

Discrete Optimization

Local Search: Part II

Goals of the Lecture

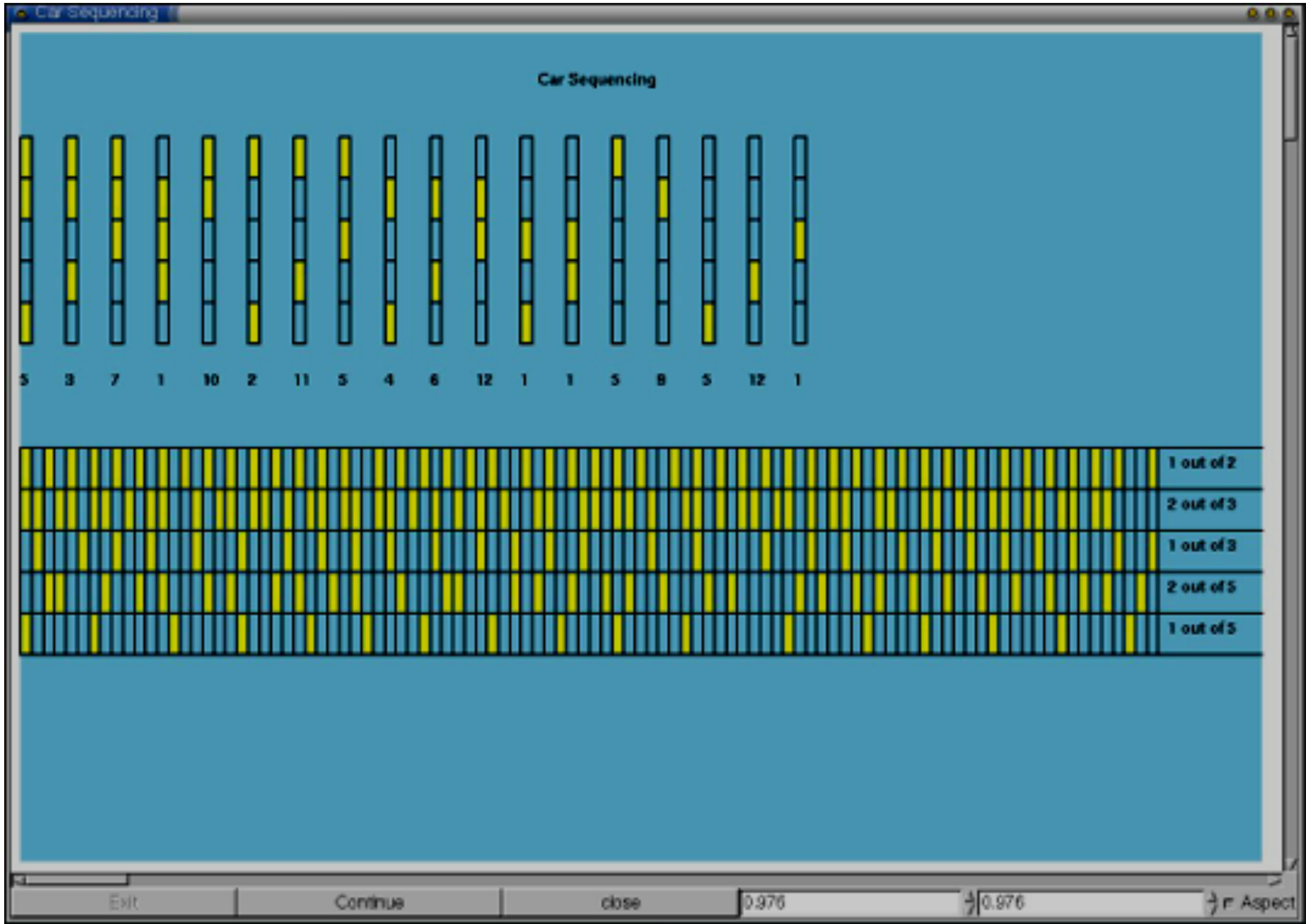
- ▶ Local search
 - swaps

Car Sequencing

- ▶ Cars on an assembly line
- ▶ Cars require specific options
 - leather seats, moonroof
- ▶ Capacity constraints on the production units
 - at most 2 out of 5 successive cars can require a moonroof
- ▶ Sequence all the cars such that the capacity constraints are satisfied



Car Sequencing



Swaps

- ▶ Neighborhood
 - swap two configurations on the assembly line
- ▶ Search strategy
 - find a configuration that appears in violations
 - swap that configuration with another configuration to minimize the number of violations

Car Sequencing

Slots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Demand
Class 1											1
Class 2											1
Class 3											2
Class 4											2
Class 5											2
Class 6											2

Options	1	2	3	4	5	Demand
Class 1	yes		yes	yes		1
Class 2				yes		1
Class 3		yes			yes	2
Class 4		yes		yes		2
Class 5	yes		yes			2
Class 6	yes	yes				2
Capacity	1/2	2/3	1/3	2/5	1/5	

Setup	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Capacity
Option 1											1/2
Option 2											2/3
Option 3											1/3
Option 4											2/5
Option 5											1/5

1 1 1 3
2
2
2
3

Car Sequencing

Slots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Demand
Class 1											1
Class 2											1
Class 3											2
Class 4											2
Class 5											2
Class 6											2

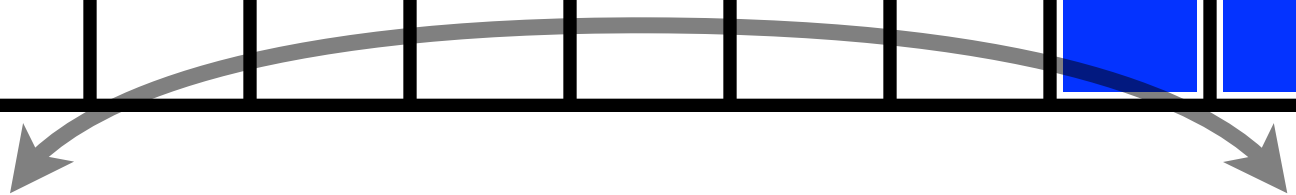
Options	1	2	3	4	5	Demand
Class 1	yes		yes	yes		1
Class 2				yes		1
Class 3		yes			yes	2
Class 4		yes		yes		2
Class 5	yes		yes			2
Class 6	yes	yes				2
Capacity	1/2	2/3	1/3	2/5	1/5	

Setup	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Capacity
Option 1											1/2
Option 2											2/3
Option 3											1/3
Option 4											2/5
Option 5											1/5

3
2
2
2
3

Car Sequencing

Slots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Demand
Class 1											1
Class 2											1
Class 3											2
Class 4											2
Class 5											2
Class 6											2



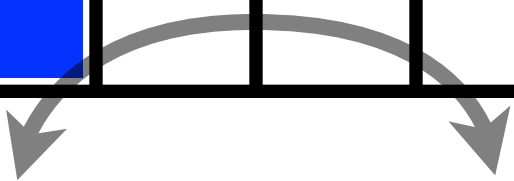
Setup	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Capacity
Option 1											1/2
Option 2											2/3
Option 3											1/3
Option 4											2/5
Option 5											1/5

Options	1	2	3	4	5	Demand
Class 1	yes		yes	yes		1
Class 2				yes		1
Class 3		yes			yes	2
Class 4		yes		yes		2
Class 5	yes		yes			2
Class 6	yes	yes				2
Capacity	1/2	2/3	1/3	2/5	1/5	

1
1
0
2
0

Car Sequencing

Slots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Demand
Class 1											1
Class 2											1
Class 3											2
Class 4											2
Class 5											2
Class 6											2



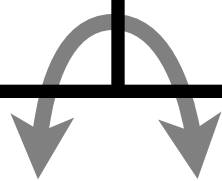
Setup	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Capacity
Option 1											1/2
Option 2											2/3
Option 3											1/3
Option 4											2/5
Option 5											1/5

Options	1	2	3	4	5	Demand
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Class 2				yes		1
Class 3		yes			yes	2
Class 4		yes		yes		2
Class 5	yes		yes			2
Class 6	yes	yes				2
Capacity	1/2	2/3	1/3	2/5	1/5	

1
0
0
0
0

Car Sequencing

Slots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Demand
Class 1											1
Class 2											1
Class 3											2
Class 4											2
Class 5											2
Class 6											2



Setup	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Capacity
Option 1											1/2
Option 2											2/3
Option 3											1/3
Option 4											2/5
Option 5											1/5

Options	1	2	3	4	5	Demand
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Class 2				yes		1
Class 3		yes			yes	2
Class 4		yes		yes		2
Class 5	yes		yes			2
Class 6	yes	yes				2
Capacity	1/2	2/3	1/3	2/5	1/5	

1

0

0

0

0

Car Sequencing

Slots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Demand
Class 1											1
Class 2											1
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Class 4											2
Class 5											2
Class 6											2

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Class 5	yes		yes			2
Class 6	yes	yes				2
Capacity	1/2	2/3	1/3	2/5	1/5	

Setup	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Capacity
Option 1											1/2
Option 2											2/3
Option 3											1/3
Option 4											2/5
Option 5											1/5

0
1
1
0
1

Swaps

- ▶ Neighborhood
 - swap two configurations on the assembly line
- ▶ Why swaps, not assignments
 - automatically maintain the demand constraint, that is the correct number of configurations is indeed produced
 - hard constraints
 - always feasible during the search
 - soft constraints
 - may be violated during the search

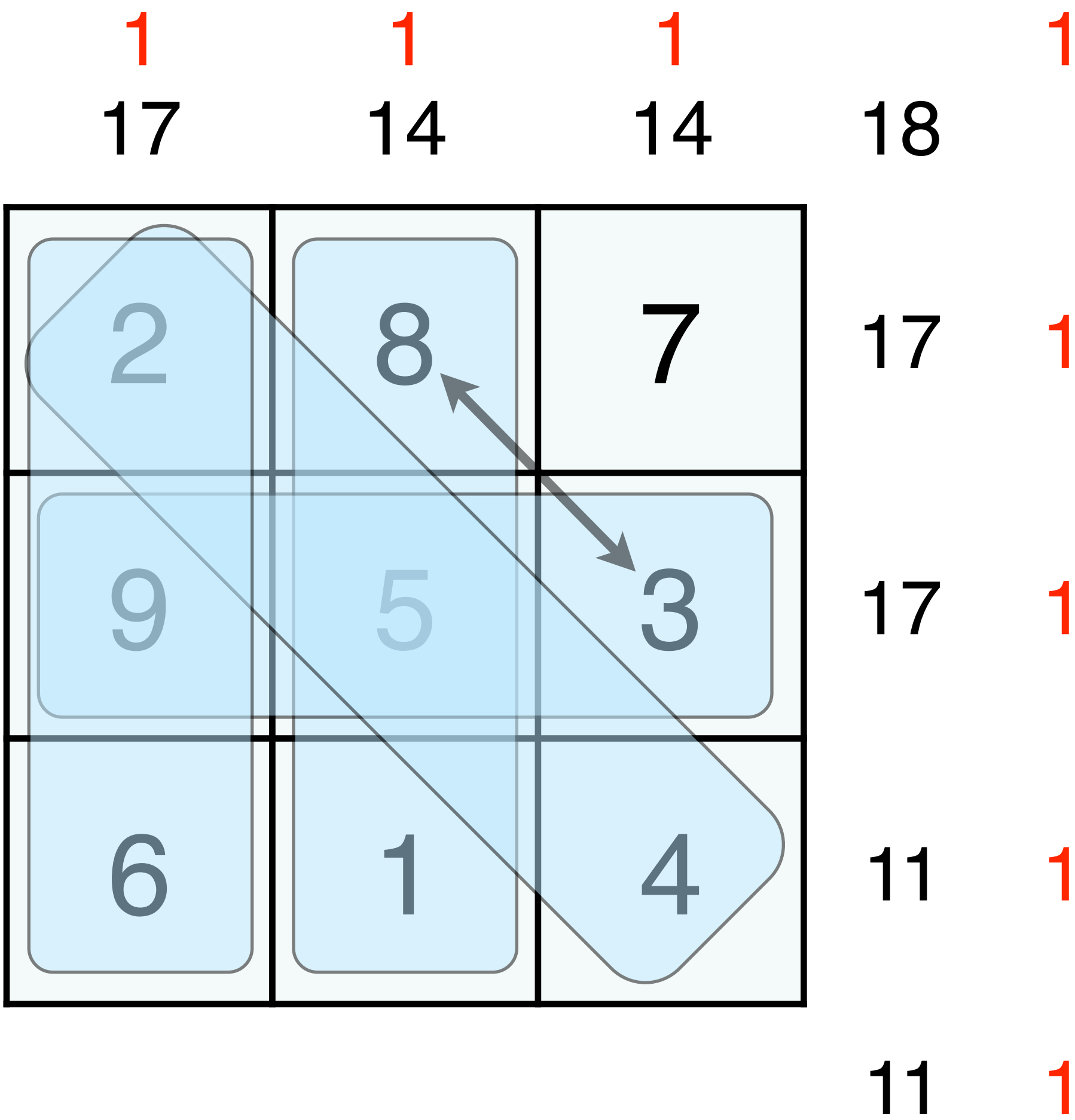
The Magic Square Problem

```
range R = 1..n;
range D = 1..n^2;
int T = n*(n^2+1)/2;
var{int} s[R,R] in D;
solve {
    forall(i in R) {
        sum(j in R) s[i,j] = T;
        sum(j in R) s[j,i] = T;
    }
    sum(i in R) s[i,i] = T;
    sum(i in R) s[i,n-i+1] = T;
    alldifferent(all(i in R,j in R) s[i,j]);
}
```

hard constraints: alldifferent

The Magic Square Problem

Magic Number: 15



The Magic Square Problem

Magic Number: 15

1	1	1	1
17	9	19	18
2	3	7	12
9	5	8	22
6	1	4	11
			11

Neighborhood for the Magic Square Problem

- ▶ Swapping the value of two cells
 - the alldifferent constraint as a hard constraint
 - swaps are used in many permutation problems
 - the inequalities are the soft constraints
- ▶ What the violations?
 - 0/1 violations would be pretty useless
 - many moves would not change the violations
 - purely random walk
- ▶ For an equation $l = r$
 - use $\text{abs}(l - r)$ as a measure of violations
 - drives the search much more effectively

The Magic Square Problem

Magic Number: 15

2	1	1	3	= 21
17	14	14	18	
2	8	7	17	2
9	5	3	17	3
6	1	4	11	4
			11	4

The Magic Square Problem

Magic Number: 15

1	0	1	3	=	14
16	15	14	18		
2	9	7	18	3	
8	5	3	16	1	
6	1	4	11	4	
			11	4	

The Magic Square Problem

Magic Number: 15

1

16

0

15

1

14

0 = 5

2	9	4
8	5	3
6	1	7

15

0

15

0

16

1

14

1

14

1

The Magic Square Problem

Magic Number: 15

0	0	0	0	= 0
15	15	15	15	
2	9	4	15	0
7	5	3	15	0
6	1	8	15	0
			15	0

Until Next Time

Citations

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