

Integer linear programming 整数优化

Programming 是运筹学的说法，Optimizing 是计算机、统计学那边的叫法。

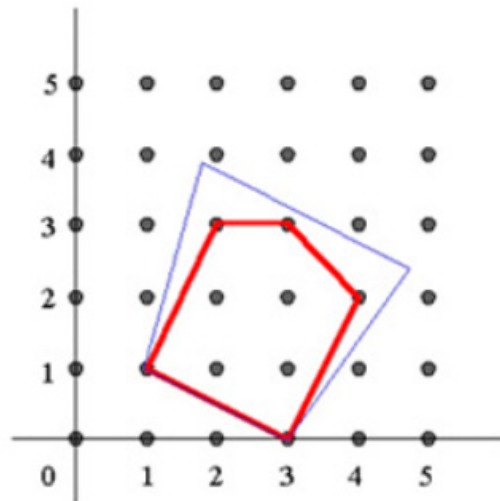
求解整数优化问题(ILP)的两种基本办法是：

- Cutting plane methods
- Enumerative methods

无论是哪一种方法，基本的思路都是**reduce the number of solutions to be searched and eventually arrive at the optimal solution**

关于整数优化，我们可以首先讨论一下它的背景。整数由于其在数域上的离散特点，使得整数优化也被称作“离散优化”(Discrete Optimization). 优化问题我们会讨论可行域的定义。

与线性规划连续的**可行域**（可行解组成的集合）不同，整数规划的可行域是离散的。



如上图，一条蓝线代表一个线性不等式，但是这里 x, y 自变量被约束成整数变量，因此可行域变成了红线区域内的9个离散的黑点。（线性规划的可行域是蓝色线段内部所有的区域）

凸包 (Convex Hull) :整数规划所有可行解的凸包围，即图中红线组成的多面体（想象多维的情况）。凸包是未知的，已知的是蓝线的不等式，并且凸包是非常难求解的，或者形成凸包需要指数数量级的线性不等式（图中红线）。如果知道了凸包的所有线性表示，那么整数规划问题就可以**等价**为求解一个凸包表示的线性规划问题。

这里要补充的知识是凸集与凸方程(Convex Set & Convex Function). 在之前的文档中曾简单介绍凸函

数，更完整的介绍将会在看完教材后单开一章讲这个问题。

TODO: Convex def research

Cutting Plane Methods 切割平面法

除课件与教材外，另一篇重要的参考引用资料出自知乎文章[“整数规划经典方法——割平面法\(Cutting Plane Method\)”](#)

The general intent of cutting plane methods for solving ILP

Let's talk about the oldest cutting plane method, it has **several principles**:

- A cut never excludes any integer solution from the new feasible region.
- Each cut will reduce the feasible region of the original LP problem.
- Each cut passes through at least one integer point.
- In a finite number of steps, the ILP problem is solved(can be solved) as an LP problem.

整数规划的精确算法--分支定界法 (Branch-and-Bound)

参考资料：[【学界】整数规划经典方法--割平面法 \(Cutting Plane Method\)](#)

TODO:先交作业，补完有问题再问

上机作业

```

1 - names = {'x' ; 'y' ; 'z' ; 'a' ; 'b'};
2 - model.A = sparse([1 0 0 -1/2 5/2; 0 1 0 -1/2 3/2 ; 0 0 1 -1/2 1/2]);
3 - model.obj = [3 5 -1 0 0];
4 - model.rhs = [13/2; 5/2;1/2];
5 - model.sense = '===';
6 - model.vtype = 'C';
7 - model.modelsense = 'min';
8 - model.varnames = names;
9
10 - result = gurobi(model);
11 - disp(result);
12

```

命令行窗口

```

Solved in 0 iterations and 0.03 seconds (0.00 work units)
Optimal objective -2.000000000e+00
    status: 'OPTIMAL'
    versioninfo: [1×1 struct]
    runtime: 0.0429
    work: 4.4806e-06
    objval: -2.0000
    x: [5×1 double]
    slack: [3×1 double]
    pi: [3×1 double]
    rc: [5×1 double]
    vbasis: [5×1 double]
    cbasis: [3×1 double]
    objbound: -2.0000
    itercount: 0
    baritercount: 0
    nodecount: 0
    maxvio: 8.8818e-16

x 0
y 0
z 2.000000e+00
a 7.000000e+00
b 4.000000e+00
Obj:-2.000000e+00
fx >>

```

```
编辑器 - D:\Gurobi\win64\matlab\problem2.m
Test_gurobi.m × problem1.m × problem3.m × problem4.m × problem5.r
1 - names = {'x' ; 'y' ; 'z' ; 'a' ; 'b'};
2 - model.A = sparse([1 -2 1 0 0; 0 1 -3 1 0 ; 0 1 -1 0 1]);
3 - model.obj = [0 -1 2 0 0];
4 - model.rhs = [2;1;2];
5 - model.sense = '===';
6 - model.vtype = 'C';
7 - model.modelsense = 'min';
8 - model.varnames = names;
9
10 - result = gurobi(model);
11 - disp(result);
12
```

```
命令行窗口
Solved in 2 iterations and 0.04 seconds (0.00 work units)
Optimal objective -1.500000000e+00
    status: 'OPTIMAL'
    versioninfo: [1×1 struct]
    runtime: 0.0429
    work: 6.0432e-06
    objval: -1.5000
    x: [5×1 double]
    slack: [3×1 double]
    pi: [3×1 double]
    rc: [5×1 double]
    vbasis: [5×1 double]
    cbasis: [3×1 double]
    objbound: -1.5000
    itercount: 2
    baritercount: 0
    nodecount: 0
    maxvio: 0

x 6.500000e+00
y 2.500000e+00
z 5.000000e-01
a 0
b 0
Obj: -1.500000e+00
fx >>
```

编辑器 - D:\Gurobi\win64\matlab\problem3.m

Test_gurobi.m × problem1.m × problem3.m × problem4.m × problem5.m × p

```
2 - model.A = sparse([4 2; 2 3; 6 5]);
3 - model.obj = [1 1];
4 - model.rhs = [9;6;15];
5 - model.sense = '<<<';
6 - model.vtype = 'C';
7 - model.modelsense = 'max';
8 - model.varnames = names;
9
10 - result = gurobi(model);
11 - disp(result);
12
13 % print out the result
```

命令行窗口

0	2.0000000e+30	4.125000e+30	2.000000e+00	0s
2	2.6250000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0s

Solved in 2 iterations and 0.04 seconds (0.00 work units)
Optimal objective 2.625000000e+00
status: 'OPTIMAL'
versioninfo: [1×1 struct]
runtime: 0.0459
work: 4.5964e-06
objval: 2.6250
x: [2×1 double]
slack: [3×1 double]
pi: [3×1 double]
rc: [2×1 double]
vbasis: [2×1 double]
cbasis: [3×1 double]
objbound: 2.6250
itercount: 2
baritercount: 0
nodecount: 0
maxvio: 0

x 1.875000e+00
y 7.500000e-01
Obj: 2.625000e+00

编辑器 - D:\Gurobi\win64\matlab\problem4.m

Test_gurobi.m × problem1.m × problem3.m × problem4.m × problem5.r

```
2 - model.A = sparse([3 2 1;1 1 1;12 4 1]);
3 - model.obj = [12 8 5];
4 - model.rhs = [20;11;48];
5 - model.sense = '<<<';
6 - model.vtype = 'C';
7 - model.modelsense = 'max';
8 - model.varnames = names;
9
10 - result = gurobi(model);
11 - disp(result);
12
13 % print out the result
```

命令行窗口

```
3      8.4000000e+01    0.000000e+00    0.000000e+00    0s
```

Solved in 3 iterations and 0.04 seconds (0.00 work units)

Optimal objective 8.400000000e+01

status: 'OPTIMAL'

versioninfo: [1×1 struct]

runtime: 0.0439

work: 5.8482e-06

objval: 84

x: [3×1 double]

slack: [3×1 double]

pi: [3×1 double]

rc: [3×1 double]

vbasis: [3×1 double]

cbasis: [3×1 double]

objbound: 84

itercount: 3

baritercount: 0

nodecount: 0

maxvio: 2.7756e-16

x 2

y 5

z 4

Obj: 8.400000e+01

编辑器 - D:\Gurobi\win64\matlab\problem5.m

Test_gurobi.m × problem1.m × problem3.m × problem4.m × problem5.m

```
2 - model.A = sparse([110 160 420 260;4 8 4 14;2 285 22 80]);
3 - model.obj = [3 9 20 19];
4 - model.rhs = [2000;55;800];
5 - model.sense = '>>>';
6 - model.vtype = 'C';
7 - model.modelsense = 'min';
8 - model.varnames = names;
9
10 - result = gurobi(model);
11 - disp(result);
12
13 % print out the result
```

命令行窗口

Solved in 2 iterations and 0.05 seconds (0.00 work units)

Optimal objective 6.709635836e+01

status: 'OPTIMAL'

versioninfo: [1×1 struct]

runtime: 0.0598

work: 6.9904e-06

objval: 67.0964

x: [4×1 double]

slack: [3×1 double]

pi: [3×1 double]

rc: [4×1 double]

vbasis: [4×1 double]

cbasis: [3×1 double]

objbound: 67.0964

itercount: 2

baritercount: 0

nodecount: 0

maxvio: 2.2737e-13

x 1.424428e+01

y 2.707058e+00

z 0

a 0

Obj: 6.709636e+01