

Package ‘ROI.plugin.alabama’

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Version 1.0-2

Title 'alabama' Plug-in for the 'R' Optimization Infrastructure

Description Enhances the R Optimization Infrastructure ('ROI') package with the 'alabama' solver for solving nonlinear optimization problems.

Imports methods, stats, utils, ROI (>= 1.0-0), alabama (>= 1.0.1)

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URL <https://roigrp.gitlab.io>,
<https://gitlab.com/roigrp/solver/ROI.plugin.alabama>

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

Example-1	1
Example-2	2
Example-3	3

Index	4
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Example-1	<i>Banana</i>
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Description

The following example is also known as Rosenbrock’s banana function (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosenbrock_function).

$$\text{minimize } f(x) = 100(x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$$

Solution: c(1, 1)

Examples

```

library(ROI)

f <- function(x) {
  return( 100 * (x[2] - x[1]^2)^2 + (1 - x[1])^2 )
}

f.gradient <- function(x) {
  return( c( -400 * x[1] * (x[2] - x[1] * x[1]) - 2 * (1 - x[1]),
            200 * (x[2] - x[1] * x[1])) )
}

x <- OP(objective = F_objective(f, n = 2L, G = f.gradient),
        bounds = V_bound(li = 1:2, ui = 1:2, lb = c(-3, -3), ub = c(3, 3)))

nlp <- ROI_solve(x, solver = "alabama", start = c(-2, 2.4), method = "BFGS")
nlp
## Optimal solution found.
## The objective value is: 3.049556e-23
solution(nlp)
## [1] 1 1

```

Example-2

Hock-Schittkowski-Collection Problem 16

Description

The following example solves problem 16 from the Hock-Schittkowski-Collection.

$$\text{minimize } f(x) = 100(x_2 - x_1^2)^2 + (1 - x_1)^2$$

$$\text{subject to: } x_1 + x_2^2 \geq 0 \quad x_1^2 + x_2 \geq 0$$

$$-2 \geq x_1 \geq 0.5 \quad x_2 \geq 1$$

Solution: c(0.5, 0.25)

Examples

```

library(ROI)

f <- function(x) {
  return( 100 * (x[2] - x[1]^2)^2 + (1 - x[1])^2 )
}

f.gradient <- function(x) {
  return( c( -400 * x[1] * (x[2] - x[1] * x[1]) - 2 * (1 - x[1]),
            200 * (x[2] - x[1] * x[1])) )
}

x <- OP( objective = F_objective(f, n=2L, G=f.gradient),

```

```

constraints = c(F_constraint(F=function(x) x[1] + x[2]^2, ">=", 0,
                           J=function(x) c(1, 2*x[2])),
               F_constraint(F=function(x) x[1]^2 + x[2], ">=", 0,
                           J=function(x) c(2*x[1], x[2]))),
bounds = V_bound(li=1:2, ui=1:2, lb=c(-2, -Inf), ub=c(0.5, 1)) )

nlp <- ROI_solve(x, solver="alabama", start=c(-2, 1))
nlp
## Optimal solution found.
## The objective value is: 2.499999e-01
solution(nlp)
## [1] 0.5000001 0.2499994

```

Description

The following example solves example 36 from the Hock-Schittkowski-Collection.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} \quad -x_1x_2x_3 \\
 & \text{subject to:} \quad x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 72 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad 0 \leq x_1 \leq 20, \quad 0 \leq x_2 \leq 11, \quad 0 \leq x_3 \leq 42
 \end{aligned}$$

Examples

```

library(ROI)

hs036_obj <- function(x) {
  -x[1] * x[2] * x[3]
}

hs036_con <- function(x) {
  x[1] + 2 * x[2] + 2 * x[3]
}

x <- OP( objective = F_objective(hs036_obj, n = 3L),
         constraints = F_constraint(hs036_con, "<=", 72),
         bounds = V_bound(ub = c(20, 11, 42)) )

nlp <- ROI_solve(x, solver = "alabama", start = c(10, 10, 10))
nlp
## Optimal solution found.
## The objective value is: -3.300000e+03
solution(nlp, "objval")
## [1] -3300
solution(nlp)
## [1] 20 11 15

```

Index

Example-1, 1

Example-2, 2

Example-3, 3