DM545/DM871

Linear and Integer Programming

Lecture 12
Network Flows

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Outline

1. Well Solved Problems
2. (Minimum Cost) Network Flows
3. Application Example

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1. Well Solved Problems

2. (Minimum Cost) Network Flows

3. Application Example

Separation problem

$\max\{c^T x : x \in X\} \equiv \max\{c^T x : x \in \text{conv}(X)\}$
$X \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$, P a polyhedron $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and $X = P \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$

Definition (Separation problem for a COP)

Given $x^* \in P$; is $x^* \in \text{conv}(X)$? If not find an inequality $ax \leq b$ satisfied by all points in X but violated by the point x^*.

(Farkas' lemma states the existence of such an inequality.)

Properties of Easy Problems

Four properties that often go together:

Definition

(i) Efficient optimization property: $\exists$ a polynomial algorithm for $\max\{cx : x \in X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n\}$

(ii) Strong duality property: $\exists$ strong dual D $\min\{w(u) : u \in U\}$ that allows to quickly verify optimality

(iii) Efficient separation problem: $\exists$ efficient algorithm for separation problem

(iv) Efficient convex hull property: a compact description of the convex hull is available

Example:

If explicit convex hull   strong duality holds
efficient separation property (just description of $\text{conv}(X)$)

Theoretical analysis to prove results about

- strength of certain inequalities that are facet defining
  2 ways
- descriptions of convex hull of some discrete $X \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^*$
  several ways, we see one next

Example

Let

$$X = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^m_+ \times \mathbb{B}^1 : \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \leq my, x_i \leq 1 \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, m\}$$

$$P = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n_+ \times \mathbb{R}^1 : x_i \leq y \text{ for } i = 1, \ldots, m, y \leq 1\}$$

.

Polyhedron P describes $\text{conv}(X)$

Totally Unimodular Matrices

When the LP solution to this problem

$$IP : \max\{c^T x : Ax \leq b, x \in \mathbb{Z}^n_+\}$$

with all data integer will have integer solution?

$$\left[\begin{array}{c:c:c:c} A_N & A_B & 0 & b \\ \hdashline c_N^T & c_B^T & 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$A_B x_B + A_N x_N = b$

$x_N = 0 \rightsquigarrow A_B x_B = b$,
A_B $m \times m$ non singular matrix
$x_B \geq 0$

Cramer's rule for solving systems of linear equations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e \\ f \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e & b \\ f & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}} \qquad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & e \\ c & f \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}} \qquad x = A_B^{-1} b = \frac{A_B^{adj} b}{\det(A_B)}$$

Definition

- A square integer matrix B is called unimodular (UM) if $\det(B) = \pm 1$
- An integer matrix A is called totally unimodular (TUM) if every square, nonsingular submatrix of A is UM

Proposition

- *If A is TUM then all vertices of $R_1(A) = \{\mathrm{x} : A\mathrm{x} = \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{x} \geq 0\}$ are integer if b is integer*
- *If A is TUM then all vertices of $R_2(A) = \{\mathrm{x} : A\mathrm{x} \leq \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{x} \geq 0\}$ are integer if b is integer.*

Proof: if A is TUM then $\left[A \mid I\right]$ is TUM
Any square, nonsingular submatrix C of $\left[A \mid I\right]$ can be written as

$$C = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} B & 0 \\ \hline D & I_k \end{array}\right]$$

where B is square submatrix of A. Hence $\det(C) = \det(B) = \pm 1$

Proposition

The transpose matrix A^T of a TUM matrix A is also TUM.

Theorem (Sufficient condition)

An integer matrix A is TUM if

1. $a_{ij} \in \{0, -1, +1\}$ *for all* i, j
2. *each column contains at most two non-zero coefficients* ($\sum_{i=1}^{m} |a_{ij}| \leq 2$)
3. *if the rows can be partitioned into two sets* I_1, I_2 *such that:*
   - *if a column has 2 entries of same sign, their rows are in different sets*
   - *if a column has 2 entries of different signs, their rows are in the same set*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Proof: by induction

Basis: one matrix of one element $\{0, +1, -1\}$ is TUM

Induction: let C be of size k.
If C has column with all 0s then it is singular.
If a column with only one 1 then expand on that by induction
If 2 non-zero in each column then

$$\forall j : \sum_{i \in I_1} a_{ij} = \sum_{i \in I_2} a_{ij}$$

but then a linear combination of rows is zero and $\det(C) = 0$

Other matrices with integrality property:

- TUM
- Balanced matrices
- Perfect matrices
- Integer vertices

Defined in terms of forbidden substructures that represent fractionating possibilities.

Proposition

A is always TUM if it comes from

- *node-edge incidence matrix of undirected bipartite graphs (ie, no odd cycles)* ($I_1 = U, I_2 = V, B = (U, V, E)$)
- *node-arc incidence matrix of directed graphs* ($I_2 = \emptyset$)

Eg: Shortest path, max flow, min cost flow, bipartite weighted matching

Summary

1. Well Solved Problems

2. (Minimum Cost) Network Flows

3. Application Example

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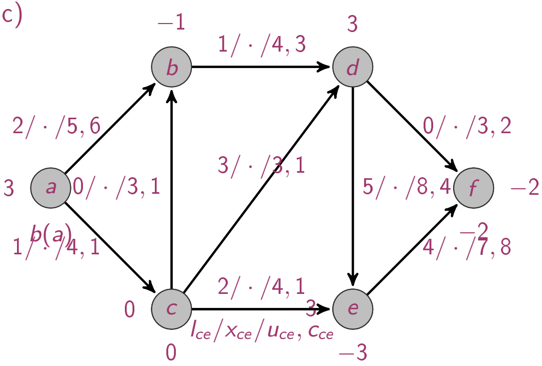
Terminology

Network:
- directed graph $D = (V, A)$
- arc, directed link, from tail to head
- lower bound $l_{ij} > 0$, $\forall ij \in A$, capacity $u_{ij} \geq l_{ij}$, $\forall ij \in A$
- cost c_{ij}, linear variation (if $ij \notin A$ then $l_{ij} = u_{ij} = 0$, $c_{ij} = 0$)
- balance vector $b(i)$, $b(i) > 0$ supply node (source), $b(i) < 0$ demand node (sink, tank), $b(i) = 0$ transhipment node (assumption $\sum_i b(i) = 0$)

$N = (V, A, \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c})$



Network Flows

Flow $\mathrm{x} : A \to \mathbb{R}$

balance vector of x: $b_{\mathrm{x}}(v) = \sum_{vu \in A} x_{vu} - \sum_{wv \in A} x_{wv},\ \forall v \in V$

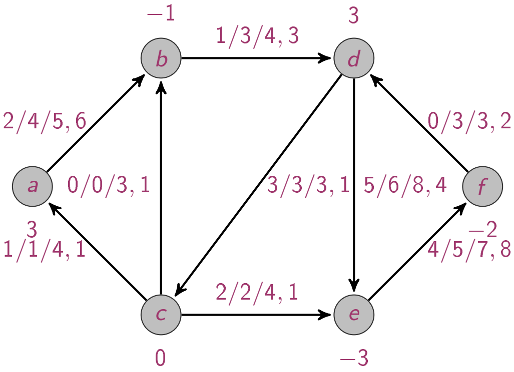
$$b_{\mathrm{x}}(v) \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{source} \\ < 0 & \text{sink/target/tank} \\ = 0 & \text{balanced} \end{cases}$$

(generalizes the concept of path with $b_{\mathrm{x}}(v) = \{0, 1, -1\}$)

feasible	$l_{ij} \leq x_{ij} \leq u_{ij},\ b_{\mathrm{x}}(i) = b(i)$
cost	$\mathrm{c}^T\mathrm{x} = \sum_{ij \in A} c_{ij} x_{ij}$ (varies linearly with x)

If iji is a 2-cycle and all $l_{ij} = 0$, then at least one of x_{ij} and x_{ji} is zero.

Example



Feasible flow of cost 109

Minimum Cost Network Flows

Find cheapest flow through a network in order to satisfy demands at certain nodes from available supplier nodes.

Variables:

$$x_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

Objective:

$$\min \sum_{ij \in A} c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

Constraints: mass balance + flow bounds

$$\sum_{j: ij \in A} x_{ij} - \sum_{j: ji \in A} x_{ji} = b(i) \quad \forall i \in V$$

$$l_{ij} \leq x_{ij} \leq u_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \min\ & c^T x \\ & Nx = b \\ & l \leq x \leq u \end{aligned}$$

N node arc incidence matrix

(assumption: all values are integer, we can multiply if rational)

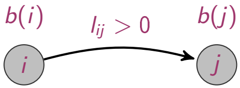
	x_{e_1}	x_{e_2}	$\dots$	x_{ij}	$\dots$	x_{e_m}		
	c_{e_1}	c_{e_2}	$\dots$	c_{ij}	$\dots$	c_{e_m}		
1	1	$.$	$\dots$	$.$	$\dots$	$.$	$=$	b_1
2	$.$	$.$	$\dots$	$.$	$\dots$	$.$	$=$	b_2
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$					$=$	$\vdots$
i	-1	$.$	$\dots$	1	$\dots$	$.$	$=$	b_i
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$					$=$	$\vdots$
j	$.$	$.$	$\dots$	-1	$\dots$	$.$	$=$	b_j
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$					$=$	$\vdots$
n	$.$	$.$	$\dots$	$.$	$\dots$	$.$	$=$	b_n
e_1	1						$\leq$	u_1
e_2		1					$\leq$	u_2
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$					$\leq$	$\vdots$
(i,j)				1			$\leq$	u_{ij}
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$					$\leq$	$\vdots$
e_m						1	$\leq$	u_m

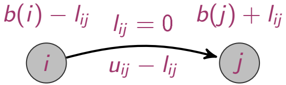
Reductions/Transformations

Lower bounds

Let $N = (V, A, \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c})$

$$
\begin{aligned}
N' &= (V, A, \mathrm{l}', \mathrm{u}', \mathrm{b}', \mathrm{c}) \\
b'(i) &= b(i) - l_{ij} \\
b'(j) &= b(j) + l_{ij} \\
u'_{ij} &= u_{ij} - l_{ij} \\
l'_{ij} &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

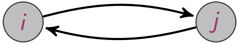




$$\mathrm{c}^T \mathrm{x}$$

$$\mathrm{c}^T \mathrm{x}' + \sum_{ij \in A} c_{ij} l_{ij}$$

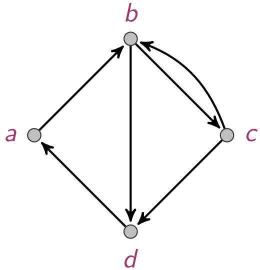
Undirected arcs

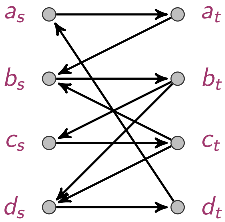


Vertex splitting

If there are bounds and costs of flow passing through vertices where $b(v) = 0$ (used to ensure that a node is visited):

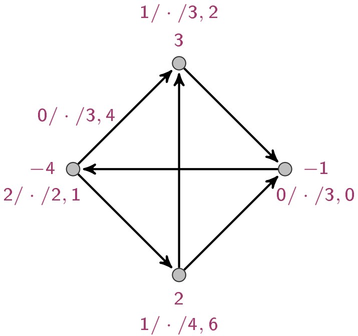
$N = (V, A, \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{l}^*, \mathrm{u}^*, \mathrm{c}^*)$

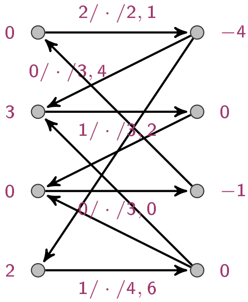




From D to D_{ST} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall v \in V && \rightsquigarrow v_s, v_t \in V(D_{ST}) \text{ and } v_s v_t \in A(D_{ST}) \\ &\forall xy \in A(D) && \rightsquigarrow x_t y_s \in A(D_{ST}) \end{aligned}$$



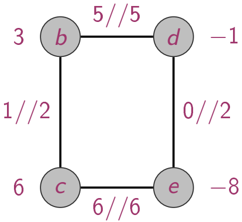


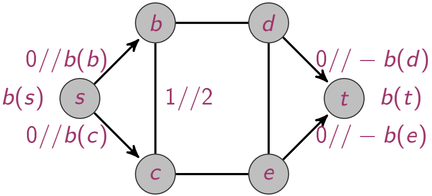
$$\forall v \in V \text{ and } v_s v_t \in A_{ST} \rightsquigarrow h'(v_s v_t) = h^*(v), \quad h^* \in \{l^*, u^*, c^*\}$$
$$\forall xy \in A \text{ and } x_t y_s \in A_{ST} \rightsquigarrow h'(x_t y_s) = h(x,y), \; h \in \{l, u, c\}$$

If $b(v) = 0$, then $b'(v_s) = b'(v_t) = 0$
If $b(v) < 0$, then $b'(v_s) = 0$ and $b'(v_t) = b(v)$
If $b(v) > 0$, then $b'(v_s) = b(v)$ and $b'(v_t) = 0$

(s,t)-flow:

$$b_x(v) = \begin{cases} k & \text{if } v = s \\ -k & \text{if } v = t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \qquad |x| = |b_x(s)|$$





$$b(s) = \sum_{v:b(v)>0} b(v) = M$$
$$b(t) = \sum_{v:b(v)<0} b(v) = -M$$

$\exists$ feasible flow in $N \iff \exists$ (s,t)-flow in N_{st} with $|x| = M \iff$ max flow in N_{st} is M

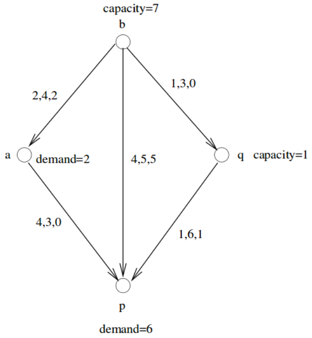
Residual Network

Residual Network $N(x)$**:** given that a flow x already exists, how much flow excess can be moved in G?

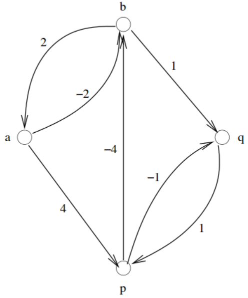
Replace arc $ij \in N$ with arcs:

	residual capacity	cost
ij :	$r_{ij} = u_{ij} - x_{ij}$	c_{ij}
ji :	$r_{ji} = x_{ij}$	$-c_{ij}$

(N, c, u, x)



$(N(x), r, c')$



Special cases

Shortest path problem path of minimum cost from s to t with costs $\lesseqgtr 0$

$b(s) = 1, b(t) = -1, b(i) = 0$

if to any other node? $b(s) = (n-1), b(i) = 1, u_{ij} = n-1$

Max flow problem incur no cost but restricted by bounds

steady state flow from s to t

$b(i) = 0 \ \forall i \in V, \qquad c_{ij} = 0 \ \forall ij \in A \qquad ts \in A$

$c_{ts} = -1, \qquad u_{ts} = \infty$

Assignment problem min weighted bipartite matching,

$|V_1| = |V_2|, A \subseteq V_1 \times V_2$

c_{ij}

$b(i) = 1 \ \forall i \in V_1 \qquad b(i) = -1 \ \forall i \in V_2 \qquad u_{ij} = 1 \ \forall ij \in A$

Special cases

Transportation problem/Transhipment distribution of goods, warehouses-costumers

$|V_1| \neq |V_2|, \qquad u_{ij} = \infty$ for all $ij \in A$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\min \sum c_{ij} x_{ij} & \\
\sum_i x_{ij} \geq b_j & \qquad \forall j \in V_2 \\
\sum_j x_{ij} \leq a_i & \qquad \forall i \in V_1 \\
x_{ij} \geq 0 &
\end{aligned}
$$

if $\sum a_i = \sum b_i$ then $\geq / \leq$ become $=$

if $\sum a_i > \sum b_i$ then add dummy tank nodes

if $\sum a_i < \sum b_i$ then infeasible

Multi-commodity flow problem ship several commodities using the same network, different origin destination pairs separate mass balance constraints, share capacity constraints, min overall flow

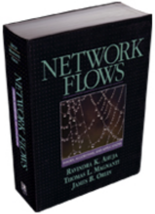
$$
\begin{aligned}
\min \textstyle\sum_k c^k x^k & \\
N x^k \geq b^k & \qquad \forall k \\
\textstyle\sum_k x_{ij}^k \leq u_{ij} & \qquad \forall ij \in A \\
0 \leq x_{ij}^k \leq u_{ij}^k &
\end{aligned}
$$

What is the structure of the matrix now? Is the matrix still TUM?

Outline

Ship loading problem

Plenty of applications. See Ahuja Magnanti Orlin, Network Flows, 1993

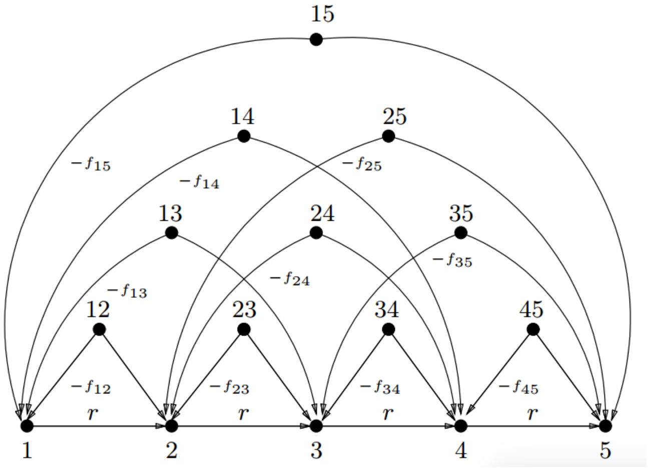


- A cargo company (eg, Maersk) uses a ship with a capacity to carry at most r units of cargo.
- The ship sails on a long route (say from Southampton to Alexandria) with several stops at ports in between.
- At these ports cargo may be unloaded and new cargo loaded.
- At each port there is an amount b_{ij} of cargo which is waiting to be shipped from port i to port $j > i$
- Let f_{ij} denote the income for the company from transporting one unit of cargo from port i to port j.
- The goal is to plan how much cargo to load at each port so as to maximize the total income while never exceeding ship's capacity.

Application Example: Modeling

- n number of stops including the starting port and the terminal port.
- $N = (V, A, \mathrm{l} \equiv 0, \mathrm{u}, \mathrm{c})$ be the network defined as follows:
  - $V = \{v_1, v_2, ..., v_n\} \cup \{v_{ij} : 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$
  - $A = \{v_1 v_2, v_2 v_3, ... v_{n-1} v_n\} \cup \{v_{ij} v_i, v_{ij} v_j : 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$
  - capacity: $u_{v_i v_{i+1}} = r$ for $i = 1, 2, ..., n-1$ and all other arcs have capacity ∞.
  - cost: $c_{v_{ij} v_i} = -f_{ij}$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and all other arcs have cost zero (including those of the form $v_{ij} v_j$)
  - balance vector: $b(v_{ij}) = b_{ij}$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and the balance vector of $b(v_i) = -b_{1i} - b_{2i} - ... - b_{i-1,i}$ for $i = 1, 2, ..., n$

Application Example: Modeling



Application Example: Modeling

Claim: the network models the ship loading problem.

- suppose that $t_{12}, t_{13}, ..., t_{1n}, t_{23}, ..., t_{n-1,n}$ are cargo numbers, where t_{ij} ($\leq b_{ij}$) is the amount of cargo the ship will transport from port i to port j and that the ship is never loaded above capacity.
- total income is

$$I = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} t_{ij} f_{ij}$$

- Let x be the flow in N defined as follows:
  - flow on an arc of the form $v_{ij} v_i$ is t_{ij}
  - flow on an arc of the form $v_{ij} v_j$ is $b_{ij} - t_{ij}$
  - flow on an arc of the form $v_i v_{i+1}$, $i = 1, 2, ..., n-1$, is the sum of those t_{ab} for which $a \leq i$ and $b \geq i + 1$.
- since t_{ij}, $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, are legal cargo numbers then x is feasible with respect to the balance vector and the capacity restriction.
- the cost of x is $-I$.

Application Example: Modeling

- Conversely, suppose that x is a feasible flow in N of cost J.
- we construct a feasible cargo assignment $s_{ij}, 1 \leq i < j \leq n$ as follows:
  - let s_{ij} be the value of x on the arc $v_{ij}v_i$.
- income $-J$