IP 1: knapsack

a) Our IP consists of the following:

Decision variables are: x_{shampoo} , $x_{\text{conditioner}}$, x_{shampoo} , $x_{\text{toothpaste}}$, x_{perfume} , x_{nyquil} , $x_{\text{lip balm}}$, where $x \in \{0, 1\}$.

The constraint is:

$$\sum_{i} x_i v_i \le 1 \tag{1}$$

where v_i is the volume for item i.

The objective function is

$$\max \sum_{i} x_i u_i \tag{2}$$

where u_i is the utility for item i.

b) If we do not want to take more than 3 items, the following constraint needs to be added to 1

$$\sum_{i} x_i \le 3$$

c) If we take conditioner, we also want to take shampoo. Therefore, we need to add an auxiliary variable to model this relationship. We define an auxiliary variable $C \in \{0, 1\}$ and M which is arbitrarily large, take in this case 100. The additional constraints are:

$$x_{\text{conditioner}} + x_{\text{shampoo}} \ge 2 - M(1 - C)$$

 $x_{\text{conditioner}} \le 0 + MC$

d) If we take perfume, we cannot take lip balm. To model this constraint, we add an additional auxiliary variable $P \in \{0,1\}$. The additional constraints are:

$$x_{\text{perfume}} + x_{\text{lip balm}} \le 1 + M(1 - P)$$

 $x_{\text{perfume}} \le 0 + MP$

e) If shampoo, nyquil or lip balm are brought, then at least two of those must be taken. Again, we add an auxiliary variable $S \in \{0, 1\}$. The additional constraints are:

$$x_{\text{perfume}} + x_{\text{lip balm}} + x_{\text{nyquil}} \ge 2 - M(1 - S)$$

 $x_{\text{perfume}} + x_{\text{lip balm}} + x_{\text{nyquil}} \le 0 + MS$

IP 2: Facility location

a) Our IP consists of the following:

The decision variables are:

- location variables x_{NY} , x_{LA} , x_{Chicago} , x_{Atlanta} , where $x \in \{0, 1\}$
- variables for shipping amounts $s_{l,r}$ for $l \in \{NY, LA, Chicago, Atlanta\}$ and $r \in \{r1, r2, r3\}$.

For simplicity, we will call the set of locations loc and the set of regions reg from now on.

The constraints are:

$$\sum_{l \in loc} x_l s_{l,r1} \ge 80$$

$$\sum_{l \in loc} x_l s_{l,r2} \ge 70$$

$$\sum_{l \in loc} x_l s_{l,r3} \ge 40$$

$$\forall l \in loc \sum_{r \in reg} s_{l,r} \le 100$$
(3)

The objective is to minimize cost:

$$\min \sum_{l \in loc} \left(x_l c_l + \sum_{r \in reg} s_{l,r} c_{l,r} \right), \tag{4}$$

where c_l is the cost of having that location and $c_{l,r}$ is the cost of shipping an item from location l to region r.

b) If the New York warehouse is opened, the Los Angeles warehouse must be opened as well. We add the following constraint to 3

$$x_{\rm LA} > x_{\rm NY}$$

If we open our New York warehouse, the LA warehouse needs to be opened for the inequality to hold true. If the New York warehouse is not opened, the LA warehouse can be opened or closed.

c) If at most 2 warehouses can be opened, we need the following constraint

$$\sum_{l \in loc} x_l \le 2$$

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d) Either the Atlanta or the Los Angeles warehouses must be opened. We assume that this means both cannot be opened simultaneously. Therefore we add the constraints:

$$x_{\text{Atlanta}} + x_{\text{Los Angeles}} \leq 1$$

 $x_{\text{Atlanta}} + x_{\text{Los Angeles}} \geq 1$

To ensure that the sum of both variables is exactly 1, which means that only 1 is opened, we need to include both inequalities.

e) A constraint for all shipping to only be 20 or more units. We need a the following constraint $\forall r \in reg \forall l \in l$

$$s_{l,r}^2 \ge 20s_{l,r}$$

If the shipping amount is zero, the inequality will hold true. If the shipping amount is greater than zero, the inequality will hold true if and only if the shipping amount is 20+. Therefore, this inequality accurately covers the constraint.

f) If the New York warehouse ships to region 1, no other warehouses can do so. For this, we need an auxiliary variable $Y \in \{0,1\}$. The additional constraints are:

$$x_{N,1} \le 0 + M(1 - Y)$$

$$x_{\text{Atlanta},1} + x_{\text{Chicago},1} + x_{\text{LA},1} \le 0 + MY$$

g) For the Jupyter notebook, see the other submitted document.