# An Introduction to Integer Programs (IPs) / IP Solvers

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# What is a Integer Program?

- Program refers to schedule
- In the Business Community, IP is equivalent to a Decision Problem (Management Science).
- In the CS-IT community, IP is equivalent to "NP complete"

#### **IP Solvers**

- Up to 130,000,000 times faster in last 15 years
- Used in Banking, Insurance, Manufacturing, Transportation, Telecommunications and ecommerce applications.
- Coin-OR, Cplex, OSL (IBM), Xpress, Lindo, Excel
- Integratable with most languages including C#, VB.Net, and Java
- Cost \$500-\$10,000 for commercial

#### **CS-IT Problems**

- Easy: Example Sorting
- Hard: Example Factoring
  - Some instance can take many CPU years to solve.
- Hardest: NP Complete (Decision Problems)
  - Exponential number of possible solutions.
  - IP solvers can, in many cases, find the optimal solution (considered impossible 10 years ago).
  - TSP, 3-sat, Hamiltonian cycle, graph coloring

## Knapsack Problem

- Have a sack that can only hold W weight
- Have n items each with a certain weight and a certain value.
- Which items should we choose to place in the sack to maximize the value.
- Example: Space Shuttle and experiments
- This is an NP-Complete Problem
- Worse case solution with best known algorithm takes exponential time.
- Considered an "easy" hard problem, because running time on average is usually polynomial.

## Knapsack Problem

- Used in Encryption
  - Broken in 1982
- Encryption uses hard problems with exponential worst case running time
  - RSA (factoring)

# Knapsack Problem

	Textbook Cost	Merit
1	120	8
2	70	6
3	150	10
4	85	4
5	40	9
6	90	7
	budget 220	

# Creating a IP for the Textbook Knapsack Problem

- Decision
  - For each textbook, we must decide whether or not to buy that textbook.
- Model for the Decision
  - Binary Variable x<sub>i</sub>
    - 1, if we choose to buy textbook i
    - 0, if we choose not to buy textbook i

#### **Textbook IP Continued**

- Question: What is cost of textbook one in terms of our variables?
  - If  $x_1 = 1$ , the cost is 120
  - If  $x_1 = 0$ , the cost is 0
  - Answer: Cost is 120x<sub>1</sub>

### Textbook IP Continued

- Total Cost of Textbooks
  - $\blacksquare$  120 $x_1$  + 70 $x_2$  + 150 $x_3$  + 85 $x_4$  + 40 $x_5$  + 90 $x_6$
- Total merit

$$\blacksquare$$
 8x<sub>1</sub> + 6x<sub>2</sub> + 10x<sub>3</sub> + 4x<sub>4</sub> + 9x<sub>5</sub> + 7x<sub>6</sub>



#### Textbook IP

Max  $8x_1 + 6x_2 + 10x_3 + 4x_4 + 9x_5 + 7x_6$ 

Subject to:

 $120x_1 + 70x_2 + 150x_3 + 85x_4 + 40x_5 + 90x_6 \le 220$ 

 $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ ,  $X_4$ ,  $X_5$ ,  $X_6$  are binary

# Questions?