

Introduction to computation

Lirong Xia



Rensselaer

Today's schedule

- Computation
- Linear programming: a useful and generic technic to solve optimization problems
- Basic computational complexity theorem
 - how can we formally measure computational efficiency?
 - how can we say a problem is harder than another?




The last battle



	 strength	 minerals	 gas	 supply
Z ealot 	1	100	0	2
S talker 	2	125	50	2
A rchon 	10	100	300	4

➤ Available resource:

 mineral	 gas	 supply
2000	1500	30

➤ How to maximize the total  strength of your troop?

Computing the optimal solution

	 str	 m	 g	 s
Z 	1	100	0	2
S 	2	125	50	2
A 	10	100	300	4

Resource	2000	1500	30
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➤ Variables

- x_Z : number of Zealots
- x_S : number of Stalkers
- x_A : number of Archons

➤ Objective: maximize total strength

$$\text{➤ max } 1x_Z + 2x_S + 10x_A$$

➤ Constraints

-  mineral: $100x_Z + 125x_S + 100x_A \leq 2000$
-  gas: $0x_Z + 50x_S + 300x_A \leq 1500$
-  supply: $2x_Z + 2x_S + 4x_A \leq 30$
- $x_Z, x_S, x_A \geq 0$, integers

Linear programming (LP)

➤ Given

- Variables x : a row vector of m positive real numbers
- Parameters (fixed)
 - c : a row vector of m real numbers
 - b : a column vector of n real numbers
 - A : an $n \times m$ real matrix

➤ Solve

$$\max \quad cx^T$$
$$\text{s.t. } Ax^T \leq b, x \geq 0$$

➤ Solutions

- x is a **feasible solution**, if it satisfies all constraints
- x is an **optimal solution**, if it maximizes the objective function among all feasible solutions

General tricks

- Possibly negative variable x
 - $x = y - y'$
- Minimizing cx^T
 - $\max -cx^T$
- Greater equals to $ax^T \geq b$
 - $-ax^T \leq -b$
- Equation $ax^T = b$
 - $ax^T \geq b$ and $ax^T \leq b$
- Strict inequality $ax^T < b$
 - no “theoretically perfect” solution
 - $ax^T \leq b - \varepsilon$

Integrality constraints

- **Integer programming (IP):** all variables are integers
- **Mixed integer programming (MIP):** some variables are integers

Efficient solvers

- LP: can be solved efficiently
 - if there are not too many variables and constraints
- IP/MIP: some instances might be hard to solve
 - practical solver: CPLEX free for academic use!

Q & A time