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# Decomposition

## Decomposition Method

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# Outline

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# Preliminary Knowledge (I)

- $$z_j = c_B B^{-1} a_j \quad (1)$$

- $$w = c_B B^{-1} \quad (2)$$

- $$y_j = B^{-1} a_j \quad (3)$$

- $$\bar{b} = B^{-1} b \quad (4)$$

- and, Duality & KKT conditions

## Preliminary Knowledge(II)

From Revised Simplex Method,

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$$\begin{bmatrix} w & C_B \hat{b} \\ B^{-1} & \hat{b} \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

- Optimal Test

$$\begin{bmatrix} w & C_B \hat{b} \\ B^{-1} & \hat{b} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} z_j - c_j \\ y_j \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

- Determination of Pivoting

## Example

$$\text{Min} -x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 - 4x_5 + 2x_6 \quad (7)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 \leq 6 \quad (8)$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \leq 4 \quad (9)$$

$$x_3 + x_4 + 2x_5 + x_6 \geq 0 \quad (10)$$

let  $B = a_7, a_8, a_9$

## Example, con'td

$$w = c_B B^{-1} = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0] \quad (11)$$

$$C_B \hat{b} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$B_{-1} = I \quad (13)$$

$$\hat{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

$$z_j - c_j = [1 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad -2] \quad (15)$$

so,  $x_5$  is selected

$$y_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

## example, cont'd

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

then, cont'd

# Concept

## Column Generation

- one part  $\Rightarrow$  General (Complicating) Structure + Special (Efficient) Structure
- Master problem + Sub problem
- Master problem  $\rightarrow$  Sub problem : Cost Coefficients
- Sub problem  $\rightarrow$  Master : Columns



# Decomposition Algorithm

Initial M.P.

$$\text{Min } cx \quad (19)$$

$$\text{s.t. } Ax = b \quad (20)$$

$$x \in X \quad (21)$$

- using Convex combination of  $X$

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j x_j \quad , \quad \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j = 1 \quad , \quad \lambda_j \geq 0 \quad (22)$$

## Decomposition, cont'd : Master Problem

- Variable :  $\lambda_j$

$$\text{Min} \quad \sum_{j=1}^t (cx_j) \lambda_j \quad (23)$$

- 

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^t (Ax_j) \lambda_j = b \quad (24)$$

- 

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j = 1 \quad (25)$$

- 

$$\lambda_j \geq 0 \quad (26)$$

- $t$  is large  $\rightarrow$  Large Scale Programming

# Decomposition, Sub problem

- Introducing Dual variable  $w$  and  $\alpha$

$$z_k - c_k = \max_{z_j} \quad z_j - \hat{c}_j = \max_{(w, \alpha)} \left[ \begin{array}{c} Ax_j \\ 1 \end{array} \right] - cx_j \quad (27)$$

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$$\max_{z_j} \quad wAx_j + \alpha - cx_j \quad (28)$$

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$$\max_{z_j} \quad (wA - c)x_j + \alpha = \max_{(wA - c)x} \quad (wA - c)x + \alpha \quad (29)$$

## Sub Problem



$$\text{Max}(wA - c)x + \alpha \quad (30)$$



$$\text{s.t. } x \in X \quad (31)$$

## Preliminary Terms



$$\hat{c} = cx_j \quad (32)$$



$$(w, \alpha) = \hat{c}_B B^{-1} \quad (33)$$



$$\bar{b} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (34)$$

## Main algorithm - Decomposition (I)

- Step 1 : An initial feasible solution
- Step 2 : Find  $w, \alpha, \bar{b}$
- Step 3 : Solve Sub problem

$$\text{Max } (wA - c)x + \alpha \quad (35)$$

$$\text{s.t. } x \in X \quad (36)$$

- Step 4 : Optimal test from Step 3 Formulas

### Optimality Test

if  $x_k$ 's  $z_k - \hat{c}_k = 0 \rightarrow \text{Optimal!}$

## Decomposition (II)

- Step 5 (Not optimal from Step 4) :

## From Bazaraa, Jarvis, Sherali

$$\text{Min} \quad -2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 \quad (37)$$

$$x_1 + x_3 \leq 2 \quad (38)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_4 \leq 3 \quad (39)$$

$$x_1 \leq 2 \quad (40)$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 5 \quad (41)$$

$$-x_3 + x_4 \leq 2 \quad (42)$$

$$2x_3 + x_4 \leq 6 \quad (43)$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad (44)$$



## Broader region

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j x_j + \sum_{j=1}^l u_j d_j \quad (45)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j = 1, \lambda_j \geq 0, \mu \geq 0 \quad (46)$$

## Broader region, Cont'd

Then, the problem is modeled to

$$\text{Min} \quad \sum_{j=1}^t (cx_j)\lambda_j + \sum_{j=1}^l \mu_j d_j \quad (47)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{j=1}^t (AX_j)\lambda_j + \sum_{j=1}^l (Ad_j)\mu_j = b \quad (48)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j = 1, \lambda_j \geq 0, \mu \geq 0 \quad (49)$$

## Optimality test

$\lambda_j$  is non-basic

$$0 \geq z_j - \hat{c}_j = [w \quad \alpha] \begin{bmatrix} Ax_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - cx_j = wAx_j + \alpha - cx_j \quad (50)$$

$\mu_j$  is non-basic

$$0 \geq z_j - \hat{c}_j = [w \quad \alpha] \begin{bmatrix} Ad_j \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - cx_j = wAx_j - cd_j \quad (51)$$

# Master & Subproblem

Master Problem

$$\begin{bmatrix} (w, \alpha) & \hat{c}\bar{b} \\ B^{-1} & \bar{b} \end{bmatrix} \quad (52)$$

Sub Problem

$$\text{Max} \quad (wA - c)x + \alpha \quad (53)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad x \in X \quad (54)$$

## Broader example

$$\min \quad -x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 \quad (55)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 12 \quad (56)$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 \leq 2 \quad (57)$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8 \quad (58)$$

$$x_3 \leq 3 \quad (59)$$

# Block Diagonal Structure

$$\text{Min } c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + \dots + c_Tx_T \quad (60)$$

$$\text{s.t. } A_1x_1 + A_2x_2 + \dots + A_Tx_T = b \quad (61)$$

$$B_1x_1 \leq b_1 \quad (62)$$

$$B_2x_2 \leq b_2 \quad (63)$$

...

$$B_Tx_T \leq b_n \quad (64)$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad (65)$$

# Angular Structure

## Block Diagonal Structure or Angular Structure

$$x_i = \sum_{j=1}^{t_i} \lambda_{ij} x_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} \mu_{ij} d_{ij} \quad (66)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{t_i} \lambda_{ij} = 1 \quad (67)$$

$$\lambda_{ij} \geq 0, \mu_{ij} \geq 0 \quad (68)$$

## Conversion using Angular Structure

$$\text{Min} \quad \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^{t_i} (c_i x_{ij}) \lambda_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} (c_i d_{ij}) \mu_{ij} \quad (69)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^{t_i} (A_i x_{ij}) \lambda_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^{l_i} (A_i d_{ij}) \mu_{ij} = b \quad (70)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{t_i} \lambda_{ij} = 1 \quad (71)$$

$$\lambda_{ij} \geq 0, \mu_{ij} \geq 0 \quad (72)$$