

Stochastic Models and Optimization: Problem Set 1

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Problem 3 (Multiplicative cost): *In the framework of the basic problem, consider the case where the cost has the multiplicative form*

$$\mathbb{E}_{\{w_k\}} \{g_N(x_N) \cdot g_{N-1}(x_{N-1}, u_{N-1}, w_{N-1}) \cdots g_0(x_0, u_0, w_0)\}$$

Develop a DP-like algorithm for this problem assuming that $g_k(x_k, u_k, w_k) > 0$, for all x_k, u_k, w_k and k .

Primitives:

State: The state of the system at the beginning of the period k is x_k .

Control: The control or decision at period k is u_k .

Uncertainty: The uncertainty at period k is w_k .

Dynamics: The dynamics of the problem at period k is $x_{k+1} = f_k(x_k, u_k, w_k)$, for a certain f_k .

Cost: The cost at period k is $f_k(x_k, u_k, w_k)$ and has a multiplicative form (so the cost from the period 0 to the period $k \neq N$ will be $\prod_{i=0}^k g_i(x_i, u_i, w_i)$ and $g_N(x_N) \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} g_i(x_i, u_i, w_i)$ if $k = N$).

As in the DP problem, we can take $J_k(x_k)$ as the cost-to-go of the $N - k$ element. Then,

$$J_N(x_N) = g(x_N).$$

And from there on considering U_k the set of the possible decisions,

$$J_k(x_k) = \min_{u_k \in U_k} \mathbb{E}_{w_k} \{g_k(x_k, u_k, w_k) J_{k+1}(f_k(x_k, u_k, w_k))\}.$$

Let's prove that this makes sense, meaning that if the minimum of the expected cost-to-go in the $(k + 1)$ th state is $J_{k+1}(x_{k+1})$ then the minimum of the expected cost-to-go in the k th state will be $J_k(x_k)$ as we have defined it. To do so, we will use induction.

Let us call $J^*(x_k)$ the real minimum of the expected cost-to-go in the k th state. It is clear that $J_N^*(x_N) = J_N(x_N) = g_N(x_N)$ (because it does not depend on any w). Now, assume that $J_{k+1}^*(x_{k+1}) = J_{k+1}(x_{k+1})$. Then, considering $J_k^*(x_k)$,

$$J_k^*(x_k) = \min_{u_k, \dots, u_{N-1}} \mathbb{E}_{w_k, \dots, w_{N-1}} \left\{ g_k(x_k, u_k, w_k) \prod_{i=k+1}^{N-1} (g_i(x_i, u_i, w_i)) g_N(x_N) \right\}.$$

Since $g_k(x_k, u_k, w_k)$ only depends on period k we can put it out of the expectation and the minimum over the subsequent variables $(u_{k+1}, \dots, u_{N-1}$ and $w_{k+1}, \dots, w_{N-1})$. So we get

$$\begin{aligned} J_k^*(x_k) &= \min_{u_k} \mathbb{E}_{w_k} \left\{ g_k(x_k, u_k, w_k) \min_{u_{k+1}, \dots, u_{N-1}} \mathbb{E}_{w_{k+1}, \dots, w_{N-1}} \left\{ \prod_{i=k+1}^{N-1} (g_i(x_i, u_i, w_i)) g_N(x_N) \right\} \right\} = \\ &= \min_{u_k} \mathbb{E}_{w_k} \{g_k(x_k, u_k, w_k) J_{k+1}^*(x_{k+1})\}, \end{aligned}$$

since $J_{k+1}(x_{k+1}) = J_{k+1}^*(x_{k+1}) = \min_{u_{k+1}, \dots, u_{N-1}} \mathbb{E}_{w_{k+1}, \dots, w_{N-1}} \left\{ \prod_{i=k+1}^{N-1} (g_i(x_i, u_i, w_i)) g_N(x_N) \right\}$ by hypothesis of induction,

$$J_k^*(x_k) = \min_{u_k} \mathbb{E}_{w_k} \{g_k(x_k, u_k, w_k) J_{k+1}(x_{k+1})\}.$$

Q.E.D.

Problem 5 (Traveling Repairman Problem): *A repairman must service N sites, which are located along a line and are sequentially numbered $1, 2, \dots, N$. The repairman starts at a given site s with $1 < s < N$, and is constrained to service only sites that are adjacent to the ones serviced so far, i.e. if he has already serviced sites $i, i+1, \dots, j$, then he may service only site $i-1$ (assuming $1 < i$) or that site $j+1$ (assuming $j < N$). There is a waiting cost of c_i for each time period that site i has remained unserved and there is a travel cost t_{ij} for servicing site j right after site i . Reformulate the problem within the DP framework.*

Primitives:

S: the origin at period k

T: the destination

α_{ij} : $t_{ij} + \sum_{j=k+1}^N c_j$

d_i : path of minimum total cost from s to i

P_i : parent of node

Open: set of nodes whose labels may need correction

Upper: lowest costs from s - t

Initialization:

$$d_S = \sum_{j=1}^N c_j$$

$$d_i = \inf$$

$$\forall j \neq S$$

$$\text{Open} = S$$

$$\text{Upper} = \infty$$

Algorithm:

1) Remove $i \in \text{Open}$

$\forall j$ child of i execute (2)

2) if $d_i + \alpha_{ij} < \min \{d_j, \text{Upper}\}$

then $d_j = d_i + \alpha_{ij}$

$P_j = i$

If $j \neq t$, put j in Open

If $j = t$, $\text{Upper} = d_i + \alpha_{ij}$

3) If $\text{Open} \neq \emptyset$ terminate, else to go to (1)