Optimization I

Janne Kettunen

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Course Evaluation

- Please take time to provide course evaluation
- Evaluation available 12 Oct – 17 Oct
- I value and use your responses
- If you have suggestions how to improve the course or even if you are happy how things have been taught, I would appreciate to hear that!
- Incentive: if at least 70% of students provide feedback I will grant everybody 15 additional points

Thanks!

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Preliminaries: Optimization in Networks

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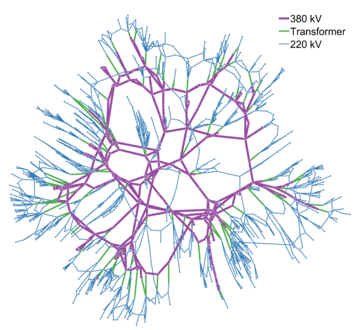
Networks in Real Life



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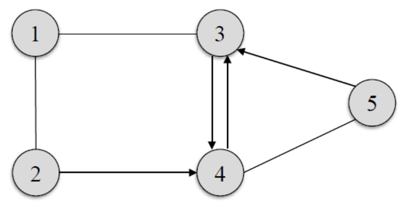
Terminology

- ***Graphs*** are used to model *travel*, *flow* and *adjacency patterns*.
- The ***nodes*** or ***vertices*** of a graph represent *entities*, *intersections* and *points of transfer* for the graph.
- Nodes are connected by links representing ***flow*** or *movement*:
  - ***Arcs*** are
  - ***Edges*** are



- ***Directed graphs***, or ***digraphs***, are graphs that consist of arcs *only*. 5

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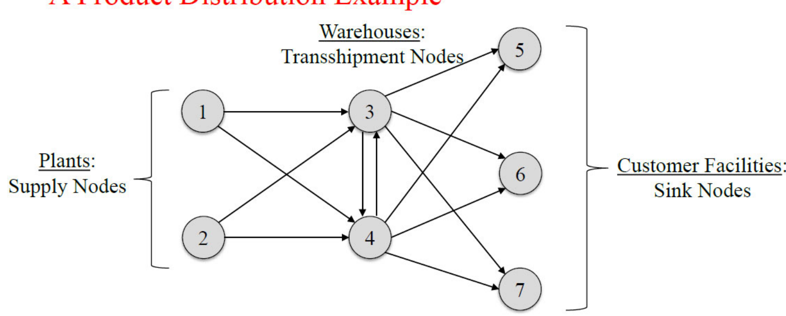
Network Models

- ***Network flow models*** are defined on directed graphs.
- The nodes are of three types:
  - ***Source*** or ***supply*** nodes
  - ***Sink*** or ***demand*** nodes
  - ***Transshipment*** nodes

A Product Distribution Example



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Formulating Network Flow Problems

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General Network Flow Model Formulation

Decision variables:
x_{ij}= flow from node i to node j

Constants:
c_{ij}= unit cost of flow for arc (i, j)
u_{ij}= flow capacity for arc (i, j)
b_k= total net demand for node k
(positive for sink, negative for source, zero for transshipment nodes)

Sets and indices:
V= set of nodes or vertices in the network
A = set of arcs in the network
i, j, k = indices for nodes
(i, j) = arc from node i to node j

Minimize the overall cost of the flow on all the arcs
$$\min \sum_{(i,j)\in A} c_{ij}x_{ij}$$

Flow balance constraints
$$\text{s.t.} \sum_{(i,k)\in A} x_{ik} - \sum_{(k,i)\in A} x_{ki} = b_k, \text{ for all } k \in V$$

Bounds on the flow
$$0 \le x_{ij} \le u_{ij}, \text{ for all } (i, j) \in A$$

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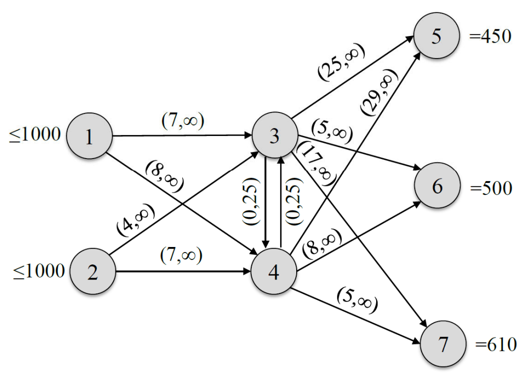
A Network Flow Model Example 1/2



- Unit costs and capacities are indicated next to each arc (i, j) as (c_{ij}, u_{ij}).
- Source nodes have their associated maximum supply amounts indicated next to them.
- Sink nodes have their associated demand amounts indicated next to them.

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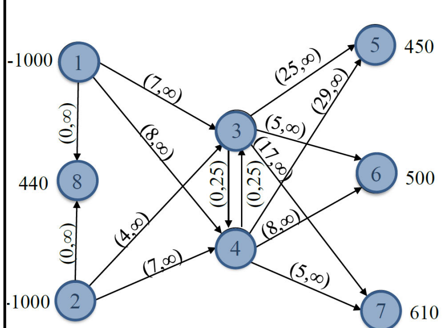
A Network Flow Model Example 2/2

Network Representation ↔ *LP Formulation*



Minimize cost

(Node 1)
(Node 2)
(Node 3)
(Node 4)
(Node 5)
(Node 6)
(Node 7)
(Node 8)

Flow balance constraints

Bounds on the flow

“Network Flow.ipynb”

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Solving Network Flow Models

- Most network flow models can be formulated and solved as LPs using the simplex algorithm (although they are inherently integer programming problems)

- Minimum network flow models can be solved as LPs when (i) supplies, (ii) demands, and (iii) capacities are all integer valued
  - This is a very powerful result as solving an LP problem is much faster than solving an IP problem

Network Problems

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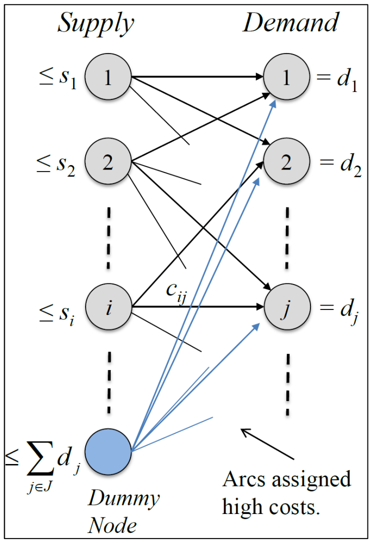
Transportation Models



I = set of supply nodes i
J = set of demand nodes j
J_i = set of demand nodes linked for supply node i
s_i = supply at node i
d_j = demand at node j

$$\min \sum_{i\in I}\sum_{j\in J_i} c_{ij}x_{ij}$$ } minimize transportation cost

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{j\in J_i} x_{ij} \le s_i, \text{ for all } i\in I$$ } Supply limit for transported amount (also for dummy node)

$$\sum_{i\in I_j} x_{ij} = d_j, \text{ for all } j\in J$$ } demand is met

$$0 \le x_{ij} \le u_{ij} \text{ for all arcs } (i,j)$$ } upper bounds for transportation

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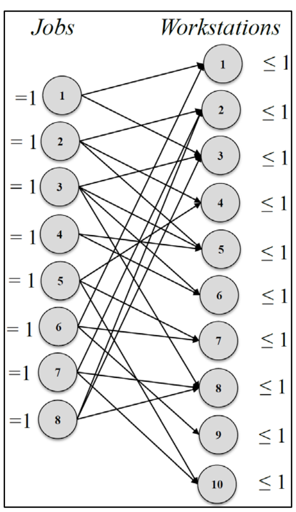
Assignment Models



I = set of jobs
J = set of workstations
A = set of allowed assignments (i, j)

$$\min \sum_{i\in I}\sum_{j\in J|(i,j)\in A} c_{ij}x_{ij}$$ } minimize total assignment cost

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{j\in J|(i,j)\in A} x_{ij} = 1, \text{ for all } i\in I$$ } every job i is assigned to exactly one workstation j

$$\sum_{i\in I|(i,j)\in A} x_{ij} \le 1, \text{ for all } j\in J$$ } every workstation j is assigned to at most one job i

$$x_{ij} = 0, \text{ or } 1 \text{ for each assignment } (i,j)$$ } assignment is integer valued

Because assignments are network flow problems, the binary requirement for the x_{ij} variables is unnecessary , i.e., x_{ij} will naturally be 0 or 1, if the binary requirement for each assignment (i,j) is replaced by $0 \le x_{ij} \le 1$.

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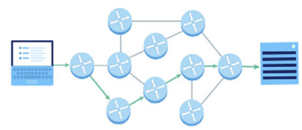
Shortest Path

- Finding a shortest path from a node to another node is a problems faced in (i) vehicle routing, (ii) internet routing, (iii) designing facility layouts



- This problem can be solved:
  - formulating it as a minimum cost flow network with a supply of 1 unit at the origin node and a demand of 1 unit at the destination mode
  - using Dijkstra's algorithm that iteratively finds the shortest path from the origin to the destination https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVfj6mxhdMw

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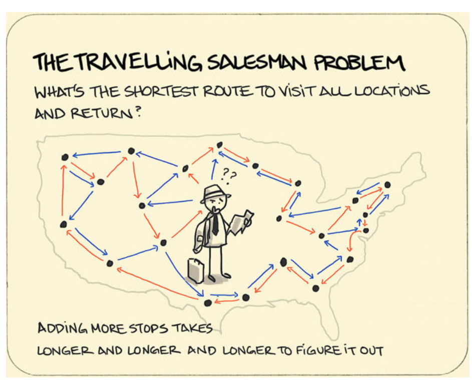
Travelling Salesman Problem

- Problem: A salesman has to visit each one of N cities exactly once, and return back to the starting point. The goal is to minimize the total length (or cost) of the trip.



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Formulating Travelling Salesman Problem

- Problem: A salesman has to visit each one of N cities exactly once, and return back to the starting point. The goal is to minimize the total length (or cost) of the trip. We assume

  c_{ij} = the cost to travel from node i to node j
  x_{ij} = 1 if the route goes from node i to node j, and 0 otherwise

$$\min \sum_{i \in N} \sum_{\substack{j \in N \\ j \neq i}} c_{ij} x_{ij}$$ minimize the trip length

s.t.

$$\sum_{i \in N} x_{ij} = 1, \qquad j \in N$$
$$\sum_{j \in N} x_{ij} = 1, \qquad i \in N$$
enter and exit each city once

$$\sum_{i \in S} \sum_{j \notin S} x_{ij} \geq 1, \qquad \text{for all proper point subsets } S, |S| \geq 2$$ subtour elimination constraints

$$x_{ij} \in \{0,1\}, \qquad \forall i, j \in N$$

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Travelling Salesman Problem Computational Times

PROBLEM SIZE (STOPS)	APPROXIMATE SOLUTION TIME
10	3 mili-seconds
17	4 days
20	77 years
25	490 million years
30	8.4 x 10^15 years
50	9.6 x 10^47 years

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Travelling Salesman Problem: Miller-Tucker-Zemlin Formulation (https://co-enzyme.fr/blog/traveling-salesman-problem-tsp-in-cplex-opl-with-miller-tucker-zemlin-mtz-formulation/)

- Problem: A salesman has to visit each one of N cities exactly once, and return back to the starting point. The goal is to minimize the total length (or cost) of the trip. We assume

  $c_{ij}=$ the cost to travel from node i to node j, $i,j = 1,\dots,n$
  $x_{ij}=$ 1 if the route goes from node i to node j, and 0 otherwise
  $u_i=$ is a helper variable used in subtour elimination constraint

$$\min \sum_{i\in N}\sum_{\substack{j\in N\\ j\neq i}} c_{ij}x_{ij}$$

minimize the cost of the trip

s.t.

$$\sum_{i\in N} x_{ij} = 1, \qquad j\in N$$

$$\sum_{j\in N} x_{ij} = 1, \qquad i\in N$$

enter and exit each city once

$$u_i + x_{ij} \le u_j + (n-1)(1-x_{ij}), \qquad i\in N, 2\le j\le N$$
$$u_1 = 0$$

enforces that there is only a single connected tour rather than several disjointed tours that collectively cover the cities (u_i denotes the order in which a city is visited, we start at i=1)

$$x_{ij}\in\{0,1\}, \qquad \forall i,j\in N$$
$$u_i\in\mathbb{R}^+, \qquad i\in N$$

"tsm.ipynb"

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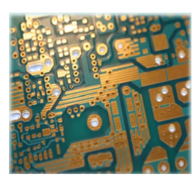
Solving Travelling Salesman Problem

- Can be extremely hard
- It may not be solvable for larger problems, in which case heuristics are used
- Is present in several contexts, such as:
  - finding the optimal sequence to drill holes for micro chips
  - vehicle routing
  - job shop scheduling



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Summary

- Many problems can be formulated as network problems:
  - Transportation models
  - Assignment models
  - Shortest path
  - Travelling salesman problem

- Often the network formulation is the most efficient way to solve the problem

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Optimization in Networks Using Python and Gurobi

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Peloton's Multicommodity Flow Problem

Peloton is producing both its (i) accessories and (ii) main sport equipment in Detroit and Denver for its customers in Boston, Washington D.C., and Seattle. In Detroit, Peloton produces 50 units of accessories and 60 units of equipment. In Denver, Peloton produces 60 units of accessories and 40 units of equipment. The demand for accessories is 50, 50, and 10 units in Boston, Washington D.C., and Seattle, respectively. The demand for equipment is 40, 30, and 30 units in Boston, Washington D.C., and Seattle, respectively. The transportation capacities and transportation unit costs between the cities are as follows:

		Boston		**Washington D.C.**		**Seattle**	
		unit cost	capacity	unit cost	capacity	unit cost	capacity
Detroit	accessories	10	100	20	80	60	120
	equipment	20		20		80	
Denver	accessories	40	120	40	120	30	120
	equipment	60		70		30	

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Task

- Draw a network for the Peloton's problem. Note that there are now two categories of items to ship, namely equipment and accessories. Think how to represent these in the network figure.

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Final Exam

- On 21^{st} Oct, Thursday 4:30pm – 7:00pm at Duques 258
- About 20 multiple choice questions and 5 short answer / calculation questions
- You can have a one A4 size notes page with your study notes. You are not permitted to use calculators, any other notes, books, computers, mobile phones during the exam.
- Preparation:
  - Go carefully over lecture notes so that you know the content very well.
  - Prepare the one A4 size note page carefully.
  - If you did not attend a certain session or did not have a chance to watch the recording yet, please do so.
  - Make sure you understand all the covered concepts thoroughly and also how to interpret figures and graphs that are outputs from software we used.
  - When taking the exam manage your time well, make sure to answer for all questions.

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Interactive Review for Final Exam

- You will have about 3 min in small groups of 3-4 to identify 1-2 areas that you would like to be reviewed (list these areas based on session number and topic)
- After that we will list the topics to be reviewed and go over a few of these areas

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Course Topics to Review

Session Number	Topic / Concept	Counts

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Finally: Thank You!

- Thank you everyone for taking this class and working hard on the assignments
- All the best in your future endeavors!

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