

Package ‘optiSolve’

May 9, 2026

Type Package

Title Linear, Quadratic, and Rational Optimization

Version 1.0

Date 2021-10-13

Author Robin Wellmann

Maintainer Robin Wellmann <r.wellmann@uni-hohenheim.de>

Depends R (>= 3.4)

Description Solver for linear, quadratic, and rational programs with linear, quadratic, and rational constraints. A unified interface to different R packages is provided. Optimization problems are transformed into equivalent formulations and solved by the respective package. For example, quadratic programming problems with linear, quadratic and rational constraints can be solved by augmented Lagrangian minimization using package 'alabama', or by sequential quadratic programming using solver 'slsqp'. Alternatively, they can be reformulated as optimization problems with second order cone constraints and solved with package 'cccp'.

License GPL-2

Imports Matrix, shapes, alabama, cccp, nloptr, MASS, methods, plyr, stringr, stats, Rcpp (>= 0.12.4)

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-10-13 12:32:04 UTC

Contents

optiSolve-package	2
adjust	3
cop	4
lbcon	5
lincon	7
linfun	9
myQ	10

myQ1	11
myQ2	11
phenotype	11
print.copValidation	12
quadcon	13
quadfun	15
ratiocon	17
ratiofun	19
solvecop	20
ubcon	23
validate	25

Index	27
--------------	-----------

optiSolve-package	<i>Linear, Quadratic, and Rational Optimization</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Solver for linear, quadratic, and rational programs with linear, quadratic, and rational constraints. A unified interface to different R packages is provided. Optimization problems are transformed into equivalent formulations and solved by the respective package. For example, quadratic programming problems with linear, quadratic and rational constraints can be solved by augmented Lagrangian minimization using package 'alabama', or by sequential quadratic programming using solver 'slsqp'. Alternatively, they can be reformulated as optimization problems with second order cone constraints and solved with package 'cccp'.

Details

The following steps are included in solving a constrained optimization problem (cop):

1) Define the objective with one of the following functions:

linfun	defines a linear objective function,
quadfun	defines a quadratic objective function,
ratiofun	defines a rational objective function.

2) Define the constraints by using the following functions:

lincon	defines linear equality and inequality constraints,
quadcon	defines quadratic constraints,
ratiocon	defines rational constraints,
lbcon	defines lower bounds for the variables,
ubcon	defines upper bounds for the variables.

3) Put the objective function and the constraints together to define the optimization problem:

`cop` defines a constrained optimization problem.

4) Solve the optimization problem:

`solvecop` solves a constrained optimization problem.

5) Check if the solution fulfils all constraints:

`validate` checks if the solution fulfils all constraints, and calculates the values of the constraints.

Author(s)

Robin Wellmann

Maintainer: Robin Wellmann <r.wellmann@uni-hohenheim.de>

References

Kraft, D. (1988). A software package for sequential quadratic programming, Technical Report DFVLR-FB 88-28, Institut fuer Dynamik der Flugsysteme, Oberpfaffenhofen, July 1988.

Lange K, Optimization, 2004, Springer.

Madsen K, Nielsen HB, Tingleff O, Optimization With Constraints, 2004, IMM, Technical University of Denmark.

adjust

Adjust Constraints and Objective Functions

Description

Constraints and objective functions are adjusted so that they refer to a larger or smaller set of variables.

Usage

```
adjust(x, ids)
```

Arguments

x	Constraint or objective function of class "linFun", "linCon", "quadFun", "quadCon", "ratioFun", and "ratioCon".
ids	Vector with ids of the variables.

Details

Constraints and objective functions are adjusted so that they refer to a larger or smaller set of variables. Additional variables do not affect the value of the constraint or objective function.

Value

A data frame (invisible) containing values and bounds of the constraints, the value of the objective function, and column `valid` which is TRUE if all constraints are fulfilled.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

 cop

Constrained Optimization Problem

Description

Define a constrained optimization problem with a linear, quadratic, or rational objective function, and linear, quadratic, rational, and boundary constraints.

Usage

```
cop(f, max=FALSE, lb=NULL, ub=NULL, lc=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>f</code>	Objective function, defined with function linfun , quadfun , or ratiofun .
<code>max</code>	Logical value. Should the function be maximized? This is possible only for linear objective functions.
<code>lb</code>	Lower bounds for the variables, defined with function lbcon .
<code>ub</code>	Upper bounds for the variables, defined with function ubcon .
<code>lc</code>	Linear inequality and equality constraints, defined with function lincon .
<code>...</code>	Quadratic and rational inequality constraints, defined with functions quadcon and ratiocon .

Details

Define a constrained optimization problem with a linear, quadratic, or rational objective function, and linear, quadratic, rational, and boundary constraints. The optimization problem can be solved with function [solvecop](#).

Value

An object of class COP, which may contain the following components

f	List with S3-class "linFun", "quadFun", or "ratioFun", defining the objective function
max	Logical value. Should the objective function be maximized?
lb	List with S3-class "lbCon", defining lower bounds.
ub	List with S3-class "ubCon", defining upper bounds.
lc	List with S3-class "linCon", defining linear constraints
qc	List with S3-class "quadCon", defining quadratic constraints
rc	List with S3-class "ratioCon", defining rational constraints
x	Vector with NAs
id	Vector with names of the variables that are to be optimized
madeDefinite	Logical variable indicating whether non-positive-semidefinite matrices have already been approximated by positive-definite matrices.

Author(s)

Robin Wellmann

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

lbcon	<i>Lower Bounds</i>
-------	---------------------

Description

Define lower bounds for the variables of the form

$$val \leq x.$$

Usage

```
lbcon(val=numeric(0), id=seq_along(val))
```

Arguments

val	Numeric vector with lower bounds for the variables. If val is a single value, then this value will be used for all variables in vector id.
id	Vector defining the names of the variables to which the constraint applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.

Details

Define lower bounds for the variables of the form

$$val \leq x.$$

Vector x contains only the variables included in argument id .

Value

An object of class `lbCon`.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```
### Linear programming with linear and quadratic constraints ###
### Example from animal breeding                               ###
### The mean breeding value BV is maximized whereas the      ###
### mean kinship in the offspring  $x'Qx+d$  is restricted        ###
### Lower and upper bounds for females are identical, so     ###
### their contributions are not optimized.                   ###
### Lower and upper bounds for some males are defined.       ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex-1, data=phenotype))
A[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5)
dir <- c("=", "=")
Nf <- sum(phenotype$Sex=="female")
id <- phenotype$Indiv

lbval <- setNames(rep(0, length(id)), id)
ubval <- setNames(rep(NA, length(id)), id)
lbval[phenotype$Sex=="female"] <- 1/(2*Nf)
ubval[phenotype$Sex=="female"] <- 1/(2*Nf)
lbval["276000102379430"] <- 0.02
ubval["276000121507437"] <- 0.03

mycop <- cop(f = linfun(a=phenotype$BV, id=id, name="BV"),
            max= TRUE,
            lb = lbcon(lbval, id=id),
            ub = ubcon(ubval, id=id),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=id),
            qc = quadcon(Q=myQ, d=0.001, val=0.045,
                        name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp2", quiet=FALSE)
```

```

Evaluation <- validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver  status
#           TRUE  cccp2 optimal
#
# Variable      Value      Bound  OK?
# -----
# BV            0.5502 max      :
# -----
# lower bounds all x >= lb    : TRUE
# upper bounds all x <= ub    : TRUE
# Sexfemale    0.5    == 0.5    : TRUE
# Sexmale      0.5    == 0.5    : TRUE
# Kinship      0.045 <= 0.045  : TRUE
# -----

res$x["276000102379430"]

res$x["276000121507437"]

```

lincon

Linear Constraints

Description

Define linear equality and inequality constraints of the form

$$Ax + ddirval$$

Usage

```
lincon(A, d=rep(0, nrow(A)), dir=rep("=",nrow(A)), val=rep(0, nrow(A)),
      id=1:ncol(A), use=rep(TRUE,nrow(A)), name=rownames(A))
```

Arguments

A	Numeric matrix of the constraint coefficients.
d	Numeric vector.
dir	Character vector with the directions of the constraints. Each element must be one of "<=", "==", and ">=".
val	Numeric vector with threshold values.
id	Vector (if present), defining the names of the variables to which the constraint applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.
use	Logical vector indicating the constraints to be included in the optimization problem. If use[i]=FALSE, then linear constraint i does not affect the result, but the value of the linear function $A[i,] x + d[i]$ will be reported by function validate .
name	Vector with names of the constraints.

Details

Define linear inequality and equality constraints of the form

$$Ax + ddirval$$

(component wise). If parameter `id` is specified, then vector `x` contains only the indicated variables.

Value

An object of class `linCon`.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```
### Quadratic programming with linear constraints      ###
### Example from animal breeding                      ###
### The mean kinship in the offspring  $x'Qx+d$  is minized ###
### and the mean breeding value is restricted.        ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex+BV-1, data=phenotype))
A[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.40)
dir <- c("==", "==", ">=")

mycop <- cop(f = quadfun(Q=myQ, d=0.001, name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)),
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp", quiet=FALSE)

validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver  status
#           TRUE   cccp optimal
#
# Variable      Value      Bound  OK?
# -----
# Kinship       0.0322 min      :
# -----
# lower bounds all x >= lb    : TRUE
# Sexfemale     0.5    == 0.5  : TRUE
# Sexmale       0.5    == 0.5  : TRUE
# BV            0.4    >= 0.4  : TRUE
# -----
```

linfun *Linear Objective Function*

Description

Define a linear objective function of the form

$$f(x) = a'x + d$$

.

Usage

```
linfun(a, d=0, id=1:length(a), name="lin.fun")
```

Arguments

a	Numeric vector of the coefficients.
d	Numeric value.
id	Vector defining the names of the variables to which the function applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.
name	Name for the objective function.

Details

Define linear objective function of the form

$$f(x) = a'x + d$$

.

Value

An object of class linFun.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```
### Linear programming with linear and quadratic constraints ###
### Example from animal breeding                               ###
### The mean breeding value BV is maximized whereas the      ###
### mean kinship in the offspring x'Qx+d is restricted        ###

data(phenotype)
```

```

data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex-1, data=phenotype))
A[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5)
dir <- c("==", "==")

mycop <- cop(f = linfun(a=phenotype$BV, id=phenotype$Indiv, name="BV"),
            max= TRUE,
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            qc = quadcon(Q=myQ, d=0.001, val=0.035, name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp2", quiet=FALSE)

validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver status
#           TRUE  cccp2 optimal
#
# Variable      Value      Bound    OK?
# -----
# BV              0.7667 max         :
# -----
# lower bounds all x >= lb         : TRUE
# Sexfemale      0.5    == 0.5     : TRUE
# Sexmale        0.5    == 0.5     : TRUE
# Kinship        0.035 <= 0.035   : TRUE
# -----

```

myQ

Kinship Matrix

Description

Kinship matrix of the cattle listed in data frame [phenotype](#). This is an (almost) positive semidefinite matrix.

Usage

```
data(myQ)
```

Format

Matrix

myQ1	<i>Kinship Matrix</i>
------	-----------------------

Description

Matrix needed to compute kinship at native alleles for the cattle listed in data frame [phenotype](#). This is an (almost) positive semidefinite matrix.

Usage

```
data(myQ1)
```

Format

Matrix

myQ2	<i>Kinship Matrix</i>
------	-----------------------

Description

Matrix needed to compute kinship at native alleles for the cattle listed in data frame [phenotype](#). This is an (almost) positive semidefinite matrix.

Usage

```
data(myQ2)
```

Format

Matrix

phenotype	<i>Phenotypes of Genotyped Cattle</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

Description

Phenotypes of cattle.

Usage

```
data(phenotype)
```

Format

Data frame containing information on genotyped cattle. The columns contain the IDs of the individuals (Indiv), simulated breeding values (BV), simulated sexes (Sex), and genetic contributions from other breeds (MC).

```
print.copValidation  Print Validation of a Solution
```

Description

Print the validation results for the solution of an optimization problem.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'copValidation'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x The result of function [validate](#).
 ... Unused additional arguments.

Details

Print the validation results for the solution of an optimization problem.

Value

A list of class `copValidation` (invisible) with components:

summary	Data frame containing one row for each constraint with the value of the constraint in column <code>Val</code> , the bound for the constraint in column <code>Bound</code> , and column <code>OK</code> states if the constraint is fulfilled. The value of the objective function is shown in the first row. Additional rows contain the values of disabled constraints.
info	Data frame with component <code>valid</code> indicating if all constraints are fulfilled, component <code>solver</code> containing the name of the solver used for optimization, and component <code>status</code> describing the solution as reported by the solver.
var	Data frame with the values of the objective function and constraints at the optimum.
obj.fun	Named numeric value with value and name of the objective function at the optimum.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```

### Quadratic programming with linear constraints    ###
### Example from animal breeding                    ###
### where the mean kinship in the offspring is minized ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex+BV-1, data=phenotype))
rownames(A) <- c("male.cont", "female.cont", "Breeding.Value")
val <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.40)
dir <- c("==" , "==" , ">=")

mycop <- cop(f = quadfun(Q=myQ, d=0.001, name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)),
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp", quiet=FALSE, trace=FALSE)

head(res$x)

Evaluation <- validate(mycop, res, quiet=TRUE)

print(Evaluation)

#           valid solver  status
#           TRUE   ccpc optimal
#
# Variable      Value      Bound  OK?
# -----
# Kinship       0.0322 min      :
# -----
# lower bounds  all x  >= lb    : TRUE
# male.cont    0.5    == 0.5    : TRUE
# female.cont  0.5    == 0.5    : TRUE
# Breeding.Value 0.4    >= 0.4    : TRUE
# -----

```

quadcon

Quadratic Constraint

Description

Define a quadratic constraint of the form

$$x'Qx + a'x + d \leq val$$

Usage

```
quadcon(Q, a=rep(0, nrow(Q)), d=0, dir="<=", val,
        id=1:nrow(Q), name="quadratic", use=TRUE)
```

Arguments

Q	Numeric symmetric matrix of the constraint coefficients.
a	Numeric vector.
d	Numeric value.
dir	Character string "<=".
val	Numeric threshold value, which is the upper bound for the quadratic function.
id	Vector defining the names of the variables to which the constraint applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.
name	Name for the constraint.
use	Logical value indicating if the constraint should be included in the optimization problem. If use=FALSE, then constraint does not affect the result, but the value of the quadratic function will be reported by function validate .

Details

Define a quadratic inequality constraint of the form

$$x'Qx + a'x + d \leq val.$$

Vector x contains only the variables included in argument id.

Value

An object of class quadCon.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```
### Linear programming with linear and quadratic constraints ###
### Example from animal breeding                               ###
### The mean breeding value BV is maximized whereas the      ###
### mean kinship in the offspring x'Qx+d is restricted        ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex-1, data=phenotype))
A[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5)
```

```

dir <- c("==", "=="")

mycop <- cop(f = linfun(a=phenotype$BV, id=phenotype$Indiv, name="BV"),
            max= TRUE,
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            qc = quadcon(Q=myQ, d=0.001, val=0.035, name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp2", quiet=FALSE)

validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver  status
#           TRUE  cccp2 optimal
#
# Variable      Value      Bound  OK?
# -----
# BV            0.7667 max      :
# -----
# lower bounds all x >= lb    : TRUE
# Sexfemale    0.5    == 0.5  : TRUE
# Sexmale      0.5    == 0.5  : TRUE
# Kinship      0.035 <= 0.035 : TRUE
# -----

```

quadfun

Quadratic Objective Function

Description

Define a quadratic objective function of the form

$$f(x) = x^T Q x + a^T x + d$$

Usage

```
quadfun(Q, a=rep(0, nrow(Q)), d=0, id=1:nrow(Q), name="quad.fun")
```

Arguments

Q	Numeric symmetric matrix of the constraint coefficients.
a	Numeric vector.
d	Numeric value.
id	Vector (if present), defining the names of the variables to which the function applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.
name	Name for the objective function.

Details

Define a quadratic objective function of the form

$$f(x) = x^T Q x + a^T x + d$$

Value

An object of class quadFun.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```
### Quadratic programming with linear constraints      ###
### Example from animal breeding                    ###
### The mean kinship in the offspring x'Qx+d is minized ###
### and the mean breeding value is restricted.      ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex+BV-1, data=phenotype))
A[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.40)
dir <- c("==", "==", ">=")

mycop <- cop(f = quadfun(Q=myQ, d=0.001, name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)),
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp", quiet=FALSE)

validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver status
#           TRUE   cccp optimal
#
# Variable      Value      Bound   OK?
# -----
# Kinship       0.0322 min      :
# -----
# lower bounds all x >= lb   : TRUE
# Sexfemale    0.5    == 0.5   : TRUE
# Sexmale      0.5    == 0.5   : TRUE
# BV           0.4    >= 0.4   : TRUE
# -----
```

ratiocon	<i>Rational Constraint</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Define a rational constraint of the form

$$\frac{x^T Q_1 x + a_1^T x + d_1}{x^T Q_2 x + a_2^T x + d_2} \leq val$$

Usage

```
ratiocon(Q1, a1=rep(0, nrow(Q1)), d1=0, Q2, a2=rep(0, nrow(Q2)), d2=0, dir="<=", val,
         id=1:nrow(Q1), name="rational", use=TRUE)
```

Arguments

Q1	Numeric quadratic matrix.
a1	Numeric vector.
d1	Numeric value.
Q2	Numeric quadratic matrix.
a2	Numeric vector.
d2	Numeric value.
dir	Character string "<=".
val	Numeric threshold value, which is the upper bound for the rational function.
id	Vector defining the names of the variables to which the constraint applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.
name	Name for the constraint.
use	Logical value indicating if the constraint should be included in the optimization problem. If use=FALSE, then the constraint does not affect the result, but the value of the rational function will be reported by function validate .

Details

Define a rational inequality constraint of the form

$$\frac{x^T Q_1 x + a_1^T x + d_1}{x^T Q_2 x + a_2^T x + d_2} \leq val.$$

Vector x contains only the variables included in argument id.

For rational constraints it is required that there is a linear constraint ensuring that sum(x) is a constant. Furthermore, the denominator must be non-negative.

Value

An object of class ratioCon.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```
### Constrained optimization with rational objective      ###
### function and linear and quadratic constraints        ###
### Example from animal breeding                       ###
### The mean kinship at native alleles in the offspring is minimized ###
### The mean breeding value and the mean kinship are constrained ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)
data(myQ1)
data(myQ2)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex+BV+MC-1, data=phenotype))
A[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.4, 0.5 )
dir <- c("==" , "==" , ">=" , "<=")

mycop <- cop(f = quadfun(Q=myQ, d=0.001, name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)),
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            rc = ratiocon(Q1=myQ1, Q2=myQ2, d1=0.0004, d2=0.00025, val=0.040,
                          id=rownames(myQ1), name="nativeKinship")
            )

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="slsqp", quiet=FALSE)

validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver           status
#           TRUE slsqp successful completion
#
# Variable      Value      Bound    OK?
# -----
# Kinship       0.0324 min      :
# -----
# lower bounds  all x  >= lb      : TRUE
# Sexfemale     0.5    == 0.5      : TRUE
# Sexmale       0.5    == 0.5      : TRUE
# BV            0.4    >= 0.4      : TRUE
# MC            0.4668 <= 0.5      : TRUE
# nativeKinship 0.04   <= 0.04     : TRUE
# -----
```

ratiofun	<i>Rational Objective Function</i>
----------	------------------------------------

Description

Define a rational objective function of the form

$$f(x) = \frac{x^T Q_1 x + a_1 x + d_1}{x^T Q_2 x + a_2 x + d_2}$$

Usage

```
ratiofun(Q1, a1=rep(0, nrow(Q1)), d1=0, Q2, a2=rep(0, nrow(Q2)), d2=0,
         id=1:nrow(Q1), name="ratio.fun")
```

Arguments

Q1	Numeric quadratic matrix.
a1	Numeric vector.
d1	Numeric value.
Q2	Numeric quadratic matrix.
a2	Numeric vector.
d2	Numeric value.
id	Vector defining the names of the variables to which the constraint applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.
name	Name for the constraint.

Details

Define a rational objective function of the form

$$f(x) = \frac{x^T Q_1 x + a_1 x + d_1}{x^T Q_2 x + a_2 x + d_2}$$

Reasonable bounds for the variables should be provided because the function can have several local optima. Solvers 'slsqp' (the default) and 'alabama' are recommended.

Value

An object of class `ratioFun`.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```

### Constrained optimization with rational objective      ###
### function and linear and quadratic constraints        ###
### Example from animal breeding                        ###
### The mean kinship at native alleles in the offspring is minimized ###
### The mean breeding value and the mean kinship are constrained ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)
data(myQ1)
data(myQ2)

Ax <- t(model.matrix(~Sex+BV+MC-1, data=phenotype))
Ax[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.4, 0.5 )
dir <- c("==", "==", ">=", "<=")

mycop <- cop(f = ratiofun(Q1=myQ1, Q2=myQ2, d1=0.0004, d2=0.00025,
                          id=rownames(myQ1), name="nativeKinship"),
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=Ax, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            qc = quadcon(Q=myQ, d=0.001, val=0.035,
                        name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)))

res <- solvecop(mycop, quiet=FALSE)

validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver           status
#           TRUE  slsqp successful completion
#
# Variable      Value      Bound  OK?
# -----
# nativeKinship 0.0366 min      :
# -----
# lower bounds all x >= lb      : TRUE
# Sexfemale     0.5    == 0.5    : TRUE
# Sexmale       0.5    == 0.5    : TRUE
# BV            0.4    >= 0.4    : TRUE
# MC            0.4963 <= 0.5    : TRUE
# Kinship       0.035 <= 0.035  : TRUE
# -----

```

Description

Solve a constrained optimization problem with a linear, quadratic, or rational objective function, and linear, quadratic, rational, and boundary constraints.

Usage

```
solvecop(op, solver="default", make.definite=FALSE, X=NULL, quiet=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>op</code>	An optimization problem, usually created with function cop .
<code>solver</code>	Character string with the name of the solver. Available solvers are "alabama", "cccp", "cccp2", and "slsqp". Solver "csdp" is temporarily disabled because the package Rcsdp has been removed from Cran. The default means that the solver is chosen automatically. The solvers are described in the Details section.
<code>make.definite</code>	Logical variable indicating whether non-positive-semidefinite matrices should be approximated by positive-definite matrices. This is always done for solvers that are known not to converge otherwise.
<code>X</code>	Starting vector of parameter values (not needed). Any initial vector, even those violating linear inequality constraints, may be specified. Ignored by solvers "cccp" and "csdp". For "slsqp" the lower and upper bounds must not be violated.
<code>quiet</code>	Logical variable indicating whether output to console should be switched off.
<code>...</code>	Tuning parameters of the solver. The available parameters depend on the solver and will be printed when the function is used with <code>quiet=FALSE</code> . In section Details it is mentioned where descriptions of these parameters can be found.

Details

Solve a constrained optimization problem with a linear, quadratic, or rational objective function, and linear, quadratic, rational, and boundary constraints.

Solver

"alabama": The augmented lagrangian minimization algorithm [auglag](#) from package `alabama` is called. The method combines the objective function and a penalty for each constraint into a single function. This modified objective function is then passed to another optimization algorithm with no constraints. If the constraints are violated by the solution of this sub-problem, then the size of the penalties is increased and the process is repeated. The default methods for the unconstrained optimization in the inner loop is the quasi-Newton method called BFGS. Tuning parameters used for the outer loop are described in the details section of the help page of function [auglag](#). Tuning parameters used for the inner loop are described in the details section of the help page of function [optim](#).

"cccp" and "cccp2": Function [cccp](#) from package `cccp` for solving cone constrained convex programs is called. For solver "cccp", quadratic constraints are converted into second order cone constraints, which requires to approximate non-positive-semidefinite matrices by positive-definite matrices. For solver "cccp2", quadratic constraints are defined by functions. The implemented algorithms are partially ported from CVXOPT. Tuning parameters are those from function [ctrl](#).

"slsqp": The sequential (least-squares) quadratic programming (SQP) algorithm [slsqp](#) for gradient-based optimization from package `nloptr`. The algorithm optimizes successive second-order (quadratic/least-squares) approximations of the objective function, with first-order (affine) approximations of the constraints. Available parameters are described in [nl.opts](#)

Value

A list with the following components:

<code>x</code>	Named numeric vector with parameters optimizing the objective function while satisfying constraints, if convergence is successful.
<code>solver</code>	Name of the solver used for optimization.
<code>status</code>	Message indicating type of convergence as reported by the solver.

Author(s)

Robin Wellmann

Examples

```
### Quadratic programming with linear constraints      ###
### Example from animal breeding                     ###
### where the mean kinship in the offspring is minized ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex+BV-1, data=phenotype))
rownames(A) <- c("male.cont", "female.cont", "Breeding.Value")
val <- c(0.5, 0.5, 0.40)
dir <- c("=", "=", ">=")

mycop <- cop(f = quadfun(Q=myQ, d=0.001, name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)),
            lb = lbcon(0, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            ub = ubcon(NA, id=phenotype$Indiv),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=phenotype$Indiv))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp", quiet=FALSE, trace=FALSE)

head(res$x)

hist(res$x, breaks=50, xlim=c(0, 0.5))

Evaluation <- validate(mycop, res)

Evaluation$summary

Evaluation$info

Evaluation$obj.fun
```

Evaluation\$var

Evaluation\$var\$Breeding.Value

ubcon

Upper Bounds

Description

Define upper bounds for the variables of the form

$$x \leq val.$$

Usage

```
ubcon(val=numeric(0), id=seq_along(val))
```

Arguments

val	Numeric vector with upper bounds for the variables. If val is a single value, then this value will be used for all variables in vector id.
id	Vector defining the names of the variables to which the constraint applies. Each variable name corresponds to one component of x. Variable names must be consistent across constraints.

Details

Define upper bounds for the variables of the form

$$x \leq val.$$

Vector x contains only the variables included in argument id.

Value

An object of class ubCon.

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Examples

```

### Linear programming with linear and quadratic constraints ###
### Example from animal breeding                                     ###
### The mean breeding value BV is maximized whereas the         ###
### mean kinship in the offspring  $x'Qx+d$  is restricted      ###
### Lower and upper bounds for females are identical, so        ###
### their contributions are not optimized.                       ###
### Lower and upper bounds for some males are defined.         ###

data(phenotype)
data(myQ)

A <- t(model.matrix(~Sex-1, data=phenotype))
A[,1:5]
val <- c(0.5, 0.5)
dir <- c("==", "==")
Nf <- sum(phenotype$Sex=="female")
id <- phenotype$Indiv

lbval <- setNames(rep(0, length(id)), id)
ubval <- setNames(rep(NA, length(id)), id)
lbval[phenotype$Sex=="female"] <- 1/(2*Nf)
ubval[phenotype$Sex=="female"] <- 1/(2*Nf)
lbval["276000102379430"] <- 0.02
ubval["276000121507437"] <- 0.03

mycop <- cop(f = linfun(a=phenotype$BV, id=id, name="BV"),
            max= TRUE,
            lb = lbcon(lbval, id=id),
            ub = ubcon(ubval, id=id),
            lc = lincon(A=A, dir=dir, val=val, id=id),
            qc = quadcon(Q=myQ, d=0.001, val=0.045,
                        name="Kinship", id=rownames(myQ)))

res <- solvecop(mycop, solver="cccp2", quiet=FALSE)

Evaluation <- validate(mycop, res)

#           valid solver status
#           TRUE  cccp2 optimal
#
# Variable      Value      Bound  OK?
# -----
# BV              0.5502 max      :
# -----
# lower bounds all x >= lb      : TRUE
# upper bounds all x <= ub      : TRUE
# Sexfemale      0.5    == 0.5   : TRUE
# Sexmale        0.5    == 0.5   : TRUE
# Kinship        0.045 <= 0.045 : TRUE
# -----

```

validate	<i>Validate a Solution</i>
----------	----------------------------

Description

Validate a solution of an optimization problem.

Usage

```
validate(op, sol, quiet=FALSE, tol=0.0001)
```

Arguments

op	The constrained optimization problem defined with function <code>cop</code> .
sol	The solution of the optimization problem obtained with function <code>solvecop</code> .
quiet	Logical variable indicating whether output to console should be switched off.
tol	The tolerance. A constraint is considered fulfilled even if the value exceeds (falls below) the threshold value by <code>tol</code> .

Details

Validate a solution of an optimization problem by checking if the constraints are fulfilled.

Values and bounds of the constraints are printed.

Value

A list of class `copValidation` with components:

summary	Data frame containing one row for each constraint with the value of the constraint in column <code>Val</code> , the bound for the constraint in column <code>Bound</code> , and column <code>OK</code> states if the constraint is fulfilled. The value of the objective function is shown in the first row. Additional rows contain the values of disabled constraints.
info	Data frame with component <code>valid</code> indicating if all constraints are fulfilled, component <code>solver</code> containing the name of the solver used for optimization, and component <code>status</code> describing the solution as reported by the solver.
var	Data frame with the values of the objective function and constraints at the optimum.
obj.fun	Named numeric value with value and name of the objective function at the optimum.

Author(s)

Robin Wellmann

See Also

The main function for solving constrained programming problems is [solvecop](#).

Index

* datasets

myQ, 10
myQ1, 11
myQ2, 11
phenotype, 11

* package

optiSolve-package, 2

adjust, 3
auglag, 21

cccp, 21
cop, 3, 4, 21, 25
ctrl, 21

lbcon, 2, 4, 5
lincon, 2, 4, 7
linfun, 2, 4, 9

myQ, 10
myQ1, 11
myQ2, 11

nl.opts, 22

optim, 21
optiSolve (optiSolve-package), 2
optiSolve-package, 2

phenotype, 10, 11, 11
print (print.copValidation), 12
print.copValidation, 12

quadcon, 2, 4, 13
quadfun, 2, 4, 15

ratiocon, 2, 4, 17
ratiofun, 2, 4, 19

slsqp, 22
solvecop, 3–6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23,
25, 26

ubcon, 2, 4, 23

validate, 3, 7, 12, 14, 17, 25