Problemas de Optimización: una Introducción

Programación Matemática a Gran Escala

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Resolución de Problemas

- G. Polya, "How to Solve It", 2nd ed., Princeton University Press, 1957.
- Cuatro pasos para resolver un problema:
 - Understanding the problem
 - Devising a plan
 - Carrying out the plan
 - Looking back.

Understanding The Problem

- First. You have to understand the problem.
- What is the unknown? What are the data?
 What is the condition?
- Is it possible to satisfy the condition? Is the condition sufficient to determine the unknown? Or is it insufficient? Or redundant? Or contradictory?
- Draw a figure. Introduce suitable notation.
- Separate the various parts of the condition.
 Can you write them down?

Devising A Plan (1)

- **Second.** Find the connection between the data and the unknown. You may be obliged to consider auxiliary problems if an immediate connection cannot be found. You should obtain eventually a *plan* of the solution.
- Have you seen it before? Or have you seen the same problem in a slightly different form?
- Do you know a related problem? Do you know a theorem that could be useful?
- Look at the unknown! And try to think of a familiar problem having the same or a similar unknown.

Devising A Plan (2)

- Here is a problem related to yours and solved before.
 Could you use it? Could you use its result? Could
 you use its method? Should you introduce some
 auxiliary element in order to make its use possible?
- Could you restate the problem? Could you restate it still differently? Go back to definitions. If you cannot solve the proposed problem try to solve first some related problem.
- Did you use the whole condition? Have you taken into account all essential notions involved in the problem?

Carrying Out The Plan

- Third. Carry out your plan.
- Carrying out your plan of the solution, check each step. Can you see clearly that the step is correct? Can you prove that it is correct?

Looking Back

- Fourth. Examine the solution obtained.
- Can you check the result? Can you check the argument?
- Can you derive the solution differently?
 Can you see it at a glance?
- Can you use the result, or the method, for some other problem?

Por qué algunos problemas son difíciles de resolver?

- Tamaño del espacio de búsqueda
- Modelado
- Ruido y variabilidad
- Restricciones
- Estrategia adecuada

Problema de Búsqueda

- Dado un conjunto S y un predicado P(s), encontrar $s_0 \square S$ tal que $P(s_0)$.
- Ejemplos:
 - Problema de satisfactibilidad (SAT)
 - Problemas de planeación
 - Camino hamiltoniano

Problemas de Optimización

• Problema de optimización general:

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Dado f: S \square , encontrar x \square S tal que G(x) y \square y \square S, G(y) => f(x) \square f(y)
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- Ejemplo:
 - Problema general de programación no lineal: minimizar f(x)

sujeto a :
$$g_i(x) \ge 0$$
 $i = 1,...,m$
 $h_j(x) = 0$ $j = 1,...,p$

Optimo Global y Local

- x^* es un óptimo global si:
 - $\Box y \Box G(S), f(x^*) \Box f(y)$

(G(S)) corresponde a la región factible y se define como:

$$G(S) = \{x \mid S : G(x) = 1\}$$

- x^* es un óptimo local si:
 - Existe una vecindad $N(x^*)$ tal que $y \mid N(x^*)$, $f(x^*) \mid f(y)$

Planteando un Problema de Optimización (búsqueda)

- Escoger una buena representación
 - S: espacio de búsqueda
- Definir el objetivo
 - $-f:S \square$
- Definir las restricciones
 - $G: S [] \{0,1\}$
- Definir una función de evaluación
 - -f: $S \square$
- Definir una función de búsqueda local (vecindad)
 - $-N:S \square 2^S$

Clasificación de Problemas de Optimización

- Optimización continua:

 El espacio de búsqueda corresponde a ⁿ
- Optimización discreta (combinatoria):
 - El espacio de búsqueda corresponde a un conjunto finito o posiblemente contable infinito. Ejemplo: enteros, conjuntos, permutación, grafo, etc.

Optimización Continua

- No restringida:
 - Una variable
 - Varias variables
- Restringida:
 - Programación lineal
 - Programación no lineal
 - Programación cuadrática
 - Programación convexa

Optimización discreta

- Programación entera
- Optimización en grafos:
 - Minimal spanning tree
 - Camino más corto
 - Problema del agente viajero
 - Matching
 - Flujo máximo
- Programación dinámica
- Scheduling