.992774	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x2	c	0.986019	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x3	c	0.970756	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x4	c	0.942489	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x5	c	0.886910	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x6	c	0.787367	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x7	c	0.618875	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x8	c	0.382054	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x9	c	0.143717	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.014399 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.027767 <= 0.00e+00
g3	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.057633 <= 0.00e+00
g4	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.111714 <= 0.00e+00
g5	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.213391 <= 0.00e+00
g6	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.380053 <= 0.00e+00
g7	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.616994 <= 0.00e+00
g8	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.854035 <= 0.00e+00
g9	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.979345 <= 0.00e+00

```
-----
NSGA-II Solution to The Rosenbrock function
=====
```

```
Objective Function: objfunc
```

```
Solution:
```

```
Total Time: 0.6244
```

```
Total Function Evaluations:
```

```
Objectives:
```

Name	Value	Optimum
f	5.5654	0

```
Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
```

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	0.727524	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x2	c	0.537067	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x3	c	0.296186	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x4	c	0.094420	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x5	c	0.017348	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x6	c	0.009658	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x7	c	0.015372	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x8	c	0.009712	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00
x9	c	0.001387	-3.00e+00	3.00e+00

```
Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
```

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.470708 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.711559 <= 0.00e+00
g3	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.912274 <= 0.00e+00
g4	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.991085 <= 0.00e+00
g5	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.999699 <= 0.00e+00
g6	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.999907 <= 0.00e+00
g7	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.999764 <= 0.00e+00
g8	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.999906 <= 0.00e+00
g9	i	-1.00e+21 <= -8.999998 <= 0.00e+00

```
-----
```

The relaxation method returns values very close to the actual minimum but two out of other three methods fail to estimate the minimum correctly.

5.2 Giunta Function

Giunta is an example of continuous, differentiable, separable, scalable, multimodal function defined by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_1, x_2) &= \frac{3}{5} + \sum_{i=1}^2 [\sin(\frac{16}{15}x_i - 1) \\
 &+ \sin^2(\frac{16}{15}x_i - 1) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{50} \sin(4(\frac{16}{15}x_i - 1))].
 \end{aligned}$$

The following code optimizes f when $1 - x_i^2 \geq 0$:

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
s1 = Symbol('s1')
c1 = Symbol('c1')
s2 = Symbol('s2')
c2 = Symbol('c2')
f = .6 + (sin(x - 1) + (sin(x - 1))**2 + .02 * sin(4 * (x - 1))) + \
    (sin(y - 1) + (sin(y - 1))**2 + .02 * sin(4 * (y - 1)))
f = expand(f, trig=True)
f = N(f.subs({sin(x): s1, cos(x): c1, sin(y): s2, cos(y): c2}))
rels = [s1**2 + c1**2 - 1, s2**2 + c2**2 - 1]
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([s1, c1, s2, c2], rels)
Rlx.SetObjective(f)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - s1**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - s2**2 >= 0)
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
# solve with scipy
from scipy.optimize import minimize
fun = lambda x: .6 + (sin((16. / 15.) * x[0] - 1) + (sin((16. / 15.) * x[0] - 1))**2 +
    .02 * sin(4 * ((16. / 15.) * x[0] - 1))) + (
    sin((16. / 15.) * x[1] - 1) + (sin((16. / 15.) * x[1] - 1))**2 + .02 * sin(4 *
    ((16. / 15.) * x[1] - 1)))
cons = [
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 1 - x[i]**2} for i in range(2)]
x0 = tuple([0 for _ in range(2)])
sol1 = minimize(fun, x0, method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(fun, x0, method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)
print "solution according to 'COBYLA':"
print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP':"
print sol2

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    f = .6 + (sin((16. / 15.) * x[0] - 1) + (sin((16. / 15.) * x[0] - 1))**2 + .02 *
    sin(4 * ((16. / 15.) * x[0] - 1))) + (
        sin((16. / 15.) * x[1] - 1) + (sin((16. / 15.) * x[1] - 1))**2 + .02 * sin(4 *
        ((16. / 15.) * x[1] - 1)))
    g = [x[i]**2 - 1 for i in range(2)]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization(
    'The Giunta function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
for i in range(2):
    opt_prob.addVar('x%d' % (i + 1), 'c', lower=-1, upper=1, value=0.0)
    opt_prob.addCon('g%d' % (i + 1), 'i')

# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer

```

```

alpso = ALPSO()
alpso(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

and the result is:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
    Initialization Time: 2.53814482689 seconds
      Run Time: 0.041321 seconds
Primal Objective Value: 0.0644704534329
Dual Objective Value: 0.0644704595475
Feasible solution for moments of order 2

solution according to 'COBYLA':
  fun: 0.064470430891900576
 maxcv: 0.0
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 40
  status: 1
success: True
      x: array([ 0.46730658,  0.4674184 ])
solution according to 'SLSQP':
  fun: 0.0644704633430450
  jac: array([-0.00029983, -0.00029983,  0.          ])
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 13
  nit: 3
  njev: 3
  status: 0
success: True
      x: array([ 0.46717727,  0.46717727])

```

ALPSO Solution to The Giunta function

```

=====

      Objective Function: objfunc

      Solution:
-----
Total Time:                10.6180
Total Function Evaluations: 1240
Lambda: [ 0.  0.]
Seed: 1482115204.08583212

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      0.0644704      0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1    c      0.467346      -1.00e+00      1.00e+00
    x2    c      0.467369      -1.00e+00      1.00e+00

```

```

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
Name      Type      Bounds
g1         i      -1.00e+21 <= -0.781588 <= 0.00e+00
g2         i      -1.00e+21 <= -0.781566 <= 0.00e+00

```

NSGA-II Solution to The Giunta function

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:

Total Time: 50.9196
Total Function Evaluations:

Objectives:

Name	Value	Optimum
f	0.0644704	0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):

Name	Type	Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
x1	c	0.467403	-1.00e+00	1.00e+00
x2	c	0.467324	-1.00e+00	1.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= -0.781535 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= -0.781608 <= 0.00e+00

5.3 Parsopoulos Function

Parsopoulos is defined as $f(x, y) = \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(y)$. The following code computes its minimum where $-5 \leq x, y \leq 5$:

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
s1 = Symbol('s1')
c1 = Symbol('c1')
s2 = Symbol('s2')
c2 = Symbol('c2')
f = c1**2 + s2**2
rels = [s1**2 + c1**2 - 1, s2**2 + c2**2 - 1]
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([s1, c1, s2, c2], rels)
Rlx.SetObjective(f)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - s1**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - s2**2 >= 0)
Rlx.MomentsOrd(2)

```

```

Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
# solve with scipy
from scipy.optimize import minimize
fun = lambda x: cos(x[0])**2 + sin(x[1])**2
cons = [
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 25 - x[i]**2} for i in range(2)]
x0 = tuple([0 for _ in range(2)])
sol1 = minimize(fun, x0, method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(fun, x0, method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)
print "solution according to 'COBYLA':"
print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP':"
print sol2

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    f = cos(x[0])**2 + sin(x[1])**2
    g = [x[i]**2 - 25 for i in range(2)]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization(
    'The Parsopoulos function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
for i in range(2):
    opt_prob.addVar('x%d' % (i + 1), 'c', lower=-5, upper=5, value=0.0)
    opt_prob.addCon('g%d' % (i + 1), 'i')

# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alps0 = ALPSO()
alps0(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

which returns:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 2.48692297935 seconds
      Run Time: 0.035358 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -3.74719295193e-10
Dual Objective Value: 5.43053240402e-12
Feasible solution for moments of order 2

solution according to 'COBYLA':
    fun: 1.83716742579312e-08
    maxcv: 0.0
    message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'

```



```

nfev: 35
status: 1
success: True
      x: array([ 1.57072551e+00,  1.15569800e-04])
solution according to 'SLSQP':
  fun: 1
  jac: array([ -1.49011612e-08,  1.49011612e-08,  0.00000000e+00])
message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
nfev: 4
nit: 1
njev: 1
status: 0
success: True
      x: array([ 0.,  0.])

```

ALPSO Solution to The Parsopoulos function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----
Total Time:                4.4576
Total Function Evaluations: 1240
Lambda: [ 0.  0.]
Seed: 1482115438.17070389

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      5.68622e-09      0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1    c      -4.712408      -5.00e+00    5.00e+00
    x2    c      -0.000073      -5.00e+00    5.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
  Name  Type      Bounds
    g1    i      -1.00e+21 <= -2.793212 <= 0.00e+00
    g2    i      -1.00e+21 <= -25.000000 <= 0.00e+00
-----

```

NSGA-II Solution to The Parsopoulos function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----
Total Time:                17.7197
Total Function Evaluations:

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      2.37167e-08      0

```

```

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
Name      Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
  x1       c        -1.570676   -5.00e+00    5.00e+00
  x2       c         3.141496   -5.00e+00    5.00e+00

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
Name      Type      Bounds
  g1       i        -1.00e+21 <= -22.532977 <= 0.00e+00
  g2       i        -1.00e+21 <= -15.131000 <= 0.00e+00

```

5.4 Shubert Function

Shubert function is defined by:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^5 \cos((j+1)x_i + i) \right).$$

It is a continuous, differentiable, separable, non-scalable, multimodal function. The following code compares the result of five optimizers when $-10 \leq x_i \leq 10$ and $n = 2$:

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
s1 = Symbol('s1')
c1 = Symbol('c1')
s2 = Symbol('s2')
c2 = Symbol('c2')
f = sum([cos((j + 1) * x + j) for j in range(1, 6)]) * \
    sum([cos((j + 1) * y + j) for j in range(1, 6)])
obj = N(expand(f, trig=True).subs(
    {sin(x): s1, cos(x): c1, sin(y): s2, cos(y): c2}))
rels = [s1**2 + c1**2 - 1, s2**2 + c2**2 - 1]
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([s1, c1, s2, c2], rels)
Rlx.SetObjective(obj)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - s1**2 >= 0)
Rlx.AddConstraint(1 - s2**2 >= 0)
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution
g = lambda x: sum([cos((j + 1) * x[0] + j) for j in range(1, 6)]) * \
    sum([cos((j + 1) * x[1] + j) for j in range(1, 6)])
x0 = (-5, 5)
from scipy.optimize import minimize
cons = (
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 100 - x[0]**2},
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': lambda x: 100 - x[1]**2})
sol1 = minimize(g, x0, method='COBYLA', constraints=cons)
sol2 = minimize(g, x0, method='SLSQP', constraints=cons)
print "solution according to 'COBYLA':"
print sol1
print "solution according to 'SLSQP':"

```

```

print sol2

from sage.all import *
m1 = minimize_constrained(g, cons=[cn['fun'] for cn in cons], x0=x0)
m2 = minimize_constrained(g, cons=[cn['fun']
                                for cn in cons], x0=x0, algorithm='l-bfgs-b')

print "Sage:"
print "minimize_constrained (default):", m1, g(m1)
print "minimize_constrained (l-bfgs-b):", m2, g(m2)

# pyOpt
from pyOpt import *

def objfunc(x):
    f = sum([cos((j + 1) * x[0] + j) for j in range(1, 6)]) * \
        sum([cos((j + 1) * x[1] + j) for j in range(1, 6)])
    g = [x[i]**2 - 100 for i in range(2)]
    fail = 0
    return f, g, fail

opt_prob = Optimization(
    'The Shubert function', objfunc)
opt_prob.addObj('f')
for i in range(2):
    opt_prob.addVar('x%d' % (i + 1), 'c', lower=-10, upper=10, value=0.0)
    opt_prob.addCon('g%d' % (i + 1), 'i')

# Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
alps0 = ALPSO()
alps0(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(0)
# Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
nsg2 = NSGA2()
nsg2(opt_prob)
print opt_prob.solution(1)

```

The result is:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
      Initialization Time: 730.02412415 seconds
      Run Time: 5.258507 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -18.0955649723
Dual Objective Value: -18.0955648855
Feasible solution for moments of order 6
Scipy 'COBYLA':
    fun: -3.3261182321238367
    maxcv: 0.0
    message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
    nfev: 39
    status: 1
    success: True
           x: array([-3.96201407,  4.81176624])
Scipy 'SLSQP':
    fun: -0.856702387212005
    jac: array([-0.00159422,  0.00080796,  0.          ]))

```

```

message: 'Optimization terminated successfully.'
  nfev: 35
  nit: 7
  njev: 7
  status: 0
  success: True
    x: array([-4.92714381,  4.81186391])
Sage:
minimize_constrained (default): (-3.962032420336303, 4.811734682897321) -3.32611819422
minimize_constrained (l-bfgs-b): (-3.962032420336303, 4.811734682897321) -3.
→32611819422

```

ALPSO Solution to The Shubert function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----
Total Time:                37.7526
Total Function Evaluations: 2200
Lambda: [ 0.  0.]
Seed: 1482115770.57303905

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      -18.0956         0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1    c      -7.061398      -1.00e+01   1.00e+01
    x2    c      -1.471424      -1.00e+01   1.00e+01

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):
  Name  Type      Bounds
    g1    i      -1.00e+21 <= -50.136654 <= 0.00e+00
    g2    i      -1.00e+21 <= -97.834910 <= 0.00e+00
-----

```

NSGA-II Solution to The Shubert function

```

=====

Objective Function: objfunc

Solution:
-----
Total Time:                97.6291
Total Function Evaluations:

Objectives:
  Name      Value      Optimum
    f      -18.0955         0

Variables (c - continuous, i - integer, d - discrete):
  Name  Type      Value      Lower Bound  Upper Bound
    x1    c      -0.778010      -1.00e+01   1.00e+01

```

x2	c	-7.754277	-1.00e+01	1.00e+01
----	---	-----------	-----------	----------

Constraints (i - inequality, e - equality):

Name	Type	Bounds
g1	i	-1.00e+21 <= -99.394700 <= 0.00e+00
g2	i	-1.00e+21 <= -39.871193 <= 0.00e+00

We note that four out of six other optimizers stuck at a local minimum and return incorrect values.

Moreover, we employed 20 different optimizers included in `pyOpt` and only 4 of them returned the correct optimum value.

5.5 McCormick Function

McCormick function is defined by

$$f(x, y) = \sin(x + y) + (x - y)^2 - 1.5x + 2.5y + 1.$$

Attains its minimum at $f(-.54719, -1.54719) \approx -1.9133$:

```
from sympy import *
from Irene import *
from pyProximation import OrthSystem
# introduce symbols
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
z = Symbol('z')
# transcendental term of objective
f = sin(z)
# Legendre polynomials via pyProximation
D_f = [(-2, 2)]
Orth_f = OrthSystem([z], D_f)
# set bases
B_f = Orth_f.PolyBasis(10)
# link B_f to Orth_f
Orth_f.Basis(B_f)
# generate the orthonormal bases
Orth_f.FormBasis()
# extract the coefficients of approximations
Coeffs_f = Orth_f.Series(f)
# form the approximations
f_app = sum([Orth_f.OrthBase[i] * Coeffs_f[i]
              for i in range(len(Orth_f.OrthBase))])
# objective function
obj = f_app.subs({z: x + y}) + (x - y)**2 - 1.5 * x + 2.5 * y + 1
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y])
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(obj)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(4 - (x**2 + y**2) >= 0)
# set the sdp solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
# initialize the SDP
```

```
Rlx.InitSDP()  
# solve the SDP  
Rlx.Minimize()  
Rlx.Solution.ExtractSolution('lh',1)  
print Rlx.Solution
```

Results in:

```
Solution of a Semidefinite Program:  
    Solver: CVXOPT  
    Status: Optimal  
    Initialization Time: 10.6071600914 seconds  
    Run Time: 0.070002 seconds  
Primal Objective Value: -1.91322353633  
Dual Objective Value: -1.91322352558  
Support:  
    (-0.54724056855672309, -1.5473099043318805)  
Support solver: Lasserre--Henrion  
Feasible solution for moments of order 5
```

5.6 Schaffer Function N.2

Schaffer function N.2 is

$$f(x,y) = \frac{\sin^2(x^2 - y^2) - .5}{(1 + .001(x^2 + y^2))^2}.$$

Attains its minimum at $f(0,0) = .5$:

```
from sympy import *  
from Irene import *  
from pyProximation import OrthSystem, Measure  
# introduce symbols and functions  
x = Symbol('x')  
y = Symbol('y')  
z = Symbol('z')  
# transcendental term of objective  
f = (sin(z))**2  
# Chebyshev polynomials via pyProximation  
D_f = [(-2, 2)]  
w = lambda x: 1. / sqrt(4 - x**2)  
M = Measure(D_f, w)  
# link the measure to S  
Orth_f = OrthSystem([z], D_f)  
Orth_f.SetMeasure(M)  
# set bases  
B_f = Orth_f.PolyBasis(8)  
# link B to S  
Orth_f.Basis(B_f)  
# generate the orthonormal bases  
Orth_f.FormBasis()  
# extract the coefficients of approximations  
Coeffs_f = Orth_f.Series(f)  
# form the approximations  
f_app = sum([Orth_f.OrthBase[i] * Coeffs_f[i]  
             for i in range(len(Orth_f.OrthBase))])
```

```

# objective function
obj = f_app.subs({z: x**2 - y**2}) - .5
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y])
# settings
Rlx.Probability = False
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(obj)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(4 - (x**2 + y**2) >= 0)
# moment constraint
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom((1 + .001 * (x**2 + y**2)**2)) == 1)
# set the sdp solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
Rlx.Solution.ExtractSolution('lh', 1)
print Rlx.Solution

```

The result:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
    Initialization Time: 26.6285181046 seconds
      Run Time: 0.110288 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -0.495770329702
Dual Objective Value: -0.495770335895
      Support:
      (1.3348173524856991e-15, 8.3700760032311997e-17)
      Support solver: Lasserre--Henrion
Feasible solution for moments of order 6

```

5.7 Schaffer Function N.4

Schaffer function N.4 is

$$f(x, y) = \frac{\cos^2(\sin(|(x^2 - y^2)|)) - .5}{(1 + .001(x^2 + y^2))^2}.$$

The minimum value is -0.207421 :

```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *
from pyProximation import OrthSystem, Measure
# introduce symbols and functions
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
z = Symbol('z')
# transcendental term of objective
f = (cos(sin(abs(z))))**2
# Chebyshev polynomials via pyProximation
D_f = [(-2, 2)]
w = lambda x: 1. / sqrt(4 - x**2)

```

```

M = Measure(D_f, w)
# link the measure to S
Orth_f = OrthSystem([z], D_f)
Orth_f.SetMeasure(M)
# set bases
B_f = Orth_f.PolyBasis(12)
# link B_f to Orth_f
Orth_f.Basis(B_f)
# generate the orthonormal bases
Orth_f.FormBasis()
# extract the coefficients of approximations
Coeffs_f = Orth_f.Series(f)
# form the approximations
f_app = sum([Orth_f.OrthBase[i] * Coeffs_f[i]
             for i in range(len(Orth_f.OrthBase))])
# objective function
obj = f_app.subs({z: x**2 - y**2}) - .5
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y])
# settings
Rlx.Probability = False
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(obj)
# add support constraints
Rlx.AddConstraint(4 - (x**2 + y**2) >= 0)
# moment constraint
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom((1 + .001 * (x**2 + y**2)**2)) == 1)
# set the sdp solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('csdp')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
print Rlx.Solution

```

Result is:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: DSDP
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 497.670987129 seconds
      Run Time: 75.423031 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -0.203973186683
Dual Objective Value: -0.208094722977
Feasible solution for moments of order 12

```

5.8 Drop-Wave Function

The Drop-Wave function is multimodal and highly complex:

$$f(x, y) = -\frac{1 + \cos(12\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{.5(x^2 + y^2) + 2}.$$

It has a global minimum at $f(0, 0) = -1$. We use Bhaskara's approximation $\cos(x) \approx \frac{\pi^2 - 4x^2}{\pi^2 + x^2}$ to solve this problem:


```

from sympy import *
from Irene import *
# introduce symbols and functions
x = Symbol('x')
y = Symbol('y')
# objective function
obj = -((pi**2 + 12**2 * (x**2 + y**2)) + (pi**2 - 4 * 12**2 * (x**2 + y**2))
        ) / (((pi**2 + 12**2 * (x**2 + y**2))) * (2 + .5 * (x**2 + y**2)))
# numerator
top = numer(obj)
# denominator
bot = expand(denom(obj))
# initiate the Relaxation object
Rlx = SDPRelaxations([x, y])
# settings
Rlx.Probability = False
# set the objective
Rlx.SetObjective(top)
# moment constraint
Rlx.MomentConstraint(Mom(bot) == 1)
# set the sdp solver
Rlx.SetSDPSolver('cvxopt')
# initialize the SDP
Rlx.InitSDP()
# solve the SDP
Rlx.Minimize()
Rlx.Solution.ExtractSolution('lh', 1)
print Rlx.Solution

```

The output is:

```

Solution of a Semidefinite Program:
      Solver: CVXOPT
      Status: Optimal
  Initialization Time: 0.0663878917694 seconds
      Run Time: 0.005548 seconds
Primal Objective Value: -1.00000132341
Dual Objective Value: -1.00000123991
      Support:
      (-0.0, 0.0)
      Support solver: Lasserre--Henrion
Feasible solution for moments of order 1

```


CODE DOCUMENTATION

This is the base module for all other objects of the package.

- *LaTeX* returns a LaTeX string out of an *Irene* object.
- *base* is the parent of all *Irene* objects.

`base.LaTeX(obj)`

Returns LaTeX representation of Irene's objects.

class `base.base`

All the modules in *Irene* extend this class which perform some common tasks such as checking existence of certain softwares.

AvailableSDPSolvers ()

find the existing sdp solvers.

which (program)

Check the availability of the *program* system-wide. Returns the path of the program if exists and returns 'None' otherwise.

This module is responsible for conversion of a given symbolic optimization problem into semidefinite optimization problems. The main classes included in this module are:

- *SDPRelaxations*
- *SDRelaxSol*
- *Mom*

`relaxations.Calpha_(expn, Mmnt)`

Given an exponent *expn*, this function finds the corresponding C_{expn} matrix which can be used for parallel processing.

`relaxations.Calpha__(expn, Mmnt, ii, q)`

Given an exponent *expn*, this function finds the corresponding C_{expn} matrix which can be used for parallel processing.

class `relaxations.Mom(expr)`

This is a simple interface to define moment constraints to be used via *SDPRelaxations.MomentConstraint*. It takes a sympy expression as input and initiates an object which can be used to force particular constraints on the moment sequence.

Example: Force the moment of $x^2 f(x) + f(x)^2$ to be at least .5:

```
Mom(x**2 * f + f**2) >= .5
# OR
Mom(x**2 * f) + Mom(f**2) >= .5
```

class `relaxations.SDPRelaxations` (*gens*, *relations*=(), *name*='SDPRLx')

This class defines a function space by taking a family of sympy symbolic functions and relations among them. Simply, it initiates a commutative free real algebra on the symbolic functions and defines the function space as the quotient of the free algebra by the ideal generated by the given relations. It takes two arguments:

- *gens* which is a list of sympy symbols and function symbols,
- *relations* which is a set of sympy expressions in terms of *gens* that defines an ideal.
- *name* is a given name which is used to save the state of the instant at break.

AddConstraint (*cnst*)

Takes an (in)equality as an algebraic combination of the generating functions that defines the feasibility region. It reduces the defining (in)equalities according to the given relations.

Calpha (*expn*, *Mmnt*)

Given an exponent *expn*, this method finds the corresponding C_{expn} matrix.

Commit (*blk*, *c*, *idx*)

Sets the latest computed values for the final SDP and saves the current state.

Decompose ()

Returns a dictionary that associates a list to every constraint, $g_i \geq 0$ for $i = 0, \dots, m$, where $g_0 = 1$. Each list consists of elements of algebra whose sums of squares is equal to σ_i and $f - f_* = \sum_{i=0}^m \sigma_i g_i$. Here, f_* is the output of the `SDPRelaxation.Minimize()`.

ExponentsVec (*deg*)

Returns all the exponents that appear in the reduced basis of all monomials of the auxiliary symbols of degree at most *deg*.

InitSDP ()

Initializes the SDP based on the value of `self.Parallel`. If it is `True`, it runs in parallel mode, otherwise in serial.

LocalizedMoment (*p*)

Computes the reduced symbolic moment generating matrix localized at *p*.

LocalizedMoment_ (*p*)

Computes the reduced symbolic moment generating matrix localized at *p*.

Minimize ()

Finds the minimum of the truncated moment problem which provides a lower bound for the actual minimum.

MomentConstraint (*cnst*)

Takes constraints on the moments. The input must be an instance of *Mom* class.

MomentMat ()

Returns the numerical moment matrix resulted from solving the SDP.

MomentsOrd (*ordr*)

Sets the order of moments to be considered.

PolyCoeffFullVec ()

return the vector of coefficient of the reduced objective function as an element of the vector space of elements of degree up to the order of moments.

ReduceExp (*expr*)

Takes an expression *expr*, either in terms of internal free symbolic variables or generating functions and returns the reduced expression in terms of internal symbolic variables, if a relation among generators is present, otherwise it just substitutes generating functions with their corresponding internal symbols.

ReducedMonomialBase (*deg*)

Returns a reduce monomial basis up to degree *d*.

RelaxationDeg ()

Finds the minimum required order of moments according to user's request, objective function and constraints.

Resume ()

Resumes the process of a previously saved program.

SaveState ()

Saves the current state of the relaxation object to the file *self.Name*+'*.rlx*'.

SetMonoOrd (*ord*)

Changes the default monomial order to *ord* which must be among *lex*, *grlex*, *grevlex*, *ilex*, *igrlex*, *igrevlex*.

SetNumCores (*num*)

Sets the maximum number of workers which cannot be bigger than number of available cores.

SetObjective (*obj*)

Takes the objective function *obj* as an algebraic combination of the generating symbolic functions, replace the symbolic functions with corresponding auxiliary symbols and reduce them according to the given relations.

SetSDPSolver (*solver*)

Sets the default SDP solver. The followings are currently supported:

- CVXOPT
- DSDP
- SDPA
- CSDP

The selected solver must be installed otherwise it cannot be called. The default solver is *CVXOPT* which has an interface for Python. *DSDP* is called through the CVXOPT's interface. *SDPA* and *CSDP* are called independently.

State ()

Returns the latest state of the object at last break and save.

getConstraint (*idx*)

Returns the constraint number *idx* of the problem after reduction modulo the relations, if given.

getMomentConstraint (*idx*)

Returns the moment constraint number *idx* of the problem after reduction modulo the relations, if given.

getObjective ()

Returns the objective function of the problem after reduction modulo the relations, if given.

pInitSDP ()

Initializes the semidefinite program (SDP), in parallel, whose solution is a lower bound for the minimum of the program.

sInitSDP ()

Initializes the semidefinite program (SDP), in serial mode, whose solution is a lower bound for the minimum of the program.

class relaxations.**SDRelaxSol** (*X*, *symdict*={}, *err_tol*=1e-05)

Instances of this class carry information on the solution of the semidefinite relaxation associated to a optimization problem. It include various pieces of information:

- `SDRelaxSol.TruncatedMmntSeq` a dictionary of resulted moments
- `SDRelaxSol.MomentMatrix` the resulted moment matrix
- `SDRelaxSol.Primal` the value of the SDP in primal form
- `SDRelaxSol.Dual` the value of the SDP in dual form
- `SDRelaxSol.RunTime` the run time of the sdp solver
- `SDRelaxSol.InitTime` the total time consumed for initialization of the sdp
- `SDRelaxSol.Solver` the name of sdp solver
- `SDRelaxSol.Status` final status of the sdp solver
- `SDRelaxSol.RelaxationOrd` order of relaxation
- `SDRelaxSol.Message` the message that maybe returned by the sdp solver
- `SDRelaxSol.ScipySolver` the scipy solver to extract solutions
- `SDRelaxSol.err_tol` the minimum value which is considered to be nonzero
- `SDRelaxSol.Support` the support of discrete measure resulted from `SDPRelaxation.Minimize()`
- `SDRelaxSol.Weights` corresponding weights for the Dirac measures

ExtractSolution (*mthd='LH', card=0*)

Extract support of the solution measure from `SDPRelaxations`:

- mthd* should be either 'LH' or 'Scipy', where 'LH' stands for 'Lasserre-Henrion' and 'Scipy' employs a Scipy solver to find points matching the moments,
- card* restricts the number of points of the support.

ExtractSolutionLH (*card=0*)

Extract solutions based on Lasserre–Henrion’s method.

ExtractSolutionScipy (*card=0*)

This method tries to extract the corresponding values for generators of the `SDPRelaxation` class. Number of points is the rank of the moment matrix which is computed numerically according to the size of its eigenvalues. Then the points are extracted as solutions of a system of polynomial equations using a *scipy* solver. The followin solvers are currently acceptable by *scipy*:

- *hybr*,
- *lm* (default),
- *broyden1*,
- *broyden2*,
- *anderson*,
- *linearmixing*,
- *diagbroyden*,
- *excitingmixing*,
- *krylov*,
- *df-sane*.

NumericalRank()

Finds the rank of the moment matrix based on the size of its eigenvalues. It considers those with absolute value less than `self.err_tol` to be zero.

Pivot(arr)

Get the leading term of each column.

SetScipySolver(solver)

Sets the `scipy.optimize.root` solver to `solver`.

StblRedEch(A)

Compute the stabilized row reduced echelon form.

Term2Mmnt(trm, mnt, X)

Converts a moment object into an algebraic equation.

class `sdp.sdp(solver='cvxopt', solver_path={})`

This is the class which intends to solve semidefinite programs in primal format:

$$\begin{cases} \min & \sum_{i=1}^m b_i x_i \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{i=1}^m A_{ij} x_i - C_j \succeq 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, k. \end{cases}$$

For the argument `solver` following `sdp` solvers are supported (if they are installed):

- `CVXOPT`,
- `CSDP`,
- `SDPA`,
- `DSDP`.

AddConstantBlock(C)

`C` must be a list of numpy matrices that represent C_j for each j . This method sets the value for $C = [C_1, \dots, C_k]$.

AddConstraintBlock(A)

This takes a list of square matrices which corresponds to coefficient of x_i . Simply, $A_i = [A_{i1}, \dots, A_{ik}]$. Note that the i^{th} call of `AddConstraintBlock` fills the blocks associated with i^{th} variable x_i .

CvxOpt()

This calls `CVXOPT` and `DSDP` to solve the initiated semidefinite program.

Option(param, val)

Sets the `param` option of the solver to `val` if the solver accepts such an option. The following options are supported by solvers:

- `CVXOPT`:
 - `show_progress`: True or False, turns the output to the screen on or off (default: True);
 - `maxiters`: maximum number of iterations (default: 100);
 - `abstol`: absolute accuracy (default: 1e-7);
 - `reltol`: relative accuracy (default: 1e-6);
 - `feastol`: tolerance for feasibility conditions (default: 1e-7);
 - `refinement`: number of iterative refinement steps when solving KKT equations (default: 0 if the problem has no second-order cone or matrix inequality constraints; 1 otherwise).
- `SDPA`:

- `maxIteration`: Maximum number of iterations. The SDPA stops when the iteration exceeds `maxIteration`;
- `epsilonStar`, `epsilonDash`: The accuracy of an approximate optimal solution of the SDP;
- `lambdaStar`: This parameter determines an initial point;
- `omegaStar`: This parameter determines the region in which the SDPA searches an optimal solution;
- `lowerBound`: Lower bound of the minimum objective value of the primal problem;
- `upperBound`: Upper bound of the maximum objective value of the dual problem;
- `betaStar`: Parameter controlling the search direction when current state is feasible;
- `betaBar`: Parameter controlling the search direction when current state is infeasible;
- `gammaStar`: Reduction factor for the primal and dual step lengths; $0.0 < \text{gammaStar} < 1.0$.

SetObjective (*b*)

Takes the coefficients of the objective function.

VEC (*M*)

Converts the matrix *M* into a column vector acceptable by *CVXOPT*.

cscdp ()

Calls *SDPA* to solve the initiated semidefinite program.

parse_solution_matrix (*iterator*)

Parses and returns the matrices and vectors found by *SDPA* solver. This was taken from *ncpol2sdpa* and customized for *Irene*.

read_cscdp_out (*filename*, *txt*)

Takes a file name and a string that are the outputs of *CSDP* as a file and command line outputs of the solver and extracts the required information.

read_sdpa_out (*filename*)

Extracts information from *SDPA*'s output file *filename*. This was taken from *ncpol2sdpa* and customized for *Irene*.

sdpa ()

Calls *SDPA* to solve the initiated semidefinite program.

sdpa_param ()

Produces *sdpa.param* file from *SolverOptions*.

solve ()

Solves the initiated semidefinite program according to the requested solver.

write_sdpa_dat (*filename*)

Writes the semidefinite program in the file *filename* with dense SDPA format.

write_sdpa_dat_sparse (*filename*)

Writes the semidefinite program in the file *filename* with sparse SDPA format.

REVISION HISTORY

Version 1.2.2 (Mar 15, 2017)

- Serialization and pickling: Saving the latest state of the program on break which can be retrieved later and resume.

Version 1.2.1 (Mar 2, 2017)

- Removed dependency on `joblib` for multiprocessing.

Version 1.2.0 (Jan 5, 2017)

- LaTeX representation of Irene's objects.
- `SDRelaxSol` can be called as an iterable.
- Default objective function is set to a `sympy` object for truncated moment problems.

Version 1.1.0 (Dec 25, 2016 - Merry Christmas)

- Extracting minimizers via `SDRelaxSol.ExtractSolution()` and help of `scipy`,
- Extracting minimizers implementing Lasserre-Henrion algorithm,
- Adding `SDPRelaxations.Probability` and `SDPRelaxations.PSDMoment` to give more flexibility over moments and enables rational minimization.
- SOS decomposition implemented.
- `__str__` method for `SDPRelaxations`.
- Using `pyOpt` as the external optimizer.
- More benchmark examples.

Version 1.0.0 (Dec 07, 2016)

- Initial release (Birth of Irene)

TO DO

Based on the current implementation, the followings seems to be implemented/modified:

- Reduce dependency on SymPy.
- Include sdp solvers installation (subject to copyright limitations).
- Error handling for CSDP and SDPA failure.

8.1 Done

The following to-dos were implemented:

- Extract solutions (at least for polynomials)- in v.1.1.0.
- SOS decomposition- in v.1.1.0.
- Write a `__str__` method for `SDPRelaxations` printing- in v.1.1.0.
- Write a LaTeX method- in v.1.2.0.
- Keep track of original expressions before reduction- in v.1.2.0.
- Removed dependency on `joblib`- in v.1.2.1.
- Save the current status on break and resume later- in v.1.2.2.
- Windows support- in v.1.2.3.

APPENDIX

9.1 pyProximation

`pyProximation` is a python package that was originally developed to solve integro-differential equations based on approximation on Hilbert function spaces. Thus, it has basic functionalities for computations via measures, generating orthonormal systems of functions from a given basis, interpolation and collocation method as well as some graphics.

For the purpose of this package, we are mainly interested in finding reliable approximations of certain functions. This can be done via `pyProximation.OrthSystem`. The relevant documentation can be found <http://pyproximation.readthedocs.io>.

Suppose that we want to approximate a given function $f(x)$ with Chebyshev polynomials of a certain degree n . Chebyshev polynomials are elements of the orthonormal basis obtained from Gram-Schmidt process applied to a monomial basis where the inner product is defined by

$$\langle p, q \rangle = \int_{-1}^1 p \cdot q \, d\mu.$$

In this case $d\mu = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$. The following code, first generate such an orthonormal basis and then extracts coefficients of the approximation and then the Chebyshev approximation:

```
from sympy import *
from numpy import sqrt
from pyProximation import Measure, OrthSystem
# the symbolic variable
x = Symbol('x')
# set a limit to the order
n = 6
# define the measure
D = [(-1, 1)]
w = lambda x: 1./sqrt(1. - x**2)
M = Measure(D, w)
S = OrthSystem([x], D, 'sympy')
# link the measure to S
S.SetMeasure(M)
# set B = {1, x, x^2, ..., x^n}
B = S.PolyBasis(n)
# link B to S
S.Basis(B)
# generate the orthonormal basis
S.FormBasis()
m = len(S.OrthBase)
# set f(x) = sin(x)e^x
f = sin(x)*exp(x)
```

```
# extract the coefficients
Coeffs = S.Series(f)
# form the approximation
f_aprx = sum([S.OrthBase[i]*Coeffs[i] for i in range(m)])
print f_aprx
```

9.2 pyOpt

pyOpt is a Python-based package for formulating and solving nonlinear constrained optimization problems in an efficient, reusable and portable manner. It is an open-source software distributed under the terms of the [GNU Lesser General Public License](#).

pyOpt provides unified interface to the following nonlinear optimizers:

- SNOPT - Sparse NOlinear OPTimizer
- NLPQL - Non-Linear Programming by Quadratic Lagrangian
- NLPQLP - NonLinear Programming with Non-Monotone and Distributed Line Search
- FSQP - Feasible Sequential Quadratic Programming
- SLSQP - Sequential Least Squares Programming
- PSQP - Preconditioned Sequential Quadratic Programming
- ALGENCAN - Augmented Lagrangian with GENCAN
- FILTERSD
- MMA - Method of Moving Asymptotes
- GCMMA - Globally Convergent Method of Moving Asymptotes
- CONMIN - CONstrained function MINimization
- MMFD - Modified Method of Feasible Directions
- KSOPT - Kreisselmeier–Steinhauser Optimizer
- COBYLA - Constrained Optimization BY Linear Approximation
- SDPEN - Sequential Penalty Derivative-free method for Nonlinear constrained optimization
- SOLVOPT - SOLver for local OPTimization problems
- ALPSO - Augmented Lagrangian Particle Swarm Optimizer
- NSGA2 - Non Sorting Genetic Algorithm II
- ALHSO - Augmented Lagrangian Harmony Search Optimizer
- MIDACO - Mixed Integer Distributed Ant Colony Optimization

9.2.1 Basic usage:

pyOpt is design to solve general constrained nonlinear optimization problems:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \min & f(x) \\ \text{Subject to} & \\ & g_j(x) = 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, m_e \\ & g_j(x) \leq 0 \quad j = m_e + 1, \dots, m \\ & l_i \leq x_i \leq u_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \end{array} \right.$$

where:

- x is the vector of design variables
- $f(x)$ is a nonlinear function
- $g(x)$ is a linear or nonlinear function
- n is the number of design variables
- m_e is the number of equality constraints
- m is the total number of constraints (number of equality constraints: $m_i = m - m_e$).

The following is a pseudo-code demonstrating the basic usage of *pyOpt*:

```
# General Objective Function Template:
def obj_fun(x, *args, **kwargs):
    """
        f: objective value
        g: array (or list) of constraint values
        fail: 0 for successful function evaluation, 1 for unsuccessful function_
    ↪evaluation (test must be provided by user)
        If the Optimization problem is unconstrained, g must be returned as an empty_
    ↪list or array: g = []
        Inequality constraints are handled as '<='.
    """
    fail = 0
    f = function(x,*args,**kwargs)
    g = function(x,*args,**kwargs)

    return f,g,fail

# Instantiating an Optimization Problem:
opt_prob = Optimization('name', obj_fun)
# Assigning Objective:
opt_prob.addObj('name', value=0.0, optimum=0.0)
# Single Design variable:
opt_prob.addVar('name', type='c', value=0.0, lower=-inf, upper=inf,
    ↪choices=listtochoices)
# A Group of Design Variables:
opt_prob.addVarGroup('name', numerinGroup, type='c', value=value, lower=lb, upper=up,
    ↪choices=listtochoices)
# where 'value', 'lb', 'ub' (float or int or list or lDarray).
# and supported Types are 'c': continuous design variable;
# 'i': integer design variable;
# 'd': discrete design variable (based on choices, e.g.: list/dict of materials).
# Assigning Constraints:
## Single Constraint:
opt_prob.addCon('name', type='i', lower=-inf, upper=inf, equal=0.0)
## A Group of Constraints:
```

```
opt_prob.addConGroup('name', numberinGroup, type='i', lower=lb, upper=up, equal=eq)
# where `lb`, `ub`, `eq` are (float or int or list or 1Darray).
# and supported types are
# `i` - inequality constraint;
# `e` - equality constraint.

# Instantiating an Optimizer (e.g.: Snopt):
opt = pySNOPT.SNOPT()
# Solving the Optimization Problem:
opt(opt_prob, sens_type='FD', disp_opts=False, sens_mode='', *args, **kwargs)
# Output:
print opt_prob
```

For more details, see [pyOpt documentation](#).

9.3 LaTeX support

There is a method implemented for every class of Irene module that generates a LaTeX code related to the object. This code can be retrieved by calling `LaTeX` function on the instance.

Calling `LaTeX` on a

- `SDPRelaxations` instance returns the code which demonstrates user entered optimization problem.
- `SDRelaxSol` instance returns the code for the moment matrix of the solution.
- `Mom` instance (moment object) returns the LaTeX code of the object.
- `sdp` instance returns the code for the SDP.

Moreover, if `LaTeX` function is called on a `SymPy` object it calls `sympy.latex` function and returns the output.

The `LaTeX` function is a member of `Irene.base` module which calls `__latex__` method of its classes.

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