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# **invo Documentation**

***Release 0.2***

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**Nov 09, 2017**



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sphinx-quickstart on Wed Apr 26 14:24:54 2017. You can adapt this file completely to your liking, but it should at least contain the root *toctree* directive.

invo is a Python package intended to simplify the use of inverse optimization as a model fitting practice. Our goal is to provide a general framework for formulating and solving inverse optimization problems, as well as implement a collection of inverse methods. As additional algorithms and methods arise in the literature, we can implement them using the same common framework.

The flavour of this work is inspired from scikit-learn on Python.



# CHAPTER 1

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## Setup

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invo is available on *PyPi*, so you can just install it with `pip` as follows

```
pip install invo
```





An invo problem has two stages. You first define a forward model, and then you solve the corresponding inverse optimization problem. Currently, we assume forward problems are given in inequality form

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min_{\mathbf{x}} & \mathbf{c}'\mathbf{x} \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b} \end{array}$$

The following is an example of generating a random feasible set and a random set of points and solving the corresponding inverse optimization problem:

```
import numpy as np from invo.LinearModels import AbsoluteDualityGap
# Construct a random forward problem. vertices = [ np.random.rand(4) for i in range(8) ] from invo.utils.fwdutils
import fit_convex_hull A, b = fit_convex_hull(vertices)
# Construct a set of optimal observed decisions. optimalPoints = [ np.random.rand(4) for i in range(4) ]
# Add the forward problem, then run inverse optimization. model = AbsoluteDualityGap() model.FOP(A, b)
model.solve(optimalPoints) print (model.c)
```

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**caption** Contents:



## CHAPTER 3

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### Index

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