

# Online Supplement of the Paper “Optimizing Inspection Routes and Schedules for Infrastructure Systems under Stochastic Decision-dependent Failures”

## 1 Algorithms

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**Algorithm 1** Random coloring algorithm (Yu et al., 2022)

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Network  $G = (N, E)$ , color coding  $\phi$ , iteration budget maxIter, number of solutions to early stop nSol, evaluated solution set  $S$ , dual optimal solution  $\pi$ .

Initialization  $T = \emptyset$  as candidate solution set,  $k = 0$

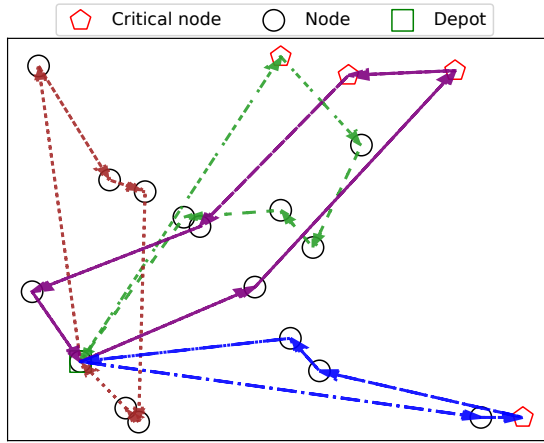
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while  $k < \text{maxIter}$  or  $|T| < \text{nSol}$  do
    Generate a random coloring function  $\phi_k : N \rightarrow \{1, \dots, Q\}$ 
    Initialize  $\Lambda_{\text{depot}} \leftarrow \{0 \dots, 0\}$ 
    for  $i \in N$  do
         $\Lambda_i \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
    end for
     $B = \{\text{depot}\}$ 
    while  $B \neq \emptyset$  do
        Sample  $i \in B$ 
        if  $i = \text{depot}$  then
            Add corresponding routes from  $\Lambda_{\text{depot}}$  with negative cost to  $T$ 
        else
            for  $j : (i, j) \in E$  do
                for  $\lambda_i = (R_i, C_i) \in \Lambda_i$ , with  $R_i = (n_i, N_i^1, \dots, N_i^Q)$  do
                    if  $N_i^{\phi(j)} = 0$  then
                        Extend  $\lambda_i$  to obtain  $\lambda_j$ 
                        if  $\lambda_j \notin S$  then
                            if  $\lambda_j$  is not dominated by any path in  $\Lambda_j$  then
                                Add  $\lambda_j$  to  $\Lambda_j$  and  $B = B \cup \{j\}$ 
                                Remove any path in  $\Lambda_j$  that is dominated by  $\lambda_j$ 
                            end if
                        end if
                    end if
                end for
            end for
        end if
        Remove  $i$  from  $B$ 
    end while
    Add routes with negative cost to  $T$ 
     $k = k + 1$ 
end while
Return  $T$ 

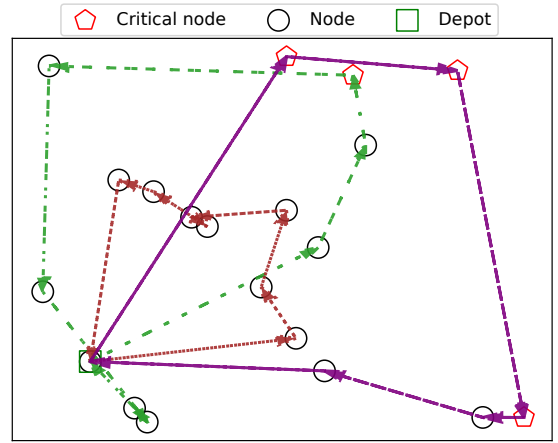
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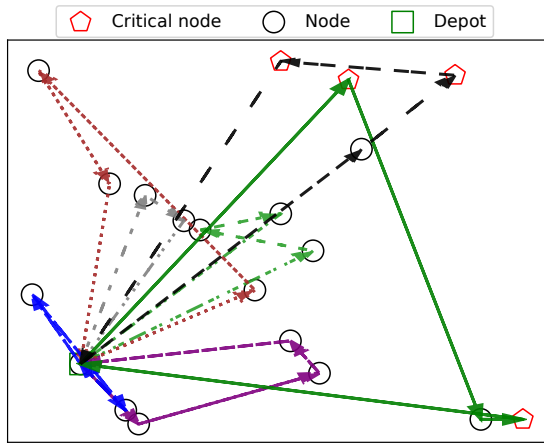
## 2 Additional computational results



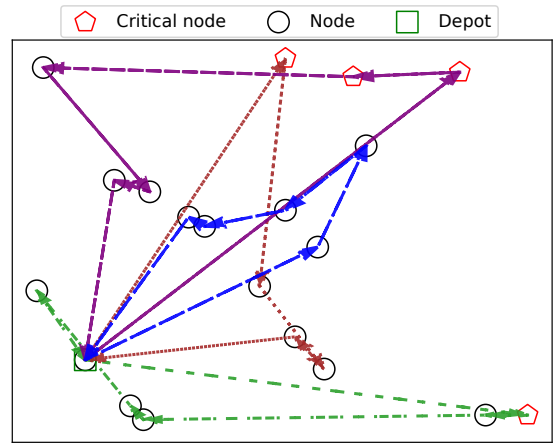
(a)  $|K| = 4, Q = 5$



(b)  $|K| = 4, Q = 7$



(c)  $|K| = 7, Q = 3$



(d)  $|K| = 7, Q = 5$

Figure 1: Optimal routes for 20% of critical nodes

## References

- Yu, M., Nagarajan, V., and Shen, S. (2022). Improving column generation for vehicle routing problems via random coloring and parallelization. *INFORMS Journal on Computing*, 34(2):953–973.