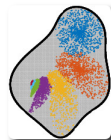
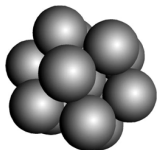


Certified Optimization for System Verification

Victor Magron, CNRS

26 Juin 2017

SMAI-MODE Meeting





Personal Background

- 2008 – 2010: Master at Tokyo University
HIERARCHICAL DOMAIN DECOMPOSITION METHODS
- 2010 – 2013: PhD at Inria Saclay LIX/CMAP
FORMAL PROOFS FOR NONLINEAR OPTIMIZATION
(S. Gaubert, B. Werner)
- 2014 Jan-Sept: Postdoc at LAAS-CNRS
MOMENT-SOS APPLICATIONS (D. Henrion, J.B. Lasserre)
- 2014 – 2015: Postdoc at Imperial College
ROUDOFF ERRORS WITH POLYNOMIAL OPTIMIZATION
(G. Constantinides and A. Donaldson)
- 2015 – 2017: CR2 CNRS-Verimag (Tempo Team)

Research Field



CERTIFIED OPTIMIZATION

Input: linear problem  (LP), geometric, semidefinite  (SDP)

Output: value + numerical/symbolic/formal **certificate**

Research Field

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VERIFICATION OF CRITICAL SYSTEMS

Safety of embedded software/hardware



Mathematical formal proofs

biology, robotics, analysers, ...



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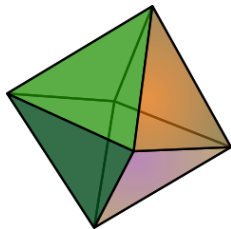
Efficient certification for nonlinear systems

- Certified optimization of polynomial systems
analysis / synthesis / control
- Efficiency
symmetry reduction, sparsity
- Certified approximation algorithms
convergence, error analysis

What is Semidefinite Optimization?

- Linear Programming (LP):

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{z}} \quad & \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{z} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z} \geq \mathbf{d} . \end{aligned}$$



- Linear cost \mathbf{c}
- Linear inequalities “ $\sum_i A_{ij} z_j \geq d_i$ ”

Polyhedron

What is Semidefinite Optimization?

- Semidefinite Programming (SDP):

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{z}} \quad & \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{z} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_i \mathbf{F}_i z_i \succcurlyeq \mathbf{F}_0 . \end{aligned}$$

- Linear cost \mathbf{c}
- Symmetric matrices $\mathbf{F}_0, \mathbf{F}_i$
- Linear matrix inequalities “ $\mathbf{F} \succcurlyeq 0$ ”
(\mathbf{F} has nonnegative eigenvalues)



Spectrahedron

What is Semidefinite Optimization?

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$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{z}} \quad & \mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{z} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_i \mathbf{F}_i z_i \succcurlyeq \mathbf{F}_0, \quad \mathbf{A} \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{d}. \end{aligned}$$

- Linear cost \mathbf{c}
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- Linear matrix inequalities “ $\mathbf{F} \succcurlyeq 0$ ”
(\mathbf{F} has nonnegative eigenvalues)



Spectrahedron

Applications of SDP

- Combinatorial optimization
- Control theory
- Matrix completion
- Unique Games Conjecture (Khot '02) :
“A *single concrete algorithm* provides **optimal guarantees** among all efficient algorithms for a large class of computational problems.”
(Barak and Steurer survey at ICM'14)
- Solving polynomial optimization (Lasserre '01)

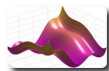
SDP for Polynomial Optimization

Theoretical approach for polynomial optimization

(Primal)

$$\inf \int p d\mu$$

avec μ probabilité \Rightarrow



LP INFINI

(Dual)

$$\sup \lambda$$

\Leftarrow avec $p - \lambda \geq 0$

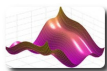
SDP for Polynomial Optimization

Practical approach for polynomial optimization

(Primal Relaxation)

moments $\int \mathbf{x}^\alpha d\mu$

finite \Rightarrow



SDP

(Dual Strengthening)

$p - \lambda =$ sums of squares

\Leftarrow fixed degree

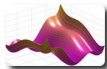
SDP for Polynomial Optimization

Practical approach for polynomial optimization

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finite \Rightarrow



SDP

(Dual Strengthening)

$$p - \lambda = \text{sums of squares}$$

\Leftarrow fixed degree

Hierarchy of SDP $\uparrow p^*$

degree d

n vars

$$\Rightarrow \binom{n+2d}{n} \text{ SDP VARIABLES}$$

Introduction

SDP for Nonlinear Optimization

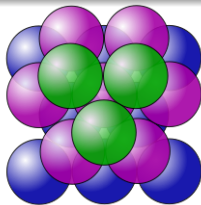
SDP for Polynomial Systems

Conclusion

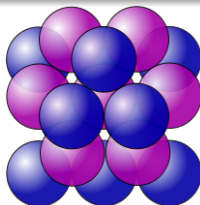
From Oranges Stack...

Kepler Conjecture (1611):

The maximal density of sphere packings in 3D-space is $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{18}}$



Face-centered cubic Packing



Hexagonal Compact Packing

...to Flyspeck Nonlinear Inequalities

- The proof of T. Hales (1998) contains mathematical and computational parts
- Computation: check thousands of nonlinear inequalities
- **Flyspeck** [Hales 06]: **F**ormal **P**roof of **K**epler **C**onjecture

...to Flyspeck Nonlinear Inequalities

- The proof of T. Hales (1998) contains mathematical and computational parts
- Computation: check thousands of nonlinear inequalities
- Flyspeck [Hales 06]: Formal **P**roof of **K**epler Conjecture
- **Project Completion on August 2014 by the Flyspeck team**

Contribution: Publications and Software



M., Allamigeon, Gaubert, Werner.
Formal Proofs for Nonlinear Optimization,
Journal of Formalized Reasoning 8(1):1–24, 2015.



Hales, Adams, Bauer, Dang, Harrison, Hoang, Kaliszyk, M.,
Mclaughlin, Nguyen, Nguyen, Nipkow, Obua, Pleso, Rute,
Solovyev, Ta, Tran, Trieu, Urban, Vu & Zumkeller, *Forum of
Mathematics, Pi*, 5 2017

Software Implementation NLCertify:



15 000 lines of OCAML code



4000 lines of COQ code



M. NLCertify: A Tool for Formal Nonlinear Optimization, *ICMS*,
2014.

Introduction

SDP for Nonlinear Optimization

SDP for Polynomial Systems

Conclusion

Roundoff Error Bounds

- Exact:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) := x_1x_2 + x_3x_4$$

- Floating-point:

$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\epsilon}) := [x_1x_2(1 + \epsilon_1) + x_3x_4(1 + \epsilon_2)](1 + \epsilon_3)$$

- $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{S}$, $|\epsilon_i| \leq 2^{-p}$ $p = 24$ (single) or 53 (double)

Roundoff Error Bounds

Input: exact $f(\mathbf{x})$, floating-point $\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon)$

Output: Bounds for $f - \hat{f}$

1: Error $r(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon) := f(\mathbf{x}) - \hat{f}(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon) = \sum_{\alpha} r_{\alpha}(\epsilon) \mathbf{x}^{\alpha}$

2: Decompose $r(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon) = l(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon) + h(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon)$, l linear in ϵ

3: Bound $h(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon)$ with interval arithmetic

4: Bound $l(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon)$ with **SPARSE SUMS OF SQUARES**

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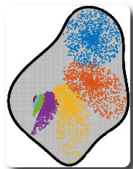
M., Constantinides, Donaldson. Certified Roundoff Error Bounds Using Semidefinite Programming, *Trans. Math. Soft.*, 2016

Reachable Sets of Polynomial Systems

Iterations $\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = f(\mathbf{x}_t)$

Uncertain $\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = f(\mathbf{x}_t, \mathbf{u})$

- 💡 **Converging** SDP hierarchies
- 💡 Image measure
- 💡 Liouville equation (conservation)



$$\mu_t + \mu = f_{\#} \mu + \mu_0$$

Reachable Sets of Polynomial Systems

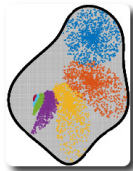
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$$\mu_t + \mu = f_{\#} \mu + \mu_0$$

📄 M., Henrion, Lasserre. Semidefinite Approximations of Projections and Polynomial Images of SemiAlgebraic Sets. SIAM J. Optim, 2015

📄 M., Garoche, Henrion, Thirioux. Semidefinite Approximations of Reachable Sets for Discrete-time Polynomial Systems, 2017.

Invariant Measures of Polynomial Systems

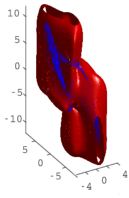
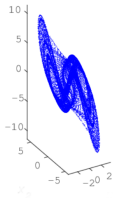
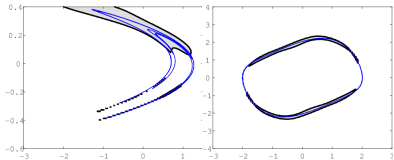
Discrete $\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = f(\mathbf{x}_t) \implies f_{\#}\mu - \mu = 0$

Continuous $\dot{\mathbf{x}} = f(\mathbf{x}) \implies \operatorname{div} f \mu = 0$

💡 **Converging** SDP hierarchies

💡 measures with density in L_p

💡 singular measures \implies chaotic attractors



Invariant Measures of Polynomial Systems

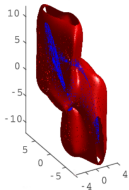
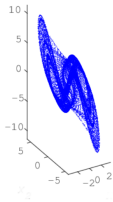
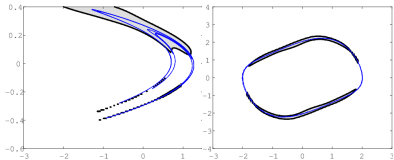
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M., Forets, Henrion. Semidefinite Characterization of Invariant Measures for Polynomial Systems. In Progress, 2017

Introduction

SDP for Nonlinear Optimization

SDP for Polynomial Systems

Conclusion

Conclusion

SDP/SOS powerful to handle **NONLINEARITY**:

- Optimize nonlinear functions
- Analysis of nonlinear systems (Reachability, Invariants)

FUTURE:

- PDEs (with C. Prieur)
- Exact methods for $n = 1$ (with M. Safey, M. Schweighofer)
- Non polynomial functions

End

Thank you for your attention!

<http://www-verimag.imag.fr/~magron>