~~Embedding Formulations for Unions of Convex Sets~~

Small and Strong Formulations for Unions of Convex Sets from the Cayley Embedding

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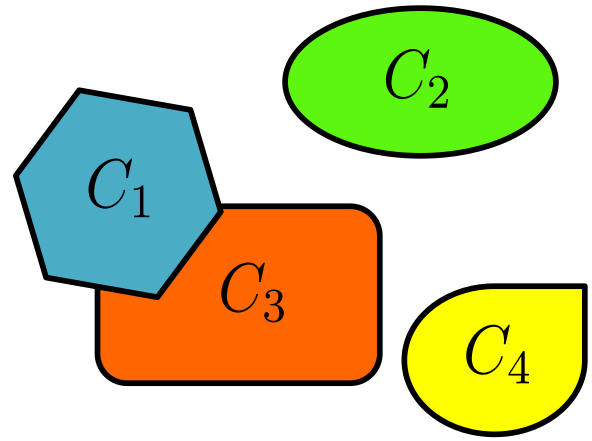
0-1 Mixed Integer Convex (MICP) Formulations

- 0-1 MICP = Unions of Closed Convex Sets, even with different recession cones (M. Lubin, I. Zadik, V. ‘16).

$$x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} C_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$$



- General Integer MICP = much more complicated!
  - $S = \{1\} \cup 2\mathbb{N}$ is not general MILP rep., but is MICP rep.
  - Prime numbers is not MICP rep., but is non-convex MIP rep.
  - See IPCO talk by Miles and Ilias in June at Waterloo.

"Extended" / Non-Extended Formulations for $\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} C_i$

$$C_i = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \,:\, A^i x \le b^i\}$$

"Extended" ≡ Variable Copies

$$\begin{aligned} A^i x^i &\le b^i y_i && \forall i \in [n] \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} x^i &= x \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i &= 1 \\ y &\in \{0,1\}^n \\ x,\; x^i &\in \mathbb{R}^d && \forall i \in [n] \end{aligned}$$

Small? and strong (ideal*)

Speed: worse than expected

Non-Extended

$$\begin{aligned} A^i x - b^i &\le M_i\,(1 - y_i) && \forall i \in [n] \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i &= 1 \\ y &\in \{0,1\}^n \\ x &\in \mathbb{R}^d && \forall i \in [n] \end{aligned}$$

Small, but weak?

Speed: better than expected

*Integral y in extreme points of LP relaxation

Non-Polyhedral = Different Representations

e.g. Ceria and Soares '99

$$C_i = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \ : \ f_i(x) \leq 0\}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} y f(x/y) & \text{if } y > 0 \\ \lim_{\alpha \downarrow 0} \alpha f(x' - x + x/\alpha) & \text{if } y = 0 \\ +\infty & \text{if } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}_i\left(x^i, y_i\right) &\leq 0 & \forall i \in [n] \\ \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^n x^i &= x & \\ \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^n y_i &= 1 & \\ y &\in \{0,1\}^n & \\ x,\ x^i &\in \mathbb{R}^d & \forall i \in [n] \end{aligned}$$

e.g. Ben-tal and Nemirovski '01

$$C_i = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \ : \ \begin{array}{r} \exists u \in \mathbb{R}^{p_i} \text{ s.t.} \\ A^i x + D^i u - b \in K^i \end{array} \right\}$$

K^i closed convex cone

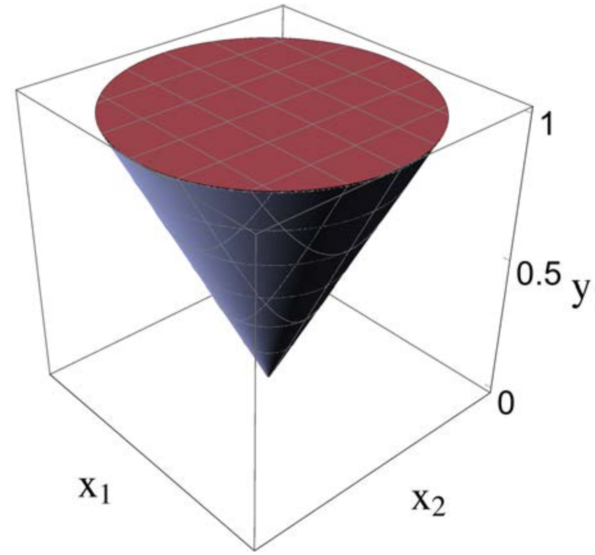
$$\begin{aligned} A^i x^i + D^i u^i - b y_i &\in K^i & \forall i \in [n] \\ \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^n x^i &= x & \\ \sum\nolimits_{i=1}^n y_i &= 1 & \\ y &\in \{0,1\}^n & \\ x,\ x^i &\in \mathbb{R}^d & \forall i \in [n] \\ u^i &\in \mathbb{R}^{p_i} & \forall i \in [n] \end{aligned}$$

Generic Formulation Through Gauge Functions

- For C such that $\mathbf{0} \in \operatorname{int}(C)$ let:

  $\gamma_C(x) := \inf\{\lambda > 0 \,:\, x \in \lambda C\}$

  $\operatorname{epi}(\gamma_C) =$



- If $b^i \in C_i$ then ideal formulation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{C^i - \{b^i\}}\left(x^i - y_i b^i\right) &\le y_i && \forall i \in [n] \\
\sum_{i=1}^{n} x^i &= x \\
\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i &= 1 \\
y &\in \{0,1\}^n \\
x,\ x^i &\in \mathbb{R}^d && \forall i \in [n]
\end{aligned}
$$

Simple Non-Extended Ideal Formulation

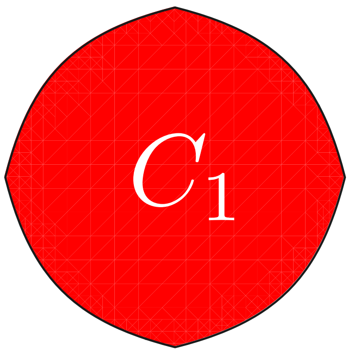
- Unions of (nearly) Homothetic Closed Convex Sets:

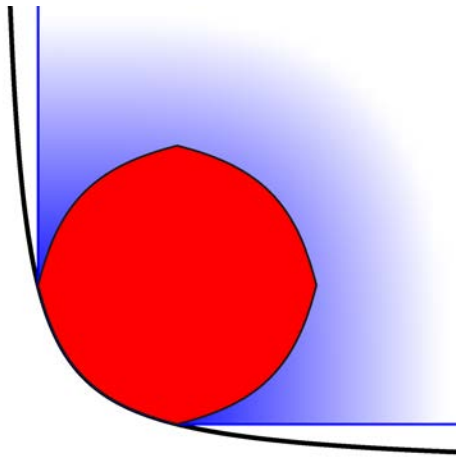
$$C_i = \lambda_i C + b^i + C_\infty$$

$$\gamma_C\left(x - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i b^i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i y_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i = 1,\ y \in \{0,1\}^n$$

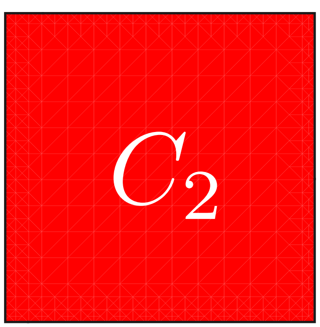
Sticking Homothetic Formulations Together

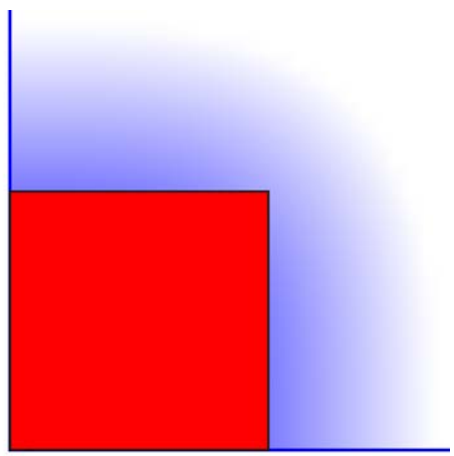




Valid, but not ideal!

Combine 4 homothetic formulations

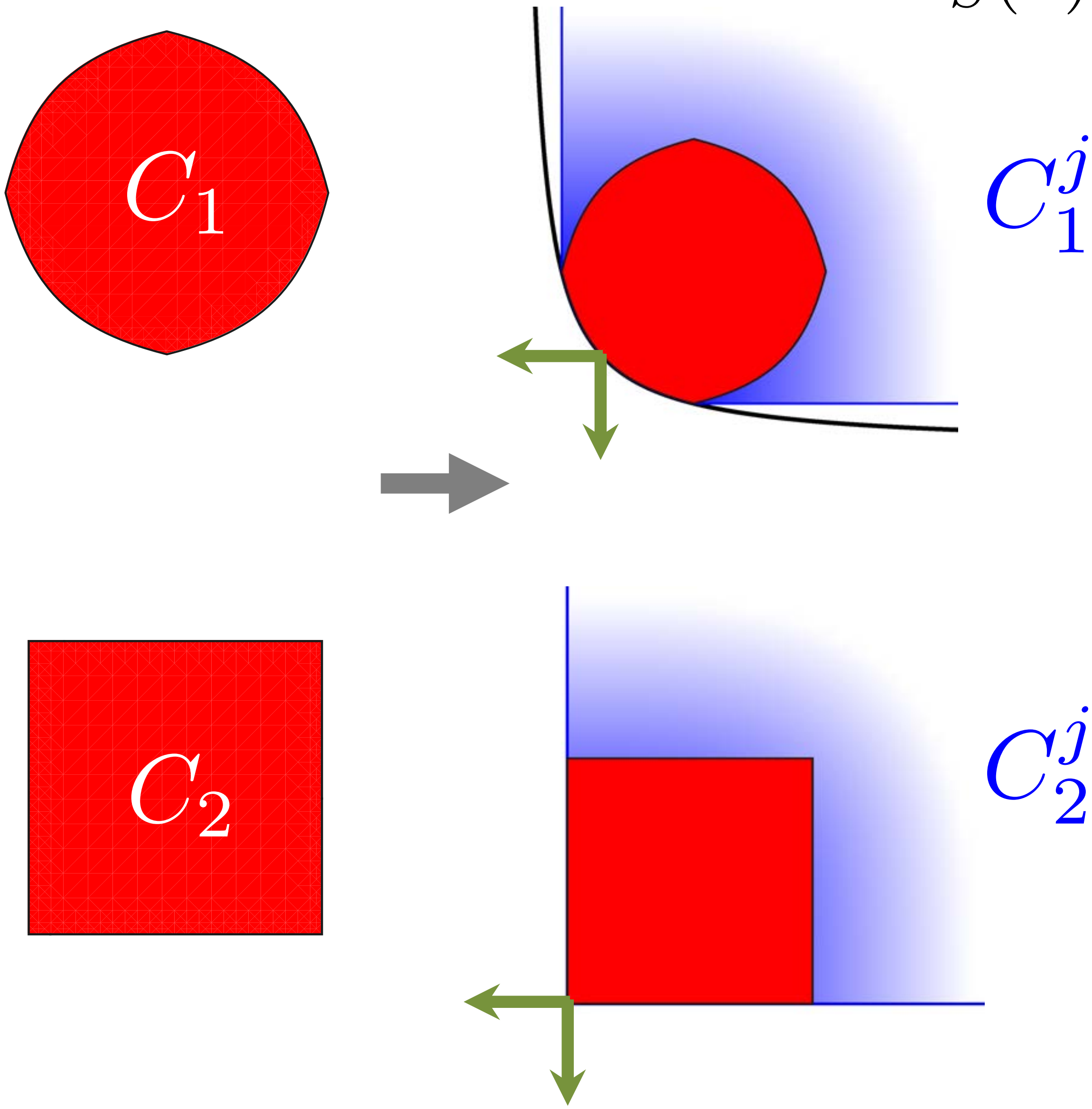




Right relaxations yield ideal formulation

Sufficient Conditions For Ideal Formulation

$$\sigma_S(u) := \sup\{u \cdot x \ : \ x \in S\}$$



$$\forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \exists j$$

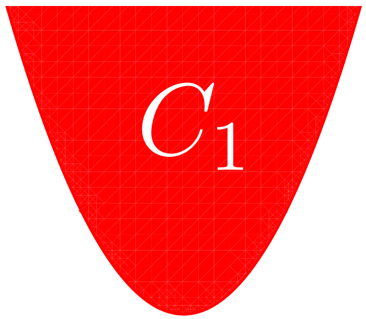
$$s.t.$$

$$\sigma_{C_i}(u) = \sigma_{C_i^j}(u)$$

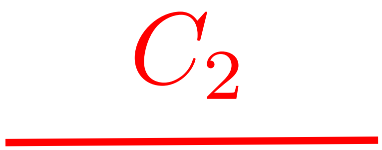
$$\forall i \in \{1, 2\}$$

Similar to "lifting" of e.g. Tawarmalani et al. '10

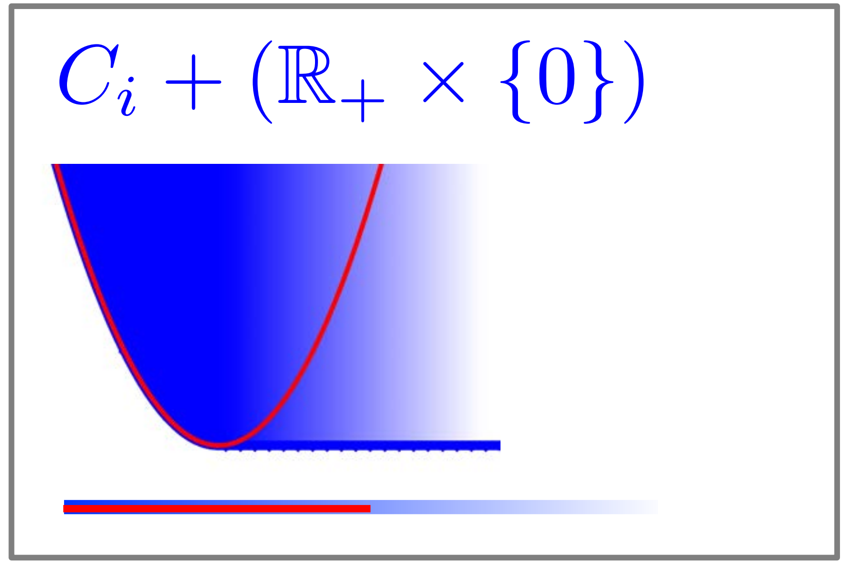
May Need to "Find" Homothetic Constraints

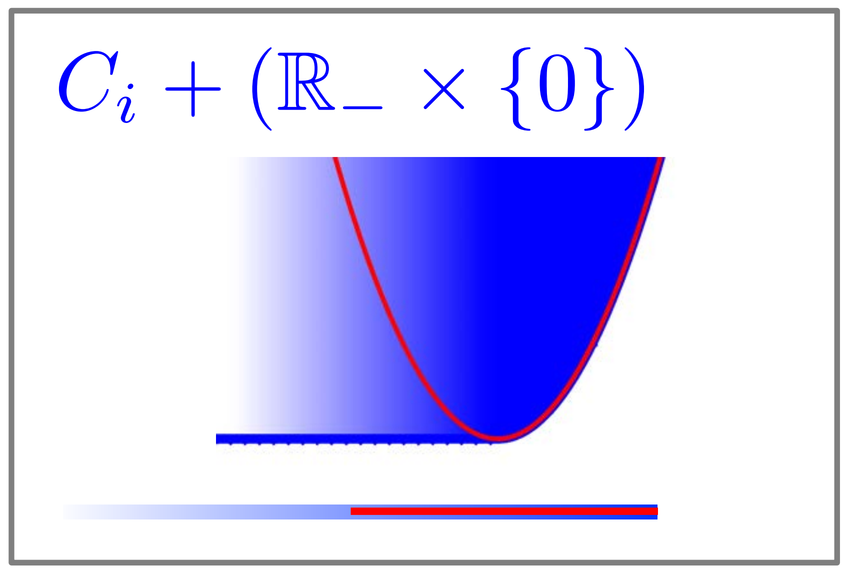


$$x_1^2 \le x_2 \le 1$$



$$[-1, 1] \times 0$$





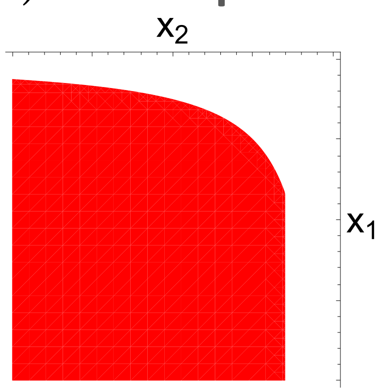
$$C_1 + (\mathbb{R}_+ \times \{0\}) :$$

$$(\max\{x_1, 0\})^2 \le x_2 \le 1$$

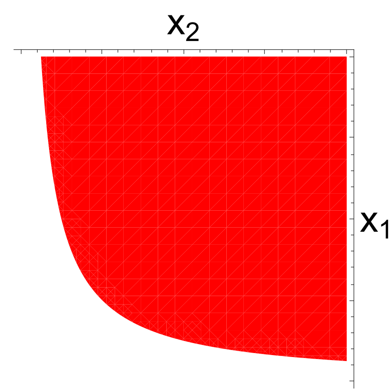
Similar to Bestuzheva et al. '16 who divide sets in two.

Existing Small Ideal Formulations (Isotone Sets)

- Studied by Hijazi et al. ‘12 and Bonami et al. ’15 (n=1, 2):
  - $C_i = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \,:\, l^i \leq x \leq u^i, \quad f_i(x) \leq 0\}$
- $f_i(x)$ component-wise monotonous (i=1,2 opposite).



C_1



C_2

- Ideal Formulation

$$y_1 l^1 + y_2 l^2 \leq x \leq y_1 u^1 + y_2 u^2$$

$$f_J^i(x, y) \leq 0 \qquad \forall J \subseteq [d], i \in [2]$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = 1$$

$$y_i \in \{0, 1\} \qquad i \in [2]$$

Generalization and Simplification

- More than 2 sets (with general “opposite condition”).
- Generalization of the monotone/isotone condition (beyond affine transformation)
- Significantly smaller formulation: One non-linear constraint per set.

$$y_1 l^1 + y_2 l^2 \leq x \leq y_1 u^1 + y_2 u^2$$

$$f_J^i(x,y) \leq 0 \qquad \forall J \subseteq [d], i \in [2]$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = 1$$

$$y_i \in \{0,1\} \qquad i \in [2]$$

$$\hat{f}^i(x,y) \leq 0 \quad \forall i \in [2]$$

Details of Size Reduction

$$C_i = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \; : \; l^i \leq x \leq u^i, \quad f_i(x) \leq 0\}$$

$$G_i = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \; : \; f_i(x) \leq 0\}$$

- Original formulation*:

$$\gamma_{G_i}\left([x]_J\right) \leq y_i, \boxed{\forall J \subseteq [d]} \qquad \left([x]_J\right)_j := \begin{cases} x_j & j \in J \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}$$

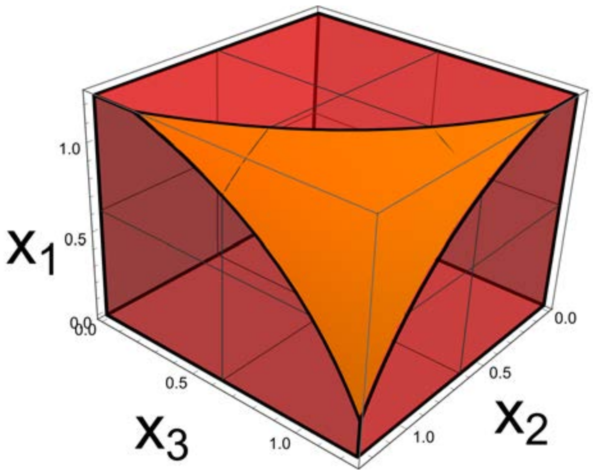
- Smaller formulation*:

$$\gamma_{G_i}\left([x]^+\right) \leq y_i \qquad \left([x]^+\right)_j := \max\{x_j, 0\}$$

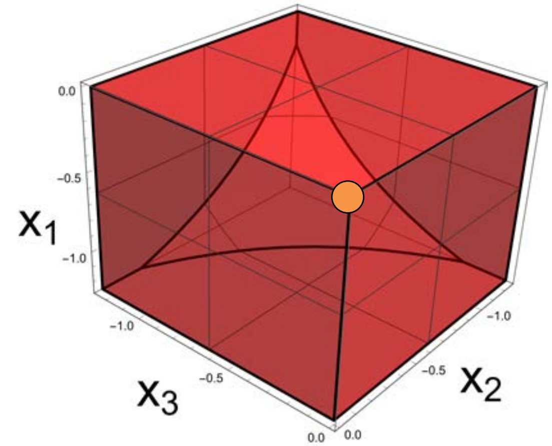
  – max can cause representability issues.

*assuming some simplifying conditions on bounds

A Case in Which Both Formulations Are Small



C_1



C_2

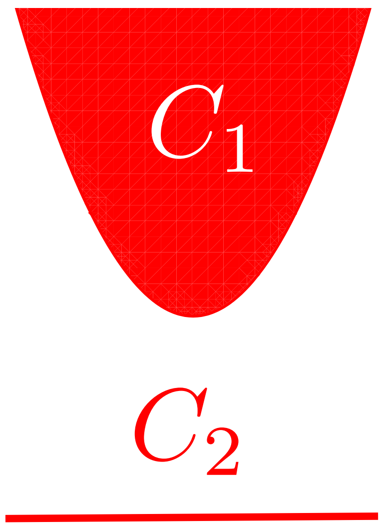
$$y_1 l^1 + y_2 l^2 \leq x \leq y_1 u^1 + y_2 u^2$$

$$f^i(x, y) \leq 0 \qquad \forall i \in [2]$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = 1$$

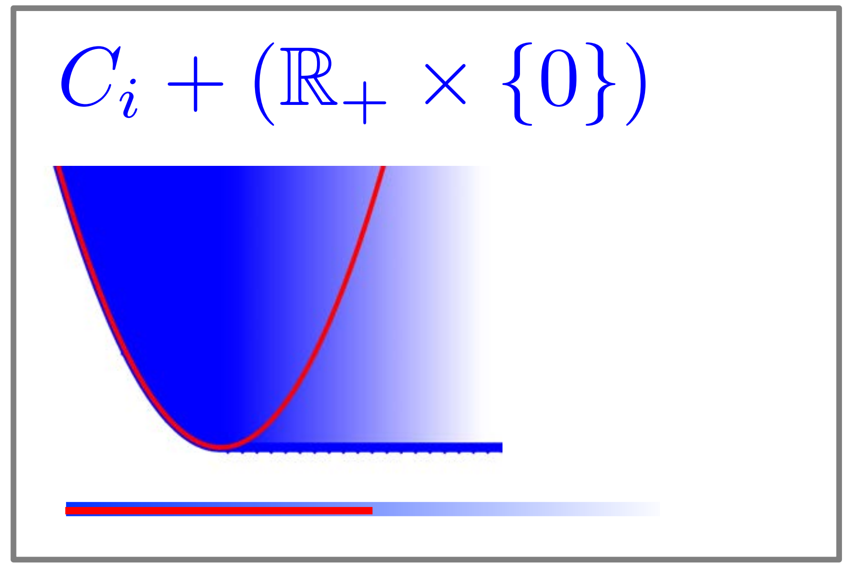
$$y_i \geq \{0, 1\} \qquad i \in [2]$$

Algebraic Representation Issues



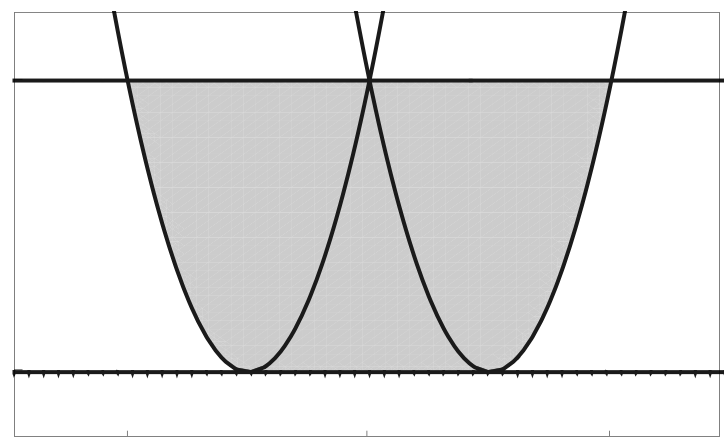
$x_1^2 \le x_2 \le 1$

$[-1, 1] \times 0$



$C_1 + (\mathbb{R}_+ \times \{0\}) : \ (\max\{x_1, 0\})^2 \le x_2 \le 1$

- Non-basic semi-algebraic set contained in formulation.
- Finite polynomial inequalities requires max or auxiliary vars.



Summary

- Small ideal formulations without "variable copies".
  - Piecewise representation by (nearly) homothetic sets.
  - Representation of gauge formulation = gauge calculus.
- More on the paper (arXiv:1704.03954):
  - More examples and generalizations:
    - Orthogonal sets, polyhedral formulations by Balas, Blair and Jeroslow, and "truly" non-polyhedral sets.
  - More construction techniques, gauge calculus, etc.
  - Necessary and sufficient conditions for piecewise. formulation being ideal (more geometric conditions).
- Support function matching / "Lifting" for more general non-convex sets: Tawarmalani et al. '10