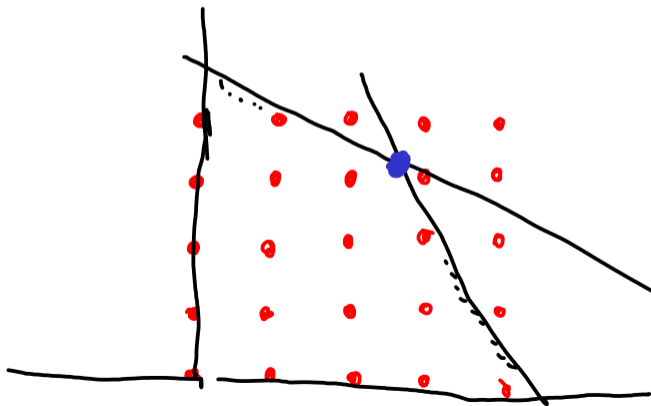


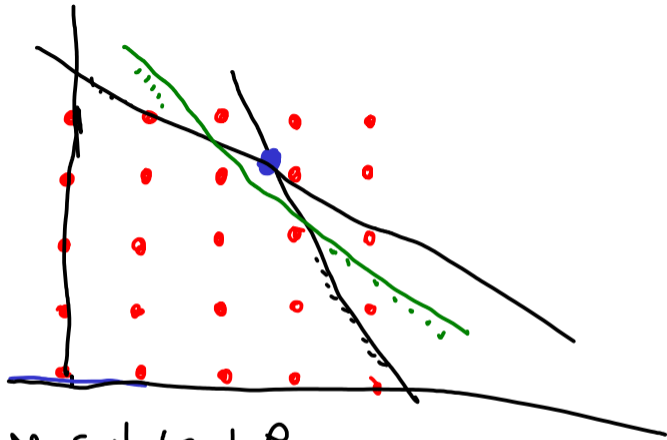
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# Cutting Plane Algorithm



Feasible region

- (1) solve LP (ignore integrality)
- (a) optimum is integer - done
- (b) optimum is not integer



Now re-solve LP  
 & repeat until  
 Optimum is integral.

(1) Every integer solution does.

Optimum is not an  
 integer

Add a Cut

A cut is an inequality

(1) Current optimum does not satisfy it.

Goal is to define cuts so that the process finishes in a finite number of steps.

GOMORY CUTS

FOR THE PURE PROBLEM

ALL VARIABLES ARE INTEGER VARIABLES

Suppose we have solved the LP (by the Simplex algorithm) and there is non-integer basic variable

Then there is an equation

All non-neg.  
integer  
feasible  
solutions  
satisfy

$$\sum_{j \in N} b_{ij} x_j$$

↑  
non-basic variables

$$+ x_i = b_{i0}$$

↑  
basic variable

↑  
not an integer.

In general suppose we have the equation

$$a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n = b$$

$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is the set of non-negative integer solutions to

$$a_j = \lfloor a_j \rfloor + f, \quad \text{and} \quad b = \lfloor b \rfloor + f$$

$\lfloor x \rfloor =$  largest integer  $\leq x$ .

$$\lfloor 3\frac{1}{2} \rfloor = 3$$

$$\lfloor -3\frac{1}{2} \rfloor = -4$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n (La_j + f_j) x_j = Lb + f \quad \text{Assume } f > 0$$

$$Lb - \sum_{j=1}^n La_j x_j = \sum_{j=1}^n f_j x_j - f \geq 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{integer}}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{integer}}$

$$\geq -f > -1$$

Assume  $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in S$   
integer &  $\geq 0$

$$\sum_{j \in N} b_{ij} x_j + x_i = b_{i0}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{j \in N} f_j x_j$$

$$\geq \underline{f} > 0 \quad \text{Gomory Cut}$$

The current optimum has  $x_j = 0, j \in N$  and does not satisfy

Maximise  $3x_1 + 2x_2$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 7$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 11$$

$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$  & integer

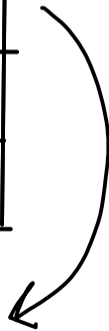


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximize } & 3x_1 + 2x_2 \\ & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 7 \\ & 4x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 11 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \text{ \& integer} \end{aligned}$$

B.V.	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	RHS
$x_0$	-3	-2			0
$x_3$	2	3	1		7
$x_4$	4*	3		1	11

B.V.	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	RHS
$x_0$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
$x_3$		$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
$x_1$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{1}{4}x_2 + \frac{3}{4}x_4 \geq \frac{1}{4}$$



B.V.

$X_0$

$X_3$

$X_1$