

?? find new reference for RQ times ?? put in eigen ?? clean up warnings
?? try simple problem with different sum constraints e.g. sum vs sum of
squares

Optimization problems constrained by parameter sums

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Abstract

This article presents a discussion of optimization problems where the objective function $f(\mathbf{x})$ has parameters that are constrained by some scaling, so that $q(\mathbf{x}) = \text{constant}$, where this function $q()$ involves a sum of the parameters, their squares, or similar simple function.

1 Background

We consider problems where we want to minimize or maximize a function subject to a constraint that the sum of some function of the parameters, e.g., their sum of squares, must equal some constant. We refer to these problems as **sumscale** optimization problems. We have observed questions about problems like this on the R-help mailing list:

```
Jul 19, 2012 at 10:24 AM, Linh Tran <Tranlm@berkeley.edu> wrote:
> Hi fellow R users,
>
> I am desperately hoping there is an easy way to do this in R.
>
> Say I have three functions:
>
> f(x) = x^2
> f(y) = 2y^2
> f(z) = 3z^2
```

```

>
> constrained such that x+y+z=c (let c=1 for simplicity).
>
> I want to find the values of x,y,z that will minimize
f(x) + f(y) + f(z).

```

If the parameters x , y and z are non-negative, this problem can actually be solved as a Quadratic Program. We revisit this problem at the end of this article.

Other examples of this type of objective function are:

- The maximum volume of a regular polyhedron where the sum of the lengths of the sides is fixed.
- The minimum negative log likelihood for a multinomial model.
- The Rayleigh Quotient for the maximal or minimal eigensolutions of a matrix, where the eigenvectors should be normalized so the square norm of the vector is 1.

For the moment, let us consider a basic example, which is

Problem A : Minimize $(-\prod \mathbf{x})$ subject to $\sum \mathbf{x} = 1$

This is a very simplified version of the multinomial maximum likelihood problem.

Because these problems all have an objective that is dependent on a scaled set of parameters where the scale is defined by a sum, sum of squares, or similar sum of the parameters, we will refer to them as **sumscale** optimization problems. The condition that the parameters must be positive is often implicit. In practice it can be important to have it imposed explicitly if it is part of the actual problem.

2 Difficulties using general optimization with sum-scale problems

Let us use the basic example above to consider how we might formulate Problem A for a computational solution in R.

One possibility is to select one of the parameters and solve for it in terms of the others. Let this be the last parameter x_n , so that the set of parameters

to be optimized is $\mathbf{y} = (x_1, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ where n is the original size of our problem. We now have the unconstrained problem

$$\text{minimize}(-(\prod \mathbf{y}) * (1 - \sum y))$$

This is easily coded and tried. We will use a very simple start, namely, the sequence $1, 2, \dots, (n - 1)$ scaled by $1/n^2$. We will also specify that the gradient is to be computed by a central approximation (Nash, 2013). At this point we are not requiring positive parameters, but our methods do return solutions with all positive parameters.

```
cat("try loading optimrx\n")

## try loading optimrx

require(optimrx, quietly=TRUE)

## Warning in library(package, lib.loc = lib.loc, character.only = TRUE, logical.return
= TRUE, : there is no package called 'optimrx'

pr <- function(y) {
- prod(y)*(1-sum(y))
}
cat("test the simple product for n=5\n")

## test the simple product for n=5

meth <- c("Nelder-Mead", "BFGS")
n<-5
st<-1:(n-1)/(n*n)
ans<-opm(st, pr, gr="grcentral", control=list(trace=0))

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): could not find function "opm"

ao<-summary(ans, order=value)

## Error in summary(ans, order = value): object 'ans' not found

print(ao)

## Error in print(ao): object 'ao' not found
```

While these codes work fine for small n , it is fairly easy to see that there are computational problems as the size of the problem increases. Since the sum of the parameters is constrained to be equal to 1, the parameters are of the order of $1/n$, and the function therefore of the order of $1/(n^n)$, which underflows around $n = 144$ in R.

3 Other formulations

Traditionally, statisticians solve maximum likelihood problems by **minimizing** the negative log-likelihood. That is, the objective function is formed as (-1) times the logarithm of the likelihood. This converts our product to a sum. Choosing the first parameter to be the one determined by the summation constraint, we can write the function and gradient quite easily. Programs that try to find the minimum may change the parameters so that logarithms of non-positive numbers are attempted, so we have put some safeguards in the function `nll`. At this point we have assumed the gradient calculation is only attempted if the function can be computed satisfactorily, so we have not put similar safeguards in the gradient.

```
nll <- function(y) { # large result if near zero arguments to log()
  if ((any(y <= 10*.Machine$double.xmin)) || (sum(y)>1-.Machine$double.eps))
    .Machine$double.xmax
  else - sum(log(y)) - log(1-sum(y))
}
nll.g <- function(y) { - 1/y + 1/(1-sum(y)) } # so far not safeguarded
```

We can easily try several optimization methods using the `opm()` function of `optimrx` package. Here are the calls, which overall did not perform as well as we would like. Note that we do not ask for `method="ALL"` as we found that some of the methods, in particular those using Powell's quadratic approximation methods, seem to get "stuck". The reasons for this have not been sufficiently understood to report at this time.

```
require(optimrx, quietly=TRUE)

## Warning in library(package, lib.loc = lib.loc, character.only = TRUE, logical.return
= TRUE, : there is no package called 'optimrx'

n<-5
mset<-c("L-BFGS-B", "BFGS", "CG", "spg", "ucminf", "nlm", "nlminb", "Rvmmin", "Rcgmin")
a5<-opm(2:n/n^2, nll, gr="grfwd", method=mset, control=list(dowarn=FALSE))

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): could not find function "opm"

a5g<-opm(2:n/n^2, nll, nll.g, method=mset, control=list(dowarn=FALSE))

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): could not find function "opm"

a5gb<-opm(2:n/n^2, nll, nll.g, lower=0, upper=1, method=mset, control=list(dowarn=FALSE))

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): could not find function "opm"

#- a5x <- opm(2:n/n^2, nll, nll.g, method="ALL", control=list(dowarn=FALSE))
summary(a5,order=value)
```

```
## Error in summary(a5, order = value): object 'a5' not found
summary(a5g,order=value)
## Error in summary(a5g, order = value): object 'a5g' not found
summary(a5gb,order=value)
## Error in summary(a5gb, order = value): object 'a5gb' not found
#- summary(a5x,order=value)
```

Most, but not all, of the methods find the solution for the $n = 5$ case. The exception (L-BFGS-B) is due to the optimization method trying to compute the gradient where $\text{sum}(\mathbf{x})$ is greater than 1. We have not tried to determine the source of this particular issue. However, it is almost certainly a consequence of too large a step. The particular form of $\log(1 - \text{sum}(\mathbf{x}))$ is undefined once the argument of the logarithm is negative. Indeed, this is the basis of logarithmic barrier functions for constraints. There is a similar issue with the $n - 1$ parameters near zero. Negative values will cause difficulties.

Numerical gradient approximations will similarly fail, particularly as step sizes are often of the order of $1\text{E-}7$ in size. There is generally no special check within numerical gradient routines to apply bounds. Note also that a lower bound of 0 on parameters is not adequate, since $\log(0)$ is undefined. Choosing a bound large enough to avoid the logarithm of a zero or negative argument while still being small enough to allow for parameter optimization is non-trivial.

4 Transformed problems or parameters

When problems give difficulties, it is common to re-formulate them by transformations of the function or the parameters.

4.1 Using a projection

Objective functions defined by $(-1) * \prod \mathbf{x}$ or $(-1) * \sum \log(\mathbf{x})$ will change with the scale of the parameters. Moreover, the constraint $\sum \mathbf{x} = 1$ effectively imposes the scaling $\mathbf{x}_{\text{scaled}} = \mathbf{x} / \sum \mathbf{x}$. The optimizer `spg` from package `BB` allows us to project our search direction to satisfy constraints. Thus, we could use the following approach. Thanks to Ravi Varadhan for the suggestion.

```

require(BB, quietly=TRUE)
nllrv <- function(x) {- sum(log(x))}
nllrv.g <- function(x) {- 1/x }
proj <- function(x) {x/sum(x)}
n <- 5
tspg<-system.time(aspgr <- spg(par=(1:n)/n^2, fn=nllrv, gr=nllrv.g, project=proj))[[3]]

## iter: 0 f-value: 11.30689 pgrad: 0.3607565

tspgn<-system.time(aspgn <- spg(par=(1:n)/n^2, fn=nllrv, project=proj))[[3]]

## iter: 0 f-value: 11.30689 pgrad: 0.1333334

cat("Times: with gradient =",tspg," using numerical approx.=", tspgn,"\n")

## Times: with gradient = 0.047 using numerical approx. = 0.042

cat("F_optimal: with gradient=",aspgr$value," num. approx.=",aspgn$value,"\n")

## F_optimal: with gradient= 8.04719 num. approx.= 8.04719

pbest<-rep(1/n, n)
cat("fbest = ",nllrv(pbest)," when all parameters = ", pbest[1],"\n")

## fbest = 8.04719 when all parameters = 0.2

cat("deviations: with gradient=",max(abs(aspgr$par-pbest))," num. approx.=",max(abs(aspgn$par-pbest)),"\n")

## deviations: with gradient= 3.81244e-06 num. approx.= 3.81244e-06

```

Here the projection `proj` is the key to success of method `spg`. Other methods do not have the flexibility to impose the projection directly. We would need to carefully build the projection into the function(s) and/or the method codes. This was done by Geradin (1971) for the Rayleigh quotient problem, but requires a number of changes to the program code.

4.2 `log()` transformation of parameters

A common method to ensure parameters are positive is to use a log transform. In the present case, optimizing over parameters that are the logarithms of the parameters above ensures we have positive arguments to most of the elements of the negative log likelihood. Here is the code. Note that the parameters used in optimization are "lx" and not x.

```

enll <- function(lx) {
  x<-exp(lx)
  fval<- - sum( log( x/sum(x) ) )
}

```

```

}
enll.g <- function(lx){
  x<-exp(lx)
  g<-length(x)/sum(x) - 1/x
  gval<-g*exp(lx)
}

```

But where is our constraint? Here we have noted that we could define the objective function only to within the scaling $\mathbf{x}/\sum(\mathbf{x})$. There is a minor nuisance, in that we need to re-scale our parameters after solution to have them in a standard form. This is most noticeable if one uses `optimrx` function `opm()` and displays the results of `method = "ALL"`. In the following, we extract the best solution for the 5-parameter problem.

```

require(optimrx, quietly=TRUE) # just to be sure
st<-1:5/10 # 5 parameters, crude scaling to start
a5x<-opm(st, enll, enll.g, method="ALL", control=list(trace=0))
a5xbyvalue<-summary(a5x, order=value)
xnor<-a5xbyvalue[1, 1:5] # get the 5 parameters of "best" solution
xnor<-xnor/sum(xnor)
cat("normalized parameters:")

## normalized parameters:

print(xnor)

##      p1  p2  p3  p4  p5
## BFGS 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2

```

While there are reasons to think that the indeterminacy might upset the optimization codes, in practice, the objective and gradient above are generally well-behaved, though they did reveal that tests of the size of the gradient used, in particular, to decide to terminate iterations in `Rcgmin` were too hasty in stopping progress for problems with larger numbers of parameters. A user-specified tolerance is now allowed; for example `control=list(tol=1e-12)`.

Let us try a larger problem in 100 parameters. We employ the conjugate gradient algorithm in package `Rcgmin`.

```

require(Rcgmin, quietly=TRUE)
st<-1:100/1e3 # large
stenll<-enll(st)
cat("Initial function value =",stenll,"\n")

## Initial function value = 460.5587

tym<-system.time(acgbig<-Rcgmin(st, enll, enll.g, control=list(trace=0, tol=1e-32)))[[3]]
cat("Time = ",tym," fval=",acgbig$value,"\n")

```



```
## Time = 0.082 fval= 460.517

xnor<-acgbig$par/sum(acgbig$par)
print(xnor)

## [1] 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
## [15] 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
## [29] 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
## [43] 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
## [57] 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
## [71] 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
## [85] 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
## [99] 0.01 0.01
```

One worrying aspect of the solution is that the objective function at the start and end differ by a tiny amount.

4.3 Another transformation

A slightly different transformation or projection is inspired by spherical coordinates. We solve problems in 5 and 100 parameters using the `spg()` function from package BB, and by not specifying a gradient function use an internal approximation.

```
proj2 <- function(theta) {
  theta2 <- theta^2
  s2 <- theta2 / (1 + theta2)
  cumprod(c(1, s2)) * c(1-s2, 1)
}
obj <- function(theta) - sum(log(proj2(theta)))
n <- 5
ans <- spg(seq(n-1), obj)

## iter: 0 f-value: 11.15175 pgrad: 3
## iter: 10 f-value: 8.78015 pgrad: 0.5806909
## iter: 20 f-value: 8.04719 pgrad: 3.925749e-06

proj2(ans$par)

## [1] 0.2000000 0.2000007 0.2000002 0.1999996 0.1999995
```

```
library(BB)

## Error in library(BB): there is no package called 'BB'

n<-100
ans100 <- spg(seq(n-1), obj, control=list(trace=FALSE), quiet=TRUE)

## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): could not find function "spg"

proj2( (ans100$par) )

## Error in proj2((ans100$par)): object 'ans100' not found
```

In the above, we note that the transformation is embedded into the objective function, so we could run any of the optimizers in `optimrx` as follows. This takes some time, as the derivative-free methods appear to have more difficulty with this formulation. Moreover, `Rcgmin` and `Rvmin` are not recommended when an analytic gradient is not provided. Here we have specified that a simple forward difference approximation to the gradient should be used.

```
allans<- opm(seq(n-1), obj, gr="grfwd", method="ALL", control=list(dowarn=FALSE))

## Warning in commonArgs(par + 0, fn, control, environment()): maxfun < 10 * length(par)^2
## is not recommended.
## Warning in commonArgs(par, fn, control, environment()): maxfun < 10 * length(par)^2
## is not recommended.
## Warning in nmk(par = spar, fn = efn, control = mcontrol, ...): Nelder-Mead should
## not be used for high-dimensional optimization
## Warning in optimr(par, fn, gr, method = meth, lower = lower, upper = upper, : Maximum
## number of fevals exceeded Restarts for stagnation =0

summary(allans, order = "list(round(value, 3), fevals)", par.select = FALSE)
```

##	value	fevals	gevals	convergence	kkt1	kkt2	xtime
## spg	4.605170e+02	230	212	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.433
## lbfgsb3	4.605170e+02	267	267	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.688
## L-BFGS-B	4.605170e+02	280	280	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.492
## ucminf	4.605170e+02	310	310	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.543
## BFGS	4.605170e+02	312	217	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.395
## Rvmin	4.605170e+02	398	272	2	TRUE	TRUE	0.648
## Rcgmin	4.605170e+02	1612	1023	0	TRUE	TRUE	1.826
## CG	4.605170e+02	4039	1723	0	TRUE	TRUE	3.093
## hjkb	4.605170e+02	20612	NA	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.415
## bobyqa	4.605170e+02	21493	NA	0	TRUE	TRUE	7.588
## hjn	4.605170e+02	23292	NA	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.575
## nlm	4.605170e+02	NA	203	0	TRUE	TRUE	0.658
## Rtnmin	4.756232e+02	926	926	3	TRUE	FALSE	2.552
## nlminb	4.822372e+02	189	151	1	FALSE	FALSE	0.300
## nmkb	7.202616e+02	5045	NA	1	TRUE	FALSE	2.500
## lbfgs	7.326367e+02	NA	NA	-1001	TRUE	FALSE	0.025
## Nelder-Mead	7.439745e+02	5002	NA	1	TRUE	FALSE	0.115
## newuoa	8.988466e+307	NA	NA	9999	NA	NA	0.004

4.4 Use the gradient equations

Another approach is to "solve" the gradient equations as a nonlinear equations problem. We could do this with a sum of squares minimizer, though the `nls` function in R is specifically NOT useful as it cannot deal with small or zero residuals. However, `nlfb` from package `nlmrt` is capable of dealing with such problems. Unfortunately, it will be slow as it has to generate the Jacobian by numerical approximation unless we can provide a

function to prepare the Jacobian analytically. Moreover, the determination of the Jacobian is still subject to the unfortunate scaling issues we have been confronting throughout this article. A better approach would likely be via package `nleqslv`, which is constructed to attempt solutions of nonlinear equations problems. At the time of writing all nonlinear equations approaches remain to be tried.

5 The Rayleigh Quotient

The maximal and minimal eigensolutions of a symmetric matrix A are extrema of the Rayleigh Quotient

$$R(x) = (x'Ax)/(x'x)$$

We can also deal with generalized eigenproblems of the form

$$Ax = eBx$$

where B is symmetric and positive definite by using the Rayleigh Quotient

$$R_g(x) = (x'Ax)/(x'Bx)$$

Once again, the objective is scaled by the parameters, this time by their sum of squares. Alternatively, we may think of requiring the **normalized** eigensolution, which is given as

$$x_{normalized} = x/\sqrt{x'x}$$

We will first try the projected gradient method `spg` from `BB`. Below is the code, where our test uses a matrix called the Moler matrix (Nash, 1979, Appendix 1). We caution that there are faster ways to compute this matrix in R (Nash, 2012) where different approaches to speed up R computations are discussed. Here we are concerned with getting the solutions correctly rather than the speed of so doing. Note that to get the solution with the most-positive eigenvalue, we minimize the Rayleigh quotient of the matrix multiplied by -1. This is solution `tmax`.

```
molerbuild<-function(n){ # Create the moler matrix of order n
  # A[i,j] = i for i=j, min(i,j)-2 otherwise
  A <- matrix(0, nrow = n, ncol = n)
  j <- 1:n
  for (i in 1:n) {
    A[i, 1:i] <- pmin(i, 1:i) - 2
  }
  A <- A + t(A)
  diag(A) <- 1:n
  A
}

raynum<-function(x, A){
```

```

rayquo<-as.numeric((t(x)%*%A)%*%x)
}

proj<-function(x) { x/sqrt(crossprod(x)) }

require(BB, quietly=TRUE)
n<-10
x<-rep(1,n)
A<-molerbuild(n)
tmin<-system.time(asprqmin<-spg(x, fn=raynum, project=proj, A=A))[[3]]

## iter: 0 f-value: 205 pgrad: 3.089431e-09

## Warning in spg(x, fn = raynum, project = proj, A = A): convergence tolerance satisfied
## at initial parameter values.

tmax<-system.time(asprqmax<-spg(x, fn=raynum, project=proj, A=-A))[[3]]

## iter: 0 f-value: -205 pgrad: 0.6324555

## Warning in spg(x, fn = raynum, project = proj, A = -A): Unsuccessful convergence.

cat("maximal eigensolution: Value=",asprqmax$value,"in time ",tmax,"\n")

## maximal eigensolution: Value= -205 in time 0.3

print(asprqmax$par)

## [1] 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278
## [8] 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278

cat("minimal eigensolution: Value=",asprqmin$value,"in time ",tmin,"\n")

## minimal eigensolution: Value= 205 in time 0.046

print(asprqmin$par)

## [1] 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278
## [8] 0.3162278 0.3162278 0.3162278

```

For the record, these results compare well with eigenvalues from `eigen()`.

If we ignore the constraint, and simply perform the optimization, we can get satisfactory solutions, though comparisons require that we normalize the parameters post-optimization. We can check if the scale of the eigenvectors is becoming large by computing the norm of the final parameter vector. In tests on the Moler matrix up to dimension 100, none grew to a worrying size.

For comparison, we also ran a specialized Geradin routine as implemented in R by one of us (JN). This gave equivalent answers, albeit more

efficiently. For those interested, the Geradin routine is available as referenced in (Nash, 2012).

6 The R-help example

As a final example, let us use our present techniques to solve the problem posed by Lanh Tran on R-help. We will use only a method that scales the parameters directly inside the objective function and not bother with gradients for this small problem.

```
ssums<-function(x){
  n<-length(x)
  tt<-sum(x)
  ss<-1:n
  xx<-(x/tt)*(x/tt)
  sum(ss*xx)
}

cat("Try penalized sum\n")

## Try penalized sum

require(optimx)
st<-runif(3)
aos<-opm(st, ssums, gr="grcentral", method="ALL")

## Warning in optimr(par, fn, gr, method = meth, lower = lower, upper = upper, : Successful
convergence Restarts for stagnation =0

# rescale the parameters
nsol<-dim(aos)[1]
for (i in 1:nsol){
  tpar<-aos[i,1:3]
  ntpar<-sum(tpar)
  tpar<-tpar/ntpar
  # cat("Method ",aos[i, "meth"]," gives fval =", ssums(tpar))
  aos[i, 1:3]<-tpar
}

summary(aos,order=value)[1:5,]
```

##	p1	p2	p3	value	fevals	gevals	convergence
## Rvmmin	0.5454545	0.2727273	0.1818182	0.5454545	36	11	0
## hjn	0.5454545	0.2727273	0.1818182	0.5454545	252	NA	0
## Rtnmin	0.5454545	0.2727273	0.1818182	0.5454545	13	13	0
## nlminb	0.5454545	0.2727273	0.1818182	0.5454545	8	8	0
## L-BFGS-B	0.5454546	0.2727273	0.1818182	0.5454545	7	7	0
##	kkt1	kkt2	xtime				
## Rvmmin	TRUE	FALSE	0.003				
## hjn	TRUE	FALSE	0.004				
## Rtnmin	TRUE	FALSE	0.003				
## nlminb	TRUE	FALSE	0.001				
## L-BFGS-B	TRUE	FALSE	0.000				

```

ssum<-function(x){
  n<-length(x)
  ss<-1:n
  xx<-x*x
  sum(ss*xx)
}
proj.simplex <- function(y) {
  # project an n-dim vector y to the simplex Dn
  # Dn = { x : x n-dim, 1 >= x >= 0, sum(x) = 1}
  # Ravi Varadhan, Johns Hopkins University
  # August 8, 2012

  n <- length(y)
  sy <- sort(y, decreasing=TRUE)
  csy <- cumsum(sy)
  rho <- max(which(sy > (csy - 1)/(1:n)))
  theta <- (csy[rho] - 1) / rho
  return(pmax(0, y - theta))
}
as<-spg(st, ssum, project=proj.simplex)

## iter: 0 f-value: 2.37723 pgrad: 0.5182819
## iter: 10 f-value: 0.5454545 pgrad: 4.169998e-05

cat("Using project.simplex with spg: fmin=",as$value," at \n")

## Using project.simplex with spg: fmin= 0.5454545 at

print(as$par)

## [1] 0.5454557 0.2727265 0.1818179

```

Apart from the parameter rescaling, this is an entirely "doable" problem. Note that we can also solve the problem as a Quadratic Program using the `quadprog` package.

```

library(quadprog)
Dmat<-diag(c(1,2,3))
Amat<-matrix(c(1, 1, 1), ncol=1)
bvec<-c(1)
meq=1
dvec<-c(0, 0, 0)
ans<-solve.QP(Dmat, dvec, Amat, bvec, meq=0, factorized=FALSE)
ans

## $solution
## [1] 0.5454545 0.2727273 0.1818182
##
## $value
## [1] 0.2727273
##
## $unconstrained.solution
## [1] 0 0 0

```

```
##
## $iterations
## [1] 2 0
##
## $Lagrangian
## [1] 0.5454545
##
## $iact
## [1] 1
```

7 Conclusion

Sumscale problems can present difficulties for optimization (or function minimization) codes. These difficulties are by no means insurmountable, but they do require some attention.

While specialized approaches are "best" for speed and correctness, a general user is more likely to benefit from a simpler approach of embedding the scaling in the objective function and rescaling the parameters before reporting them. Another choice is to use the projected gradient via `spg` from package `BB`.

References

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