



دفتر:

حوث عـمليات 2 OR₂ Part 1

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اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة الصناعية

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Turbo Team Youtube

OR 2

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(integer) and she is is integer programing to the sent of sound Method.

Limiting for feasible JEI so constraints siciples region

Introduction to Integer Programming

- An IP in which all variables are required to be integers is call a pure integer programming problem. PIP pure integer programming
 . (Integer) من المعرفة المعرفة
- An IP in which only some of the variables are required to be integers is called a mixed integer programming problem. [MIP] = Mix--- كشعا تبكى دون عبان المستوال المستوال الأحرى عبارية (كسرو) .
- An integer programming problem in which all the variables must be 0 or 1 is called a [0-1 IP.] = Binary model 80 إِنْ الْمِيانُ) المُعْلِى / المِيَانُ)
- The LP obtained by omitting all integer or 0-1 constraints on variables is called LP relaxation of the IP.

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Example 9.1-1 (Project selection)

5PIG)

3 years

Five projects are being evaluated over a 3-year planning horizon. The following table gives the expected returns for each project and the associated yearly expenditures:

4 2,0 00 S. B	Expenditures (\$ million)/year			العائر
Project	1	2	3	Returns (\$ million)
1	5	1	8	20
() 2	4	7	10	40
3	3	9	2	20
4	7	4	-11	15
5	8	6	10	30
Available funds (\$ million)	(25)	25	25	
1000 July 1000 J	1810001	CWWI	www	

Which projects should be selected over the 3-year horizon?

$$\square \chi_1, \chi_1, \chi_3, \chi_4, \chi_5 = 0$$



Example 9.1-1 (Project selection)

 The problem reduces to a "yes-no" decision for each project. Define the binary variable x_j

$$x_{j} = \begin{cases} \underline{1}, & \text{if project } j \text{ is selected } V \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{0}_{j}, & \text{if project } j \text{ is not selected } X \end{cases}$$

Example 9.1-1 (Project selection)

= you can chose min or max

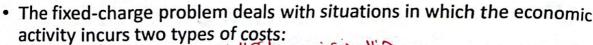
The ILP model is

Maximize
$$z = 20x_1 + 40x_2 + 20x_3 + 15x_4 + 30x_5$$

subject to

$$5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 7x_4 + 8x_5 \le 25$$
 المائة $x_1 + 7x_2 + 9x_3 + 4x_4 + 6x_5 \le 25$ المائة $8x_1 + 10x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 + 10x_5 \le 25$ المائة $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 = (0, 1)$

Fixed-charge Problem



هناك توعين من السكالين ട്ട് പ്രി ബ്ല് 1- a fixed cost needed to initiate the activity = செய் வெய் 2- a variable cost proportional to the level of the

لله تحلف تعقد على مسوى الشاط أي سَخِر سَادًا على عم الانتاج.

For example, the initial tooling of a machine prior to starting production incurs a fixed setup cost regardless of how many units are manufactured. Once the setup is done, the cost of labor and material is proportional to the amount produced.

عند تشخيل ماكينة عشيع هناله والكينة عالمية لَدُنْعُ لَمْ وَ وَلَحِرَهُ مِثْلُ مُعَالِمَ الْمَاكِسُةُ وَهُمَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللّ أما يعد تشخِل المائينة ، بَبَرُ (التَّكَاليفُ المَتَخِرَةَ عَلَى المُوادِ الْحُامِ / أَحُور الْعَالَ . و التِ ترداد مع زيادة عدد القال المنبية .

Example 9.1-3 (choosing a Per month -> Fixed cost Telephone company)

per minute -> variable cost

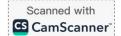
I have been approached by three telephone companies to subscribe to their long-distance service in the United States. MaBell will charge a flat \$16 per month plus \$.25 a minute. PaBell will charge \$25 a month but will reduce the per-minute cost to \$.21. As for BabyBell the flat monthly charge is \$18, and the cost per min is \$.22. I usually make an average of 200 minutes of long-distance calls a month. Assuming that I do not pay the flat monthly fee unless I make calls and that I can apportion my calls among (all three companies as I please, how should I use the three companies to minimize my monthly telephone bill?

Fathom : node) is closed on of Jyla Les Branchlelles les · Integr Solution

· Infeasible region

· upper B < lover BJI Jis

المعم حدول م					
	UB	LB	Branel		
max	Fraction	integer	الرح الماجر		
min	integer	Fraction	الر ^م ة الاقل -		



91-3 (ما النال ما عام النال ما المال عام النال ما النال لدينا ع شركات الارهالات نقرم حظوله فحلقة ٥٥ 1. Mascl po 16\$ per mounth * اللّ عرف 200 دقيقة مكالا شعرنا سر الدقيقة \$0.25 م و يسمح لله بهوزيع هذه للكللاق على الله عمال إلى عمال . 2. Pabell _ 25\$ \$ 5000 الحل و I Decision var so عدد الدنائي السيخ وه العراجية مع ١٧٤١ ١٨ ١٨ 3.13aby Bell [18\$ [184] 2002 9, 1 /2, 93 =0 Binary (1,0) = 26 co objects اذا لم في اذا من الاشتراك الاشتراك الاشتراك . الاشتراك . 2 Subject to . x1 + x2 + x3 = 200 له عوع المقانق لارم يكون 200 La · X1 < 200 y1 < 91, 92, 93 -> Binary CO,1) [3] Mm Z = 289, +1642+1843 +0.25 x1 +0.21 x2 +0.22x3 لزيد تقلل التكليك الحلية . ولم

Integer Programming Algorithm (TLP)

The basic concept underlying the branch-and-bound technique is to المعتب رالتعليم والمتعلم المستحلة المحبرة الى مشاكل المعنم المستحلة المحبرة الى مشاكل المحبرة الى مشاكل المعنم المستحلة المحبرة المحبرة المعنم المستحلة المحبرة ا

Since the original "large" problem is hard to solve directly, it is divided into smaller and smaller subproblems until these subproblems can be conquered.

The dividing (branching) is done by partitioning the entire set of feasible solutions into smaller and smaller subsets.

The conquering (fathoming) is done partially by

- (i) giving a bound for the best solution in the subset;
- (ii) discarding the subset if the bound indicates that it can't contain an optimal solution.

These three basic steps

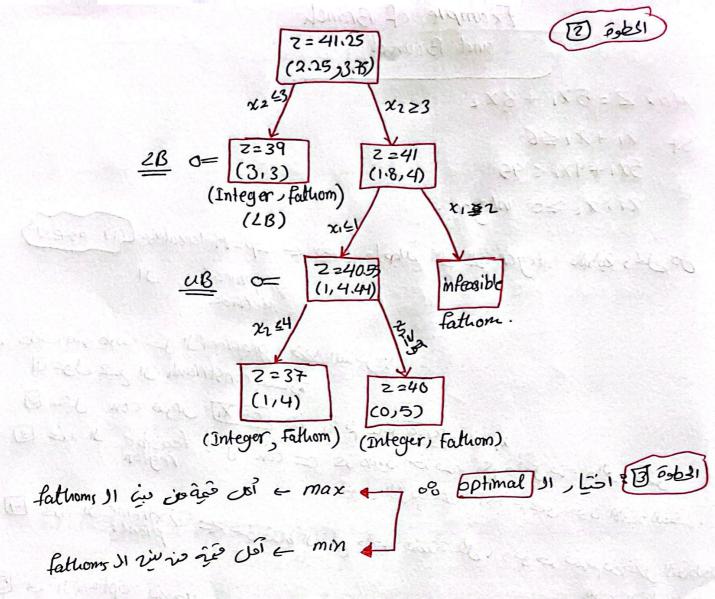
- branching, bounding, and fathoming are illustrated on the following example.



and Bound Max Z = 52, +8x2 $x_1 + x_2 \leq 6$ 5.+ 5x1+9x2 549 $x_1, x_1 \ge 0$ integer. or Lis integer als de sue e Lp-Relarations (1) integer graphical Method. > طيب سو طريق حل ال graphical فقط للتذكير ؟ 1 set siz Il thirty constriouts bullet وَ رَكِلُ ٢٥١ كُوْرُوْنَ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّ الله الد الد feasible الكل con عن طريق أخذ شيق أكبر وأخل ونه والرس بنجقت الله المحقق المحلفة يكون الحل بايم إها. اذا لم يحقق بكون الاقياه للحكم، لا كند ال Extreme على فقاط التفاطع وأخل فنطلة لال) وبو حد فيمم بن خلال التفاطعات constriants In July الله الكل رائح . Branch Jes Z Fraction 5189 (2-25, 8.75) coptimal 11 is a jed all _ min ، Fraction افا کان بینامی integer بعضا لا افا کان بینامی

4

txample of Isranch



الخدل للعم

	uB .	LB	
max	fraction	Integer	
min	Integer	Fraction	

Lower Bound 90 بجب ان تزیو upper Bound 30 بخب ان تقل کین ان نشیادوا کردیم عمل معمل .

Branch and Bound Example

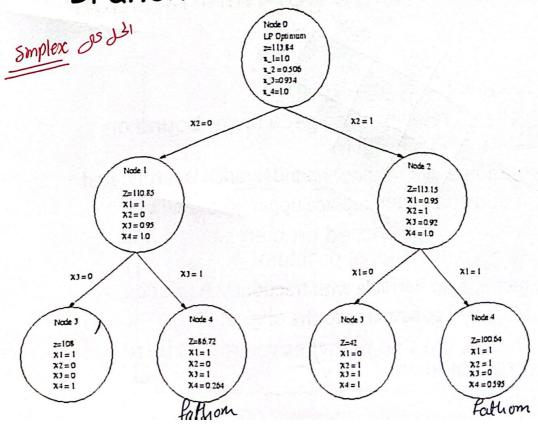
Consider the following binary integer program (BIP). A binary variable is one that is constrained to be either 1 or 0.

Max
$$z = 75x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + 33x_4$$

Subject to:

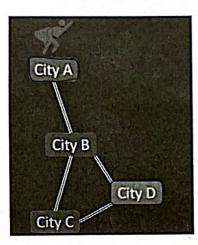
774
$$x_1$$
+ 76 x_2 +22 x_3 +42 x_4 ≤875
67 x_1 + 27 x_2 +794 x_3 +53 x_4 ≤875
 x_1 , x_2 , x_3 , x_4 binary

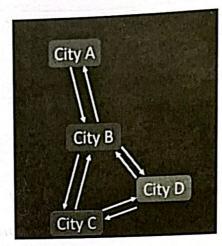
Branch and Bound Example

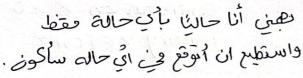


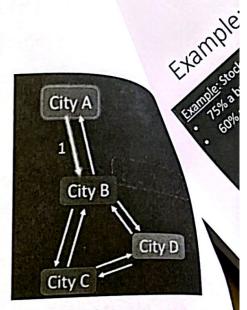


Definition of A Markov Chain



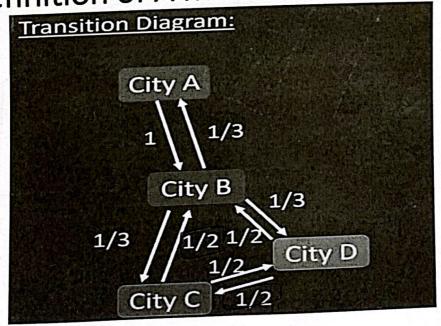






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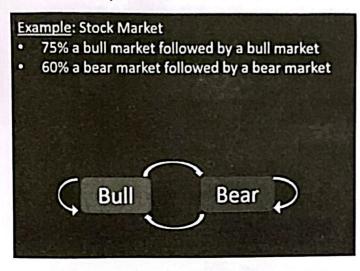
Definition of A Markov Chain+



city A, B, C, D -

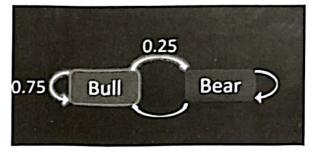
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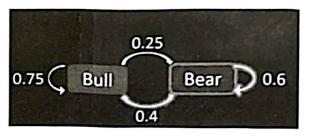
Example: Stock Market



= (0.25) + (04) + (0.75) + (0.75)

= 0.1 + 0.5628 = 0.6625





(Bull, Bear) عنص على عنوي الاحتادة المحتادة الم

وانتصى عد لملكا بعد 2transtion



- كإيجاد المقالية إلى أكون في State وعين لجر عدر معين في Transition

2 Transition =0
$$Q_2 = [1 \ 0] \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 \ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}^2$$

$$C = [1 \ 0] \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 \ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}^2$$

$$C = [0.78 \ 0.72]$$

$$Q_2 = [0.78 \ 0.22]$$

$$Q_3 = [0.78 \ 0.22]$$

an = an pr

20 Transition > 0

عدد ال element بكن من إ دالمامي و المامي و الما

P-> Transition matrix

ے بیس علے الاله الله فط فقط لحد تربیع آونکیوں ادا الکبرون هیل م الله وی الله الله و

The one-step transition probabilities can be presented in matrix form as:

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & \dots & p_{1n} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & \dots & p_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ p_{n1} & p_{n2} & p_{n3} & \dots & p_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

The matrix P defines a Markov chain. It has the property that all its transition probabilities p_{ij} are stationary and independent over time. Although a Markov chain may include an infinite number of states, the presentation in this chapter is limited to finite chains only, as this is the only type needed in the text.

Every year, during the March-through-September growing season, a gardener uses a chemical test to check soil condition. Depending on the outcome of the test, productivity for the new season can be one of three states: (1) good, (2) fair, and (3) poor. Over the years, the gardener has observed that last year's soil condition impacts current year's productivity and that the situation can be described by the following Markov chain:

State of the system this year

3 States | 1 9000|

State of the system next year

1 2 3

P = the system
$$\begin{cases} 1 & 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{cases}$$

The transition probabilities show that the soil condition can either deteriorate or stay the same but never improve. For example, if this year's soil condition is good (state 1), there is a 20% chance it will not change next year, a 50% chance it will be fair (state 2), and a 30% chance it will deteriorate to a poor condition (state 3). The gardener alters the transition probabilities P by using organic fertilizer. In this case, the transition matrix becomes:

The use of fertilizer can lead to improvement in soil condition.

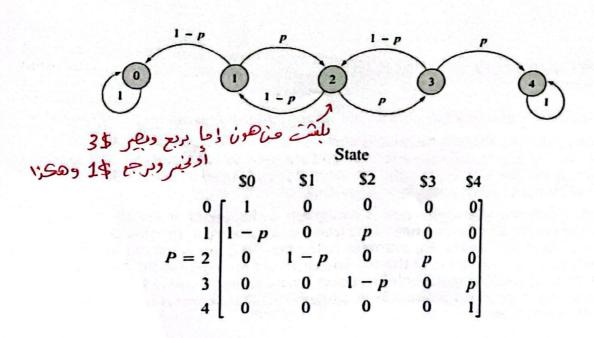
SPI WIL Chances 2 - 20 TUPLE

Spammers Go Markovian

- The message is syntactically correct but its content is nonsensical
- It turned out that these syntactically correct but otherwise nonsensical inserts are totally computer generated and are used by spammers to bypass spam filters. Interestingly, the computer code used to generate these messages has its roots in Markov chains.

The idea is to scan through a text (a paragraph, a chapter, or an entire book) to create a table that tallies the frequencies a word in the text is followed by other words. For example, in the text "It is not what you say; it is what you do." the states of the Markov chain are represented by 7 words (8, if It and it are distinguishable) and two punctuations. There is a 100% chance that It (or it) is followed by is, and a 50-50 chance that is is followed by either not or what

At time 0, I have \$2. At times 1, 2, ..., I play a game in which I bet \$1. With probability p, I win the game, and with probability 1 - p, I lose the game. My goal is to increasing capital to \$4, and as soon as I do, the game is over. The game is also over if my capital is reduced to \$0. If we define X_i to be my capital position after the time t game (any) is played, then X_0 , X_1 , ..., X_t may be viewed as a discrete-time stochastic process. Note that $X_0 = 2$ is a known constant, but X_1 and later X_t 's are random. For example with probability p, $X_1 = 3$, and with probability 1 - p, $X_1 = 1$. Note that if $X_t = 4$, then X_{t+1} and all later X_t 's will also equal 4. Similarly, if $X_t = 0$, then X_{t+1} and all later X_t ? will also equal 0. For obvious reasons, this type of situation is called a gambler's ruin problem.



Cola Example

$$P = \frac{Cola1}{Cola2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Colut}{.90} & \frac{Cola2}{.10} \\ .20 & .80 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} .90 & .10 \\ .20 & .80 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .90 & .10 \\ .20 & .80 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .83 & .17 \\ .34 & .66 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{3} = P(P^{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} .90 & .10 \\ .20 & .80 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} .83 & .17 \\ .34 & .66 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .781 & .219 \\ .438 & .562 \end{bmatrix}$$

ا ادا بهر اوصل عن ز الى أ وعن أ الى ذ

عدر اطلع و عا الله و عالم الله و عالم و عالم الله و عالم الله و عا الله و ع

absorbing

اذا نقور أوصل لي من خلل إ

recurrent is transient cits of 5

M

Two states i and j are said to communicate if j is reachable from i, and i is reachable from j. .

DEFINITION A set of states S in a Markov chain is a closed set if no state outside of S is و العداد والله عامل عنه على العداد العداد على العداد العداد على العداد العداد

DEFINITION A state i is an absorbing state if pu = 1. عرود الفع علماً في المالة

A state i is a transient state if there exists a state j that is reachable from i, but the state i is not reachable from state j.

If a state is not transient, it is called a recurrent state.

DEFINITION A state i is periodic with period k > 1 if k is the smallest number such that all paths leading from state i back to state i have a length that is a multiple of k. If a recurrent state is not periodic, it is referred to as aperiodic.

> Periodic - abis of Transition 11 que 6 aperiodic 4 cis sur " " " " Transition 11 25 capelle d