

# Package ‘ao’

September 29, 2023

**Title** Alternating Optimization

**Version** 0.2.7

**Description** Alternating optimization of (high-dimensional) functions is an iterative procedure for optimizing jointly over all parameters by alternately optimizing parameter subsets.

**URL** <https://loelschlaeger.de/ao/>, <https://github.com/loelschlaeger/ao/>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/loelschlaeger/ao/issues>

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.3

**Imports** checkmate

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Depends** R (>= 4.0.0), optimizeR (>= 0.3.3)

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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## Description

This function performs alternating optimization of the function  $f$ .

## Usage

```
ao(
  f,
  p,
  ...,
  partition = as.list(1:length(p)),
  base_optimizer = optimizeR::optimizer_optim(),
  iterations = 10,
  tolerance = 1e-06,
  f_partition = vector(mode = "list", length = length(partition)),
  joint_end = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

## Arguments

<code>f</code>	A function to be optimized, returning a single numeric. The first argument of <code>f</code> must be a numeric of the same length as <code>p</code> followed by any other arguments specified by the <code>...</code> argument.
<code>p</code>	A numeric vector, the starting parameter values for the optimization.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments to be passed to <code>f</code> .
<code>partition</code>	A list of vectors of indices of <code>p</code> , specifying the partition in the alternating optimization process. The default is <code>as.list(1:length(p))</code> , i.e. each parameter is optimized separately. Parameter indices can be members of multiple subsets.
<code>base_optimizer</code>	An optimizer object, which can be specified via <code>define_optimizer</code> . It numerically solves the optimization problems in the partitions. The default optimizer is <code>optimizer_optim</code> .
<code>iterations</code>	An integer, the maximum number of iterations through partitions before the alternating optimization process is terminated. Can also be <code>Inf</code> , in which case tolerance is responsible for the termination. The default is 10.
<code>tolerance</code>	A non-negative numeric. The alternating optimization terminates prematurely (i.e., before <code>iterations</code> is reached) if the euclidean distance between the current estimate and the one from the last iteration is smaller than <code>tolerance</code> . The default is <code>1e-6</code> .
<code>f_partition</code>	A list of the same length as <code>partition</code> . The $i$ -th element can be a function that computes the value of <code>f</code> for the $i$ -th parameter set defined in <code>partition</code> . The function must be of the form <code>function(theta_part, theta_rest, ...)</code> , where

- `theta_part` receives the parameter set for the current partition (this argument can be named differently),
  - `theta_rest` receives the remaining parameters (this argument must be named `theta_rest`),
  - `...` receives the additional arguments to `f`. Alternatively, it can be `NULL`, in which case `f` is used.
- `joint_end` If `TRUE`, the parameter set is optimized jointly after the alternating optimization process is terminated. The default is `FALSE`.
- `verbose` If `TRUE`, full tracing details are printed during the alternating optimization process. The default is `FALSE`.

### Value

A list with the elements

- `estimate`, the optimal parameter vector found,
- `value`, the value of `f` at `estimate`,
- `sequence`, a `data.frame` of the function values, estimates and computation times in the single iterations and partitions,
- `and seconds`, the overall computation time in seconds.

### Examples

```
### minimization of the Himmelblau function
### alternating optimization separately for x_1 and x_2
### parameter restriction: -5 <= x_1, x_2 <= 5
himmelblau <- function(x) (x[1]^2 + x[2] - 11)^2 + (x[1] + x[2]^2 - 7)^2
ao(
  f = himmelblau, p = c(0, 0), partition = list(1, 2), iterations = Inf,
  base_optimizer = optimizeR::optimizer_optim(
    lower = -5, upper = 5, method = "L-BFGS-B"
  )
)
```

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