## Master's Thesis Defense

The Prize-Collecting Steiner Tree Problem and Related Problems

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# The fun we are having today:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The Prize-Collecting Steiner Tree Problem
- Other Ways of Collecting Prize
- 4 The Median Tree Problem
- 5 Summary / Reflections

### **Outline**

- 1 Introduction
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What happened in the last six months?

I read a stack of research papers about the PCSTP.

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- I read a smaller stack of research papers about related problems.
- I was indecisive.
- I worked on a solver for the Median Tree Problem.

Why the PCSTP?

- It's a hard problem. Hard problems are worth solving.
- It relates to the Steiner Tree Problem, and shares some of its characteristica.

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- It's a hard problem. Hard problems are worth solving.
- It relates to the Steiner Tree Problem, and shares some of its characteristica.
- Finally: *It is an interesting problem*.

The Survey

What makes a survey necessary?

The Survey

### What makes a survey necessary?

- A lot is written about the PCSTP, but it is unstructured and disjoint.
- Some of these papers touch on very complex subjects and are sometimes short and unintuitive.
- The PCSTP is a good "case study" for an ILP problem.

The Survey

### What makes a survey necessary?

- A lot is written about the PCSTP, but it is unstructured and disjoint.
- Some of these papers touch on very complex subjects and are sometimes short and unintuitive.
- The PCSTP is a good "case study" for an ILP problem.
- There is a lot to learn.

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We'll get back to that later.

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**Short History** 

- Defined by Egon Balas in 1988 as a side effect.
- Subject to steady focus in the late 90's and early 00's.
- One of the subjects of the 11th DIMACs Implementation Challenge in 2014.

**Problem Definition** 

Given an undirected graph

$$G = (V, E, c, p)$$

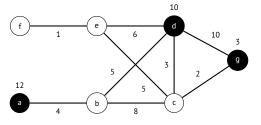
where  $c: E \to \mathbb{R}^+$  defines edge weights, and  $p: V \to \mathbb{R}^+$  defines vertex *prizes*, then the solution to the *PCSTP* is a tree

$$T = (V_T, E_T, c, p) \subseteq G$$

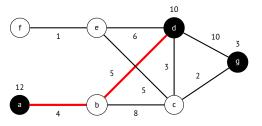
which minimizes

$$c(T) = \min_{T} \sum_{(i,j) \in E_T} c_{ij} + \sum_{v \in (V \setminus V_T)} p_v.$$

Example



Example



# The Survey Quick Summary

### Contents of the Survey:

- 1 The history of solving the PCSTP.
- 2 Preprocessing routines.
- 3 Two heuristic algorithms. LP-based and search based.
- 4 An approximation algorithm: the GW Algorithm.
- 5 How to separate GSECs.
- 6 The DHEA and SCIP-Jack solvers.

# The Survey Main Points

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What have we learned?

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- 2 Preprocessing is *very* good for the PCSTP.
- 3 Directed formulations of the problem are preferable for branch and bound.
- 4 Heuristics are aplenty.

# The Survey Main Points

### Curiosities

- Not a lot of focus on applications.
- Linear progress?
- Somewhat general methods besides preprocessing.

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- Linear progress?
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On to other problems.

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## **Prize-Collecting Tours**

#### Three main variants:

- 1 The Prize-Collecting Travelling Salesman Problem
- The Orienteering Problem
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#### Some Notes:

- Main point of the Balas paper in 88.
- Shares approximation algorithms.
- Apart from the OP, not well covered.

## **Median Subgraphs**

- Assignment Problem.
- Different shapes of facility.
- Median Trees.

## **Summary**

- Two axis' of similarity: structure and prize function.
- PCSTP is the most well researched problem in the family.

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### What now?

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**Options** 

- Stay with the PCSTP.
- Look at the Profitable Tour Problem.
- Look at the Median Tree Problem.

#### **Motivation**

**Median Trees over Prize-Collecting Tours** 

- A feasible solution to the PCSTP is a feasible solution to the MTP.
- Collect Prize vs. Assignment: similar although not the exact same — trade offs.

#### **Motivation**

**Median Trees over Prize-Collecting Tours** 

- A feasible solution to the PCSTP is a feasible solution to the MTP.
- Collect Prize vs. Assignment: similar although not the exact same — trade offs.

And a splash of subjectivity.

#### **Problem Definition**

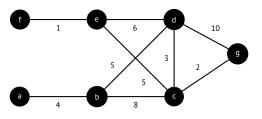
Let G=(V,E,c,d) be an undirected graph. Denote  $c:E\to\mathbb{R}^+$  as an *edge cost* function and  $d:V\times V\to\mathbb{R}^+$  be an *assignment cost* function where we have

$$d_{ii} = 0.$$

Then the *Median Tree Problem* is defined as finding a *connected* subgraph  $T=(V_T,E_T)$  of G where  $V_T\subseteq V$  and  $E_T\subseteq E$  which minimises the cost function,

$$c(T) = \sum_{ij \in E_T} c_{ij} + \sum_{i \in V} \min_{j \in V_T} d_{ij}.$$

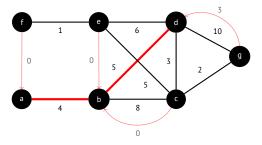
Example



Example

$d_{ij}$	a	$\mid b \mid$	С	d	e	f	g
а	0	12	12	12	12	12	12
b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
С	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	10	10	10	0	10	10	10
e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g	3	3	3	3	3	3	0

Example



**ILP Formulation** 

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & \sum\limits_{ij \in E} c_{ij}x_{ij} + \sum\limits_{i,j \in V} d_{ij}y_{ij} & \text{(1a)} \\ \\ \text{subject to} & \sum\limits_{ij \in E} x_{ij} = \sum\limits_{i \in V} y_{ii} - 1 & \text{(1b)} \\ \\ & x(E(S)) \leq \sum\limits_{i \in S \setminus \{s\}} y_{ii} \ \forall S \subseteq V, s \in S & \text{(1c)} \\ \\ & \sum\limits_{j \in V} y_{kj} = 1 & \forall k \in V & \text{(1d)} \\ \\ & y_{ik} \leq y_{kk} & \forall i, k \in V & \text{(1e)} \\ \\ & y_{kk} \leq \sum\limits_{i \in \delta(k)} x_{ik} & \forall k \in V & \text{(1f)} \\ \\ & \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{B}^{|E|} & \text{(1g)} \\ & \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{B}^{|V \times V|} & \text{(1h)} \\ \end{array}$$

Valid Inequalities

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Forced self-assignment:

$$y_{ii} \geq x_{ji}$$
  $\forall i \in V, \forall j \in \delta(i).$ 

Valid Inequalities

#### Forced self-assignment:

$$y_{ii} \geq x_{ji} \qquad \forall i \in V, \forall j \in \delta(i).$$

Degree of Nonterminals:

$$\sum_{j \in \delta(i)} x_{ij} \ge 2x_{ik} \qquad \forall i \in N, \ \forall k \in \delta(i)$$

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- Callbacks written in Python 3.
- Applies methods from the PCSTP survey:
  - Primal heuristic from the DHEA solver.
  - User cuts based on GSEC separation from an article by Lucena and Resende for the PCSTP.



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## What did I manage to do?

haha

## Improvements

The Survey

# **Improvements**

## **Further Work**

Solve a real problem

haha



## **Postface**

**Questions?**