# cyipopt Documentation

***Release 1.3.0***

**cyipopt Developers**

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# CONTENTS

cyipopt: Python wrapper for the Ipopt optimization package, written in Cython.

Ipopt (Interior Point Optimizer, pronounced ''Eye-Pea-Opt") is an open source software package for large-scale nonlinear optimization. It is designed to find (local) solutions of mathematical optimization problems of the form

$$\min_{x \in R^n} f(x)$$

subject to

$$g_L \leq g(x) \leq g_U$$
$$x_L \leq x \leq x_U$$

Where $x$ are the optimization variables (possibly with upper and lower bounds), $f(x)$ is the objective function and $g(x)$ are the general nonlinear constraints. The constraints, $g(x)$, have lower and upper bounds. Note that equality constraints can be specified by setting $g_L^i = g_U^i$.

**cyipopt** is a python wrapper around Ipopt. It enables using Ipopt from the comfort of the Python programming language. cyipopt is available under the EPL (Eclipse Public License) open-source license.

Contents:

CHAPTER

ONE

# INSTALLATION

## 1.1 Using conda

Conda is a cross platform package manager and provides the easiest mechanism to install cyipopt on Linux, Mac, and Windows. Once conda is installed, install cyipopt from the Conda Forge channel with:

```
$ conda install -c conda-forge cyipopt
```

The above command will install binary versions of all the necessary dependencies as well as cyipopt. Conda Forge supplies a basic build of Ipopt that is suitable for many use cases. You will have to install from source if you want a customized Ipopt installation.

## 1.2 From source

To begin installing from source you will need to install the following dependencies:

- C/C++ compiler
- pkg-config [only for Linux and Mac]
- Ipopt >=3.12 [>= 3.13 on Windows]
- Python 3.8+
- setuptools >=44.1.1
- cython >=0.29.28,<3
- NumPy >=1.21.5
- SciPy >=1.8 [optional]

The binaries and header files of the Ipopt package can be obtained from http://www.coin-or.org/download/binary/Ipopt/. These include a version compiled against the MKL library. Or you can build Ipopt from source. The remaining dependencies can be installed with conda or other package managers.

### 1.2.1 On Linux and Mac

For Linux and Mac, the `ipopt` executable should be in your path and discoverable by `pkg-config`, i.e. this command should return a valid result:

```
$ pkg-config --libs --cflags ipopt
```

You will need to install Ipopt in a system location or set `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` if `pkg-config` does not find the executable.

Once all the dependencies are installed, execute:

```
$ python setup.py install
```

to build and install the package.

### 1.2.2 From source on Windows

Install the dependencies with conda (Anaconda or Miniconda):

```
$ conda.exe install -c conda-forge numpy cython setuptools
```

Or alternatively with pip:

```
$ pip install numpy cython setuptools
```

Additionally, make sure you have a C compiler setup to compile Python C extensions, e.g. Visual C++. Build tools for VS2019 https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/downloads/#build-tools-for-visual-studio-2019 have been tested to work for conda Python 3.7 (see https://github.com/mechmotum/cyipopt/issues/52).

Download and extract the cyipopt source code from Github or PyPi.

Obtain IPOPT one of two ways:

1. Using official IPOPTs binaries:

Download the latest precompiled version of Ipopt that includes the DLL files from https://github.com/coin-or/Ipopt/releases. Note that the current setup only supports Ipopt >= 3.13.0. The build 3.13.3 of Ipopt has been confirmed to work and can be downloaded from Ipopt-3.13.3-win64-msvs2019-md.zip. After Ipopt is extracted, the `bin`, `lib` and `include` folders should be in the root cyipopt directory, i.e. adjacent to the `setup.py` file. Alternatively, you can set the environment variable `IPOPTWINDIR` to point to the Ipopt directory that contains the `bin`, `lib` and `include` directories.

2. Using Conda Forge's IPOPT binary:

If using conda, you can install an IPOPT binary from Conda Forge:

```
$ conda.exe install -c conda-forge ipopt
```

The environment variable `IPOPTWINDIR` should then be set to `USECONDAFORGEIPOPT`.

Finally, execute:

```
$ python setup.py install
```

**NOTE:** It is advised to use the Anaconda or Miniconda distributions and *not* the official python.org distribution. Even though it has been tested to work with the latest builds, it is well-known for causing issues. (see https://github.com/mechmotum/cyipopt/issues/52).

## 1.3 On Ubuntu 22.04 Using APT Dependencies

All of the dependencies can be installed with Ubuntu's package manager:

```
$ apt install build-essential pkg-config python3-pip python3-dev cython3 python3-numpy␣
↪coinor-libipopt1v5 coinor-libipopt-dev
```

You can then install cyipopt from the PyPi release with:

```
$ python3 -m pip install cyipopt
```

Or you use a local copy with:

```
$ cd /cyipopt/source/directory/
$ python3 setup.py install
```

## 1.4 On Ubuntu 18.04 Using APT Dependencies

All of the dependencies can be installed with Ubuntu's package manager:

```
$ sudo apt install build-essential pkg-config python-dev cython python-numpy coinor-
↪libipopt1v5 coinor-libipopt-dev
```

The NumPy and IPOPT libs and headers are installed in standard locations, so you should not need to set `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` or `PKG_CONFIG_PATH`.

Now run `python setup.py build` to compile cyipopt. In the output of this command you should see two calls to `gcc` for compiling and linking. Make sure both of these are pointing to the correct libraries and headers. They will look something like this (formatted and commented for easy viewing here):

```
$ python setup.py build
...
x86_64-linux-gnu-gcc -pthread -DNDEBUG -g -fwrapv -O2 -Wall -Wstrict-prototypes -fno-
↪strict-aliasing
  -Wdate-time -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 -g -fdebug-prefix-map=/build/python2.7-3hk45v/python2.
↪7-2.7.15~rc1=.
  -fstack-protector-strong -Wformat -Werror=format-security -fPIC
  -I/usr/local/include/coin  # points to IPOPT headers
  -I/usr/local/include/coin/ThirdParty  # points to IPOPT third party headers
  -I/usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/numpy/core/include  # points to NumPy headers
  -I/usr/include/python2.7  # points to Python 2.7 headers
  -c src/cyipopt.c -o build/temp.linux-x86_64-2.7/src/cyipopt.o
x86_64-linux-gnu-gcc -pthread -shared -Wl,-O1 -Wl,-Bsymbolic-functions -Wl,-Bsymbolic-
↪functions -Wl,-z,relro
  -fno-strict-aliasing -DNDEBUG -g -fwrapv -O2 -Wall -Wstrict-prototypes -Wdate-time -D_
↪FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 -g
  -fdebug-prefix-map=/build/python2.7-3hk45v/python2.7-2.7.15~rc1=. -fstack-protector-
↪strong -Wformat
  -Werror=format-security -Wl,-Bsymbolic-functions -Wl,-z,relro -Wdate-time -D_FORTIFY_
↪SOURCE=2 -g
  -fdebug-prefix-map=/build/python2.7-3hk45v/python2.7-2.7.15~rc1=. -fstack-protector-
↪strong -Wformat
```

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```
  -Werror=format-security build/temp.linux-x86_64-2.7/src/cyipopt.o
  -L/usr/local/lib
  -L/lib/../lib
  -L/usr/lib/../lib
  -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/5
  -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/5/../../..
  -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/5/../../../../lib
  -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/5/../../../x86_64-linux-gnu
  -lipopt -llapack -lblas -lm -ldl -lcoinmumps -lblas -lgfortran -lm -lquadmath  #␣
↪linking to relevant libs
  -lcoinhsl -llapack -lblas -lgfortran -lm -lquadmath -lcoinmetis  # linking to relevant␣
↪libs
  -o build/lib.linux-x86_64-2.7/cyipopt.so
...
```

You can check that everything linked correctly with `ldd`:

```
$ ldd build/lib.linux-x86_64-2.7/cyipopt.so
linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007ffc1677c000)
libipopt.so.0 => /usr/local/lib/libipopt.so.0 (0x00007fcdc8668000)
libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0x00007fcdc8277000)
libcoinmumps.so.0 => /usr/local/lib/libcoinmumps.so.0 (0x00007fcdc7eef000)
libcoinhsl.so.0 => /usr/local/lib/libcoinhsl.so.0 (0x00007fcdc7bb4000)
liblapack.so.3 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/liblapack.so.3 (0x00007fcdc732e000)
libblas.so.3 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libblas.so.3 (0x00007fcdc70d3000)
libdl.so.2 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl.so.2 (0x00007fcdc6ecf000)
libstdc++.so.6 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6 (0x00007fcdc6b46000)
libm.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6 (0x00007fcdc67a8000)
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007fcdc8d20000)
libgcc_s.so.1 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1 (0x00007fcdc6590000)
libcoinmetis.so.0 => /usr/local/lib/libcoinmetis.so.0 (0x00007fcdc6340000)
libgfortran.so.3 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgfortran.so.3 (0x00007fcdc600f000)
libopenblas.so.0 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libopenblas.so.0 (0x00007fcdc3d69000)
libgfortran.so.4 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgfortran.so.4 (0x00007fcdc398a000)
libquadmath.so.0 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libquadmath.so.0 (0x00007fcdc374a000)
libpthread.so.0 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread.so.0 (0x00007fcdc352b000)
```

And finally install the package into Python's default package directory:

```
$ python setup.py install
```

Note that you may or may not want to install this package system wide, i.e. prepend `sudo` to the above command, but it is safest to install into your user space, i.e. what `pip install --user` does, or setup a virtual environment with tools like venv or conda. If you use virtual environments you will need to be careful about selecting headers and libraries for packages in or out of the virtual environments in the build step. Note that cython, and numpy could alternatively be installed using Python specific package managers, e.g. `pip install cython numpy`.

## 1.5 On Ubuntu 18.04 with Custom Compiled IPOPT

Install system wide dependencies:

```
$ sudo apt install pkg-config python-dev wget
$ sudo apt build-dep coinor-libipopt1v5
```

Install `pip` so all Python packages can be installed via `pip`:

```
$ sudo apt install python-pip
```

Then use `pip` to install the following packages:

```
$ pip install --user numpy cython
```

### 1.5.1 Compile Ipopt

The Ipopt compilation instructions are derived from https://www.coin-or.org/Ipopt/documentation/node14.html. If you get errors, start there for help.

Download Ipopt source code. Choose the version that you would like to have from <https://www.coin-or.org/download/source/Ipopt/>. For example:

```
$ cd ~
$ wget https://www.coin-or.org/download/source/Ipopt/Ipopt-3.12.11.tgz
```

Extract the Ipopt source code:

```
$ tar -xvf Ipopt-3.12.11.tgz
```

Create a temporary environment variable pointing to the Ipopt directory:

```
$ export IPOPTDIR=~/Ipopt-3.12.11
```

To use linear solvers other than the default mumps, e.g. `ma27, ma57, ma86` solvers, the `HSL` package are needed. `HSL` can be downloaded from its official website <http://www.hsl.rl.ac.uk/ipopt/>.

Extract `HSL` source code after you get it. Rename the extracted folder to `coinhsl` and copy it in the HSL folder: `Ipopt-3.12.11/ThirdParty/HSL`

Build Ipopt:

```
$ mkdir $IPOPTDIR/build
$ cd $IPOPTDIR/build
$ ../configure
$ make
$ make test
```

Add `make install` if you want a system wide install.

Set environment variables:

```
$ export IPOPT_PATH="~/Ipopt-3.12.11/build"
$ export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$IPOPT_PATH/lib/pkgconfig
$ export PATH=$PATH:$IPOPT_PATH/bin
```

Get help from this web-page if you get errors in setting environments:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13428910/how-to-set-the-environmental-variable-ld-library-path-in-linux

Now compile `cyipopt`. Download the `cyipopt` source code from PyPi, for example:

```
$ cd ~
$ wget https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/05/57/
↪a7c5a86a8f899c5c109f30b8cdb278b64c43bd2ea04172cbfed721a98fac/ipopt-0.1.9.tar.gz
$ tar -xvf ipopt-0.1.8.tar.gz
$ cd ipopt
```

Compile `cyipopt`:

```
$ python setup.py build
```

If there is no error, then you have compiled `cyipopt` successfully

Check that everything linked correctly with `ldd`

```
$ ldd build/lib.linux-x86_64-2.7/cyipopt.so
linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007ffe895e1000)
libipopt.so.1 => /home/<username>/Ipopt-3.12.11/build/lib/libipopt.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f74efc2a000)
libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0x00007f74ef839000)
libcoinmumps.so.1 => /home/<username>/Ipopt-3.12.11/build/lib/libcoinmumps.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f74ef4ae000)
libcoinhsl.so.1 => /home/<username>/Ipopt-3.12.11/build/lib/libcoinhsl.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f74ef169000)
liblapack.so.3 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/liblapack.so.3 (0x00007f74ee8cb000)
libblas.so.3 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libblas.so.3 (0x00007f74ee65e000)
libdl.so.2 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl.so.2 (0x00007f74ee45a000)
libstdc++.so.6 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6 (0x00007f74ee0d1000)
libm.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6 (0x00007f74edd33000)
/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f74f02c0000)
libgcc_s.so.1 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1 (0x00007f74edb1b000)
libcoinmetis.so.1 => /home/<username>/Ipopt-3.12.11/build/lib/libcoinmetis.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f74ed8ca000)
libgfortran.so.4 => /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libgfortran.so.4 (0x00007f74ed4eb000)
```

Install `cyipopt` (prepend `sudo` if you want a system wide install):

```
$ python setup.py install
```

To use `cyipopt` you will need to set the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` to point to your Ipopt install if you did not install it to a standard location. For example:

```
$ export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:~/Ipopt-3.12.11/build/lib
```

You can add this to your shell's configuration file if you want it set every time you open your shell, for example the following line can it can be added to your `~/.bashrc`

```
$ echo 'export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$HOME/Ipopt-3.12.11/build/lib' >> ~/.
↪bashrc
```

Now you should be able to run a `cyipopt` example:

```
$ cd test
$ python -c "import cyipopt"
$ python examplehs071.py
```

If it could be run successfully, the optimization will start with the following descriptions:

```
******************************************************************************
This program contains Ipopt, a library for large-scale nonlinear optimization.
 Ipopt is released as open source code under the Eclipse Public License (EPL).
         For more information visit http://projects.coin-or.org/Ipopt
******************************************************************************

This is Ipopt version 3.12.11, running with linear solver ma27.
...
```

## 1.6 Conda Forge binaries with HSL

It is possible to use the HSL linear solvers with cyipopt installed via Conda Forge. To do so, first download the HSL source code tarball. The following explanation uses `coinhsl-2014.01.10.tar.gz` with conda installed on Ubuntu 20.04.

Create a conda environment with at least gfortran and cyipopt:

```
$ conda create -n hsl-test -c conda-forge gfortran cyipopt
$ conda activate hsl-test
```

You should now have an environment that includes ipopt. You can checked what ipopt is linked against like so:

```
(hsl-test) $ ldd ~/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/libipopt.so
   linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007ffcaf45b000)
   librt.so.1 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/librt.so.1 (0x00007f8965748000)
   liblapack.so.3 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./liblapack.so.3␣
↪(0x00007f89635fe000)
   libdmumps_seq-5.2.1.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libdmumps_
↪seq-5.2.1.so (0x00007f89633d8000)
   libmumps_common_seq-5.2.1.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./
↪libmumps_common_seq-5.2.1.so (0x00007f8963377000)
   libpord_seq-5.2.1.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libpord_seq-5.
↪2.1.so (0x00007f896335e000)
   libmpiseq_seq-5.2.1.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libmpiseq_
↪seq-5.2.1.so (0x00007f8963352000)
   libesmumps-6.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libesmumps-6.so␣
↪(0x00007f8963349000)
   libscotch-6.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libscotch-6.so␣
↪(0x00007f89632b1000)
   libscotcherr-6.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libscotcherr-6.so␣
↪(0x00007f89632ac000)
   libmetis.so => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libmetis.so␣
↪(0x00007f8963237000)
   libgfortran.so.5 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libgfortran.so.5␣
↪(0x00007f896308e000)
   libdl.so.2 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libdl.so.2 (0x00007f8963088000)
```

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```
   libstdc++.so.6 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libstdc++.so.6␣
↪(0x00007f8962edb000)
   libm.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6 (0x00007f8962d8c000)
   libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0x00007f8962b9a000)
   /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f8965a02000)
   libgcc_s.so.1 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./libgcc_s.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f8962b85000)
   libpthread.so.0 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread.so.0 (0x00007f8962b62000)
   libgomp.so.1 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./../libgomp.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f8962b2a000)
   libz.so.1 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./../libz.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f8962b10000)
   libquadmath.so.0 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/./../libquadmath.so.0␣
↪(0x00007f8962ad6000)
```

Now navigate into the extracted HSL directory and configure HSL:

```
(hsl-test) $ cd /path/to/coinhsl-2014.01.10/
(hsl-test) $ ./configure \
   --prefix=/home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/ \
   --with-blas="-L/home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/ -lblas" \
   LIBS="-llapack" \
   FC=/home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/bin/gfortran \
   CC=/home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/bin/gcc \
```

This tells HSL to install into your environment, link against the environment's blas and lapack libraries and to use the environment's gfortran and gcc compilers to build HSL. After configuring, build and install with:

```
(hsl-test) $ make
(hsl-test) $ make install
```

You should now find a shared HSL library in your environment. Check to make sure it is properly linked (especially blas):

```
(hsl-test) $ ldd ~/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/libcoinhsl.so
   linux-vdso.so.1 (0x00007ffe2085a000)
   libopenblas.so.0 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/libopenblas.so.0␣
↪(0x00007f72a1766000)
   libgfortran.so.5 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/libgfortran.so.5␣
↪(0x00007f72a15bd000)
   libm.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libm.so.6 (0x00007f72a143f000)
   libgcc_s.so.1 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/libgcc_s.so.1␣
↪(0x00007f72a142a000)
   libquadmath.so.0 => /home/<username>/miniconda/envs/hsl-test/lib/libquadmath.so.0␣
↪(0x00007f72a13f0000)
   libc.so.6 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0x00007f72a11fe000)
   libpthread.so.0 => /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libpthread.so.0 (0x00007f72a11d9000)
   /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2 (0x00007f72a39d4000)
```

Now, in your cyipopt script set the following two options:

```
problem.add_option('linear_solver', 'ma57')
problem.add_option('hsllib', 'libcoinhsl.so')
```

The various HSL solvers can be set with `linear_solver` and the `hsllib` name must be specified because the default name ipopt looks for is `libhsl.so`. Identify the shared library installed on your system and make sure the name provided for the `hsllib` option matches. For example, on macOS you may need `problem.add_option('hsllib', 'libcoinhsl.dylib')`.

CHAPTER

TWO

# USAGE

## 2.1 SciPy Compatible Interface

For simple cases where you do not need the full power of sparse and structured Jacobians etc, `cyipopt` provides the function `minimize_ipopt` which has the same behaviour as `scipy.optimize.minimize`, for example:

```
>>> from scipy.optimize import rosen, rosen_der
>>> from cyipopt import minimize_ipopt
>>> x0 = [1.3, 0.7, 0.8, 1.9, 1.2]
>>> res = minimize_ipopt(rosen, x0, jac=rosen_der)
>>> print(res)
    fun: 2.1256746564022273e-18
   info: {'x': array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]), 'g': array([], dtype=float64), 'obj_val': 2.
↪1256746564022273e-18, 'mult_g': array([], dtype=float64), 'mult_x_L': array([0., 0., 0.
↪, 0., 0.]), 'mult_x_U': array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]), 'status': 0, 'status_msg': b
↪'Algorithm terminated successfully at a locally optimal point, satisfying the␣
↪convergence tolerances (can be specified by options).'}
 message: b'Algorithm terminated successfully at a locally optimal point, satisfying the␣
↪convergence tolerances (can be specified by options).'
   nfev: 200
    nit: 37
   njev: 39
 status: 0
success: True
      x: array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
```

In order to demonstrate the usage of sparse jacobians, let's assume we want to minimize the well-known rosenbrock function

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} 100(x_{i+1} - x_i^2)^2 + (1 - x_i)^2$$

subject to some constraints, i.e. we want to solve the constraint optimization problem

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^5} f(x) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 10 - x_2^2 - x_3 \geq 0, \quad 100 - x_5^2 \geq 0.$$

We won't implement the rosenbrock function and its derivatives here, since all three can be imported from `scipy.optimize`. The constraint function $c$ and the jacobian $J_c$ are given by

$$c(x) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1(x) \\ c_2(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 - x_1^2 + x^3 \\ 100 - x_5^2 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$J_c(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2x_2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2x_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

and we can implement the constraint and the sparse jacobian by means of an `scipy.sparse.coo_array` like this:

```
from scipy.sparse import coo_array

def con(x):
    return np.array([ 10 -x[1]**2 - x[2], 100.0 - x[4]**2 ])

def con_jac(x):
    # Dense Jacobian:
    # J = (0  -2*x[1]   -1   0     0     )
    #         (0   0          0   0   -2*x[4] )
    # Sparse Jacobian (COO)
    rows = np.array([0, 0, 1])
    cols = np.array(([1, 2, 4]))
    data = np.array([-2*x[1], -1, -2*x[4]])
    return coo_array((data, (rows, cols)))
```

In addition, we would like to pass the hessian of the objective and the constraints. Note that Ipopt expects the hessian $\nabla^2_x L$ of the lagrangian function

$$L(x, \lambda) = f(x) + \lambda^\top c(x) = f(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} \lambda_j c_j(x),$$

which is given by

$$\nabla^2_x L(x, \lambda) = \nabla^2 f(x) + \sum_{j=1}^{2} \lambda_j \nabla^2 c_j(x).$$

Hence, we need to pass the hessian-vector-product of the constraint hessians $\nabla^2 c_1(x)$ and $\nabla^2 c_2(x)$ and the lagrangian multipliers $\lambda$ (also known as dual variables). In code:

```
def con_hess(x, _lambda):
    H1 = np.array([
        [0,  0, 0, 0, 0],
        [0, -2, 0, 0, 0 ],
        [0,  0, 0, 0, 0 ],
        [0,  0, 0, 0, 0 ],
        [0,  0, 0, 0, 0 ]
    ])

    H2 = np.array([
        [0, 0, 0, 0,  0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0,  0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0,  0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0,  0],
        [0, 0, 0, 0, -2]
    ])
    return _lambda[0] * H1 + _lambda[1] * H2
```

Ipopt only uses the lower triangle of the hessian-vector-product under the hood, due to the symmetry of the hessians. Similar to sparse jacobians, it also supports sparse hessians, but this isn't supported by the scipy interface yet. However, you can use cyipopt's problem interface in case you need to pass sparse hessians.

Finally, after defining the constraint and the initial guess, we can solve the problem:

```
from scipy.optimize import rosen, rosen_der, rosen_hess

constr = {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': con, 'jac': con_jac, 'hess': con_hess}

# initial guess
x0 = np.array([1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1, 1.1])

# solve the problem
res = minimize_ipopt(rosen, jac=rosen_der, hess=rosen_hess, x0=x0, constraints=constr)
```

### 2.1.1 Algorithmic Differentation

Computing derivatives by hand can be quite error-prone. In case you don't provide the (exact) objective gradient or the jacobian of the constraint function, the scipy interface will approximate the missing derivatives by finite differences similar to `scipy.optimize.minimize`. However, finite differences are prone to truncation errors due to floating point arithmetic and computationally expensive especially for evaluating jacobians. A more efficient and accurate way to evaluate derivatives is algorithmic differentation (AD).

In this example we use AD by means of the JAX library to compute derivatives and we use cyipopt's scipy interface to solve an example problem, namely number 71 from the Hock-Schittkowsky test suite[1],

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^4} \; & x_1 x_4 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) + x_3 \\ s.t. \; & x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 \geq 25 \\ & x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 40 \\ & 1 \leq x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \leq 5, \end{aligned}$$

with the starting point,

$$x_0 = (1,\ 5,\ 5,\ 1),$$

and the optimal solution,

$$x_* = (1.0,\ 4.743,\ 3.821,\ 1.379)$$

We start by importing all required libraries:

```
from jax.config import config

# Enable 64 bit floating point precision
config.update("jax_enable_x64", True)

# We use the CPU instead of GPU und mute all warnings if no GPU/TPU is found.
config.update('jax_platform_name', 'cpu')

import jax.numpy as np
from jax import jit, grad, jacfwd, jacrev
from cyipopt import minimize_ipopt
```

Then we define the objective and constraint functions:

[1] W. Hock and K. Schittkowski. Test examples for nonlinear programming codes. Lecture Notes in Economics and Mathematical Systems, 187, 1981.

```
def objective(x):
    return x[0]*x[3]*np.sum(x[:3]) + x[2]

def eq_constraints(x):
    return np.sum(x**2) - 40

def ineq_constrains(x):
    return np.prod(x) - 25
```

Next, we build the derivatives and just-in-time (jit) compile the functions (more details regarding `jit`, `grad` and `jacfwd` can be found in the JAX autodiff cookbook):

```
# jit the functions
obj_jit = jit(objective)
con_eq_jit = jit(eq_constraints)
con_ineq_jit = jit(ineq_constrains)

# build the derivatives and jit them
obj_grad = jit(grad(obj_jit))  # objective gradient
obj_hess = jit(jacrev(jacfwd(obj_jit))) # objective hessian
con_eq_jac = jit(jacfwd(con_eq_jit))  # jacobian
con_ineq_jac = jit(jacfwd(con_ineq_jit))  # jacobian
con_eq_hess = jacrev(jacfwd(con_eq_jit)) # hessian
con_eq_hessvp = jit(lambda x, v: con_eq_hess(x) * v[0]) # hessian vector-product
con_ineq_hess = jacrev(jacfwd(con_ineq_jit))  # hessian
con_ineq_hessvp = jit(lambda x, v: con_ineq_hess(x) * v[0]) # hessian vector-product
```

Finally, we can call `minimize_ipopt` similar to `scipy.optimize.minimize`:

```
# constraints
cons = [
    {'type': 'eq', 'fun': con_eq_jit, 'jac': con_eq_jac, 'hess': con_eq_hessvp},
    {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': con_ineq_jit, 'jac': con_ineq_jac, 'hess': con_ineq_hessvp}
 ]

# starting point
x0 = np.array([1.0, 5.0, 5.0, 1.0])

# variable bounds: 1 <= x[i] <= 5
bnds = [(1, 5) for _ in range(x0.size)]

# executing the solver
res = minimize_ipopt(obj_jit, jac=obj_grad, hess=obj_hess, x0=x0, bounds=bnds,
                     constraints=cons, options={'disp': 5})
```

## 2.2 Problem Interface

In this example we will use cyipopt problem class interface to solve the aforementioned test problem.

### 2.2.1 Getting started

Before you can use cyipopt, you have to import it:

```
import cyipopt
```

This problem will also make use of NumPy:

```
import numpy as np
```

### 2.2.2 Defining the problem

The first step is to define a class that computes the objective and its gradient, the constraints and its Jacobian, and the Hessian. The following methods can be defined on the class:

- `cyipopt.Problem.objective()`
- `cyipopt.Problem.gradient()`
- `cyipopt.Problem.constraints()`
- `cyipopt.Problem.jacobian()`
- `cyipopt.Problem.hessian()`

The `cyipopt.Problem.jacobian()` and `cyipopt.Problem.hessian()` methods should return the non-zero values of the respective matrices as flattened arrays. The hessian should return a flattened lower triangular matrix.

The Jacobian and Hessian can be dense or sparse. If sparse, you must also define:

- `cyipopt.Problem.jacobianstructure()`
- `cyipopt.Problem.hessianstructure()`

which should return a tuple of indices that indicate the location of the non-zero values of the Jacobian and Hessian matrices, respectively. If not defined then these matrices are assumed to be dense.

The `cyipopt.Problem.intermediate()` method is called every Ipopt iteration algorithm and can be used to perform any needed computation at each iteration.

Define the problem class:

```
class HS071():

    def objective(self, x):
        """Returns the scalar value of the objective given x."""
        return x[0] * x[3] * np.sum(x[0:3]) + x[2]

    def gradient(self, x):
        """Returns the gradient of the objective with respect to x."""
        return np.array([
            x[0]*x[3] + x[3]*np.sum(x[0:3]),
            x[0]*x[3],
```

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```
            x[0]*x[3] + 1.0,
            x[0]*np.sum(x[0:3])
        ])

    def constraints(self, x):
        """Returns the constraints."""
        return np.array((np.prod(x), np.dot(x, x)))

    def jacobian(self, x):
        """Returns the Jacobian of the constraints with respect to x."""
        return np.concatenate((np.prod(x)/x, 2*x))

    def hessianstructure(self):
        """Returns the row and column indices for non-zero vales of the
        Hessian."""

        # NOTE: The default hessian structure is of a lower triangular matrix,
        # therefore this function is redundant. It is included as an example
        # for structure callback.

        return np.nonzero(np.tril(np.ones((4, 4))))

    def hessian(self, x, lagrange, obj_factor):
        """Returns the non-zero values of the Hessian."""

        H = obj_factor*np.array((
            (2*x[3], 0, 0, 0),
            (x[3],   0, 0, 0),
            (x[3],   0, 0, 0),
            (2*x[0]+x[1]+x[2], x[0], x[0], 0)))

        H += lagrange[0]*np.array((
            (0, 0, 0, 0),
            (x[2]*x[3], 0, 0, 0),
            (x[1]*x[3], x[0]*x[3], 0, 0),
            (x[1]*x[2], x[0]*x[2], x[0]*x[1], 0)))

        H += lagrange[1]*2*np.eye(4)

        row, col = self.hessianstructure()

        return H[row, col]

    def intermediate(self, alg_mod, iter_count, obj_value, inf_pr, inf_du, mu,
                     d_norm, regularization_size, alpha_du, alpha_pr,
                     ls_trials):
        """Prints information at every Ipopt iteration."""

        msg = "Objective value at iteration #{:d} is - {:g}"

        print(msg.format(iter_count, obj_value))
```

Now define the lower and upper bounds of $x$ and the constraints:

```
lb = [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]
ub = [5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 5.0]

cl = [25.0, 40.0]
cu = [2.0e19, 40.0]
```

Define an initial guess:

```
x0 = [1.0, 5.0, 5.0, 1.0]
```

Define the full problem using the *cyipopt.Problem* class:

```
nlp = cyipopt.Problem(
   n=len(x0),
   m=len(cl),
   problem_obj=HS071(),
   lb=lb,
   ub=ub,
   cl=cl,
   cu=cu,
)
```

The constructor of the *cyipopt.Problem* class requires:

- `n`: the number of variables in the problem,
- `m`: the number of constraints in the problem,
- `lb` and `ub`: lower and upper bounds on the variables,
- `cl` and `cu`: lower and upper bounds of the constraints.
- `problem_obj` is an object whose methods implement `objective`, `gradient`, `constraints`, `jacobian`, and `hessian` of the problem.

### 2.2.3 Setting optimization parameters

Setting optimization parameters is done by calling the *cyipopt.Problem.add_option()* method, e.g.:

```
nlp.add_option('mu_strategy', 'adaptive')
nlp.add_option('tol', 1e-7)
```

The different options and their possible values are described in the ipopt documentation.

### 2.2.4 Executing the solver

The optimization algorithm is run by calling the *cyipopt.Problem.solve()* method, which accepts the starting point for the optimization as its only parameter:

```
x, info = nlp.solve(x0)
```

The method returns the optimal solution and an info dictionary that contains the status of the algorithm, the value of the constraints multipliers at the solution, and more.

## 2.3 Accessing iterate and infeasibility vectors in an intermediate callback

When debugging an Ipopt solve that converges slowly or not at all, it can be very useful to track the primal/dual iterate and infeasibility vectors to get a sense for the variable and constraint coordinates that are causing a problem. This can be done with Ipopt's `GetCurrentIterate` and `GetCurrentViolations` functions, which were added to Ipopt's C interface in Ipopt version 3.14.0. These functions are accessed in CyIpopt via the `get_current_iterate` and `get_current_violations` methods of `cyipopt.Problem`. These methods should only be called during an intermediate callback. To access them, we define our problem as a subclass of `cyipopt.Problem` and access the `get_current_iterate` and `get_current_violations` methods on `self`.

In contrast to the previous example, we now define the HS071 problem as a subclass of `cyipopt.Problem`:

```
import cyipopt
import numpy as np

class HS071(cyipopt.Problem):

    def objective(self, x):
        """Returns the scalar value of the objective given x."""
        return x[0] * x[3] * np.sum(x[0:3]) + x[2]

    def gradient(self, x):
        """Returns the gradient of the objective with respect to x."""
        return np.array([
            x[0]*x[3] + x[3]*np.sum(x[0:3]),
            x[0]*x[3],
            x[0]*x[3] + 1.0,
            x[0]*np.sum(x[0:3])
        ])

    def constraints(self, x):
        """Returns the constraints."""
        return np.array((np.prod(x), np.dot(x, x)))

    def jacobian(self, x):
        """Returns the Jacobian of the constraints with respect to x."""
        return np.concatenate((np.prod(x)/x, 2*x))

    def hessianstructure(self):
        """Returns the row and column indices for non-zero vales of the
        Hessian."""

        # NOTE: The default hessian structure is of a lower triangular matrix,
        # therefore this function is redundant. It is included as an example
        # for structure callback.

        return np.nonzero(np.tril(np.ones((4, 4))))

    def hessian(self, x, lagrange, obj_factor):
        """Returns the non-zero values of the Hessian."""

        H = obj_factor*np.array((
```

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```
            (2*x[3], 0, 0, 0),
            (x[3],   0, 0, 0),
            (x[3],   0, 0, 0),
            (2*x[0]+x[1]+x[2], x[0], x[0], 0)))

        H += lagrange[0]*np.array((
            (0, 0, 0, 0),
            (x[2]*x[3], 0, 0, 0),
            (x[1]*x[3], x[0]*x[3], 0, 0),
            (x[1]*x[2], x[0]*x[2], x[0]*x[1], 0)))

        H += lagrange[1]*2*np.eye(4)

        row, col = self.hessianstructure()

        return H[row, col]

    def intermediate(self, alg_mod, iter_count, obj_value, inf_pr, inf_du, mu,
                     d_norm, regularization_size, alpha_du, alpha_pr,
                     ls_trials):
        """Prints information at every Ipopt iteration."""
        iterate = self.get_current_iterate()
        infeas = self.get_current_violations()
        primal = iterate["x"]
        jac = self.jacobian(primal)

        print("Iteration:", iter_count)
        print("Primal iterate:", primal)
        print("Flattened Jacobian:", jac)
        print("Dual infeasibility:", infeas["grad_lag_x"])
```

Now, in the `intermediate` method of `HS071`, we call `self.get_current_iterate` and `self.get_current_violations`. These are implemented on `cyipopt.Problem`. These methods return dicts that contain each component of the Ipopt iterate and infeasibility vectors. The primal iterate and constraint dual iterate can be accessed with `iterate["x"]` and `iterate["mult_g"]`, while the primal and dual infeasibilities can be accessed with `infeas["g_violation"]` and `infeas["grad_lag_x"]`. A full list of keys present in these dictionaries can be found in the `cyipopt.Problem` documentation.

We can now set up and solve the optimization problem. Note that now we instantiate the `HS071` class and provide it the arguments that are required by `cyipopt.Problem`. When we solve, we will see the primal iterate and dual infeasibility vectors printed every iteration:

```
lb = [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]
ub = [5.0, 5.0, 5.0, 5.0]

cl = [25.0, 40.0]
cu = [2.0e19, 40.0]

x0 = [1.0, 5.0, 5.0, 1.0]

nlp = HS071(
    n=len(x0),
    m=len(cl),
```

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```
    lb=lb,
    ub=ub,
    cl=cl,
    cu=cu,
)

x, info = nlp.solve(x0)
```

While here we have implemented a very basic callback, much more sophisticated analysis is possible. For example, we could compute the condition number or rank of the constraint Jacobian to identify when constraint qualifications are close to being violated.

## 2.4 Where to go from here

Once you feel sufficiently familiar with the basics, feel free to dig into the *reference*. For more examples, check the `examples/` subdirectory of the distribution.

CHAPTER

# THREE

# REFERENCE

This is the class and function reference of cyipopt. Please refer to the *tutorial* for further details, as the class and function raw specifications may not be enough to give full guidelines on their uses.

**class** cyipopt.**Problem**

Wrapper class for solving optimization problems using the C interface of the Ipopt package.

It can be used to solve general nonlinear programming problems of the form:

$$\min_{x \in R^n} f(x)$$

subject to

$$g_L \leq g(x) \leq g_U$$
$$x_L \leq x \leq x_U$$

Where $x$ are the optimization variables (possibly with upper an lower bounds), $f(x)$ is the objective function and $g(x)$ are the general nonlinear constraints. The constraints, $g(x)$, have lower and upper bounds. Note that equality constraints can be specified by setting $g_L^i = g_U^i$.

**Parameters**

- **n** (*integer*) – Number of primal variables.
- **m** (*integer*) – Number of constraints.
- **problem_obj** (*object, optional (default=None)*) – An object holding the problem's callbacks. If None, cyipopt will use `self`, this is useful when subclassing `Problem`. The object is required to have the following attributes and methods (some are optional):

  **–objective**
  [function pointer] Callback function for evaluating objective function. The callback functions accepts one parameter: x (value of the optimization variables at which the objective is to be evaluated). The function should return the objective function value at the point x.

  **–constraints**
  [function pointer] Callback function for evaluating constraint functions. The callback functions accepts one parameter: x (value of the optimization variables at which the constraints are to be evaluated). The function should return the constraints values at the point x.

  **–gradient**
  [function pointer] Callback function for evaluating gradient of objective function. The callback functions accepts one parameter: x (value of the optimization variables at which the gradient is to be evaluated). The function should return the gradient of the objective function at the point x.

**–jacobian**
[function pointer] Callback function for evaluating Jacobian of constraint functions. The callback functions accepts one parameter: x (value of the optimization variables at which the Jacobian is to be evaluated). The function should return the values of the Jacobian as calculated using x. The values should be returned as a 1-dim numpy array (using the same order as you used when specifying the sparsity structure)

**–jacobianstructure**
[function pointer, optional (default=None)] Callback function that accepts no parameters and returns the sparsity structure of the Jacobian (the row and column indices only). If None, the Jacobian is assumed to be dense.

**–hessian**
[function pointer, optional (default=None)] Callback function for evaluating Hessian of the Lagrangian function. The callback functions accepts three parameters x (value of the optimization variables at which the Hessian is to be evaluated), lambda (values for the constraint multipliers at which the Hessian is to be evaluated) objective_factor the factor in front of the objective term in the Hessian. The function should return the values of the Hessian as calculated using x, lambda and objective_factor. The values should be returned as a 1-dim numpy array (using the same order as you used when specifying the sparsity structure). If `None`, the Hessian is calculated numerically.

**–hessianstructure**
[function pointer, optional (default=None)] Callback function that accepts no parameters and returns the sparsity structure of the Hessian of the lagrangian (the row and column indices only). If `None`, the Hessian is assumed to be dense.

**–intermediate**
[function pointer, optional (default=None)] Optional. Callback function that is called once per iteration (during the convergence check), and can be used to obtain information about the optimization status while Ipopt solves the problem. If this callback returns False, Ipopt will terminate with the `User_Requested_Stop status`. The information below corresponeds to the argument list passed to this callback:

**alg_mod:**
Algorithm phase: 0 is for regular, 1 is restoration.

**iter_count:**
The current iteration count.

**obj_value:**
The unscaled objective value at the current point

**inf_pr:**
The scaled primal infeasibility at the current point.

**inf_du:**
The scaled dual infeasibility at the current point.

**mu:**
The value of the barrier parameter.

**d_norm:**
The infinity norm (max) of the primal step.

**regularization_size:**
The value of the regularization term for the Hessian of the Lagrangian in the augmented system.

**alpha_du:**
The stepsize for the dual variables.

**alpha_pr:**
The stepsize for the primal variables.

**ls_trials:**
The number of backtracking line search steps.

more information can be found in the following link: https://coin-or.github.io/Ipopt/OUTPUT.html

- **lb** (*array-like, shape(n, )*) – Lower bounds on variables, where n is the dimension of x. To assume no lower bounds pass values lower then `10^-19`.
- **ub** (*array-like, shape(n, )*) – Upper bounds on variables, where n is the dimension of x. To assume no upper bounds pass values higher then `10^-19`.
- **cl** (*array-like, shape(m, )*) – Lower bounds on constraints, where m is the number of constraints. Equality constraints can be specified by setting `cl[i] = cu[i]`.
- **cu** (*array-like, shape(m, )*) – Upper bounds on constraints, where m is the number of constraints. Equality constraints can be specified by setting `cl[i] = cu[i]`.

**addOption**(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Add a keyword/value option pair to the problem.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: *addOption()* will be removed in CyIpopt 1.1.0, it is replaced by *add_option()* because the latter complies with PEP8.

**add_option**(*keyword*, *val*)

Add a keyword/value option pair to the problem.

See the Ipopt documentaion for details on available options.

**Parameters**

- **keyword** (*str*) – Option name.
- **val** (*str, int or float*) – Value of the option. The type of val should match the option definition as described in the Ipopt documentation.

**close**()

Deallocate memory resources used by the Ipopt package.

Called implicitly by the *Problem* class destructor.

**get_current_iterate**(*scaled=False*)

Return the current iterate vectors during an Ipopt solve

The iterate contains vectors for primal variables, bound multipliers, constraint function values, and constraint multipliers. Here, the constraints are treated as a single function rather than separating equality and inequality constraints. This method can only be called during an intermediate callback.

**Only supports Ipopt >=3.14.0**

**Parameters**
**scaled** (*Bool*) – Whether the scaled iterate vectors should be returned

**Returns**
A dict containing the iterate vector with keys `"x"`, `"mult_x_L"`, `"mult_x_U"`, `"g"`, and `"mult_g"`. If iterate vectors cannot be obtained, `None` is returned.

**Return type**
dict or None

`get_current_violations`(*scaled=False*)

Return the current violation vectors during an Ipopt solve

Violations returned are primal variable bound violations, bound complementarities, the gradient of the Lagrangian, constraint violation, and constraint complementarity. Here, the constraints are treated as a single function rather than separating equality and inequality constraints. This method can only be called during an intermediate callback.

**Only supports Ipopt >=3.14.0**

**Parameters**
**scaled** (*Bool*) – Whether to scale the returned violations

**Returns**
A dict containing the violation vector with keys "x_L_violation", "x_U_violation", "compl_x_L", "compl_x_U", "grad_lag_x", "g_violation", and "compl_g". If violation vectors cannot be obtained, None is returned.

**Return type**
dict or None

`setProblemScaling`(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Optional function for setting scaling parameters for the problem.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: *setProblemScaling()* will be removed in CyIpopt 1.1.0, it is replaced by *set_problem_scaling()* because the latter complies with PEP8.

`set_problem_scaling`(*obj_scaling=1.0*, *x_scaling=None*, *g_scaling=None*)

Optional function for setting scaling parameters for the problem.

To use the scaling parameters set the option nlp_scaling_method to user-scaling.

**Parameters**

- **obj_scaling** (*float*) – Determines, how Ipopt should internally scale the objective function. For example, if this number is chosen to be 10, then Ipopt solves internally an optimization problem that has 10 times the value of the original objective. In particular, if this value is negative, then Ipopt will maximize the objective function instead of minimizing it.
- **x_scaling** (*array-like, shape(n, )*) – The scaling factors for the variables. If None, no scaling is done.
- **g_scaling** (*array-like, shape(m, )*) – The scaling factors for the constrains. If None, no scaling is done.

`solve`(*x*, *lagrange=[]*, *zl=[]*, *zu=[]*)

Returns the optimal solution and an info dictionary.

Solves the posed optimization problem starting at point x.

**Parameters**
**x** (*array-like, shape(n, )*) – Initial guess.

**Returns**

- **x** (*array, shape(n, )*) – Optimal solution.
- **info** (*dictionary*) –

**x: ndarray, shape(n, )**
optimal solution

**g: ndarray, shape(m, )**
constraints at the optimal solution

**obj_val: float**
objective value at optimal solution

**mult_g: ndarray, shape(m, )**
final values of the constraint multipliers

**mult_x_L: ndarray, shape(n, )**
bound multipliers at the solution

**mult_x_U: ndarray, shape(n, )**
bound multipliers at the solution

**status: integer**
gives the status of the algorithm

**status_msg: string**
gives the status of the algorithm as a message

**class** cyipopt.**problem**(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Class to continue support for old API.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: *problem* will be removed in CyIpopt 1.1.0, it is replaced by *Problem* because the latter complies with PEP8.

For full documentation of this class including its attributes and methods please see *Problem*.

This class acts as a wrapper to the new *Problem* class. It simply issues a `FutureWarning` to the user before passing all args and kwargs through to *Problem*.

**Returns**
Instance created with the *args* and *kwargs* parameters.

**Return type**
*Problem*

cyipopt.**minimize_ipopt**(*fun*, *x0*, *args=()*, *kwargs=None*, *method=None*, *jac=None*, *hess=None*, *hessp=None*, *bounds=None*, *constraints=()*, *tol=None*, *callback=None*, *options=None*)

Minimization using Ipopt with an interface like `scipy.optimize.minimize()`.

Differences compared to `scipy.optimize.minimize()` include:

- A different default *method*: when *method* is not provided, Ipopt is used to solve the problem.
- Support for parameter *kwargs*: additional keyword arguments to be passed to the objective function, constraints, and their derivatives.
- Lack of support for *callback* and *hessp* with the default *method*.

This function can be used to solve general nonlinear programming problems of the form:

$$\min_{x \in R^n} f(x)$$

subject to

$$g_L \leq g(x) \leq g_U$$
$$x_L \leq x \leq x_U$$

where $x$ are the optimization variables, $f(x)$ is the objective function, $g(x)$ are the general nonlinear constraints, and $x_L$ and $x_U$ are the upper and lower bounds (respectively) on the decision variables. The constraints, $g(x)$, have lower and upper bounds $g_L$ and $g_U$. Note that equality constraints can be specified by setting $g_L^i = g_U^i$.

**Parameters**

- **fun** (*callable*) – The objective function to be minimized: `fun(x, *args, **kwargs) -> float`.
- **x0** (*array-like, shape(n, )*) – Initial guess. Array of real elements of shape (n,), where `n` is the number of independent variables.
- **args** (*tuple, optional*) – Extra arguments passed to the objective function and its derivatives (`fun`, `jac`, and `hess`).
- **kwargs** (*dictionary, optional*) – Extra keyword arguments passed to the objective function and its derivatives (`fun`, `jac`, `hess`).
- **method** (*str, optional*) – If unspecified (default), Ipopt is used. `scipy.optimize.minimize()` methods can also be used.
- **jac** (*callable, optional*) – The Jacobian of the objective function: `jac(x, *args, **kwargs) -> ndarray, shape(n, )`. If `None`, SciPy's `approx_fprime` is used.
- **hess** (*callable, optional*) – The Hessian of the objective function: `hess(x) -> ndarray, shape(n, )`. If `None`, the Hessian is computed using IPOPT's numerical methods.
- **hessp** (*callable, optional*) – If *method* is one of the SciPy methods, this is a callable that produces the inner product of the Hessian and a vector. Otherwise, an error will be raised if a value other than `None` is provided.
- **bounds** (sequence of shape(n, ) or `scipy.optimize.Bounds`, optional) – Simple bounds on decision variables. There are two ways to specify the bounds:
  1. Instance of `scipy.optimize.Bounds` class.
  2. Sequence of `(min, max)` pairs for each element in *x*. Use `None` to specify an infinite bound (i.e., no bound).
- **constraints** (*{Constraint, dict}, optional*) – Linear or nonlinear constraint specified by a dictionary, `scipy.optimize.LinearConstraint`, or `scipy.optimize.NonlinearConstraint`. See `scipy.optimize.minimize()` for more information. Note that the Jacobian of each constraint corresponds to the `'jac'` key and must be a callable function with signature `jac(x) -> {ndarray, coo_array}`. If the constraint's value of `'jac'` is `True`, the constraint function `fun` must return a tuple `(con_val, con_jac)` consisting of the evaluated constraint `con_val` and the evaluated Jacobian `con_jac`.
- **tol** (*float, optional (default=1e-8)*) – The desired relative convergence tolerance, passed as an option to Ipopt. See[1] for details.
- **options** (*dict, optional*) – A dictionary of solver options. The options `disp` and `maxiter` are automatically mapped to their Ipopt equivalents `print_level` and `max_iter`. All other options are passed directly to Ipopt. See[1] for details.
- **callback** (*callable, optional*) – This parameter is ignored unless *method* is one of the SciPy methods.

[1] COIN-OR Project. "Ipopt: Ipopt Options". https://coin-or.github.io/Ipopt/OPTIONS.html

### References

### Examples

Consider the problem of minimizing the Rosenbrock function. The Rosenbrock function and its derivatives are implemented in `scipy.optimize.rosen()`, `scipy.optimize.rosen_der()`, and `scipy.optimize.rosen_hess()`.

```
>>> from cyipopt import minimize_ipopt
>>> from scipy.optimize import rosen, rosen_der
>>> x0 = [1.3, 0.7, 0.8, 1.9, 1.2]  # initial guess
```

If we provide the objective function but no derivatives, Ipopt finds the correct minimizer (`[1, 1, 1, 1, 1]`) with a minimum objective value of 0. However, it does not report success, and it requires many iterations and function evaluations before termination. This is because SciPy's `approx_fprime` requires many objective function evaluations to approximate the gradient, and still the approximation is not very accurate, delaying convergence.

```
>>> res = minimize_ipopt(rosen, x0, jac=rosen_der)
>>> res.success
False
>>> res.x
array([1., 1., 1., 1., 1.])
>>> res.nit, res.nfev, res.njev
(46, 528, 48)
```

To improve performance, provide the gradient using the *jac* keyword. In this case, Ipopt recognizes its own success, and requires fewer function evaluations to do so.

```
>>> res = minimize_ipopt(rosen, x0, jac=rosen_der)
>>> res.success
True
>>> res.nit, res.nfev, res.njev
(37, 200, 39)
```

For best results, provide the Hessian, too.

```
>>> res = minimize_ipopt(rosen, x0, jac=rosen_der, hess=rosen_hess)
>>> res.success
True
>>> res.nit, res.nfev, res.njev
(17, 29, 19)
```

cyipopt.**set_logging_level**(*level=None*)

Set the logger verbosity to the specified level.

**Parameters**

**level** (*int*) – The verbosity of the logger. This threshold is used to determine which logging messages are logged by this module's `log()` function.

cyipopt.**setLoggingLevel**(*level=None*)

Function to continue support for old API.

Deprecated since version 1.0.0: *setLoggingLevel()* will be removed in CyIpopt 1.1.0, it is replaced by *set_logging_level()* because the latter complies with PEP8.

For full documentation of this function please see *set_logging_level()*.

This function acts as a wrapper to the new *set_logging_level()* function. It simply issues a `FutureWarning` to the user before passing all args and kwargs through to *set_logging_level()*.

**class** cyipopt.**CyIpoptEvaluationError**

An exception that should be raised in evaluation callbacks to signal to CyIpopt that a numerical error occured during function evaluation.

Whereas most exceptions that occur in callbacks are re-raised, exceptions of this type are ignored other than to communicate to Ipopt that an error occurred.

Ipopt handles evaluation errors differently depending on where they are raised (which evaluation callback returns `false` to Ipopt). When evaluation errors are raised in the following callbacks, Ipopt attempts to recover by cutting the step size. This is usually the desired behavior when an undefined value is encountered.

- `objective`
- `constraints`

When raised in the following callbacks, Ipopt fails with an "Invalid number" return status.

- `gradient`
- `jacobian`
- `hessian`

Raising an evaluation error in the following callbacks results is not supported.

- `jacobianstructure`
- `hessianstructure`
- `intermediate`

CHAPTER

FOUR

# DEVELOPMENT

## 4.1 Development Install

Clone the repository:

```
$ git clone git@github.com:mechmotum/cyipopt.git
$ cd cyipopt
```

Create a Conda environment with the dependencies:

```
$ conda env create -f conda/cyipopt-dev.yml
```

Activate the environment:

```
$ conda activate cyipopt-dev
```

Install a development version[1]:

```
(cyipopt-dev)$ python setup.py develop
```

## 4.2 Building the documentation

After installing the development version of cyipopt, navigate to a directory that contains the source code and execute the `Makefile`:

```
(cyipopt-dev)$ cd docs
(cyipopt-dev)$ make html
```

Once the build process finishes, direct your web browser to `build/html/index.html`.

[1] Changes to any of the Cython files require calling `python setup.py develop` to see effects of the changes.

## 4.3 Testing

You can test the installation by running each of the examples in the `examples/` directory and running the test suite. The tests can be run with:

```
(cyipopt-dev)$ pytest
```

CHAPTER

FIVE

# INDICES AND TABLES

- genindex
- modindex
- search

CHAPTER

SIX

# COPYRIGHT

# INDEX