Introduction to

Optimization Method

Dis·*count*

School of Management
University of Science and Technology of China

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Summary

Dynamic Programming

0-1 Knapsack Problem

The most common problem being solved is the 0-1 knapsack problem, which restricts the number x_i of copies of each kind of item to zero or one. Given a set of n items numbered from 1 up to n, each with a weight w_i and a value v_i, along with a maximum weight capacity W,

$$\max \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i \leq W \text{ and } x_i \in \{0,1\}.$$

0-1 Knapsack Problem

Assume $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n, W$ are strictly positive integers. Define $m[i, w]$ to be the maximum value that can be attained with weight less than or equal to w using items up to i. We can define $m[i, w]$ recursively as follows:

m[0, w]=0

m[i, w]=m[i-1, w] if w$_i > w$

m[i, w]=$\max(m[i-1, w], m[i-1, w-w_i]+v_i)$ if $w_i \leqslant w$.

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0-1 Knapsack Problem

The solution can then be found by calculating $m[n, W]$. To do this efficiently, we can use a table to store previous computations. This solution will therefore run in $O(nW)$ time and $O(nW)$ space.

Weight Limit (i):	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
$w_1 = 1$ $v_1 = 1$	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$w_2 = 2$ $v_2 = 6$	0	1	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
$w_3 = 5$ $v_3 = 18$	0	1	6	7	7	18	19	24	25	25	25	25
$w_4 = 6$ $v_4 = 22$	0	1	6	7	7	18	22	24	28	29	29	40
$w_5 = 7$ $v_5 = 28$	0											

Optimal substructure

- Fibonacci sequence

$$fib(n) = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)$$

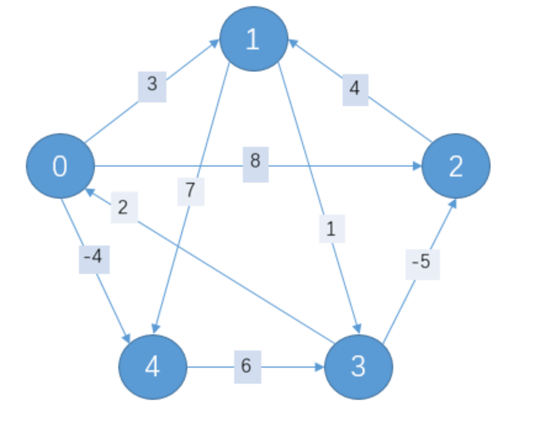
- Dijkstra's algorithm for the shortest path problem

$$d[y] = \min_{x}\{d[y], d[x] + w(x, y)\}$$

How to define the status and stage of problems is essential.

Shortest path problem

Given a directed graph (V, A) with source node s, target node t, and cost w_{ij} for each edge (i, j) in A, consider the program with variables x_{ij}.



Shortest path problem

- Integer programming formulation:

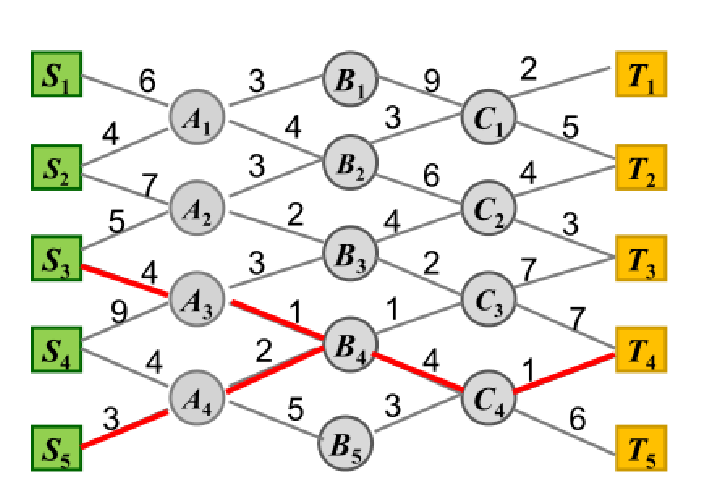
$$\min \sum_{(i,j)\in A} w_{ij}x_{ij}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \sum_{j} x_{ij} - \sum_{j} x_{ji} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i = s; \\ -1, & \text{if } i = t; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$x \in \{0, 1\} \text{ and for all } i.$$

Shortest path problem

- Find the shortest path from s to t.

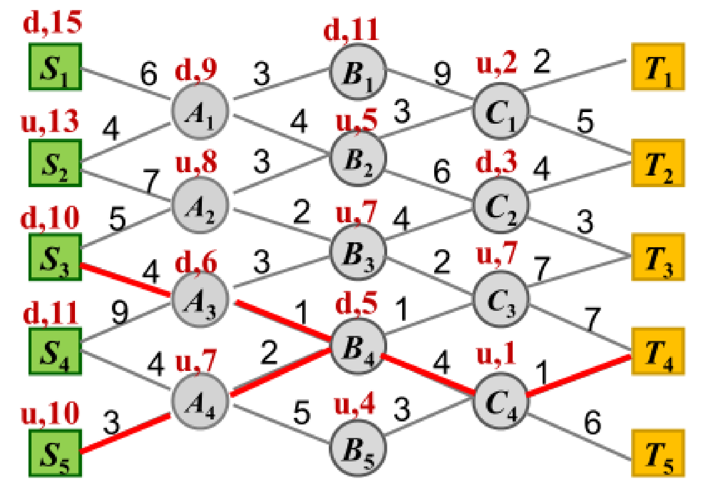


Shortest path problem

$$\begin{aligned}
&Stage1 \quad F(C_l) = \min_m \{C_l T_m\} \\
&Stage2 \quad F(B_k) = \min_l \{B_k C_l + F(C_l)\} \\
&Stage3 \quad F(A_j) = \min_k \{A_j B_k + F(B_k)\} \\
&Stage4 \quad F(S_i) = \min_j \{S_i A_j + F(A_j)\}
\end{aligned}$$

Shortest path problem

- Find the shortest path from s to t.



Integer & Linear Programming

Integer Programming

- Shortest path problem

$$\min \sum_{(i,j)\in A} w_{ij}x_{ij}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \sum_j x_{ij} - \sum_j x_{ji} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i = s; \\ -1, & \text{if } i = t; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$x \in \{0,1\} \text{ and for all } i.$$

- Maximum flow problem
- Assignment problem

Totally Unimodular Matrix

- Every entry in A is 0, $+1$, or -1;
- Every column of A contains at most two non-zero (i.e., $+1$ or -1) entries;
- If two non-zero entries in a column of A have the same sign, then the row of one is in B, and the other in C;
- If two non-zero entries in a column of A have opposite signs, then the rows of both are in B, or both in C.

TU Matrix

- Totally unimodular matrices are extremely important in polyhedral combinatorics and combinatorial optimization since they give a quick way to verify that a linear program is integral (has an integral optimum, when any optimum exists).
- Specifically, if A is TU and b is integral, then linear programs of forms like $\{\min cx \mid Ax \geq b, x \geq 0\}$ or $\{\max cx \mid Ax \leq b\}$ have integral optima, for any c. Hence if A is totally unimodular and b is integral, every extreme point of the feasible region (e.g. $\{x \mid Ax \geq b\}$) is integral and thus the feasible region is an integral polyhedron.

Another Perspective

Recall the simplex method for linear programming.

$$Bx = b$$
$$x^* = (B^{-1}b, 0)$$

How to obtain the inverse of B?
Cramer's rule:

$$B^{-1} = B^*/\mathrm{det}(B)$$

Simplex Method

- Feasible region(Convex polytope)
- Basic feasible solution(Extreme point)
- Basic variables(Identity matrix)
- Entering variable selection
- Leaving variable selection
- Pivot operation
- Reduced costs

Another Perspective

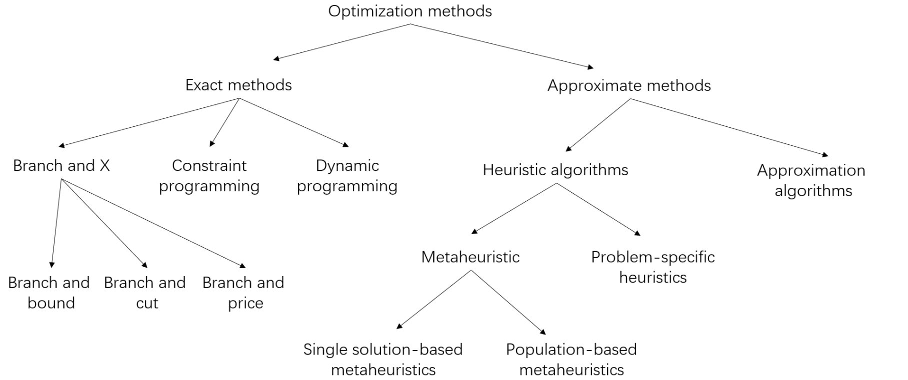
The simplex method is an iteration process.

$$x' = x$$

How to obtain the inverse of B?
Cramer's rule:

$$B^{-1} = B^{*}/\mathrm{det}(B)$$

General Optimization Methods



General Optimization Methods

Exact Methods

Exact Methods

- Branch and X

- Branch and X
- Dynamic programming
- Constraint programming
- Enumeration method

Exact Methods

- Branch and X
  1. Branch and bound
  2. Branch and cut
  3. Branch and price

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Exact Methods

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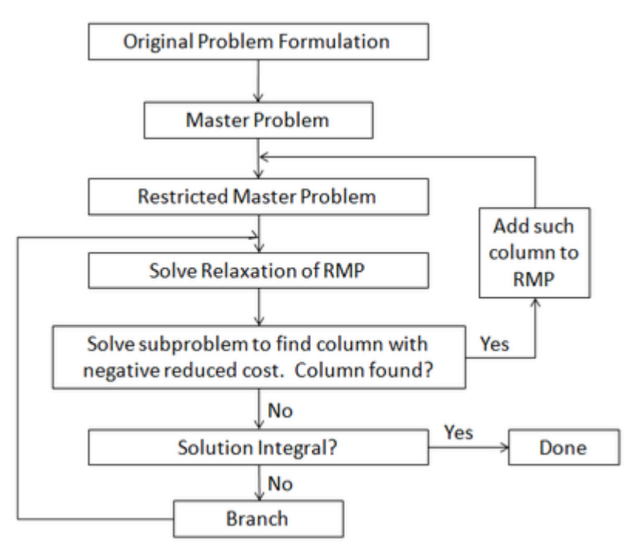
Cutting Plane

facets

Branch and price



General Optimization Methods

Approximate Methods

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- Heuristic algorithms
  1. Metaheuristic
     * Single solution-based metaheuristics
     * Population-based metaheuristics
  2. Problem-specific heuristics
- Approximate algorithms

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Uncertainty Relation

$$\sigma_x \sigma_p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

The Ramamurti Shankar

Combination Optimization

Combination Optimization

what

- item1
- item2

what

- item3
- item4

Convex Optimization

Convex Optimization

Acknowledgments

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