# Disciplined Convex Optimization with CVXR

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useR! Conference 2018

Convex Optimization

### CVXR

### Examples

Future Work

## Outline

Convex Optimization

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**Convex Optimization** 

## **Convex Optimization**

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & f_0(x) \\ \text{subject to} & f_i(x) \leq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, M \\ & Ax = b \end{array}$$

with variable  $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 

- Objective and inequality constraints  $f_0, \ldots, f_M$  are convex
- Equality constraints are linear

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Why?

- We can solve convex optimization problems
- There are many applications in many fields, including machine learning and statistics

**Convex Optimization** 

### **Convex Problems in Statistics**

- Least squares, nonnegative least squares
- Ridge and lasso regression
- Isotonic regression
- Huber (robust) regression
- Logistic regression
- Support vector machine
- Sparse inverse covariance
- Maximum entropy and related problems
- ... and new methods being invented every year!

#### **Convex Optimization**

## **Domain Specific Languages for Convex Optimization**

- Special languages/packages for general convex optimization
- CVX, CVXPY, YALMIP, Convex.jl
- Slower than custom code, but extremely flexible and enables fast prototyping

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```
from cvxpy import *
beta = Variable(n)
cost = norm(X * beta - y)
prob = Problem(Minimize(cost))
prob.solve()
beta.value
```

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A modeling language in R for convex optimization

- ► Connects to many solvers: ECOS, SCS, MOSEK, etc
- Mixes easily with general R code and other libraries
- Uses disciplined convex programming to verify convexity

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## Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

• minimize 
$$||X\beta - y||_2^2$$

▶  $\beta \in \mathbf{R}^n$  is variable,  $X \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$  and  $y \in \mathbf{R}^m$  are constants

# Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

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```
library(CVXR)
beta <- Variable(n)
obj <- sum_squares(y - X %*% beta)
prob <- Problem(Minimize(obj))
result <- solve(prob)
result$value
result$getValue(beta)</pre>
```

X and y are constants; beta, obj, and prob are S4 objects
solve method returns a list that includes optimal beta and objective value

# Non-Negative Least Squares (NNLS)

• minimize  $||X\beta - y||_2^2$  subject to  $\beta \ge 0$ 

# Non-Negative Least Squares (NNLS)

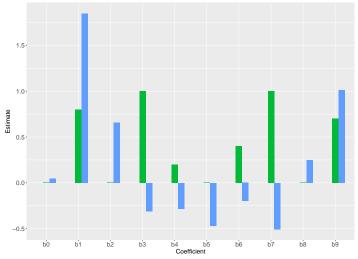
```
• minimize ||X\beta - y||_2^2 subject to \beta \ge 0
```

```
constr <- list(beta >= 0)
prob2 <- Problem(Minimize(obj), constr)
result2 <- solve(prob2)
result2$value
result2$getValue(beta)</pre>
```

- Construct new problem with list constr of constraints formed from constants and variables
- Variables, parameters, expressions, and constraints exist outside of any problem

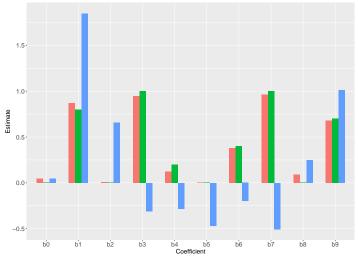
## **True vs. Estimated Coefficients**

Type NNLS True OLS



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Type NNLS True OLS



## **Sparse Inverse Covariance Estimation**

- ► Samples  $x_i \in \mathbf{R}^n$  drawn i.i.d. from  $N(0, \Sigma)$
- Know covariance  $\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}^n_+$  has **sparse** inverse  $S = \Sigma^{-1}$

### Sparse Inverse Covariance Estimation

- ► Samples  $x_i \in \mathbf{R}^n$  drawn i.i.d. from  $N(0, \Sigma)$
- Know covariance  $\Sigma \in \mathbf{S}^n_+$  has **sparse** inverse  $S = \Sigma^{-1}$
- One way to estimate S is by maximizing the log-likelihood with a sparsity constraint:

Q = 1/(m-1)∑<sub>i=1</sub><sup>m</sup>(x<sub>i</sub> - x̄)(x<sub>i</sub> - x̄)<sup>T</sup> is sample covariance
 α ≥ 0 is a parameter controlling the degree of sparsity

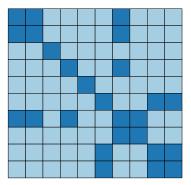
## Sparse Inverse Covariance Estimation

```
S <- Semidef(n)
obj <- log_det(S) - matrix_trace(S %*% Q)
constr <- list(sum(abs(S)) <= alpha)
prob <- Problem(Maximize(obj), constr)
result <- solve(prob)
result$getValue(S)</pre>
```

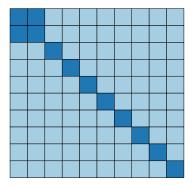
- Semidef restricts variable to positive semidefinite cone
- Must use log\_det(S) instead of log(det(S)) since det is not a supported atom
- result\$getValue(S) returns an R matrix

# True vs. Estimated Sparsity of Inverse

### True Inverse

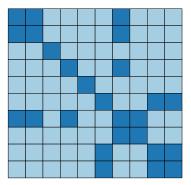


Estimate (
$$\alpha = 1$$
)

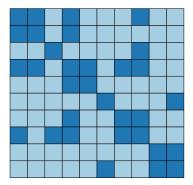


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### True Inverse

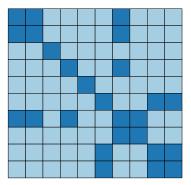


Estimate (
$$\alpha = 6$$
)

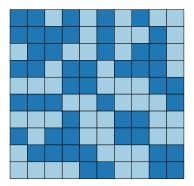


# True vs. Estimated Sparsity of Inverse

### True Inverse



Estimate (
$$\alpha = 10$$
)



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## **Future Work**

- Flesh out convex functions in library
- Develop more applications and examples
- Make connecting new solvers easier
- Add warm start support
- Further speed improvements

Official site: cvxr.rbind.io CRAN page: CRAN.R-project.org/package=CVXR

#### Future Work