

# Package ‘BB’

January 2, 2012

**Title** Solving and Optimizing Large-Scale Nonlinear Systems

**Description** Barzilai-Borwein spectral methods for solving nonlinear system of equations, and for optimizing nonlinear objective functions subject to simple constraints. A tutorial style introduction to this package is available in a vignette on the CRAN download page or, when the package is loaded in an R session, with `vignette("BB")`.

**Depends** R (>= 2.6.1), quadprog

**Suggests** setRNG, survival, Hmisc, numDeriv

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**LazyLoad** yes

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**Author** Ravi Varadhan

**Maintainer** Ravi Varadhan and Paul Gilbert <pgilbert.ttv9z@ncf.ca>

**URL** [http://www.jhsph.edu/agingandhealth/People/Faculty\\_personal\\_pages/Varadhan.html](http://www.jhsph.edu/agingandhealth/People/Faculty_personal_pages/Varadhan.html)

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## R topics documented:

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BB-package	<i>Solving and Optimizing Large-Scale Nonlinear Systems</i>
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## Description

Non-monotone Barzilai-Borwein spectral methods for the solution and optimization of large-scale nonlinear systems.

## Details

Package: BB  
 Depends: R (>= 2.6.1)  
 License: GPL Version 3.

A tutorial style introduction to this package is available in a vignette, which can be viewed with `vignette("BB")`.

The main functions in this package are:

`BBsolve` A wrapper function to provide a robust strategy for solving large systems of nonlinear equations. It calls `dfsane` with different algorithm control settings, until a successfully converged solution is obtained.

`BBoptim` A wrapper function to provide a robust strategy for real valued function optimization. It calls `spg` with different algorithm control settings, until a successfully converged solution is obtained.

`dfsane` function for solving large systems of nonlinear equations using a derivative-free spectral approach

`sane` function for solving large systems of nonlinear equations using spectral approach

`spg` function for spectral projected gradient method for large-scale optimization with simple constraints

Maintainer: Ravi Varadhan <rvaradhan@jhmi.edu> and Paul Gilbert

**Author(s)**

Ravi Varadhan

**References**

- J Barzilai, and JM Borwein (1988), Two-point step size gradient methods, *IMA J Numerical Analysis*, 8, 141-148.
- Birgin EG, Martinez JM, and Raydan M (2000): Nonmonotone spectral projected gradient methods on convex sets, *SIAM J Optimization*, 10, 1196-1211.
- Birgin EG, Martinez JM, and Raydan M (2001): SPG: software for convex-constrained optimization, *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*.
- L Grippo, F Lampariello, and S Lucidi (1986), A nonmonotone line search technique for Newton's method, *SIAM J on Numerical Analysis*, 23, 707-716.
- W LaCruz, and M Raydan (2003), Nonmonotone spectral methods for large-scale nonlinear systems, *Optimization Methods and Software*, 18, 583-599.
- W LaCruz, JM Martinez, and M Raydan (2006), Spectral residual method without gradient information for solving large-scale nonlinear systems of equations, *Mathematics of Computation*, 75, 1429-1448.
- M Raydan (1997), Barzilai-Borwein gradient method for large-scale unconstrained minimization problem, *SIAM J of Optimization*, 7, 26-33.
- R Varadhan and C Roland (2008), Simple and globally-convergent methods for accelerating the convergence of any EM algorithm, *Scandinavian J Statistics*, doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9469.2007.00585.x.
- R Varadhan and PD Gilbert (2009), BB: An R Package for Solving a Large System of Nonlinear Equations and for Optimizing a High-Dimensional Nonlinear Objective Function, *J. Statistical Software*, 32:4, <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i04/>

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BBoptim

*Large=Scale Nonlinear Optimization - A Wrapper for spg()*


---

**Description**

A strategy using different Barzilai-Borwein steplengths to optimize a nonlinear objective function subject to box constraints.

**Usage**

```
BBoptim(par, fn, gr=NULL, method=c(2,3,1), project=NULL,
        lower=-Inf, upper=Inf, projectArgs=NULL,
        control=list(), quiet=FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

par	A real vector argument to fn, indicating the initial guess for the root of the nonlinear system of equations fn.
fn	Nonlinear objective function that is to be optimized. A scalar function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a scalar that is the value of the function at that point (see details).
gr	The gradient of the objective function fn evaluated at the argument. This is a vector-function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of the same length. It defaults to NULL, which means that gradient is evaluated numerically. Computations are dramatically faster in high-dimensional problems when the exact gradient is provided. See <i>*Example*</i> .
method	A vector of integers specifying which Barzilai-Borwein steplengths should be used in a consecutive manner. The methods will be used in the order specified.
project	The projection function that takes a point in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and projects it onto a region that defines the constraints of the problem. This is a vector-function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of the same length. It defaults to NULL. See <i>*Details*</i> .
lower	A vector that defines lower bounds on par. This is a simple method to specify this element of projectArgs. Defaults to $-\text{Inf}$ . See spg() for more details.
upper	A vector that defines upper bounds on par. This is a simple method to specify this element of projectArgs. Defaults to $\text{Inf}$ . See spg() for more details.
projectArgs	list of arguments to project. See spg() for more details.
control	A list of parameters governing the algorithm behaviour. This list is the same as that for spg (excepting the default for trace). See details for important special features of control parameters.
quiet	logical indicating if messages about convergence success or failure should be suppressed
...	arguments passed fn (via the optimization algorithm).

**Details**

This wrapper is especially useful in problems where (spg is likely to experience convergence difficulties. When spg() fails, i.e. when convergence > 0 is obtained, a user might attempt various strategies to find a local optimizer. The function BBoptim tries the following sequential strategy:

1. Try a different BB steplength. Since the default is method = 2 for dfsane, BBoptim wrapper tries method = c(2, 3, 1).
2. Try a different non-monotonicity parameter M for each method, i.e. BBoptim wrapper tries M = c(50, 10) for each BB steplength.

The argument control defaults to a list with values maxit = 1500, M = c(50, 10), ftol=1.e-10, gtol = 1e-05, maxfeval = 10000, maximize = FALSE, trace = FALSE, triter = 10, eps = 1e-07. If control is specified as an argument, only values which are different need to be given in the list. See spg for more details.

**Value**

A list with the same elements as returned by `spg`. One additional element returned is `cpar` which contains the control parameter settings used to obtain successful convergence, or to obtain the best solution in case of failure.

**References**

R Varadhan and PD Gilbert (2009), BB: An R Package for Solving a Large System of Nonlinear Equations and for Optimizing a High-Dimensional Nonlinear Objective Function, *J. Statistical Software*, 32:4, <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i04/>

**See Also**

[BBsolve](#), [spg](#), [multiStart](#) [optim](#) [grad](#)

**Examples**

```
# Use a preset seed so test values are reproducible.
require("setRNG")
old.seed <- setRNG(list(kind="Mersenne-Twister", normal.kind="Inversion",
  seed=1234))

rosbkext <- function(x){
  # Extended Rosenbrock function
  n <- length(x)
  j <- 2 * (1:(n/2))
  jm1 <- j - 1
  sum(100 * (x[j] - x[jm1]^2)^2 + (1 - x[jm1])^2)
}

p0 <- rnorm(500)
spg(par=p0, fn=rosbkext)
BBoptim(par=p0, fn=rosbkext)
BBoptim(par=p0, fn=rosbkext, lower=0) # compare the improvement in convergence when bounds are specified
BBoptim(par=p0, fn=rosbkext, method=3, control=list(M=10, trace=TRUE)) # identical to spg() with defaults
```

---

BBsolve

*Solving Nonlinear System of Equations - A Wrapper for `dfsane()`*


---

**Description**

A strategy using different Barzilai-Borwein steplengths to solve a nonlinear system of equations.

**Usage**

```
BBsolve(par, fn, method=c(2,3,1),
control=list(), quiet=FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

par	A real vector argument to fn, indicating the initial guess for the root of the nonlinear system of equations fn.
fn	Nonlinear system of equation that is to be solved. A vector function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of the same length.
method	A vector of integers specifying which Barzilai-Borwein steplengths should be used in a consecutive manner. The methods will be used in the order specified.
control	A list of parameters governing the algorithm behaviour. This list is the same as that for dfsane and sane (excepting the default for trace). See details for important special features of control parameters.
quiet	logical indicating if messages about convergence success or failure should be suppressed
...	arguments passed fn (via the optimization algorithm).

**Details**

This wrapper is especially useful in problems where the algorithms (dfsane or sane) are likely to experience difficulties in convergence. When these algorithms with default parameters fail, i.e. when convergence > 0 is obtained, a user might attempt various strategies to find a root of the nonlinear system. The function BBsolve tries the following sequential strategy:

1. Try a different BB steplength. Since the default is method = 2 for dfsane, the BBsolve wrapper tries method = c(2, 1, 3).
2. Try a different non-monotonicity parameter M for each method, i.e. BBsolve wrapper tries M = c(50, 10) for each BB steplength.
3. Try with Nelder-Mead initialization. Since the default for dfsane is NM = FALSE, BBsolve does NM = c(TRUE, FALSE).

The argument control defaults to a list with values maxit = 1500, M = c(50, 10), tol = 1e-07, trace = FALSE, triter = 10, noimp = 100, NM = c(TRUE, FALSE). If control is specified as an argument, only values which are different need to be given in the list. See dfsane for more details.

**Value**

A list with the same elements as returned by dfsane or sane. One additional element returned is cpar which contains the control parameter settings used to obtain successful convergence, or to obtain the best solution in case of failure.

**References**

R Varadhan and PD Gilbert (2009), BB: An R Package for Solving a Large System of Nonlinear Equations and for Optimizing a High-Dimensional Nonlinear Objective Function, *J. Statistical Software*, 32:4, <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i04/>

**See Also**

[BBsolve](#), [dfsane](#), [sane](#) [multiStart](#)

**Examples**

```
# Use a preset seed so test values are reproducible.
require("setRNG")
old.seed <- setRNG(list(kind="Mersenne-Twister", normal.kind="Inversion",
  seed=1234))

broydt <- function(x) {
  n <- length(x)
  f <- rep(NA, n)
  h <- 2
  f[1] <- ((3 - h*x[1]) * x[1]) - 2*x[2] + 1
  tnm1 <- 2:(n-1)
  f[tnm1] <- ((3 - h*x[tnm1]) * x[tnm1]) - x[tnm1-1] - 2*x[tnm1+1] + 1
  f[n] <- ((3 - h*x[n]) * x[n]) - x[n-1] + 1
  f
}

p0 <- rnorm(500)
BBsolve(par=p0, fn=broydt) # this works
dfsane(par=p0, fn=broydt) # but this is highly unlikely to work.
BBsolve(par=p0, fn=broydt, control=list(M=50, NM=FALSE)) # this implements the 3 BB steplengths with M = 50, and wi
BBsolve(par=p0, fn=broydt, method=1, control=list(M=c(50, 10))) # this implements BB steplength 1 with M = 50 and 1
BBsolve(par=p0, fn=broydt, method=2, control=list(M=10, NM=FALSE)) # identical to dfsane() with defaults
```

dfsane

*Solving Large-Scale Nonlinear System of Equations***Description**

Derivative-Free Spectral Approach for solving nonlinear systems of equations

**Usage**

```
dfsane(par, fn, method=2, control=list(), quiet=FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

fn	a function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of same length (see details).
par	A real vector argument to fn, indicating the initial guess for the root of the nonlinear system.
method	An integer (1, 2, or 3) specifying which Barzilai-Borwein steplength to use. The default is 2. See <i>*Details*</i> .
control	A list of control parameters. See <i>*Details*</i> .

<code>quiet</code>	A logical variable (TRUE/FALSE). If TRUE warnings and some additional information printing are suppressed. Default is <code>quiet = FALSE</code> . Note that the control variable <code>trace</code> and <code>quiet</code> affect different printing, so if <code>trace</code> is not set to FALSE there will be considerable printed output.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>fn</code> .

## Details

The function `dfsane` is another algorithm for implementing non-monotone spectral residual method for finding a root of nonlinear systems, by working without gradient information. It stands for "derivative-free spectral approach for nonlinear equations". It differs from the function `sane` in that `sane` requires an approximation of a directional derivative at every iteration of the merit function  $F(x)^t F(x)$ .

R adaptation, with significant modifications, by Ravi Varadhan, Johns Hopkins University (March 25, 2008), from the original FORTRAN code of La Cruz, Martinez, and Raydan (2006).

A major modification in our R adaptation of the original FORTRAN code is the availability of 3 different options for Barzilai-Borwein (BB) steplengths: `method = 1` is the BB steplength used in LaCruz, Martinez and Raydan (2006); `method = 2` is equivalent to the other steplength proposed in Barzilai and Borwein's (1988) original paper. Finally, `method = 3`, is a new steplength, which is equivalent to that first proposed in Varadhan and Roland (2008) for accelerating the EM algorithm. In fact, Varadhan and Roland (2008) considered 3 similar steplength schemes in their EM acceleration work. Here, we have chosen `method = 2` as the "default" method, since it generally performs better than the other schemes in our numerical experiments.

Argument `control` is a list specifying any changes to default values of algorithm control parameters. Note that the names of these must be specified completely. Partial matching does not work.

**M** A positive integer, typically between 5-20, that controls the monotonicity of the algorithm. `M=1` would enforce strict monotonicity in the reduction of L2-norm of `fn`, whereas larger values allow for more non-monotonicity. Global convergence under non-monotonicity is ensured by enforcing the Grippo-Lampariello-Lucidi condition (Grippo et al. 1986) in a non-monotone line-search algorithm. Values of `M` between 5 to 20 are generally good, although some problems may require a much larger `M`. The default is `M = 10`.

**maxit** The maximum number of iterations. The default is `maxit = 1500`.

**tol** The absolute convergence tolerance on the residual L2-norm of `fn`. Convergence is declared when  $\|F(x)\|/\sqrt{npars} < tol$ . Default is `tol = 1.e-07`.

**trace** A logical variable (TRUE/FALSE). If TRUE, information on the progress of solving the system is produced. Default is `trace = TRUE`.

**triter** An integer that controls the frequency of tracing when `trace=TRUE`. Default is `triter=10`, which means that the L2-norm of `fn` is printed at every 10-th iteration.

**noimp** An integer. Algorithm is terminated when no progress has been made in reducing the merit function for `noimp` consecutive iterations. Default is `noimp=100`.

**NM** A logical variable that dictates whether the Nelder-Mead algorithm in `optim` will be called upon to improve user-specified starting value. Default is `NM=FALSE`.

**BFGS** A logical variable that dictates whether the low-memory L-BFGS-B algorithm in `optim` will be called after certain types of unsuccessful termination of `dfsane`. Default is `BFGS=FALSE`.

**Value**

A list with the following components:

par	The best set of parameters that solves the nonlinear system.
residual	L2-norm of the function at convergence, divided by $\sqrt{\text{npar}}$ , where "npar" is the number of parameters.
fn.reduction	Reduction in the L2-norm of the function from the initial L2-norm.
feval	Number of times fn was evaluated.
iter	Number of iterations taken by the algorithm.
convergence	An integer code indicating type of convergence. 0 indicates successful convergence, in which case the resid is smaller than tol. Error codes are 1 indicates that the iteration limit maxit has been reached. 2 is failure due to stagnation; 3 indicates error in function evaluation; 4 is failure due to exceeding 100 steplength reductions in line-search; and 5 indicates lack of improvement in objective function over noimp consecutive iterations.
message	A text message explaining which termination criterion was used.

**References**

J Barzilai, and JM Borwein (1988), Two-point step size gradient methods, *IMA J Numerical Analysis*, 8, 141-148.

L Grippo, F Lampariello, and S Lucidi (1986), A nonmonotone line search technique for Newton's method, *SIAM J on Numerical Analysis*, 23, 707-716.

W LaCruz, JM Martinez, and M Raydan (2006), Spectral residual method without gradient information for solving large-scale nonlinear systems of equations, *Mathematics of Computation*, 75, 1429-1448.

R Varadhan and C Roland (2008), Simple and globally-convergent methods for accelerating the convergence of any EM algorithm, *Scandinavian J Statistics*.

R Varadhan and PD Gilbert (2009), BB: An R Package for Solving a Large System of Nonlinear Equations and for Optimizing a High-Dimensional Nonlinear Objective Function, *J. Statistical Software*, 32:4, <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i04/>

**See Also**

[BBsolve](#), [sane](#), [spg](#), [grad](#)

**Examples**

```
trigexp <- function(x) {
# Test function No. 12 in the Appendix of LaCruz and Raydan (2003)
  n <- length(x)
  F <- rep(NA, n)
  F[1] <- 3*x[1]^2 + 2*x[2] - 5 + sin(x[1] - x[2]) * sin(x[1] + x[2])
  tn1 <- 2:(n-1)
  F[tn1] <- -x[tn1-1] * exp(x[tn1-1] - x[tn1]) + x[tn1] * ( 4 + 3*x[tn1]^2) +
    2 * x[tn1 + 1] + sin(x[tn1] - x[tn1 + 1]) * sin(x[tn1] + x[tn1 + 1]) - 8
```

```

F[n] <- -x[n-1] * exp(x[n-1] - x[n]) + 4*x[n] - 3
F
}

p0 <- rnorm(1000)
dfsane(par=p0, fn=trigexp) # default is method=2
dfsane(par=p0, fn=trigexp, method=1)
dfsane(par=p0, fn=trigexp, method=3)
dfsane(par=p0, fn=trigexp, control=list(triter=5, M=5))
#####
brent <- function(x) {
  n <- length(x)
  tnm1 <- 2:(n-1)
  F <- rep(NA, n)
  F[1] <- 3 * x[1] * (x[2] - 2*x[1]) + (x[2]^2)/4
  F[tnm1] <- 3 * x[tnm1] * (x[tnm1+1] - 2 * x[tnm1] + x[tnm1-1]) + ((x[tnm1+1] - x[tnm1-1])^2) / 4
  F[n] <- 3 * x[n] * (20 - 2 * x[n] + x[n-1]) + ((20 - x[n-1])^2) / 4
  F
}

p0 <- sort(runif(100, 0, 20))
dfsane(par=p0, fn=brent, control=list(trace=FALSE))
dfsane(par=p0, fn=brent, control=list(M=200, trace=FALSE))

```

---

multiStart

*Nonlinear Optimization or Root-Finding with Multiple Starting Values*


---

## Description

Start BBSolve or BBoptim from multiple starting points to obtain multiple solutions and to test sensitivity to starting values.

## Usage

```

multiStart(par, fn, gr=NULL, action = c("solve", "optimize"),
method=c(2,3,1), project=NULL, projectArgs=NULL, control=list(), quiet=FALSE, details=FALSE, ...)

```

## Arguments

par	A real matrix, each row of which is an argument to fn, indicating initial guesses for solving a nonlinear system $fn = 0$ or for optimizing the objective function fn.
fn	see BBSolve or BBoptim.
gr	Only required for optimization. See BBoptim.
action	A character string indicating whether to solve a nonlinear system or to optimize. Default is "solve".
method	see BBSolve or BBoptim.

project	A character string indicating the name of the projection function that takes a point in $R^n$ and projects it onto a region that defines the constraints of the problem. This is a vector-function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of the same length. See *Details*. It defaults to "projectBox" which implies a box constraint defined by lower and upper.
projectArgs	A list with arguments to the project function.
control	See BBSolve and BBOptim.
quiet	A logical variable (TRUE/FALSE). If TRUE warnings and some additional information printing are suppressed. Default is quiet = FALSE Note that the control variable trace and quiet affect different printing, so if trace is not set to FALSE there will be considerable printed output.
details	Logical indicating if the result should include the full result from BBSolve or BBOptim for each starting value.
...	arguments passed fn (via the optimization algorithm).

### Details

The optimization or root-finder is run with each row of par indicating initial guesses.

### Value

list with elements par, values, and converged. It optionally returns an attribute called "details", which is a list as long as the number of starting values, which contains the complete object returned by dfsane or spg for each starting value.

### References

R Varadhan and PD Gilbert (2009), BB: An R Package for Solving a Large System of Nonlinear Equations and for Optimizing a High-Dimensional Nonlinear Objective Function, *J. Statistical Software*, 32:4, <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i04/>

### See Also

[BBSolve](#), [BBOptim](#), [dfsane](#), [spg](#)

### Examples

```
# Use a preset seed so the example is reproducible.
require("setRNG")
old.seed <- setRNG(list(kind="Mersenne-Twister", normal.kind="Inversion",
  seed=1234))

# Finding multiple roots of a nonlinear system
brownlin <- function(x) {
  # Brown's almost linear system (A.P. Morgan, ACM 1983)
  # two distinct solutions if n is even
  # three distinct solutions if n is odd
  n <- length(x)
  f <- rep(NA, n)
```

```

nm1 <- 1:(n-1)
f[nm1] <- x[nm1] + sum(x) - (n+1)
f[n] <- prod(x) - 1
f
}

p <- 9
n <- 100
p0 <- matrix(rnorm(n*p), n, p) # n starting values, each of length p
ans <- multiStart(par=p0, fn=brownlm)
pmat <- ans$par[ans$conv, 1:p] # selecting only converged solutions
ord1 <- order(abs(pmat[,1]))
round(pmat[ord1, ], 3) # all 3 roots can be seen

# An optimization example
rosbkext <- function(x){
  n <- length(x)
  j <- 2 * (1:(n/2))
  jm1 <- j - 1
  sum(100 * (x[j] - x[jm1]^2)^2 + (1 - x[jm1])^2)
}

p0 <- rnorm(50)
spg(par=p0, fn=rosbkext)
BBoptim(par=p0, fn=rosbkext)

pmat <- matrix(rnorm(500), 100, 5) # 100 starting values each of length 5
ans <- multiStart(par=pmat, fn=rosbkext, action="optimize")
ans
attr(ans, "details")[[1]] #

pmat <- ans$par[ans$conv, 1:5] # selecting only converged solutions
round(pmat, 3)

```

---

project

*spg Projection Functions*


---

### Description

Projection function implementing constraints for spg parameters.

### Usage

```
projectLinear(par, A, b, meq)
```

### Arguments

par	A real vector argument (as for fn), indicating the parameter values to which the constraint should be applied.
A	A matrix MORE HERE.

b                    A vector MORE HERE.  
 meq                    MORE HERE.

### Details

These functions are project that can be used by spg. They takes a point in  $R^n$  and projects it onto a region that defines the constraints of the problem. They that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of the same length.

These functions implement different constraints to be imposed on the parameters in spg. The function projectBox allows box constraints. This is the spg default projection, but the spg default lower and upper are  $-\text{Inf}$  and  $\text{Inf}$ , so no constraint is imposed by default.

The function projectLinear incorporates linear equalities and inequalities in nonlinear optimization using spg. The inequalities are defined such that:  $\text{Amat} \%*\% x - b > 0$  . MORE HERE ?

The user can define other projection functions, which allows for arbitrary nonlinear projections that the user may define. The first argument should be par and any other arguments should be passed to spg using its argument projectArgs.

### Value

A vector of the constrained parameter values.

### See Also

[spg](#)

### Examples

```
# Example
fn <- function(x) (x[1] - 3/2)^2 + (x[2] - 1/8)^4

gr <- function(x) c(2 * (x[1] - 3/2) , 4 * (x[2] - 1/8)^3)

# This is the set of inequalities
# x[1] - x[2] >= -1
# x[1] + x[2] >= -1
# x[1] - x[2] <= 1
# x[1] + x[2] <= 1

# The inequalities are written in R such that: Amat %% x >= b
Amat <- matrix(c(1, -1, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, -1), 4, 2, byrow=TRUE)
b <- c(-1, -1, -1, -1)
meq <- 0 # all 4 conditions are inequalities

p0 <- rnorm(2)
spg(par=p0, fn=fn, gr=gr, project="projectLinear",
    projectArgs=list(A=Amat, b=b, meq=meq))

meq <- 1 # first condition is now an equality
spg(par=p0, fn=fn, gr=gr, project="projectLinear",
```

```

projectArgs=list(A=Amat, b=b, meq=meq))

# box-constraints can be incorporated as follows:
# x[1] >= 0
# x[2] >= 0
# x[1] <= 0.5
# x[2] <= 0.5

Amat <- matrix(c(1, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 0, -1), 4, 2, byrow=TRUE)
b <- c(0, 0, -0.5, -0.5)

meq <- 0
spg(par=p0, fn=fn, gr=gr, project="projectLinear",
    projectArgs=list(A=Amat, b=b, meq=meq))

# Note that the above is the same as the following:
spg(par=p0, fn=fn, gr=gr, projectArgs=list(lower=0, upper=0.5))

# An example showing how to impose other constraints in spg()

fr <- function(x) { ## Rosenbrock Banana function
  x1 <- x[1]
  x2 <- x[2]
  100 * (x2 - x1 * x1)^2 + (1 - x1)^2
}

# Impose a constraint that sum(x) = 1

proj <- function(x){ x / sum(x) }

spg(par=runif(2), fn=fr, project="proj")

# Illustration of the importance of 'projecting' the constraints, rather
# than simply finding a feasible point:

fr <- function(x) { ## Rosenbrock Banana function
  x1 <- x[1]
  x2 <- x[2]
  100 * (x2 - x1 * x1)^2 + (1 - x1)^2
}

# Impose a constraint that sum(x) = 1

proj <- function(x){
# Although this function does give a feasible point it is
# not a "projection" in the sense of the nearest feasible point to 'x'
x / sum(x)
}

p0 <- c(2,1)

# Note, the starting value is infeasible so the next

```

```
# result is "Maximum function evals exceeded"

spg(par=p0, fn=fr, project="proj")

# Correct approach to doing the projection using the 'projLinear' function

spg(par=p0, fn=fr, project="projectLinear", projectArgs=list(A=matrix(1, 1, 2), b=1, meq=1))
```

---

sane

*Solving Large-Scale Nonlinear System of Equations*


---

## Description

Non-Monotone spectral approach for Solving Large-Scale Nonlinear Systems of Equations

## Usage

```
sane(par, fn, method=2, control=list(), quiet=FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

fn	a function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of same length (see details).
par	A real vector argument to fn, indicating the initial guess for the root of the nonlinear system.
method	An integer (1, 2, or 3) specifying which Barzilai-Borwein steplength to use. The default is 2. See *Details*.
control	A list of control parameters. See *Details*.
quiet	A logical variable (TRUE/FALSE). If TRUE warnings and some additional information printing are suppressed. Default is quiet = FALSE Note that the control variable trace and quiet affect different printing, so if trace is not set to FALSE there will be considerable printed output.
...	Additional arguments passed to fn.

## Details

The function sane implements a non-monotone spectral residual method for finding a root of nonlinear systems. It stands for "spectral approach for nonlinear equations". It differs from the function `dfsane` in that it requires an approximation of a directional derivative at every iteration of the merit function  $F(x)^t F(x)$ .

R adaptation, with significant modifications, by Ravi Varadhan, Johns Hopkins University (March 25, 2008), from the original FORTRAN code of La Cruz and Raydan (2003).

A major modification in our R adaptation of the original FORTRAN code is the availability of 3 different options for Barzilai-Borwein (BB) steplengths: `method = 1` is the BB steplength used in

LaCruz and Raydan (2003); `method = 2` is equivalent to the other steplength proposed in Barzilai and Borwein's (1988) original paper. Finally, `method = 3`, is a new steplength, which is equivalent to that first proposed in Varadhan and Roland (2008) for accelerating the EM algorithm. In fact, Varadhan and Roland (2008) considered 3 equivalent steplength schemes in their EM acceleration work. Here, we have chosen `method = 2` as the "default" method, as it generally performed better than the other schemes in our numerical experiments.

Argument `control` is a list specifying any changes to default values of algorithm control parameters. Note that the names of these must be specified completely. Partial matching will not work. Argument `control` has the following components:

**M** A positive integer, typically between 5-20, that controls the monotonicity of the algorithm. `M=1` would enforce strict monotonicity in the reduction of L2-norm of `fn`, whereas larger values allow for more non-monotonicity. Global convergence under non-monotonicity is ensured by enforcing the Grippo-Lampariello-Lucidi condition (Grippo et al. 1986) in a non-monotone line-search algorithm. Values of `M` between 5 to 20 are generally good, although some problems may require a much larger `M`. The default is `M = 10`.

**maxit** The maximum number of iterations. The default is `maxit = 1500`.

**tol** The absolute convergence tolerance on the residual L2-norm of `fn`. Convergence is declared when  $\|F(x)\|/\sqrt{(npar)} < tol$ . Default is `tol = 1.e-07`.

**trace** A logical variable (TRUE/FALSE). If TRUE, information on the progress of solving the system is produced. Default is `trace = TRUE`.

**triter** An integer that controls the frequency of tracing when `trace=TRUE`. Default is `triter=10`, which means that the L2-norm of `fn` is printed at every 10-th iteration.

**noimp** An integer. Algorithm is terminated when no progress has been made in reducing the merit function for `noimp` consecutive iterations. Default is `noimp=100`.

**NM** A logical variable that dictates whether the Nelder-Mead algorithm in `optim` will be called upon to improve user-specified starting value. Default is `NM=FALSE`.

**BFGS** A logical variable that dictates whether the low-memory L-BFGS-B algorithm in `optim` will be called after certain types of unsuccessful termination of `sane`. Default is `BFGS=FALSE`.

## Value

A list with the following components:

<code>par</code>	The best set of parameters that solves the nonlinear system.
<code>residual</code>	L2-norm of the function evaluated at <code>par</code> , divided by <code>sqrt(npar)</code> , where " <code>npar</code> " is the number of parameters.
<code>fn.reduction</code>	Reduction in the L2-norm of the function from the initial L2-norm.
<code>feval</code>	Number of times <code>fn</code> was evaluated.
<code>iter</code>	Number of iterations taken by the algorithm.
<code>convergence</code>	An integer code indicating type of convergence. 0 indicates successful convergence, in which case the <code>resid</code> is smaller than <code>tol</code> . Error codes are 1 indicates that the iteration limit <code>maxit</code> has been reached. 2 indicates error in function evaluation; 3 is failure due to exceeding 100 steplength reductions in line-search; 4 denotes failure due to an anomalous iteration; and 5 indicates lack of improvement in objective function over <code>noimp</code> consecutive iterations.
<code>message</code>	A text message explaining which termination criterion was used.

## References

- J Barzilai, and JM Borwein (1988), Two-point step size gradient methods, *IMA J Numerical Analysis*, 8, 141-148.
- L Grippo, F Lampariello, and S Lucidi (1986), A nonmonotone line search technique for Newton's method, *SIAM J on Numerical Analysis*, 23, 707-716.
- W LaCruz, and M Raydan (2003), Nonmonotone spectral methods for large-scale nonlinear systems, *Optimization Methods and Software*, 18, 583-599.
- R Varadhan and C Roland (2008), Simple and globally-convergent methods for accelerating the convergence of any EM algorithm, *Scandinavian J Statistics*.
- R Varadhan and PD Gilbert (2009), BB: An R Package for Solving a Large System of Nonlinear Equations and for Optimizing a High-Dimensional Nonlinear Objective Function, *J. Statistical Software*, 32:4, <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i04/>

## See Also

[BBsolve](#), [dfsane](#), [spg](#), [grad](#)

## Examples

```

trigexp <- function(x) {
# Test function No. 12 in the Appendix of LaCruz and Raydan (2003)
  n <- length(x)
  F <- rep(NA, n)
  F[1] <- 3*x[1]^2 + 2*x[2] - 5 + sin(x[1] - x[2]) * sin(x[1] + x[2])
  tn1 <- 2:(n-1)
  F[tn1] <- -x[tn1-1] * exp(x[tn1-1] - x[tn1]) + x[tn1] * ( 4 + 3*x[tn1]^2) +
    2 * x[tn1 + 1] + sin(x[tn1] - x[tn1 + 1]) * sin(x[tn1] + x[tn1 + 1]) - 8
  F[n] <- -x[n-1] * exp(x[n-1] - x[n]) + 4*x[n] - 3
  F
}

p0 <- rnorm(1000)
sane(par=p0, fn=trigexp)
sane(par=p0, fn=trigexp, method=1)
#####
brent <- function(x) {
  n <- length(x)
  tnm1 <- 2:(n-1)
  F <- rep(NA, n)
  F[1] <- 3 * x[1] * (x[2] - 2*x[1]) + (x[2]^2)/4
  F[tnm1] <- 3 * x[tnm1] * (x[tnm1+1] - 2 * x[tnm1] + x[tnm1-1]) + ((x[tnm1+1] - x[tnm1-1])^2) / 4
  F[n] <- 3 * x[n] * (20 - 2 * x[n] + x[n-1]) + ((20 - x[n-1])^2) / 4
  F
}

p0 <- sort(runif(100, 0, 20))
sane(par=p0, fn=brent, control=list(trace=FALSE))
sane(par=p0, fn=brent, control=list(M=200, trace=FALSE))

```

spg

*Large-Scale Optimization***Description**

Spectral projected gradient method for large-scale optimization with simple constraints.

**Usage**

```
spg(par, fn, gr=NULL, method=3, project=NULL,
    lower=-Inf, upper=Inf, projectArgs=NULL,
    control=list(), quiet=FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

par	A real vector argument to fn, indicating the initial guess for the optimization of nonlinear objective function fn.
fn	Nonlinear objective function that is to be optimized. A scalar function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a scalar that is the value of the function at that point (see details).
gr	The gradient of the objective function fn evaluated at the argument. This is a vector-function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of the same length. It defaults to "NULL", which means that gradient is evaluated numerically. Computations are dramatically faster in high-dimensional problems when the exact gradient is provided. See <i>*Example*</i> .
method	An integer (1, 2, or 3) specifying which Barzilai-Borwein steplength to use. The default is 3. See <i>*Details*</i> .
project	A character string indicating the name of the projection function that takes a point in $R^n$ and projects it onto a region that defines the constraints of the problem. This is a vector-function that takes a real vector as argument and returns a real vector of the same length. See <i>*Details*</i> . It defaults to "projectBox" which implies a box constraint defined by lower and upper.
upper	An upper bound for box constraints. This is just a convenient way to specify this list element of projectArgs.
lower	An lower bound for box constraints. This is just a convenient way to specify this list element of projectArgs.
projectArgs	A list with arguments to the project function. See <i>*Details*</i> .
control	A list of control parameters. See <i>*Details*</i> .
quiet	A logical variable (TRUE/FALSE). If TRUE warnings and some additional information printing are suppressed. Default is quiet = FALSE Note that the control variable trace and quiet affect different printing, so if trace is not set to FALSE there will be considerable printed output.
...	Additional arguments passed to fn and gr. (Both must accept any specified arguments, either explicitly or by having a ... argument, but they do not need to use them all.)

## Details

R adaptation, with significant modifications, by Ravi Varadhan, Johns Hopkins University (March 25, 2008), from the original FORTRAN code of Birgin, Martinez, and Raydan (2001).

A major modification in our R adaptation of the original FORTRAN code is the availability of 3 different options for Barzilai-Borwein (BB) steplengths: `method = 1` is the BB steplength used in Birgin, Martinez and Raydan (2000); `method = 2` is the other steplength proposed in Barzilai and Borwein's (1988) original paper. Finally, `method = 3`, is a new steplength, which was first proposed in Varadhan and Roland (2008) for accelerating the EM algorithm. In fact, Varadhan and Roland (2008) considered 3 similar steplength schemes in their EM acceleration work. Here, we have chosen `method = 3` as the "default" method. This method may be slightly slower than the other 2 BB steplength schemes, but it generally exhibited more reliable convergence to a better optimum in our experiments. We recommend that the user try the other steplength schemes if the default method does not perform well in their problem.

Argument `project` defaults to "projectBox", which gives projection using constraints defined by vectors `lower` and `upper` defined in the `projectArgs` list. The arguments `lower` and `upper` provide a simplified way to specify these, but `projectArgs` will take precedence if it is specified. The default `projectArgs=NULL` is expanded (if `project == "projectBox"`) to use `lower` and `upper`. The default `lower` is `-Inf` and `upper` is `+Inf`, which implies no constraint. The user can specify `lower` and `upper` to enforce box constraints. Scalar values for `lower` and `upper` are expanded by `spg` to apply to all parameters.

The user can also provide a `project` function to enforce more complicated linear or nonlinear and equality or inequality constraints. In all cases other than `project == "projectBox"` with `projectArgs=NULL` the argument `projectArgs` is passed to `project` without changes.

Argument `control` is a list specifying any changes to default values of algorithm control parameters. Note that the names of these must be specified completely. Partial matching will not work. The list items are as follows:

**M** A positive integer, typically between 5-20, that controls the monotonicity of the algorithm. `M=1` would enforce strict monotonicity in the reduction of L2-norm of `fn`, whereas larger values allow for more non-monotonicity. Global convergence under non-monotonicity is ensured by enforcing the Grippo-Lampariello-Lucidi condition (Grippo et al. 1986) in a non-monotone line-search algorithm. Values of `M` between 5 to 20 are generally good. The default is `M = 10`.

**maxit** The maximum number of iterations. The default is `maxit = 1500`.

**ftol** Convergence tolerance on the absolute change in objective function between successive iterations. Convergence is declared when the change is less than `ftol`. Default is `ftol = 1.e-10`.

**gtol** Convergence tolerance on the infinity-norm of projected gradient `gr` evaluated at the current parameter. Convergence is declared when the infinity-norm of projected gradient is less than `gtol`. Default is `gtol = 1.e-05`.

**maxfeval** Maximum limit on the number of function evaluations. Default is `maxfeval = 10000`.

**maximize** A logical variable indicating whether the objective function is to be maximized. Default is `maximize = FALSE` indicating minimization. For maximization (e.g. log-likelihood maximization in statistical modeling), this may be set to `TRUE`.

**trace** A logical variable (`TRUE/FALSE`). If `TRUE`, information on the progress of optimization is printed. Default is `trace = TRUE`.

**triter** An integer that controls the frequency of tracing when `trace=TRUE`. Default is `triter=10`, which means that the objective `fn` and the infinity-norm of its projected gradient are printed at every 10-th iteration.

**eps** A small positive increment used in the finite-difference approximation of gradient. Default is `1.e-07`.

**checkGrad.tol** A small positive value use to compare the maximum relative difference between a user supplied gradient `gr` and the numerical approximation calculated by `grad` from package **numDeriv**. The default is `1.e-06`. If this value is exceeded then an error message is issued, as it is a reasonable indication of a problem with the user supplied `gr`. The user can either fix the `gr` function, remove it so the finite-difference approximation is used, or increase the tolerance so the check passes.

## Value

A list with the following components:

<code>par</code>	Parameters that optimize the nonlinear objective function, if convergence is successful.
<code>value</code>	The value of the objective function at termination.
<code>gradient</code>	L-infinity norm of the projected gradient of the objective function at termination. If convergence is successful, this should be less than <code>gtol</code> .
<code>fn.reduction</code>	Reduction in the value of the function from its initial value. This is negative in maximization.
<code>iter</code>	Number of iterations taken by the algorithm.
<code>feval</code>	Number of times the objective <code>fn</code> was evaluated.
<code>convergence</code>	An integer code indicating type of convergence. 0 indicates successful convergence, in which case the projected gradient is smaller than <code>pgtol</code> or the change in objective function is smaller than <code>ftol</code> . Error codes are: 1 indicates that the maximum limit for iterations <code>maxit</code> has been reached. 2 indicates that maximum limit on function evals has been exceeded. 3 indicates failure due to error in function evaluation. 4 indicates failure due to error in gradient evaluation. 5 indicates failure due to error in projection.
<code>message</code>	A text message explaining which termination criterion was used.

## References

Birgin EG, Martinez JM, and Raydan M (2000): Nonmonotone spectral projected gradient methods on convex sets, *SIAM J Optimization*, 10, 1196-1211.

Birgin EG, Martinez JM, and Raydan M (2001): SPG: software for convex-constrained optimization, *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*.

L Grippo, F Lampariello, and S Lucidi (1986), A nonmonotone line search technique for Newton's method, *SIAM J on Numerical Analysis*, 23, 707-716.

M Raydan (1997), Barzilai-Borwein gradient method for large-scale unconstrained minimization problem, *SIAM J of Optimization*, 7, 26-33.

R Varadhan and C Roland (2008), Simple and globally-convergent methods for accelerating the convergence of any EM algorithm, *Scandinavian J Statistics*, doi: 10.1111/j.1467-9469.2007.00585.x.

R Varadhan and PD Gilbert (2009), BB: An R Package for Solving a Large System of Nonlinear Equations and for Optimizing a High-Dimensional Nonlinear Objective Function, *J. Statistical Software*, 32:4, <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i04/>

## See Also

[projectLinear](#), [BBoptim](#), [optim](#), [nlm](#), [sane](#), [dfsane](#), [grad](#)

## Examples

```
sc2.f <- function(x){ sum((1:length(x)) * (exp(x) - x)) / 10}

sc2.g <- function(x){ (1:length(x)) * (exp(x) - 1) / 10}

p0 <- rnorm(200)
ans.spg1 <- spg(par=p0, fn=sc2.f) # Default is method=3
ans.spg2 <- spg(par=p0, fn=sc2.f, method=1)
ans.spg3 <- spg(par=p0, fn=sc2.f, method=2)
ans.cg <- optim(par=p0, fn=sc2.f, method="CG") #Uses conjugate-gradient method in "optim"
ans.lbfgs <- optim(par=p0, fn=sc2.f, method="L-BFGS-B") #Uses low-memory BFGS method in "optim"

# Now we use exact gradient.
# Computation is much faster compared to when using numerical gradient.
ans.spg1 <- spg(par=p0, fn=sc2.f, gr=sc2.g)

#####
# Another example illustrating use of additional parameters to objective function
valley.f <- function(x, cons) {
  n <- length(x)
  f <- rep(NA, n)
  j <- 3 * (1:(n/3))
  jm2 <- j - 2
  jm1 <- j - 1
  f[jm2] <- (cons[2] * x[jm2]^3 + cons[1] * x[jm2]) * exp(-(x[jm2]^2)/100) - 1
  f[jm1] <- 10 * (sin(x[jm2]) - x[jm1])
  f[j] <- 10 * (cos(x[jm2]) - x[j])
  sum(f*f)
}

k <- c(1.003344481605351, -3.344481605351171e-03)
p0 <- rnorm(300) # number of parameters should be a multiple of 3 for this example
ans.spg2 <- spg(par=p0, fn=valley.f, cons=k, method=2)
ans.cg <- optim(par=p0, fn=valley.f, cons=k, method="CG")
ans.lbfgs <- optim(par=p0, fn=valley.f, cons=k, method="L-BFGS-B")

#####
# Here is a statistical example illustrating log-likelihood maximization.

poissmix.loglik <- function(p,y) {
  # Log-likelihood for a binary Poisson mixture
  i <- 0:(length(y)-1)
  loglik <- y*log(p[1]*exp(-p[2])*p[2]^i/exp(lgamma(i+1))) +
```

```
      (1 - p[1])*exp(-p[3])*p[3]^i/exp(lgamma(i+1)))
    return (sum(loglik) )
  }

# Data from Hasselblad (JASA 1969)
poissmix.dat <- data.frame(death=0:9, freq=c(162,267,271,185,111,61,27,8,3,1))
y <- poissmix.dat$freq

# Lower and upper bounds on parameters
lo <- c(0.001,0,0)
hi <- c(0.999, Inf, Inf)

p0 <- runif(3,c(0.2,1,1),c(0.8,5,8)) # randomly generated starting values

ans.spg <- spg(par=p0, fn=poissmix.loglik, y=y, lower=lo, upper=hi,
  control=list(maximize=TRUE))

# how to compute hessian at the MLE
require(numDeriv)
hess <- hessian(x=ans.spg$par, poissmix.loglik, y=y)
se <- sqrt(-diag(solve(hess))) # approximate standard errors
```

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