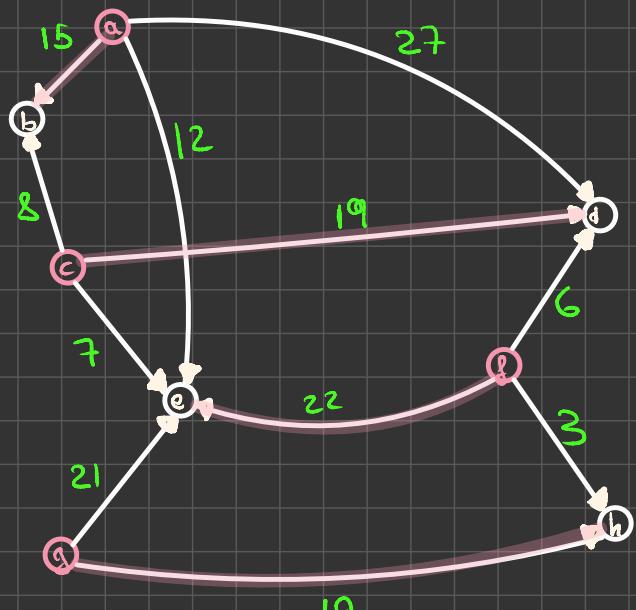
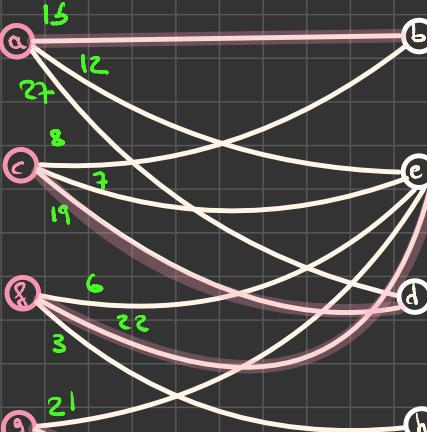


Exercise 1 (6/06/17)

Find the minimum weight perfect matching on the following graph starting from the perfect matching represented by thick arcs.



• G è BIPIARTITO



$$A := \{a, c, f, g\}$$

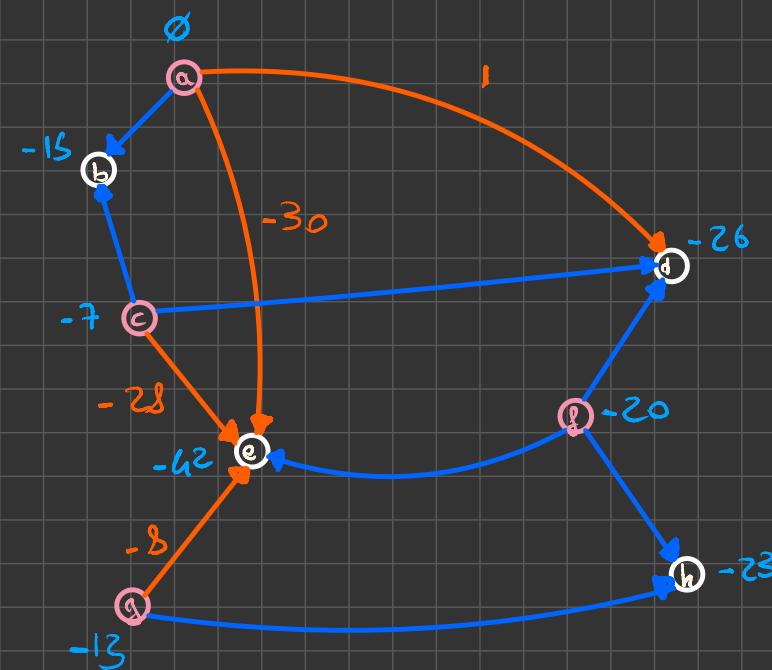
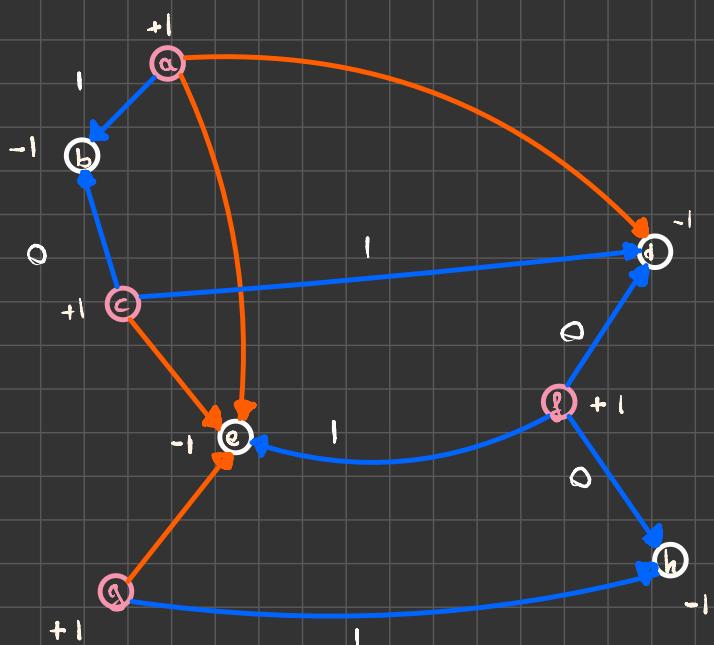
$$B := \{b, e, d, h\}$$

(1) Rendiamo G diretto orientando gli archi da A a B

(2) Impostiamo gli eccessi $b(i) = +1 \forall i \in A$ e $b(i) = -1 \forall i \in B$

(3) Troviamo successivamente una FT Solution $\{T, L\}$

(4) Calcoliamo insieme i potenziali $g_h = -\sum_{(i,j) \in \text{forward}} c_{is} + \sum_{(i,j) \in \text{reverse}} c_{is}$ $\forall (i,j) \in \text{PATH}_T(\text{Root}, h)$
e i reduced costs $\bar{c}_{is} = c_{is} - g_i + g_s$



$$\Rightarrow Z = 1 \cdot 15 + 0 \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 19 + 1 \cdot 22 + 0 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 10 = 66$$

(5) La soluzione non è ottima perché $\exists \bar{c}_{is} > 0$

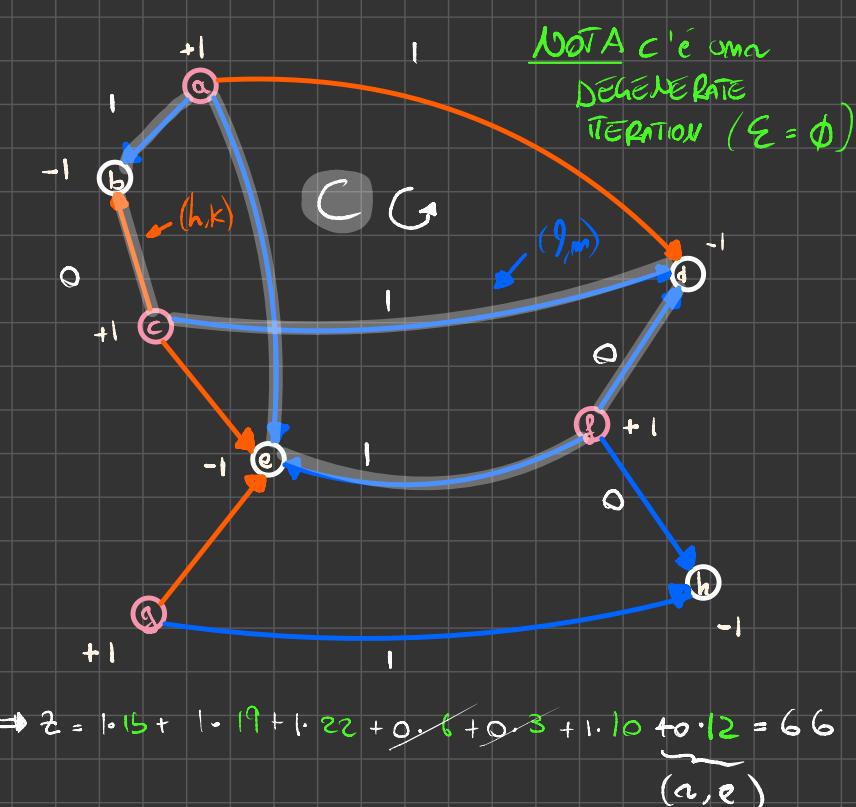
(6) Aggiungiamo un arco $(l,m) \in T$ in modo da formare un arco C orientato verso (l,m)

(7) Se $\epsilon = \min_{(h,k) \in T} \{x_{hk}\}$ c'è un arco (h,k) con $x_{hk} = \epsilon$

(8) Recalcoliamo gli x_{is} $\forall (i,s) \in C$

$$\begin{cases} x_{is} = x_{is} + \epsilon & \text{if forward } (i,s) \in C \\ x_{is} = x_{is} - \epsilon & \text{if reverse } (i,s) \in C \end{cases}$$

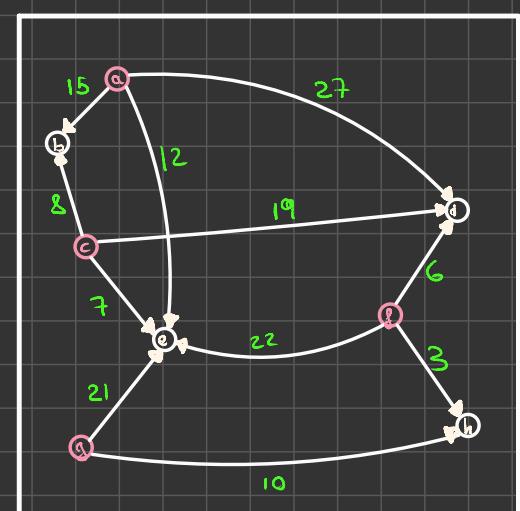
(9) Rimuoviamo insieme da T l'arco (h,k) e aggiungiamolo a L



$$\Rightarrow Z = 1 \cdot 15 + 1 \cdot 19 + 1 \cdot 22 + 0 \cdot 6 + 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 10 + 0 \cdot 12 = 66$$

NOTA c'è una DEGENERATE ITERATION ($\epsilon = \phi$)

(10) Ripetiamo dallo step (6) finché non raggiungiamo la condizione di ottimalità: $\bar{C}_{i,j} \geq 0 \quad \forall (i,j) \in L$



Exercise 2

Evaluate the optimal solution to the following linear program

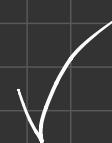
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{min} \quad & 21x_1 + 24x_2 + 61x_3 + 36x_4 + 15x_5 + 13x_6 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 \geq 20 \quad (a) \\
 & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \geq 22 \quad (b) \\
 & x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 \geq 51 \quad (c) \\
 & x_4 + x_5 \geq 33 \quad (d) \\
 & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \geq 21 \quad (e) \\
 & x_i \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) Controlliamo che il problema abbia la comune prop.

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
a	1	1	0	0	0	
b	1	1	1	0	0	
c	1	1	1	1	0	
d	0	1	1	1	0	
e	0	0	0	1	1	

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
a	1	1	0	0	0	
b	1	1	1	0	0	
c	1	1	1	1	0	
d	0	1	1	1	0	
e	0	0	0	1	1	

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
a	1	1	0	0	0	
b	1	1	1	0	0	
c	1	1	1	1	0	
d	0	1	1	1	0	
e	0	0	0	1	1	

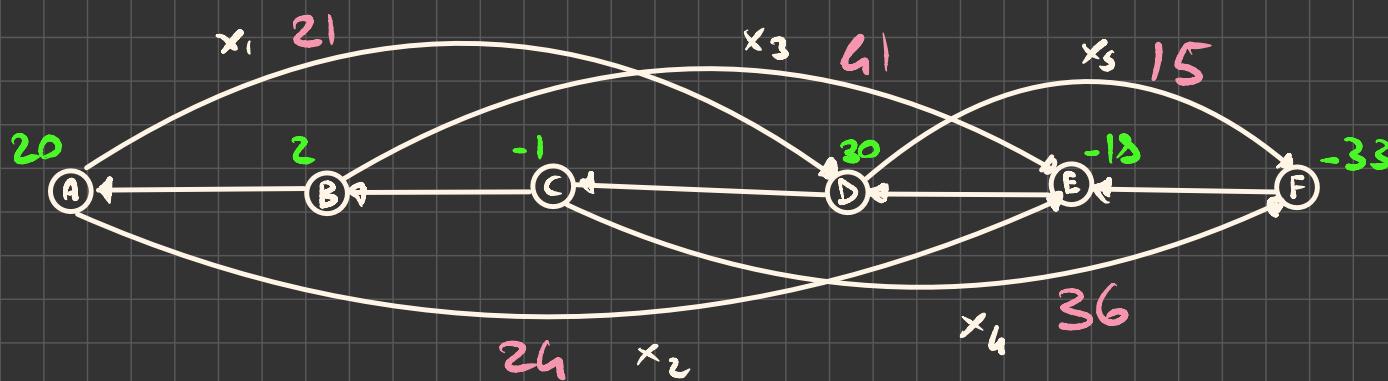


(2) Trasformiamo la matrice in una Network Matrix

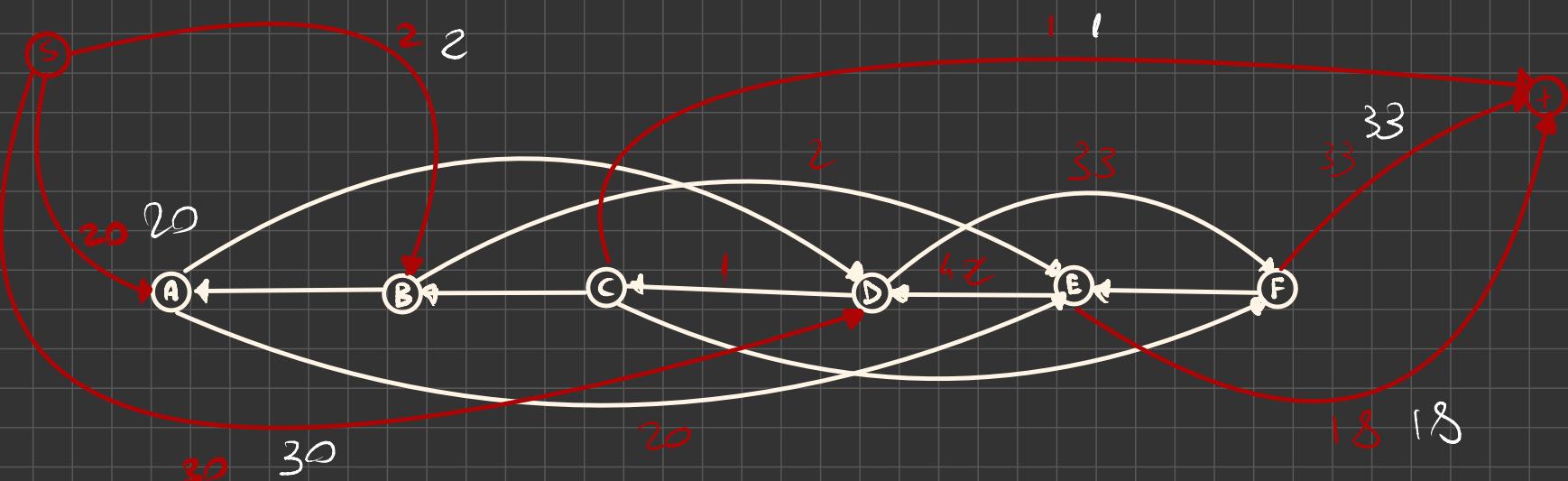
	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	g_a	g_c	g_b	g_d	RHS
a	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	20
b	1	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	22
c	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	21
d	0	1	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	51
e	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	33
g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	g_a	g_c	g_b	g_d	RHS
A = a	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	20
B = b - a	0	0	1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	2
C = c - b	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	-1	0	-1
D = c - e	-1	0	0	1	0	0	1	-1	0	33
E = d - c	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-18
F = g - d	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	-33

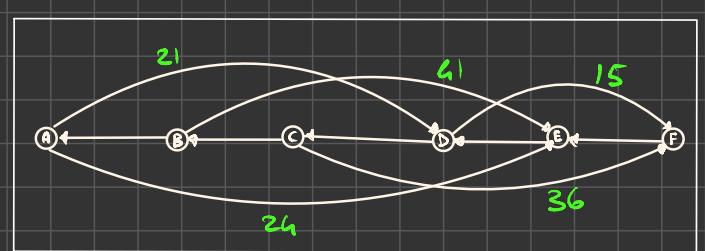
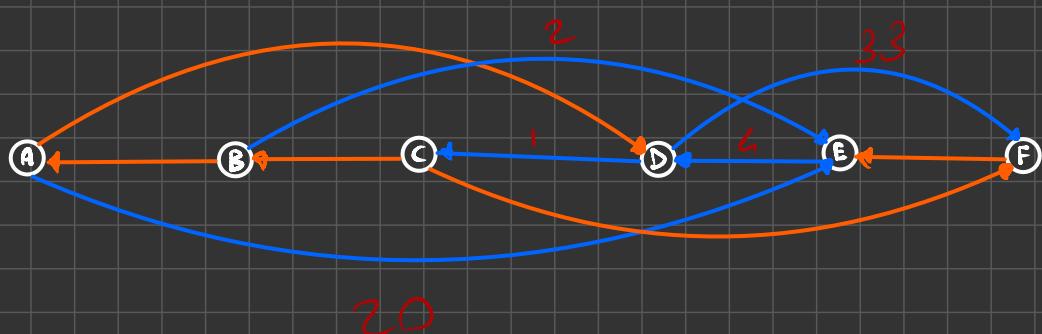
• Disegniamo il grafo indotto dalla Network Matrix, in cui le righe rappresentano i nodi, le colonne gli archi, gli RHS i supply dei nodi e i multipli pliati della funzione obiettivo i costi degli archi.



• Trouviamo un FEASIBLE Flow



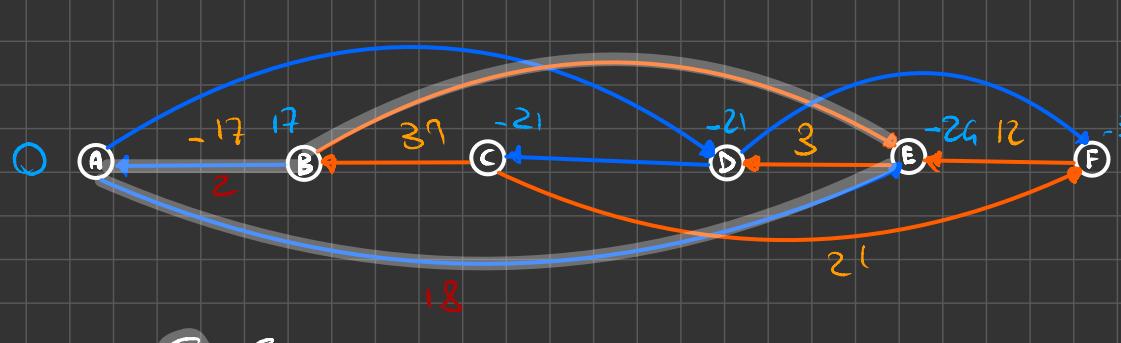
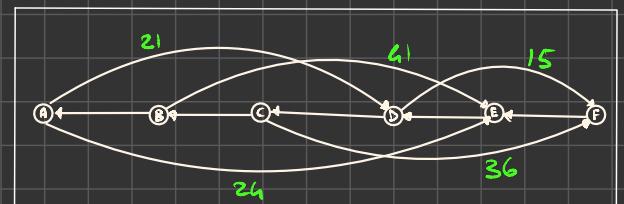
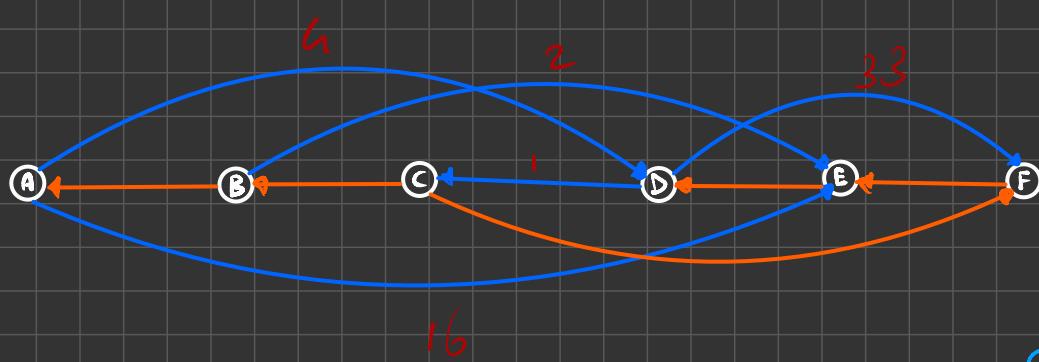
• Abbiamo una FTS $\{T, L\}$ e Applichiamo il NETWORK SIMPLEX ALGORITHM



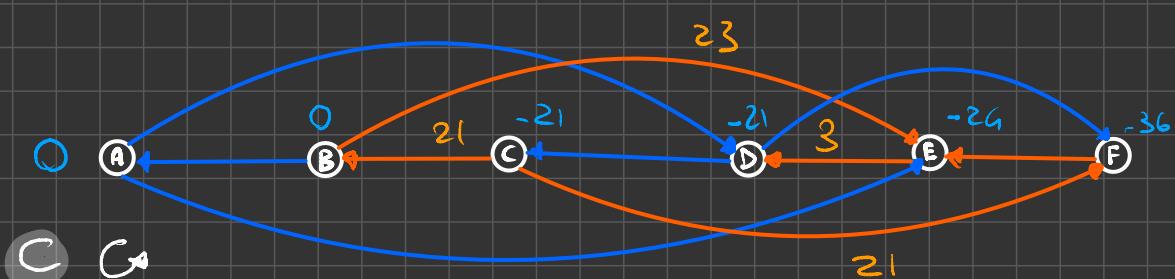
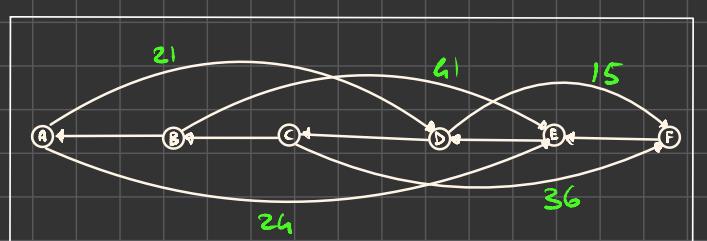
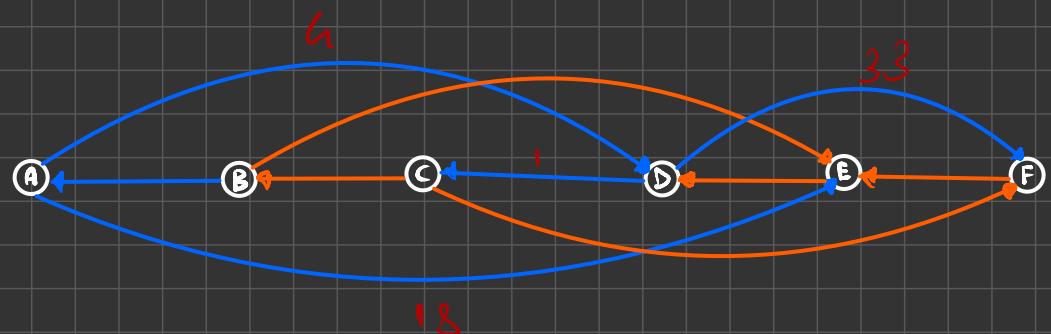
• La soluzione non è ottima ($\exists \bar{C}_{ij} < 0$)



• Ricalcoliamo \bar{C}_{ij} sulla nuova FTS₀₁.



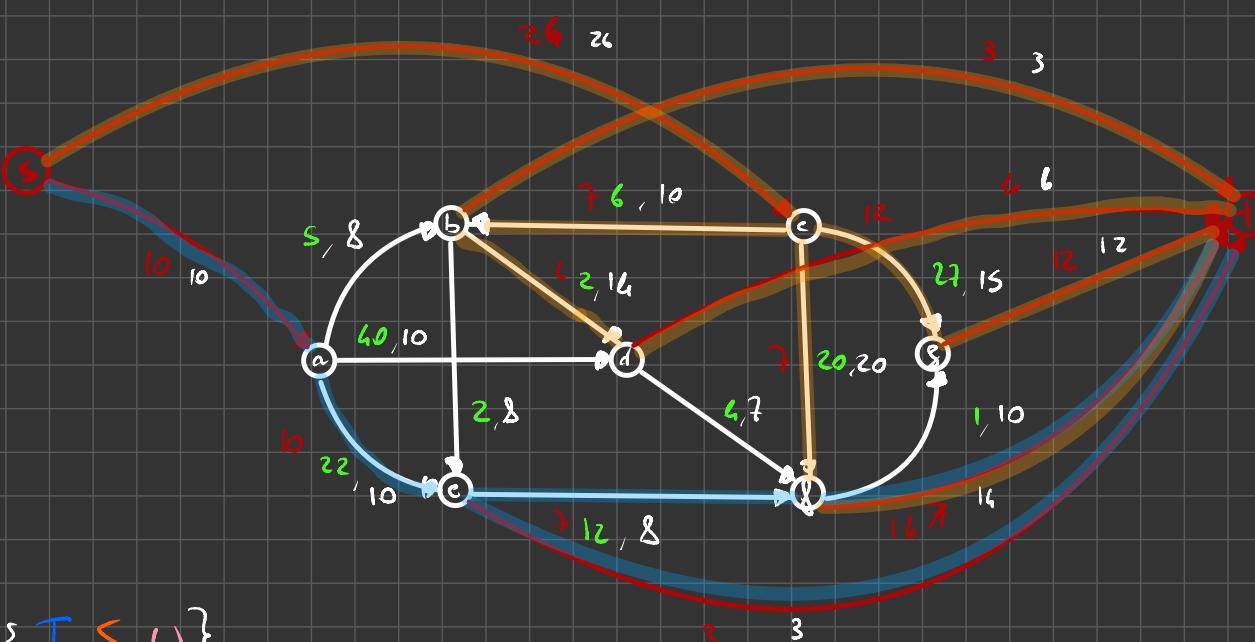
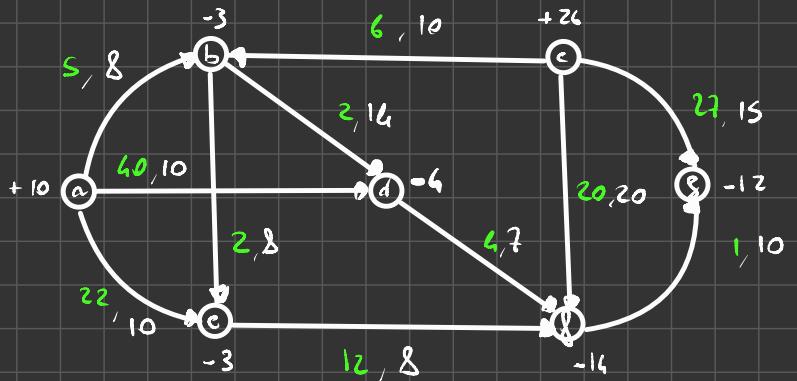
• Ricalcoliamo \bar{C}_{ij} sulla nuova FTS₀₂.



Exercise 3

Evaluate the min cost flow on the following graph.
[(c_{ij}, u_{ij}) are the figures represented on the arcs]

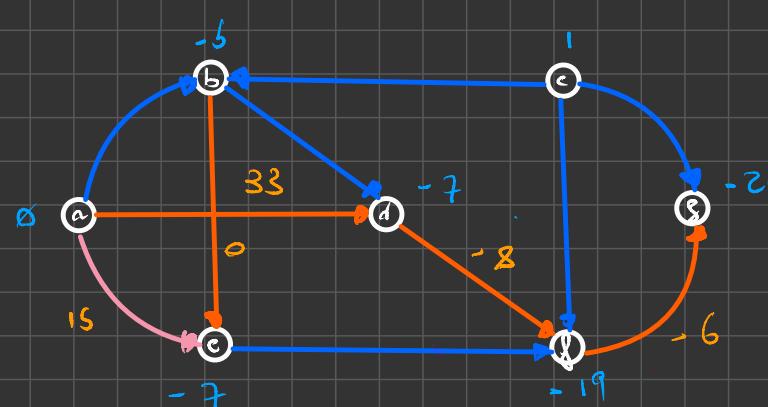
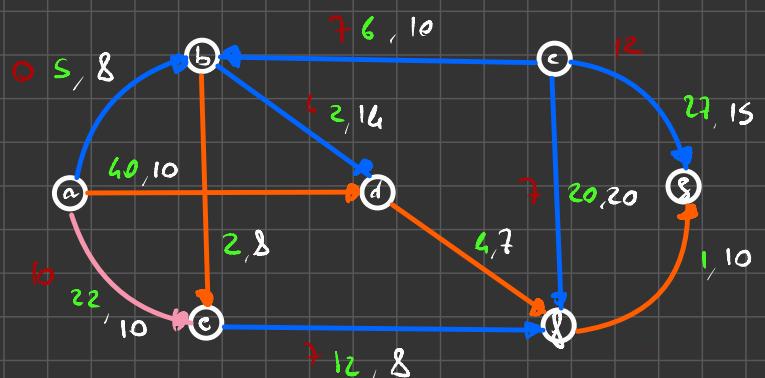
- Impossibilizziamo un FEASIBLE flow



- Troviamo $TTS_0 \cup \{T, S, U\}$

• Dobbiamo aggiungere (a, b) a T per renderlo un albero

• Calcoliamo POTENZIALI \bar{U}_i e COSTI RIDOTTI \bar{C}_{ij}



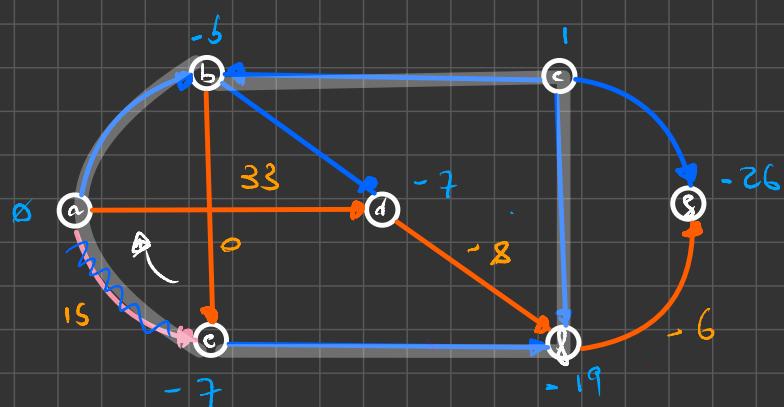
$$Z = 7 \cdot 6 + 12 \cdot 27 + 6 \cdot 2 + 7 \cdot 20 + 7 \cdot 12 + 10 \cdot 22 = 818$$

• La soluzione non è ottima ($\exists \bar{C}_{ij} > 0 \mid (i, j) \in U$ e/o $\exists \bar{C}_{ij} < 0 \mid (i, j) \in L$)

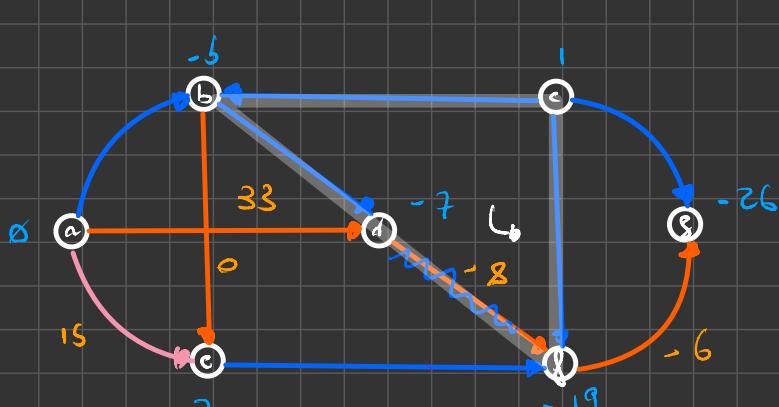
• Applico PIVOTING: per scegliere l'arco da aggiungere supponiamo di aggiungerlo, moltiplichiamo il valore ε per \bar{C}_{ij} dell'arco scelto quindi $Z' = Z - \varepsilon \cdot \bar{C}_{ij}$

① → SUPPONIAMO DI AGGIUNGERE (a, e)

② → SUPPONIAMO DI AGGIUNGERE (d, f)

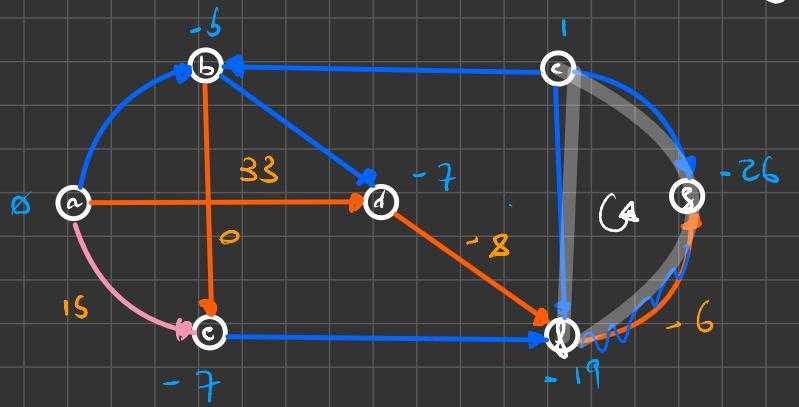


$$\varepsilon = 7 \Rightarrow Z' = Z - 7 \cdot 15$$



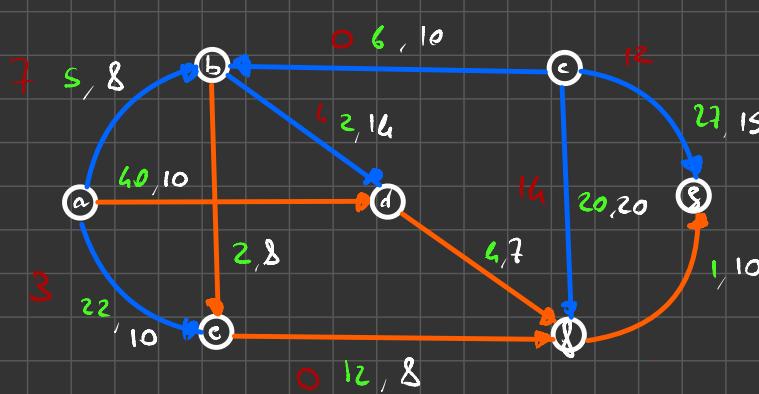
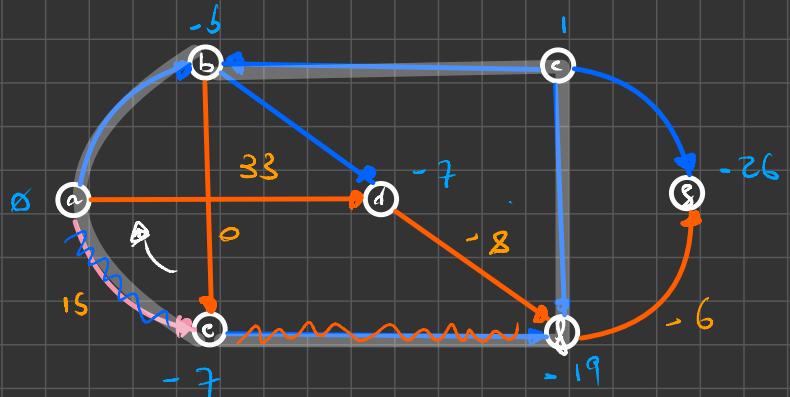
$$\varepsilon = 3 \Rightarrow Z' = Z - 3 \cdot 8$$

③ → SUPPONIAMO DI AGGIUNGERE (δ, γ)

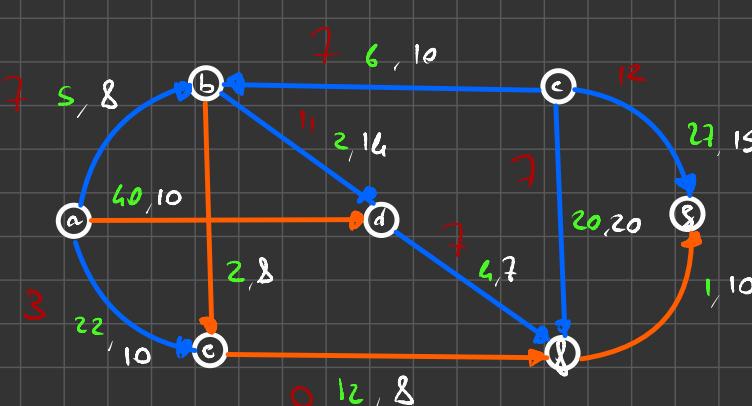
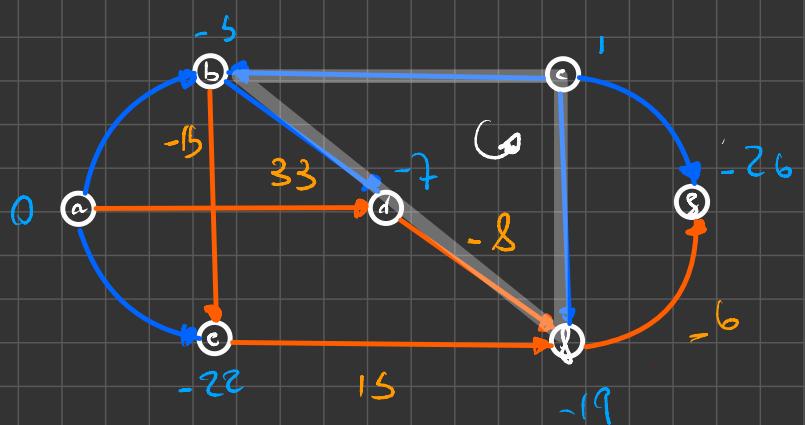


$$\Sigma = 10 \Rightarrow Z' = Z - 10 \cdot 6$$

• La migliore soluzione è I_a ①



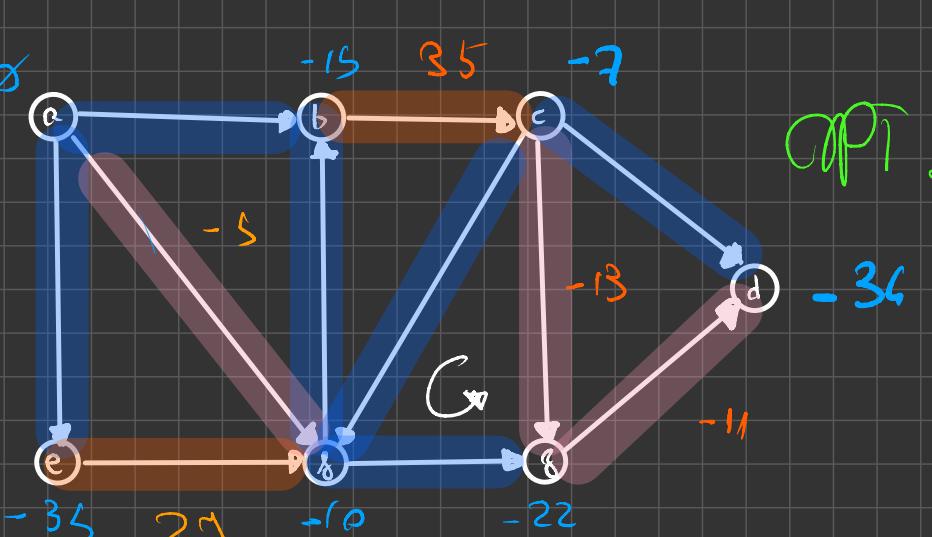
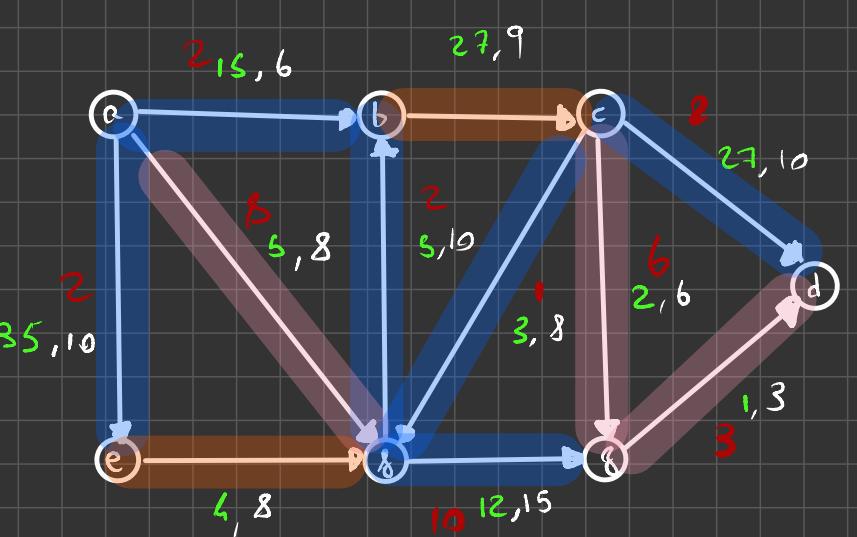
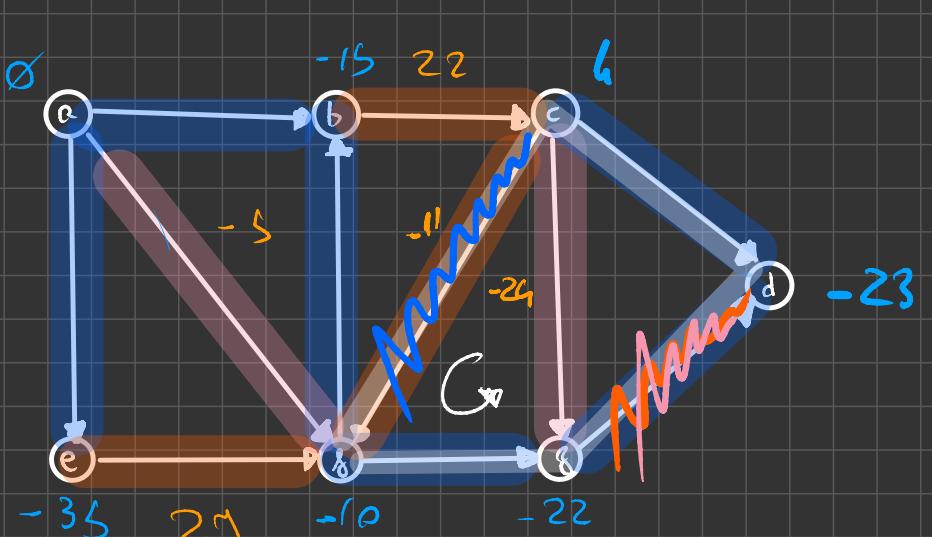
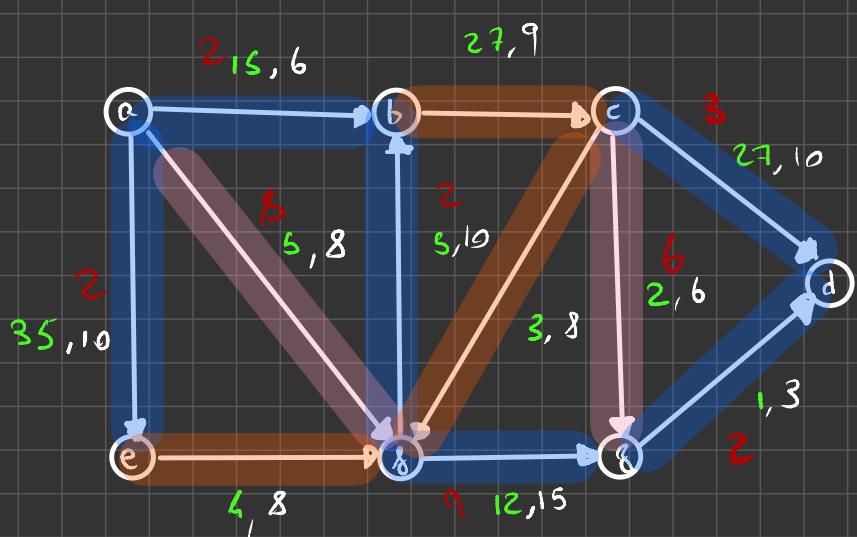
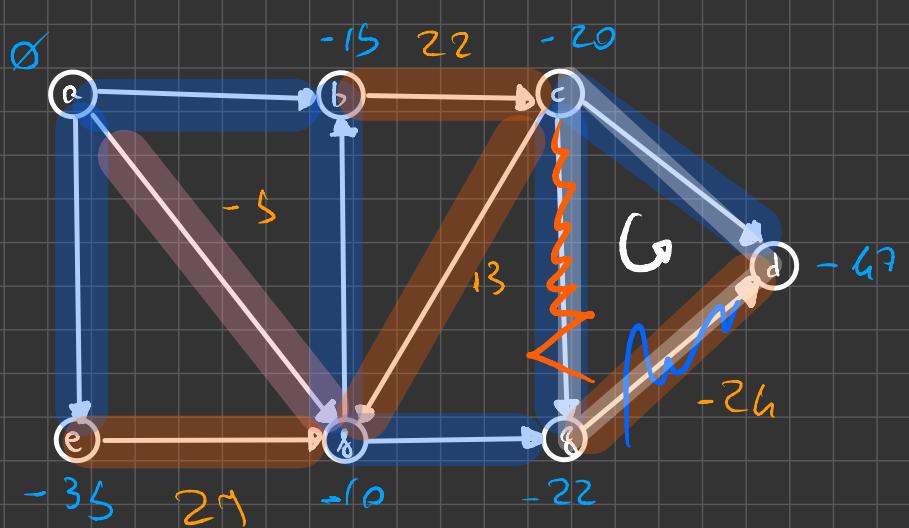
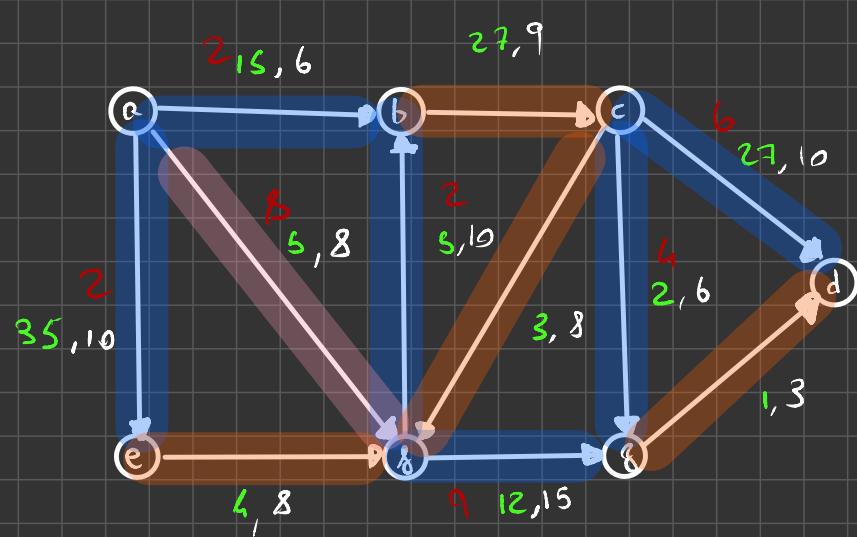
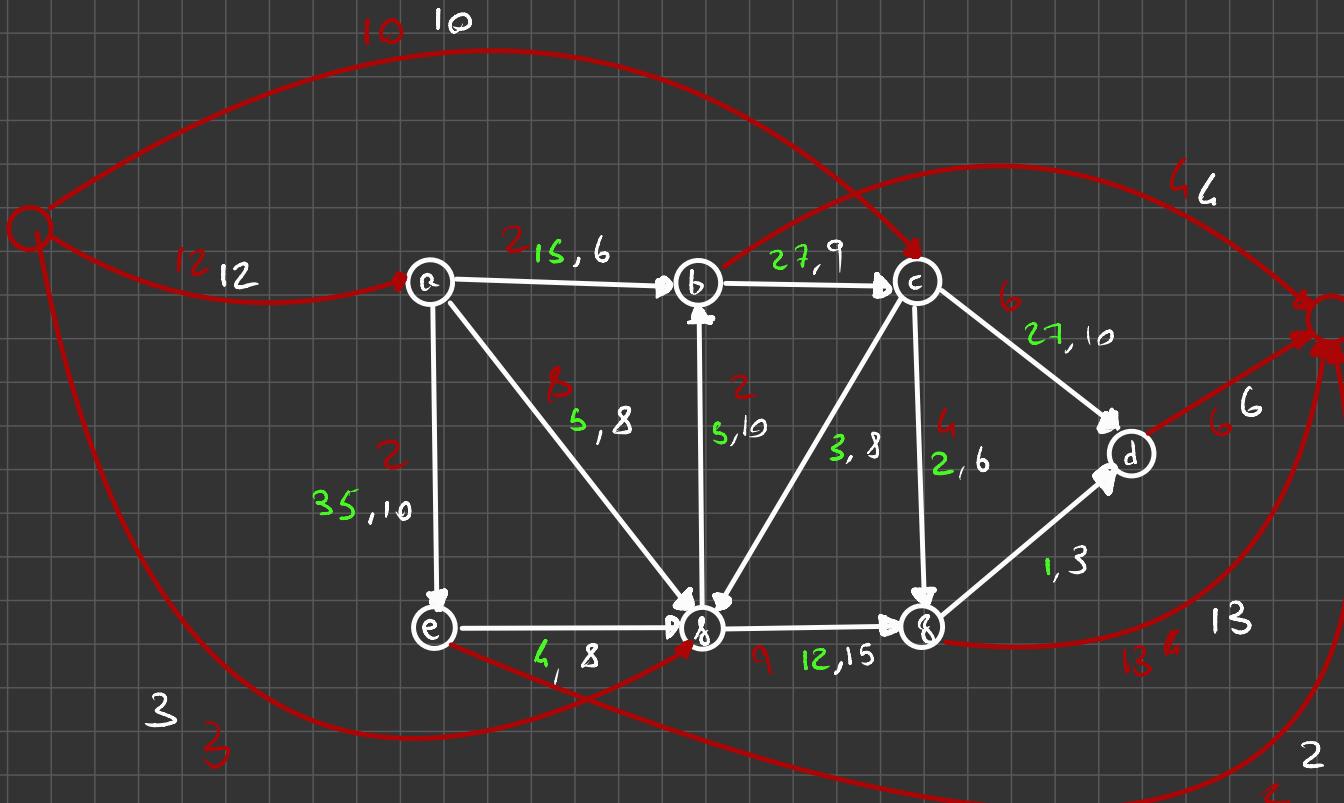
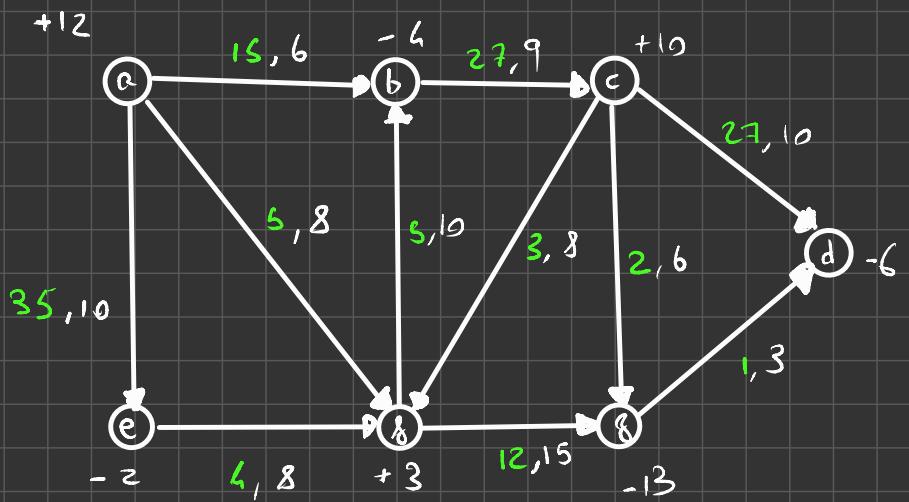
$$Z = Z - 7 \cdot 15 = 818 - 105 = 713$$



Exercise 3

Evaluate the min cost flow on the following graph.

(c_{ij}, u_{ij}) are the figures represented on the arcs

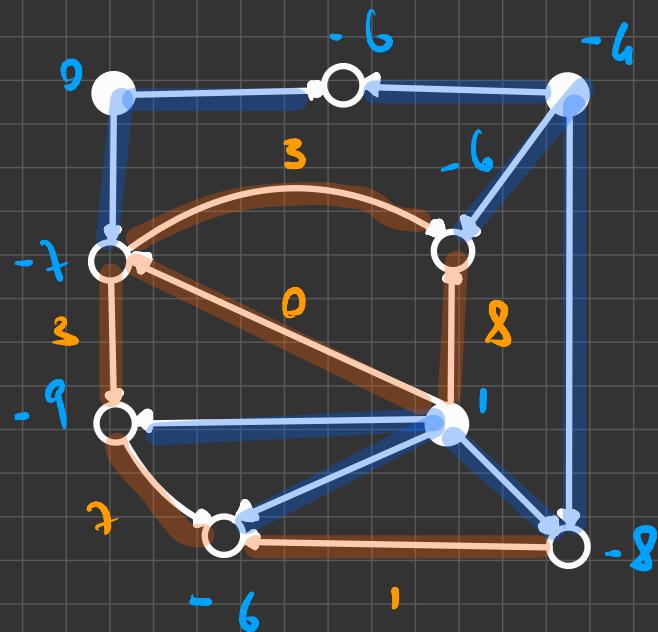
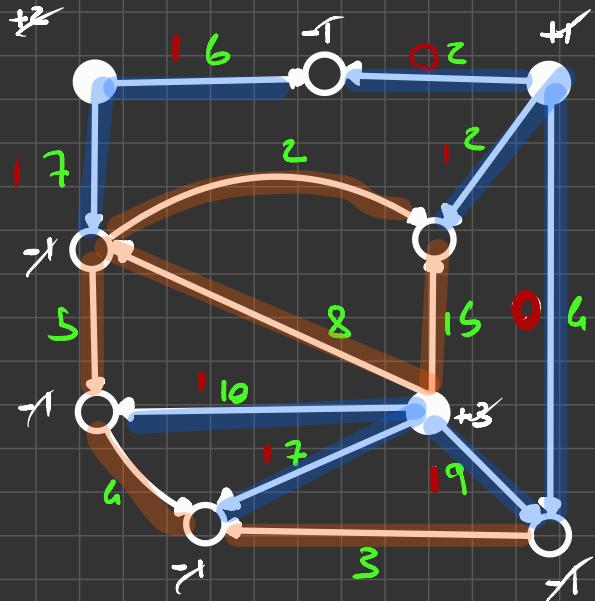


Exercise 3 (27/06/19)

The following graph represents a distribution network in which black nodes are warehouses and white nodes customers. Each customer requires one unit of a good that can be supplied from any warehouse. Figures on the arcs represent the cost of shipping the good on that arc (arcs are uncapacitated), while numbers in the box represent the availability of the good in each warehouse.

1. Find the minimum cost shipping solution.

[Bonus] 2. Suppose to have the possibility of moving all goods from the central warehouse to the warehouse on the top right corner. How much would you be willing to pay for this?



Bonus question (26/05/18)

A company has 2 types of employees: part-time (5 hour workshift) and full-time (7 hour workshift). An employee can start working at {8:00, 9:00, 12:00, 13:00}. For each hourly slot the request of personnel is the following:

8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	19:00
9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	20:00
12	15	17	16	12	13	7	6	5	5	2

Given a cost of 250 Euro/day for part time employees and 370 Euro/day for full time employees, find the mix of employees that fulfills the request minimizing the total cost.

Is it useful to allow full time employees start working at 11:00?

- Lo slot di orario '18-19' non è richiesto dal problema
- Alcuni constraint sono redundanti e possono essere rimossi

8-9	x_1^{pt}	$+ x_1^{ft}$	≥ 12
9-10	$x_1^{pt} + x_2^{pt}$	$+ x_1^{ft} + x_2^{ft}$	≥ 15
10-11	$x_1^{pt} + x_2^{pt}$	$+ x_1^{ft} + x_2^{ft}$	≥ 17
11-12	$x_1^{pt} + x_2^{pt}$	$+ x_1^{ft} + x_2^{ft}$	≥ 16
12-13	$x_1^{pt}, x_2^{pt} + x_3^{pt}$	$+ x_1^{ft} + x_2^{ft} + x_3^{ft}$	≥ 12
13-14	$x_2^{pt} + x_3^{pt} + x_4^{pt} + x_1^{ft} + x_2^{ft} + x_3^{ft} + x_4^{ft}$		≥ 13
14-15	$x_3^{pt}, x_4^{pt} + x_1^{ft} + x_2^{ft} + x_3^{ft} + x_4^{ft}$		≥ 7
15-16	$x_3^{pt} + x_4^{pt}$	$+ x_2^{ft} + x_3^{ft} + x_4^{ft}$	≥ 6
16-17	$x_3^{pt} + x_4^{pt}$	$+ x_3^{ft} + x_4^{ft}$	≥ 5
17-18	x_4^{pt}	$+ x_3^{ft} + x_4^{ft}$	≥ 5
18-19		x_4^{ft}	≥ 2

\Rightarrow Forma $Ax \geq b$

• La funzione obiettivo è $\min \sum_{i=1}^4 250x_i^{pt} + \sum_{i=1}^4 370x_i^{ft}$

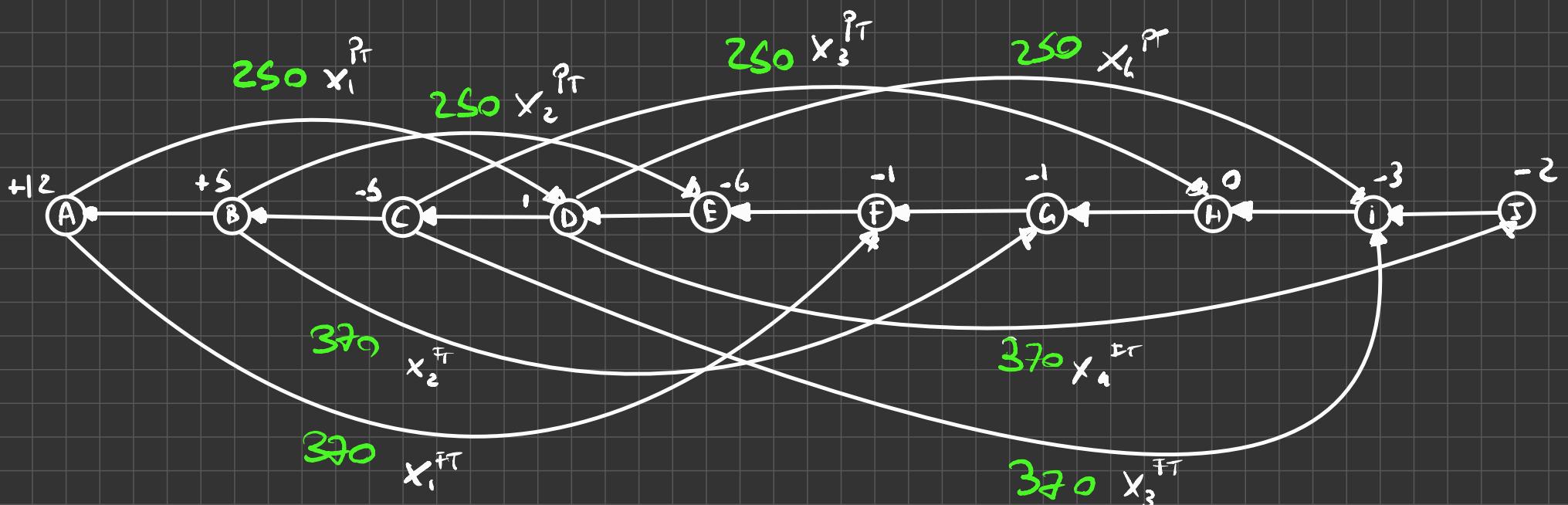
• Verifichiamo se la matrice A ha 'consecutive one prop'

$$x_1^{pt} x_2^{pt} x_3^{pt} x_4^{pt} x_1^{ft} x_2^{ft} x_3^{ft} x_4^{ft}$$

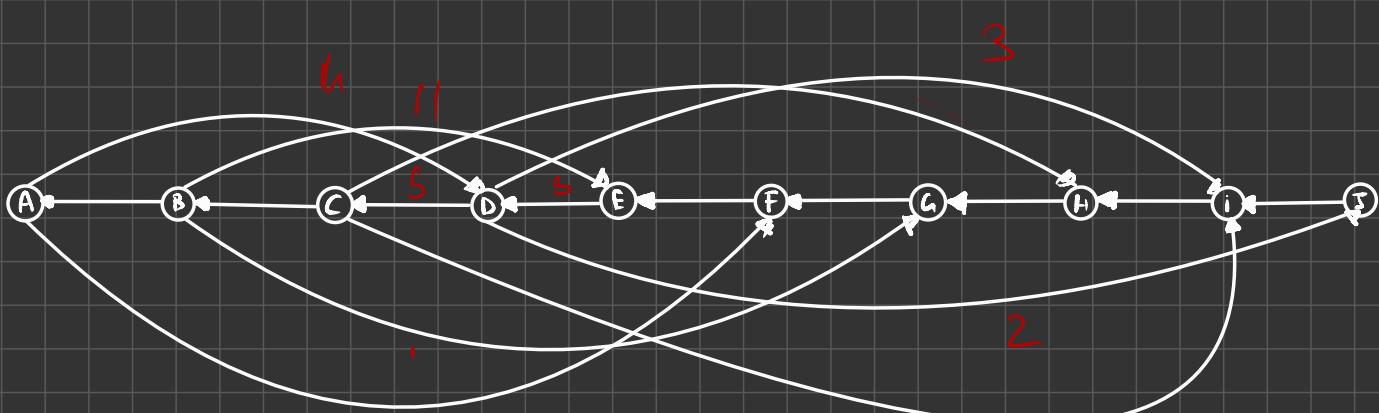
\triangleright soddisfa 'cons. 1s Prop'

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i

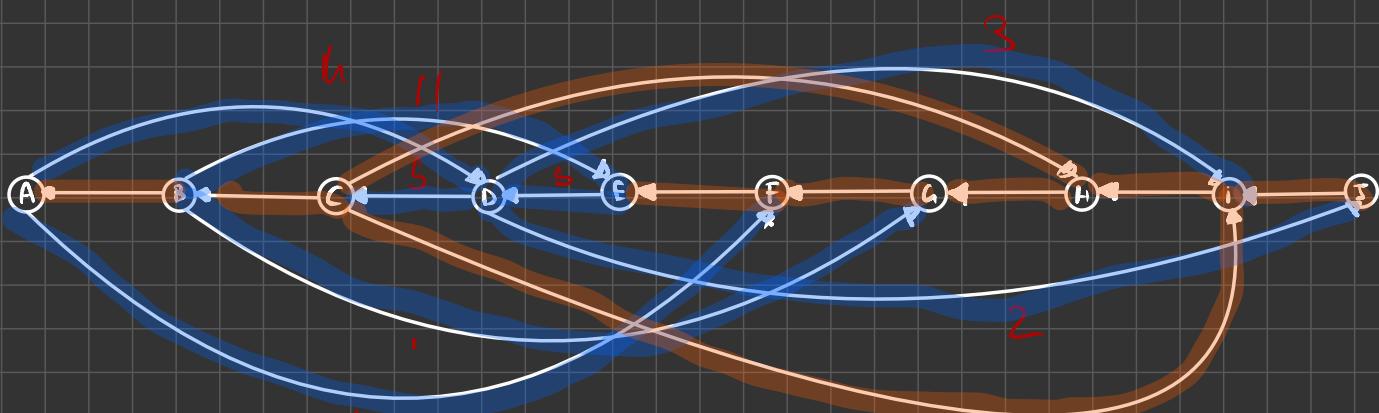
- Transformiamo la matrice in una Network Matrix



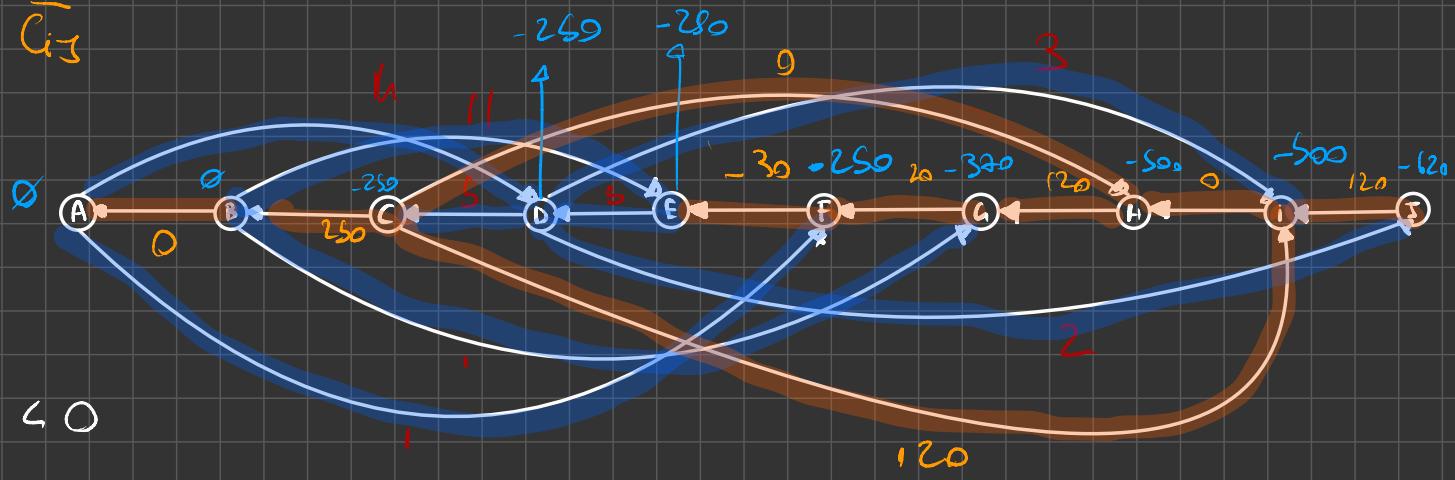
- Tracavamo um Flow Admissible, per̄o recebemos um FT Solution $\{T, L\}$



• $\text{FTS} := \{\text{T}, \text{L}\}$



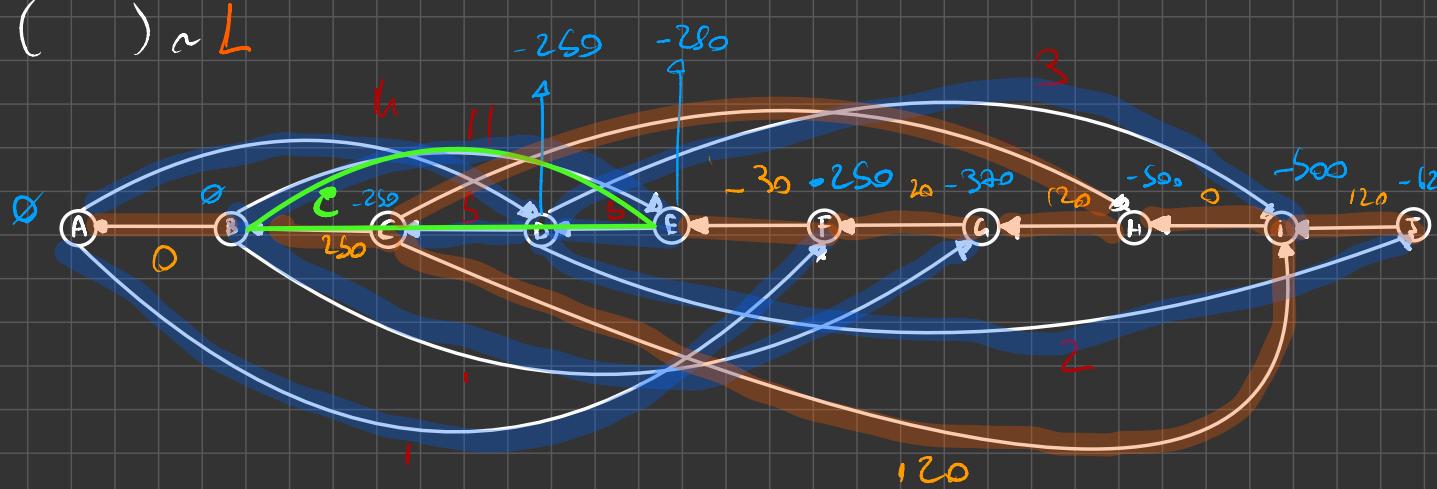
• Calcolo eccesi y_i e costi unitari \bar{C}_{ij}



• La soluzione non è ottima $\bar{C}_{fe} < 0$

• Effetto PIVOTING:

• Assume $(\delta_{ij}) \alpha T \in (\quad) \alpha L$



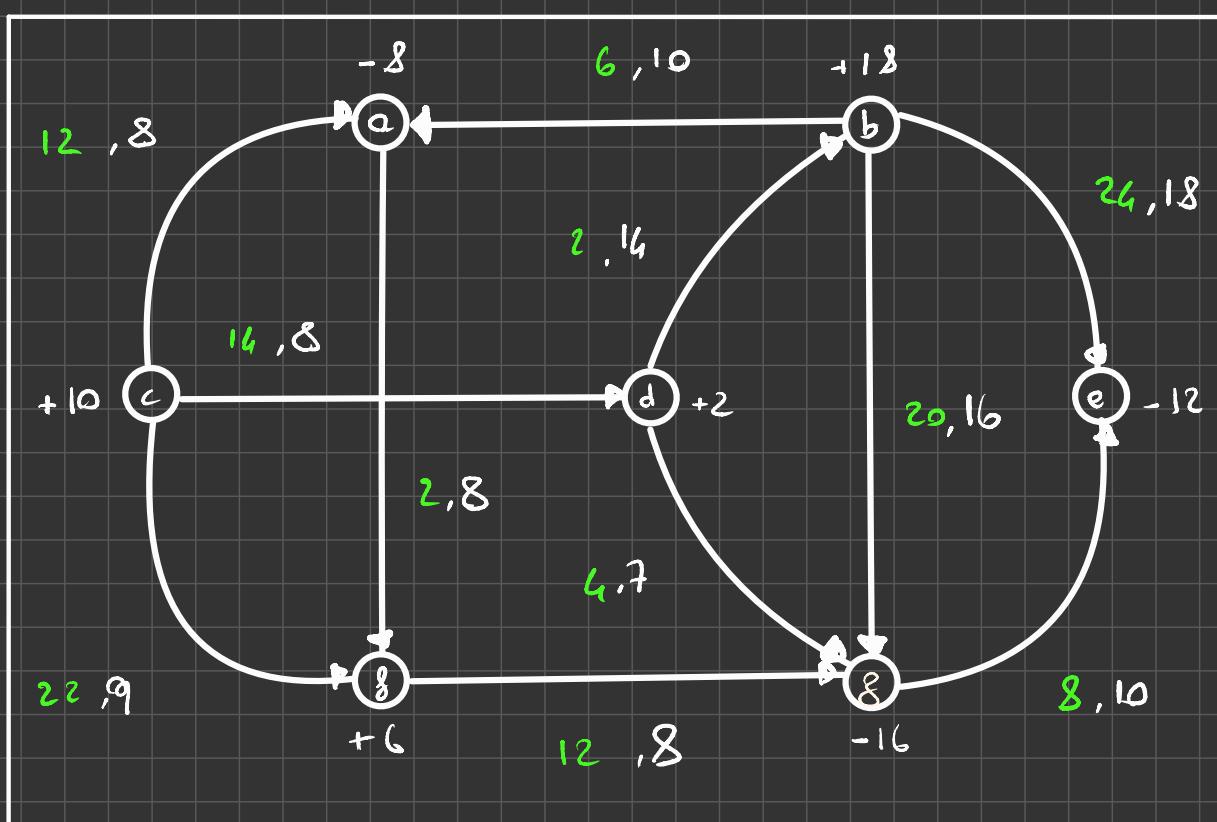
• Il costo C non ha reverse arcs

$$\cdot Z = 250(4+11+3) + 370(1+1+2) =$$

Exercise 2

Evaluate the min cost flow on the following graph.
[(c_{ij}, u_{ij}) are the figures represented on the arcs]

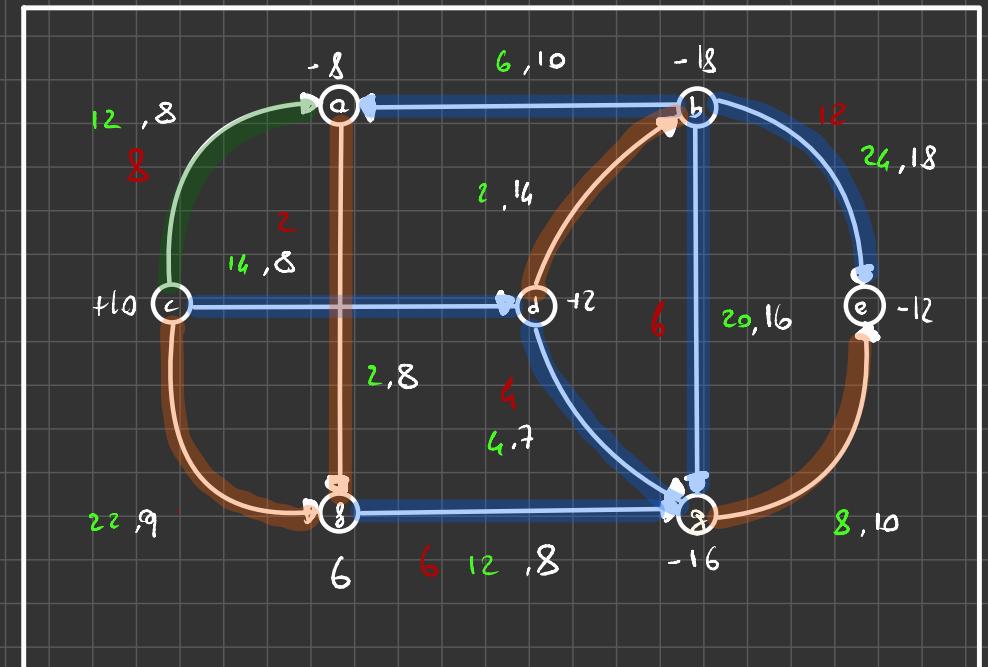
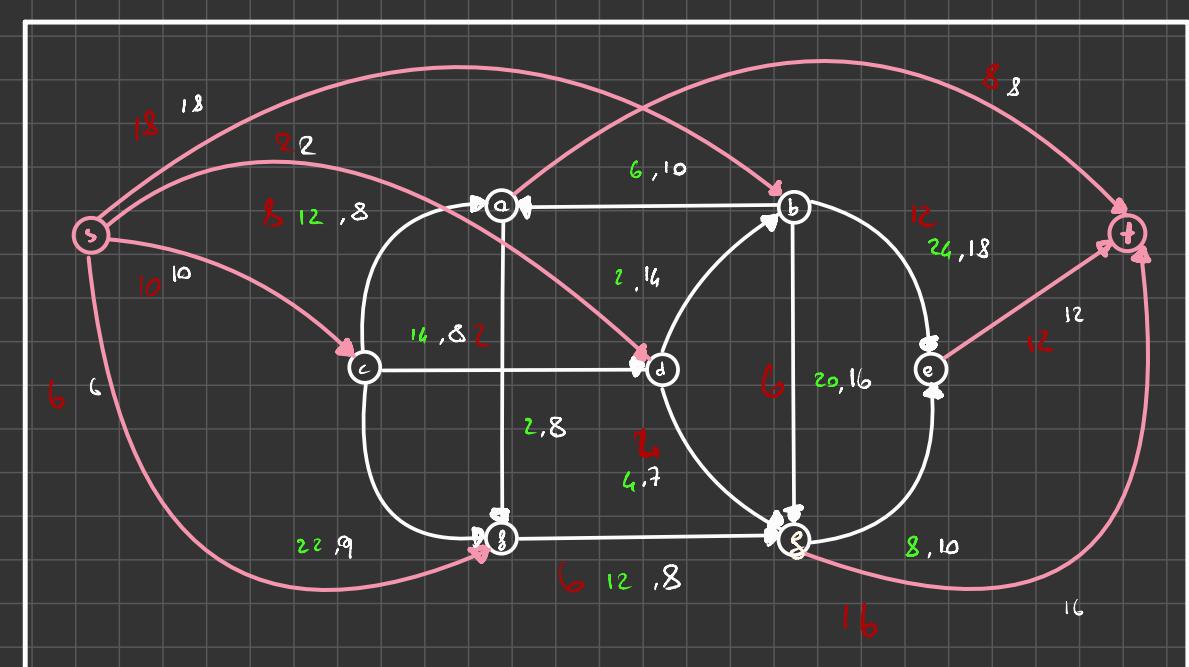
• Applichiamo il capacitated SIMPLEX FLOW ALGORITHM



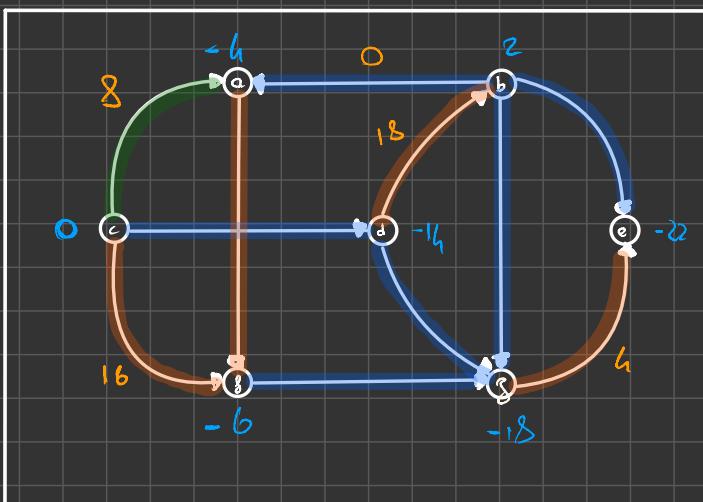
(1) Troviamo una FEASIBLE TREE solution $\{T, L, U\}$; per farlo abbiamo bisogno di imbalzare un FEASIBLE FLOW X tramite l'aggiunta di due modi S, T connessi. S ai nodi con $LABEL > 0$ (supply) e T a quelli con $LABEL < 0$ (domanda). connetteremo i due modi S, T tramite archi (S, i) e (i, T) le cui capacity sono pari al valore assoluto della LABEL di i .

(2) Perché esiste un feasible flow X che satura ogni arco (S, i) e (i, T) possiamo ricavare $\{T, L, U\}$:

- mettiamo in U ogni arco $(i, S)^T/C \leq X_{iS} = u_{iS}$
- mettiamo in T ogni arco $(i, S)^T/C \leq X_{iS} \leq b_{iS}$, dando però la priorità agli archi con $X_{iS} > 0$, aggiungendo quelli con $X_{iS} = 0$ solo per rendere T un albero
- mettiamo in L ogni arco $(i, S)^T/C \leq X_{iS} = 0$, a meno che (i, S) non sia già stato aggiunto a T



(3) Calcoliamo i potenziali $\delta_h = - \sum_{(i, h) \in \text{top}} c_{ih} + \sum_{(i, h) \in \text{bottom}} c_{ih}$ $\forall (i, h) \in \text{PATH}_T(\text{Root}, h)$, e i costi ridotti $\bar{c}_{ih} = c_{ih} - \delta_i + \delta_j$ della soluzione $\{T, L, U\}$



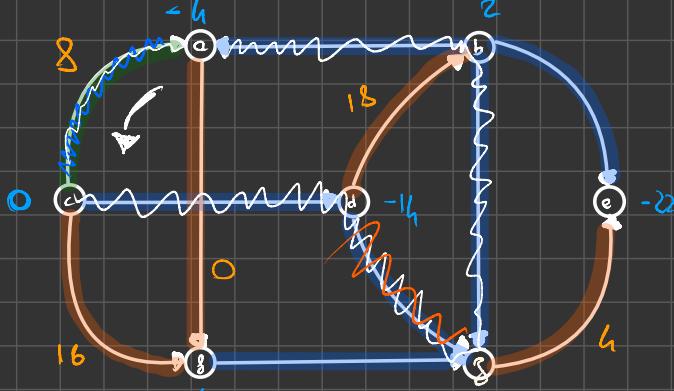
(4) La soluzione Z non è ottima perché non soddisfa la condizione di ottimalità:

$$\begin{cases} C_{ij} \leq 0 & \forall (i,j) \in \text{O} \\ C_{ij} \geq 0 & \forall (i,j) \in L \end{cases}$$

(5) PIVOTING: Preso un arco (i,j) che viola la condizione di ottimalità, aggiungiamo due soluzioni, tiriamo il cerchio C generato, orientiamo il cerchio nel verso opposto a (i,j) se $(i,j) \in \text{O}$, medesimo se invece $(i,j) \in L$ e calcoliammo il valore di massimo cambiamento nel cerchio $\epsilon\%$:

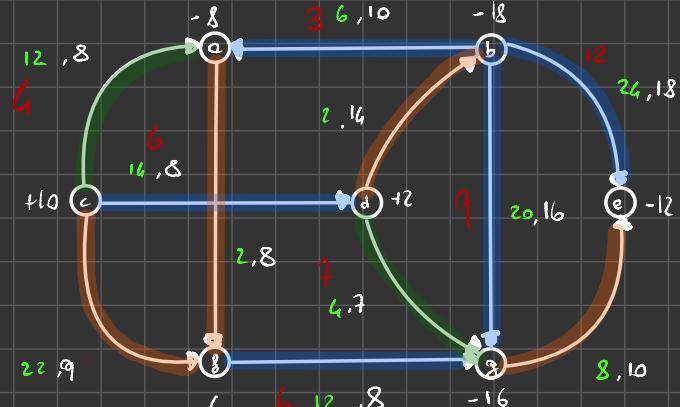
$$\begin{cases} \epsilon_1 = \min \{ u_{ij} - x_{ij} \mid (i,j) \in C \text{ e ha stesso verso} \} \\ \epsilon_2 = \min \{ x_{ij} \mid (i,j) \in C \text{ e ha verso opposto} \} \\ \epsilon = \min \{ \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \} \end{cases}$$

(6) Incrementiamo i flow di ϵ sugli archi forward rispetto al cerchio e decrementiamo sugli archi con direzione opposta

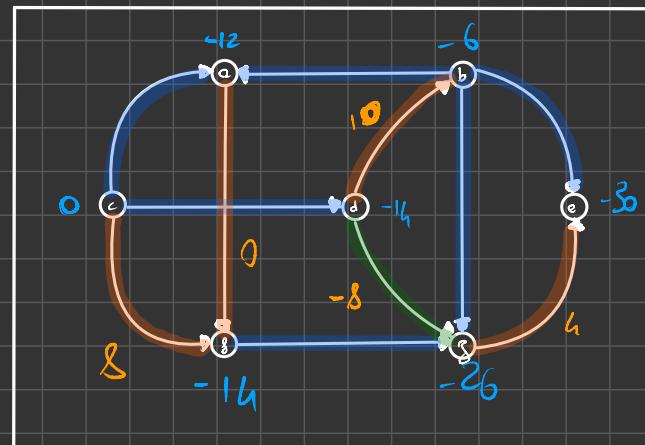


- Aggiungiamo $(c,a) \rightarrow$ ϵ
- In cerchio $C \rightarrow$ ϵ
- $\epsilon = 3$ ed è data dall'arco (d,g)

- Decalcoliamo i flow come descritto prima
- Rimuoviamo (d,g) poiché viene sottratto \rightarrow ϵ

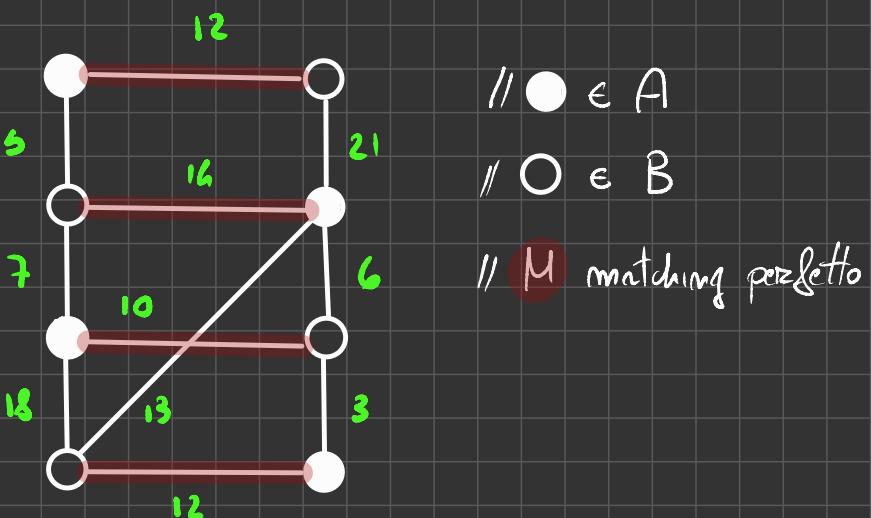


(7) Verifichiamo l'ottimalità della nuova soluzione, partendo quindi da step (3)



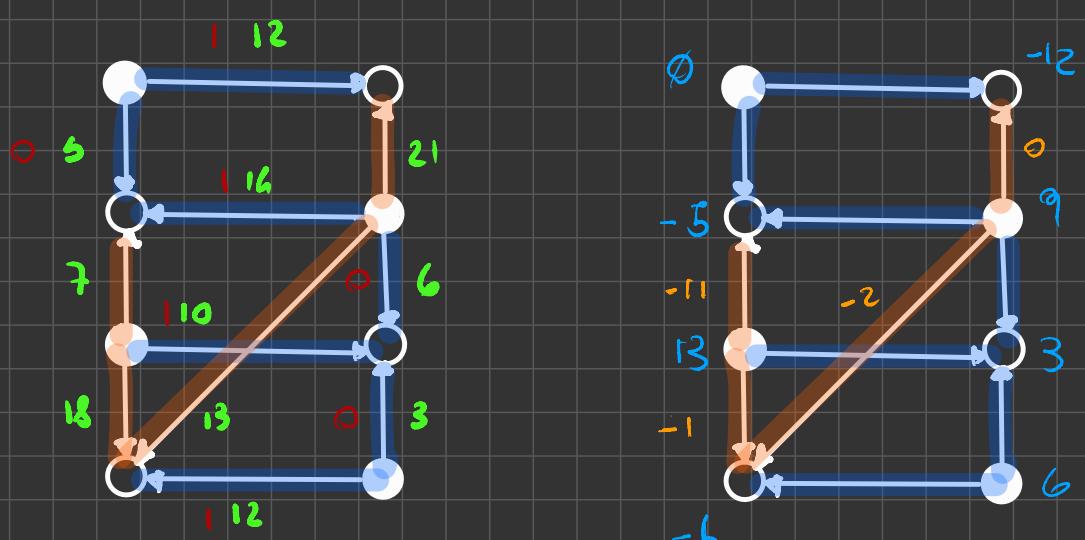
Exercise 1 (27/05/19)

Find the minimum weight perfect matching on the following graph starting from the perfect matching represented by thick arcs.

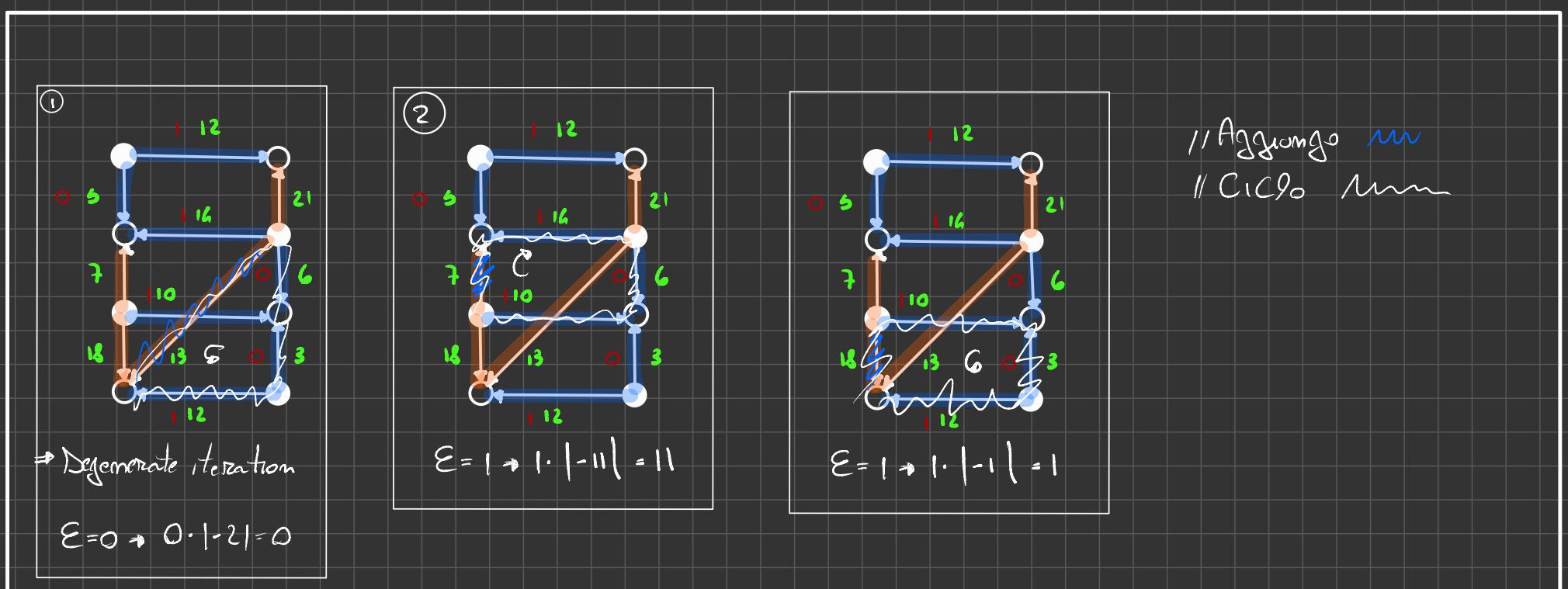


- (1) Data un MATCHING PERFETTO M , costruiamo una FTSolution $\{T, L\}$ minimizzando sui nodi del insieme A una LABEL (supply) a $+1$ e sui nodi di B una LABEL (demand) a -1 ; orientiamo quindi gli archi da A a B minimizziamo un FEASIBLE FLOW X ponendo $X_{ij} = 1 \forall (i, j) \in M$.
- (2) Aggiungiamo a T tutti gli archi con $X_{ij} > 0$ e abbastanza con $X_{ij} = 0$ tali da rendere T un albero (minimando da quelli di costo minimo)
- (3) Aggiungiamo in L gli archi formanti
- (4) Abbiamo ridotto il problema al MIN COST FLOW, applichiamo perciò il network simplex Algorithm

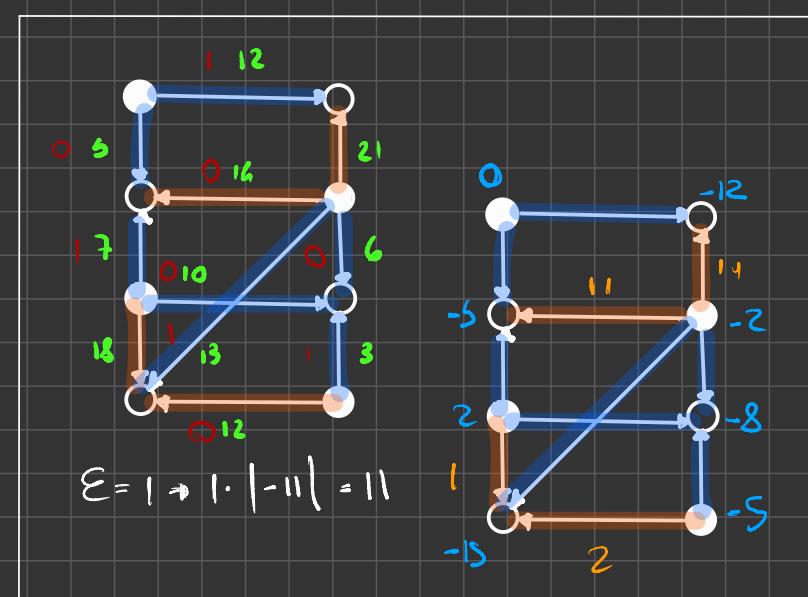
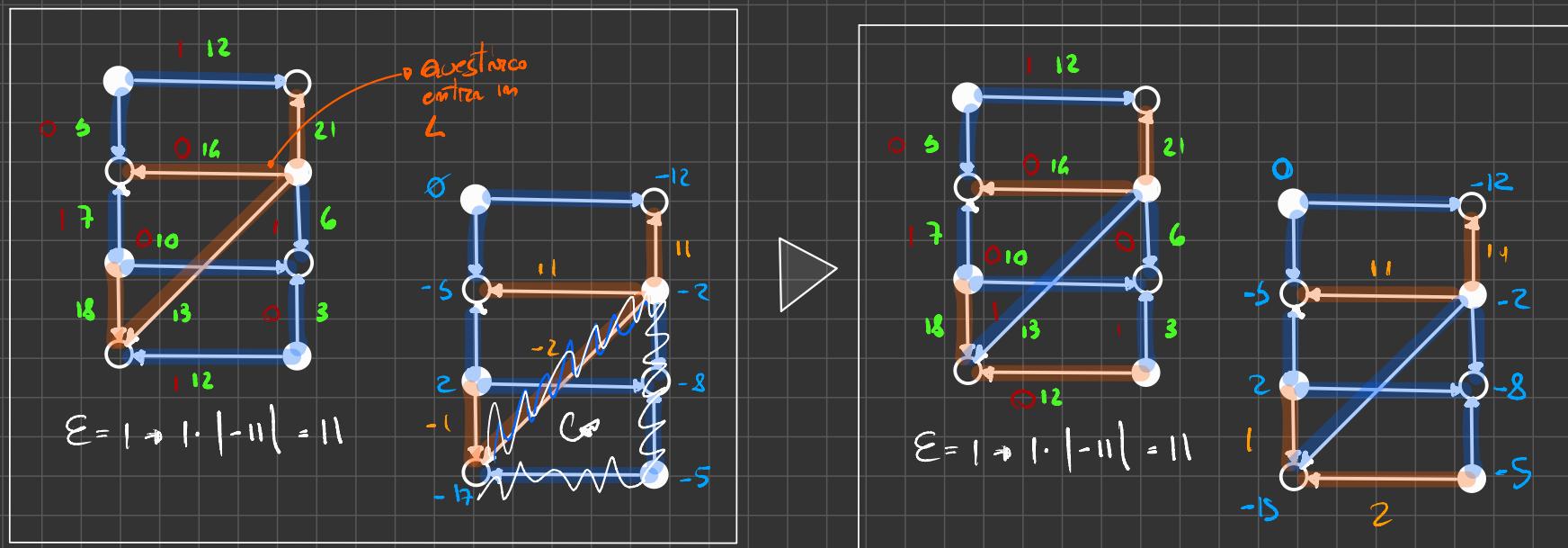
• Verifichiamo se l'attuale soluzione è ottima calcolando Residual POTENTIALS q_h ,
per i COSTI RIDOTTI \bar{C}_{ij}



• Verifichiamo qual è il miglior arco da aggiungere a T supponendo di aggiungerlo e calcolando $\varepsilon \cdot |\bar{C}_{ij}|$; l'arco con il massimo valore $\varepsilon \cdot |\bar{C}_{ij}|$ è la migliore scelta



• L'operazione migliore è la seconda, continuo da tale soluzione



• La soluzione è otima e ha valore $Z = 12 + 7 + 3 + 13 = 35$

Exercise 2

Evaluate the optimal solution to the following linear program

$$\text{MIN } 51x_1 + 34x_2 + 27x_3 + 16x_4 + 25x_5 + 19x_6$$

s.t.

$$x_1 + x_6 \geq 25 \quad (\text{a})$$

$$x_2 + x_3 + x_5 \geq 23 \quad (\text{b})$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5 \geq 21 \quad (\text{c})$$

$$x_2 + x_5 \geq 16 \quad (\text{d})$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + x_5 \geq 39 \quad (\text{e})$$

$$x \geq 0$$

LA VARIABILE x_6 PUÒ ESSERE IGNORATA,
POCHE' NON APPARE NEI CONSTRAINTS, PERO'
NELLO SOL. OTTIMA AVRA' VALORE $x_6 = \emptyset$

- (1) Ricaviamo la matrice A dai constraint e verifichiamo abbia la consecutive ones property

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
a	1	0	0	1	0
b	0	1	1	0	1
c	1	1	1	0	1
d	0	1	0	0	1
e	1	1	0	1	1

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
a	1	0	0	1	0
e	1	1	0	1	1
c	1	1	1	0	1
d	0	1	0	0	1
b	0	1	1	0	1

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
a	1	0	0	1	0
e	1	1	0	1	1
c	1	1	1	0	1
b	0	1	1	0	1
d	0	1	0	0	1

Note: Ci sono due colonne uguali, posso rimuoverne una.
Scegliamo x_2 poche' ha costo associato maggiore di x_5

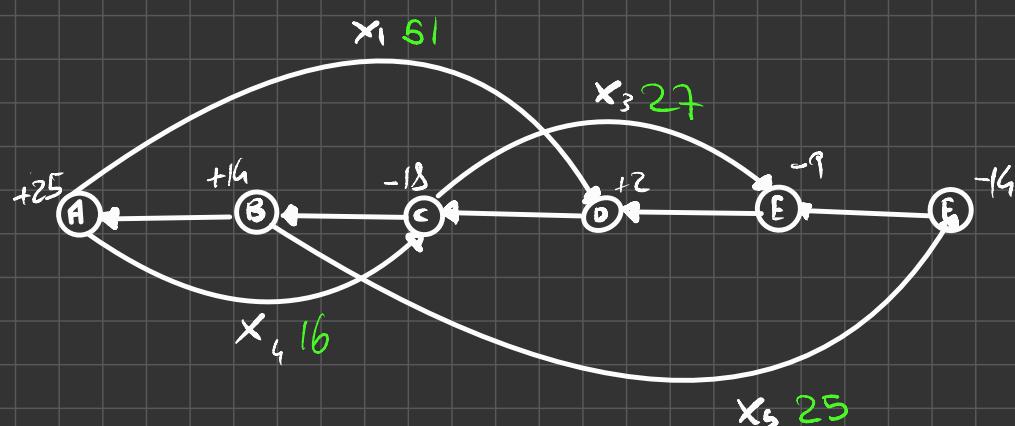
- (2) Ricaviamo la Network Matrix associati, aggiungendo una riga nulla, gli RHS e le variabili di surplus y_i .

- (3) ottieniamo infine la Network Matrix sottraendo ogni riga da un'operatore

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	g_1	g_2	g_3	g_4	g_5	g_6	g_7	RHS
a	1	0	1	0	-1								25
e	1	0	1	1	-1								39
c	1	1	0	1	-1								21
b	0	1	0	1	-1								23
d	0	0	0	1	-1								16
f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

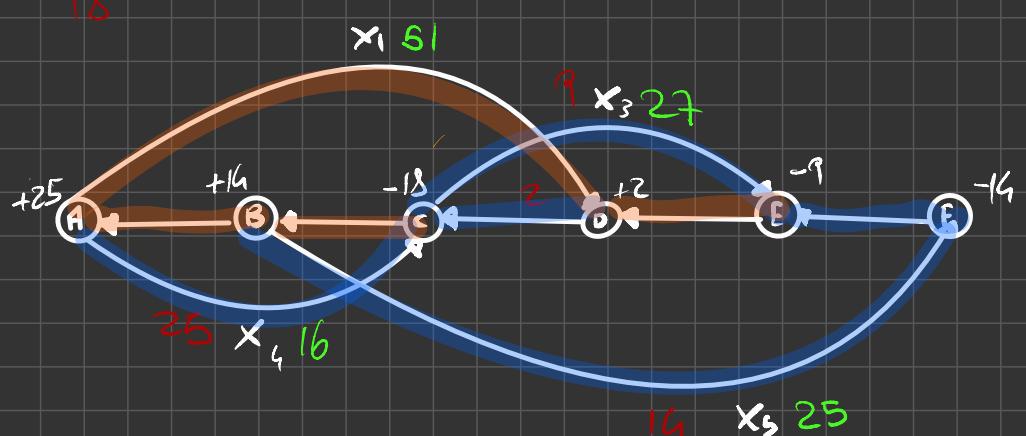
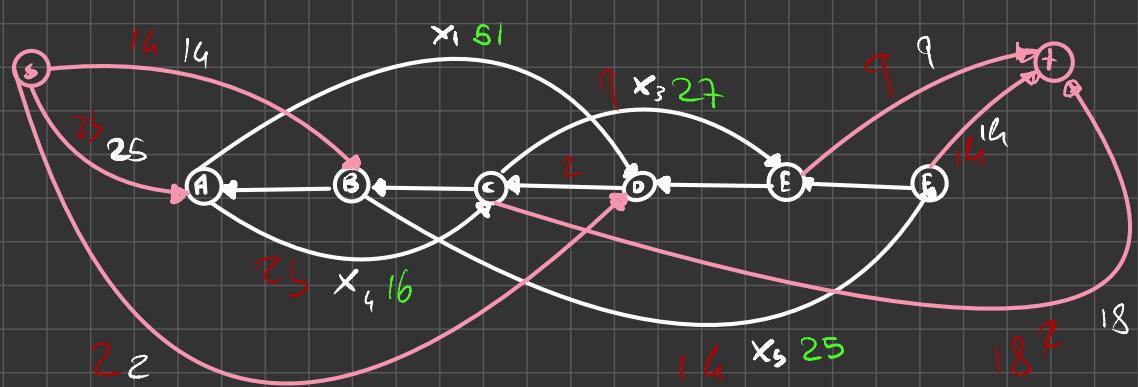
	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	g_1	g_2	g_3	g_4	g_5	g_6	g_7	RHS
A	1	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
B	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
C	0	1	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-18
D	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	2
E	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	-9
F	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16

- (4) Disegniamo il grafo associato alla matrice ottenuta

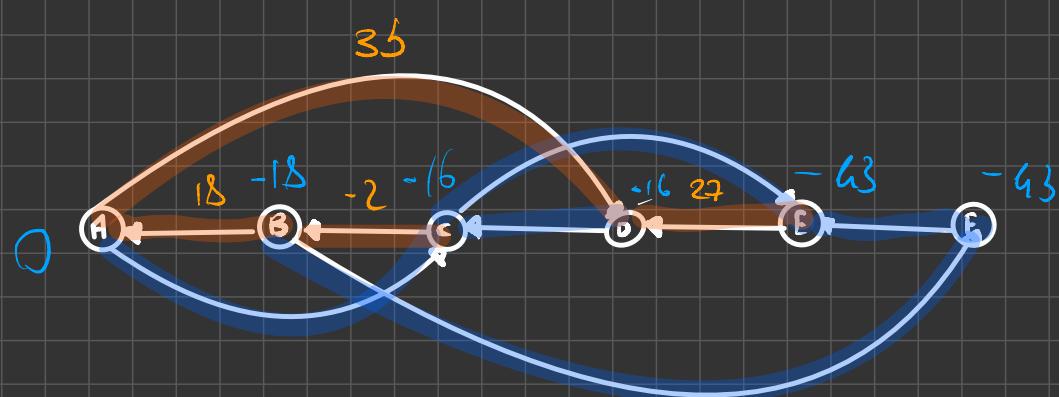


(5) Abbiamo ridotto il problema a un MIN COST FLOW, ora è risolvibile
tramite il SIMPLEX FLOW ALGORITHM

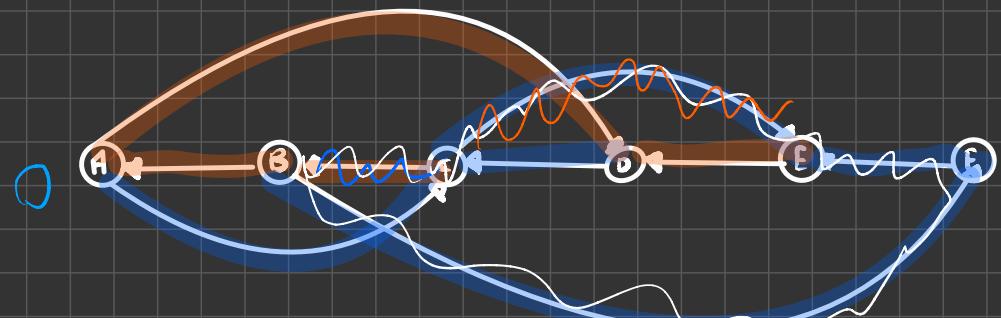
- Ricaviamo un FTS $\{T, L\}$, mettendo un feasible flow



- Verifichiamo i costi ridotti \bar{c}_{jk} tramite i POTENTIALI g_j



- Non è ottima $\bar{c}_{BC} < 0 \Rightarrow$ PIVOTING: Aggiungono (B, C) a T e calcolano \mathcal{E}

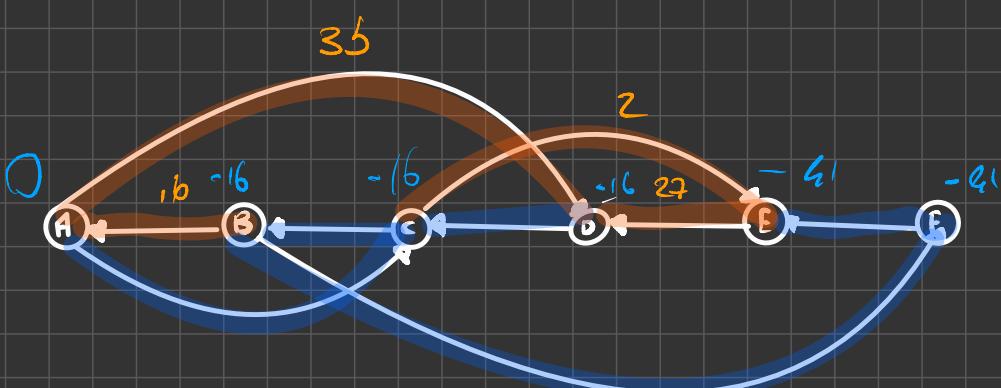
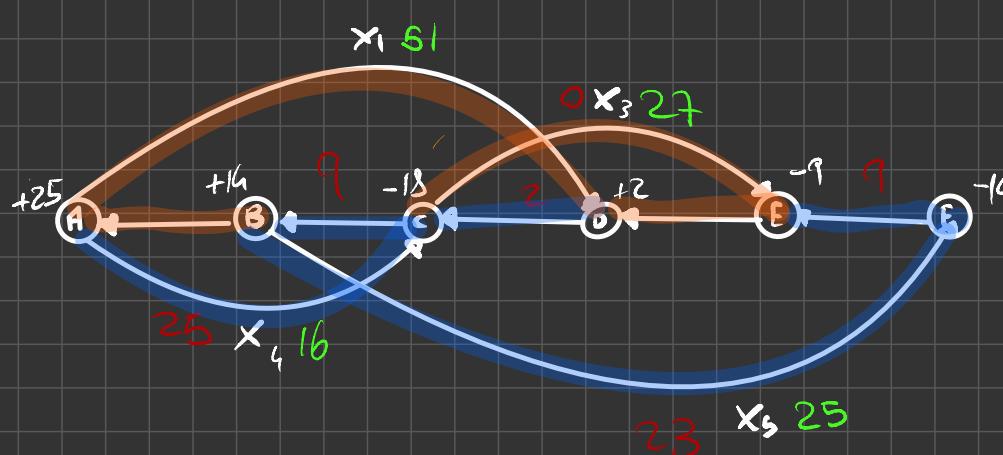


1) CORTO: \sim

2) AGGIUNGO: \sim

3) RIMUOVO: \sim

$\mathcal{E} = \emptyset \Rightarrow$ RIMUOVO (C, E)



- La soluzione è ottima: $Z = 25 \cdot 23 + 25 \cdot 16 = \dots$

