Traveling Tournament Problem Simulated Annealing

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30 maart 2011

Inhoudsopgave

- Inleiding
- 2 TTSA
- 3 Implementatie
- 4 Experimenten
- Mogelijke verbeteringen
- 6 Conclusie

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Inleiding

- Aris Anagnostopoulos, Laurent Dominique Michel, Pascal Van Hentenryck en Yannis Vergados.
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- Traveling Tournament Simulated Annealing Algorithm (TTSA)
 - SA: goede metaheuristiek voor TTP
 - duidelijk en concreet
 - P. Van Hentenryck is een Belg



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Basisalgoritme SA

```
find random schedule S;
bestSoFar \leftarrow cost(S);
phase \leftarrow 0;
while phase ≤ maxP do
       counter \leftarrow 0;
      while counter < maxC do
              select a random move m from neighborhood(S);
              let S' be the schedule obtained from S with m;
              \Delta \leftarrow \text{cost}(S') - \text{cost}(S);
              if \Delta < 0 then
                     accept ← true;
              else
                     accept \leftarrow true with probability \exp(-\Delta/T);
              end
              if accept then
                     S ← S':
                     if cost(S') < bestSoFar then
                            counter \leftarrow 0; phase \leftarrow 0;
                            bestSoFar \leftarrow cost(S');
                     else
                            counter++;
                     end
              end
              phase++;
              T \leftarrow T \cdot \beta:
      end
end
```

• hard en soft constraints

- hard en soft constraints
- neighborhood van grootte $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$

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- strategic oscillation

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- neighborhood van grootte $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$
- strategic oscillation
- reheats

Hard en soft constraints

Voorstelling schedule

$T \backslash R$										
1	6	-2	4	3	-5	-4	-3	5	2	-6
2	5	1	-3	-6	4	3	6	-4	-1	-5
3	-4	5	2	-1	6	-2	1	-6	-5	4
4	3	6	-1	-5	-2	1	5	2	-6	-3
5	-2	-3	6	4	1	-6	-4	-1	3	2
6	-1	-4	-5	2	-3	5	-2	3	4	1

T teams; R rounds

+ home; - away

constraints

• hard: double round-robin

• soft: atmost & norepeat



• initieel random schedule

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 - eenvoudige recursieve backtrack search

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- ullet kies S' in neighborhood van S

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 - SwapHomes (S, T_i, T_j)
 - SwapRounds(S, r_k, r_l)
 - SwapTeams (S, T_i, T_j)
 - PartialSwapRounds(S, T_i, r_k, r_l)
 - PartialSwapTeams (S, T_i, T_j, r_k)

- initieel random schedule
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 - PartialSwapTeams (S, T_i, T_j, r_k)
- ullet aanvaard of verwerp S'

Voorbeeld PartialSwapTeams

PartialSwapTeams (S, T_2, T_4, r_9)

$T \backslash R$										
1	6	-2	4	3	-5	-4	-3	5	2	-6
2	5	1	-3	-6	4	3	6	-4	-1	-5
3	-4	5	2	-1	6	-2	1	-6	-5	4
4	3	6	-1	-5	-2	1	5	2	-6	-3
5	-2	-3	6	4	1	-6	-4	-1	3	2
6	-1	-4	-5	2	-3	5	-2	3	4	1

Voorbeeld PartialSwapTeams

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4	3	6	-3	-6	-2	1	5	2	-1	-5
5	-2	-3	6	2	1	-6	-4	-1	3	4
6	-1	-4	-5	4	-3	5	-2	3	2	1

$$C(S) = \begin{cases} cost(S) & \text{als } S \text{ feasible is,} \\ \sqrt{cost(S)^2 + [w \cdot f(nbv(S))]^2} & \text{anders.} \end{cases}$$

Objectieffunctie

$$C(S) = \begin{cases} cost(S) & \text{als } S \text{ feasible is,} \\ \sqrt{cost(S)^2 + [w \cdot f(nbv(S))]^2} & \text{anders.} \end{cases}$$

cost(S): afstandskost

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- nbv(S): # violations (soft) constraints

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 - sublineair, eerste violation kostelijker (f(1) = 1)

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- w: gewichtsfactor
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 - $(\lambda = 2 \text{ voor kleine } n; \lambda = 1 \text{ voor grote } n)$

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- gewichtsfactor w variëren
- feasible $w \leftarrow w/\theta$; infeasible $w \leftarrow w \cdot \delta$

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- reheating

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- gewichtsfactor w variëren
- feasible $w \leftarrow w/\theta$; infeasible $w \leftarrow w \cdot \delta$
- reheating
 - lokale minima op lage temperaturen
 - eenvoudig reheating schema

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Implementatie

Matlab

- + snelle implementatie
- + matrix- en vectoroperaties
- + snel testen
- performantie (?)

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Experimenten

- random schedule generatie
- parameters

Random schedule

Inleiding

eenvoudig recursieve backtracking?

```
1.
        RANDOMSCHEDULE() {
           Q \leftarrow \{\langle t, w \rangle \mid t \in Teams \& w \in Weeks \};
           GENERATESCHEDULE(Q, S);
4.
           return S;
5.
6.
        bool generateSchedule(Q, S) {
7.
           if Q = \emptyset then return true; end if
8.
           select \langle t, w \rangle \in Q such that \forall \langle t', w' \rangle \in Q : \langle t', w' \rangle \geq \langle t, w \rangle;
9.
           Choices \leftarrow \{1, -1, \dots, t-1, -(t-1), t+1, -(t+1), \dots, n, -n\};
10.
           forall o \in Choices in random order do
11.
              if \langle o, w \rangle \notin Q then
12.
                 S[t, w] \leftarrow o;
13.
                 if o > 0 then
14.
                    S[o, w] \leftarrow -t;
15.
                 else
16.
                    S[-o, w] \leftarrow t;
17.
                 end if
                 if GENERATESCHEDULE(Q \setminus \{\langle t, w \rangle, \langle |o|, w \rangle\}, S) then
18.
19.
                    return true;
20.
                 end if
21.
              end if
22.
           end forall
23.
           return false;
24.
```

kleine fout in algoritme

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         forall o \in Choices in random order do
             if \langle o, w \rangle \notin O then
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                                              selected opponent o
12.
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```

Triviaal tegenvoorbeeld (n=2)

```
 Q = \{(1,1); (1,2); (2,1); (2,2)\}
```

•
$$(t, w) = (1, 1)$$

• *Choices* =
$$\{2, -2\}$$

•
$$o = 2$$

•
$$(o, w) = (2, 1) \in Q$$

```
RANDOMSCHEDULE() {
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Triviaal tegenvoorbeeld (n = 2)

$$Q = \{(1,1); (1,2); (2,1); (2,2)\}$$

•
$$(t, w) = (1, 1)$$

• *Choices* =
$$\{2, -2\}$$

•
$$o = 2$$

•
$$(o, w) = (2, 1) \in Q$$

maar o is beschikbaar

```
RANDOMSCHEDULE() {
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         return S:
5.
      bool GENERATESCHEDULE(Q, S) {
6.
7.
         if O = \emptyset then return true; end if
         select \langle t, w \rangle \in Q such that \forall \langle t', w' \rangle \in Q : \langle t', w' \rangle \geq \langle t, w \rangle;
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         Choices \leftarrow \{1, -1, \dots, t-1, -(t-1), t+1, -(t+1), \dots, n, -n\};
         forall o \in Choices in random order do
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11.
                                            selected opponent o
12.
              S[t, w] \leftarrow o:
                                           not already assigned
13.
               if a > 0 then
14.
                 S[o, w] \leftarrow -t;
                                                     in week w
15.
               else
                                                  + t versus o
16.
                 S[-o, w] \leftarrow t:
                                         not already assigned
17.
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Triviaal tegenvoorbeeld (n=2)

$$Q = \{(1,1); (1,2); (2,1); (2,2)\}$$

•
$$(t, w) = (1, 1)$$

• *Choices* =
$$\{2, -2\}$$

•
$$o = 2$$

•
$$(o, w) = (2, 1) \in Q$$

anders kan team *t* meerdere keren zelfde wedstrijd tegen *o* spelen

scaleerbaarheid:

- goed voor NL4-8
- ok voor NL10-12
- traag voor NL14–16

bottleneck:

shuffle-algoritme

```
(randperm \mathcal{O}(n \log n) \text{ vs } \mathcal{O}(n))
```

#backtracks

scaleerbaarheid:

- goed voor NL4–8
- ok voor NL10–12
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bottleneck:

shuffle-algoritme

 $(randperm \mathcal{O}(n \log n) \text{ vs } \mathcal{O}(n))$

n	min (s)	avg (s)	max (s)	std (s)
4	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.002
6	0.011	0.017	0.044	0.010
8	0.020	1.889	18.558	5.857
10	0.031	14.271	112.291	35.549
12	0.055	8.795	51.114	16.583
14	0.089	96.782	612.953	195.414
16	1.088	286.021	923.226	360.467

#backtracks

Tabel: Tijd nodig om een random schedule te maken via een recursief backtrack algoritme (N = 10).

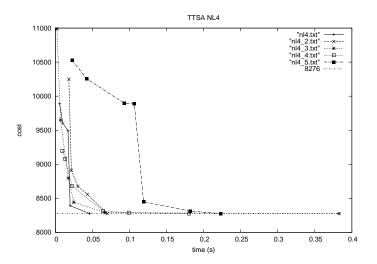


Parameters

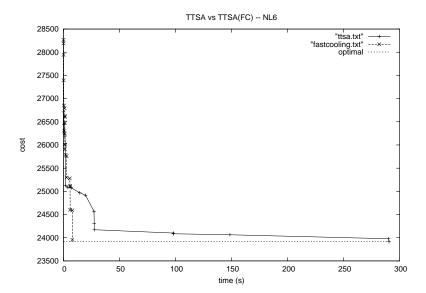
parameters empirisch bepalen

- TTSA
 - traag ⇒ weinig experimenten
- TTSA (Fast Cooling)
 - $\bullet \ \ \text{beperkte tijd} \Rightarrow \text{meer experimenten}$
 - goede resultaten

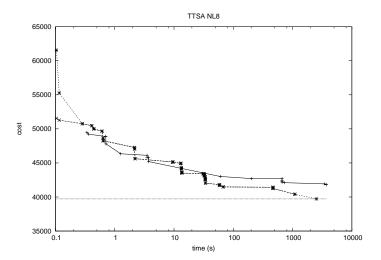
	T_0	β	maxC	maxP	maxR	δ	θ	<i>w</i> ₀
TTSA	400–700	0.9999	4000–10000	7100	10–50	1.04	1.04	4000–60000
TTSA(FC)	400–600	0.99	100–500	100–500	1–5	1.04	1.04	4000–10000



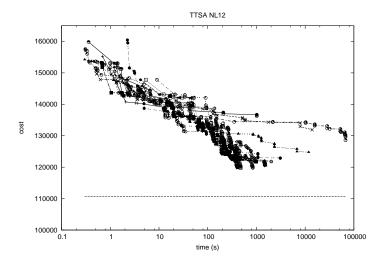
Figuur: TTSA NL4.



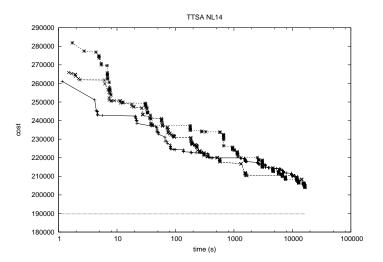
Figuur: TTSA vs TTSA(FC) NL6.



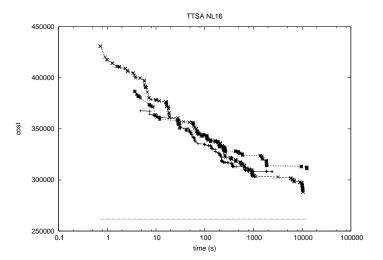
Figuur: TTSA NL8 (logaritmische tijdsas).



Figuur: TTSA(FC) NL12 (logaritmische tijdsas).



Figuur: TTSA(FC) NL14 (logaritmische tijdsas).



Figuur: TTSA(FC) NL16 (logaritmische tijdsas).

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uitbreidingen naar niet NL-instanties.
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matige resultaten TTSA

- matige resultaten TTSA
- goede resultaten TTSA(FC)

- matige resultaten TTSA
- goede resultaten TTSA(FC)
- empirisch bepalen parameters

n	cost	best (2002)	TTSA (2003)	best (2010)
4	8276	8276	8276	8276
6	23916	23916	23916	23916
8	39721	39721	39721	39721
10	63667	61608	59583	59436
12	118499	118955	112800	110729
14	203979	205894	190368	188728
16	288089	281660	267194	261687