

17-4-2024

① Παράδειγμα LP in R

② Σύνερα δεικνύει

Παράδειγμα 1

Παράδειγμα 2 προϊόντων με 3 πόρους

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 14x_1 + 10x_2 \quad \leftarrow \text{obj} \\ \text{v.π.} \quad & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 24 \\ & 3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 18 \\ & x_2 \leq 6 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Συνάρτηση

$$\left[\text{lp} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{"max"} \\ \parallel \\ (14) \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{obj} \\ \parallel \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} A \\ \parallel \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{fora} \\ \parallel \\ \begin{pmatrix} "<=" \\ "<=" \\ "<=" \end{pmatrix} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} b \\ \parallel \\ \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ 18 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right) \right]$$

Vectors vs Lists in R:

vector

(5, 2, 7, 9) δεικνύει (numeric)

("a", "bb", "word", "h") δεικνύει (string)

$$a = (5, "a")$$

$$\text{list} \quad \left(\underset{1}{5}, \underset{2}{\text{"a"}}, \underset{3}{(7, 2)}, \text{list}(7, \text{"b"}) \right)$$

Παράδειγμα Παραγωγή / Αποθήκευση

Παραγωγή ενός προϊόντος σε N περιόδους

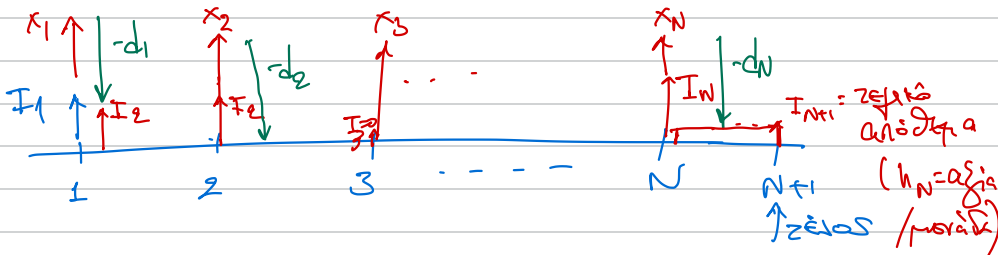
$d = (d_1, \dots, d_N)$: Ζήτηση σε κάθε περίοδο
(χωρίς επείγουσα)

C_j = κόστος παραγωγής/μονάδα περί. j

h_j = " αποθήκευτικό κόστος περί. $j \rightarrow$ περί. $j+1$)

I_1 = αρχικό απόθεμα

Δεδομένα



Μεταβλητές

x_1, \dots, x_N : ποσ. παραγωγής

I_2, \dots, I_{N+1} : απόθεμα στο αρχή
περιόδων 2, 3, ..., $N+1$

$$\text{LP : } \min \sum_{j=1}^N c_j x_j + \sum_{j=1}^N h_j I_{j+1}$$

$$I_j + x_j - d_j = I_{j+1}, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$x_j, I_j \geq 0 \quad \forall j$$

$$R \text{ function } \text{involpmodel}(d, c, h, I_1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{variables} \\ \text{goal row} \\ \text{lp Solve} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ex. } N=3$$

$$\min \quad c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + c_3 x_3 + h_1 I_2 + h_2 I_3 + h_3 I_4$$

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} j=1 & x_1 & & -I_2 & = d_1 - I_1 \\ & & x_2 & + I_2 - I_3 & = d_2 \\ & & & x_3 & + I_3 - I_4 = d_3 \end{array}$$

$$\text{obj f} = \begin{matrix} c & h \\ \boxed{c_1 \ c_2 \ c_3} & \boxed{h_1 \ h_2 \ h_3} \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{matrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{matrix}} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{matrix}} \end{matrix} \rightarrow A_2$$

$$\text{rhs} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} I_1 \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{fora} = \begin{pmatrix} " = " \\ " = " \\ " = " \\ " = " \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2: \quad j=1 & \quad x_1 + I_1 - d_1 = I_2 \quad -1 \\
 j=2 & \quad x_2 + I_2 - d_2 = I_3 \quad -1 \\
 j=3 & \quad x_3 + I_3 - d_3 = I_4 \quad -1
 \end{aligned}$$

Δημιουργία "wrapper function"
("επιπλοήτρια")

~~wrapper~~ function invocation (c, d, h, I_2)

```

{
    ... - A =
    ... b =
    lp ("min", A, ... )
    return (solution)
}

```

function: $\text{invo policy}(d, p, h, I_2)$ ^(prod cost)

↓

x^*, I^*, cost

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} & & 0 \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}_{N \times N}$$

$$A_2 = \text{matrix} \left(\underbrace{(0, \dots, 0)}_{N^2}, N, N \right) \\ \text{rep}(0, N^2)$$

$$\text{for } (j \text{ in } \underbrace{1:(N-1)}_{\substack{\longrightarrow (1, 2, \dots, N-1)}}) \\ \{ \\ A_2[j, j] = -1 \\ A_2[j+1, j] = 1 \\ \}$$

$$A_2[N, N] = -1$$

$$A = (A_1 \ A_2) \quad \underbrace{\text{cbind}}_{\text{column}} \quad [A_1] \ [A_2]$$

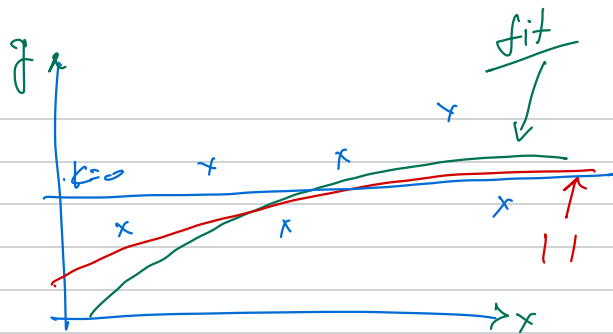


$$(\text{rbind} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix})$$

Παράδειγμα 3

Ποσοτική
Παρέμβαση

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + \gamma$$



(Παράβλεψη :

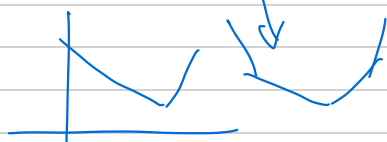
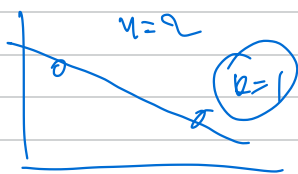
$$\min_{a,b,\gamma} \sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - \underset{\uparrow}{ax_j^2} - \underset{\uparrow}{bx_j} - \underset{\uparrow}{\gamma})^2 \quad : \text{SSE}$$

OXI ΠΩΣ

Εξω

$$\min_{a,b,\gamma} \sum_{j=1}^n |y_j - ax_j^2 - bx_j - \gamma| \rightarrow (\text{absolute regression})$$

Σε forecasting προορκεών MAD (mean absolute deviation)



Minimax
ml γ (ση. σπαιρκεν, κερεν)

LP ??

Δεδομένα

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n \text{ σημεία} \\ \text{επίπεδου} \end{array}$$

K : βαθμός πολωνυμίου

Interact $a = (a_0, \dots, a_K)$

$$\min_a \sum_{j=1}^n \underbrace{|y_j - a_0 - a_1 x_j - a_2 x_j^2 - \dots - a_K x_j^K|}_{\text{σφάλμα } (a)}$$



Create a wrapper function

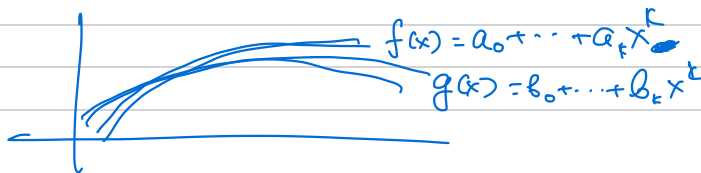
Δεδομένα (x, y, K)

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, 0 \leq K \leq n-1$$



(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_K) best fit Σ

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Errors} \\ \text{variations (line)} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{κ' za} \\ \underbrace{(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_K)}_{\text{best fit}} : \text{best fit } \Sigma ()^2 \end{array} \right]$$



1. x.

$$\min \sum c_j |x_j|$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$c_j > 0$$



$$1) \quad x_j = u_j - v_j \quad u_j, v_j \geq 0$$

analogous to 20

$$\min \sum_j c_j (u_j + v_j)$$

$$A(u - v) = b$$

$$(x = u - v)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} u_j^* & v_j^* \\ j & j \end{matrix} \quad \forall j$$

$$\begin{aligned} |2| &= 2 - 0 \\ &= 3 - 1 \\ &= 4 - 2 \\ &= 7 - 5 \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \quad \min_{x_j} \sum_j c_j |x_j - d_j| \quad , \quad x_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$x_j - d_j = u_j - v_j$$



$$\min \sum_j c_j (u_j + v_j)$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$x_j - d_j = u_j - v_j$$

Ex 1

Opt.

$$\min_{a, u_j, v_j}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N (u_j + v_j)$$

$$y_j - \sum_{i=0}^K a_i x_j^i = a_j - v_j, \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$a_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$u_j, v_j \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

⚡ wrapper function

H lp unbounded ≥ 0 ja us metakpiz

$$\text{Ergebnis } a_j = a_j' - a_j'', \quad a_j' - a_j'' \geq 0$$