

II. INTEGER (LINEAR) PROGRAMMING

Example : Knapsack problem

An airplane can carry b kilograms of packages

There are N types of packages.

$\forall j = 1, \dots, N$, a package of type j has :

- weight a_j kilograms
- value c_j dollars

What is the maximum value that one airplane can carry?

example

crate of bananas	weight	value
	10	40
postal mail	2	7
electronics	17	200
fashion items	7	30
<hr/>		
Sum	≤ 900	maximize

VAR. x_j : number of packages of type j .

MODEL:

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^N c_j x_j$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^N a_j x_j \leq b$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad \forall j=1, \dots, N$$

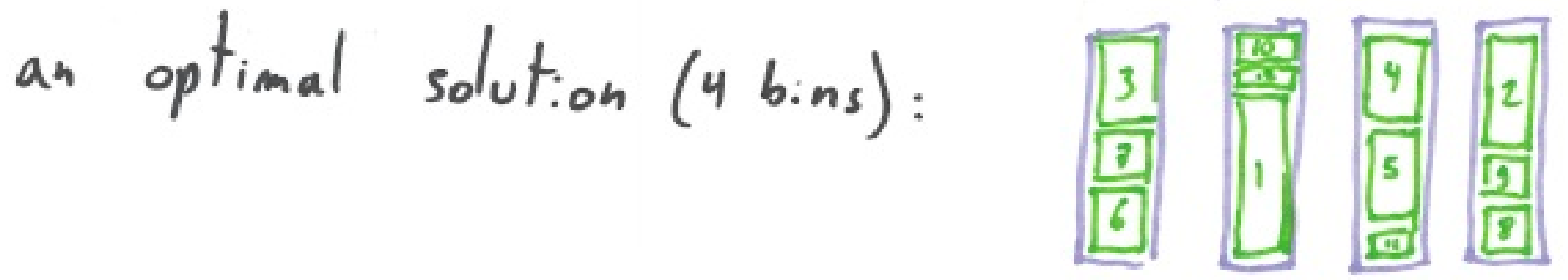
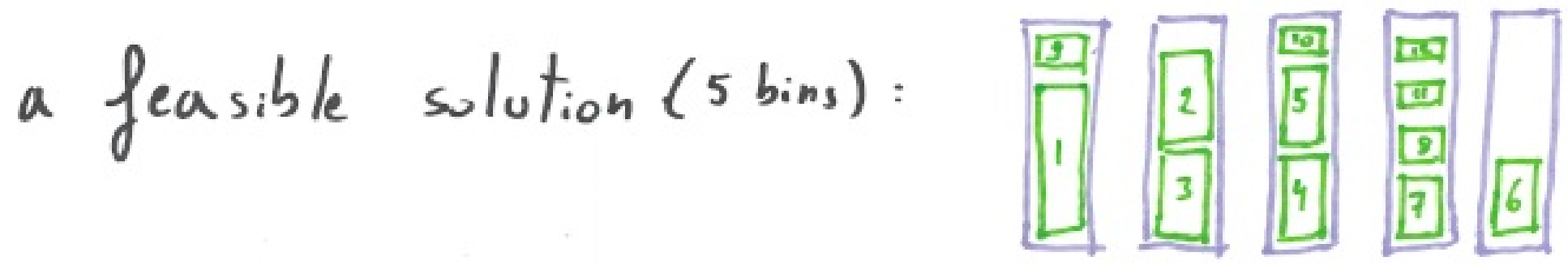
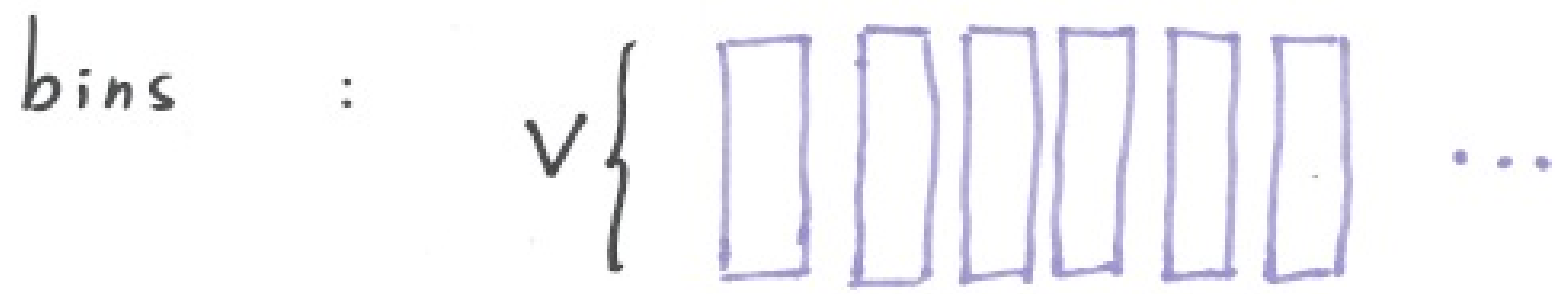
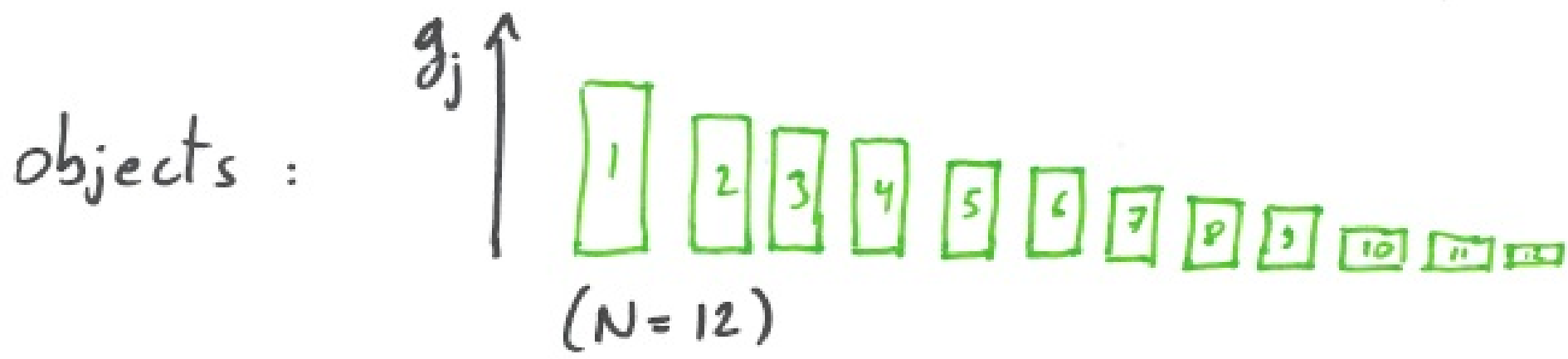
$$x_j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall j=1, \dots, N$$

Example: Bin packing

We are given N objects of sizes g_1, \dots, g_N

We have bins of a fixed size V .

Place the objects in as few bins as possible.



Remark

If $g_j > V$ for any $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$
then problem infeasible.

So we assume $g_j \leq V, \forall j$.
 \Rightarrow We need at most N bins.

x_{ij}	objects										
	$j=1$										N
$i=1$											
bins	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	...	1
N	0	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0

VAR.

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if object } j \text{ is placed in bin } i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\forall j = 1, \dots, N, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if bin } i \text{ is used} \\ 0 & \text{if bin } i \text{ is empty,} \end{cases} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N$$

MODEL:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^N y_i$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^N x_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, N$$

~~$$\sum_{j=1}^N g_j x_{ij} \leq V, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N$$~~

$$\sum_{j=1}^N g_j x_{ij} \leq V \cdot y_i, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N$$

$$x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$

$$y_j \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$$