

# Advanced Optimization and Decision Analytics: Assignment 1 - Solving via Gurobi in Python

In the following section, Problems 1 and 2 are solved using Gurobi in Python.

## Problem 1

In problem 1, we are searching for optima of the objective function

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2,$$

s.t.

$$8x_1^2 + 24x_2 - 15x_3 \leq 129$$

$$x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 \geq 15.$$

We set up the Variables and Constraints of the Problem first.

```
In [10]: from gurobipy import Model, GRB

model1 = Model('prob1')

# Define the variables
x1 = model1.addVar(lb = -GRB.INFINITY, ub= GRB.INFINITY, name="x1")
x2 = model1.addVar(lb = -GRB.INFINITY, ub= GRB.INFINITY, name="x2")
x3 = model1.addVar(lb = -GRB.INFINITY, ub= GRB.INFINITY, name="x3")

#add constraints
model1.addConstr(2 * x1 ** 2 - 37 * x2 + 9 * x3 == 18, "c1")
model1.addConstr(5 * x1 + x2 + 5 * x3 ** 2 == 24, "c2")
```

```
Out[10]: <gurobi.QConstr Not Yet Added>
```

Then we first define the objective function with the goal to maximize, run the solver and print the results. Gurobi, looking for the global optimum finds the same point as found in the matlab analysis as candidate point D.

```
In [11]: # define objective for maximization
model1.setObjective(3*x1 + 5*x2 - 3*x3**2, GRB.MAXIMIZE)

# solve
model1.setParam('OutputFlag', 0)
model1.optimize()

# print results
```

```
for v in model1.getVars():
    print(f"{v.varName}: {v.x}")
print(f"Optimal objective value: {model1.objVal}")
```

x1: -97.16265952910427  
 x2: 509.8127734171107  
 x3: -0.010244122590746783  
 Optimal objective value: 2257.5755736720976

Likewise, the global minimum is found corresponding to candidate Point B from the Matlab analysis.

```
In [12]: # define objective for maximization
model1.setObjective(3*x1 + 5*x2 - 3*x3**2, GRB.MINIMIZE)

# solve
model1.optimize()

# print results
for v in model1.getVars():
    print(f"{v.varName}: {v.x}")
print(f"Optimal objective value: {model1.objVal}")
```

x1: -10.14600494474171  
 x2: 4.164109941389492  
 x3: -3.756751649559144  
 Optimal objective value: -51.95701399667372

## Problem 2

In problem 2, our aim is to maximize the following function.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2,$$

s.t.

$$8x_1^2 + 24x_2 - 15x_3 \leq 129$$

$$x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 \geq 15.$$

where as in the previous section, we reformulate the second constraint as

$$-x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 - 4x_3^2 \leq -15$$

to make sure that the optimization is in standard form for maximization. We then define the Variables, Objective function and Constraints in Gurobi and run the solver. When looking at the results the solver outputs, we find the variables and function value to be extremely large and the solver to be giving a warning to the Problem being unbounded.

```
In [ ]: from gurobipy import Model, GRB

model2 = Model('prob2')
```

```

# Define the variables
x1 = model2.addVar(lb = -GRB.INFINITY, ub= GRB.INFINITY, name="x1")
x2 = model2.addVar(lb = -GRB.INFINITY, ub= GRB.INFINITY, name="x2")
x3 = model2.addVar(lb = -GRB.INFINITY, ub= GRB.INFINITY, name="x3")

# define objective
model2.setObjective(x1**2 + x2**2 - x3**2, GRB.MAXIMIZE)

#add constraints
model2.addConstr(8 * x1**2 + 24 * x2 - 15 * x3 <= 129, "c2")
model2.addConstr(- x1**2 - 2*x2**2 - 4*x3**2 <= -15, "c1")

# solve
model2.optimize()

# print results
for v in model2.getVars():
    print(f"{v.varName}: {v.x}")
print(f"Optimal objective value: {model2.objVal}")

```

Gurobi Optimizer version 12.0.1 build v12.0.1rc0 (mac64[x86] - Darwin 24.3.0 24D81)

CPU model: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-9750H CPU @ 2.60GHz

Thread count: 6 physical cores, 12 logical processors, using up to 12 threads

Optimize a model with 0 rows, 3 columns and 0 nonzeros

Model fingerprint: 0x2382531e

Model has 3 quadratic objective terms

Model has 2 quadratic constraints

Coefficient statistics:

CPU model: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-9750H CPU @ 2.60GHz

Thread count: 6 physical cores, 12 logical processors, using up to 12 threads

Optimize a model with 0 rows, 3 columns and 0 nonzeros

Model fingerprint: 0x2382531e

Model has 3 quadratic objective terms

Model has 2 quadratic constraints

Coefficient statistics:

Matrix range	[0e+00, 0e+00]
QMatrix range	[1e+00, 8e+00]
QLMatrix range	[2e+01, 2e+01]
Objective range	[0e+00, 0e+00]
QObjective range	[2e+00, 2e+00]
Bounds range	[0e+00, 0e+00]
RHS range	[0e+00, 0e+00]
QRHS range	[2e+01, 1e+02]

Continuous model is non-convex -- solving as a MIP

Presolve time: 0.00s

Presolved: 10 rows, 8 columns, 24 nonzeros

Presolved model has 3 bilinear constraint(s)

Warning: Model contains variables with very large bounds participating

in product terms.

Presolve was not able to compute smaller bounds for these variables.

Consider bounding these variables or reformulating the model.

Variable types: 8 continuous, 0 integer (0 binary)

Found heuristic solution: objective 47.4102564

Root relaxation: unbounded, 7 iterations, 0.00 seconds (0.00 work units)

Nodes		Current Node			Objective Bounds			
Work								
Expl	Unexpl	Obj	Depth	IntInf	Incumbent	BestBd	Gap	It/N
ode	Time							
0s	0	0	postponed	0	47.41026	–	–	–
0s	0	0	postponed	0	47.41026	–	–	–
0s	0	2	postponed	0	47.41026	–	–	–
* 0s	3	6		2	625000.00000	–	–	4.7
* 0s	8	8		3	750000.00000	–	–	3.1
* 0s	9	8		3	1125000.0000	–	–	2.8
* 0s	13	12		4	1250000.0000	–	–	2.8
* 0s	19	12		5	2250000.0000	–	–	1.9
* 0s	21	12		6	4250000.0000	–	–	1.7
* 0s	26	12		6	8125000.0000	–	–	1.4
* 0s	40	14		7	8250000.0000	–	–	0.9
* 0s	42	14		8	1.625000e+07	–	–	0.9
* 0s	44	14		9	3.225000e+07	–	–	0.8
* 0s	49	14		9	6.412500e+07	–	–	0.8
* 0s	67	26		10	6.425000e+07	–	–	0.6
* 0s	69	26		11	1.282500e+08	–	–	0.5
* 0s	74	26		11	2.561250e+08	–	–	0.5
* 0s	106	40		12	2.562500e+08	–	–	0.4

* 108	40	13	5.122500e+08	—	—	0.4
0s						
* 110	40	14	1.024250e+09	—	—	0.4
0s						
* 112	40	15	2.048250e+09	—	—	0.4
0s						
* 114	40	16	4.096250e+09	—	—	0.4
0s						
* 149	40	19	4.098000e+09	—	—	0.4
0s						
* 165	40	19	8.193000e+09	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 193	38	24	8.224000e+09	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 195	38	25	1.641600e+10	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 230	38	22	3.277000e+10	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 232	38	23	6.553800e+10	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 234	38	24	1.310740e+11	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 236	38	25	2.621460e+11	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 278	44	29	2.621760e+11	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 280	44	30	5.243200e+11	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 282	44	31	1.048608e+12	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 284	44	32	2.097184e+12	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 359	44	33	2.097216e+12	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 361	44	33	4.194336e+12	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 363	44	34	8.388640e+12	—	—	0.3
0s						
* 365	44	35	1.677725e+13	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 367	44	36	3.355446e+13	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 369	44	37	6.710890e+13	—	—	0.2
0s						
H 371	44		4.551109e+14	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 547	94	44	5.113881e+14	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 592	94	42	5.368710e+14	—	—	0.2
0s						
* 749	66	45	5.368719e+14	—	—	0.3
0s						
H 1017	46		6.710886e+19	—	—	0.2
0s						

Explored 2249 nodes (235 simplex iterations) in 0.16 seconds (0.01 w

ork units)

Thread count was 12 (of 12 available processors)

Solution count 10: 6.71089e+19 5.36872e+14 5.36871e+14 ... 2.56125e+08

Optimal solution found (tolerance 1.00e-04)

Best objective 6.710886188749e+19, best bound 6.710886188749e+19, gap 0.0000%

x1: -32000.0

x2: -8191999871.0

x3: 0.0

Optimal objective value: 6.710886188748802e+19

As Gurobi searches only for a single global optima, we thus due to the unbounded nature of the problem and unlike in matlab where multiple candidate points for local as well as global optima are identified. However, in case of the problem being unbounded and the objective function going to infinity in certain directions like in the objective function of Problem 2, the approach taken in MATLAB is unable to find the maximum value as the conditions used to identify optima do not work as they are limited to finding saddle points or maxima/minima with gradients equal to zero. Significantly different results in both approaches are thus not unexpected.

The Optimization Problem should thus be reconsidered as in its current unbounded form, the optimal  $x$  values to maximize would be  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = -\infty$ ,  $x_3 = 0$  yielding  $f(x) = \infty$ . Overall this is a good example on why black-box solvers need to be used with caution and a good understanding of their limitations.