## Robust Multistage

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Original problem: (1)
       min E [ \( \frac{\xi}{\xi} \) Ct \( \chi(\frac{\xi}{3}_1, ..., \frac{\xi}{3}_{t-1} \) + \( \frac{\xi}{\xi} \) (\frac{\xi}{3}_1, ..., \frac{\xi}{3}_t \)]
                             Production quantity Holding / Backorder cost (Auxiliary variable)
        s.t. Ien (3, ..., 3e) = Ie (3, ..., 3en) + 1/2 (3, ..., 3en) - 3e V t e [7]
                      Current initial inventory
                                                                                      Current demand
               yte (31,..., 3+) > ht. Ita (31,..., 3+)
                                                                                                        V te[7] Auxiliary constraint for auxiliary variable y
                 yen (31, ..., 3e) 2 -be Ien (31, ..., 3e)
                0 4 ($1, ..., $t-1) 4 \( \overline{\chi} \)
                                                                                                        Yt∈[T] → Capacity constraint
Reformulate as robust optimization: (2)
        min \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sup_{\zeta \in \mathcal{U}_{N}} \frac{\zeta}{\xi_{1}} \left[ C_{\xi_{1}} \chi_{\xi_{1}} (\zeta_{1}, ..., \zeta_{k-1}) + y_{k_{1}} (\zeta_{1}, ..., \zeta_{k}) \right]
        5.t. Ieo1 (31, ..., 3e) = Ie (51, ..., 3e.0) + xe(31, ..., 3e.1) - 3e
                                                                                                        ∀ ζ ∈ U, u, t ∈ [τ]
                                                                                                                                                    Ital (31, ... 3t) will not be independent to j.
               yen (31,..., 3e) ≥ he Itu (31, .., 3e)
                                                                                                        ∀ ζ ∈ U''<sub>j:1</sub> μ''<sub>n</sub> , t ∈ [τ]
                                                                                                                                                    and so is yen (31, ..., 3t).
                                                                                                        ∀ ζ ∈ U; "ui, t ∈ [τ]
               Yen (31,..., 31) 2 - be · Ital (31..., 30)
               0 4 (5, ..., 5 t-1) 4 Th
                                                                                                        ♥ 3 € Un, te [τ]
Linear decision rule for production quantity (x):
        χ<sub>t</sub>(ζ<sub>1</sub>,..., ζ<sub>t-1</sub>):= χ<sub>t,0</sub> + ξ<sub>1</sub> χ<sub>t,s</sub>·ζ<sub>s</sub>
                Decision on stage t will consider uncertainty until stage t-1.
          \Rightarrow t=1 \times1.0 \times No need to consider uncertainty
          \Rightarrow t=Z: \chi_{2,0} + (\chi_{2,1} \chi_{1}) \dot{\chi}: Consider uncertainty until stage Z-1=1.
           \Rightarrow t=3 (x_{3,0}+(x_{3,1}\cdot x_1)+(x_{3,2}\cdot x_1)) (x_{3,2}\cdot x_1) (x_{3,2}\cdot x_1) (x_{3,2}\cdot x_1)
Linear decision rule for involved cost (y)
        yen (51, .., 36) = yen. + = (Yen, 5-35)
              Decision on stage t+1 will consider uncertainty until stage t
           > t=1: y2,0 + (Y2,1 31)
           > t=Z - y3.0+ (Y3.1-31)+ (Y3.2-32)
            > t=3 : y4,0 + (Y4,1 3,1) + (Y4,2 32) + (Y4,3 3)
Linear decision rule for inventory (I)
        I_{en}(\zeta_1,...,\zeta_k) = \lambda_{en}(0 + \sum_{s=1}^{k} (I_{to1}, s, \zeta_s)); I_{e}(\zeta_1,...,\zeta_{k-1}) = \lambda_{e}(0 + \sum_{s=1}^{k+1} (I_{t,s}, \zeta_s))
        ⇒ t=1 12.0+ (I1,121) ; 11.0+ None
        \Rightarrow t=2 \left( \overrightarrow{J}_{3,0} + \left( \overrightarrow{I}_{3,1} \overrightarrow{S}_{1} \right) + \left( \overrightarrow{I}_{3,2} \overrightarrow{S}_{2} \right) \right) i \overrightarrow{J}_{2,0} + \left( \overrightarrow{I}_{2,1} \overrightarrow{S}_{1} \right)
           > t=3 in + (In 51) + (In 52) + (In 52) + (In 51) + (In 51) + (In 52)
& y and I are not independent to j:
        y_{e+1,0} + \sum_{S=1}^{E} (Y_{e+1,S}, Z_S) \rightarrow y_{e+1,0}^{j} + \sum_{S=1}^{E} (Y_{e+1,S}^{j}, Z_S)
        \dot{I}_{t+1,0} + \dot{\Sigma}_{51}^{\underline{t}} (I_{t+1,5}, \zeta_5) \rightarrow \dot{I}_{t+1,0}^{\underline{J}} + \dot{\Sigma}_{51}^{\underline{t}} (I_{t+1,5}^{\underline{J}}, \zeta_5)
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Use linear decision rule remite problem:
             min \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\sup_{z \in \mathcal{V}_{h}}}{\sum_{i=1}^{T}} \left\{ C_{t} \cdot \left[ \chi_{t,o} + \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} \left( \chi_{t,s}, \zeta_{s} \right) \right] + \left[ \sqrt{\zeta_{s,o}} + \sum_{s=1}^{t} \left( \gamma_{t,o}, \zeta_{s} \right) \right] \right\}
               S.t. \left[\tilde{L}_{k_{1},n}^{j} + \sum_{s=1}^{k} \left(\tilde{L}_{k_{1},s}^{j}, \zeta_{s}\right)\right] \geq \left[\tilde{L}_{k,n}^{j} + \sum_{s=1}^{k} \left(\tilde{L}_{k,s}^{j}, \zeta_{s}\right)\right] + \left[\chi_{k,n} + \sum_{s=1}^{k} \left(\chi_{k,s}, \zeta_{s}\right)\right] - \zeta_{k}^{j}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       y t ∈ [t], j ∈ [N], ζ ∈ ų,
                            [ ji] + [ Xeo + = ( Iin, - Ze) ] = [ jie, + = ( Iie, - Ze) ] + [ Xeo + = ( Xeo + Ze) ] - Ze
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       ч t є [т], j є [N], ζ є ų, ́
                            [yt, + 5 (Yt, + 5)] > h. {[xt, + 5] (It, + 5)] + [xe, + 5] (Xes + 5)] - Zt}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       v t ∈ [τ]. j ∈ [N]. ζ ∈ ų,
                            [yin + 5 (Yin + 76)] > - be - {[it - 5 (Ii. - 76)] + [xen + 5 (Xes - 76)] - 7}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       V te[T].je[N].zeu
                               0 \le \left[ \chi_{\epsilon,o} + \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} (\chi_{\epsilon,s}, \zeta_s) \right] \le \overline{\chi_{\epsilon}}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       V te[T].je[N].zeu
 Introduce epigraph variables. Vit. Pj. Wj
            min 1 5 5 [ Ct V + Ct +
               5.t. V_j^t \geq \chi_{t,0} + \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} (\chi_{s,s}, \zeta_s)
                                                                                                                            v te[1]. [e[n], zeui.
                              (YE, + 5 (YE, + 5)
                                                                                                                            ∀ t ∈ [t], j ∈ [N], z ∈ u;
                                                                                                                                                                                                       Semi-infinite: use dual method
                            Wi ≥ it, + ∑ (Iit, 5. 5.)
                                                                                                                            v t∈[t], j∈[n], ζ∈u;
                              Wi1 ≥ Wi + Vi - Si
                                                                                                                            ν te[τ]. [ε[ν], ζευμ ·
                             With & Wit + Vi - Si
                                                                                                                           v te[r].je[n],zeui
                                                                                                                                                                                                       Semi-infinite: use upper and lower bound.
                              ( + V = 75)
                                                                                                                            ∀ t ∈ [t], j ∈ [N], ζ ∈ ui
                              Γ j ≥ -bt. { W + V - Zi}
                                                                                                                           v te[t].je[n].zeui
                             0 4 Vi 4 Xt
                                                                                                                           v t∈[T], j∈[N]
                                                                                                                                                                                                       19 Lower bound of inventory: maximize demand
(1) \max_{\zeta \in U_0^1} \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} (\chi_{t,s}) \cdot \zeta_s \leq V_0^t - \chi_{t,o}
    ⇒ ξ (αt.s· Us -βt.s· Ls) ≤ Vj - χt.0
                                                                                                                                                                                                         ⇒ use ζį := maχ ζ<sub>t</sub> ζ<sub>t</sub> χ
                                                                                                                                                                                                       3 Upper bound of inventory: minimize demand
               Ot.s - Bt.s = Xt.s
\Rightarrow use \frac{\zeta_t}{\zeta_t} = \min_{\zeta \in \mathcal{U}_t} \zeta_t
                                                                                                           ∀j ∈ [N] . t ∈ [T+1]
     > \( \si_{5} \cdot \V_{5} \cdot \Si_{6} \cdot \Si_{6
                                                                                                                                                                                                       1 Maximize holding: minimize demand
                                                                                                            4je [N], t ∈ [T+1]
            Yis - Sis = Yis

    max ≥ (Ii, ) ζ, ≤ W; - λi.
    ζενί ≤ ; (Σ, ) ζ, ≤ W; - λi.

                                                                                                                                                                                                        1 Maximize bookerder: maximize demand
                                                                                                            ∀je[N].te[T+1]
    ⇒ \(\(\xi_{\text{s}}\) (\(\xi_{\text{s}}\), \(\xi_{\text{s}}\) \(\xi_{\text{s}}\) \(\xi_{\text{s}}\) \(\xi_{\text{s}}\) \(\xi_{\text{s}}\)
                                                                                                                                                                                                         ⇒ use كَيْةٍ
                                                                                                            4je[N], t e[T+1]
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	semi-infinite constraints.		
min X.y.I	1 2 5 Ct V + Ct + Ct		
	$V_{j}^{t} \geq \chi_{t,0} + \sum_{s=1}^{t-1} (\chi_{t,s} \cdot U_{s}^{j} - \beta_{t,s} \cdot U_{s}^{j})  \forall t \in [\tau], j \in [n]$		
	Γ <sub>1</sub> ≥ y <sub>t</sub> . + ξ (γ <sub>ts</sub> . ν <sub>s</sub> - δ <sub>ts</sub> . ν <sub>s</sub> ) \ \ t ∈ [τ]. ] ∈ [ν]		
	W <sub>1</sub> ≥ 1, + 5 (8, W, -0, W, ) A te[7] [6 [N]		
	$W_j^{t_1} \ge W_j^t + V_j^t - \overline{Z_i^t}$ $\forall t \in [\tau], j \in [n]$		
	$W_{j}^{t+1} \leq W_{j}^{t} + V_{j}^{t} - \underline{Z_{i}^{t}}$ $\forall t \in [\tau], j \in [n]$		
	$\Gamma_{j}^{t+1} \geq -b_{\epsilon} \cdot \left\{ W_{j}^{t} + V_{j}^{t} - \overline{\zeta_{\epsilon}^{t}} \right\} \qquad \forall t \in [\tau], j \in [n]$		
	0 4 Vj 4 Xte[7]. je[N]		
	αt.s-βt.s = Xt.s		
	Yis - Sis = Yis 416 [N], te[T+		
	$\mathcal{E}_{t,s}^{\tilde{t}}$ - $\theta_{t,s}^{\tilde{t}}$ = $\tilde{I}_{t,s}^{\tilde{t}}$ V $\tilde{j}$ $\in$ [N] , $\tilde{t}$ $\in$ [T variables :	'], \$	
s.t.	$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left\{ C_{i} \left[ X_{i}, + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\alpha_{i}, u_{j}^{i} - \beta_{i}, \beta_{j}^{i}) \right] + \left[ y_{i+1, 0}^{T} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\mathcal{E}_{i, 0}^{T}, u_{j}^{i} - \beta_{i+1, 0}^{T}, \beta_{i}^{T}) \right] \geq \left[ \lambda_{i}^{T}, + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\mathcal{E}_{i, 0}^{T}, \beta_{i}^{T}, \beta_{i}^{T}, \beta_{i}^{T}, \beta_{i}^{T}) \right] + \left[ y_{i+1, 0}^{T} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} (\mathcal{E}_{i, 0}^{T}, \beta_{i}^{T}, \beta_{$	$\left( \mathcal{U}_{s}^{i} - \theta \stackrel{i}{\epsilon}_{s} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{s}^{i} \right) + \left[ \chi_{\epsilon, o} + \sum_{s=1}^{\epsilon_{i}} \left( \chi_{\epsilon, s} \cdot \mathcal{U}_{s}^{i} - \beta_{\epsilon, s} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{s}^{i} \right) \right] - \frac{\overline{\zeta_{i}^{i}}}{\overline{\zeta_{i}^{i}}}$	V te[1]. [e[0]
		$\left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right) \right)}{1} \right) \right)}{1} \right) \right)} \right)} \right)} \right)} \right) \right)} \right) \right]} \right]$	ν tε[τ], [ε[ν]
		$\{\mathcal{E}_{c,s}^{i}, \mathcal{U}_{s}^{i} - \theta_{c,s}^{i}, \mathcal{U}_{s}^{i}\} \} + [\chi_{c,o} + \sum_{s=1}^{s-1} (\chi_{c,s}^{i}, \chi_{s}^{i} - \beta_{c,s}^{i}, \mathcal{U}_{s}^{i})] - \overline{\chi_{i}^{i}} \}$	V te[1].je[N]
	0 \( \left[ \chi_0 + \frac{\tau_1}{5} \left[ (\alpha_{\text{e},5} \cdot \mu_3^2 - \beta_{\text{e},5} \mu_3^2 \right] \( \frac{\tau_1}{\text{Ne}} \)	3:1	∀ t ∈ [τ]. j ∈ [N]
	αt.s-βe.s= Xe.s		∀tε[τ], ≤ε[t· ]
	Y <sub>t,s</sub> - S <sub>t,s</sub> = Y <sub>t,s</sub>		Vje[N], te[T+1], se[t-1]
	ε <sub>t,s</sub> - θ <sub>t,s</sub> = I <sub>t,s</sub>		4jc[N]. te[T+1]. se[t-1]