Mathematical Tools for Engineering and Management

Lecture 11

11 Jan 2012





- ▷ Models, Data and Algorithms
- ▷ Linear Optimization
- ▷ Mathematical Background: Polyhedra, Simplex-Algorithm
- Sensitivity Analysis; (Mixed) Integer Programming
- ▷ MIP Modelling

- ▷ MIP Modelling: More Examples; Branch & Bound
- > Cutting Planes; Combinatorial Optimization: Examples, Graphs, Algorithms
- ▷ TSP-Heuristics
- ▷ Network Flows
- Shortest Path Problem
- ▷ Complexity Theory
- Nonlinear Optimization, Scheduling
- ▷ Lot Sizing, Multicriteria Optimization
- \triangleright Oral exam































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input size n





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• Efficient: Dijkstra's algorithm, Kruskal's algorithm, TSP heuristic using MST





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- Not exact: heuristics, approximation algorithms





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A mathematical problem for which it is possible to verify feasibility of a given solution in polynomial time, is a member of the complexity class \mathcal{NP} .





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 - ➡ Stable Set Problem is in \mathcal{NP}





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➡ Question: is $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{NP}$?





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- ➡ Question: is $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{NP}$?
- \$1,000,000 for the answer to this question!
 see http://www.claymath.org/millennium/P_vs_NP/









➡ If A can be solved efficiently (i.e. by a polynomial-time algorithm), then also X can be solved efficiently!





A mathematical problem **X** is called reducible to another problem **A** if every instance of **X**

can be transformed into an instance of **A** by a polynomial-time transformation.

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- \triangleright Nearly every combinatorial optimization problem is known to be either in \mathcal{P} or \mathcal{NP} -complete

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