## **LEC012 Facility Location**

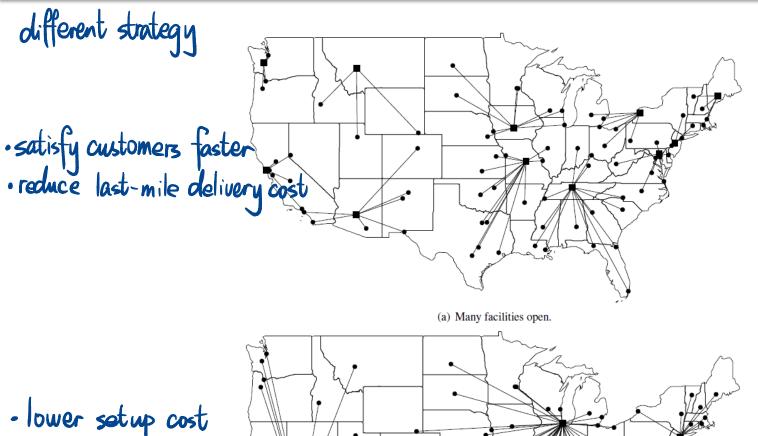
warehouse

final optimal location (medium long-term strategy decisions)

VG441 SS2021

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# Configurations trade-off



- demand sites
- a facility sites

- lower setup cost
- · lower labour cost/ equipment cost



(b) Few facilities open.

## **Formulation**

map  $I=((a_1,b_1),(a_2,b_2),...,)$ 

#### Sets

Jemand sites I = set of customers J = set of potential facility locations

#### Parameters

 $h_i = \text{annual demand of customer } i \in I$   $c_{ij} = \text{cost to transport one unit of demand from facility } j \in J \text{ to customer } i \in I$   $f_j = \text{fixed annual cost to open a facility at site } j \in J$ 

#### Decision Variables

 $x_j=1$  if facility j is opened, 0 otherwise binary assignment fulfilment  $y_{ij}=$  the fraction of customer i 's demand that is served by facility j

# Transportation costs $c_{ij}$

Euclidean distance

$$\sqrt{(a_1 - a_2)^2 + (b_1 - b_2)^2}$$

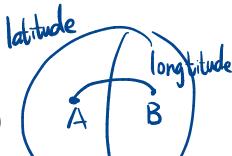
Manhattan or rectilinear metric

$$|a_1 - a_2| + |b_1 - b_2|$$

· Great circle essential for long distance

$$r \arccos (\sin \alpha_1 \sin \alpha_2 + \cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 \cos(\Delta \beta))$$

• GPS/MAP distance most useful one for any fullfillmentlonline) solve LP for in an online fashion



## **MILP Formulation**

#### **Decision variables:**

 $x_j = 1$  if facility j is opened, 0 otherwise  $y_{ij}$  = the fraction of customer i 's demand that is served by facility j "facility location LP" ---- Assignment Constraint subject to  $\sum y_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall i \in I$  $y_{ij} \leq x_j, \qquad \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J \qquad \text{Linking Constraint}$   $x_j \in \{0,1\}, \qquad \forall j \in J$   $y_{ij} \geq 0, \qquad \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J$  you can only some demand from facility j if j is open

## Python + Gurobi Time!





# Lagrangian Relaxation

• Introduce a penalty term:  $\sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \left( 1 - \sum_{j \in J} y_{ij} \right)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} & & \sum_{j \in J} f_j x_j + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} h_i c_{ij} y_{ij} + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \left(1 - \sum_{j \in J} y_{ij}\right) \\ & = \sum_{j \in J} f_j x_j + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} \left(h_i c_{ij} - \lambda_i\right) y_{ij} + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \\ & \text{subject to} & & y_{ij} \leq x_j, & \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J \\ & & x_j \in \{0, 1\}, & \forall j \in J \\ & & y_{ij} \geq 0, & \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J \end{aligned}$$

# Lagrangian Relaxation

It turns out that this relaxiation is easy to solve:

minimize 
$$= \sum_{j \in J} f_j x_j + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} (h_i c_{ij} - \lambda_i) y_{ij} + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i$$
subject to 
$$y_{ij} \le x_j, \quad \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J$$

$$x_j \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall j \in J$$

$$y_{ij} \ge 0, \quad \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J$$

• Observe that if we open facility j, i.e., set  $x_j = 1$ 

$$\beta_j = \sum_{i \in I} \min \left\{ 0, h_i c_{ij} - \lambda_i \right\} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{``benefit''}$$

• So we should open *j* if and only if  $\beta_j + f_j < 0$ 

## Lagrangian Relaxation

minimize 
$$= \sum_{j \in J} f_j x_j + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{j \in J} (h_i c_{ij} - \lambda_i) y_{ij} + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i$$
subject to 
$$y_{ij} \le x_j, \quad \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J$$

$$x_j \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall j \in J$$

$$y_{ij} \ge 0, \quad \forall i \in I, \forall j \in J$$

#### Solution:

$$\bar{x}_{j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \beta_{j} + f_{j} < 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{y}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \bar{x}_{j} = 1 \text{ and } h_{i}c_{ij} - \lambda_{i} < 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

#### Objective value:

$$z_{LR}(\lambda) = \sum_{j \in J} \min \{0, \beta_j + f_j\} + \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i$$

### **Now Construct UB**

- Use the "opened" facility in the relaxed solution
- Assign each customer to its nearest open facility

# **Updating Multipliers**

### Adjust the penalty multipliers:

If  $\sum_{j\in J} y_{ij} = 0$ , then  $\lambda_i$  is too small; it should be increased. If  $\sum_{j\in J} y_{ij} > 1$ , then  $\lambda_i$  is too large; it should be decreased. If  $\sum_{j\in J} y_{ij} = 1$ , then  $\lambda_i$  is just right; it should not be changed.

### Then a natural updating rule becomes

$$\lambda_i^{t+1} = \lambda_i^t + \Delta^t \left(1 - \sum_{j \in J} y_{ij} \right)$$
 where the step-size is

$$\Delta^{t} = \frac{(\mathrm{UB} - z_{\mathrm{LR}}(\lambda^{t}))}{\sum_{i \in I} \left(1 - \sum_{j \in J} y_{ij}\right)^{2}}$$