

# NAG Library Function Document

## nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc)

**Note:** *this function uses **optional parameters** to define choices in the problem specification and in the details of the algorithm. If you wish to use default settings for all of the optional parameters, you need only read Sections 1 to 10 of this document. If, however, you wish to reset some or all of the settings please refer to Section 11 for a detailed description of the algorithm, and to Section 12 for a detailed description of the specification of the optional parameters.*

### 1 Purpose

nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) is designed to find the global minimum or maximum of an arbitrary function, subject to simple bound-constraints using a multi-level coordinate search method. Derivatives are not required, but convergence is only guaranteed if the objective function is continuous in a neighbourhood of a global optimum. It is not intended for large problems.

The initialization function nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_init (e05jac) **must** have been called before calling nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc).

### 2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nage05.h>

void nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (Integer n,
    void (*objfun)(Integer n, const double x[], double *f, Integer nstate,
        Nag_Comm *comm, Integer *inform),
    Nag_BoundType bound, Nag_MCSInitMethod initmethod, double bl[],
    double bu[], Integer sdlist, double list[], Integer numpts[],
    Integer initpt[],
    void (*monit)(Integer n, Integer ncall, const double xbest[],
        const Integer icount[], Integer ninit, const double list[],
        const Integer numpts[], const Integer initpt[], Integer nbaskt,
        const double xbaskt[], const double boxl[], const double boxu[],
        Integer nstate, Nag_Comm *comm, Integer *inform),
    double x[], double *obj, Nag_E05State *state, Nag_Comm *comm,
    NagError *fail)
```

nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_init (e05jac) **must** be called before calling nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc), or any of the option-setting or option-getting functions:

```
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_file (e05jcc),
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_string (e05jdc),
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_char (e05jec),
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_int (e05jfc),
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_real (e05jgc),
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_option_check (e05jhc),
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optget_int (e05jkc) or
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optget_real (e05jlc).
```

You **must not** alter the number of non-fixed variables in your problem or the contents of **state** between calls of the functions:

```
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_init (e05jac),
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc),
```

nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optset\_file (e05jcc),  
 nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optset\_string (e05jdc),  
 nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optset\_char (e05jec),  
 nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optset\_int (e05jfc),  
 nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optset\_real (e05jgc),  
 nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_option\_check (e05jhc),  
 nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optget\_int (e05jkc) or  
 nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optget\_real (e05jlc).

### 3 Description

nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) is designed to solve modestly sized global optimization problems having simple bound-constraints only; it finds the global optimum of a nonlinear function subject to a set of bound constraints on the variables. Without loss of generality, the problem is assumed to be stated in the following form:

$$\underset{\mathbf{x} \in R^n}{\text{minimize}} F(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \boldsymbol{\ell} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{u} \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\ell} \leq \mathbf{u},$$

where  $F(\mathbf{x})$  (the *objective function*) is a nonlinear scalar function (assumed to be continuous in a neighbourhood of a global minimum), and the bound vectors are elements of  $\bar{R}^n$ , where  $\bar{R}$  denotes the extended reals  $R \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$ . Relational operators between vectors are interpreted elementwise.

The optional parameter **Maximize** should be set if you wish to solve maximization, rather than minimization, problems.

If certain bounds are not present, the associated elements of  $\boldsymbol{\ell}$  or  $\mathbf{u}$  can be set to special values that will be treated as  $-\infty$  or  $+\infty$ . See the description of the optional parameter **Infinite Bound Size**. Phrases in this document containing terms like ‘unbounded values’ should be understood to be taken relative to this optional parameter.

Fixing variables (that is, setting  $l_i = u_i$  for some  $i$ ) is allowed in nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc).

A typical excerpt from a function calling nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) is:

```
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_init(n_r, &state, ...);
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_string(optstr, &state, ...);
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve(n, objfun, ...);
```

where nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_optset\_string (e05jdc) sets the optional parameter and value specified in **optstr**.

The initialization function nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_init (e05jac) does not need to be called before each invocation of nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc). You should be aware that a call to the initialization function will reset each optional parameter to its default value, and, if you are using repeatable randomized initialization lists (see the description of the argument **initmethod**), the random state stored in **state** will be destroyed.

You must supply a function that evaluates  $F(\mathbf{x})$ ; derivatives are not required.

The method used by nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) is based on MCS, the Multi-level Coordinate Search method described in Huyer and Neumaier (1999), and the algorithm it uses is described in detail in Section 11.

### 4 References

Huyer W and Neumaier A (1999) Global optimization by multi-level coordinate search *Journal of Global Optimization* **14** 331–355

## 5 Arguments

**Note:** for convenience the subarray notation  $a(i : j, k : l)$ , as described in Section 2.3.1.4 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation, is used. Using this notation, the term ‘column index’ refers to the index  $j$  in  $\text{LIST}(i, j)$ , say (see **list** for the definition of **LIST**).

- 1: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , the number of variables.  
*Constraint:*  $n > 0$ .
- 2: **objfun** – function, supplied by the user *External Function*  
**objfun** must evaluate the objective function  $F(\mathbf{x})$  for a specified  $n$ -vector  $\mathbf{x}$ .

The specification of **objfun** is:

```
void objfun (Integer n, const double x[], double *f, Integer nstate,
            Nag_Comm *comm, Integer *inform)
```

- 1: **n** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:*  $n$ , the number of variables.
- 2: **x[n]** – const double *Input*  
*On entry:*  $\mathbf{x}$ , the vector at which the objective function is to be evaluated.
- 3: **f** – double \* *Output*  
*On exit:* must be set to the value of the objective function at  $\mathbf{x}$ , unless you have specified termination of the current problem using **inform**.
- 4: **nstate** – Integer *Input*  
*On entry:* if **nstate** = 1 then `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc)` is calling **objfun** for the first time. This argument setting allows you to save computation time if certain data must be read or calculated only once.
- 5: **comm** – Nag\_Comm \*  
 Pointer to structure of type Nag\_Comm; the following members are relevant to **objfun**.  
**user** – double \*  
**iuser** – Integer \*  
**p** – Pointer  
 The type Pointer will be `void *`. Before calling `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc)` you may allocate memory and initialize these pointers with various quantities for use by **objfun** when called from `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc)` (see Section 2.3.1.1 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).
- 6: **inform** – Integer \* *Output*  
*On exit:* must be set to a value describing the action to be taken by the solver on return from **objfun**. Specifically, if the value is negative the solution of the current problem will terminate immediately; otherwise, computations will continue.

3: **bound** – Nag\_BoundType *Input*

*On entry:* indicates whether the facility for dealing with bounds of special forms is to be used. **bound** must be set to one of the following values.

**bound** = Nag\_Bounds

You will supply  $\ell$  and  $\mathbf{u}$  individually.

**bound** = Nag\_NoBounds

There are no bounds on  $\mathbf{x}$ .

**bound** = Nag\_BoundsZero

There are semi-infinite bounds  $0 \leq \mathbf{x}$ .

**bound** = Nag\_BoundsEqual

There are constant bounds  $\ell = \ell_1$  and  $\mathbf{u} = u_1$ .

Note that it only makes sense to fix any components of  $\mathbf{x}$  when **bound** = Nag\_Bounds.

*Constraint:* **bound** = Nag\_Bounds, Nag\_NoBounds, Nag\_BoundsZero or Nag\_BoundsEqual.

4: **initmethod** – Nag\_MCSInitMethod *Input*

*On entry:* selects which initialization method to use.

**initmethod** = Nag\_SimpleBdry

Simple initialization (boundary and midpoint), with

**numpts** $[i - 1] = 3$ , **initpt** $[i - 1] = 2$  and

**LIST** $(i, j) = (\mathbf{bl}[i - 1], (\mathbf{bl}[i - 1] + \mathbf{bu}[i - 1])/2, \mathbf{bu}[i - 1])$ ,

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3$ .

**initmethod** = Nag\_SimpleOffBdry

Simple initialization (off-boundary and midpoint), with

**numpts** $[i - 1] = 3$ , **initpt** $[i - 1] = 2$  and

**LIST** $(i, j) =$

$((5\mathbf{bl}[i - 1] + \mathbf{bu}[i - 1])/6, (\mathbf{bl}[i - 1] + \mathbf{bu}[i - 1])/2, (\mathbf{bl}[i - 1] + 5\mathbf{bu}[i - 1])/6)$ ,

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$  and  $j = 1, 2, 3$ .

**initmethod** = Nag\_Linesearch

Initialization using line searches.

**initmethod** = Nag\_UserSet

You are providing your own initialization list.

**initmethod** = Nag\_Random

Generate a random initialization list.

See **list** for the definition of **LIST**.

For more information on methods **initmethod** = Nag\_Linesearch, Nag\_UserSet or Nag\_Random see Section 11.1.

If ‘infinite’ values (as determined by the value of the optional parameter **Infinite Bound Size**) are detected by nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) when you are using a simple initialization method (**initmethod** = Nag\_SimpleBdry or Nag\_SimpleOffBdry), a safeguarded initialization procedure will be attempted, to avoid overflow.

*Suggested value:* **initmethod** = Nag\_SimpleBdry.

*Constraint:* **initmethod** = Nag\_SimpleBdry, Nag\_SimpleOffBdry, Nag\_Linesearch, Nag\_UserSet or Nag\_Random.

5: **bl** $[\mathbf{n}]$  – double *Input/Output*

6: **bu** $[\mathbf{n}]$  – double *Input/Output*

*On entry:* **bl** is  $\ell$ , the array of lower bounds. **bu** is  $\mathbf{u}$ , the array of upper bounds.

If **bound** = Nag\_Bounds, you must set **bl**[ $i - 1$ ] to  $\ell_i$  and **bu**[ $i - 1$ ] to  $u_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ . If a particular  $x_i$  is to be unbounded below, the corresponding **bl**[ $i - 1$ ] should be set to  $-\text{infbnd}$ , where  $\text{infbnd}$  is the value of the optional parameter **Infinite Bound Size**. Similarly, if a particular  $x_i$  is to be unbounded above, the corresponding **bu**[ $i - 1$ ] should be set to  $\text{infbnd}$ .

If **bound** = Nag\_NoBounds or Nag\_BoundsZero, arrays **bl** and **bu** need not be set on input.

If **bound** = Nag\_BoundsEqual, you must set **bl**[0] to  $\ell_1$  and **bu**[0] to  $u_1$ . The remaining elements of **bl** and **bu** will then be populated by these initial values.

*On exit:* unless **fail.code** = NE\_INT, NE\_INT\_2, NE\_NOT\_INIT, NE\_REAL or NE\_REAL\_2 on exit, **bl** and **bu** are the actual arrays of bounds used by nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc).

*Constraints:*

if **bound** = Nag\_Bounds, **bl**[ $i - 1$ ]  $\leq$  **bu**[ $i - 1$ ], for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ ;  
if **bound** = Nag\_BoundsEqual, **bl**[0]  $<$  **bu**[0].

#### 7: **sdlist** – Integer

*Input*

*On entry:* must be set to, at least, the maximum over  $i$  of the number of points in coordinate  $i$  at which to split according to the initialization list **list**; that is, **sdlist**  $\geq$   $\max_i \text{numpts}[i - 1]$ .

Internally, nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) uses **list** to determine sets of points along each coordinate direction to which it fits quadratic interpolants. Since fitting a quadratic requires at least three distinct points, this puts a lower bound on **sdlist**. Furthermore, in the case of initialization by linesearches (**initmethod** = Nag\_LineSearch) internal storage considerations require that **sdlist** be at least 192.

*Constraints:*

if **initmethod**  $\neq$  Nag\_LineSearch, **sdlist**  $\geq$  3;  
if **initmethod** = Nag\_LineSearch, **sdlist**  $\geq$  192;  
if **initmethod** = Nag\_UserSet, **sdlist**  $\geq$   $\max_i \{\text{numpts}[i - 1]\}$ .

#### 8: **list**[ $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{sdlist}$ ] – double

*Input/Output*

**Note:** where **LIST**( $i, j$ ) appears in this document, it refers to the array element **list**[( $i - 1$ )  $\times$  **sdlist** +  $j - 1$ ].

**Note:** for convenience the subarray notation **LIST**( $i : j, k : l$ ), as described in Section 2.3.1.4 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation, is used. Using this notation, the term ‘column index’ refers to the index  $j$  in **LIST**( $i, j$ ), say.

*On entry:* this argument need not be set on entry if you wish to use one of the preset initialization methods (**initmethod**  $\neq$  Nag\_UserSet).

**list** is the ‘initialization list’: whenever a sub-box in the algorithm is split for the first time (either during the *initialization procedure* or later), for each non-fixed coordinate  $i$  the split is done at the values **LIST**( $i, 1 : \text{numpts}[i - 1]$ ), as well as at some adaptively chosen intermediate points. The array sections **LIST**( $i, 1 : \text{numpts}[i - 1]$ ), for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ , must be in ascending order with each entry being distinct. In this context, ‘distinct’ should be taken to mean relative to the safe-range argument (see nag\_real\_safe\_small\_number (X02AMC)).

*On exit:* unless **fail.code** = NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL, NE\_INT, NE\_INT\_2, NE\_NOT\_INIT, NE\_REAL or NE\_REAL\_2 on exit, the actual initialization data used by nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc). If you wish to monitor the contents of **list** you are advised to do so solely through **monit**, not through the output value here.

*Constraint:* if **x**[ $i - 1$ ] is not fixed, **LIST**( $i, 1 : \text{numpts}[i - 1]$ ) is in ascending order with each entry being distinct, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ , **nbl**[ $i - 1$ ]  $\leq$  **LIST**( $i, j$ )  $\leq$  **bu**[ $i - 1$ ], for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, \text{numpts}[i - 1]$ .

9: **numpts**[*n*] – Integer *Input/Output*

*On entry:* this argument need not be set on entry if you wish to use one of the preset initialization methods (**initmethod**  $\neq$  Nag\_UserSet).

**numpts** encodes the number of splitting points in each non-fixed dimension.

*On exit:* unless **fail.code** = NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL, NE\_INT, NE\_INT\_2, NE\_NOT\_INIT, NE\_REAL or NE\_REAL\_2 on exit, the actual initialization data used by nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc).

*Constraints:*

if  $\mathbf{x}[i-1]$  is not fixed, **numpts**[*i-1*]  $\leq$  **sdlist**;  
**numpts**[*i-1*]  $\geq$  3, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ .

10: **initpt**[*n*] – Integer *Input/Output*

*On entry:* this argument need not be set on entry if you wish to use one of the preset initialization methods (**initmethod**  $\neq$  Nag\_UserSet).

You must designate a point stored in **list** that you wish nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) to consider as an ‘initial point’ for the purposes of the splitting procedure. Call this initial point  $\mathbf{x}^*$ . The coordinates of  $\mathbf{x}^*$  correspond to a set of indices  $J_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , such that  $\mathbf{x}_i^*$  is stored in **LIST**(*i*,  $J_i$ ), for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . You must set **initpt**[*i-1*] =  $J_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

*On exit:* unless **fail.code** = NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL, NE\_INT, NE\_INT\_2, NE\_NOT\_INIT, NE\_REAL or NE\_REAL\_2 on exit, the actual initialization data used by nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc).

*Constraint:* if  $\mathbf{x}[i-1]$  is not fixed,  $1 \leq$  **initpt**[*i-1*]  $\leq$  **sdlist**, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ .

11: **monit** – function, supplied by the user *External Function*

**monit** may be used to monitor the optimization process. It is invoked upon every successful completion of the procedure in which a sub-box is considered for splitting. It will also be called just before nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) exits if that splitting procedure was not successful.

If no monitoring is required, **monit** may be specified as NULLFN.

The specification of **monit** is:

```
void monit (Integer n, Integer ncall, const double xbest[],
            const Integer icount[], Integer ninit, const double list[],
            const Integer numpts[], const Integer initpt[], Integer nbaskt,
            const double xbaskt[], const double boxl[], const double boxu[],
            Integer nstate, Nag_Comm *comm, Integer *inform)
```

1: **n** – Integer *Input*

*On entry:* *n*, the number of variables.

2: **ncall** – Integer *Input*

*On entry:* the cumulative number of calls to **objfun**.

3: **xbest**[*n*] – const double *Input*

*On entry:* the current best point.

4: **icount**[6] – const Integer *Input*

*On entry:* an array of counters.

**icount**[0]

*nboxes*, the current number of sub-boxes.

	<b>icount</b> [1]	<i>ncloc</i> , the cumulative number of calls to <b>objfun</b> made in local searches.	
	<b>icount</b> [2]	<i>nloc</i> , the cumulative number of points used as start points for local searches.	
	<b>icount</b> [3]	<i>nsweep</i> , the cumulative number of sweeps through levels.	
	<b>icount</b> [4]	<i>m</i> , the cumulative number of splits by initialization list.	
	<b>icount</b> [5]	<i>s</i> , the current lowest level containing non-split boxes.	
5:	<b>ninit</b> – Integer		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : the maximum over <i>i</i> of the number of points in coordinate <i>i</i> at which to split according to the initialization list <b>list</b> . See also the description of the argument <b>numpts</b> .	
6:	<b>list</b> [ <b>n</b> × <b>ninit</b> ] – const double		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : the initialization list.	
7:	<b>numpts</b> [ <b>n</b> ] – const Integer		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : the number of points in each coordinate at which to split according to the initialization list <b>list</b> .	
8:	<b>initpt</b> [ <b>n</b> ] – const Integer		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : a pointer to the ‘initial point’ in <b>list</b> . Element <b>initpt</b> [ <i>i</i> – 1] is the column index in <b>LIST</b> of the <i>i</i> th coordinate of the initial point.	
9:	<b>nbasket</b> – Integer		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : the number of points in the ‘shopping basket’ <b>xbasket</b> .	
10:	<b>xbasket</b> [ <b>n</b> × <b>nbasket</b> ] – const double		<i>Input</i>
		<b>Note</b> : the <i>j</i> th candidate minimum has its <i>i</i> th coordinate stored in <b>xbasket</b> [( <i>j</i> – 1) × <b>nbasket</b> + <i>i</i> – 1], for <i>i</i> = 1, 2, ..., <b>n</b> and <i>j</i> = 1, 2, ..., <b>nbasket</b> .	
		<i>On entry</i> : the ‘shopping basket’ of candidate minima.	
11:	<b>boxl</b> [ <b>n</b> ] – const double		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : the array of lower bounds of the current search box.	
12:	<b>boxu</b> [ <b>n</b> ] – const double		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : the array of upper bounds of the current search box.	
13:	<b>nstate</b> – Integer		<i>Input</i>
		<i>On entry</i> : is set by nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) to indicate at what stage of the minimization <b>monit</b> was called.	
	<b>nstate</b> = 1	This is the first time that <b>monit</b> has been called.	
	<b>nstate</b> = –1	This is the last time <b>monit</b> will be called.	
	<b>nstate</b> = 0	This is the first <i>and</i> last time <b>monit</b> will be called.	

14:	<p><b>comm</b> – Nag_Comm *</p> <p>Pointer to structure of type Nag_Comm; the following members are relevant to <b>monit</b>.</p> <p><b>user</b> – double *</p> <p><b>iuser</b> – Integer *</p> <p><b>p</b> – Pointer</p> <p>The type Pointer will be void *. Before calling nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) you may allocate memory and initialize these pointers with various quantities for use by <b>monit</b> when called from nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) (see Section 2.3.1.1 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).</p>	
15:	<p><b>inform</b> – Integer *</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Output</i></p> <p><i>On exit:</i> must be set to a value describing the action to be taken by the solver on return from <b>monit</b>. Specifically, if the value is negative the solution of the current problem will terminate immediately; otherwise, computations will continue.</p>	

- 12: **x[n]** – double *Output*
- On exit:* if **fail.code** = NE\_NOERROR, contains an estimate of the global optimum (see also Section 7).
- 13: **obj** – double \* *Output*
- On exit:* if **fail.code** = NE\_NOERROR, contains the function value at **x**.
- If you request early termination of nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) using **inform** in **objfun** or the analogous **inform** in **monit**, there is no guarantee that the function value at **x** equals **obj**.
- 14: **state** – Nag\_E05State \* *Communication Structure*
- state** contains information required by other functions in this suite. You must not modify it directly in any way.
- 15: **comm** – Nag\_Comm \*
- The NAG communication argument (see Section 2.3.1.1 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).
- 16: **fail** – NagError \* *Input/Output*
- The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).
- nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_solve (e05jbc) returns with **fail.code** = NE\_NOERROR if your termination criterion has been met: either a target value has been found to the required relative error (as determined by the values of the optional parameters **Target Objective Value**, **Target Objective Error** and **Target Objective Safeguard**), or the best function value was static for the number of sweeps through levels given by the optional parameter **Static Limit**. The latter criterion is the default.

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

### NE\_ALLOC\_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 2.3.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.



**NE\_BAD\_PARAM**

On entry, argument  $\langle value \rangle$  had an illegal value.

**NE\_DIV\_COMPLETE**

The division procedure completed but your target value could not be reached. Despite every sub-box being processed **Splits Limit** times, the target value you provided in **Target Objective Value** could not be found to the tolerances given in **Target Objective Error** and **Target Objective Safeguard**. You could try reducing **Splits Limit** or the objective tolerances.

**NE\_INF\_INIT\_LIST**

A finite initialization list could not be computed internally. Consider reformulating the bounds on the problem, try providing your own initialization list, use the randomization option (**initmethod** = Nag\_Random) or vary the value of **Infinite Bound Size**.

The user-supplied initialization list contained infinite values, as determined by the optional parameter **Infinite Bound Size**.

**NE\_INLIST\_CLOSE**

An error occurred during initialization. It is likely that points from the initialization list are very close together. Try relaxing the bounds on the variables or use a different initialization method.

**NE\_INT**

On entry, **initmethod** = Nag\_LineSearch and **sdlist** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if **initmethod** = Nag\_LineSearch then **sdlist**  $\geq$  192.

On entry, **initmethod** =  $\langle value \rangle$  and **sdlist** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if **initmethod**  $\neq$  Nag\_LineSearch then **sdlist**  $\geq$  3.

On entry, **n** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: **n**  $>$  0.

On entry, user-supplied section **LIST**( $i, 1 : \mathbf{numpts}[i - 1]$ ) contained  $ndist$  distinct elements, and  $ndist < \mathbf{numpts}[i - 1]$ :  $ndist = \langle value \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{numpts}[i - 1] = \langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$ .

The number of non-fixed variables  $n_r = 0$ .  
Constraint:  $n_r > 0$ .

**NE\_INT\_2**

A value of **Splits Limit** ( $smax$ ) smaller than  $n_r + 3$  was set:  $smax = \langle value \rangle$ ,  $n_r = \langle value \rangle$ .

On entry, user-supplied **initpt**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if  $\mathbf{x}[i - 1]$  is not fixed then **initpt**[ $i - 1$ ]  $\geq$  1, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ .

On entry, user-supplied **initpt**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$  and **sdlist** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if  $\mathbf{x}[i - 1]$  is not fixed then **initpt**[ $i - 1$ ]  $\leq$  **sdlist**, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ .

On entry, user-supplied **numpts**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if  $\mathbf{x}[i - 1]$  is not fixed then **numpts**[ $i - 1$ ]  $\geq$  3, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ .

On entry, user-supplied **numpts**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$  and **sdlist** =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if  $\mathbf{x}[i - 1]$  is not fixed then **numpts**[ $i - 1$ ]  $\leq$  **sdlist**, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ .

On entry, user-supplied section **LIST**( $i, 1 : \mathbf{numpts}[i - 1]$ ) was not in ascending order: **numpts**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$ .

**NE\_INTERNAL\_ERROR**

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.  
See Section 2.7.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_LINESEARCH\_ERROR

An error occurred during linesearching. It is likely that your objective function is badly scaled: try rescaling it. Also, try relaxing the bounds or use a different initialization method. If the problem persists, please contact NAG quoting error code  $\langle value \rangle$ .

### NE\_MONIT\_TERMIN

User-supplied monitoring function requested termination.

### NE\_NO\_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.  
See Section 2.7.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

### NE\_NOT\_INIT

Initialization function nag\_glopt\_bnd\_mcs\_init (e05jac) has not been called.

### NE\_OBJFUN\_TERMIN

User-supplied objective function requested termination.

### NE\_REAL

On entry, **bound** = Nag\_BoundsEqual and **bl**[0] = **bu**[0] =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if **bound** = Nag\_BoundsEqual then **bl**[0] < **bu**[0].

### NE\_REAL\_2

On entry, **bound** = Nag\_Bounds or Nag\_BoundsEqual and **bl**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ , **bu**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$  and  $i = \langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if **bound** = Nag\_Bounds then **bl**[ $i - 1$ ] ≤ **bu**[ $i - 1$ ], for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$ ; if **bound** = Nag\_BoundsEqual then **bl**[0] < **bu**[0].

On entry, user-supplied **LIST**( $i, j$ ) =  $\langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$ ,  $j = \langle value \rangle$ , and **bl**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if **x**[ $i - 1$ ] is not fixed then **LIST**( $i, j$ ) ≥ **bl**[ $i - 1$ ], for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{numpts}[i - 1]$ .

On entry, user-supplied **LIST**( $i, j$ ) =  $\langle value \rangle$ ,  $i = \langle value \rangle$ ,  $j = \langle value \rangle$ , and **bu**[ $i - 1$ ] =  $\langle value \rangle$ .  
Constraint: if **x**[ $i - 1$ ] is not fixed then **LIST**( $i, j$ ) ≤ **bu**[ $i - 1$ ], for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{numpts}[i - 1]$ .

### NE\_TOO\_MANY\_FEVALS

The function evaluations limit was exceeded.  
Approximately **Function Evaluations Limit** function calls have been made without your chosen termination criterion being satisfied.

## 7 Accuracy

If **fail.code** = NE\_NOERROR on exit, then the vector returned in the array **x** is an estimate of the solution **x** whose function value satisfies your termination criterion: the function value was static for **Static Limit** sweeps through levels, or

$$F(\mathbf{x}) - objval \leq \max(objerr \times |objval|, objsfg),$$

where *objval* is the value of the optional parameter **Target Objective Value**, *objerr* is the value of the optional parameter **Target Objective Error**, and *objsfg* is the value of the optional parameter **Target Objective Safeguard**.

## 8 Parallelism and Performance

`nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) is threaded by NAG for parallel execution in multithreaded implementations of the NAG Library.

`nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the x06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this function. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

## 9 Further Comments

For each invocation of `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc), local workspace arrays of fixed length are allocated internally. The total size of these arrays amounts to  $13n_r + smax - 1$  Integer elements, where *smax* is the value of the optional parameter **Splits Limit** and  $n_r$  is the number of non-fixed variables, and  $(2 + n_r)\mathbf{sdlist} + 2\mathbf{n} + 22n_r + 3n_r^2 + 1$  double elements. In addition, if you are using randomized initialization lists (see the description of the argument **initmethod**), a further 21 Integer elements are allocated internally.

In order to keep track of the regions of the search space that have been visited while looking for a global optimum, `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) internally allocates arrays of increasing sizes depending on the difficulty of the problem. Two of the main factors that govern the amount allocated are the number of sub-boxes (call this quantity *nboxes*) and the number of points in the ‘shopping basket’ (the argument **nbasket** on entry to **monit**). Safe, pessimistic upper bounds on these two quantities are so large as to be impractical. In fact, the worst-case number of sub-boxes for even the most simple initialization list (when **ninit** = 3 on entry to **monit**) grows like  $n_r^{n_r}$ . Thus `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) does not attempt to estimate in advance the final values of *nboxes* or **nbasket** for a given problem. There are a total of 5 Integer arrays and  $4 + n_r + \mathbf{ninit}$  double arrays whose lengths depend on *nboxes*, and there are a total of 2 Integer arrays and  $3 + \mathbf{n} + n_r$  double arrays whose lengths depend on **nbasket**. `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) makes a fixed initial guess that the maximum number of sub-boxes required will be 10000 and that the maximum number of points in the ‘shopping basket’ will be 1000. If ever a greater amount of sub-boxes or more room in the ‘shopping basket’ is required, `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) performs reallocation, usually doubling the size of the inadequately-sized arrays. Clearly this process requires periods where the original array and its extension exist in memory simultaneously, so that the data within can be copied, which compounds the complexity of `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc)'s memory usage. It is possible (although not likely) that if your problem is particularly difficult to solve, or of a large size (hundreds of variables), you may run out of memory.

One array that could be dynamically resized by `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) is the ‘shopping basket’ (**xbasket** on entry to **monit**). If the initial attempt to allocate  $1000n_r$  doubles for this array fails, **monit** will not be called on exit from `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc).

`nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) performs better if your problem is well-scaled. It is worth trying (by guesswork perhaps) to rescale the problem if necessary, as sensible scaling will reduce the difficulty of the optimization problem, so that `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) will take less computer time.

## 10 Example

This example finds the global minimum of the ‘peaks’ function in two dimensions

$$F(x, y) = 3(1 - x)^2 \exp(-x^2 - (y + 1)^2) - 10\left(\frac{x}{5} - x^3 - y^5\right) \exp(-x^2 - y^2) - \frac{1}{3} \exp(-(x + 1)^2 - y^2)$$

on the box  $[-3, 3] \times [-3, 3]$ .

The function  $F$  has several local minima and one global minimum in the given box. The global minimum is approximately located at (0.23, -1.63), where the function value is approximately -6.55.

We use default values for all the optional parameters, and we instruct `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) to use the simple initialization list corresponding to `initmethod = Nag_SimpleBdry`. In particular, this will set for us the initial point (0,0) (see Section 10.3).

## 10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nage05.h>

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C"
{
#endif
    static void NAG_CALL objfun(Integer n, const double x[], double *f,
                                Integer nstate, Nag_Comm *comm,
                                Integer *inform);
    static void NAG_CALL monit(Integer n, Integer ncall, const double xbest[],
                                const Integer icount[], Integer sdlist,
                                const double list[], const Integer numpts[],
                                const Integer initpt[], Integer nbasket,
                                const double xbasket[], const double boxl[],
                                const double boxu[], Integer nstate,
                                Nag_Comm *comm, Integer *inform);
    static void NAG_CALL output_current_box(const double boxl[],
                                             const double boxu[]);
#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    double obj;
    Integer exit_status = 0, i, n = 2, plot, sdlist;
    Nag_BoundType boundenum;
    Nag_MCSInitMethod initmethodenum;
    /* Arrays */
    static double ruser[2] = { -1.0, -1.0 };
    char bound[16], initmethod[18];
    double *bl = 0, *bu = 0, *list = 0, *x = 0;
    Integer *initpt = 0, *numpts = 0;
    Integer iuser[1];
    /* Nag Types */
    Nag_E05State state;
    NagError fail;
    Nag_Comm comm;

    INIT_FAIL(fail);

    printf("nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) Example Program Results\n");

    /* For communication with user-supplied functions: */
    comm.iuser = iuser;
    comm.user = ruser;

    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[^\\n] ");
#endif
}

```

```

#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
/* Read sdlist from data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &sdlist);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &sdlist);
#endif

    if (n <= 0 || sdlist <= 0)
        goto END;

    if (!(bl = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
        !(bu = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
        !(list = NAG_ALLOC(n * sdlist, double)) ||
        !(x = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
        !(initpt = NAG_ALLOC(n, Integer)) || !(numpts = NAG_ALLOC(n, Integer)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Read in bound (and bl and bu if necessary) */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%15s%*[\n] ", bound, (unsigned)_countof(bound));
#else
    scanf("%15s%*[\n] ", bound);
#endif

    /* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
     * Converts NAG enum member name to value
     */
    boundenum = (Nag_BoundType) nag_enum_name_to_value(bound);

    if (boundenum == Nag_Bounds)
        /* Read in the whole of each bound */
        {
            for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
#ifdef _WIN32
                scanf_s("%lf", &bl[i]);
#else
                scanf("%lf", &bl[i]);
#endif
            #endif
#ifdef _WIN32
                scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
                scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
            #endif

            for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
#ifdef _WIN32
                scanf_s("%lf", &bu[i]);
#else
                scanf("%lf", &bu[i]);
#endif
            #endif
#ifdef _WIN32
                scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
                scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
            #endif
        }
    else if (boundenum == Nag_BoundsEqual)
        /* Bounds are uniform: read in only the first entry of each */
        {
#ifdef _WIN32
            scanf_s("%lf%*[\n] ", &bl[0]);
#else
            scanf("%lf%*[\n] ", &bl[0]);
#endif
        }
#endif

```

```

#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%lf%*[\n] ", &bu[0]);
#else
    scanf("%lf%*[\n] ", &bu[0]);
#endif
}

/* Read in initmethod */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%17s%*[\n] ", initmethod, (unsigned)_countof(initmethod));
#else
    scanf("%17s%*[\n] ", initmethod);
#endif

/* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
 * Converts NAG enum member name to value
 */
initmethodenum = (Nag_MCSInitMethod) nag_enum_name_to_value(initmethod);

/* Read in plot. Its value determines whether monit displays
 * information on the current search box
 */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &plot);
#else
    scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &plot);
#endif

/* Communicate plot through to monit */
iuser[0] = plot;

/* Call nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_init (e05jac) to initialize
 * nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc). */
/* Its first argument is a legacy argument and has no significance. */
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_init(0, &state, &fail);

if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Initialization of nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) failed.\n%s\n",
        fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

/* Solve the problem. */
/* nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc).
 * Global optimization by multilevel coordinate search, simple bounds.
 */
nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve(n, objfun, boundenum, initmethodenum, bl, bu,
    sdlist, list, numpts, initpt, monit, x, &obj,
    &state, &comm, &fail);

if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
    printf("Error message from nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc).\n%s\n",
        fail.message);
    exit_status = 1;
    goto END;
}

printf("Final objective value = %11.5f\n", obj);
printf("Global optimum x = ");
for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    printf("%9.5f", x[i]);
printf("\n");

END:
    NAG_FREE(bl);
    NAG_FREE(bu);
    NAG_FREE(list);
    NAG_FREE(x);
    NAG_FREE(initpt);
    NAG_FREE(numpts);

```

```

    return exit_status;
}

static void NAG_CALL objfun(Integer n, const double x[], double *f,
                           Integer nstate, Nag_Comm *comm, Integer *inform)
{
    /* Routine to evaluate objective function */

    if (comm->user[0] == -1.0) {
        printf("(User-supplied callback objfun, first invocation.)\n");
        comm->user[0] = 0.0;
    }

    /* This is a two-dimensional objective function.
     * As an example of using the inform mechanism,
     * terminate if any other problem size is supplied.
     */
    if (n != 2) {
        *inform = -1;
        return;
    }

    *inform = 0;

    if (*inform >= 0)
        /* Here we're prepared to evaluate objfun at the current x */
        {
            if (nstate == 1)
                /* This is the first call to objfun */
                {
                    printf("\n(objfun was just called for the first time)\n");
                }

            *f = (3.0 * pow((1.0 - x[0]), 2) * exp(-pow(x[0], 2) - pow((x[1] + 1), 2))
                 - (10.0 * (x[0] / 5.0 - pow(x[0], 3) - pow(x[1], 5)) *
                    exp(-pow(x[0], 2) - pow(x[1], 2)))
                 - 1.0 / 3.0 * exp(-pow((x[0] + 1.0), 2) - pow(x[1], 2))
                 );
        }
    }

static void NAG_CALL monit(Integer n, Integer ncall, const double xbest[],
                          const Integer icount[], Integer sdlist,
                          const double list[], const Integer numpts[],
                          const Integer initpt[], Integer nbasket,
                          const double xbasket[], const double boxl[],
                          const double boxu[], Integer nstate,
                          Nag_Comm *comm, Integer *inform)
{
    /* Scalars */
    Integer i, j;
    Integer plot;

#define LIST(I, J) list[(I-1)*sdlist + (J-1)]
#define XBASKT(I, J) xbasket[(I-1)*nbasket + (J-1)]

    if (comm->user[1] == -1.0) {
        printf("(User-supplied callback monit, first invocation.)\n");
        comm->user[1] = 0.0;
    }

    *inform = 0;

    if (*inform >= 0)
        /* We are going to allow the iterations to continue */
        {
            /* Extract plot from the communication structure */
            plot = comm->iuser[0];

            if (nstate == 0 || nstate == 1)

```

```

/* When nstate == 1, monit is called for the first time.
 * When nstate == 0, monit is called for the first AND last time.
 * Display a welcome message */
{
    printf("\n*** Begin monitoring information ***\n\n");

    printf("Values controlling initial splitting of a box:\n");
    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        printf("***\n");
        printf("In dimension %5" NAG_IFMT "\n", i);
        printf("Extent of initialization list in this dimension = "
               "%5" NAG_IFMT "\n", numpts[i - 1]);
        printf("Initialization points in this dimension:\n");
        printf("LIST(i, 1:numpts[i - 1]) =");
        for (j = 1; j <= numpts[i - 1]; ++j)
            printf("%9.5f", LIST(i, j));
        printf("\n");
        printf("Initial point in this dimension: LIST(i,%5" NAG_IFMT ")\n",
               initpt[i - 1]);
    }

    if (plot != 0 && n == 2)
        printf("<Begin displaying search boxes>\n\n");
}

if (plot != 0 && n == 2) {
    /* Display the coordinates of the edges of the current search box */
    output_current_box(boxl, boxu);
}

if (nstate <= 0)
    /* monit is called for the last time */
    {
        if (plot != 0 && n == 2)
            printf("<End displaying search boxes>\n\n");
        printf("Total sub-boxes = %5" NAG_IFMT "\n", icount[0]);
        printf("Total function evaluations (rounded to nearest 10) = "
               "%5" NAG_IFMT "\n", 10*((ncall+5)/10));
        printf("Total function evaluations used in local search (rounded\n"
               " to nearest 10) = %5" NAG_IFMT "\n", 10*((icount[1]+5)/10));
        printf("Total points used in local search = %5" NAG_IFMT "\n",
               icount[2]);
        printf("Total sweeps through levels = %5" NAG_IFMT "\n", icount[3]);
        printf("Total splits by init. list = %5" NAG_IFMT "\n", icount[4]);
        printf("Lowest level with nonsplit boxes = %5" NAG_IFMT "\n",
               icount[5]);
        printf("Number of candidate minima in the 'shopping basket'"
               " = %5" NAG_IFMT "\n", nbasket);
        printf("Shopping basket:\n");

        for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            printf("xbasket(%3" NAG_IFMT ",:) =", i);
            for (j = 1; j <= nbasket; ++j)
                printf("%9.5f", XBASKT(i, j));
            printf("\n");
        }

        printf("Best point:\n");
        printf("xbest =");
        for (i = 0; i < n; ++i)
            printf("%9.5f", xbest[i]);
        printf("\n");

        printf("\n*** End monitoring information ***\n\n");
    }
}

static void NAG_CALL output_current_box(const double boxl[],
                                       const double boxu[])
{

```



```

printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n", boxl[0], boxl[1]);
printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n\n", boxl[0], boxu[1]);
printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n", boxl[0], boxl[1]);
printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n\n", boxu[0], boxl[1]);
printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n", boxl[0], boxu[1]);
printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n\n", boxu[0], boxu[1]);
printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n", boxu[0], boxl[1]);
printf("%20.15f %20.15f\n\n", boxu[0], boxu[1]);
}

```

## 10.2 Program Data

```

nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) Example Program Data
  3
  Nag_Bounds
  -3.0 -3.0
  3.0 3.0
  Nag_SimpleBdry
  0
: sdlist
: bound
: Lower bounds bl
: Upper bounds bu
: initmethod
: plot

```

## 10.3 Program Results

```

nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve (e05jbc) Example Program Results
(User-supplied callback objfun, first invocation.)

```

```

(objfun was just called for the first time)
(User-supplied callback monit, first invocation.)

```

```

*** Begin monitoring information ***

```

```

Values controlling initial splitting of a box:
**
In dimension      1
Extent of initialization list in this dimension =      3
Initialization points in this dimension:
LIST(i, 1:numpts[i - 1]) = -3.00000  0.00000  3.00000
Initial point in this dimension: LIST(i,      2)
**
In dimension      2
Extent of initialization list in this dimension =      3
Initialization points in this dimension:
LIST(i, 1:numpts[i - 1]) = -3.00000  0.00000  3.00000
Initial point in this dimension: LIST(i,      2)
Total sub-boxes =    228
Total function evaluations (rounded to nearest 10) =    200
Total function evaluations used in local search (rounded
to nearest 10) =     90
Total points used in local search =     13
Total sweeps through levels =     12
Total splits by init. list =      5
Lowest level with nonsplit boxes =      7
Number of candidate minima in the 'shopping basket' =     2
Shopping basket:
xbasket( 1,:) = -1.34740  0.22828
xbasket( 2,:) =  0.20452 -1.62553
Best point:
xbest =  0.22828 -1.62553

```

```

*** End monitoring information ***

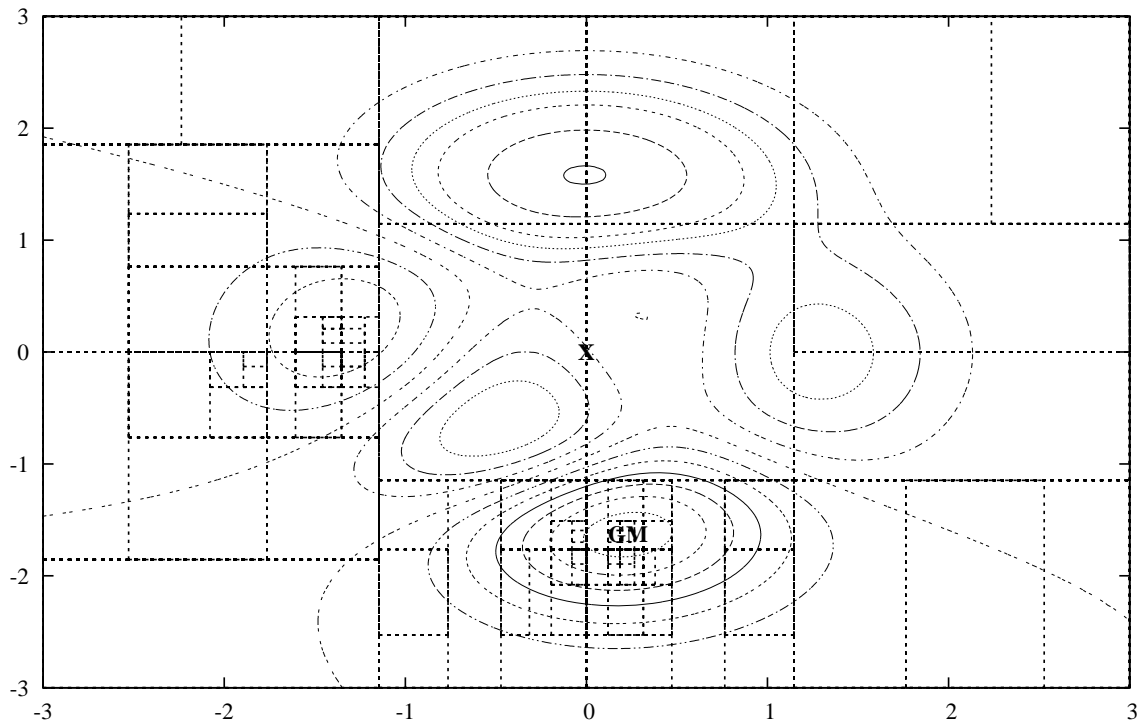
```

```

Final objective value =    -6.55113
Global optimum x =    0.22828 -1.62553

```

**Example Program**  
 The Peaks Function  $F$  and Search Boxes  
 The global minimum is denoted by **GM**, while our start point is labelled with **X**



**Note:** the remainder of this document is intended for more advanced users. Section 11 contains a detailed description of the algorithm. This information may be needed in order to understand Section 12, which describes the optional parameters that can be set by calls to `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_s_optset_file` (e05jcc), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_string` (e05jdc), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_char` (e05jec), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_int` (e05jfc) and/or `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_real` (e05jgc).

## 11 Algorithmic Details

Here we summarise the main features of the MCS algorithm used in `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc), and we introduce some terminology used in the description of the function and its arguments. We assume throughout that we will only do any work in coordinates  $i$  in which  $x_i$  is free to vary. The MCS algorithm is fully described in Huyer and Neumaier (1999).

### 11.1 Initialization and Sweeps

Each sub-box is determined by a basepoint  $\mathbf{x}$  and an *opposite point*  $\mathbf{y}$ . We denote such a sub-box by  $B[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$ . The basepoint is allowed to belong to more than one sub-box, is usually a boundary point, and is often a vertex.

An *initialization procedure* produces an initial set of sub-boxes. Whenever a sub-box is split along a coordinate  $i$  for the first time (in the initialization procedure or later), the splitting is done at three or more user-defined values  $\{x_i^j\}_j$  at which the objective function is sampled, and at some adaptively chosen intermediate points. At least four children are generated. More precisely, we assume that we are given

$$\ell_i \leq x_i^1 < x_i^2 < \dots < x_i^{L_i} \leq u_i, \quad L_i \geq 3, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

and a vector  $\mathbf{p}$  that, for each  $i$ , locates within  $\{x_i^j\}_j$  the  $i$ th coordinate of an *initial point*  $\mathbf{x}^0$ ; that is, if  $x_i^0 = x_i^j$  for some  $j = 1, 2, \dots, L_i$ , then  $p_i = j$ . A good guess for the global optimum can be used as  $\mathbf{x}^0$ .

The initialization points and the vectors  $\ell$  and  $\mathbf{p}$  are collectively called the *initialization list* (and sometimes we will refer to just the initialization points as ‘the initialization list’, whenever this causes no confusion). The initialization data may be input by you, or they can be set to sensible default values by `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc): if you provide them yourself, `LIST(i, j)` should contain  $x_i^j$ , `numpts[i - 1]` should contain  $L_i$ , and `initpt[i - 1]` should contain  $p_i$ , for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  and  $j = 1, 2, \dots, L_i$ ; if you wish `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) to use one of its preset initialization methods, you could choose one of two simple, three-point methods (see Figure 1). If the list generated by one of these methods contains infinite values, attempts are made to generate a safeguarded list using the function `subint(x, y)` (which is also used during the splitting procedure, and is described in Section 11.2). If infinite values persist, `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) exits with `fail.code = NE_INF_INIT_LIST`. There is also the option to generate an initialization list with the aid of `linesearches` (by setting `initmethod = Nag_Linesearch`). Starting with the absolutely smallest point in the root box, `linesearches` are made along each coordinate. For each coordinate, the local minimizers found by the `linesearches` are put into the initialization list. If there were fewer than three minimizers, they are augmented by close-by values. The final preset initialization option (`initmethod = Nag_Random`) generates a randomized list, so that independent multiple runs may be made if you suspect a global optimum has not been found. Each call to the initialization function `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_init` (e05jac) resets the initial-state vector for the Wichmann–Hill base-generator that is used. Depending on whether you set the optional parameter `Repeatability` to ON or OFF, the random state is initialized to give a repeatable or non-repeatable sequence. Then, a random integer between 3 and `sdlist` is selected, which is then used to determine the number of points to be generated in each coordinate; that is, `numpts` becomes a constant vector, set to this value. The components of `list` are then generated, from a uniform distribution on the root box if the box is finite, or else in a safeguarded fashion if any bound is infinite. The array `initpt` is set to point to the best point in `list`.

Given an initialization list (preset or otherwise), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) evaluates  $F$  at  $\mathbf{x}^0$ , and sets the initial estimate of the global minimum,  $\mathbf{x}^*$ , to  $\mathbf{x}^0$ . Then, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , the objective function  $F$  is evaluated at  $L_i - 1$  points that agree with  $\mathbf{x}^*$  in all but the  $i$ th coordinate. We obtain pairs  $(\hat{\mathbf{x}}^j, f_i^j)$ , for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, L_i$ , with:  $\mathbf{x}^* = \hat{\mathbf{x}}^{j_1}$ , say; with, for  $j \neq j_1$ ,

$$\hat{x}_k^j = \begin{cases} x_k^* & \text{if } k \neq i; \\ x_k^j & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

and with

$$f_i^j = F(\hat{\mathbf{x}}^j).$$

The point having the smallest function value is renamed  $\mathbf{x}^*$  and the procedure is repeated with the next coordinate.

Once `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) has a full set of initialization points and function values, it can generate an initial set of sub-boxes. Recall that the *root box* is  $B[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}] = [\ell, \mathbf{u}]$ , having basepoint  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^0$ . The opposite point  $\mathbf{y}$  is a corner of  $[\ell, \mathbf{u}]$  farthest away from  $\mathbf{x}$ , in some sense. The point  $\mathbf{x}$  need not be a vertex of  $[\ell, \mathbf{u}]$ , and  $\mathbf{y}$  is entitled to have infinite coordinates. We loop over each coordinate  $i$ , splitting the current box along coordinate  $i$  into  $2L_i - 2$ ,  $2L_i - 1$  or  $2L_i$  sub-intervals with exactly one of the  $\hat{x}_i^j$  as endpoints, depending on whether two, one or none of the  $\hat{x}_i^j$  are on the boundary. Thus, as well as splitting at  $\hat{x}_i^j$ , for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, L_i$ , we split at additional points  $z_i^j$ , for  $j = 2, 3, \dots, L_i$ . These additional  $z_i^j$  are such that

$$z_i^j = \hat{x}_i^{j-1} + q^m (\hat{x}_i^j - \hat{x}_i^{j-1}), \quad j = 2, \dots, L_i,$$

where  $q$  is the golden-section ratio  $(\sqrt{5} - 1)/2$ , and the exponent  $m$  takes the value 1 or 2, chosen so that the sub-box with the smaller function value gets the larger fraction of the interval. Each child sub-box gets as basepoint the point obtained from  $\mathbf{x}^*$  by changing  $x_i^*$  to the  $x_i^j$  that is a boundary point of

the corresponding  $i$ th coordinate interval; this new basepoint therefore has function value  $f_i^j$ . The opposite point is derived from  $\mathbf{y}$  by changing  $y_i$  to the other end of that interval.

`nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) can now rank the coordinates based on an estimated variability of  $F$ . For each  $i$  we compute the union of the ranges of the quadratic interpolant through any three consecutive  $\hat{x}_i^j$ , taking the difference between the upper and lower bounds obtained as a measure of the variability of  $F$  in coordinate  $i$ . A vector  $\pi$  is populated in such a way that coordinate  $i$  has the  $\pi_i$ th highest estimated variability. For tiebreaks, when the  $\mathbf{x}^*$  obtained after splitting coordinate  $i$  belongs to two sub-boxes, the one that contains the minimizer of the quadratic models is designated the current sub-box for coordinate  $i + 1$ .

Boxes are assigned levels in the following manner. The root box is given level 1. When a sub-box of level  $s$  is split, the child with the smaller fraction of the golden-section split receives level  $s + 2$ ; all other children receive level  $s + 1$ . The box with the better function value is given the larger fraction of the splitting interval and the smaller level because then it is more likely to be split again more quickly. We see that after the initialization procedure the first level is empty and the non-split boxes have levels  $2, \dots, n_r + 2$ , so it is meaningful to choose  $s_{\max}$  much larger than  $n_r$ . Note that the internal structure of `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) demands that  $s_{\max}$  be at least  $n_r + 3$ .

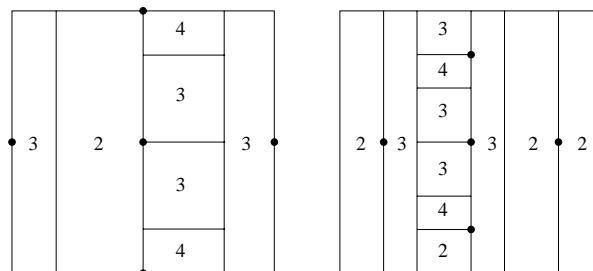
Examples of initializations in two dimensions are given in Figure 1. In both cases the initial point is  $\mathbf{x}^0 = (\boldsymbol{\ell} + \mathbf{u})/2$ ; on the left the initialization points are

$$\mathbf{x}^1 = \boldsymbol{\ell}, \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = (\boldsymbol{\ell} + \mathbf{u})/2, \quad \mathbf{x}^3 = \mathbf{u},$$

while on the right the points are

$$\mathbf{x}^1 = (5\boldsymbol{\ell} + \mathbf{u})/6, \quad \mathbf{x}^2 = (\boldsymbol{\ell} + \mathbf{u})/2, \quad \mathbf{x}^3 = (\boldsymbol{\ell} + 5\mathbf{u})/6.$$

In Figure 1, basepoints and levels after initialization are displayed. Note that these initialization lists correspond to `initmethod` = Nag\_SimpleBdry and `initmethod` = Nag\_SimpleOffBdry, respectively.



**Figure 2**

Examples of the initialization procedure

After initialization, a series of *sweeps* through levels is begun. A sweep is defined by three steps:

- (i) scan the list of non-split sub-boxes. Fill a *record list*  $\mathbf{b}$  according to  $b_s = 0$  if there is no box at level  $s$ , and with  $b_s$  pointing to a sub-box with the lowest function value among all sub-boxes with level  $s$  otherwise, for  $0 < s < s_{\max}$ ;
- (ii) the sub-box with label  $b_s$  is a candidate for splitting. If the sub-box is not to be split, according to the rules described in Section 11.2, increase its level by 1 and update  $b_{s+1}$  if necessary. If the sub-box is split, mark it so, insert its children into the list of sub-boxes, and update  $\mathbf{b}$  if any child with level  $s'$  yields a strict improvement of  $F$  over those sub-boxes at level  $s'$ ;
- (iii) increment  $s$  by 1. If  $s = s_{\max}$  then displaying monitoring information and start a new sweep; else if  $b_s = 0$  then repeat this step; else display monitoring information and go to the previous step.

Clearly, each sweep ends after at most  $s_{\max} - 1$  visits of the third step.

## 11.2 Splitting

Each sub-box is stored by `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) as a set of information about the history of the sub-box: the label of its parent, a label identifying which child of the parent it is, etc. Whenever a sub-box  $B[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]$  of level  $s < s_{\max}$  is a candidate for splitting, as described in Section 11.1, we recover  $\mathbf{x}$ ,

$\mathbf{y}$ , and the number,  $n_j$ , of times coordinate  $j$  has been split in the history of  $B$ . Sub-box  $B$  could be split in one of two ways.

(i) **Splitting by rank**

If  $s > 2n_r(\min(n_j + 1))$ , the box is always split. The *splitting index* is set to a coordinate  $i$  such that  $n_i = \min(n_j)$ .

(ii) **Splitting by expected gain**

If  $s \leq 2n_r(\min(n_j + 1))$ , the sub-box could be split along a coordinate where a maximal gain in function value is expected. This gain is estimated according to a local separable quadratic model obtained by fitting to  $2n_r + 1$  function values. If the expected gain is too small the sub-box is not split at all, and its level is increased by 1.

Eventually, a sub-box that is not eligible for splitting by expected gain will reach level  $2n_r(\min(n_j + 1)) + 1$  and then be split by rank, as long as  $s_{\max}$  is large enough. As  $s_{\max} \rightarrow \infty$ , the rule for splitting by rank ensures that each coordinate is split arbitrarily often.

Before describing the details of each splitting method, we introduce the procedure for correctly handling splitting at adaptive points and for dealing with unbounded intervals. Suppose we want to split the  $i$ th coordinate interval  $\square\{x_i, y_i\}$ , where we define  $\square\{x_i, y_i\} = [\min(x_i, y_i), \max(x_i, y_i)]$ , for  $x_i \in R$  and  $y_i \in \bar{R}$ , and where  $\mathbf{x}$  is the basepoint of the sub-box being considered. The descendants of the sub-box should shrink sufficiently fast, so we should not split too close to  $x_i$ . Moreover, if  $y_i$  is large we want the new *splitting value* to **not** be too large, so we force it to belong to some smaller interval  $\square\{\xi', \xi''\}$ , determined by

$$\xi'' = \text{subint}(x_i, y_i), \quad \xi' = x_i + (\xi'' - x_i)/10,$$

where the function *subint* is defined by

$$\text{subint}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \text{sign}(y) & \text{if } 1000|x| < 1 \text{ and } |y| > 1000; \\ 10\text{sign}(y)|x| & \text{if } 1000|x| \geq 1 \text{ and } |y| > 1000|x|; \\ y & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

### 11.2.1 Splitting by rank

Consider a sub-box  $B$  with level  $s > 2n_r(\min(n_j + 1))$ . Although the sub-box has reached a high level, there is at least one coordinate along which it has not been split very often. Among the  $i$  such that  $n_i = \min(n_j)$  for  $B$ , select the splitting index to be the coordinate with the lowest  $\pi_i$  (and hence highest variability rank). ‘Splitting by rank’ refers to the ranking of the coordinates by  $n_i$  and  $\pi_i$ .

If  $n_i = 0$ , so that  $B$  has never been split along coordinate  $i$ , the splitting is done according to the initialization list and the adaptively chosen golden-section split points, as described in Section 11.1. Also as covered there, new basepoints and opposite points are generated. The children having the smaller fraction of the golden-section split (that is, those with larger function values) are given level  $\min\{s + 2, s_{\max}\}$ . All other children are given level  $s + 1$ .

Otherwise,  $B$  ranges between  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  in the  $i$ th coordinate direction. The splitting value is selected to be  $z_i = x_i + 2(\text{subint}(x_i, y_i) - x_i)/3$ ; we are not attempting to split based on a large reduction in function value, merely in order to reduce the size of a large interval, so  $z_i$  may not be optimal. Sub-box  $B$  is split at  $z_i$  and the golden-section split point, producing three parts and requiring only one additional function evaluation, at the point  $\mathbf{x}'$  obtained from  $\mathbf{x}$  by changing the  $i$ th coordinate to  $z_i$ . The child with the smaller fraction of the golden-section split is given level  $\min\{s + 2, s_{\max}\}$ , while the other two parts are given level  $s + 1$ . Basepoints are assigned as follows: the basepoint of the first child is taken to be  $\mathbf{x}$ , and the basepoint of the second and third children is the point  $\mathbf{x}'$ . Opposite points are obtained by changing  $y_i$  to the other end of the  $i$ th coordinate-interval of the corresponding child.

### 11.2.2 Splitting by expected gain

When a sub-box  $B$  has level  $s \leq 2n_r(\min(n_j + 1))$ , we compute the optimal splitting index and splitting value from a local separable quadratic used as a simple local approximation of the objective function. To fit this curve, for each coordinate we need two additional points and their function values.

Such data may be recoverable from the history of  $B$ : whenever the  $i$ th coordinate was split in the history of  $B$ , we obtained values that can be used for the current quadratic interpolation in coordinate  $i$ .

We loop over  $i$ ; for each coordinate we pursue the history of  $B$  back to the root box, and we take the first two points and function values we find, since these are expected to be closest to the current basepoint  $\mathbf{x}$ . If the current coordinate has not yet been split we use the initialization list. Then we generate a local separable model  $e(\xi)$  for  $F(\xi)$  by interpolation at  $\mathbf{x}$  and the  $2n_r$  additional points just collected:

$$e(\xi) = F(\mathbf{x}) + \sum_{i=1}^n e_i(\xi_i).$$

We define the *expected gain*  $\hat{e}_i$  in function value when we evaluate at a new point obtained by changing coordinate  $i$  in the basepoint, for each  $i$ , based on two cases:

(i)  $n_i = 0$ . We compute the expected gain as

$$\hat{e}_i = \min_{1 \leq j \leq L_i} \{f_i^j\} - f_i^{p_i}.$$

Again, we split according to the initialization list, with the new basepoints and opposite points being as before.

(ii)  $n_i > 0$ . Now, the  $i$ th component of our sub-box ranges from  $x_i$  to  $y_i$ . Using the quadratic partial correction function

$$e_i(\xi_i) = \alpha_i(\xi_i - x_i) + \beta_i(\xi_i - x_i)^2$$

we can approximate the maximal gain expected when changing  $x_i$  only. We will choose the splitting value from  $\square\{\xi', \xi''\}$ . We compute

$$\hat{e}_i = \min_{\xi_i \in \square\{\xi', \xi''\}} e_i(\xi_i)$$

and call  $z_i$  the minimizer in  $\square\{\xi', \xi''\}$ .

If the expected best function value  $f_{\text{exp}}$  satisfies

$$f_{\text{exp}} = F(\mathbf{x}) + \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \hat{e}_i < f_{\text{best}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $f_{\text{best}}$  is the current best function value (including those function values obtained by local optimization), we expect the sub-box to contain a better point and so we split it, using as splitting index the component with minimal  $\hat{e}_i$ . Equation (1) prevents wasting function calls by avoiding splitting sub-boxes whose basepoints have bad function values. These sub-boxes will eventually be split by rank anyway.

We now have a splitting index and a splitting value  $z_i$ . The sub-box is split at  $z_i$  as long as  $z_i \neq y_i$ , and at the golden-section split point; two or three children are produced. The larger fraction of the golden-section split receives level  $s + 1$ , while the smaller fraction receives level  $\min\{s + 2, s_{\text{max}}\}$ . If it is the case that  $z_i \neq y_i$  and the third child is larger than the smaller of the two children from the golden-section split, the third child receives level  $s + 1$ . Otherwise it is given the level  $\min\{s + 2, s_{\text{max}}\}$ . The basepoint of the first child is set to  $\mathbf{x}$ , and the basepoint of the second (and third if it exists) is obtained by changing the  $i$ th coordinate of  $\mathbf{x}$  to  $z_i$ . The opposite points are again derived by changing  $y_i$  to the other end of the  $i$ th coordinate interval of  $B$ .

If equation (1) does not hold, we expect no improvement. We do not split, and we increase the level of  $B$  by 1.

### 11.3 Local Search

The local optimization algorithm used by `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) uses linesearches along directions that are determined by minimizing quadratic models, all subject to bound constraints. Triples of vectors are computed using *coordinate searches* based on linesearches. These triples are used in *triple search* procedures to build local quadratic models for  $F$ . A trust-region-type approach to

minimize these models is then carried out, and more information about the coordinate search and the triple search can be found in Huyer and Neumaier (1999).

The local search starts by looking for better points without being too local, by making a triple search using points found by a coordinate search. This yields a new point and function value, an approximation of the gradient of the objective, and an approximation of the Hessian of the objective. Then the quadratic model for  $F$  is minimized over a small box, with the solution to that minimization problem then being used as a linesearch direction to minimize the objective. A measure  $r$  is computed to quantify the predictive quality of the quadratic model.

The third stage is the checking of termination criteria. The local search will stop if more than  $loclim$  visits to this part of the local search have occurred, where  $loclim$  is the value of the optional parameter **Local Searches Limit**. If that is not the case, it will stop if the limit on function calls has been exceeded (see the description of the optional parameter **Function Evaluations Limit**). The final criterion checks if no improvement can be made to the function value, or whether the approximated gradient  $\mathbf{g}$  is small, in the sense that

$$|\mathbf{g}|^T \max(|\mathbf{x}|, |\mathbf{x}_{old}|) < loctol(f_0 - f).$$

The vector  $\mathbf{x}_{old}$  is the best point at the start of the current loop in this iterative local-search procedure, the constant  $loctol$  is the value of the optional parameter **Local Searches Tolerance**,  $f$  is the objective value at  $\mathbf{x}$ , and  $f_0$  is the smallest function value found by the initialization procedure.

Next, `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) attempts to move away from the boundary, if any components of the current point lie there, using linesearches along the offending coordinates. Local searches are terminated if no improvement could be made.

The fifth stage carries out another triple search, but this time it does not use points from a coordinate search, rather points lying within the trust-region box are taken.

The final stage modifies the trust-region box to be bigger or smaller, depending on the quality of the quadratic model, minimizes the new quadratic model on that box, and does a linesearch in the direction of the minimizer. The value of  $r$  is updated using the new data, and then we go back to the third stage (checking of termination criteria).

The Hessians of the quadratic models generated by the local search may not be positive definite, so `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) uses the general nonlinear optimizer `nag_opt_sparse_nlp_solve` (e04vhc) to minimize the models.

## 12 Optional Parameters

Several optional parameters in `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) define choices in the problem specification or the algorithm logic. In order to reduce the number of formal arguments of `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) these optional parameters have associated *default values* that are appropriate for most problems. Therefore, you need only specify those optional parameters whose values are to be different from their default values.

The remainder of this section can be skipped if you wish to use the default values for all optional parameters.

The following is a list of the optional parameters available. A full description of each optional parameter is provided in Section 12.1.

### Defaults

#### Function Evaluations Limit

#### Infinite Bound Size

#### List

#### Local Searches

#### Local Searches Limit

#### Local Searches Tolerance

#### Maximize

#### Minimize

**Nolist****Repeatability****Splits Limit****Static Limit****Target Objective Error****Target Objective Safeguard****Target Objective Value**

Optional parameters may be specified by calling one, or more, of the functions `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_file` (e05jcc), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_string` (e05jdc), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_char` (e05jec), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_int` (e05jfc) and `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_real` (e05jgc) before a call to `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc).

`nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_file` (e05jcc) reads options from an external options file, with `Begin` and `End` as the first and last lines respectively, and with each intermediate line defining a single optional parameter. For example,

```
Begin
  Static Limit = 50
End
```

The call

```
e05jcc (fileid, &state, &fail);
```

can then be used to read the file on the descriptor **fileid** as returned by a call of `nag_open_file` (x04acc). The value **fail.code** = `NE_NOERROR` is returned on successful exit. `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_file` (e05jcc) should be consulted for a full description of this method of supplying optional parameters.

`nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_string` (e05jdc), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_char` (e05jec), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_int` (e05jfc) or `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_real` (e05jgc) can be called to supply options directly, one call being necessary for each optional parameter. `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_string` (e05jdc), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_char` (e05jec), `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_int` (e05jfc) or `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_optset_real` (e05jgc) should be consulted for a full description of this method of supplying optional parameters.

All optional parameters not specified by you are set to their default values. Valid values of optional parameters specified by you are unaltered by `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) and so remain in effect for subsequent calls to `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc), unless you explicitly change them.

**12.1 Description of the Optional Parameters**

For each option, we give a summary line, a description of the optional parameter and details of constraints.

The summary line contains:

a parameter value, where the letters *a*, *i* and *r* denote options that take character, integer and real values respectively, and where the letter *a* denotes an option that takes an ON or OFF value;

the default value, where the symbol  $\epsilon$  is a generic notation for *machine precision* (see `nag_machine_precision` (X02AJC)), the symbol  $r_{\max}$  stands for the largest positive model number (see `nag_real_largest_number` (X02ALC)),  $n_r$  represents the number of non-fixed variables, and the symbol  $d$  stands for the maximum number of decimal digits that can be represented (see `nag_decimal_digits` (X02BEC)).

Option names are case-insensitive and must be provided in full; abbreviations are not recognized.

**Defaults**

This special keyword is used to reset all optional parameters to their default values, and any random state stored in **state** will be destroyed.

Any option value given with this keyword will be ignored. This optional parameter cannot be queried or got.



**Function Evaluations Limit** *i* Default =  $100n_r^2$

This puts an approximate limit on the number of function calls allowed. The total number of calls made is checked at the top of an internal iteration loop, so it is possible that a few calls more than  $n_f$  may be made.

*Constraint:*  $n_f > 0$ .

**Infinite Bound Size** *r* Default =  $r_{\max}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

This defines the ‘infinite’ bound  $infbnd$  in the definition of the problem constraints. Any upper bound greater than or equal to  $infbnd$  will be regarded as  $\infty$  (and similarly any lower bound less than or equal to  $-infbnd$  will be regarded as  $-\infty$ ).

*Constraint:*  $r_{\max}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq infbnd \leq r_{\max}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

**Local Searches** *a* Default = ON

If you want to try to accelerate convergence of `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) by starting local searches from candidate minima, you will require `lcsrch` to be ON.

*Constraint:* `lcsrch` = ON or OFF.

**Local Searches Limit** *i* Default = 50

This defines the maximal number of iterations to be used in the trust-region loop of the local-search procedure.

*Constraint:*  $loclim > 0$ .

**Local Searches Tolerance** *r* Default =  $2\epsilon$

The value of `loctol` is the multiplier used during local searches as a stopping criterion for when the approximated gradient is small, in the sense described in Section 11.3.

*Constraint:*  $loctol \geq 2\epsilon$ .

**Minimize** Default  
**Maximize**

These keywords specify the required direction of optimization. Any option value given with these keywords will be ignored.

**Nolist** Default  
**List**

These options control the echoing of each optional parameter specification as it is supplied. **List** turns printing on, **Nolist** turns printing off. The output is sent to `stdout`.

Any option value given with these keywords will be ignored. This optional parameter cannot be queried or got.

**Repeatability** *a* Default = OFF

For use with random initialization lists (**initmethod** = `Nag_Random`). When set to ON, an internally-initialized random state is stored in **state** for use in subsequent calls to `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc).

*Constraint:* `repeat` = ON or OFF.

**Splits Limit** *i* Default =  $\lfloor d(n_r + 2)/3 \rfloor$

Along with the initialization list **list**, this defines a limit on the number of times the root box will be split along any single coordinate direction. If **Local Searches** is OFF you may find the default value to be too small.

*Constraint:*  $smax > n_r + 2$ .

**Static Limit** *i* Default =  $3n_r$

As the default termination criterion, computation stops when the best function value is static for *stclim* sweeps through levels. This parameter is ignored if you have specified a target value to reach in **Target Objective Value**.

*Constraint:*  $stclim > 0$ .

**Target Objective Error** *r* Default =  $\epsilon^{\frac{1}{4}}$

If you have given a target objective value to reach in *objval* (the value of the optional parameter **Target Objective Value**), *objerr* sets your desired relative error (from above if **Minimize** is set, from below if **Maximize** is set) between **obj** and *objval*, as described in Section 7. See also the description of the optional parameter **Target Objective Safeguard**.

*Constraint:*  $objerr \geq 2\epsilon$ .

**Target Objective Safeguard** *r* Default =  $\epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$

If you have given a target objective value to reach in *objval* (the value of the optional parameter **Target Objective Value**), *objsg* sets your desired safeguarded termination tolerance, for when *objval* is close to zero.

*Constraint:*  $objsg \geq 2\epsilon$ .

**Target Objective Value** *r*

This parameter may be set if you wish `nag_glopt_bnd_mcs_solve` (e05jbc) to use a specific value as the target function value to reach during the optimization. Setting *objval* overrides the default termination criterion determined by the optional parameter **Static Limit**.

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