

## 計画数学特論

平成29年度 (5/8)

5月8日分の欠席課題は提出不要

### 例題2.1.4(生産計画問題)

利益を最大にするための、最適な生産計画を立てたい

- ・ 1ヶ月単位で1年間(12ヶ月)の計画
- ・ 需要予測が与えられている
- ・ 生産能力は1ヶ月あたり最大  $T$  単位
- ・ 倉庫を所有しており、その月に残った分は  $M$  単位まで保管可能
- ・ 生産および在庫に関してはそれぞれ費用が発生
- ・ 1年後の在庫に関しては処分費用が発生

$e_n$  : 需要予測値 ( $n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ )

$l_n(x)$  :  $x$  単位販売したときの売り上げ ( $n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ )

$g_n(x)$  :  $x$  単位生産したときの生産費用 ( $n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ )

$h_n(x)$  :  $x$  単位在庫したときの1ヶ月あたりの在庫費用 ( $n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ )

$p(x)$  : 在庫  $x$  単位の処分費用

### 定式化

計画期間	: $N = 12$
状態空間 (在庫量)	: $X = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, M\}$ ( $M$ :最大在庫量)
初期状態 (初期在庫量)	: $x_1 = 0$
決定空間 (生産量)	: $U = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, T\}$ ( $T$ :最大生産量) 場合によっては $U = \{0, 100, 200, \dots, K\}$ など
推移法則 (在庫量推移)	: $f_n(x, u) = (x + u - e_n) \vee 0$
利得	: $r_n(x, u) = l_n((x + u) \wedge e_n) - g_n(u) - h_n(x)$
終端利得 (在庫処分費)	: $r_G(x) = -p(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max} \quad & \sum_{n=1}^{12} r_n(x_n, u_n) + r_G(x_{13}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = f_n(x_n, u_n) & n = 1, 2, \dots, 12 \\ u_n \in U_n(x) & n = 1, 2, \dots, 12 \end{cases} \\ & U_n(x) = \{u \in U \mid u \leq M + e_n - x\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad & \text{Max} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{12} r_n(x_n, u_n) + r_G(x_{13}) \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \begin{cases} x_{n+1} = f_n(x_n, u_n) & n = 1, 2, \dots, 12 \\ u_n \in U_n(x) & n = 1, 2, \dots, 12 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \quad & \begin{cases} v^{13}(x) = r_G(x) & x \in X \\ v^n(x) = \text{Max}_{u \in U_n(x)} [r_n(x, u) + v^{n+1}(f_n(x, u))] & x \in X, \\ & n = 1, 2, \dots, 12 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

#### Theorem 4.2

$$v^{N+1}(x) = r_G(x) \quad x \in X$$

$$v^n(x) = \text{Max}_{u \in U} [r_n(x, u) + v^{n+1}(f_n(x, u))] \quad x \in X, 1 \leq n \leq N.$$

### Max-Add Criterion

The binary operator  $\vee$  denotes the maximum operator:

$$a \vee b = \max(a, b), \quad a, b \in \mathbf{R},$$

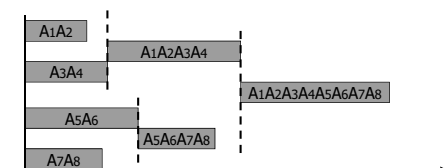
and for a set  $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_M\}$  and a function  $h : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , the set operator  $\bigvee$  is defined as follows:

$$\bigvee_{a \in A} h(a) = h(a_1) \vee h(a_2) \vee \dots \vee h(a_M).$$

### Parallel Computing

#### Objective Function

$$\begin{aligned} V(x_0; \pi) = & r(x_0, u_0) + \bigvee_{x_1 \in T_1} \left\{ r(x_1, u_1) + \bigvee_{x_2 \in T_2} \left\{ r(x_2, u_2) + \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \dots + \bigvee_{x_{N-1} \in T_{N-1}} \left\{ r(x_{N-1}, u_{N-1}) + \sum_{x_N \in T_N} k(x_N) \right\} \dots \right\} \right\} \end{aligned}$$



## Objective Function (Max-Add)

Our objective function is given by

$$V(x_0, \pi) = \bigvee_{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \in X(x_0, \pi)} \left( r(x_0, u_0) + r(x_1, u_1) + \dots + r(x_{N-1}, u_{N-1}) + k(x_N) \right),$$

where

$$u_n = \pi(x_n), \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

and  $X(x_0, \pi)$  denotes the set of all state sequences  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$  generated by the initial state  $x_0$ , the nondeterministic transition  $T$  and a Markov decision function  $\pi$ . Indeed,  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \in X(x_0, \pi)$  satisfies

$$x_{n+1} \in T(x_n, \pi(x_n)), \quad x_n \in X \setminus X_G, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots,$$

and the length  $N$  depends on the history:

$$N = N(x_0, \pi(x_0), x_1, \pi(x_1), \dots) = \max\{n : x_n \notin X_G\} + 1.$$

## Nondeterministic DP Problem (Max-Add)

**Nondeterministic Dynamic Programming Problem :**

$$P(x_0) \quad \text{Minimize} \quad V(x_0; \pi) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \pi \in \Pi$$

Let  $v(x_0)$  be the optimal value of the problem  $P(x_0)$  ( $x_0 \in X \setminus X_G$ ) and

$$v(x_0) = k(x_0), \quad x_0 \in X_G.$$

Thus, we have the following recursive equation.

**Corollary 2.1.**(Max-Add Criterion)

$$\begin{aligned} v(x) &= k(x), & x \in X_G \\ v(x) &= \min_{u \in U(x)} \left[ r(x, u) + \bigvee_{y \in T(x, u)} v(y) \right], & x \in X \setminus X_G. \end{aligned}$$