

IMS 2008 **June 20-24th** International Mathematics

UnCertainties` : A Package for Interval Analysis

*Applications to Equation Solving and Global Optimization
under Uncertainty*

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In this talk, we present and describe in details the under development *UnCertainties` Mathematica* package, a collection of data structures and functions implementing the most advanced algorithms of Interval Analysis for solving systems of equations and for global optimization.

<< UnCertainties`

Certified Computations with Uncertainties

```
RumpFunc[x_, y_] := (1335/4 - x^2) y^6 +
  x^2 (11 x^2 y^2 - 121 y^4 - 2) + (11/2) y^8 + x/(2 y)
```

```
RumpFunc[77 617, 33 096];
```

```
N[%, 21]
```

```
Manipulate[RumpFunc[SetPrecision[77 617., p],
  SetPrecision[33 096., p]], {p, 10, 60, 1}]
```

```
RumpFuncN[x_, y_] := (1335/4 - x^2) y^6 +
  x^2 (11 x^2 y^2 - 121 y^4 - 2) + (5.5) y^8 + x/(2 y)
```

```
RumpFuncN[77 617, 33 096]
```

```
RumpFuncN[Interval[77 617.], Interval[33 096.]]
```

Interval and Boxes

Representation

Intervals

Interval[0]

Interval[0.]

x = Interval[1.];

x[[1, 2]] - x[[1, 1]]

Interval[{-1, 2}]

Boxes : Vectors of Intervals

Intervals Matrices

Interval Arithmetic

Arithmetic on Intervals

Interval[{-1, 2}] + Interval[{1, 3}]

Interval[{-1, 2}] * Interval[{1, 3}]

Interval[{-1, 2}] - Interval[{1, 3}]

Interval[{-1, 2}] - Interval[{1, 2}]

Interval[{-1, 2}] / Interval[{1, 3}]

Interval[{1, 3}] / Interval[{-1, 2}]

Exp[Interval[{1., 3.}]]

Sin[Interval[{1., 3.}]]

Sqrt[Interval[{-1., 9.}]]

Arithmetic on Boxes

{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]} +

{Interval[{0, 3}], Interval[{-1, 0}]}

{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]} -

{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}

Interval[{-1, 2}] {Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}

{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}.

{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}

Arithmetic on Matrices

Miscellanies

Properties

```

Lower[Interval[{-1, 2}]]
Lower[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}]

Upper[Interval[{-1, 2}]]
Upper[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}]

MidPoint[Interval[{-1, 2}]]
MidPoint[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}]

Width[Interval[{-1, 2}]]
Width[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}]

```

Set Operations on Intervals

```

IntervalIntersection[Interval[{-2, 3}], Interval[{1, 4}]]
IntervalIntersection[Interval[{-2, 3}], Interval[{4, 7}]]
IntervalUnion[Interval[{1, 3}], Interval[{2, 4}]]
IntervalUnion[Interval[{1, 2}], Interval[{3, 4}]]
IntervalHull[IntervalUnion[Interval[{1, 2}], Interval[{3, 4}]]]
IntervalHull[Interval[{1, 2}], Interval[{3, 4}]]
IntervalMemberQ[Interval[{1, 2}], 1.2]

```

Set Operations on Boxes

```

BoxIntersection[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]},
{Interval[{0, 3}], Interval[{-1, 2}]}]
IntervalHull[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]},
{Interval[{0, 3}], Interval[{-1, 0}]}]

```

Visualization

```

View[Interval[{-1, 2}]]
View[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]}]
View[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}]},
{Interval[{0, 3}], Interval[{-1, 2}]}]
View[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}], Interval[{0, 1}]}]
View[{Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{1, 3}], Interval[{0, 1}]},
{Interval[{0, 3}], Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{0.5, 2}]}]

```

Evaluation

```

f1[x_] := x (x + 1)
f2[x_] := x * x + x
f3[x_] := x^2 + x
f4[x_] := (x + 1/2)^2 - 1/4

f1[Interval[{-1, 1}]]
f2[Interval[{-1, 1}]]
f3[Interval[{-1, 1}]]
f4[Interval[{-1, 1}]]

g1[x_, y_] := (x - y) / (x + y)
g2[x_, y_] := 1 - (2 / (1 + x/y))
Simplify[g1[x, y] - g2[x, y]]

g1[Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{3, 5}]]
g2[Interval[{-1, 2}], Interval[{3, 5}]]

Clear[f1, f2, f3, f4, g1, g2]

```

Simple Evaluations

```

NaturalEval[x^2 - x + 1, {x, Interval[{-1, 1}]}]
MidPointEval[x^2 - x + 1, {x, Interval[{-1, 1}]}]
RandomEval[x^2 - x + 1, {x, Interval[{-1, 1}]}]

```

with Symbolic Pre-Processing

*Horner Form for Polynomials
minimizing the number of occurrences*

Taylor Forms

first order

$$[f]([x]) = f(m) + \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right]([x]) ([x] - m) \quad (1)$$

```

CenteredEval[p1, {x, y, z}, b]
b1 = {Interval[{1.9, 2}], Interval[{0.9, 1}], Interval[{1.4, 1.5}]};
b2 = {Interval[{1.9, 1.91}],
      Interval[{0.9, 0.91}], Interval[{1.49, 1.5}]};

```

NaturalEval [p1, {x, y, z}, b1]

CenteredEval [p1, {x, y, z}, b1]

NaturalEval [p1, {x, y, z}, b2]

CenteredEval [p1, {x, y, z}, b2]

second order

$$[f]([X]) = f(m) + (x - m) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x) + \frac{([X] - m)}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial x} \right]([X]) \quad (2)$$

TaylorEval [p1, {x, y, z}, b]

TaylorEval [p1, {x, y, z}, b1]

TaylorEval [p1, {x, y, z}, b2]

Solving by Global Search and Bisection

1 Dimension

```

Plot[(3 Cos[x] - Log[x]), {x, 0.01, 50}]
expr /. x -> 1.5
expr = 3 Cos[x] - Log[x]
IEval[expr, {x, Interval[{0.01, 50}]}] // N
xl = Bisect[Interval[{-100., 50}]]
xl = Flatten[Map[Bisect,
  Pick[xl, Map[IntervalZeroQ[N[IEval[expr, {x, #}]]] &, xl]]]]
Map[N[IEval[expr, {x, #}]] &, xl]
Map[IntervalZeroQ[N[IEval[expr, {x, #}]]] &, xl]
BisectionSolve[3 Cos[x] == Log[x], {x, Interval[{0.01, 50}]}]

```

More

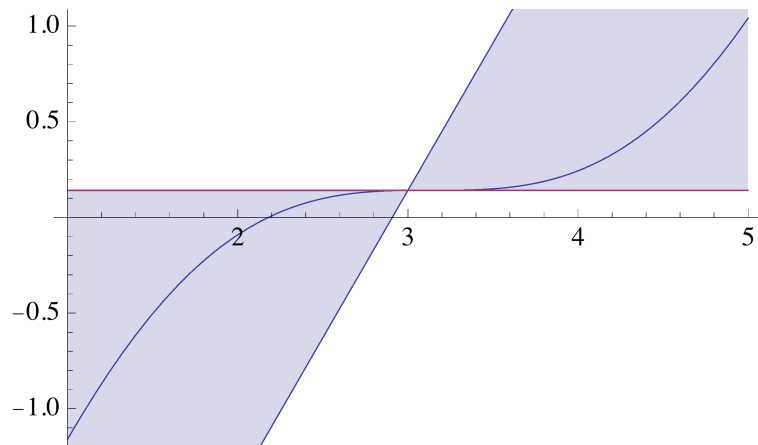
```

BisectionSolve[{Exp[x - 2] == y, y^2 == x},
  {{x, Interval[{-100 000, 100 000}]},
  {y, Interval[{-100 000, 100 000}]}}] // N
BisectionSolve[{x + y == 2, x - 3 y + z == 3, x - y + z == 0},
  {{x, Interval[{-1000, 1000}]}, {y, Interval[{-1000, 1000}]},
  {z, Interval[{-1000, 1000}]}}] // N

```

Solving by Filtering

Newton Exemple



f =.

f[x_] := Sin[x] + x - 3

m = MidPoint[Interval[{1., 5.}]]

**i1 = IntervalIntersection[
Interval[{1., 5.}], m - f[m]/f'[Interval[{1., 5.}]]]**

m = MidPoint[i1]

i1 = IntervalIntersection[i1, m - f[m]/f'[i1]]

NewtonSolve[Sin[x] + x - 3, {x, Interval[{1., 5.}]}]

NewtonSolve[3 Cos[x] - Log[x], {x, Interval[{0.01, 50}]}]

Optimization

```
Plot[(3 Cos[x] - Log[x] + Sin[x/3]), {x, 10, 50}]
```

```
IMaximize[3 Cos[x] - Log[x] + Sin[x/3], {x, Interval[{10, 50.}]}
```

Perspectives

To be ready for the next *Mathematica* User's Conference with a complete implementation of the following.

Interval Analysis Methods

Linear Case

Gauss Elimination

Gauss Seidel

Krawczyk

Constraint Programming Methods

2B Filtering

3B Filtering