

On a smaller SDP relaxation for Polynomial Optimization Problems

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Joint work with Masakazu Muramatsu

Polynomial Optimization Problems

For real-valued polynomials $\mathbf{f}_0, \mathbf{f}_1, \dots, \mathbf{f}_m, \mathbf{g}_1, \dots, \mathbf{g}_k$, Polynomial Optimization Problem (POP) is

$$(\text{POP}) \mathbf{f}^* := \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ \mathbf{f}_0(\mathbf{x}) \mid \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, m), \\ \mathbf{g}_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad (j = 1, \dots, k) \end{array} \right\}.$$

- POP is NP-hard problem (e.g., MAX-CUT, Max Stable Set)

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SDP relaxation for POP ([Lasserre 2001] and [Parrilo 2003])

- Convert POP into a SemiDefinite Programming (SDP):

$$(\text{SDP}) \theta := \inf_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^N} \left\{ \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{C} - \sum_{j=1}^m \mathbf{A}_j \mathbf{y}_j \in \mathbb{S}_+^N \right\}$$

- The optimal value θ of SDP is a lower bound of \mathbf{f}^* , i.e., $\mathbf{f}^* \geq \theta$

Aim of this talk – to overcome numerical difficulties

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- Propose a smaller SDP relaxation than Lasserre's SDP relaxation
- May not be able to tighter lower bounds than Lasserre's SDP relaxation
- Propose some techniques to improve the bounds

SDP relaxation for POPs (1)

Characterization of SOS; $\sigma = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbf{g}_i^2$

- σ is **SOS** with degree $2r$
- $\exists \mathbf{X}$: p.s.d. such that $\sigma(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{u}_r(\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{X} \mathbf{u}_r(\mathbf{x})$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

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- $\exists \mathbf{v}_i$ such that $\mathbf{g}_i(\mathbf{x}) := \mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{u}_r(\mathbf{x})$
- $\mathbf{X} := \sum_i \mathbf{v}_i \mathbf{v}_i^T$

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Generalized Lagrange Function [Kim-Kojima-W (2005)]

$$(\text{POP}) \mathbf{f}^* := \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ \mathbf{f}_0(\mathbf{x}) \mid \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0 \quad (i = 1, \dots, m), \\ \mathbf{g}_j(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \quad (j = 1, \dots, k) \end{array} \right\}.$$

- Generalized Lagrange Function:

$$\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) := \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}), \quad \sigma_j: \text{SOS}$$

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- Generalized Lagrange Relaxation:

$$\sup_{\sigma_j: \text{SOS}} \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) = \sup_{\sigma_j: \text{SOS}} \sup_{\rho \in \mathbb{R}} \{ \rho \mid \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) - \rho \geq 0 \quad (\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n) \}$$

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- If $\exists \tilde{\sigma}_0$ and $\tilde{\sigma}_j: \text{SOS}$ s.t. $\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{x}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}) - \tilde{\rho} = \tilde{\sigma}_0(\mathbf{x})$ for all \mathbf{x} ,

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- Putinar's Lemma $\rightarrow \sup_{\sigma_j: \text{SOS}} \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \mathbf{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) = \mathbf{f}^*$

SDP relaxation for POPs (2)

Let $\mathbf{K} := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0 \text{ (} j = 1, \dots, m)\}$.

Putinar's Lemma

Under a **mild assumption**, if $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \rho > 0$ on \mathbf{K} , then \exists SOS $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_m$ such that

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \rho - \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma_0(\mathbf{x}) \quad (\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

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- Fix r in Generalized Lagrange Relaxation.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho_r^* &:= \sup_{\rho, \sigma_j} \rho \\ \text{sub. to } &\mathbf{L}(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}) - \rho = \sigma_0(\mathbf{x}) \\ &\sigma_0, \sigma_j : \text{SOS}, \\ &\deg(\sigma_0) \leq 2r, \deg(\sigma_j \mathbf{f}_j) \leq 2r. \end{aligned} \right\} = \text{SDP}$$

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- $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rho_r^* = \mathbf{f}^*$ [Lasserre (2001)]

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A mild assumption

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Practically, we observe,

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- Adding the new constraint $\mathbf{R} - \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{x}_j^2 \geq \mathbf{0}$, the assumption holds.
- Difficult to estimate $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow$ the POP may become badly scaled.

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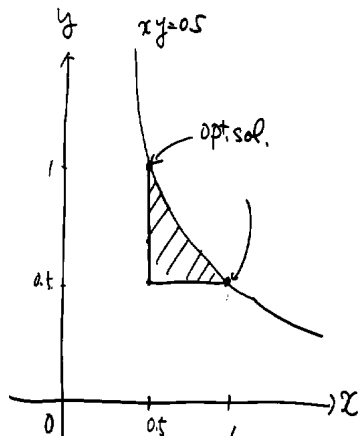
Practically, we observe,

- $\rho_2^* = \mathbf{f}^*$ or $\rho_3^* = \mathbf{f}^*$ without adding the new constraint
- $\rho_r^* = \mathbf{f}^*$ if **mild assumption** does not hold.

An example (1) [W 2011]

$$f^* := \inf_{x,y \in \mathbb{R}} \{-x - y \mid x, y \geq 0.5, 0.5 \geq xy\}$$

- Compact feasible region
- $f^* = -1.5$, $(x^*, y^*) = (1, 0.5), (0.5, 1)$
- This example does not satisfy **assumption**



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ρ_3^*	-1.49999999e+00	-1.50011582e+00	-1.5000000e+00
ρ_4^*	-1.49999998e+00	-1.49999816e+00	-1.5000001e+00
ρ_5^*	-1.49999998e+00	-1.50000010e+00	-1.5000033e+00
ρ_6^*	-1.49999997e+00	-3.55261397e+01	-1.4999921e+00
ρ_7^*	-1.49999997e+00	-1.50000006e+00	-1.5003981e+00
ρ_8^*	-1.49999996e+00	-1.49999999e+00	-1.5000325e+00

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- SDP solvers return the minimum value **-1.5**

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- But, SDP is **weakly infeasible** & its dual is **strongly feasible**

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SDP is **weakly infeasible**

$\forall \rho, \nexists \sigma_0, \sigma_j$: SOS such that

$$L(x, y, \sigma) - \rho = \sigma_0(x, y)$$

An example (4) [W 2011]

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An example (4) [W 2011]

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Conjecture for this example

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \sigma_0, \sigma_j, \mu$: SOS such that

$$L(x, y, \sigma) - (-1.5) + \epsilon \mu = \sigma_0(x, y)$$

Perturbation Theorem for constrained POP

Theorem (W & Muramatsu 2011)

Let $R_j := \max\{|f_j(\mathbf{x})| \mid \mathbf{x} \in [-1, 1]^n\}$. We assume

- $K \subseteq [-1, 1]^n$,
- $f(\mathbf{x}) - \rho > 0$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in K$.

Then $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \hat{r} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\exists \sigma_0$: SOS such that for all $r \geq \hat{r}$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) - \rho + \epsilon \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2r} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^m f_j(\mathbf{x}) \left(1 - \frac{f_j(\mathbf{x})}{R_j} \right)^{2r} = \sigma_0(\mathbf{x})$$

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$$f(\mathbf{x}) - \rho + \epsilon \left(\mathbf{1} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2r} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^m f_j(\mathbf{x}) \left(\mathbf{1} - \frac{f_j(\mathbf{x})}{R_j} \right)^{2r} = \sigma_0(\mathbf{x})$$

- Not need **mild assumption**
- Need a highly perturbation $\epsilon \left(\mathbf{1} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2r} \right)$

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- Need a highly perturbation $\epsilon \left(\mathbf{1} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2r} \right)$
- SDP relaxation by Perturbation Theorem

Sketch of proof of Perturbation Theorem (1)

Theorem (I; Approximation of penalty function on \mathbf{K})

$$f(x) - \rho - \sum_{j=1}^m f_j(x) \left(1 - \frac{f_j(x)}{R_j}\right)^{2r} > 0 \quad (x \in [-1, 1]^n)$$

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Theorem (II; Netzer-Lasserre 2007)

$f(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ over $[-1, 1]^n$. For any $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists \hat{r} \in \mathbb{R}$ and σ_0 : SOS such that for all $r \geq \hat{r}$

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- Theorem I + II \Rightarrow Perturbation Theorem for constrained POP

SDP relaxation by Perturbation Theorem

- $f(x) - \rho + \epsilon \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2r} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^m f_j(x) \left(1 - \frac{f_j(x)}{R_j} \right)^{2r}$ is SOS
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Theorem

$\forall \epsilon > 0$, let $\rho(\epsilon, r)$ be the optimal value;

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sup_{\rho, \sigma_j} \rho \\ \text{sub. to } f(x) - \rho + \epsilon \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2r} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_j(x) f_j(x) = \sigma_0(x) \\ \sigma_0, \sigma_j : \text{SOS,} \\ \deg(\sigma_0) \leq 2r, \deg(\sigma_j f_j) \leq 2r. \end{array} \right.$$

Then, $f^* - \epsilon \leq \rho(\epsilon, r) \leq f^* + (\text{constant}) \times \epsilon$ for large r .

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- Example $f_j(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{1} - x_j$
 - SOS with $\deg(\sigma_j) \leq 2r \dots \binom{n+r}{r}$
 - monomials in $\left(\mathbf{1} - \frac{f_j(\mathbf{x})}{R_j}\right)^r \dots r + 1$

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Theorem (A smaller SDP relaxation)

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- POP with symmetric cones [Kojima-Muraamtsu, 2007]

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- e.g., Bilinear matrix inequalities

$$\begin{cases} \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n_x}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n_y}} & \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \text{sub. to} & \mathbf{G}_{00} + \cdots + \sum_{i=1}^{n_x} \sum_{j=1}^{n_y} \mathbf{G}_{ij} x_i y_j \in \mathbb{S}_+^k \end{cases}$$

- Extend **Putinar's Lemma** and establish SDP relaxation [Kojima-Muraamtsu, 2007]

An extension of Perturbation Theorem (2)

- Approximation of Penalty Function on \mathbf{K} for POP with symmetric cones

$$\Phi_r(\mathbf{x}) := -\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x}) \bullet \left(\mathbf{1} - \frac{\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x})}{\mathbf{R}} \right)^{2r},$$

where $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x})^k := \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x}) \circ \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x})^{k-1}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Theorem (W & Muramatsu 2011)

Let $\mathbf{R}_j := \max\{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{x})) \mid \mathbf{x} \in [-1, 1]^n\}$. We assume

- set of opt. sol. $\subseteq [-1, 1]^n$ and $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \rho > \mathbf{0}$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{K}$.

Then $\forall \epsilon > \mathbf{0}$, $\exists \hat{r} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\exists \sigma_0$: SOS such that for all $r \geq \hat{r}$

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \rho + \epsilon \left(\mathbf{1} + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2r} \right) + \Phi_r(\mathbf{x}) = \sigma_0(\mathbf{x})$$

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Its dual of SDP relaxation

$$(\text{POP}) \equiv \begin{cases} \inf_{\mathbf{x}} & f(\mathbf{x}) \\ \text{sub.to} & \begin{cases} f_j(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u}_{r_j}(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u}_{r_j}(\mathbf{x})^T \succeq \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{u}_r(\mathbf{x})\mathbf{u}_r(\mathbf{x})^T \succeq \mathbf{0}, \text{ (moment matrix)} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbf{u}_k(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{1}, x_1, \dots, x_n, x_1^2, x_1x_2, \dots, x_n^2, \dots, x_n^k)^T$.

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- Stronger than the original SDP relaxation

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- Not need to add $\mathbf{y}_{20}, \mathbf{y}_{02}, \mathbf{y}_{40}, \mathbf{y}_{22}, \mathbf{y}_{04} \geq \mathbf{0}$

Refine approximated solution by SDP relaxation

$$(\text{POP}) \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{f_0(\mathbf{x}) \mid f_j(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0 \ (j = 1, \dots, m)\}$$

- In its dual of SDP relaxation: $\mathbf{x}^\alpha \rightarrow \mathbf{y}_\alpha$

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Indices for checking the quality of SDP relaxation

$$\text{(POP)} \mathbf{f}^* := \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} \{f_0(\mathbf{x}) \mid f_j(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0 \ (j = 1, \dots, m)\}$$

- Let $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{y}_{(1,0,\dots,0)}^*, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{(0,\dots,0,1)}^*)^T$ be a solution obtained by SDP relaxation.

Indices for checking the quality of SDP relaxation

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- ϵ_{feas} and $\epsilon_{\text{obj}} \approx 0 \Rightarrow (\text{opt. val. of SDP relax.}) = \mathbf{f}^*$

GLOBAL Library (1)

Test problems in

<http://www.gamsworld.org/global/globallib/globalstat.htm> & SDP solver is SeDuMi

- Feasibility in POP: $\epsilon_{\text{feas}} := \min_{j=1, \dots, m} \{f_j(\hat{x})\}$
- Optimality: $\epsilon_{\text{obj}} := (\text{opt.va. of SDP relax.}) - f(\hat{x})$
- **ex2_1_8...** Quadratic Optimization Problem (**n = 24**, **m = 58**, **r = 2**)

	sizeA	nnzA
Lasserre	[2924, 38223]	68788
Sparse	[1789, 15059]	23144
Our	[565, 2409]	3495

	SDP relaxation			Refine by fmincon	
	ϵ_{obj}	ϵ_{feas}	time[sec]	obj.val.	ϵ_{feas}
Lasserre	3.9e-09	-5.7e-11	286.62	1.5639e+04	-5.7e-11
Sparse	3.5e-09	-1.1e-12	12.68	1.5639e+04	-3.5e-11
Our	4.7e-02	-1.3e-09	9.94	1.5639e+04	-3.6e-15

GLOBAL Library (2)

- Feasibility in POP: $\epsilon_{\text{feas}} := \min_{j=1, \dots, m} \{f_j(\hat{x})\}$
- Optimality: $\epsilon_{\text{obj}} := (\text{opt.va. of SDP relax.}) - f(\hat{x})$
- **meanvarx...** contains 0-1 constraints with (**n = 35**, **m = 66**, **r = 3**)
- No improvement by local solver (fmincon)

	sizeA	nnzA
Lasserre	[37597, 258331]	34220
Sparse	[526, 2980]	4482
Our	[406, 1791]	2887

	obj.val.	ϵ_{obj}	ϵ_{feas}	time[sec]
Lasserre	Out of memory			
Sparse	1.4327558e+01	2.3e-04	-1.0e-01	161.90
Our	1.4327495e+01	2.3e-04	-1.0e-01	69.30

GLOBAL Library (3)

- Feasibility in POP: $\epsilon_{\text{feas}} := \min_{j=1, \dots, m} \{f_j(\hat{\mathbf{x}})\}$
- Optimality: $\epsilon_{\text{obj}} := (\text{opt.va. of SDP relax.}) - \mathbf{f}(\hat{\mathbf{x}})$
- **st_fp7a...** QOP ($n = 20, m = 20, r = 2$)

Table: Numerical Result for st_fp7a by SeDuMi

	SDP relaxation			sizeA	nnzA	# iter.
	ϵ_{obj}	ϵ_{feas}	time[sec]			
Lasserre	1.5e-08	0.0e+00	156.37	[1770, 15421]	87294	32
Our	5.7e-03	0.0e+00	217.87	[1770, 5313]	55450	48

GLOBAL Library (3)

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- **st_fp7a...** QOP ($n = 20, m = 20, r = 2$)

Table: Numerical Result for st_fp7a by SDPT3

	SDP relaxation			sizeA	nnzA	# iter.
	ϵ_{obj}	ϵ_{feas}	time[sec]			
Lasserre	4.1e-09	0.0e+00	49.31	[1770, 15421]	87294	29
Our	5.6e-03	0.0e+00	49.67	[1770, 5313]	55450	42

GLOBAL Library (4)

- Feasibility in POP: $\epsilon_{feas} := \min_{j=1,\dots,m} \{f_j(\hat{x})\}$
- Optimality: $\epsilon_{obj} := (\text{opt.va. of SDP relax.}) - f(\hat{x})$
- ex5_3_2... QOP with ($n = 22$, $m = 60$, $r = 2$ & $r = 3$)

Table: Numerical Result for ex5_3_2

	r	SDP relaxation			Refine by fmincon	
		ϵ_{obj}	ϵ_{feas}	time[sec]	obj.val.	ϵ_{feas}
Lasserre	2	Out of memory				
Sparse	2	1.1e-07	-6.5e-01	170.05	1.8746711	-2.4e-15
Our	2	4.5e-09	-3.3e-01	13.93	1.8641595	-3.6e-15
Lasserre	3	Out of memory				
Sparse	3	Out of memory				
Our	3	1.1e-06	-1.3e-01	168.37	1.8641595	3.6e-15

Bilinear Matrix Inequality

$$\mathbf{B}_k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) := \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{B}_{ij} \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{y}_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{B}_{i0} \mathbf{x}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{B}_{0j} \mathbf{y}_j + \mathbf{B}_{00}$$

$$\text{(BMI)} \quad \inf_{\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \in [0,1]^n} \left\{ \mathbf{s} \mid \mathbf{s} \mathbf{I}_k - \mathbf{B}_k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathbb{S}_+^k, \right\}.$$

- No correlative sparsity in (BMI)
- # of var. in (BMI) = $2n + 1$ and $r = 2$

(n, k)	Lasserre			Our		
	ϵ_{obj}	ϵ_{feas}	time[sec]	ϵ_{obj}	ϵ_{feas}	time[sec]
(2, 5)	2.7e-09	0.0e+00	6.88	1.5e-09	0.0e+00	1.33
(4, 5)	9.2e-09	-1.4e-10	3846.19	6.4e-09	-1.2e-10	137.89
(2, 10)	Out of memory			6.9e-10	0.0e+00	2.58
(4, 10)	Out of memory			1.7e-09	-5.4e-12	331.87

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- Thank you for your attention