

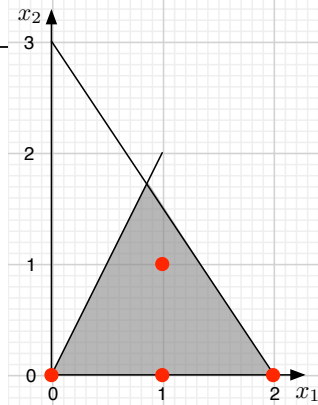
Modelamiento Avanzado con Programación Entera Mixta Parte 2/3

Juan Pablo Vielma

University of Pittsburgh

Universidad de Antofagasta, 2011 – Antofagasta, Chile

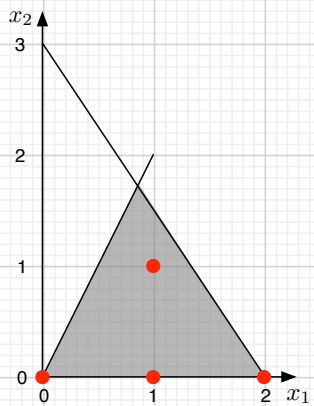
1



$$\begin{aligned} \min z &:= x_2 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 &\leq 6 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 &\leq 0 \\ x_1, x_2 &\geq 0 \\ x_1, x_2 &\in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

2/27

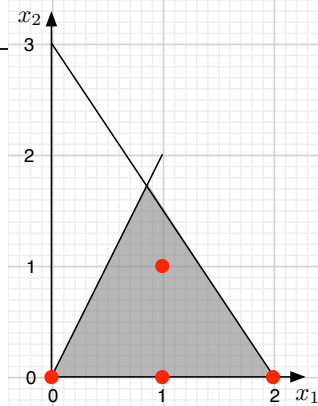
2



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2/27

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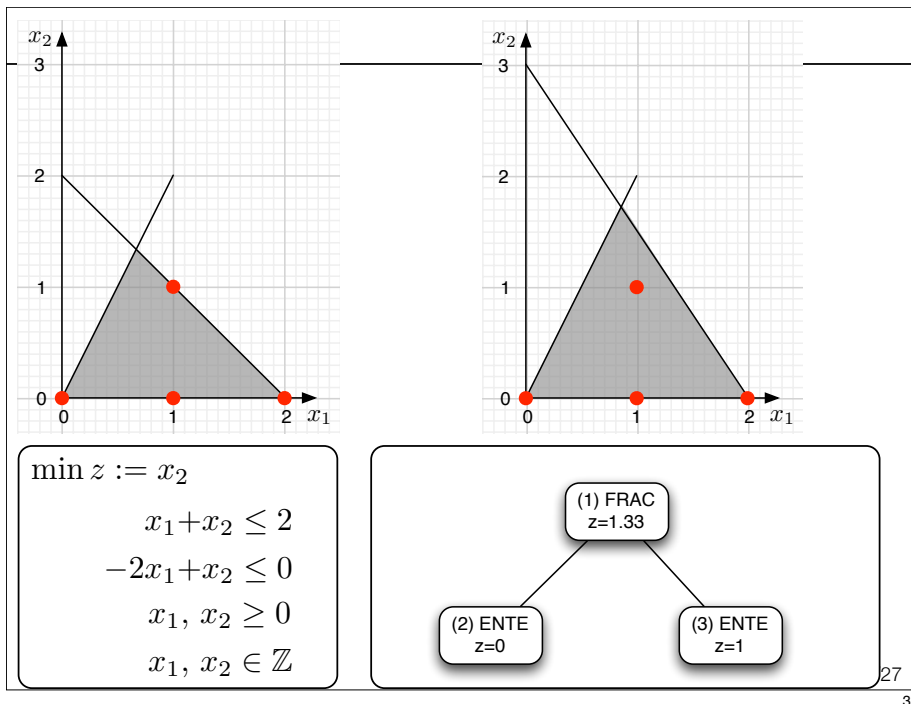
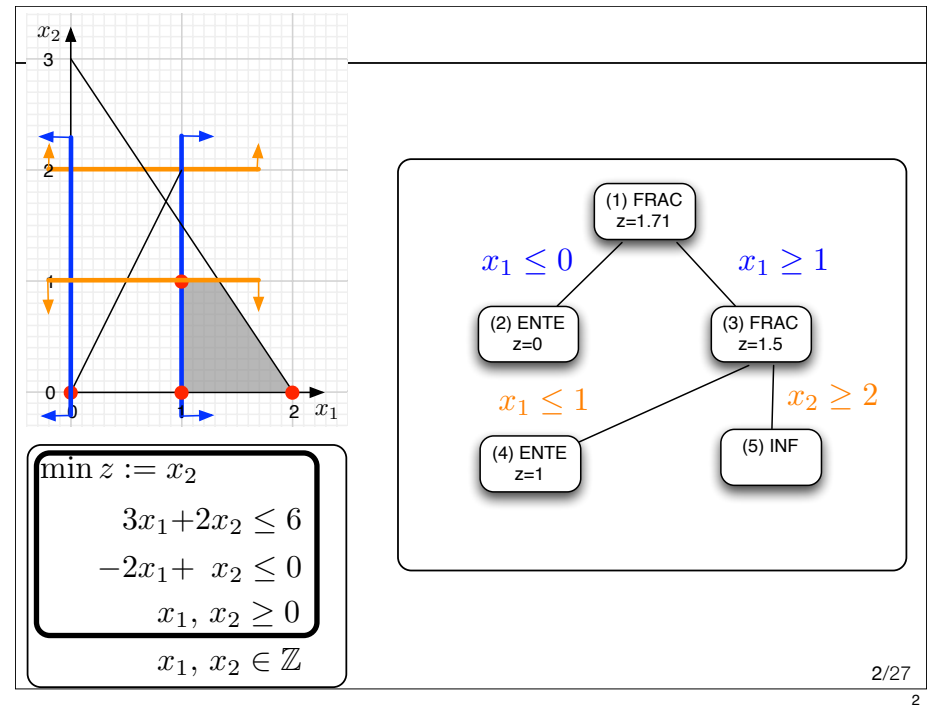
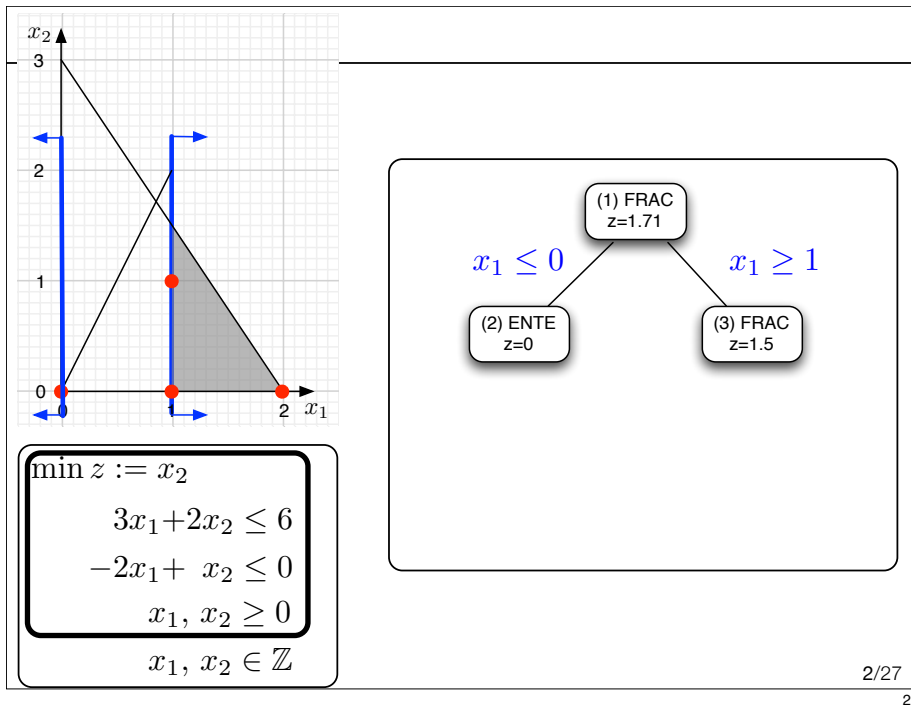


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(1) FRAC
z=1.71

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2

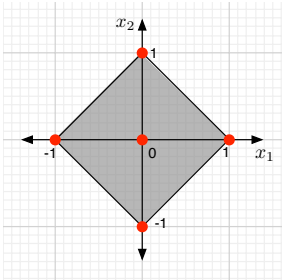


Que hace un Buen Modelo IP

- Relajación lineal fuerte
- Tamaño pequeño
- Compatibilidad con ramificación de B&B...
- Puedo tener una formulación fuerte y pequeña?
- Si, usando el poder de las variables auxiliares (proyección)

Dos tipos de formulaciones de PE

$$S := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z}^n : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq 1 \right\}$$

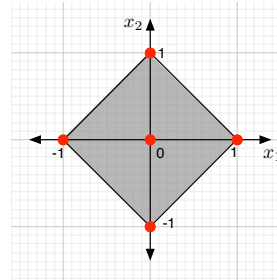


5

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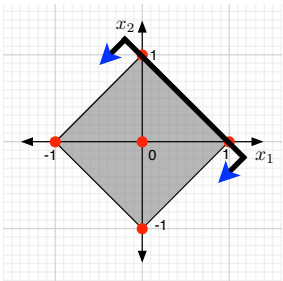
$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^2$$

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$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 1$$

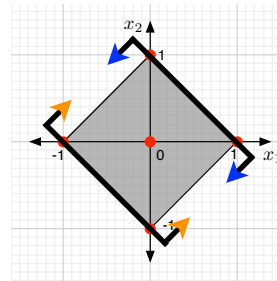
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Dos tipos de formulaciones de PE

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$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 1$$

$$-x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

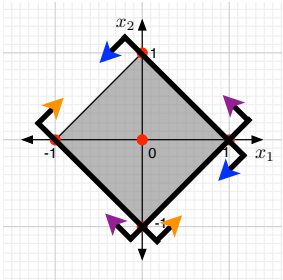
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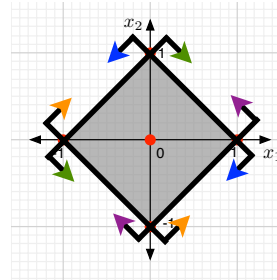
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$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &\leq 1 \\ -x_1 - x_2 &\leq 1 \\ +x_1 - x_2 &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

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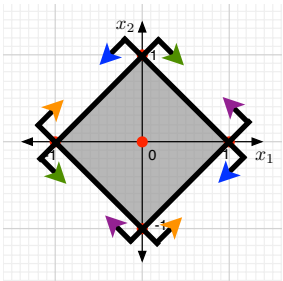
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$$S := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z}^n : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq 1 \right\}$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n s_i x_i \leq 1 \quad \forall s \in \{-1, 1\}^n$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

Original Space: Size= $O(2^n)$

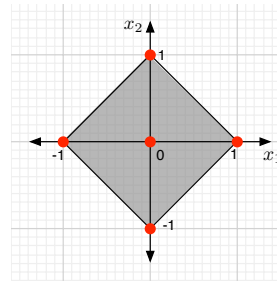
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Original Space: Size= $O(2^n)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \leq 1$$

$$-y_i \leq x_i \leq y_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

Extended Formulation: Size= $O(n)$

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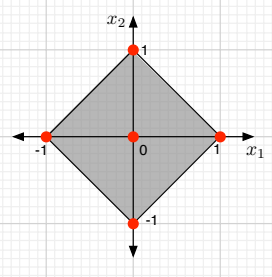
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Original Space: Size= $O(2^n)$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \leq 1$$

$$s_i = x_i \leq y_i \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

$$y_i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

Compact

Extended Formulation: Size= $O(n)$

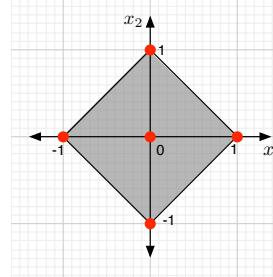
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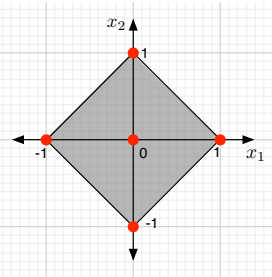
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Large ?

Original Space: Size= $O(2^n)$



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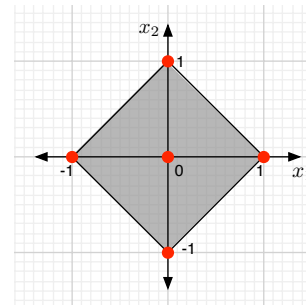
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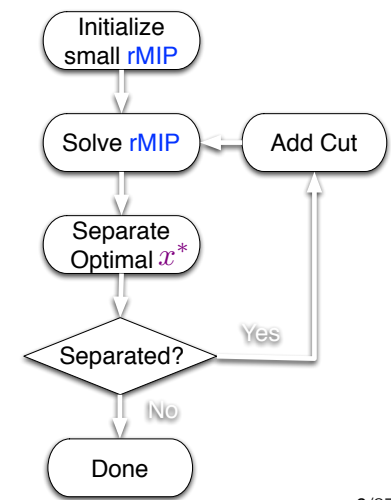
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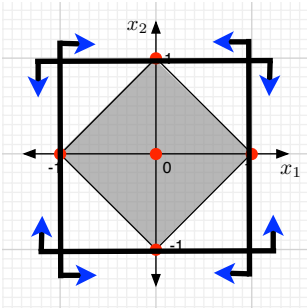
Formulaciones Grandes: Separar



$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

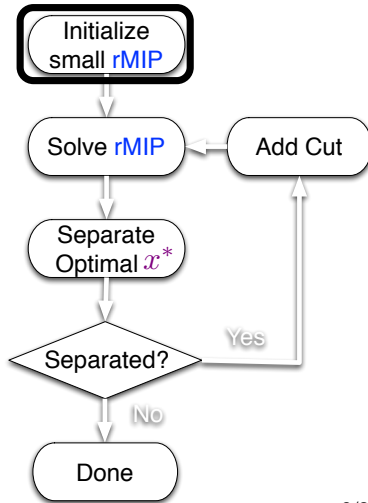


Formulaciones Grandes: Separar

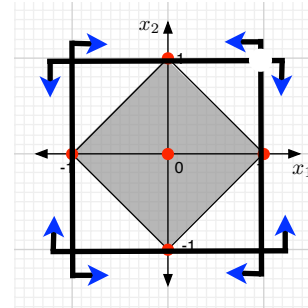


$$\max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$-1 \leq x_i \leq 1 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

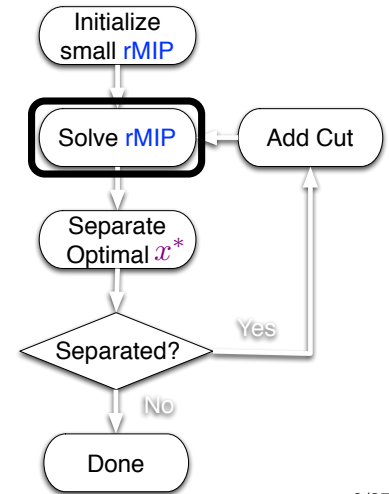


Formulaciones Grandes: Separar

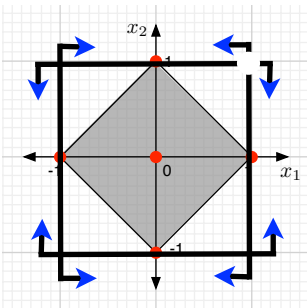


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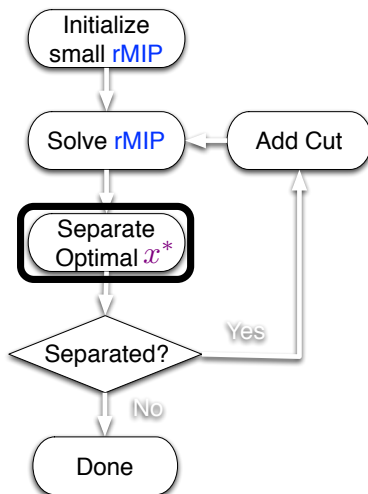


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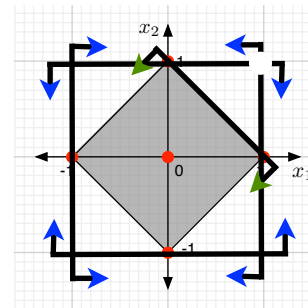


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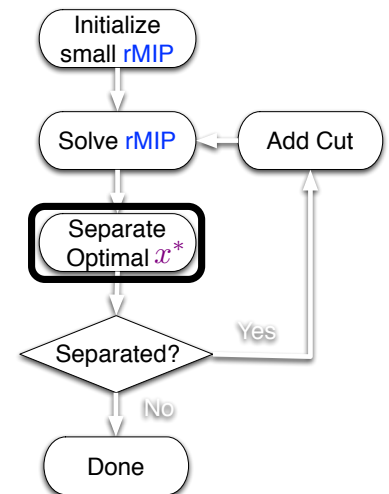


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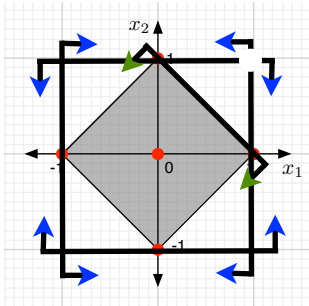


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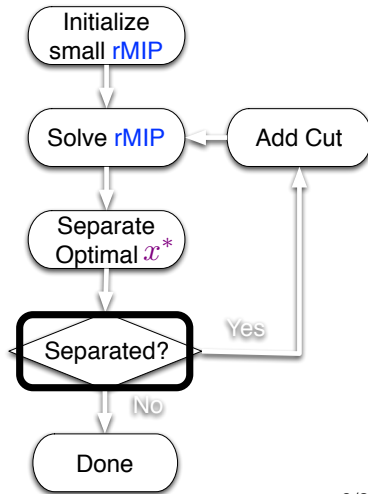


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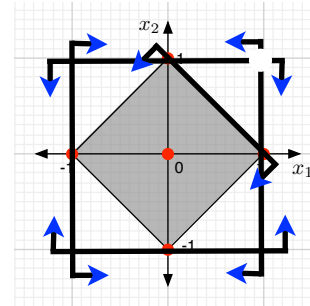


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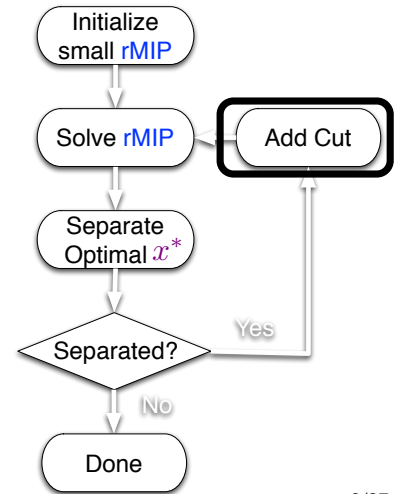
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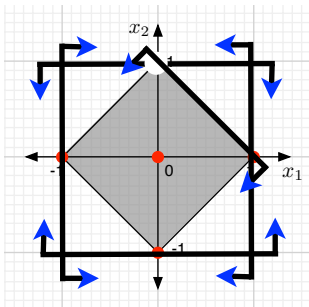
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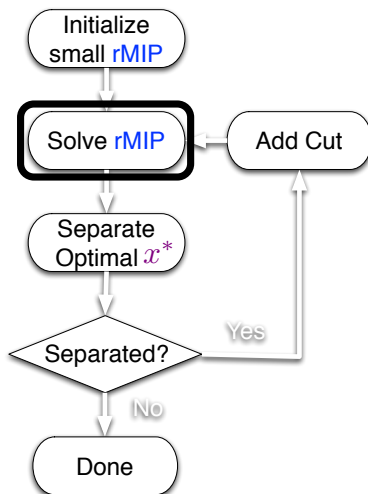
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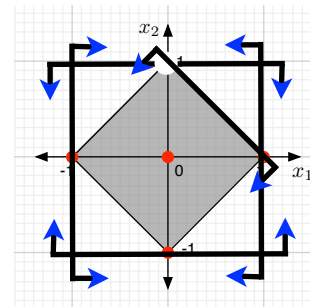
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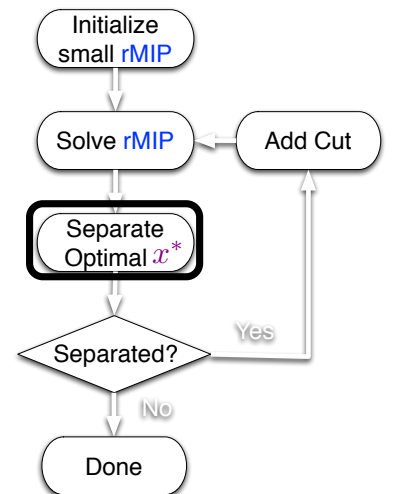
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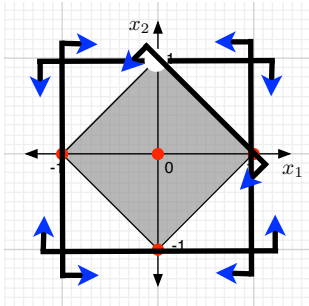
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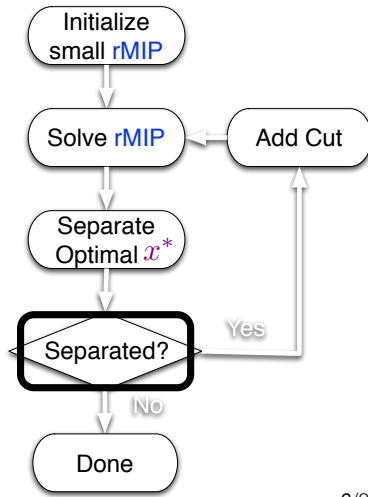
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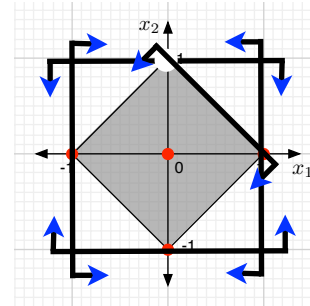
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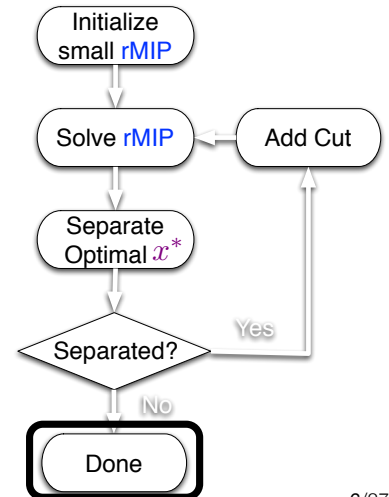
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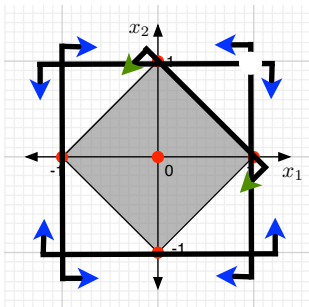
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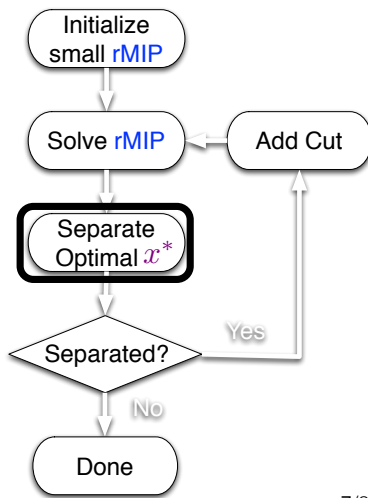
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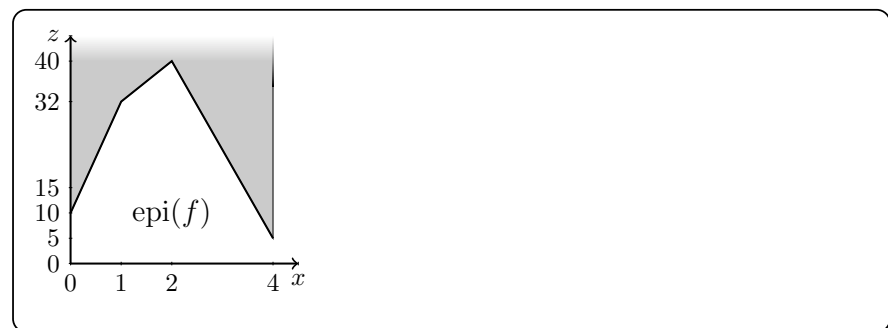
La clave es separación rápida



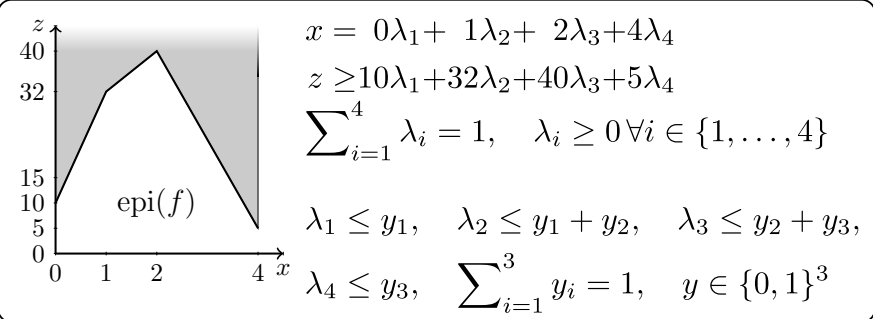
$$\begin{aligned} \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ -1 \leq x_i \leq 1 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \text{sign}(x_i^*) x_i \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$



Sharp pero no localmente ideal



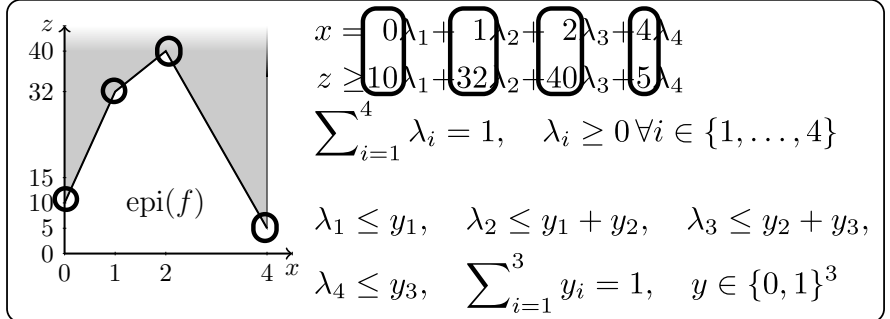
Sharp pero no localmente ideal



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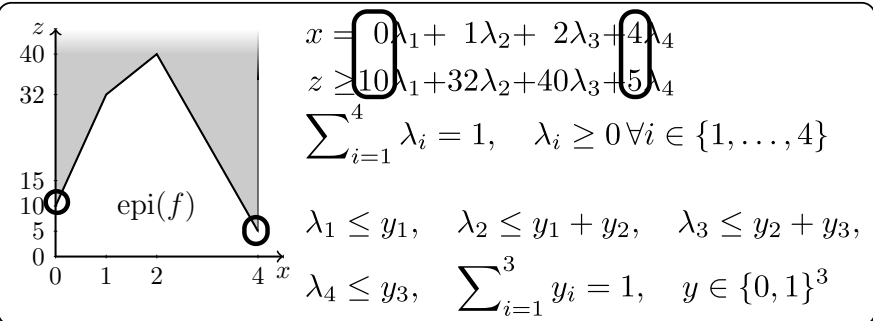
Sharp pero no localmente ideal



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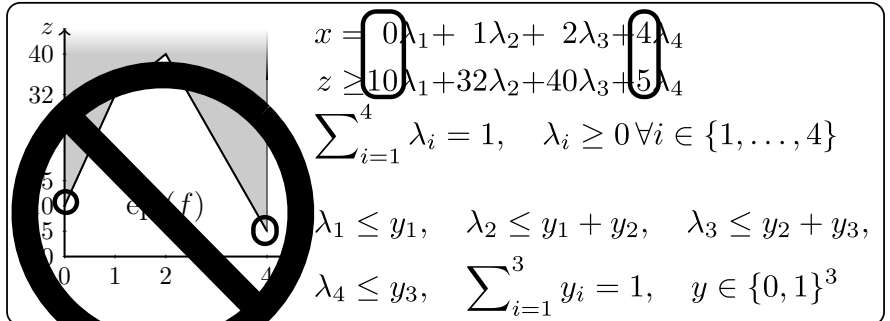
Sharp pero no localmente ideal



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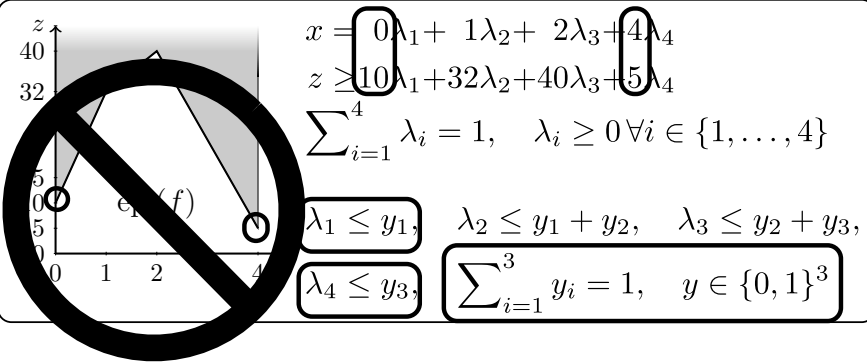
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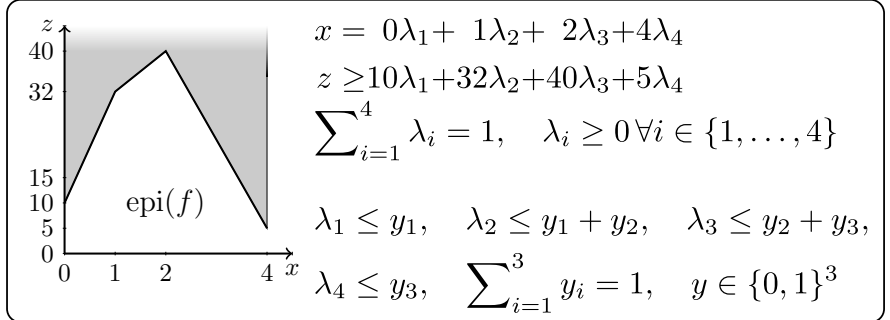
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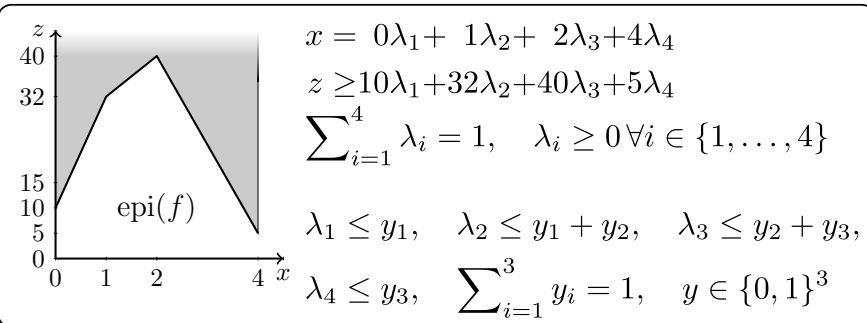
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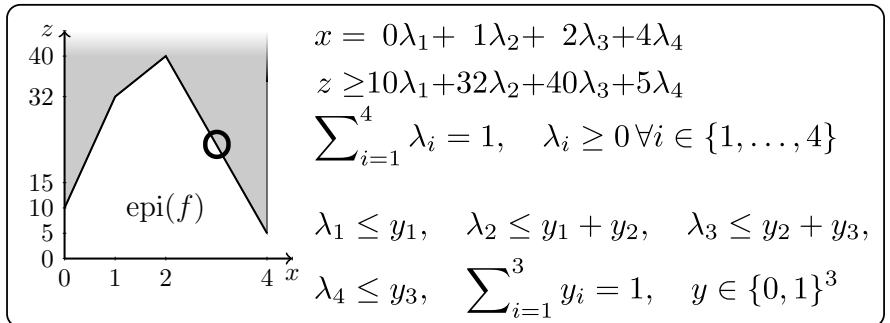


Not Locally Ideal $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1/2, \quad \lambda_0 = \lambda_2 = 0$
 $y_1 = y_3 = 1/2, \quad y_2 = 0$
 LP has fractional extreme pt. $x = 3, \quad z = 22.5$

8/26

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