## Outline

DM204 SCHEDULING, TIMETABLING AND ROUTING

> Lecture 2 Scheduling and Complexity

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Deptartment of Mathematics & Computer Science University of Southern Denmark 1. Complexity Hierarchy

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Complexity Hierarchy

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#### Reduction

A search problem  $\Pi$  is (polynomially) reducible to a search problem  $\Pi'$ ( $\Pi \longrightarrow \Pi'$ ) if there exists an algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$  that solves  $\Pi$  by using a hypothetical subroutine  $\mathcal{S}$  for  $\Pi'$  and except for  $\mathcal{S}$  everything runs in polynomial time. [Garey and Johnson, 1979]

#### NP-hard

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A search problem  $\Pi'$  is NP-hard if

**Complexity Hierarchy** 

- 1. it is in NP
- 2. there exists some NP-complete problem  $\Pi$  that reduces to  $\Pi'$

In scheduling, complexity hierarchies describe relationships between different problems.

Ex:  $1||\sum C_j \longrightarrow 1||\sum w_j C_j$ 

Interest in characterizing the borderline: polynomial vs NP-hard problems

Outline

Complexity Hierarchy

1. Complexity Hierarchy

# Problems Involving Numbers <sup>con</sup>

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#### Partition

- Input: finite set A and a size  $s(a) \in \mathbf{Z}^+$  for each  $a \in A$
- **Question:** is there a subset  $A' \subseteq A$  such that

$$\sum_{a\in A'} s(a) = \sum_{a\in A-A'} s(a)?$$

#### **3-Partition**

- Input: set A of 3m elements, a bound B ∈ Z<sup>+</sup>, and a size s(a) ∈ Z<sup>+</sup> for each a ∈ A such that B/4 < s(a) < B/2 and such that ∑<sub>a∈A</sub> s(a) = mB
- Question: can A be partitioned into m disjoint sets A<sub>1</sub>,..., A<sub>m</sub> such that for 1 ≤ i ≤ m, ∑<sub>a∈Ai</sub> s(a) = B (note that each A<sub>i</sub> must therefore contain exactly three elements from A)?

#### Elementary reductions for machine environment



## **Complexity Hierarchy**

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Elementary reductions for regular objective functions





## Polynomial time solvable problems

SINGLE MACHINE PA	RALLEL MACHINES	SHOPS
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{l} p_{j} = 1, prec \mid L_{\max} \\ p_{j} = 1, prec \mid \sum C_{j} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1, prec \mid C_{\max} \\ \mid prmp, tree \mid C_{\max} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1, outtree \mid \sum C_{j} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1, intree \mid L_{\max} \\ \mid prmp, intree \mid L_{\max} \\ \mid prmp, prec \mid C_{\max} \\ \mid r_{j}, p_{j} = 1 \mid C_{\max} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1, M_{j} \mid C_{\max} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1, M_{j} \mid C_{\max} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1, \sum C_{j} \\ \mid prmp \mid \sum C_{j} \\ \mid prmp \mid \sum U_{j} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1 \mid \sum w_{j}U_{j} \\ \mid p_{j} = 1 \mid \sum w_{j}T_{j} \\ \mid \sum C_{j} \\ \mid r_{j}, prmp \mid L_{\max} \\ \mid p_{j}, prmp \mid L_{\max} \\ \mid prmp \mid L_{\max} \\ l prmp \mid $	$\begin{array}{c} O2 \mid\mid C_{\max} \\ Om \mid r_j, prmp \mid L_{\max} \\ F2 \mid block \mid C_{\max} \\ F2 \mid nwt \mid C_{\max} \\ Fm \mid p_{ij} = p_j \mid \sum C_j \\ Fm \mid p_{ij} = p_j \mid L_{\max} \\ Fm \mid p_{ij} = p_j \mid \sum U_j \\ J2 \mid\mid C_{\max} \end{array}$

### Strongly NP-hard problems

SINGLE MACHINE	PARALLEL MACHINES	SHOPS
$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \mid s_{jk} \mid C_{\max} \\ \\ 1 \mid r_j \mid \sum C_j \\ 1 \mid prec \mid \sum C_j \\ 1 \mid r_j, prmp, tree \mid \sum C_j \\ 1 \mid r_j, prmp \mid \sum w_j C_j \\ 1 \mid r_j, p_j = 1, tree \mid \sum w_j C_j \\ 1 \mid p_j = 1, prec \mid \sum w_j C_j \\ 1 \mid r_j \mid L_{\max} \\ 1 \mid r_j \mid \sum U_j \\ 1 \mid p_j = 1, chains \mid \sum U_j \\ 1 \mid p_j = 1, chains \mid \sum T_j \\ 1 \mid p_j = 1, chains \mid \sum T_j \\ 1 \mid \sum w_j T_j \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{l} P2 \mid chains \mid C_{\max} \\ P2 \mid chains \mid \sum C_{j} \\ P2 \mid prmp, chains \mid \sum C_{j} \\ P2 \mid p_{j} = 1, tree \mid \sum w_{j}C_{j} \\ R2 \mid prmp, chains \mid C_{\max} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} F2 \mid r_j \mid C_{\max} \\ F2 \mid r_j, prmp \mid C_{\max} \\ F2 \mid \sum C_j \\ F2 \mid prmp \mid \sum C_j \\ F2 \mid prmp \mid \sum C_j \\ F2 \mid l_{\max} \\ F3 \mid mmp \mid L_{\max} \\ F3 \mid mmp \mid C_{\max} \\ F3 \mid nwt \mid C_{\max} \\ F3 \mid nwt \mid C_{\max} \\ O2 \mid \sum C_j \\ O2 \mid prmp \mid \sum w_j C_j \\ O2 \mid prmp \mid \sum w_j C_j \\ O3 \mid prmp \mid \sum C_j \\ J2 \mid rcrc \mid C_{\max} \\ J3 \mid p_{ij} = 1, rcrc \mid C_{\max} \\ \end{array}$

## NP-hard problems in the ordinary sense

SINGLE MACHINE	PARALLEL MACHINES	SHOPS
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \mid\mid \sum w_{j}U_{j}  (*) \\ 1 \mid r_{j}, prmp \mid \sum w_{j}U_{j}  (*) \\ 1 \mid\mid \sum T_{j}  (*) \end{array} $	$P2    C_{\max} (*)$ $P2  r_j, prmp   \sum C_j$ $P2    \sum w_j C_j (*)$ $P2  r_j, prmp   \sum U_j$ $Pm   prmp   \sum w_j C_j$ $Qm    \sum w_j C_j (*)$ $Rm  r_j   C_{\max} (*)$ $Rm    \sum w_j U_j (*)$ $Rm    prmp   \sum w_j U_j$	$O2 \mid prmp \mid \sum C_j$ $O3 \mid   C_{max}$ $O3 \mid prmp \mid \sum w_j U_j$

Web Archive

Complexity Hierarchy

Complexity results for scheduling problems by Peter Brucker and Sigrid Knust http://www.mathematik.uni-osnabrueck.de/research/OR/class/