

Discrete Optimization

Ngày 1 tháng 8 năm 2011

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(The Assignment Problem)

n companies submit bids to perform *n* projects. You wish to assign each job to a different company. How can you do it so that the total cost is minimized?

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- The Assignment Problem
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(The Assignment Problem)

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(The Traveling Salesman Problem)

A traveling salesman needs to visit n cities. He asks his travel agent to design a tour of the cities so that each city will be visited once.

We need to help the travel agent to minimize the cost of the tour.

An Assignment Problem example

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9
J1	125	112	114	216	170	174	200	210	235
J2	145	152	104	235	185	160	210	190	195
J3	160	95	125	200	190	159	200	210	235
J4	155	133	141	195	180	175	225	200	200
J5	125	165	140	235	200	195	210	220	190
J6	145	139	160	215	199	185	199	189	210
J7	155	149	161	199	189	179	220	250	220
J8	175	113	144	190	186	170	221	205	205
J9	165	173	161	185	179	179	222	210	209

Bảng: Nine companies' bids for nine jobs.

A “simple solution”

A proposed solution could be the following assignment:

- $J1 \rightarrow C5$

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This is NOT a feasible solution!

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This is a feasible solution! Every company is assigned a job.

Calculating the cost

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Bảng: A **feasible** assignment (solution).

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Bảng: A **feasible** assignment (solution).

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Can you tell whether it is optimal?

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We know how to generate all permutations. There are “only” $9! = 362880$ permutations, no problem even for our laptops.

Remark

Note that this problem has exactly $9!$ feasible solutions!

The traveling salesman problem

Similarly, the cost of traveling between cities can be represented by a table such as:

	HAN	HMC	LAX	SFO	SEA	DAD	BKK	PNH
HAN	0	112	1140	1216	1270	174	210	235
HMC	112	0	1004	1235	1185	160	190	195
LAX	1140	1005	0	200	190	1590	1210	1235
SFO	1216	1133	1171	0	180	1275	1200	1400
SEA	1270	1165	140	235	0	1295	1220	1390
DAD	170	139	1600	1215	1199	0	189	210
BKK	175	113	1044	1290	1286	170	0	205
PNH	195	173	1361	1485	1479	179	210	0

Bảng: An instance of the Traveling Salesman Problem.

A “simple” solution

Assume that the traveling salesman starts in Hanoi and wishes to return to Hanoi. A tour might be the following sequence:

HAN → *LAX* → *SEA* → *SFO* → *DAD* → *BKK* → *HMC* →
PNH → *HAN*.

This tour can be represented by the following 7-permutation
[3, 5, 6, 4, 7, 2, 8].

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HAN → *LAX* → *SEA* → *SFO* → *DAD* → *BKK* → *HMC* → *PNH* → *HAN*.

This tour can be represented by the following 7-permutation [3, 5, 6, 4, 7, 2, 8].

So a simple solution would be to generate all tours (7-permutations of {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}), for each tour (permutation) calculate its cost and select the cheapest.

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ANOTHER APPROACH IS NEEDED.

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- Identify the feasible solutions.
- Find the optimal solution.

And we are left with one problem:

How to **prove** that the solution we found is indeed optimal.

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(SUMMARY)

- *We saw four optimization problems. Two that have a continuum of feasible solutions and two that have a finite number of feasible solutions.*
- *The assignment problem and the traveling salesman problem are conceptually very simple and have a very simple solution.*
- *But the simple solution is not practical.*
- *This is typical of Discrete Optimization problems.*

- Objective function

Key Concepts

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- Objective function
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