

# Package ‘ECOSolveR’

November 27, 2015

**Type** Package

**Title** Embedded Conic Solver in R

**Version** 0.2

**Date** 2015-10-27

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**SystemRequirements** GNU make

**URL** <https://github.com/bnaras/ECOSolveR>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/bnaras/ECOSolveR/issues>

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

**Imports** Matrix

**Description** R interface to the Embedded CONic Solver (ECOS), an efficient and robust C library for convex problems. Conic and equality constraints can be specified in addition to integer and boolean variable constraints for mixed-integer problems. This R interface is inspired by the python interface and has similar calling conventions.

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**RoxygenNote** 5.0.0

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2015-11-27 08:53:08

## R topics documented:

ecos.control . . . . .	2
ECOSolveR . . . . .	3
ECOS_solve . . . . .	3

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ecos.control	<i>Return the default optimization parameters for ECOS</i>
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### Description

This is used to control the behavior of the underlying optimization code.

### Usage

```
ecos.control(maxit = 100L, feastol = 1e-08, reltol = 1e-08,
  abstol = 1e-08, feastol_inacc = 1e-04, abstol_inacc = 5e-05,
  reltol_inacc = 5e-05, verbose = 0L, mi_max_iters = 1000L,
  mi_int_tol = 1e-04, mi_abs_eps = 1e-06, mi_rel_eps = 1e-06)
```

### Arguments

maxit	the maximum number of iterations for ecos, default 100L
feastol	the tolerance on the primal and dual residual, default 1e-8
reltol	the relative tolerance on the duality gap, default 1e-8
abstol	the absolute tolerance on the duality gap, default 1e-8
feastol_inacc	the tolerance on the primal and dual residual if reduced precisions, default 1e-4
abstol_inacc	the absolute tolerance on the duality gap if reduced precision, default 5e-5
reltol_inacc	the relative tolerance on the duality gap if reduced precision, default 5e-5
verbose	verbosity level, default 0L. A verbosity level of 1L will show more detail, but clutter session transcript.
mi_max_iters	the maximum number of branch and bound iterations (mixed integer problems only), default 1000L
mi_int_tol	the integer tolerance (mixed integer problems only), default 1e-4
mi_abs_eps	the absolute tolerance between upper and lower bounds (mixed integer problems only), default 1e-6
mi_rel_eps	the relative tolerance, $(U - L)/L$ , between upper and lower bounds (mixed integer problems only), default 1e-6

### Value

a list with the following elements:

**FEASTOL** the tolerance on the primal and dual residual, parameter `feastol`

**ABSTOL** the absolute tolerance on the duality gap, parameter `abstol`

**RELTOL** the relative tolerance on the duality gap, parameter `reltol`

**FEASTOL\_INACC** the tolerance on the primal and dual residual if reduced precisions, parameter `feastol_inacc`

**ABSTOL\_INACC** the absolute tolerance on the duality gap if reduced precision, parameter `abstol_inacc`

**RELTOL\_INACC** the relative tolerance on the duality gap if reduced precision, parameter `reltol_inacc`

**MAXIT** the maximum number of iterations for ecos, parameter `maxit`

**MI\_MAX\_ITERS** the maximum number of branch and bound iterations (mixed integer problems only), parameter `mi_max_iters`

**MI\_INT\_TOL** the integer tolerance (mixed integer problems only), parameter `mi_int_tol`

**MI\_ABS\_EPS** the absolute tolerance between upper and lower bounds (mixed integer problems only), parameter `mi_abs_eps`

**MI\_REL\_EPS** the relative tolerance,  $(U - L)/L$ , between upper and lower bounds (mixed integer problems only), parameter `mi_rel_eps`

**VERBOSE** verbosity level, parameter `verbose`

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 ECOSolveR

*ECOSolveR: Embedded Conic Solver in R*


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### Description

ECOSolveR is a wrapper around the ecos library. Please see the examples and documentation for the function `ECOS_solve`.

### References

<https://github.com/ecos>

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 ECOS\_solve

*Solve a conic optimization problem*


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### Description

The function `ECOS_solve` is a wrapper around the ecos `csolve` C function. Conic constraints are specified using the  $G$  and  $h$  parameters and can be `NULL` and zero length vector respectively indicating an absence of conic constraints. Similarly, equality constraints are specified via  $A$  and  $b$  parameters with `NULL` and empty vector values representing a lack of such constraints. At most one of the pair  $(G, h)$  or  $(A, b)$  is allowed to be absent.

### Usage

```
ECOS_solve(c = numeric(0), G = NULL, h = numeric(0), dims = list(l =
  integer(0), q = NULL, e = integer(0)), A = NULL, b = numeric(0),
  bool_vars = integer(0), int_vars = integer(0), control = ecos.control())
```

**Arguments**

<b>c</b>	the coefficients of the objective function; the length of this determines the number of variables $n$ in the problem.
<b>G</b>	the inequality constraint sparse matrix in compressed column format, e.g. <a href="#">dgCMatrix-class</a> . Can be NULL
<b>h</b>	the right hand size of the inequality constraint. Can be empty numeric vector.
<b>dims</b>	is a list of three named elements: <code>dims['l']</code> an integer specifying the dimension of positive orthant cone, <code>dims['q']</code> an integer vector specifying dimensions of second-order cones, <code>dims['e']</code> an integer specifying the number of exponential cones
<b>A</b>	the optional equality constraint sparse matrix in compressed column format, e.g. <a href="#">dgCMatrix-class</a> . Can be NULL
<b>b</b>	the right hand side of the equality constraint, must be specified if $A$ is. Can be empty numeric vector.
<b>bool_vars</b>	the indices of the variables, 1 through $n$ , that are boolean; that is, they are either present or absent in the solution
<b>int_vars</b>	the indices of the variables, 1 through $n$ , that are integers
<b>control</b>	is a named list that controls various optimization parameters; see <a href="#">ecos.control</a> .

**Value**

a list of 8 named items

**x** primal variables

**y** dual variables for equality constraints

**s** slacks for  $Gx + s \leq h$ ,  $s \in K$

**z** dual variables for inequality constraints  $s \in K$

**infostring** gives information about the status of solution

**retcodes** a named integer vector containing four elements

**exitflag** 0=OPTIMAL, 1=PRIMAL INFEASIBLE, 2=DUAL INFEASIBLE, -1=MAXIT REACHED

**iter** the number of iteration used

**mi\_iter** the number of iterations for mixed integer problems

**numerr** a non-zero number if a numeric error occurred

**summary** a named numeric vector containing

**pcost** value of primal objective

**dcost** value of dual objective

**pres** primal residual on inequalities and equalities

**dres** dual residual

**pinf** primal infeasibility measure

**dinf** dual infeasibility measure

**pinfres** primal infeasibility residual

**dinfres** dual infeasibility residual

**gap** duality gap  
**relgap** relative duality gap  
**r0** Unknown at the moment to this R package maintainer.  
**timing** a named numeric vector of timing information consisting of  
**runtime** the total runtime in ecos  
**tsetup** the time for setup of the problem  
**tsolve** the time to solve the problem

## Details

A call to this function will solve the problem: minimize  $c^T x$ , subject to  $Ax = b$ , and  $h - G * x \in K$ . Variables can be constrained to be boolean (1 or 0) or integers. This is indicated by specifying parameters `bool_vars` and/or `int_vars` respectively. If so indicated, the solutions will be found using a branch and bound algorithm.

## Examples

```
## githubIssue98
G <- local({
  Gpr <- c(0.416757847405471, 2.136196095668454, 1.793435585194863, -1.,
    0.056266827226329, -1.640270808404989, 0.841747365656204, -1.,
    0.416757847405471, 2.136196095668454, 1.793435585194863, -1.,
    0.056266827226329, -1.640270808404989, 0.841747365656204, -1., -1.)
  Gjc <- as.integer(c(0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 17))
  Gir <- as.integer(c(0, 1, 2, 7, 0, 1, 2, 8, 3, 4, 5, 9, 3, 4, 5, 10, 6))
  Matrix::sparseMatrix(i = Gir, p = Gjc, x = Gpr, index1 = FALSE)
})
print(G)
c <- as.numeric(c(0, 0, 0, 0, 1))
h <- as.numeric(c(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0))
dims <- list(l = 6L, q = 5L, e = 0L)
ECOS_solve(c = c, G = G, h = h,
  dims = dims,
  A = NULL, b = numeric(0))

## A larger problem using saved data for the large matrices
MPC01 <- readRDS(system.file("misc", "MPC01.rds", package="ECOSolver"))
retval <- ECOS_solve(c = MPC01$c, G = MPC01$G, h = MPC01$h,
  dims = MPC01$dims)

retval$retvalcodes
retval$infostring
retval$summary
```

# Index

`dgCMatrix-class`, 4

`ecos.control`, 2, 4

`ECOS_solve`, 3

`ECOSolveR`, 3

`ECOSolveR-package (ECOSolveR)`, 3