

Package: rolloptim (via r-universe)

July 11, 2026

Type Package

Title Rolling Optimizations

Version 1.0.0

Description Analytical computation of rolling optimization for time-series data. The 'rolloptim' package solves constrained quadratic and linear programs in closed form by applying Lagrangian multipliers and the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions (Kuhn and Tucker, 1951, <[doi:10.1525/9780520411586-036](https://doi.org/10.1525/9780520411586-036)>) to perform mean-variance portfolio optimization (Markowitz, 1952, <[doi:10.1111/j.1540-6261.1952.tb01525.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.1952.tb01525.x)>) over rolling windows. For each window, the analytical solution computes the optimal weights that minimize variance, maximize expected return, minimize residual sum of squares, or maximize quadratic utility, subject to a total-weight equality constraint and box bounds on each weight. Use cases include mean-variance portfolio optimization, expected-return maximization, and constrained regression. The package supports rolling optimizations with constraints via the total, lower, and upper arguments. The implementation accepts rolling moments computed via the 'roll' package and uses 'RcppArmadillo' for linear algebra, with parallelism across windows provided by 'RcppParallel'.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <https://github.com/jasonjfoster/rolloptim>

BugReports <https://github.com/jasonjfoster/rolloptim/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports Rcpp, RcppParallel

Suggests covr, CVXR, ROI, ROI.plugin.glpk, ROI.plugin.qpoases, ROI.plugin.quadprog, roll (>= 1.1.7), testthat, zoo

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo, RcppParallel

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Description

Analytical computation of rolling optimization for time-series data. The 'rolloptim' package solves constrained quadratic and linear programs in closed form by applying Lagrangian multipliers and the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions (Kuhn and Tucker, 1951, <doi:10.1525/9780520411586-036>) to perform mean-variance portfolio optimization (Markowitz, 1952, <doi:10.1111/j.1540-6261.1952.tb01525.x>) over rolling windows. For each window, the analytical solution computes the optimal weights that minimize variance, maximize expected return, minimize residual sum of squares, or maximize quadratic utility, subject to a total-weight equality constraint and box bounds on each weight. Use cases include mean-variance portfolio optimization, expected-return maximization, and constrained regression. The package supports rolling optimizations with constraints via the total, lower, and upper arguments. The implementation accepts rolling moments computed via the 'roll' package and uses 'RcppArmadillo' for linear algebra, with parallelism across windows provided by 'RcppParallel'.

Details

rolloptim is a package that provides analytical computation of rolling optimization for time-series data.

Author(s)

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References

Kuhn, H.W. and Tucker, A.W. (1951). "Nonlinear Programming." In *Proceedings of the Second Berkeley Symposium on Mathematical Statistics and Probability*, edited by J. Neyman, 481-492. University of California Press. doi:10.1525/9780520411586036

Markowitz, H.M. (1952). "Portfolio Selection." *The Journal of Finance*, 7(1), 77-91. doi:10.1111/j.15406261.1952.tb01525.x

roll_max_mean

Rolling Optimizations to Maximize Mean

Description

A function for computing rolling optimizations to maximize mean.

Usage

```
roll_max_mean(mu, sigma = NULL, target = NULL, total = 1, lower = 0,
              upper = 1)
```

Arguments

mu	matrix. Rows are means and columns are variables.
sigma	cube. Slices are covariance matrices.
target	vector. Rows are target variances.
total	numeric. Sum of the weights.
lower	numeric. Lower bound of the weights.
upper	numeric. Upper bound of the weights.

Value

An object of the same class and dimension as mu with the rolling optimizations to maximize mean.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("roll", quietly = TRUE)) {

  n_vars <- 3
  n_obs <- 15
  x <- matrix(rnorm(n_obs * n_vars), nrow = n_obs, ncol = n_vars)

  mu <- roll::roll_mean(x, 5)
```

```
# rolling optimizations to maximize mean
roll_max_mean(mu)

}
```

roll_max_utility

Rolling Optimizations to Maximize Utility

Description

A function for computing rolling optimizations to maximize utility.

Usage

```
roll_max_utility(mu, sigma, lambda = 1, total = 1, lower = 0,
  upper = 1)
```

Arguments

mu	matrix. Rows are means and columns are variables.
sigma	cube. Slices are covariance matrices.
lambda	numeric. Risk aversion parameter.
total	numeric. Sum of the weights.
lower	numeric. Lower bound of the weights.
upper	numeric. Upper bound of the weights.

Value

An object of the same class and dimension as mu with the rolling optimizations to maximize utility.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("roll", quietly = TRUE)) {

  n_vars <- 3
  n_obs <- 15
  x <- matrix(rnorm(n_obs * n_vars), nrow = n_obs, ncol = n_vars)

  mu <- roll::roll_mean(x, 5)
  sigma <- roll::roll_cov(x, width = 5)

  # rolling optimizations to maximize utility
  roll_max_utility(mu, sigma, lambda = 1)

}
```

Description

A function for computing rolling optimizations to minimize residual sum of squares.

Usage

```
roll_min_rss(xx, xy, total = 1, lower = 0, upper = 1)
```

Arguments

xx	cube. Slices are crossproducts of x and x.
xy	cube. Slices are crossproducts of x and y.
total	numeric. Sum of the weights.
lower	numeric. Lower bound of the weights.
upper	numeric. Upper bound of the weights.

Value

An object of the same class and dimension as x with the rolling optimizations to minimize residual sum of squares.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("roll", quietly = TRUE)) {  
  
  n_vars <- 3  
  n_obs <- 15  
  x <- matrix(rnorm(n_obs * n_vars), nrow = n_obs, ncol = n_vars)  
  y <- rnorm(n_obs)  
  
  xx <- roll::roll_crossprod(x, x, 5)  
  xy <- roll::roll_crossprod(x, y, 5)  
  
  # rolling optimizations to minimize residual sum of squares  
  roll_min_rss(xx, xy)  
  
}
```

roll_min_var

*Rolling Optimizations to Minimize Variance***Description**

A function for computing rolling optimizations to minimize variance.

Usage

```
roll_min_var(sigma, mu = NULL, target = NULL, total = 1, lower = 0,
             upper = 1)
```

Arguments

sigma	cube. Slices are covariance matrices.
mu	matrix. Rows are means and columns are variables.
target	vector. Rows are target means.
total	numeric. Sum of the weights.
lower	numeric. Lower bound of the weights.
upper	numeric. Upper bound of the weights.

Value

An object of the same class and dimension as mu with the rolling optimizations to minimize variance.

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("roll", quietly = TRUE)) {

  n_vars <- 3
  n_obs <- 15
  x <- matrix(rnorm(n_obs * n_vars), nrow = n_obs, ncol = n_vars)

  sigma <- roll::roll_cov(x, width = 5)

  # rolling optimizations to minimize variance
  roll_min_var(sigma)

}
```

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