

Minimum Volume Ellipsoids

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The problem of finding the ellipsoid of minimum volume containing a set of points $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n$ is stated as the following optimization problem ([1])

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{d}}{\text{maximize}} \quad \log \det(\mathbf{B}) \\ & \text{subject to} \\ & \quad \|\mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}\| \leq 1, \quad \forall \mathbf{v}_x \in [\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n] \end{aligned}$$

The function `minelips` takes as input an $n \times p$ matrix \mathbf{V} containing the points around which we would like to find the minimum volume ellipsoid, and returns the optimal solution using `sq1p`.

```
R> out <- minelips(V)
```

Numerical Example

We consider a small point configuration of size 25 in two dimensions.

```
R> data(Vminelips)
```

	V1	V2
[1,]	1.371	-0.430
[2,]	-0.565	-0.257
[3,]	0.363	-1.763
[4,]	0.633	0.460
[5,]	0.404	-0.640
[6,]	-0.106	0.455
[7,]	1.512	0.705
[8,]	-0.095	1.035
[9,]	2.018	-0.609
[10,]	-0.063	0.505
[11,]	1.305	-1.717
[12,]	2.287	-0.784
[13,]	-1.389	-0.851
[14,]	-0.279	-2.414
[15,]	-0.133	0.036
[16,]	0.636	0.206
[17,]	-0.284	-0.361
[18,]	-2.656	0.758
[19,]	-2.440	-0.727
[20,]	1.320	-1.368

```
[21,] -0.307  0.433
[22,] -1.781 -0.811
[23,] -0.172  1.444
[24,]  1.215 -0.431
[25,]  1.895  0.656

R> out <- minelips(Vminelips)
```

Here, the output we are interested in **B** and **d** are stored in the output vector **y**, but not in a straightforward way.

```
R> y <- out$y

[,1]
[1,] 0.37878339
[2,] 0.48368646
[3,] 0.01425185
[4,] 0.12947058
[5,] 0.17165170

R> p <- ncol(Vminelips)

R> B <- diag(y[1:p])
R> tmp <- p
R> for(k in 1:(p-1)){
R>   B[(k+1):p,k] <- y[tmp + c(1:(p-k))]
R>   B[1,(k+1):p] <- B[(k+1):p,k]
R>   tmp <- tmp + p - k
R> }
```

R> d <- y[(tmp+1):length(y)]

References

- [1] Lieven Vandenberghe, Stephen Boyd, and Shao-Po Wu. Determinant maximization with linear matrix inequality constraints. *SIAM journal on matrix analysis and applications*, 19(2):499–533, 1998.