

INTEGER PROGRAMMING

- Pure Integer Programs: all decision variables restricted to integer values
 - ⇒ 0-1 programs
 - ⇒ general IP problems
- Mixed Integer Programs: some variables restricted to integer values; others may be continuous
 - ⇒ 0-1 programs
 - ⇒ general IP problems

Very versatile because many “real-world” applications involve variables that are naturally integer valued.

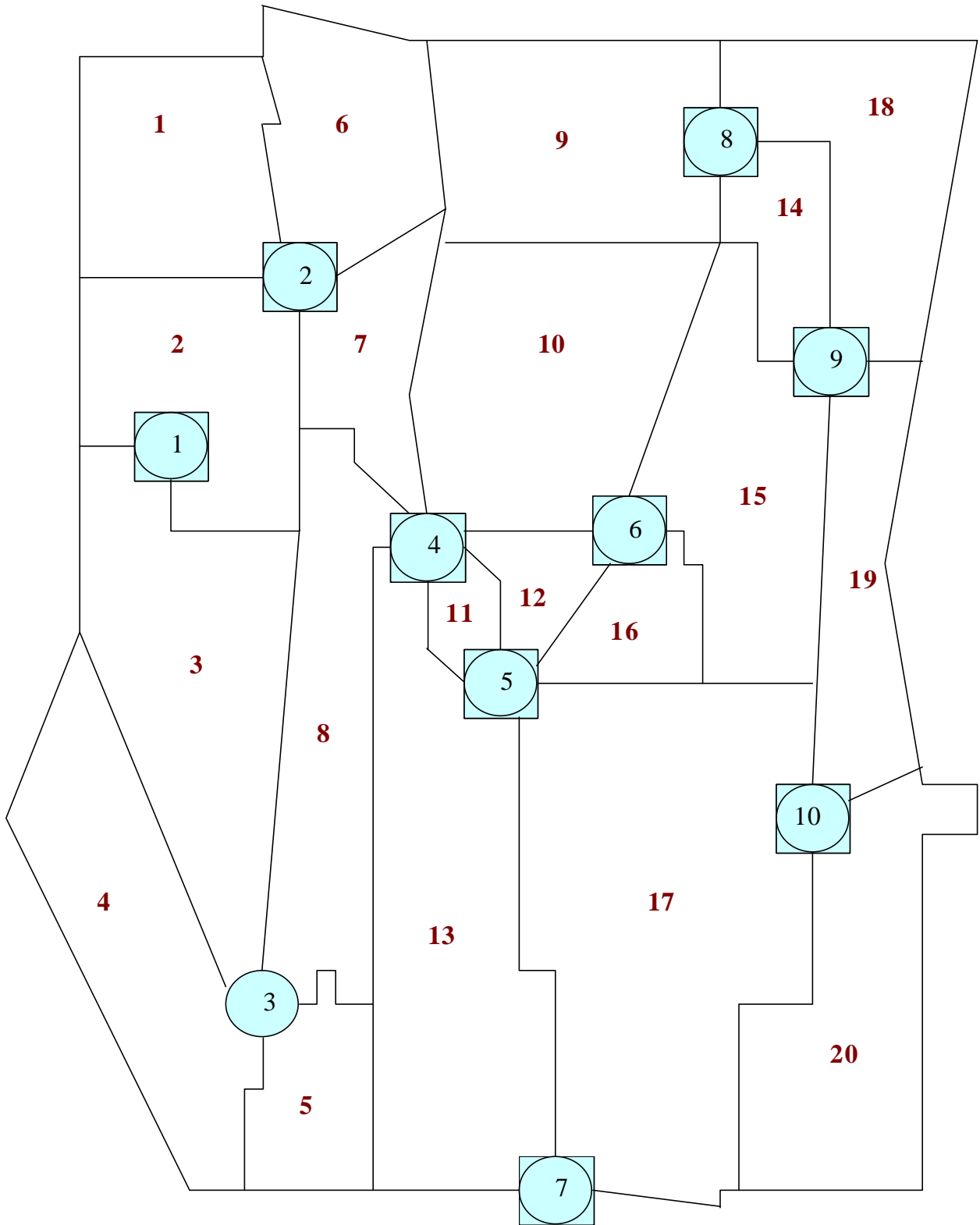
Also, many combinatorial optimization problems (where an optimum combination out of a possible set of combinations must be determined) can be cast as IP's.

Set Covering/Partitioning/Packing

- $\Gamma = \{A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K\}$

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| $B_1 = (A, B, C, D)$ | $B_6 = (A, C, J, K)$ |
| $B_2 = (B, C, F, G)$ | $B_7 = (D, G)$ |
| $B_3 = (A, H)$ | $B_8 = (A, H, J, K)$ |
| $B_4 = (B, D, E, I, J)$ | $B_9 = (E, F, I)$ |
| $B_5 = (D, E, F, K)$ | $B_{10} = (G, H, J, K)$ |

- Set Representation: (A, G, I, K) ; (A, E, G) ; (A, B, D, E, K)
- Set Covering: (B_2, B_4, B_8) ; (B_1, B_2, B_8, B_9) ; $(B_1, B_3, B_5, B_7, B_8, B_9)$
- Set Partitioning: (B_1, B_9, B_{10})
- Set Packing: (B_6, B_7, B_9) ; (B_1, B_9, B_{10})
- $F_A = (B_1, B_3, B_6, B_8)$; $F_B = (B_1, B_2, B_4)$; $F_C = (B_1, B_2, B_6)$; ...; $F_H = (B_3, B_8, B_{10})$; ...; $F_K = (B_5, B_6, B_8, B_{10})$;



Service Districts and Candidate Locations for EMS

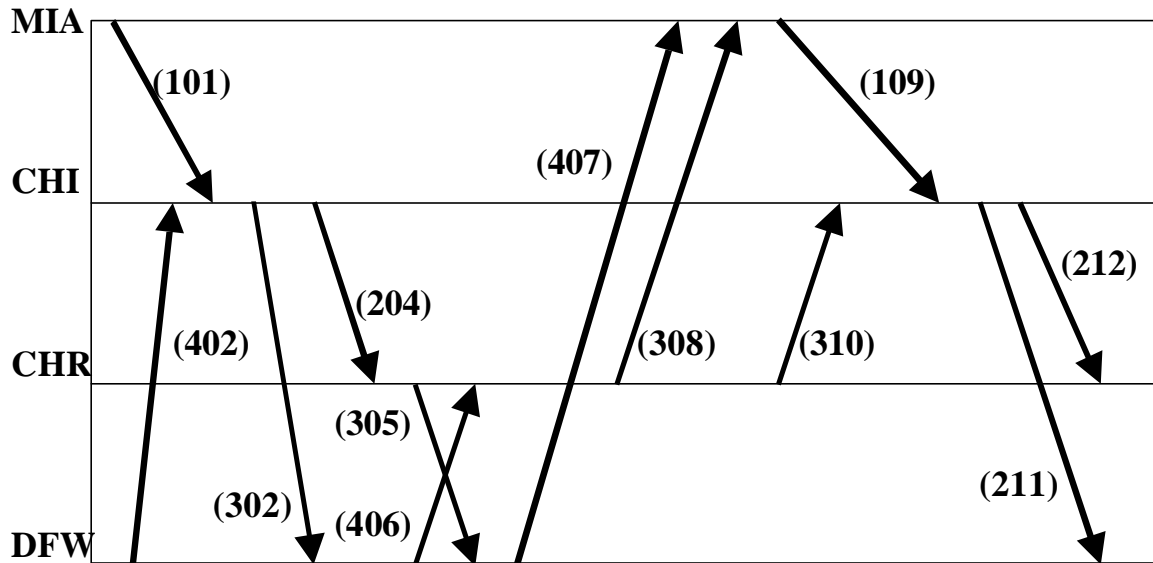


FIGURE: Flight Schedule for AA Example

TABLE: Possible Pairings for AA Example

| j | Flights Sequence | Cost | j | Flights Sequence | Cost |
|---|------------------|------|----|------------------|------|
| 1 | 101-203-406-308 | 2900 | 9 | 305-407-109-212 | 2600 |
| 2 | 101-203-407 | 2700 | 10 | 308-109-212 | 2050 |
| 3 | 101-204-305-407 | 2600 | 11 | 402-204-305 | 2400 |
| 4 | 101-204-308 | 3000 | 12 | 402-204-310-211 | 3600 |
| 5 | 203-406-310 | 2600 | 13 | 406-308-109-211 | 2550 |
| 6 | 203-407-109 | 3150 | 14 | 406-310-211 | 2650 |
| 7 | 204-305-407-109 | 2550 | 15 | 407-109-211 | 2350 |
| 8 | 204-308-109 | 2500 | | | |

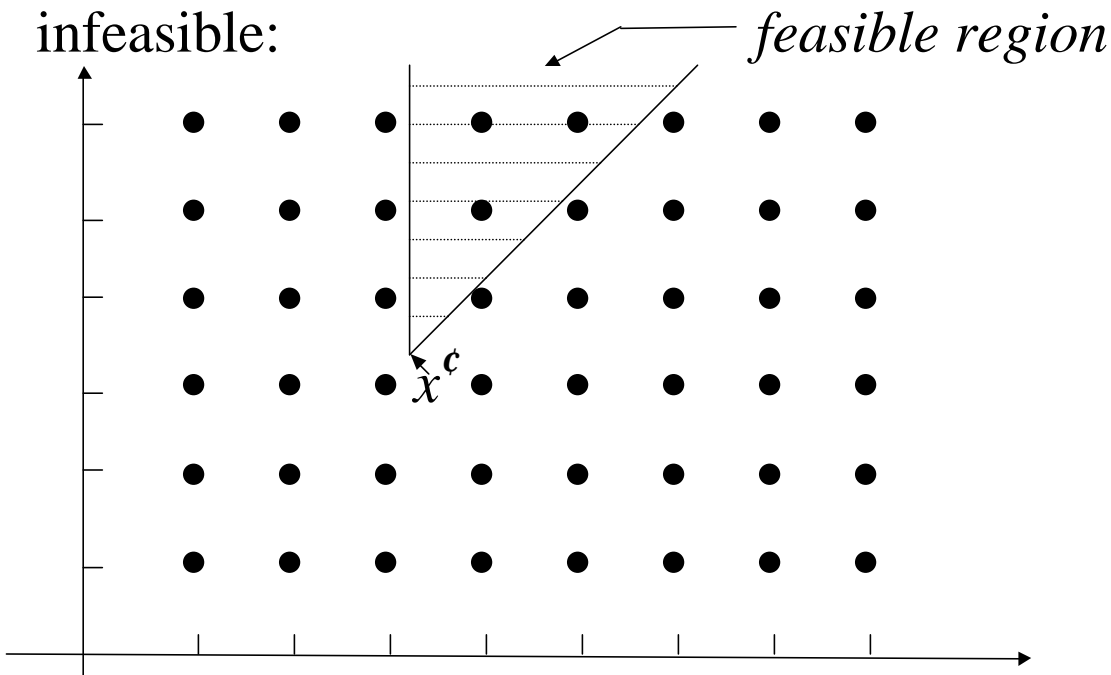
ROUNDING OFF

Why not solve the Integer LP as a regular LP and “round off intelligently?”

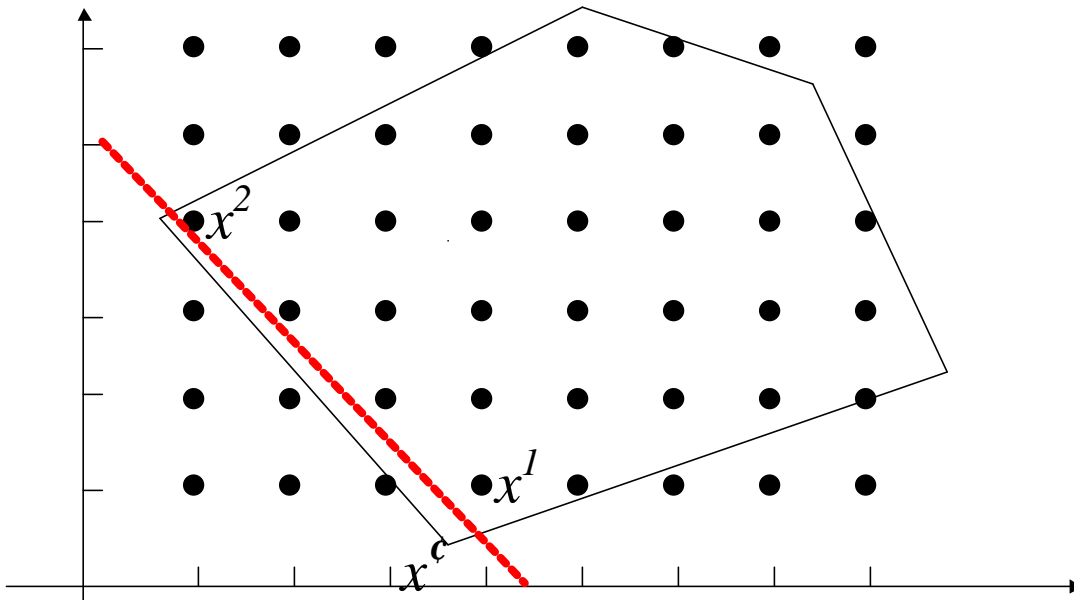
- Not an illogical approach when all variables must be general integers. May turn out to be a practical approach, especially if all the integer variables are expected to be “large” at the optimum and feasibility is easy to maintain when rounding off

However...

- Usually doesn't make sense with 0-1 programs
- Many times all “rounded-off” solutions may be infeasible:



- In other cases, the rounded solution may be quite far away from the integer optimum:



LP opt. = x^c , “rounded-off” to x^1 , IP opt. = x^2 !!

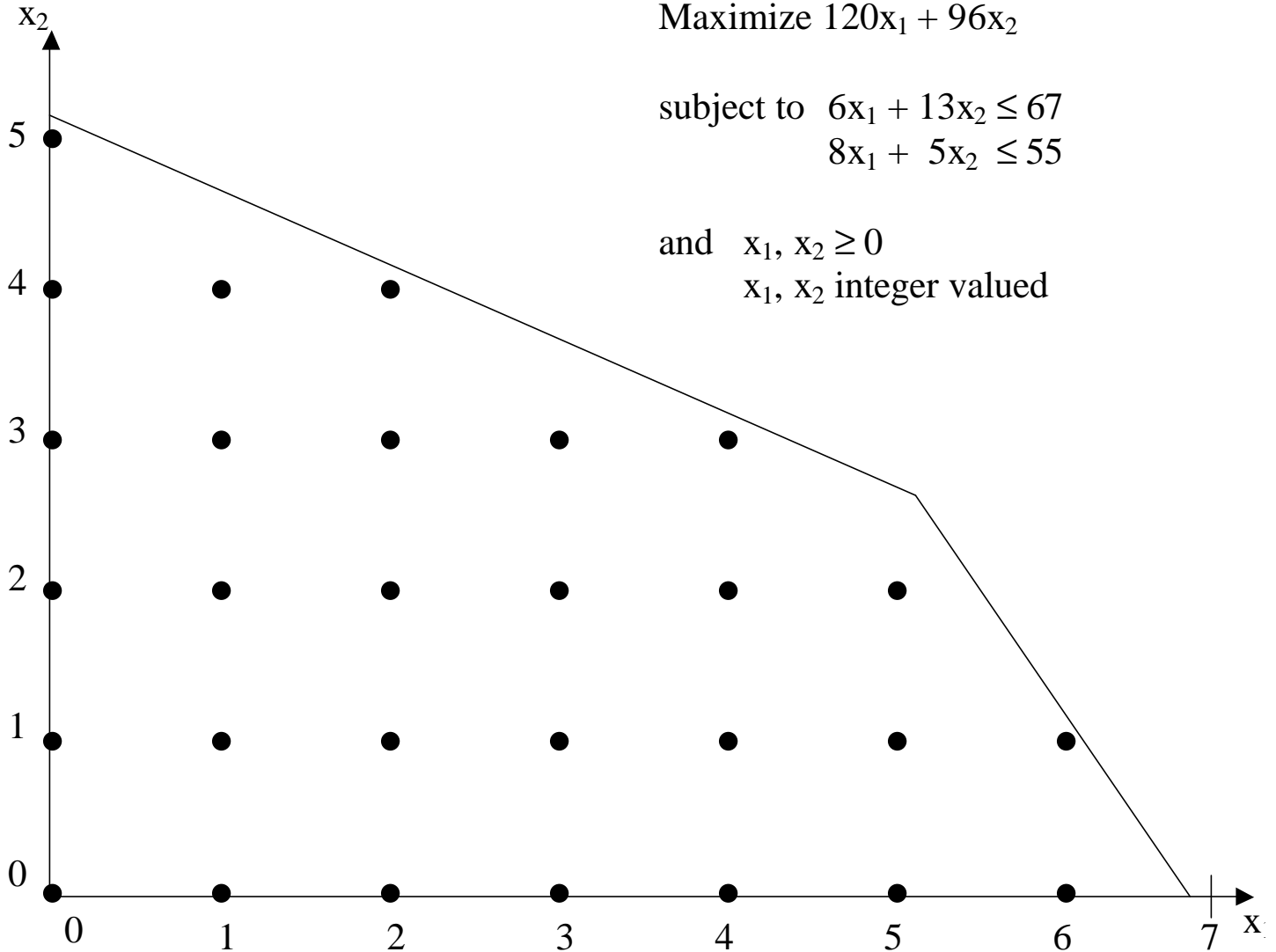
Maximize $120x_1 + 96x_2$

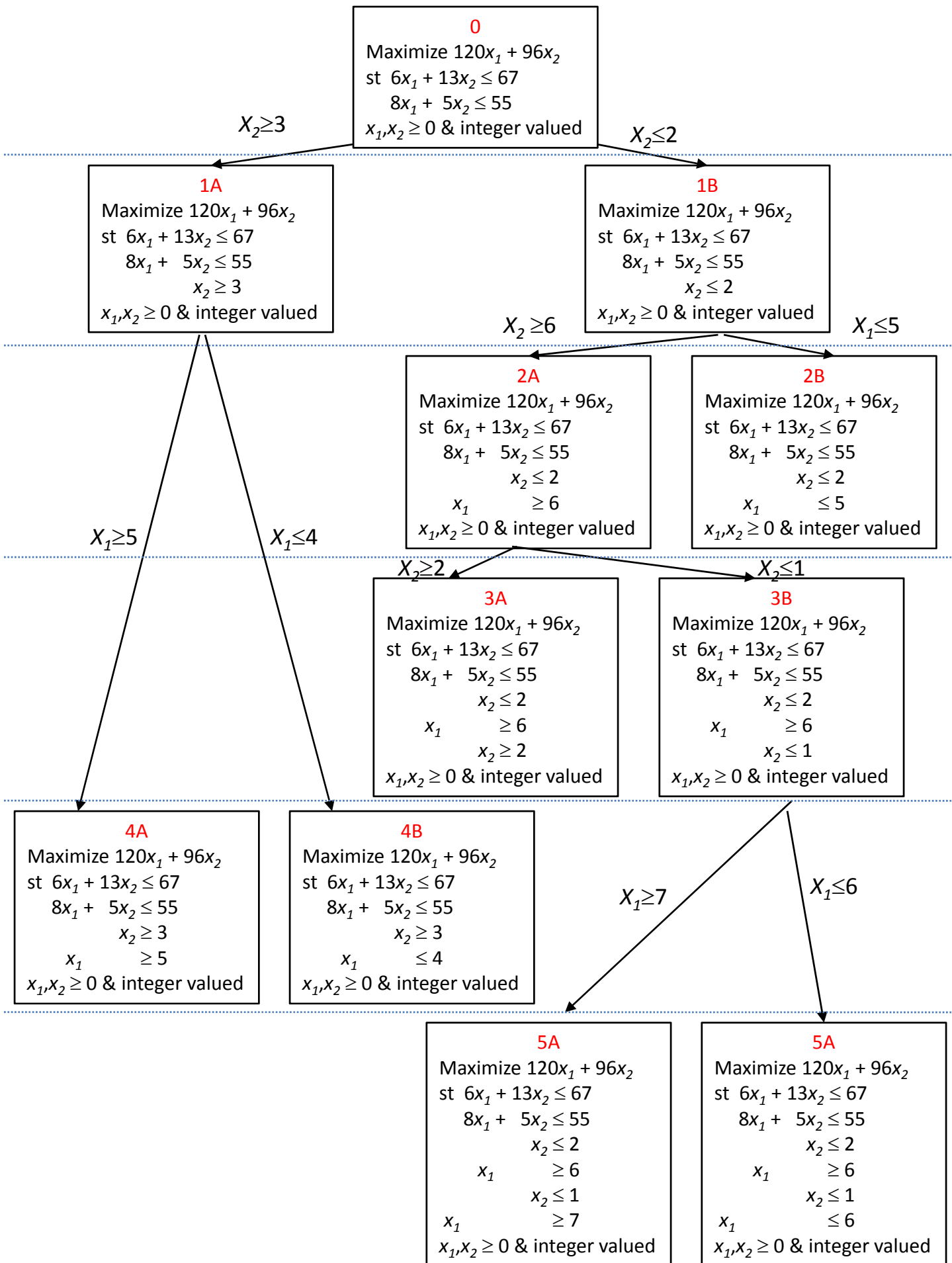
subject to $6x_1 + 13x_2 \leq 67$

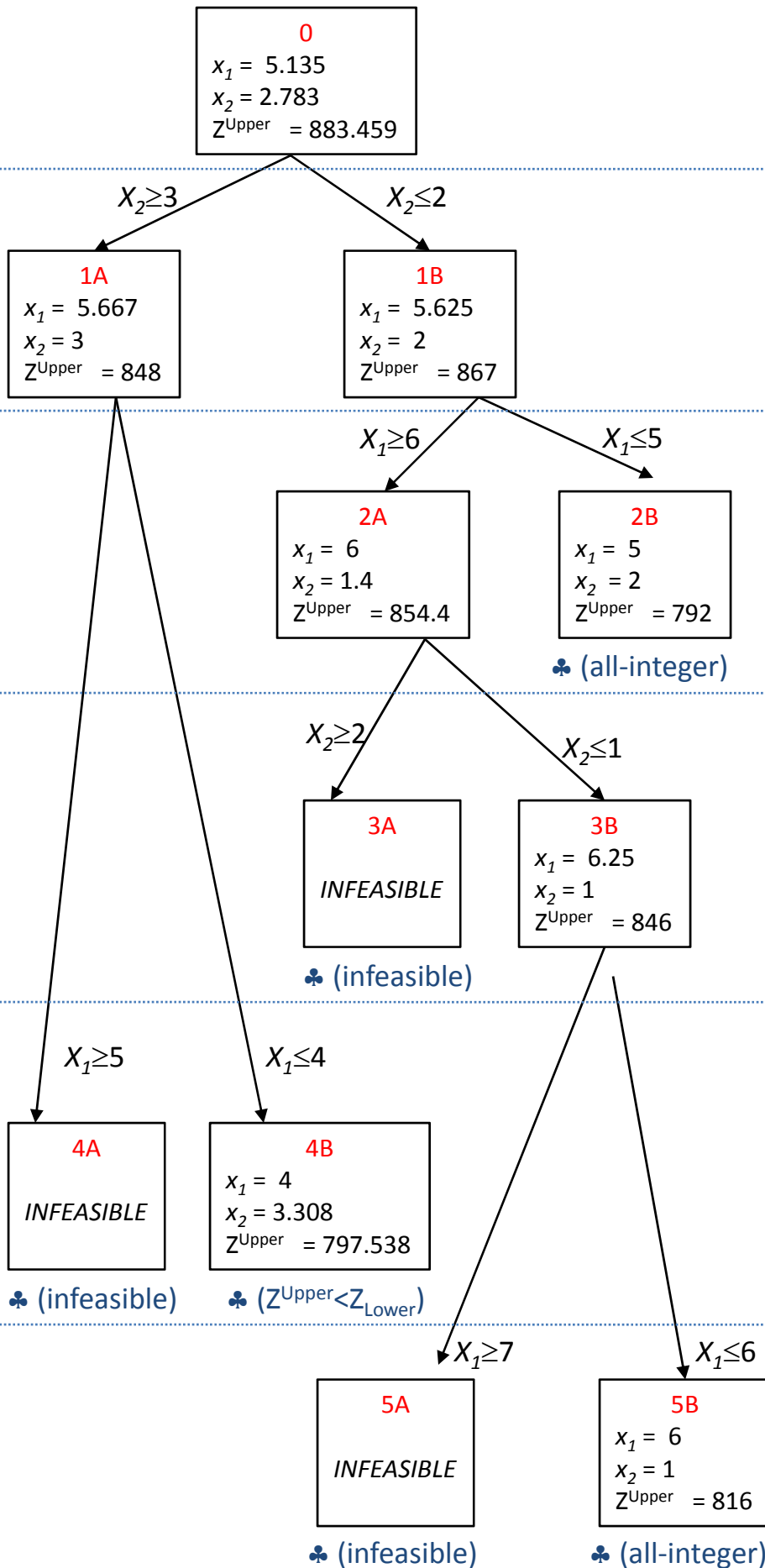
$8x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 55$

and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

x_1, x_2 integer valued







Iteration 0

Incumbent: None
 $Z_{lower} = -\infty$
 $Z_{Upper} = 883.459$

Iteration 1

Incumbent: None
 $Z_{lower} = -\infty$
 Max Z_{Upper} at leaves = 867

Iteration 2

Incumbent: $(x_1, x_2) = (5, 2)$
 $Z_{lower} = 792$
 Max Z_{Upper} at leaves = 854.4
 Max % error = $(854.4 - 792) / 854.4 = 7.30\%$

Iteration 3

Incumbent: $(x_1, x_2) = (5, 2)$
 $Z_{lower} = 792$
 Max Z_{Upper} at leaves = 848
 Max % error = $(848 - 792) / 848 = 6.60\%$

Iteration 4

Incumbent: $(x_1, x_2) = (5, 2)$
 $Z_{lower} = 792$
 Max Z_{Upper} at leaves = 846
 Max % error = $(846 - 792) / 846 = 6.38\%$

Iteration 5

Incumbent: $(x_1, x_2) = (6, 1)$
 $Z_{lower} = 816$
 Max Z_{Upper} at leaves = 816
 Max % error = $(816 - 816) / 816 = 0\%$

