

QUADRATIC PROGRAMMING IN MATLAB

quadprog

$$\min_x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x' H x + f' x \right\}$$
$$Ax \leq b$$
$$A_{eq} x = b_{eq}$$
$$lb \leq x \leq ub$$

Syntax:

```
x = quadprog(H,f,A,b)
x = quadprog(H,f,A,b,Aeq,beq)
x = quadprog(H,f,A,b,Aeq,beq,lb,ub)
x = quadprog(H,f,A,b,Aeq,beq,lb,ub,x0)
x = quadprog(H,f,A,b,Aeq,beq,lb,ub,x0,options)
[x,fval] = quadprog(...)
[x,fval,exitflag] = quadprog(...)
[x,fval,exitflag,output] = quadprog(...)
[x,fval,exitflag,output,lambda] = quadprog(...)
```

Small-scale problem

$$\min_x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} x' H x + d' x \right\},$$

$$Ax \leq b, 0 \leq x$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, d = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = [1 \ -1; \ -1 \ 2]$$

$$d = [-2; \ -6]$$

$$A = [1 \ 1; \ -1 \ 2; \ 2 \ 1]$$

$$b = [2; \ 2; \ 3]$$

$$lb = \text{zeros}(2,1)$$

$$[x, fval, exitflag, output, lambda] = \dots$$

$$\text{quadprog}(H, d, A, b, [], [], lb)$$

$$x = (0.6667, 1.3333)$$

$$fval = -8.2222$$

output =

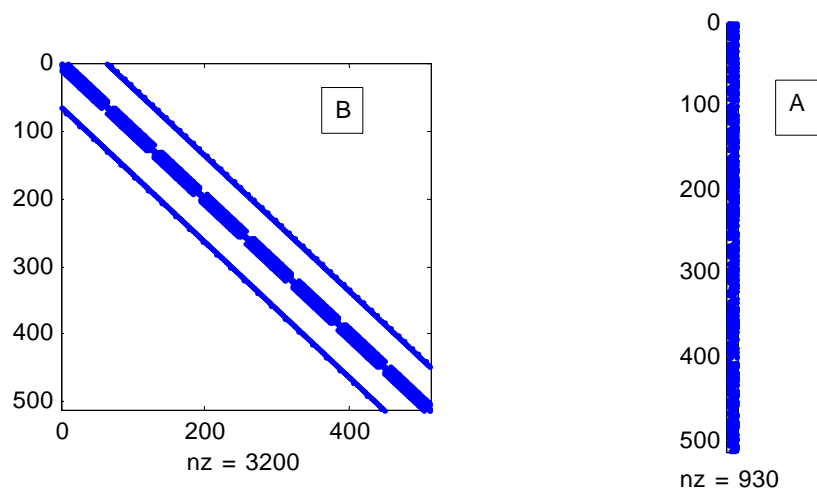
iterations: 3

algorithm: 'medium-scale: active-set'

LARGE SCALE PROBLEM

Dense, but structured Hessian:

$$H = B + AA'$$



We avoid forming H by computing

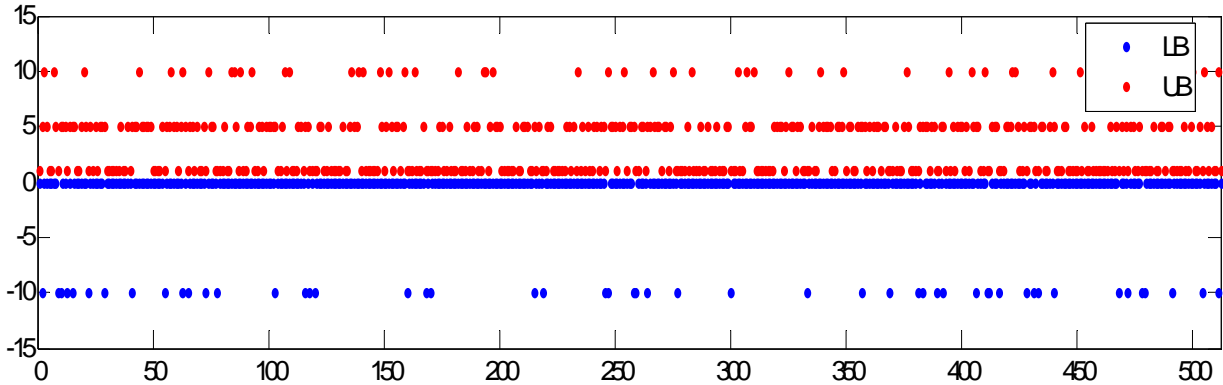
$$HY = BY + A(A'Y)$$

Special software: See Matlab documentation for [qpbox4mult](#)

Problem entered through

```
load qpbox4.mat
```

A	512x10	11204	double array (sparse)
B	512x512	40452	double array (sparse)
d	512x1	4096	double array
lb	512x1	4096	double array
ub	512x1	4096	double array
xstart	512x1	4096	double array



Optimization terminated: relative function value changing by less than $\sqrt{\text{OPTIONS.TolFun}}$, no negative curvature detected in current trust region model and the rate of progress (change in $f(x)$) is slow.

fval = -1.0538e+003

exitflag = 3

output =

iterations: 18

algorithm: 'large-scale: reflective trust-region'

firstorderopt: 0.0043

cgiterations: 30

X =

