Part 5: SQP methods for equality constrained optimization

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$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} \quad f(x) \ \text{ subject to } \ c(x) = 0$$

MSc course on nonlinear optimization

EQUALITY CONSTRAINED MINIMIZATION

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} \ f(x) \ \text{ subject to } \ c(x) = 0$$

where the **objective function** $f : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$
and the **constraints** $c : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $(m \leq n)$

- ⊙ assume that $f, \ c \in C^1$ (sometimes C^2) and Lipschitz

- ⊙ often in practice this assumption violated, but not necessary

- ⊙ easily generalized to inequality constraints ... but may be better to use interior-point methods for these

OPTIMALITY AND NEWTON'S METHOD

1st order optimality:

$$g(x, y) \equiv g(x) - A^T(x)y = 0 \ \text{ and } \ c(x) = 0$$

nonlinear system (linear in y)
$\Longrightarrow$
use Newton's method to find a correction (s, w) to (x, y)
$\Longrightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} H(x, y) & -A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ w \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x, y) \\ c(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

ALTERNATIVE FORMULATIONS

unsymmetric:

$$\begin{pmatrix} H(x, y) & -A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ w \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x, y) \\ c(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

or symmetric:

$$\begin{pmatrix} H(x, y) & A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ -w \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x, y) \\ c(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

or (with $y^+ = y + w$) unsymmetric:

$$\begin{pmatrix} H(x, y) & -A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ y^+ \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x) \\ c(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

or symmetric:

$$\begin{pmatrix} H(x, y) & A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ -y^+ \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x) \\ c(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

DETAILS

⊙ Often approximate with symmetric $B \approx H(x, y) \implies$ e.g.

$$\begin{pmatrix} B & A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ -y^+ \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x) \\ c(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

⊙ solve system using

◇ unsymmetric (LU) factorization of $\begin{pmatrix} B & -A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

◇ symmetric (indefinite) factorization of $\begin{pmatrix} B & A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

◇ symmetric factorizations of B and the
Schur Complement $A(x)B^{-1}A^T(x)$

◇ iterative method (GMRES(k), MINRES, CG within $\mathcal{N}(A), \ldots$)

AN ALTERNATIVE INTERPRETATION

QP : $\underset{s \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}}\ g(x)^T s + \frac{1}{2} s^T B s$ subject to $A(x)s = -c(x)$

⊙ QP = **quadratic program**

⊙ first-order model of constraints $c(x + s)$

⊙ second-order model of objective $f(x + s) \ldots$ but
B includes curvature of constraints

solution to QP satisfies

$$\begin{pmatrix} B & A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ -y^+ \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x) \\ c(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

SEQUENTIAL QUADRATIC PROGRAMMING - SQP

or **successive** quadratic programming
or **recursive** quadratic programming (RQP)

Given (x_0, y_0), set $k = 0$
Until "convergence" iterate:
    Compute a suitable symmetric B_k using (x_k, y_k)
    Find

$$s_k = \arg \min_{s \in \mathbb{R}^n} g_k^T s + \tfrac{1}{2} s^T B_k s \ \text{ subject to } \ A_k s = -c_k$$

    along with associated Lagrange multiplier estimates y_{k+1}
    Set $x_{k+1} = x_k + s_k$ and increase k by 1

ADVANTAGES

⊙ simple

⊙ fast

    ⋄ quadratically convergent with $B_k = H(x_k, y_k)$
    ⋄ superlinearly convergent with good $B_k \approx H(x_k, y_k)$
        ▷ don't actually need $B_k \longrightarrow H(x_k, y_k)$

PROBLEMS WITH PURE SQP

⊙ how to choose B_k?

⊙ what if QP_k is unbounded from below? and when?

⊙ how do we globalize this iteration?

QP SUB-PROBLEM

$$\underset{s \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} \ g^T s + \tfrac{1}{2} s B s \ \text{ subject to } \ As = -c$$

⊙ need constraints to be consistent

  ⋄ OK if A is full rank

⊙ need B to be positive (semi-) definite when $As = 0$

  $\Longleftrightarrow$

  $N^T BN$ positive (semi-) definite where the columns of N
  form a basis for null(A)

  $\Longleftrightarrow$

$$\begin{pmatrix} B & A^T(x) \\ A(x) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(is non-singular and) has m −ve eigenvalues

LINESEARCH SQP METHODS

$$s_k = \ \underset{s \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\arg \min} \ g_k^T s + \tfrac{1}{2} s^T B_k s \ \text{ subject to } \ A_k s = -c_k$$

Basic idea:

⊙ Pick $x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k s_k$, where

  ⋄ α_k is chosen so that

$$\Phi(x_k + \alpha_k s_k, p_k) \text{``}<\text{''} \Phi(x_k, p_k)$$

  ⋄ $\Phi(x, p)$ is a "suitable" merit function

  ⋄ p_k are parameters

⊙ vital that s_k is a descent direction for $\Phi(x, p_k)$ at x_k

⊙ normally require that B_k is positive definite

SUITABLE MERIT FUNCTIONS. I

The **quadratic penalty function**:

$$\Phi(x, \mu) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2\mu}\|c(x)\|_2^2$$

Theorem 5.1. Suppose that B_k is positive definite, and that (s_k, y_{k+1}) are the SQP search direction and its associated Lagrange multiplier estimates for the problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathrm{I\!R}^n} \text{imize} \ f(x) \ \text{subject to} \ c(x) = 0$$

at x_k. Then if x_k is not a first-order critical point, s_k is a descent direction for the quadratic penalty function $\Phi(x, \mu_k)$ at x_k whenever

$$\mu_k \leq \frac{\|c(x_k)\|_2}{\|y_{k+1}\|_2}$$

PROOF OF THEOREM 5.1

SQP direction s_k and associated multiplier estimates y_{k+1} satisfy

$$B_k s_k - A_k^T y_{k+1} = -g_k \tag{1}$$

and

$$A_k s_k = -c_k. \tag{2}$$

$$(1) + (2) \implies s_k^T g_k = -s_k^T B_k s_k + s_k^T A_k^T y_{k+1} = -s_k^T B_k s_k - c_k^T y_{k+1} \tag{3}$$

$$(2) \implies \frac{1}{\mu_k} s_k^T A_k^T c_k = -\frac{\|c_k\|_2^2}{\mu_k}. \tag{4}$$

(3) + (4), the positive definiteness of B_k, the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, the required bound on μ_k, and $s_k \neq 0$ if x_k is not critical $\implies$

$$s_k^T \nabla_x \Phi(x_k) = s_k^T \left(g_k + \frac{1}{\mu_k} A_k^T c_k\right) = -s_k^T B_k s_k - c_k^T y_{k+1} - \frac{\|c_k\|_2^2}{\mu_k}$$

$$< -\|c_k\|_2 \left(\frac{\|c_k\|_2}{\mu_k} - \|y_{k+1}\|_2\right) \leq 0$$

NON-DIFFERENTIABLE EXACT PENALTIES

The **non-differentiable exact penalty function**:

$$\Phi(x, \rho) = f(x) + \rho\|c(x)\|$$

for any norm $\|\cdot\|$ and scalar $\rho > 0$.

Theorem 5.2. Suppose that $f, c \in C^2$, and that x_* is an isolated local minimizer of $f(x)$ subject to $c(x) = 0$, with corresponding Lagrange multipliers y_*. Then x_* is also an isolated local minimizer of $\Phi(x, \rho)$ provided that

$$\rho > \|y_*\|_D,$$

where the **dual norm**

$$\|y\|_D = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{y^T x}{\|x\|}.$$

SUITABLE MERIT FUNCTIONS. II

The non-differentiable exact penalty function:

$$\Phi(x, \rho) = f(x) + \rho\|c(x)\|$$

for any norm $\|\cdot\|$ (with dual norm $\|\cdot\|_D$) and scalar $\rho > 0$.

Theorem 5.3. Suppose that B_k is positive definite, and that (s_k, y_{k+1}) are the SQP search direction and its associated Lagrange multiplier estimates for the problem

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} \ f(x) \ \text{subject to} \ c(x) = 0$$

at x_k. Then if x_k is not a first-order critical point, s_k is a descent direction for the non-differentiable penalty function $\Phi(x, \rho_k)$ at x_k whenever $\rho_k \geq \|y_{k+1}\|_D$

PROOF OF THEOREM 5.3

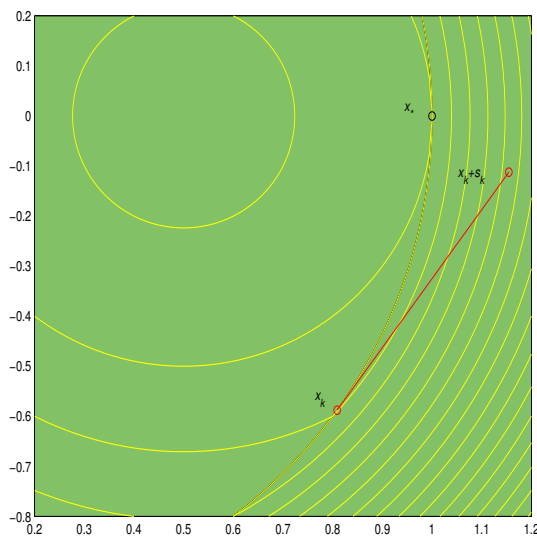Taylor's theorem applied to f and c + (2) $\implies$ (for small α)

$$\Phi(x_k + \alpha s_k, \rho_k) - \Phi(x_k, \rho_k) = \alpha s_k^T g_k + \rho_k \left(\|c_k + \alpha A_k s_k\| - \|c_k\| \right) + O(\alpha^2)$$
$$= \alpha s_k^T g_k + \rho_k \left(\|(1-\alpha)c_k\| - \|c_k\| \right) + O(\alpha^2)$$
$$= \alpha \left(s_k^T g_k - \rho_k \|c_k\| \right) + O\left(\alpha^2\right)$$

+ (3), the positive definiteness of B_k, the Hölder inequality, and $s_k \neq 0$ if x_k is not critical $\implies$

$$\Phi(x_k + \alpha s_k, \rho_k) - \Phi(x_k, \rho_k) = -\alpha \left(s_k^T B_k s_k + c_k^T y_{k+1} + \rho_k \|c_k\| \right) + O(\alpha^2)$$
$$< -\alpha \left(-\|c_k\|\|y_{k+1}\|_D + \rho_k \|c_k\| \right) + O(\alpha^2)$$
$$= -\alpha \|c_k\| \left(\rho_k - \|y_{k+1}\|_D \right) + O(\alpha^2) < 0$$

because of the required bound on ρ_k, for sufficiently small α. Hence sufficiently small steps along s_k from non-critical x_k reduce $\Phi(x, \rho_k)$.

THE MARATOS EFFECT

ℓ_1 non-differentiable exact penalty function ($\rho = 1$):
$f(x) = 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) - x_1$
and $c(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1$
solution: $x_* = (1, 0)$, $y_* = \frac{3}{2}$

Maratos effect: merit function may prevent acceptance of the SQP step arbitrarily close to $x_* \implies$ slow convergence

AVOIDING THE MARATOS EFFECT

The Maratos effect occurs because the curvature of the constraints is
not adequately represented by linearization in the SQP model:

$$c(x_k + s_k) = O(\|s_k\|^2)$$

$\Longrightarrow$ need to correct for this curvature

$\Longrightarrow$ use a **second-order correction** from $x_k + s_k$:

$$c(x_k + s_k + s_k^{\mathrm{C}}) = o(\|s_k\|^2)$$

also do not want to destroy potential for fast convergence $\Longrightarrow$

$$s_k^{\mathrm{C}} = o(s_k)$$

POPULAR 2ND-ORDER CORRECTIONS

$\odot$ minimum norm solution to $c(x_k + s_k) + A(x_k + s_k)s_k^{\mathrm{C}} = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & A^T(x_k + s_k) \\ A(x_k + s_k) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_k^{\mathrm{C}} \\ -y_{k+1}^{\mathrm{C}} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c(x_k + s_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

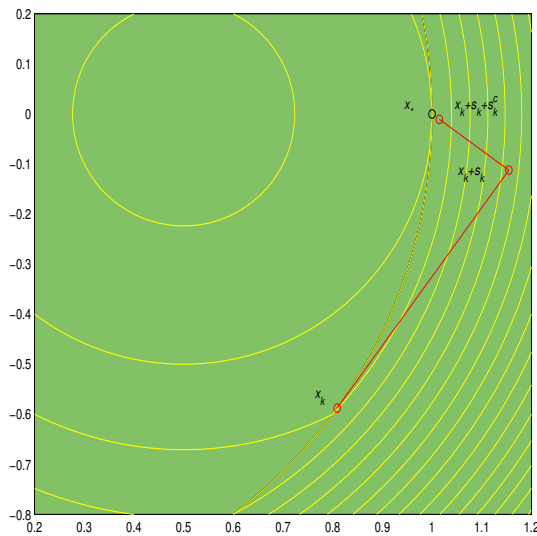$\odot$ minimum norm solution to $c(x_k + s_k) + A(x_k)s_k^{\mathrm{C}} = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & A^T(x_k) \\ A(x_k) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_k^{\mathrm{C}} \\ -y_{k+1}^{\mathrm{C}} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ c(x_k + s_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\odot$ another SQP step from $x_k + s_k$

$$\begin{pmatrix} H(x_k + s_k, y_k^+) & A^T(x_k + s_k) \\ A(x_k + s_k) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_k^{\mathrm{C}} \\ -y_{k+1}^{\mathrm{C}} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} g(x_k + s_k) \\ c(x_k + s_k) \end{pmatrix}$$

$\odot$ etc., etc.

2ND-ORDER CORRECTIONS IN ACTION

ℓ_1 non-differentiable exact penalty function ($\rho = 1$):
$f(x) = 2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1) - x_1$
and $c(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 1$
solution: $x_* = (1, 0)$, $y_* = \frac{3}{2}$

⊙ (very) fast convergence

⊙ $x_k + s_k + s_k^{\text{c}}$ reduces $\Phi \implies$ global convergence

TRUST-REGION SQP METHODS

Obvious trust-region approach:

$$s_k = \arg\min_{s \in \mathbb{R}^n} g_k^T s + \tfrac{1}{2} s^T B_k s \ \text{ subject to } \ A_k s = -c_k \ \text{ and } \ \|s\| \leq \Delta_k$$

⊙ do not require that B_k be positive definite
$\implies$ can use $B_k = H(x_k, y_k)$

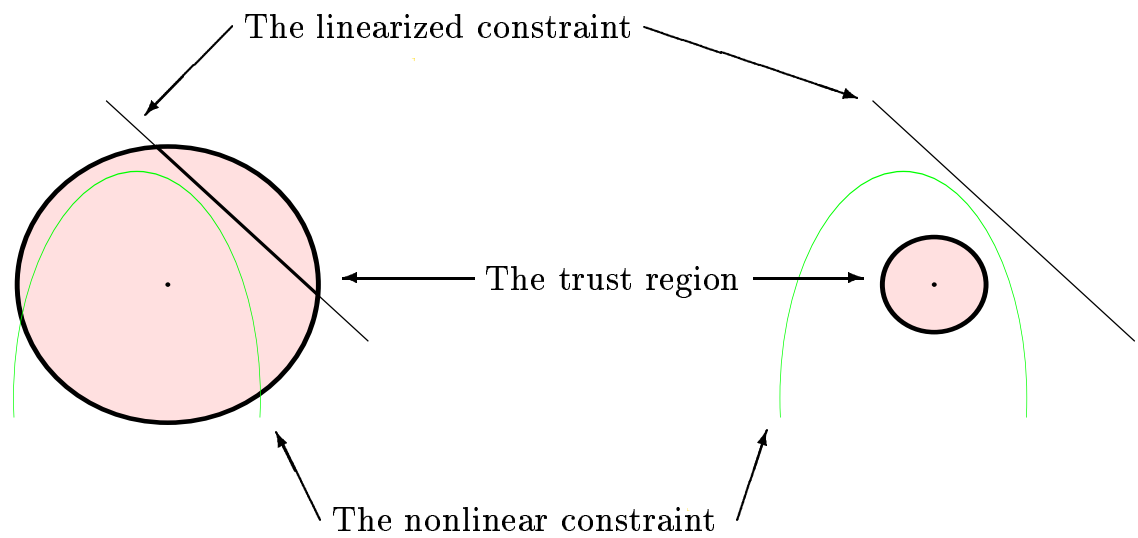⊙ if $\Delta_k < \Delta^{\text{CRIT}}$ where

$$\Delta^{\text{CRIT}} \overset{\text{def}}{=} \min \|s\| \ \text{ subject to } \ A_k s = -c_k$$

$\implies$ **no solution to trust-region subproblem**
$\implies$ simple trust-region approach to SQP is flawed if $c_k \neq 0 \implies$ need to consider alternatives

INFEASIBILITY OF THE SQP STEP

The linearized constraint

The trust region

The nonlinear constraint

ALTERNATIVES

⊙ the S$\ell_\mathbf{p}$QP method of Fletcher

⊙ composite step SQP methods

    ⋄ constraint relaxation (Vardi)

    ⋄ constraint reduction (Byrd–Omojokun)

    ⋄ constraint lumping (Celis–Dennis–Tapia)

⊙ the filter-SQP approach of Fletcher and Leyffer

THE S$\ell_\mathbf{p}$QP METHOD

Try to minimize the ℓ_p-(exact) penalty function

$$\Phi(x, \rho) = f(x) + \rho\|c(x)\|_p$$

for sufficiently large $\rho > 0$ and some ℓ_p norm ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$), using a trust-region approach

Suitable model problem: $\ell_\mathbf{p}$**QP**

$$\min_{s \in \mathbb{R}^n} \text{imize} \ \ (f_k+) \ g_k^T s + \tfrac{1}{2}s^T B_k s + \rho\|c_k + A_k s\|_p \ \text{ subject to } \ \|s\| \leq \Delta_k$$

- ⊙ model problem always consistent

- ⊙ when ρ and Δ_k are large enough, model minimizer = SQP direction

- ⊙ when the norms are polyhedral (e.g., ℓ_1 or ℓ_∞ norms), $\ell_\mathbf{p}$QP is equivalent to a quadratic program ...

THE $\ell_\mathbf{1}$QP SUBPROBLEM

$\ell_\mathbf{1}$QP model problem with an ℓ_∞ trust region

$$\min_{s \in \mathbb{R}^n} \text{imize} \ \ g_k^T s + \tfrac{1}{2}s^T B_k s + \rho\|c_k + A_k s\|_1 \ \text{ subject to } \ \|s\|_\infty \leq \Delta_k$$

But

$$c_k + A_k s = u - v, \ \text{ where } \ (u, v) \geq 0$$

$\implies \ell_\mathbf{1}$QP equivalent to quadratic program (QP):

$$\min_{s \in \mathbb{R}^n, \ u,v \in \mathbb{R}^m} \text{imize} \quad g_k^T s + \tfrac{1}{2}s^T B_k s + \rho(e^T u + e^T v)$$

$$\text{subject to} \quad A_k s - u + v = -c_k$$
$$u \geq 0, \ \ v \geq 0$$
$$\text{and} \quad -\Delta_k e \leq s \leq \Delta_k e$$

- ⊙ good methods for solving QP

- ⊙ can exploit structure of u and v variables

PRACTICAL Sℓ_1QP METHODS

⊙ Cauchy point requires solution to ℓ_1LP model:

$$\underset{s \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} \ \ g_k^T s + \rho \|c_k + A_k s\|_1 \ \ \text{subject to} \ \ \|s\|_\infty \le \Delta_k$$

⊙ approximate solutions to both ℓ_1LP and ℓ_1QP subproblems suffice

⊙ need to adjust ρ as method progresses

⊙ easy to generalize to inequality constraints

⊙ globally convergent, but needs second-order correction for fast asymptotic convergence

⊙ if $c(x) = 0$ are inconsistent, converges to (locally) least value of infeasibility $\|c(x)\|$

COMPOSITE-STEP METHODS

Aim: find **composite step**

$$s_k = n_k + t_k$$

where

the **normal step** n_k moves towards feasibility of the linearized constraints (within the trust region)
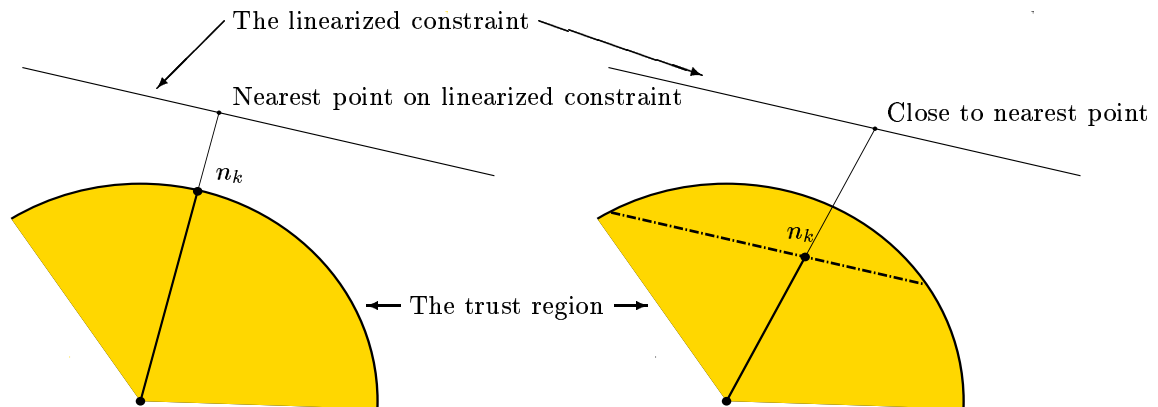
$$\|A_k n_k + c_k\| < \|c_k\|$$

(model objective may get worse)

the **tangential step** t_k reduces the model objective function (within the trust-region) without sacrificing feasibility obtained from n_k

$$A_k(n_k + t_k) = A_k n_k \implies A_k t_k = 0$$

NORMAL AND TANGENTIAL STEPS

The linearized constraint

Nearest point on linearized constraint

Close to nearest point

n_k

n_k

The trust region

Points on dotted line are all potential tangential steps

CONSTRAINT RELAXATION — VARDI

normal step: relax

$$A_k s = -c_k \ \text{ and } \ \|s\| \leq \Delta_k$$

to

$$A_k n = -\sigma_k c_k \ \text{ and } \ \|n\| \leq \Delta_k$$

where $\sigma_k \in [0, 1]$ is small enough so that there is a feasible n_k

tangential step:

$$(\text{approximate}) \ \underset{t \in \mathrm{IR}^n}{\arg \min} \ \ (g_k + B_k n_k)^T t + \tfrac{1}{2} t^T B_k t$$

$$\text{subject to} \ \ A_k t = 0 \ \text{ and } \ \|n_k + t\| \leq \Delta_k$$

Snags:

⊙ choice of σ_k

⊙ incompatible constraints

CONSTRAINT REDUCTION — BYRD–OMOJOKUN

normal step: replace

$$A_k s = -c_k \ \text{ and } \ \|s\| \leq \Delta_k$$

by

approximately minimize $\|A_k n + c_k\|$ subject to $\|n\| \leq \Delta_k$

tangential step: as in Vardi

⊙ use conjugate gradients to solve both subproblems
$\implies$ Cauchy points in both cases

⊙ globally convergent using ℓ_2 merit function

⊙ basis of successful `KNITRO` package

CONSTRAINT LUMPING — CELIS–DENNIS–TAPIA

normal step: replace

$$A_k s = -c_k \ \text{ and } \ \|s\| \leq \Delta_k$$

by

$$\|A_k n + c_k\| \leq \sigma_k \ \text{ and } \ \|n\| \leq \Delta_k$$

where $\sigma_k \in [0, \|c_k\|]$ is large enough so that there is a feasible n_k

tangential step:

(approximate) $\arg \min\limits_{t \in \mathrm{I\!R}^n} \ (g_k + B_k n_k)^T t + \frac{1}{2} t^T B_k t$

subject to $\|A_k t + A_k n_k + c_k\| \leq \sigma_k \ \text{ and } \ \|t + n_k\| \leq \Delta_k$

Snags:

⊙ choice of σ_k

⊙ tangential subproblem is (NP?) hard

FILTER METHODS — FLETCHER AND LEYFFER

Rationale:

- ⊙ trust-region and linearized constraints compatible if c_k is small enough so long as $c(x) = 0$ is compatible
  $\implies$ if trust-region subproblem incompatible, simply move closer to constraints

- ⊙ merit functions depend on arbitrary parameters
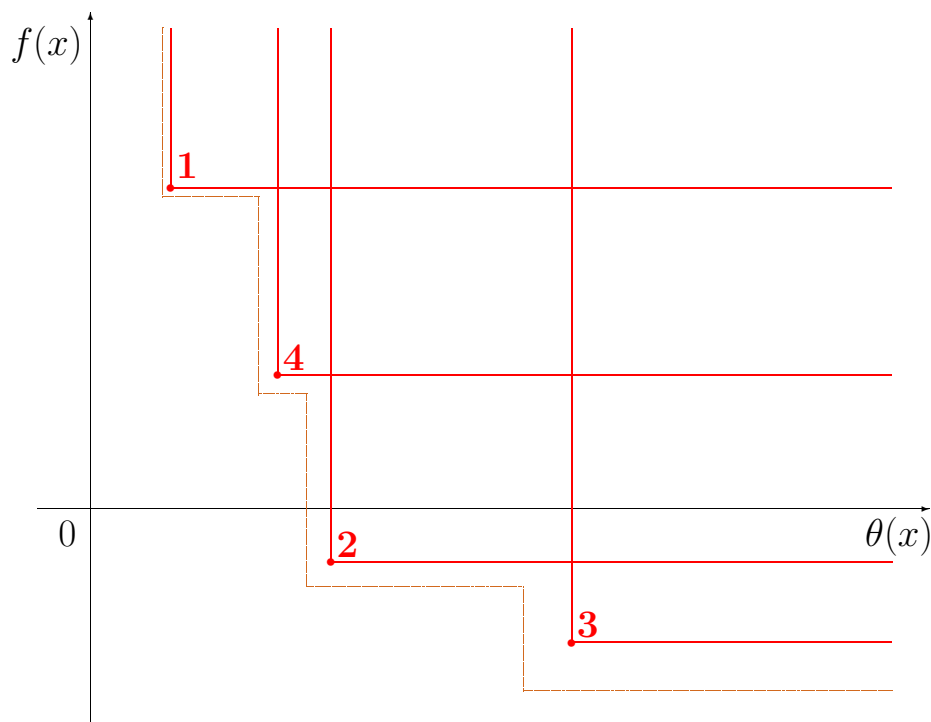 $\implies$ use a different mechanism to measure progress

Let $\theta = \|c(x)\|$

A **filter** is a set of pairs $\{(\theta_k, f_k)\}$ such that no member dominates another, i.e., it does not happen that

$$\theta_i \text{``<''} \theta_j \ \text{ and } \ f_i \text{``<''} f_j$$

for any pair of filter points $i \neq j$

A FILTER WITH FOUR ENTRIES

BASIC FILTER METHOD

⊙ if possible find

$$s_k = \arg\min_{s \in \mathrm{I\!R}^n} g_k^T s + \tfrac{1}{2} s^T B_k s \ \text{ subject to } \ A_k s = -c_k \ \text{ and } \ \|s\| \leq \Delta_k$$

otherwise, find s_k:

$$\theta(x_k + s_k) \text{``}<\text{''} \theta_i \ \text{ for all } \ i \leq k$$

⊙ if $x_k + s_k$ is "acceptable" for the filter, set $x_{k+1} = x_k + s_k$ and possibly increase Δ_k and "prune" filter

⊙ otherwise reduce Δ_k and try again

In practice, far more complicated than this!