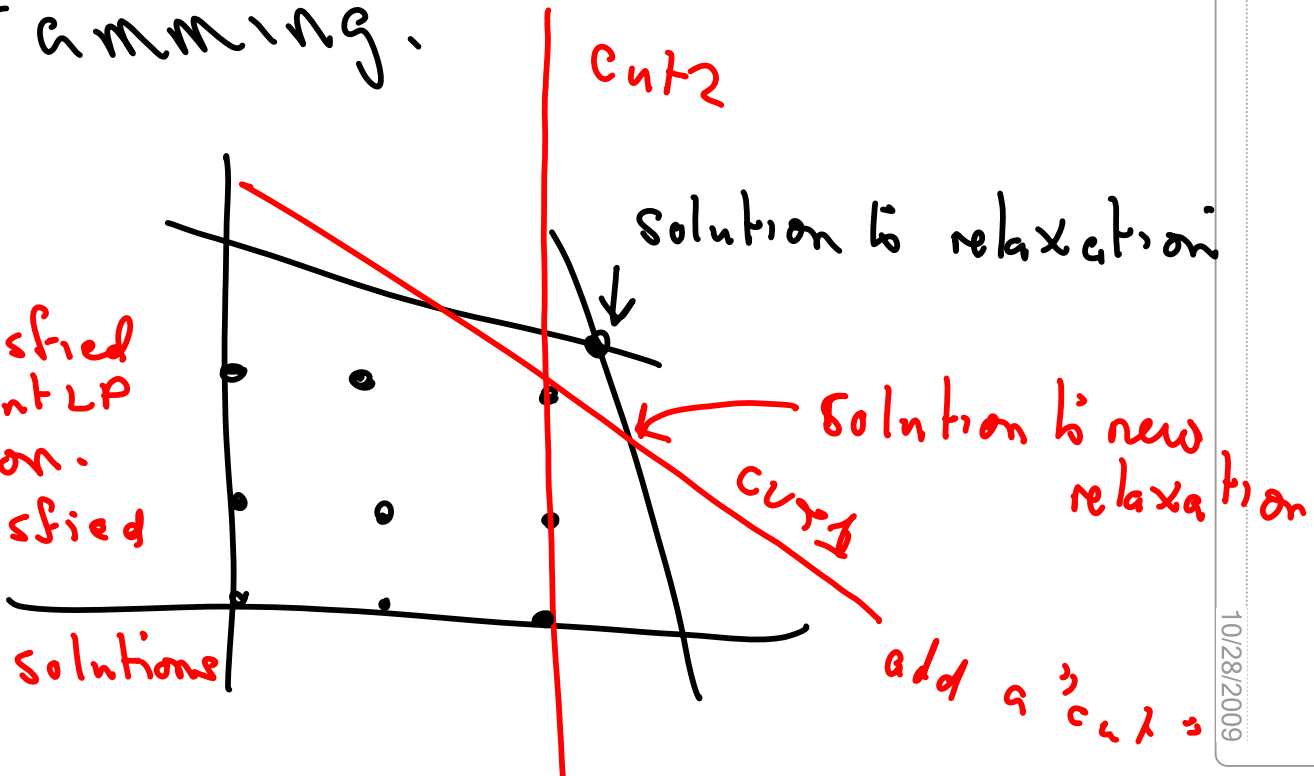


10/28/09

A cutting plane algorithm for
pure (all variables are integer) integer
programming.

CUT

- 1) not satisfied by current LP solution.
- 2) is satisfied by all integer solutions



Gomory Cuts

Suppose

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

for some real values $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, b$

[In use, this is a simplex row]

Write $a_i = \lfloor a_i \rfloor + f_i$ $f_i \geq 0$

$$b = \lfloor b \rfloor + f$$

and assume that $f > 0$ i.e.
 b is non-integral.

$$6\frac{1}{3} = 6 + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$-6\frac{1}{3} = -7 + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(\lfloor a_1 \rfloor + f_1) x_1 + (\lfloor a_2 \rfloor + f_2) x_2 + \dots = \lfloor b \rfloor + f$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n f_j x_j - f = \lfloor b \rfloor - \sum_{j=1}^n \lfloor a_j \rfloor x_j$$

Suppose that $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ are
integers $\Rightarrow$ $\sum_{j=1}^n \lfloor a_j \rfloor x_j$ is integer

So if $x_1, \dots, x_n$ are integers then

$$\sum_{j=1}^n f_j x_j - f \text{ is an integer}$$

If in addition $x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$ then

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

So if $x_1, \dots, x_n$ are non-negative
integer solutions to

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

then

$$f_1 x_1 + \dots + f_n x_n \geq f$$

Suppose we have solved an LP relaxation and
the basic solution is not integer.

Some basic variable x_i is not an integer

$$x_i + \sum_{\substack{j \text{ non} \\ \text{basic}}} b_{ij} x_j = b_{i0} \leftarrow \text{not integer}$$

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The integer solutions satisfy

$$\sum_{\substack{j \text{ non-} \\ \text{basic}}} f_j x_j \geq f > 0$$

$x_j = 0$, j non-basic in current solution
and new constraint cuts thru off.

Maximise

$$x_1 + 4x_2$$

$$\text{s.t. } 2x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 7$$

$$10x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 14$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \text{ \& integer.}$$

B.V.	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	R
x_0	-1	-4			0
x_3	2	4	1		7
x_4	10	3		1	14

Objective row: $x_0 - x_1 - 4x_2 = 0$

B.V.	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	R
x_0	1		1			7
x_2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{7}{4}$
x_4	$\frac{17}{2}$		$-\frac{3}{4}$	1		$\frac{35}{4}$
x_1	$-\frac{1}{2}$		$-\frac{1}{4}$		1	$-\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{1}{2} x_1 + x_2 + \frac{1}{4} x_3 = \frac{7}{4} \\
 \frac{1}{2} x_1 + \frac{1}{4} x_3 = \frac{3}{4}
 \end{array}
 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{subtract}} \quad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$x_1 = \text{slack}$

B.V.	α_1	α_2	α_3	α_4	ξ_1	R
α_0			$\frac{1}{2}$		2	$11\frac{1}{2}$
α_2		1			1	1
α_4			-5	1	17	-4
ξ_1	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		-2	$\frac{3}{2}$

B.V.	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	ξ_1	R
x_0				$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{27}{10}$	$\frac{51}{10}$
x_2		1			1	1
x_3			1	$-\frac{1}{5}$	$-\frac{17}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$
x_1	1			$\frac{1}{10}$	$-\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{17}{10}$
ξ_2				$-\frac{1}{10}$	$-\frac{7}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{10}$

$$x_0 + \frac{1}{10}x_4 + \frac{27}{10}\xi_1 = \frac{51}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{10}x_4 + \frac{7}{10}\xi_1 - \xi_2 = \frac{1}{10}$$

B.V.	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_1	x_2	R
x_0					3		5
x_2		1			1		1
x_3			1		-1	2	1
x_1	1				-1	1	1
x_4				1	7	-10	1

Solution: $x_1 = x_2 = 1$

$$x_0 = 5$$