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(Kuhn-Tucker Conditions)

## **An Algorithm Proposed to Find an Optimal Solution in Nonlinear Integer Programming**

### **ABSTRACT:**

This paper proposed a new algorithm for solving a nonlinear integer programming for human resources allocation problem to find an optimal solution. It has been concluded that this algorithm is relatively simple and efficient for solving this type of problems, if it is compared to the other traditional approaches such as Kuhn-Tucker conditions and Lagrange multipliers method.

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(Schrijver, 1986) (Li and Sun, 2006) (Fletcher, 1987)

(Lange, 2004) (Karlof, 2006)

(NLIP)  $\min f(x)$   
 s.t.  $g_i(x) \leq b_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$   
 $x \in X$

 $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  $g_i, f$  $\mathbb{R}^n$  $\mathbb{Z}^n$

(NLIP)

(Li and Sun, 2006)

: (Leunberger, David & Ye, 2008)

: -1

(NLIP)

(0-1)

.(0-1)

(m=1) : -2

(NLIP)

(m≥2) : -3

(NLIP)

$g_i, i=1, 2, \dots, m$  f : -4

(NLIP) X (Convex Hull)

.(NLIP)

: -5

.(separable)

(NLIP)

(SIP)  $\min f(x)$   
 s. t.  $g_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n g_{ij} (x_j) \leq b_i, i = 1, \dots, m$   
 $x \in X = \{x \in Z^n | l_j \leq x_j \leq u_j, j = 1, \dots, n\}$

(SIP)

g<sub>ij</sub>'s f<sub>j</sub>'s

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(SIP)

$g(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = N$

x<sub>j</sub> (SIP) f<sub>j</sub>'s

$f_j(x_j) = q_j x_j^2 + c_j x_j$

(SIP)

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(NLIP) (NLIP)

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f<sub>j</sub>'s :

**Knapsack** -7

g<sub>ij</sub>'s (SIP)

Knapsack

Knapsack f<sub>j</sub>'s

Knapsack g<sub>ij</sub>'s

:(Monotone) -8

f (NLIP)

g<sub>i</sub>'s

Knapsack

:(0-1) -9

(NLIP) (1) (0) x<sub>j</sub>'s

.(0-1)

(0-1) : (0-1) -10

:(Multi-linear polynomial)  $g_i$ 's  $f$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j + \sum_{k=1}^K q_k \prod_{i \in S(k)} x_i$$

$$|S(k)| \geq 2 \quad S(k)$$

.(Pseudo-Boolean Optimization Problem) (0-1)

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} q_{ij} x_i x_j$$

.(0-1)

-3

(RIP)

:(Liu, Chuang & Hwang, 2006)

$$\min f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{a_j}{x_j}$$

(RIP) s. t.  $\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \leq K$  ..... (1)

$x_j \geq 1$   
 $x_j$  is an integer,  $a_j > 0$

(HIP)

(RIP)

:(Du & Pardalos, 1998)

$$\text{Max} \sum_{j=1}^N P_j \left( T_j - \frac{a_j}{x_j} \right)$$

(HIP) s. t.  $\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \leq K$

$x_j \geq 1$ ,  $x_j$  is a positive integer ..... (2)

**(Theoretical Foundation of Algorithm)**

$$j=1, \quad (x_j = 1) \quad \dots \quad 2, \dots, N$$

:(Liu & Konvalina, 1991) (HIP)

$$X = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : \sum_{j=1}^N x_j \leq K, x_j \geq 1 \forall j = 1, 2, \dots, N \right\} \dots (3)$$

$$X_p = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) : \sum_{j=1}^N x_j = N + P, x_j \geq 1 \right\} \dots (4)$$

$$L = K - N$$

$$X = \{X_p : p=0, 1, 2, \dots, L\}$$

$$P = 0, 1, \dots, L$$

$$X(p) = (x(p, 1), x(p, 2), \dots, x(p, N)) \in X_p \dots (5)$$

$$d(p) = (d(p, 1), d(p, 2), \dots, d(p, N)) \dots (6)$$

$$d(p, j) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } j = M \text{ for exactly one given } M \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \\ 0, & \text{if } j \neq M \text{ for all } j \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \end{cases} \dots (7)$$

$$x(p) = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \quad (p=0) \dots (8)$$

$$x(p+1) = x(p) + d(p), \text{ for all } p = 0, 1, 2, \dots, L \dots (9)$$

$$f(x(p)) - f(x(p+1)) = \frac{a_M}{x(p, M)(x(p, M)+1)} > 0$$

for all  $0 \leq p \leq L, x(p) \in X_p \dots (10)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0 \leq p \leq L \quad p \quad \{f(x(p))\} \\
 \forall x(p) &= (x(p, 1), x(p, 2), \dots, x(p, N)) \in X_p \\
 \forall x(p+1) &= (x(p+1, 1), x(p+1, 2), \dots, x(p+1, N)) \in X_{p+1} \\
 \bar{x}(p) &= (x(p, 1), \bar{x}(p, 2), \dots, \bar{x}(p, N)) \\
 \bar{x}(p+1) &= (\bar{x}(p+1, 1), \bar{x}(p+1, 2), \dots, \bar{x}(p+1, N))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \quad (M) \\
 f(\bar{x}(p)) - f(\bar{x}(p+1)) &= \frac{a_M}{\bar{x}(P,M)(\bar{x}(P,M)+1)} = \\
 \max_{1 \leq j \leq N} \frac{a_j}{x(p,j)(x(p,j)+1)} & \dots \dots \dots (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \quad (q) \\
 y(k, q) &= x(k+1, q)
 \end{aligned}$$

For all  $j \neq q$ ,  $y_j = x_j$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a_M}{\bar{x}(k,M)(\bar{x}(k,M)+1)} &\geq \frac{a_q}{x(k,q)(x(k,q)+1)} \\
 d(p) \quad \{\bar{x}(p) \in X_p : p = 0, 1, 2, \dots, L\} & \dots \dots \dots (9) \quad (8) \quad (7) \quad (6) \quad (5)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\bar{x}(p)) \leq f(x) \text{ for all } x \in X_p \text{ and for all } P = 0, 1, 2, \dots, L \dots (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{x}(L), L &= K - N \\
 (RIP) &
 \end{aligned}$$

(Liu, Chuang & Hwang, 2006 )

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : & & -5 \\
 & : & & \\
 & & j=1, 2, \dots, N & (x_j=1) & .1 \\
 & & j=1, 2, \dots, N & (t_j) & .2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_j &= \frac{a_j}{x_j} \\
 j_{\max} & \max \{t_j, j=1, 2, \dots, N\} & j_{\max} & .3 \\
 & & & \text{(Mutiple)} & .4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{j_{\max}} &= x_{j_{\max}} + 1 \\
 & : & (4) & (2) & .5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{i=1}^N x_j &= K \\
 & : & f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) & .6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) &= \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{a_j}{x_j} = \min_{x \in X} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N) \\
 & & & -6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 \min & f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \frac{20}{x_1} + \frac{20}{x_2} + \frac{30}{x_3} + \frac{40}{x_4} \\
 \text{s.t.} & (x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4) \leq 16 \\
 & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

(Matlab 7.4)

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j \ i	t <sub>i1</sub>	t <sub>i2</sub>	t <sub>i3</sub>	t <sub>i4</sub>	t <sub>imax</sub>	x <sub>i1</sub>	x <sub>i2</sub>	x <sub>i3</sub>	x <sub>i4</sub>	∑ <sub>j</sub> x <sub>ij</sub>	Min f
t <sub>j1</sub>	20	20	30	40	40	1	1	1	2	5	90
t <sub>j2</sub>	20	20	30	20	30	1	1	2	2	6	75
t <sub>j3</sub>	20	20	15	20	20	2	1	2	2	7	65
t <sub>j4</sub>	10	20	15	20	20	2	2	2	2	8	55
t <sub>j5</sub>	10	10	15	20	20	2	2	2	3	9	48.3
t <sub>j6</sub>	10	10	15	13.3	15	2	2	3	3	10	43.3
t <sub>j7</sub>	10	10	10	13.3	13.3	2	2	3	4	11	40
t <sub>j8</sub>	10	10	10	10	10	3	2	3	4	12	36.67
t <sub>j9</sub>	6.67	10	10	10	10	3	3	3	4	13	33.3
t <sub>j10</sub>	6.67	6.67	10	10	10	3	3	4	4	14	30.83
t <sub>j11</sub>	6.67	6.67	7.5	10	10	3	3	4	5	15	28.83
t <sub>j12</sub>	6.67	6.67	7.5	8	8	3	3	4	6	16	27.5

:

$$x_1 = x_2 = 3, x_3 = 4, x_4 = 6$$

:

$$\min f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 27.5$$

Kuhn-Tucker conditions Lagrange

:

$$L(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, Z, \lambda) = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) - \lambda [g((x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) + Z^4) - 16]$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 16 + Z^4 = 0$$

$$g(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 16 = 0$$

$$\therefore L(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, Z, \lambda) = \frac{20}{x_1} + \frac{20}{x_2} + \frac{30}{x_3} + \frac{40}{x_4} - \lambda [x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 16 + z^4]$$

: (Stationary Points)

$$L_{x_1} = f_{x_1} + \lambda g_{x_1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-20}{x_1^2} + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{20}{x_1^2} \dots\dots (1)$$

$$L_{x_2} = f_{x_2} + \lambda g_{x_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-20}{x_2^2} + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{20}{x_2^2} \dots\dots (2)$$

$$L_{x_2} = f_{x_2} + \lambda g_{x_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-30}{x_2^2} + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{30}{x_2^2} \dots\dots (3)$$

$$L_{x_4} = f_{x_4} + \lambda g_{x_4} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-40}{x_4^2} + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{40}{x_4^2} \dots\dots (4)$$

$$\lambda g(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 0$$

$$g(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \geq 0$$

$$L_Z = -4 \lambda Z^3 = 0 \dots\dots(5)$$

$$L_\lambda = - [ g((x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)+Z^4)]=0$$

$$L_\lambda = - [ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 16 + Z^4] \dots\dots(6)$$

.( $\lambda \geq 0$ ) (Kuhn-Tucker Conditions)

$$\lambda(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 16) = 0 \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

$$: (2) (1)$$

$$x_1 = x_2 \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$: (3) (1)$$

$$x_3 = \frac{3}{2} x_1 \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

$$: (4) (1)$$

$$x_4 = 2x_1 \dots\dots (10)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 16$$

:

$$x_1 = x_2 = \frac{32}{11} = 2.9$$

$$x_3 = \frac{48}{11} = 4.36$$

$$x_4 = 5.81$$

:

$$\min f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = 27.6$$

$x_3 \quad x_2 \quad x_1$  (Kuhn-Tucker Conditions) Lagrange

$$\min f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \quad x_4$$

-3

:

-1

(Kuhn-Tucker Conditions) Lagrange

-2

(N=4)

(K-N=12)

(K-N=12)

-3

:

$$t_j = \frac{a_j}{x_j(x_j+1)}$$

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