

Optim: A mathematical optimization package for Julia

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Software

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Summary

[Optim](#) provides a range of optimization capabilities written in the Julia programming language (Bezanson et al. 2017). Our aim is to enable researchers, users, and other Julia packages to solve optimization problems without writing such algorithms themselves. The package supports optimization on manifolds, functions of complex numbers, and input types such as arbitrary precision vectors and matrices. We have implemented routines for derivative free, first-order, and second-order optimization methods. The user can provide derivatives themselves, or request that they are calculated using automatic differentiation or finite difference methods. The main focus of the package has currently been on unconstrained optimization, however, box-constrained optimization is supported, and a more comprehensive support for constraints is underway.

Similar to [Optim](#), the C library [NLOpt](#) (Johnson 2008) contains a collection of nonlinear optimization routines. In Python, [scipy.optimize](#) supports many of the same algorithms as [Optim](#) does, and [Pymanopt](#) (Townsend, Niklas, and Weichwald 2016) is a toolbox for manifold optimization. Within the Julia community, the packages [BlackBoxOptim.jl](#) and [Optimize.jl](#) provide optimization capabilities focusing on derivative-free and large-scale smooth problems respectively. The packages [Convex.jl](#) and [JuMP.jl](#) (Dunning, Huchette, and Lubin 2017) define modelling languages for which users can formulate optimization problems. In contrast to the previously mentioned optimization codes, [Convex](#) and [JuMP](#) work as abstraction layers between the user and solvers from a other packages.

Optimization routines

As of version 0.14, the following optimization routines are available.

- Second-order methods
 - Newton
 - Newton with trust region
 - Hessian-vector with trust region
- First-order methods
 - BFGS
 - L-BFGS (with linear preconditioning)
 - Conjugate gradient (with linear preconditioning)
 - Gradient descent (with linear preconditioning)
- Acceleration methods
 - Nonlinear GMRES
 - Objective acceleration
- Derivative-free methods
 - Nelder–Mead
 - Simulated annealing
 - Particle swarm
- Interval bound univariate methods

- Brent’s method
- Golden-section search

The derivative based methods use line searches to assist convergence. Multiple line search algorithms are available, including interpolating backtracking and methods that aim to satisfy the Wolfe conditions.

Usage in research and industry

The optimization routines in this package have been used in both industrial and academic contexts. For example, parts of the internal work in the company Ternary Intelligence Inc. (Paramonov 2017) rely on the package. Notably, an upcoming book on optimization (Kochenderfer and Wheeler Forthcoming, 2018) uses Optim for its examples. Optim has been used for a wide range of applications in academic research, including optimal control (Riseth, Dewynne, and Farmer 2017; Riseth 2017a), parameter estimation (Riseth and Taylor-King 2017; Rackauckas and Nie 2017; and Dony, He, and Stumpf 2018), quantum physics (Damle, Levitt, and Lin 2018), crystalline modelling (Chen and Ortner 2017; Braun, Buze, and Ortner 2017), and the large-scale astronomical cataloguing project Celeste (Regier et al. 2015; Regier et al. 2016). A new acceleration scheme for optimization (Riseth 2017b), and a preconditioning scheme for geometry optimisation (Packwood et al. 2016) have also been tested within the Optim framework.

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