

Optimization

CS5491: Artificial Intelligence  
ZHICHAO LU

Content Credits: **Prof. Wei**'s CS4486 Course  
and **Prof. Boddeti**'s AI Course

# TODAY

---

## Optimization Setup

# OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: DEFINITION

---

Optimization Problem: Determine value of optimization variable within feasible region/set to optimize optimization objective

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- Optimization variable  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$
- Feasible region/set  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$
- Optimization objective:  $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Optimal solution:  $\mathbf{x}^* = \underset{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F}}{\operatorname{argmin}} f(\mathbf{x})$

Optimal objective value  $f^* = \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F}} f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}^*)$

## OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: DEFINITION

---

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_{\mathbf{x}} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{array} \quad (2)$$

Optimization variable  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

- Discrete variables: Combinatorial optimization
- Continuous variables: Continuous optimization
- Mixed: Some variables are discrete, and some are continuous

## OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: DEFINITION

---

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_{\mathbf{x}} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{array} \quad (3)$$

Feasible region/set  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

- Unconstrained optimization:  $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{R}^n$
- Constrained optimization:  $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
- Finding a feasible point  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F}$  can already be difficult

## OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: DEFINITION

---

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_{\mathbf{x}} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{array} \quad (4)$$

Optimization objective  $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- $f(\mathbf{x}) = 1$ : Feasibility problem
- Simple functions
- Linear function  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}$
- Convex function (next lecture)
- Complicated functions

- Can be implicitly represented through an algorithm which takes  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F}$  as input, and outputs a value

## OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: DEFINITION

---

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Minimization can be converted to maximization (and vice versa)

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & g(\mathbf{x}) = -f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Same optimal solution and optimal objective value  $g^* = -f^*$



# OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: EXAMPLE

---

## Example: Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP)

- Problem:  $n$  cities, distance from city  $i$  to city  $j$  is  $d(i, j)$ , find a tour (a closed path that visits every city exactly once) with minimal total distance.
- Variable  $\mathbf{x}$ : ordered list of cities being visited
- $x_i$  is the index of the  $i$ -th city being visited
- Feasible set  $\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbf{x} : \text{“each city visited exactly once”}\}$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \{1, \dots, n\}^n; \sum_k \mathbb{I}(x_k = i) = 1, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\} \quad (7)$$

- Objective function  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \text{“total distance when following } \mathbf{x}\text{”}$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = d(x_n, x_1) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} d(x_k, x_{k+1}) \quad (8)$$

# OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: EXAMPLE

---

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{aligned}$$

## Example: 8-Queens Problem (Solution 1)

- Variable  $\mathbf{x}$ : location of the queen in each column
- $x_i$  is the row index of the queen in  $i$ -th column
- Feasible set  $\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbf{x} : \text{“no queens in the row, col, diag”}\}$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in \{1, \dots, 8\}^8; x_i \neq x_j, |x_i - x_j| \neq |i - j|, \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, 8\}\}$$

- Objective function  $f(\mathbf{x}) = 1$  (dummy)

# OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: EXAMPLE

---

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{F} \end{aligned}$$

## Example: 8-Queens Problem (Solution 2)

- Variable  $x_i, y_i$ : index of row and column of the  $i$ -th queen
- Feasible set  $F = \{x, y : \text{“no queens in the row, col, diag”}\}$

$$F = \{x, y : x, y \in \{1, \dots, 8\}^8; \sum_i \mathbb{I}(x_i = k) = 1, \forall k \in \{1, \dots, 8\};$$

$$\sum_i \mathbb{I}(y_i = k) = 1, \forall k \in \{1, \dots, 8\}; |x_i - x_j| \neq |y_i - y_j|, \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, 8\}$$

- Objective function  $f(x) = 1$  (dummy)

# OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: EXAMPLE

---

$x_i$	1.0	2.0	3.0
-------	-----	-----	-----

$y_i$	2.1	3.98	7.0
-------	-----	------	-----

Example: Linear Regression

- Problem: Find  $a$  such that  $y_i \approx ax_i, \forall i = \{1, 2, 3\}$
- Variable  $a$
- Feasible region  $\mathbb{R}$
- Objective function  $f(a)$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \min_a \quad & \sum_{i=1}^3 |y_i - ax_i| \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & a \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min_a \quad & \sum_{i=1}^3 (y_i - ax_i)^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & a \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

# OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: HOW TO SOLVE?

No general way to solve

Many algorithms developed for special classes of optimization problems (i.e., when  $f(x)$  and  $\mathcal{F}$  satisfy certain constraints)

- Convex optimization problem (CO)
- Linear Program (LP)
- (Mixed) Integer Linear Program (MILP)
- Quadratic program (QP), (Mixed) Integer Quadratic program (MIQP), Semidefinite program (SDP), Second-order cone program (SOCP), . . .

Existing solvers and code packages for these problems

- Cplex (LP, MILP, QP), Gurobi (LP, MILP, MIQP), GLPK (LP, MILP), Cvxopt (CO), DSDP5 (SDP), MOSEK (QP, SOCP), Yalmip (SDP), . . .

# OPTIMIZATION PROBLEM: WHY USEFUL?

---

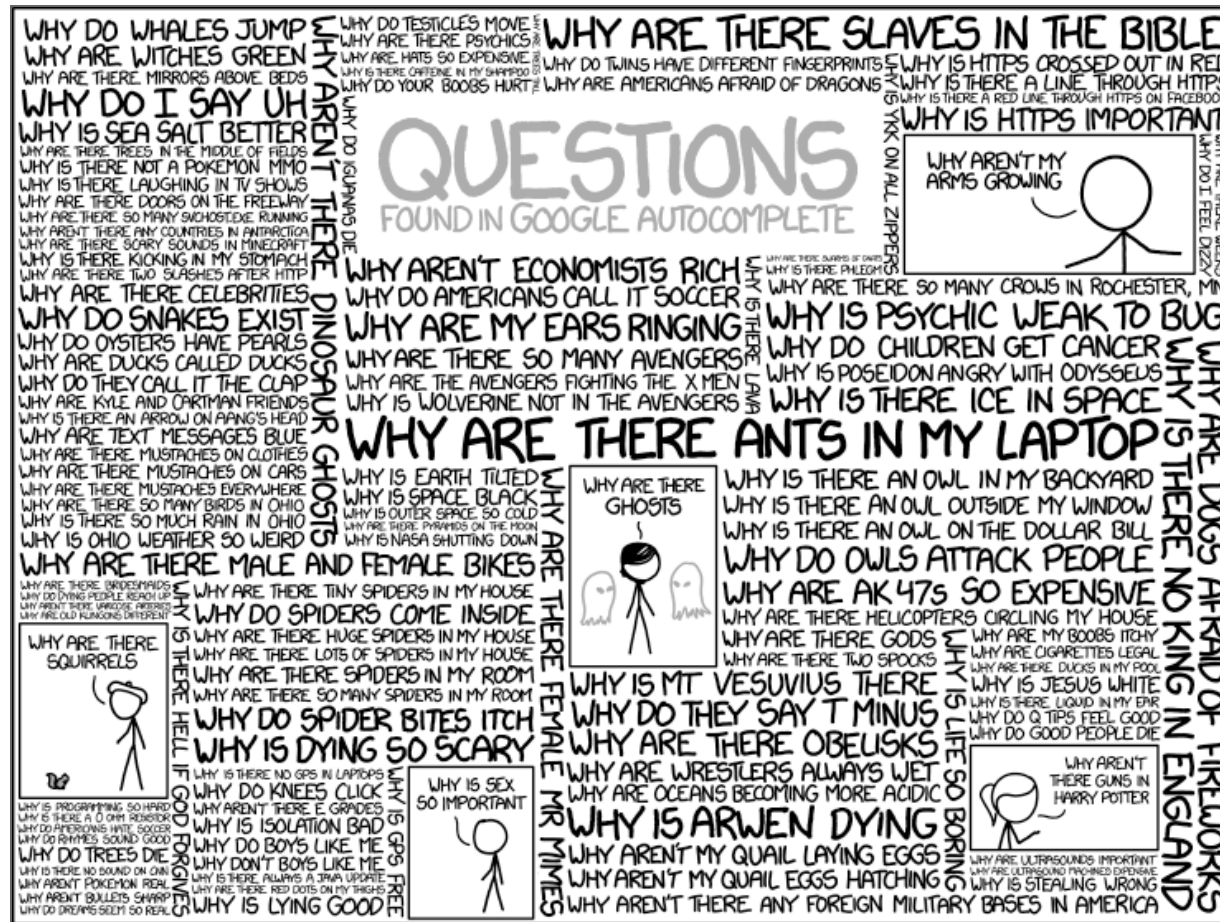
Why formulate problems as optimization problems?

- For many class of optimization problems, algorithms or algorithmic frameworks have been developed
- Decouple “representation” and “problem solving”

Lazy mode

- Formulate a problem as an optimization problem
- Identify which class the formulation belongs to
- Call the corresponding solver
- Done !!

## Q & A



**XKCD**









Speaker notes

