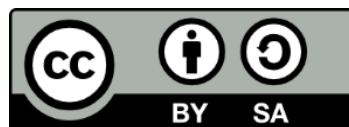


ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΟΣ & ΔΙΚΤΥΑΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ

Ενότητα 1: Ιστορική Αναδρομή, Εφαρμογές Γραμμικού και Δικτυακού Προγραμματισμού

Σαμαράς Νικόλαος

Τμήμα Εφαρμοσμένης Πληροφορικής



Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



Άδειες Χρήσης

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- Το παρόν εκπαιδευτικό υλικό έχει αναπτυχθεί στα πλαίσια του εκπαιδευτικού έργου του διδάσκοντα.
- Το έργο «Ανοικτά Ακαδημαϊκά Μαθήματα στο Πανεπιστήμιο Μακεδονίας» έχει χρηματοδοτήσει μόνο τη αναδιαμόρφωση του εκπαιδευτικού υλικού.
- Το έργο υλοποιείται στο πλαίσιο του Επιχειρησιακού Προγράμματος «Εκπαίδευση και Δια Βίου Μάθηση» και συγχρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση (Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο) και από εθνικούς πόρους.



Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ
ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΣΗ
επένδυση στην κοινωνία της γνώσης
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης

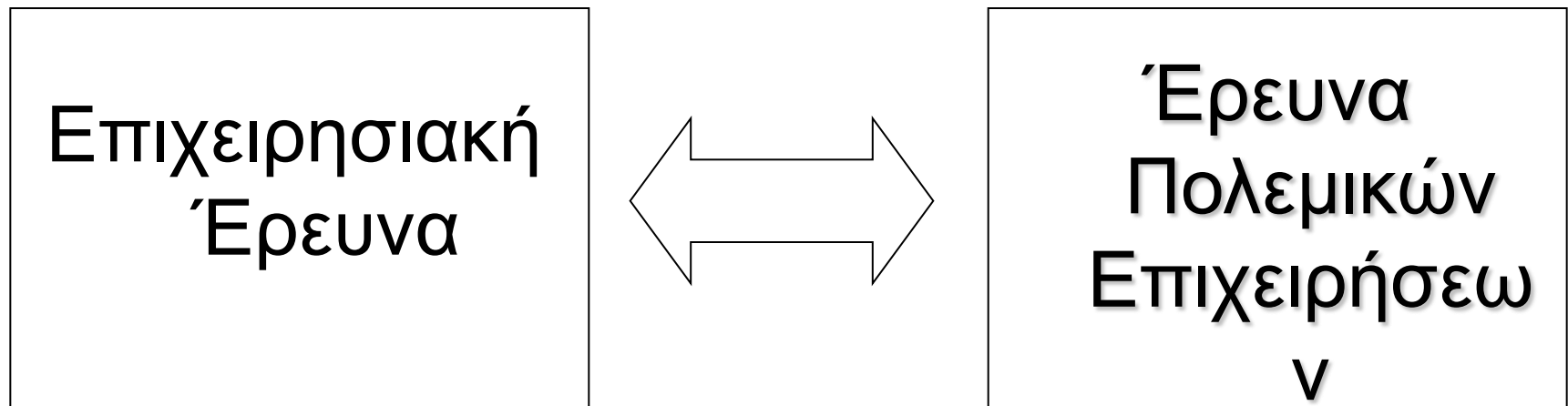


ΕΣΠΑ
2007-2013
πρόγραμμα για την ανάπτυξη
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ

Ανακοινώσεις

- Θεωρία και Εργαστήριο
(Εργαστήριο του 1ου ορόφου – Κέντρο Πληροφορικής)
- Προαιρετικές εργασίες
(Μέγιστος βαθμός από εργασίες: 3 μονάδες)
Μετά από κάθε μάθημα, θεωρία ή εργαστήριο, διαφάνειες, κώδικες και υποστηρικτικό υλικό θα ανακοινώνονται στην διεύθυνση
<http://compus.uom.gr/>
- **e-mail: samaras@uom.gr**
- Γραφείο 223, 2ος όροφος, τμήμα Ε.Π., τηλ. **2310-891866**

Ορισμός Επιχειρησιακής Έρευνας



Η Επιστήμη της Βελτιστοποίησης

ή

Μια επιστημονική προσέγγιση στη λήψη αποφάσεων

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (1) (εκδοχή Μ. Βρετανίας)

- Εκδοχή Μ. Βρετανίας -
1940 (Operational
Research)



Figure 21: BLETCHLEY PARK - 1940

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (2) (εκδοχή Μ. Βρετανίας)



- Η Μάχη της Αγγλίας. Οι πρώτες εφαρμογές της Επιχειρησιακής Έρευνας

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (3) (εκδοχή Η.Π.Α)

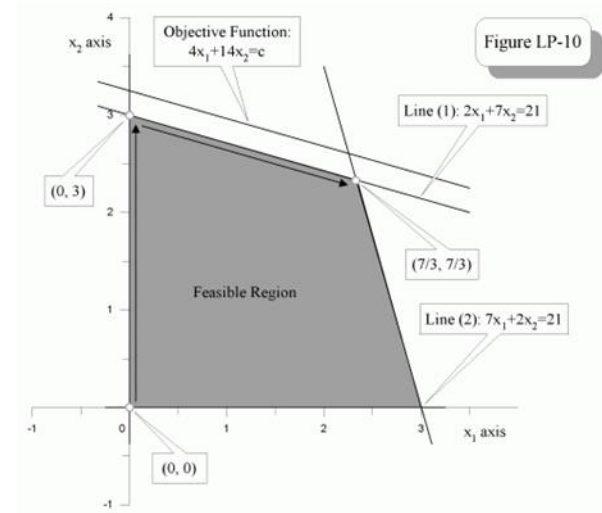
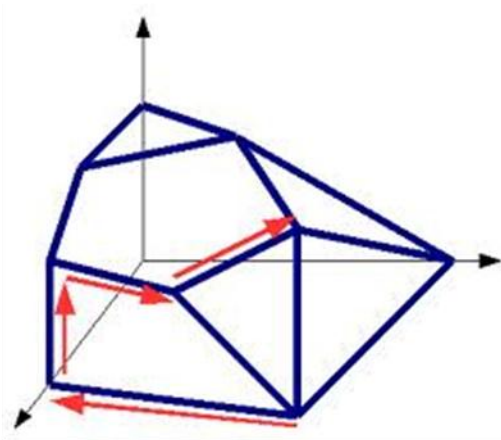
- Β' Παγκόσμιος Πόλεμος,
Απόβαση Νορμανδίας (D-Day),
06/06/1944



- Απόβαση στη Νορμανδία. Η πρώτη εφαρμογή στρατιωτικού Logistics.

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (4) (εκδοχή Η.Π.Α)

- Αλγόριθμος simplex (1947) – Δημοσίευση σε περιοδικό (1949)
- Dantzig, B.G. “Programming in a linear structure”, *Econometrica*, Vol. 17, (1949), pp. 73-74



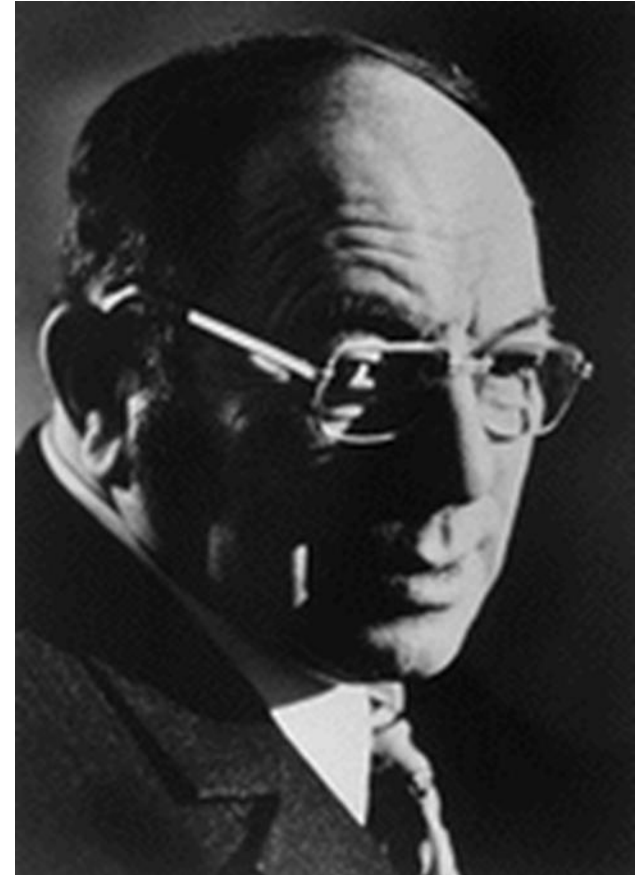
(8/11/1914 – 13/5/2005)

[George Dantzig](#)

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (5)

(Ε.Σ.Σ.Δ)

- Πρωτοπόροι Επιχειρησιακοί ερευνητές:
- L. Kantorovich (Nobel Οικονομίας 1975)
- I. I. Dikin



Ιστορική Αναδρομή (6)

- Operations Research (USA)
- Operational Research (Αγγλία)
- Επιχειρησιακή Έρευνα: Η μελέτη και επίλυση των προβλημάτων των σημερινών επιχειρήσεων.
- Αλγόριθμος simplex (1947)
- Δημοσίευση σε περιοδικό (1949)
- Dantzig, B.G. “Programming in a linear structure”, *Econometrica*, Vol. 17, (1949), pp. 73-74

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (7)

The screenshot shows the IEEE Computer Society website. The top navigation bar includes links for HOME, SITE INDEX, SEARCH, HELP, CONTACT, and CART. The main content area is titled "Guest Editors' Introduction" and "The Top 10 Algorithms" by Jack Dongarra, Francis Sullivan, and the IDA Center for Computing Sciences. The article text begins with "In putting together this issue of *Computing in Science & Engineering*, we knew three things: it would be difficult to list just 10 algorithms; it would be fun to assemble the authors and read their papers; and, whatever we came up with in the end, it would be controversial. We tried to assemble the 10 algorithms with the greatest influence on the development and practice of science and engineering in the 20th century. Following is our list (here, the list is in chronological order; however, the articles appear in no particular order):"

Below the text is a section titled "Click to view abstract:" with a list of ten algorithms:

- ♦ [Metropolis Algorithm for Monte Carlo](#)
- ♦ [Simplex Method for Linear Programming](#)
- ♦ [Krylov Subspace Iteration Methods](#)
- ♦ [The Decompositional Approach to Matrix Computations](#)
- ♦ [The Fortran Optimizing Compiler](#)
- ♦ [QR Algorithm for Computing Eigenvalues](#)
- ♦ [Quicksort Algorithm for Sorting](#)
- ♦ [Fast Fourier Transform](#)
- ♦ [Integer Relation Detection](#)
- ♦ [Fast Multipole Method](#)

Below the list is a paragraph: "With each of these algorithms or approaches, there is a person or group receiving credit for inventing or discovering the method. Of course, the reality is that there is generally a culmination of ideas that leads to a method. In some cases, we chose authors who had a hand in developing the algorithm, and in other cases, the author is a leading authority."

At the bottom of the article is a section titled "In this month's issue" with a link to "Monte Carlo methods are powerful tools for evaluating the properties of complex, many-body systems, as well as nondeterministic processes."

Simplex Method for Linear Programming

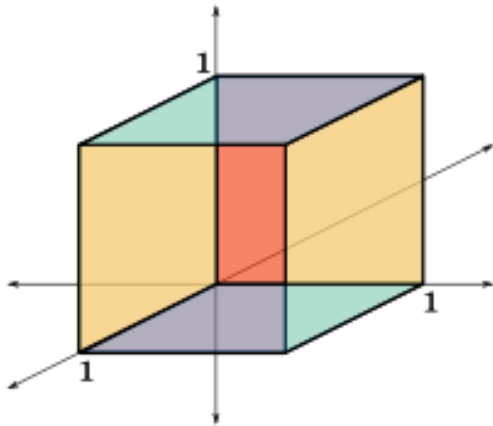
[Top 10 Algorithms](#)

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (8)

- Δεκαετίες '50 και '60: δημοσιεύσεις αποτελεσμάτων με υπολογιστικά αποτελέσματα. Πρακτική αποτελεσματικότητα αλγορίθμου simplex.
- Αλγόριθμος simplex: προβλήματα χρόνου στην επίλυση μεγάλων προβλημάτων.
- Ανάλυση πολυπλοκότητας αλγορίθμου simplex?
- Klee-Minty (1972): Εκθετική συμπεριφορά
- Έρευνα → Ανάπτυξη πολυωνυμικού αλγορίθμου

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (9)

- **Dantzig (1947)** → “simplex algorithm”
- **Klee-Minty (1972)** → “simplex algorithm is exponential”
- Worst-Case Complexity: $O(2^n - 1)$



Κύβοι Klee-Minty

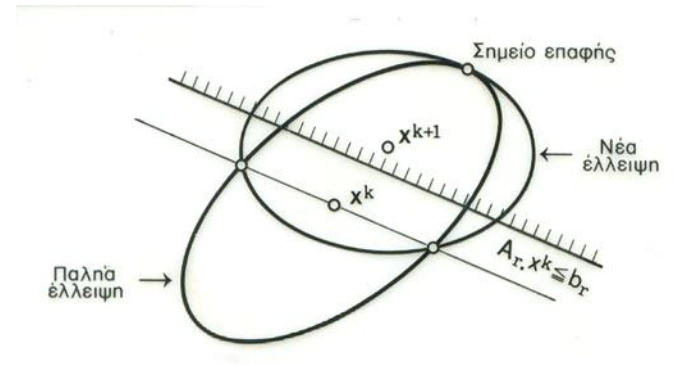
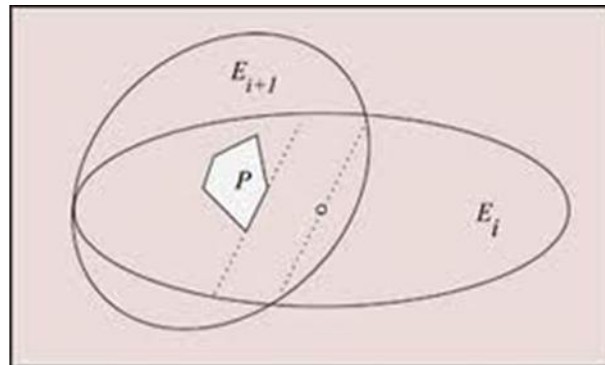
$$\binom{n}{m} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

Πλήθος διαφορετικών βασικών λύσεων.

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (10)

Khachiyan (1979): Ελλειψοειδής ή ρωσικός αλγόριθμος

Worst-Case Complexity: $O(n^4L)$



(03/05/1952 – 29/04/2005)

[Khachiyan](#)

Κακή υπολογιστική συμπεριφορά. Δουλεύει πάντα στη χειρότερη περίπτωση.

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (11)

- Πρακτική αναποτελεσματικότητα
- Αλγόριθμος simplex καλύτερος του Ελλειψοειδούς
- Karmarkar (1984): πολυωνυμικός Αλγόριθμος Εσωτερικών Σημείων (ΑΕΣ). Περίπου 50 φορές ταχύτερος του αλγορίθμου simplex.
- (ΑΕΣ) ταχύτεροι του αλγορίθμου simplex σε προβλήματα μεγάλης διάστασης.
- Bell Labs (1989) υλοποίησαν τον (ΑΕΣ) στο λύτη KORBX. (\$8.900.000 - US Navy, US Air Force, US Delta Airlines).

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (12)

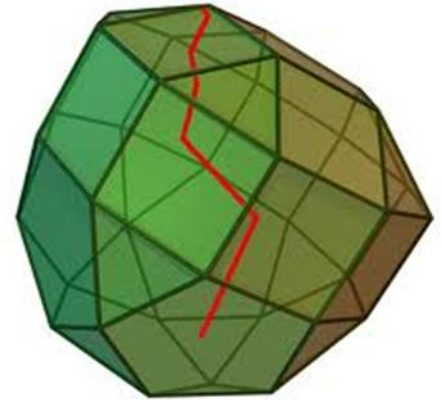
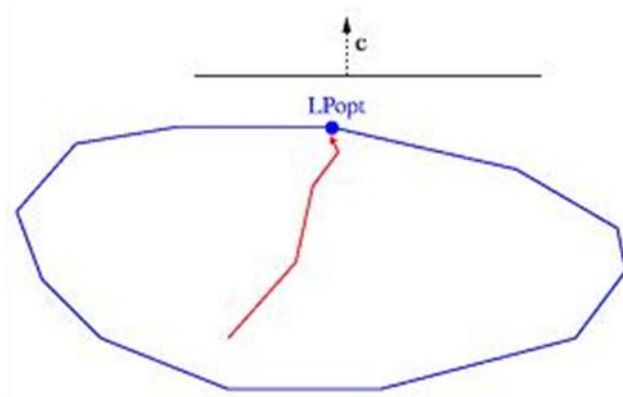
Karmarkar (1984): Αλγόριθμος Εσωτερικών Σημείων

Worst-Case Complexity: $O(n^{3.5}L)$



(1953 – Today)

[Narendra Karmarkar](#)



Καλή υπολογιστική συμπεριφορά σε μεγάλης κλίμακας προβλήματα.

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (13)

Breakthrough in Problem Solving

By JAMES GLEICK

A 28-year-old mathematician at A.T.&T. Bell Laboratories has made a startling theoretical breakthrough in the solving of systems of equations that often grow too vast and complex for the most powerful computers.

The discovery, which is to be formally published next month, is already circulating rapidly through the mathematical world. It has also set off a deluge of inquiries from brokerage houses, oil companies and airlines, industries with millions of dollars at stake in problems known as linear programming.

Faster Solutions Seen

These problems are fiendishly complicated systems, often with thousands of variables. They arise in a variety of commercial and government applications, ranging from allocating time on a communications satellite to routing millions of telephone calls over long distances, or whenever a limited, expensive resource must be spread most efficiently among competing users. And investment companies use them in creating portfolios with the best mix of stocks and bonds.

The Bell Labs mathematician, Dr. Narendra Karmarkar, has devised a radically new procedure that may speed the routine handling of such problems by businesses and Government agencies and also make it possible to tackle problems that are now far out of reach.

"This is a path-breaking result," said Dr. Ronald L. Graham, director of mathematical sciences for Bell Labs in Murray Hill, N.J.

"Science has its moments of great progress, and this may well be one of them."

Because problems in linear programming can have billions or more possible answers, even high-speed computers cannot check every one. So computers must use a special procedure, an algorithm, to examine as few answers as possible before finding the best one — typically the one that minimizes cost or maximizes efficiency.

A procedure devised in 1947, the simplex method, is now used for such problems.

Continued on Page A19, Column 1



Karmarkar at Bell Labs: an equation to find a new way through the maze

Folding the Perfect Corner

A young Bell scientist makes a major math breakthrough

Every day 1,200 American Airlines jets crisscross the U.S., Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean, stopping in 110 cities and bearing over 80,000 passengers. More than 4,000 pilots, copilots, flight personnel, maintenance workers and baggage carriers are shuffled among the flights; a total of 3.6 million gal. of high-octane fuel is burned. Nuts, bolts, altimeters, landing gears and the like must be checked at each destination. And while performing these scheduling gymnastics, the company must keep a close eye on costs, projected revenue and profits.

Like American Airlines, thousands of companies must routinely untangle the myriad variables that complicate the efficient distribution of their resources. Solving such monstrous problems requires the use of an abstruse branch of mathematics known as linear programming. It is the kind of math that has frustrated theoreticians for years, and even the fastest and most powerful computers have had great difficulty juggling the bits and pieces of data. Now Narendra Karmarkar, a 28-year-old

Indian-born mathematician at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J., after only a year's work has cracked the puzzle of linear programming by devising a new algorithm, a step-by-step mathematical formula. He has translated the procedure into a program that should allow computers to track a greater combination of tasks than ever before and in a fraction of the time.

Unlike most advances in theoretical mathematics, Karmarkar's work will have an immediate and major impact on the real world. "Breakthrough is one of the most abused words in science," says Ronald Graham, director of mathematical sciences at Bell Labs. "But this is one situation where it is truly appropriate."

Before the Karmarkar method, linear equations could be solved only in a cumbersome fashion, ironically known as the simplex method, devised by Mathematician George Dantzig in 1947. Problems are conceived of as giant geodesic domes with thousands of sides. Each corner of a facet on the dome

THE NEW YORK TIMES, November 19, 1984

TIME MAGAZINE, December 3, 1984

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (14)

AT&T Markets Problem Solver, Based On Math Whiz's Find, for \$8.9 Million

By ROGER LOWENSTEIN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has called its math whiz, Narendra Karmarkar, a latter-day Isaac Newton. Now, it will see if he can make the firm some money.

Four years after AT&T announced an "astounding" discovery by the India-born Mr. Karmarkar, it is marketing an \$8.9 million problem solver based on his invention.

Dubbed Korba, the computer-based system is designed to solve major operational problems of both business and government. AT&T predicts "substantial" sales for the product, but outsiders say the price is high and point out that its commercial viability is unproven.

"At \$9 million a system, you're going to have a small number of users," says Thomas Magness, an operations-research specialist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "But for very large-scale problems, it might make the difference."

Korba uses a unique algorithm, or step-by-step procedure, invented by Mr. Karmarkar, a 32-year-old, an AT&T Bell Laboratories mathematician.

"It's designed to solve extremely difficult or previously unsolvable resource-allocation problems—which can involve hundreds of thousands of variables—such as personnel planning, vendor selection, and equipment scheduling," says Anandias Ponnasani, president of an AT&T division created to market Korba.

Potential customers might include an airline trying to determine how to route empty planes between successive cities and an oil company figuring how to find different grades of crude oil into various refineries and have the best blend of refined products emerge.

AT&T says that fewer than 10 companies, which it won't name, are already using Korba. It adds that, because of the price, it is targeting

only very large companies—mostly in the Fortune 500.

Korba "won't have a significant bonus-like impact initially" for AT&T, though it might in the long term, says Charles Nichols, an analyst with Bear, Stearns & Co. "They will have to expose it to users and demonstrate" its uses.

AMR Corp.'s American Airlines says it's considering buying AT&T's system. Like other airlines, the Fort Worth, Texas, carrier has the complex task of scheduling pilots, crews and flight attendants on thousands of flights every month.

Thomas M. Cook, head of operations research at American, says, "Every airline has programs that do this. The question is: Can AT&T do it better and faster? The jury is still out."

The U.S. Air Force says it is considering using the system at the 5000 Air Force Base in Illinois.

One reason for the uncertainty is that AT&T has, for reasons of commercial secrecy, deliberately kept the specifics of Mr. Karmarkar's algorithm under wraps.

"I don't know the details of their system," says Eugene Bryan, president of Decision Dynamics Inc., a Portland, Ore., consulting firm that specializes in linear programming, a mathematical technique that employs a series of equations using many variables to find the most efficient way of allocating resources.

Mr. Bryan says, though, that if the Karmarkar system works, it would be extremely useful. "For every dollar you spend on optimization," he says, "you usually get them back many-fold."

AT&T has used the system in-house to help design equipment and systems on its Pacific Basin system, which involves 22 countries. It's also being used to plan AT&T's evolving domestic network, a problem involving some 300,000 variables.

THE STARTLING DISCOVERY BELL LABS KEPT IN THE SHADOWS

Now its breakthrough mathematical formula could save business millions

It happens all too often in science. An obscure researcher announces a stunning breakthrough and achieves instant fame. But when other scientists try to repeat his results, they fail. Fame quickly turns to notoriety, and eventually the episode is all but forgotten.

That seemed to be the case with Narendra K. Karmarkar, a young scientist at AT&T Bell Laboratories. In late 1984 the 28-year-old researcher announced not only the scientific discovery but also the business world. He claimed he had cracked one of the thorniest aspects of computer-aided problem-solving. If so, his feat would have meant an instant windfall for many big companies. It could also have pointed to better software for small companies that use computers to help manage their business.

Karmarkar said he had discovered a quick way to solve problems so hideously complicated that they often defy even the most powerful super-computer. Such problems befall a broad range of business activities, from assessing risk factors in stock portfolios to drawing up production schedules in factories. Just about any company that distributes products through more than a handful of warehouses bumps into such problems when calculating the cheapest routes for getting goods to customers. Even when the problems aren't terribly complex, solving them can chew up so much computer time that the answer is useless before it's found.

HEAD START. To most mathematicians, Karmarkar's precocious feat was hard to swallow. Because such questions are so common, a special branch of mathematics called

linear programming (LP) has evolved, and most scientists thought that was as far as they could go. Sure enough, when other researchers independently tried to test Karmarkar's process, their results were disappointing. At scientific conferences skeptics attacked the algorithm's validity as well as Karmarkar's vanity.

Other scientists weren't able to duplicate Karmarkar's work, it turns out, because his employer wanted it that way. Vital details about how best to translate the

algorithm, whose mathematical notations run on for about 20 printed pages, into digital computer code were withheld to give Bell Labs a head start at developing commercial products. Following the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in January, 1984, Bell Labs was no longer prevented from exploiting its research for profit. While the underlying concept could not be patented or copyrighted because it is pure knowledge, any computer programs that AT&T developed to implement the procedure can be protected.

Now, AT&T may soon be selling the first product based on Karmarkar's work—to the U.S. Air Force. It includes a multiprocessor computer from Alliant Computer System Corp. and a software version of Karmarkar's algorithm that has been optimized for high-speed parallel processing. The system would be installed at St. Louis' Scott Air Force Base, headquarters of the Military Airlift Command (MAC). Neither party will comment on the deal's cost or where the negotiations stand, but the Air Force's interest is easy to fathom.

JUGGLING ACT. On a typical day thousands of planes ferry cargo and passengers among air fields scattered around the world. To keep those jets flying, MAC

linear programming (LP) has evolved, and most scientists thought that was as far as they could go. Sure enough, when other researchers independently tried to test Karmarkar's process, their results were disappointing. At scientific conferences skeptics attacked the algorithm's validity as well as Karmarkar's vanity.

But this story rug—and with a flourish



KARMARKAR: SKEPTICS ATTACKED HIS PRECOCIOUS FEAT

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (15)

- Αλγόριθμος simplex: Κακή θεωρητική πολυπλοκότητα – Καλή υπολογιστική συμπεριφορά.
- Borgwardt (1982): Πολυπλοκότητα μέσης περίπτωσης $O(n^2)$

Πολυπλοκότητα Αλγόριθμος	Χειρότερης Περίπτωσης	Μέσης Περίπτωσης
Simplex	$O(2^n - 1)$	$O(n^2)$
Ελλειψοειδής	$O(n^4L)$	$O(n^4L)$
Εσωτερικών Σημείων	$O(n^{3.5}L)$	$O(n^{3.5}L)$

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (16)

α/α		Θεωρητική ανακάλυψη	Κύριος ερευνητής	Έτος
1		Πρωτεύων Αλγόριθμος Simplex (Primal Simplex Algorithm)	G. B. Dantzig	1947
2		Δυϊκή θεωρία και Δυϊκός αλγόριθμος Simplex (Duality Theory and Dual Simplex Algorithm)	C. E. Lemke	1954
3	α.	Εκφυλισμός και κύκλωση στο Γ.Π. (Degeneracy and Cycling in L.P.)	E. M. L. Beale K.T. Marshall, J. W. Suurballe	1955 1969
	β.	Λεξικογραφικοί κανόνες αντικύκλωσης (Lexicographic Rules for Anticycling)	G. B. Dantzig, A. Orden, P. Wolfe P. Wolfe	1955 1963

Ιστορική Αναδρομή (17)

α/α		Θεωρητική ανακάλυψη	Κύριος ερευνητής	Έτος
	γ.	Κανόνας αντικύκλωσης του Bland (Bland's Anticycling Rule)	R. G. Bland	1977
4	α.	Πολυπλοκότητα αλγορίθμου simplex και συμπεριφορά χειρότερης περίπτωσης. Complexity of Simplex Algorithm and Worst-Case behaviour)	V. Klee, G.J. Minty R. G. Jeroslow	1972 1973
	β.	Πιθανοτική / Μέση συμπεριφορά (Probabilistic / Average behaviour)	K. H. Borgwardt S. Smale	1982 1983
5		Πρωτεύων αλγόριθμος εξωτερικών σημείων (Primal exterior point simplex algorithm)	K. Paparrizos	1991
6		Άνω όριο επαναλήψεων σε μη εκφυλισμένο γραμμικό πρόβλημα του αλγορίθμου Simplex ($n/m(\gamma/\delta)\log(m(\gamma/\delta))$)	T. Kitahara S. Mizuno	2011

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2. Bertsimas, D., Tsitsiklis, N.J. (1997). “Introduction to Linear Optimization”, Athena Scientific Press, Belmont, Massachusetts.
3. Dantzig, B.G., Thapa, N.M. (1997). “Linear programming 1: Introduction”, Springer-Verlag, New York, NY.
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2. Bixby, E.R. (1994). “Progress in linear programming”, ORSA Journal on Computing, Vol. 6(1), pp. 15-22.
3. Bland, G.R. (1977). “New finite pivoting rules for the simplex method”, Mathematics of Operations Research, Vol. 2, pp. 103-107.
4. Borgwardt, H.K. (1982). “The average number of the pivot steps required by the simplex method is polynomial”, Zeitschrift fur Operational Research, Series A: Theory, Vol. 26(5), pp. 157-177.

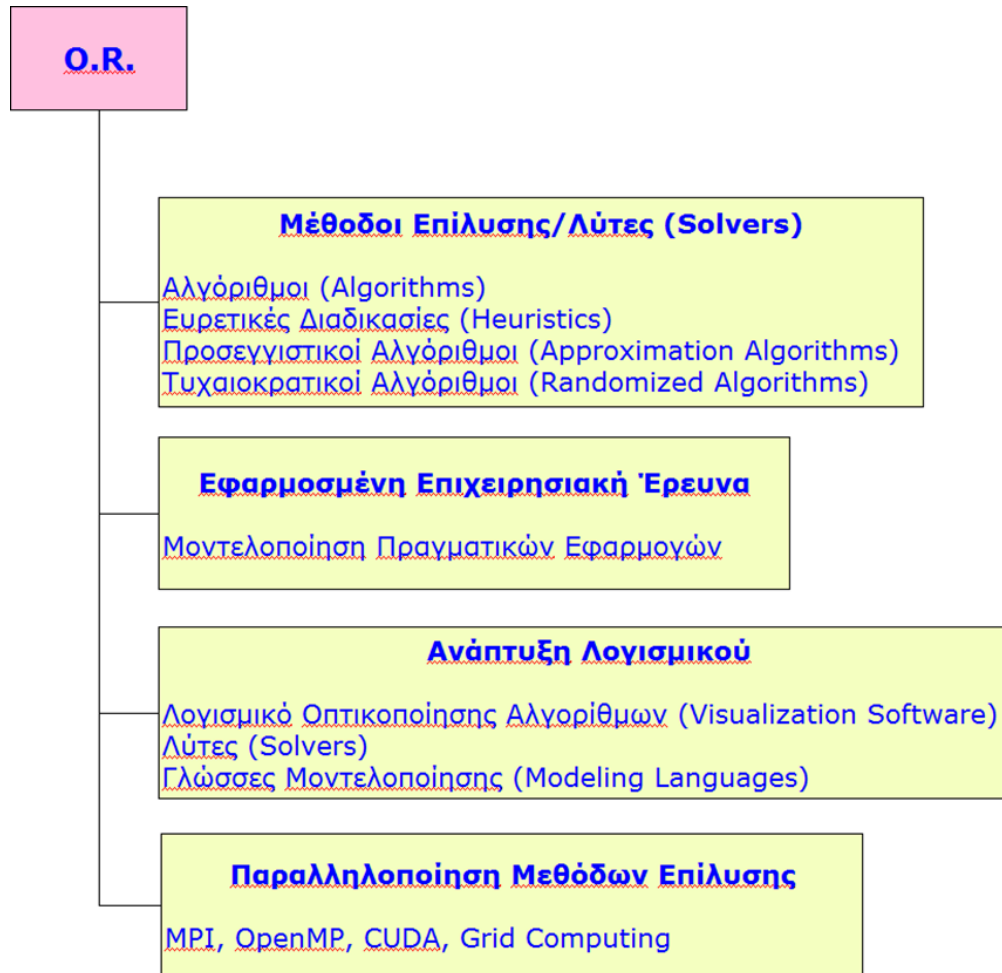
Βιβλιογραφία (Papers) (2)

5. Dobkin, D.P., Reiss, P.S. (1980). “The complexity of linear programming”, *Theoretical Computer Science*, Vol. 11, pp. 1-18.
6. Karmarkar, K.N. (1984). “A new polynomial time algorithm for linear programming”, *Combinatorica*, vol. 4, pp. 373-395.
7. Khachian, L.G. (1979). “A polynomial algorithm in linear programming”, *Soviet Mathematics Doklady*, Vol. 20, pp. 191-194.
8. Klee, V., Minty, G. (1972). “How good is the simplex algorithm?”, In *Inequalities III*, Shisha, O. (Ed.), Academic Press, New York, pp. 159-179.

Web Resources

- [Γλωσσάρι όρων μαθηματικού προγραμματισμού](#)
- [Γενικές πληροφορίες και χρήσιμα links για μαθηματικό προγραμματισμό](#)
- [Οδηγός για software μαθηματικού προγραμματισμού](#)
- [Portal για βελτιστοποίηση](#)
- [Case-Studies στην Επιχειρησιακή Έρευνα](#)
- [Optimization Packages](#)

Κατηγοριοποίηση Έρευνας (1)

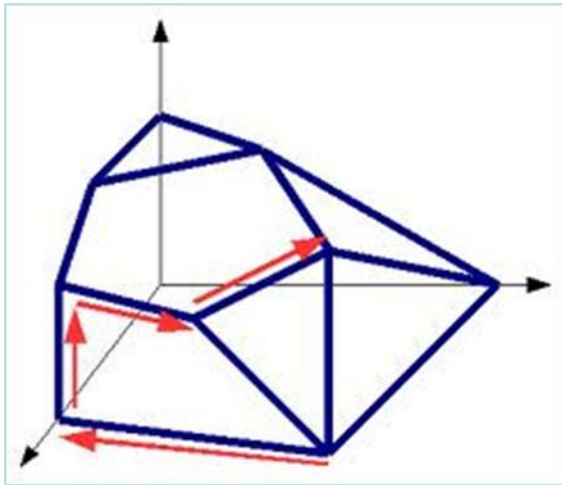


Κατηγοριοποίηση Έρευνας (2)

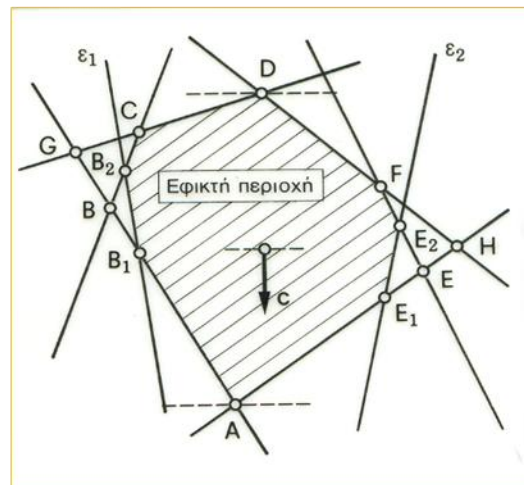
Μέθοδοι Επίλυσης/Λύτες (Solvers)

Αλγόριθμοι

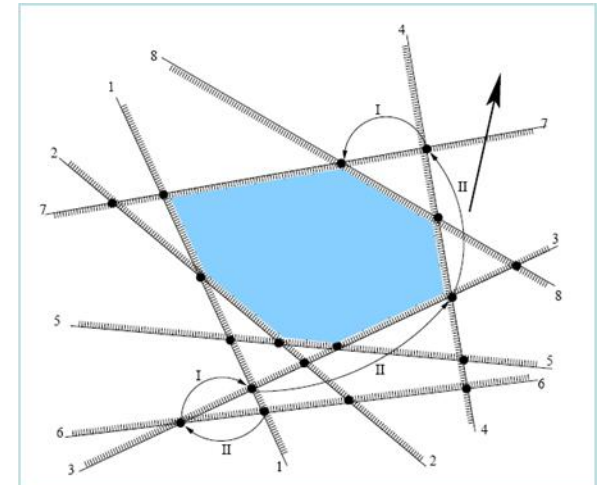
Περιστροφικοί Αλγόριθμοι – Pivoting Algorithms (Simplex, Exterior Point, Criss-Cross)



Simplex Algorithm



Exterior Point Algorithm



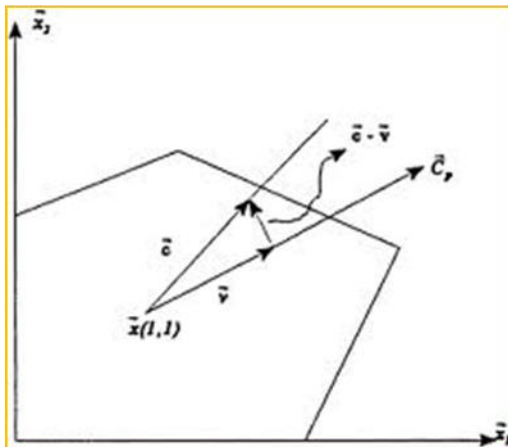
Criss-Cross Algorithm

Κατηγοριοποίηση Έρευνας (3)

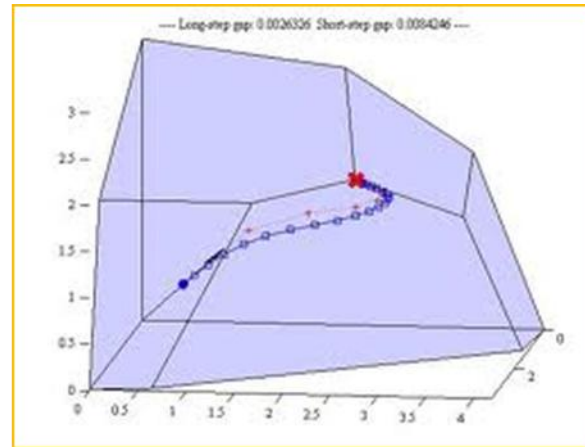
Μέθοδοι Επίλυσης/Λύτες (Solvers)

Αλγόριθμοι

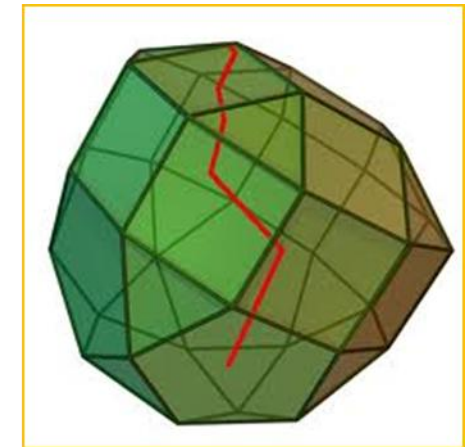
Αλγόριθμοι Εσωτερικών Σημείων – Interior Point Algorithms (Projective and Potential Reduction Methods, Affine Methods, Path-Following Methods)



Projective Methods



Affine Methods



Path-Following Methods

Κατηγοριοποίηση Έρευνας (4)

Περιστροφικοί Αλγόριθμοι (Pivoting Algorithms)

Πλεονεκτήματα

- Υπολογισμός Βέλτιστης Κορυφής.
- Μικρός υπολογιστικός χρόνος ανά επανάληψη.
- Καλό ποσοστό παραλληλοποίησης.
- Ιδανική επιλογή για μικρής και μεσαίας κλίμακας προβλήματα.

Μειονεκτήματα

- Worst case complexity : όχι Πολυωνυμική.
- Εμφάνιση στασιμότητας/κύκλωσης.

Κατηγοριοποίηση Έρευνας (5)

Αλγόριθμοι Εσωτερικών Σημείων (Interior-Point Algorithms)

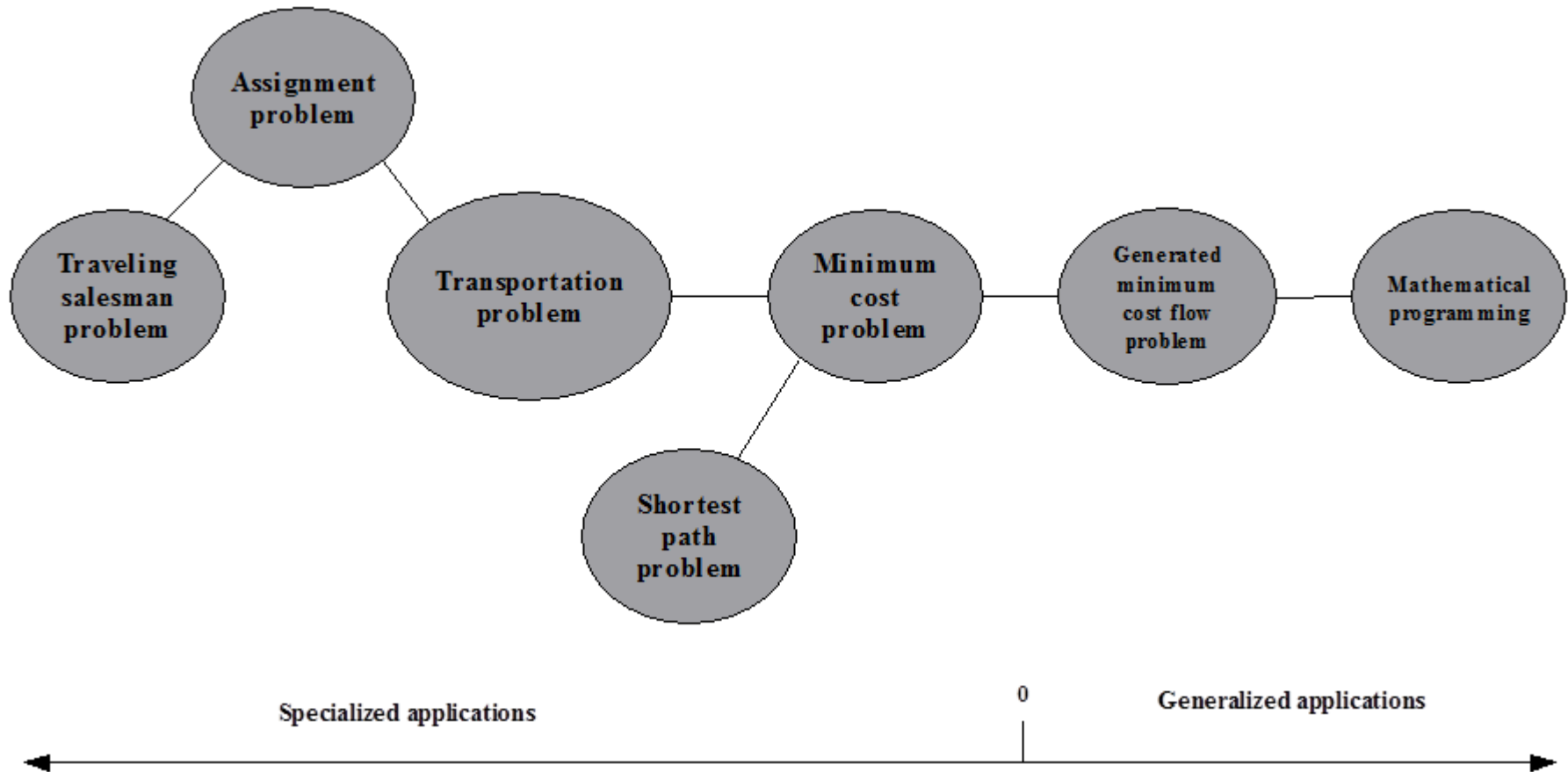
Πλεονεκτήματα

- Worst case complexity : Πολυωνυμική.
 - Καλό ποσοστό παραλληλοποίησης.
 - Ιδανική επιλογή για μεγάλης κλίμακας προβλήματα.
-
- Μειονεκτήματα
 - Υπολογισμός Βέλτιστης Κορυφής προσεγγιστικά.
 - Μεγάλος υπολογιστικός χρόνος ανά επανάληψη.
 - Αδυναμία εφαρμογής της κλασικής ανάλυσης ευαισθησίας.

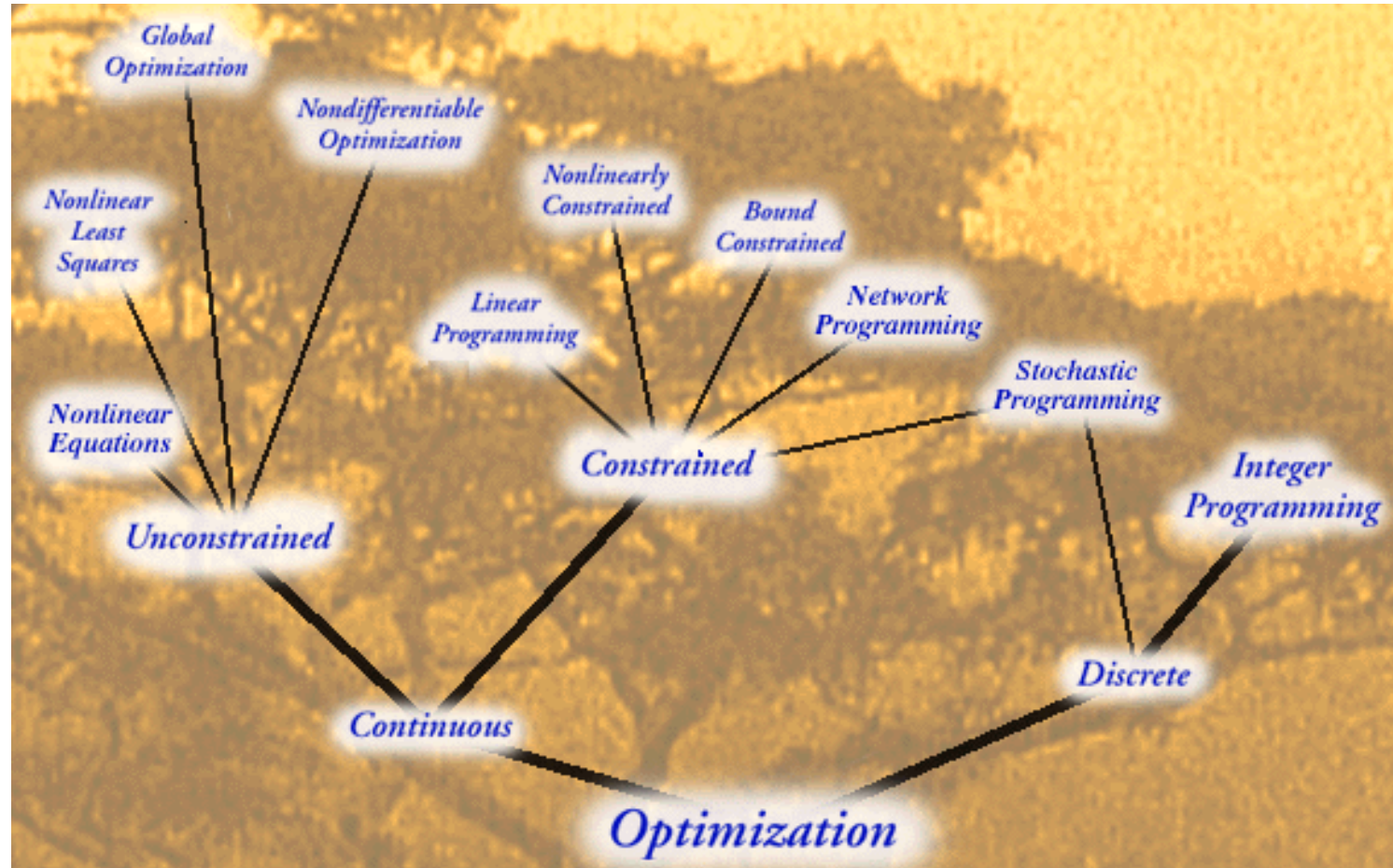
Η Φύση του Μαθηματικού Προγραμματισμού (1)

- Βελτίωση του επιστημονικού τρόπου λήψης δύσκολων και πολύπλοκων οικονομικών και διοικητικών αποφάσεων.
- Πρακτικά και εφαρμοσμένα προβλήματα είναι μεγάλα σε μέγεθος.
- Ο Μαθηματικός Προγραμματισμός (Mathematical Programming) ασχολείται με τη βελτιστοποίηση (ελαχιστοποίηση ή μεγιστοποίηση) μιας συνάρτησης κάτω από ορισμένους (ισοτικούς ή ανισοτικούς) περιορισμούς.

Η Φύση του Μαθηματικού Προγραμματισμού (2)



Optimization Tree



Εφαρμογές Γραμμικού Προγραμματισμού

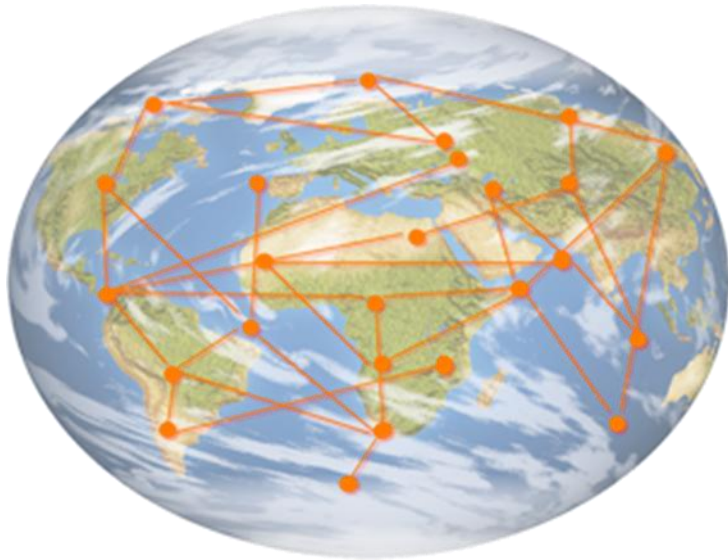
1. Στρατιωτικές εφαρμογές (Military Applications).
2. Βιομηχανικές εφαρμογές (Industrial Applications).
3. Οικονομικές εφαρμογές (Economic Applications).
4. Εφαρμογές Πληροφορικής (Computer Applications).

Εφαρμογές Δικτυακού Προγραμματισμού (1)

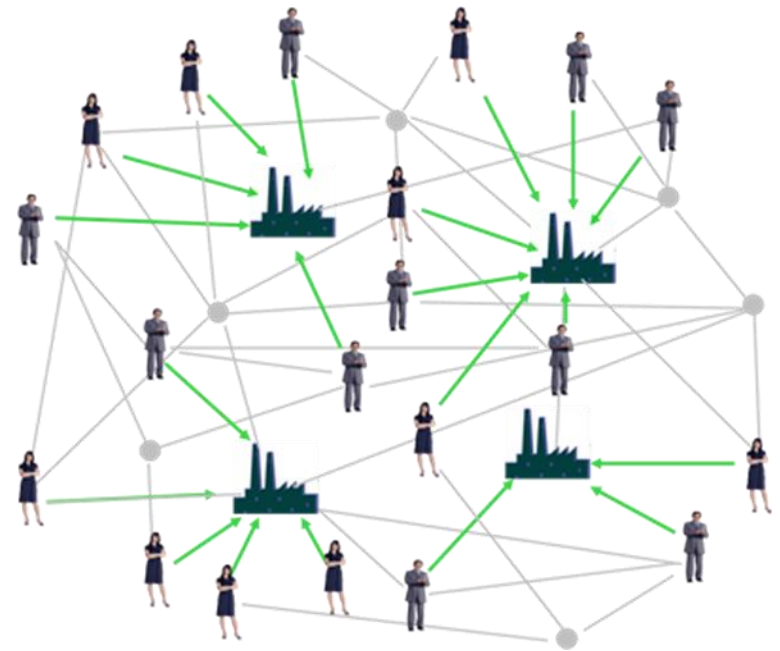
1. Ροή δεδομένων σε δίκτυα Η/Υ
2. Ροή ηλεκτρικού ρεύματος στο ηλεκτρικό δίκτυο
3. Κυκλοφοριακή ροή σε δίκτυο μεταφοράς
4. Ροή δεδομένων σε τηλεπικοινωνιακά δίκτυα
5. Ροή νερού σε δίκτυα ύδρευσης/άρδευσης

Η μοντελοποίηση γίνεται με τη χρήση γράφων

Εφαρμογές Δικτυακού Προγραμματισμού (2)

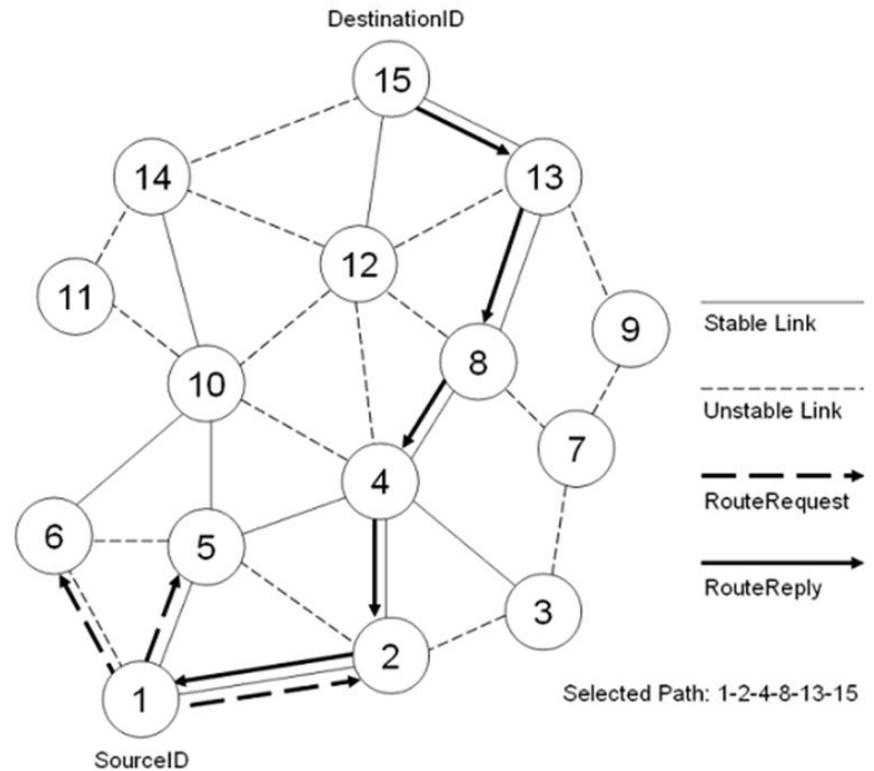


Προγραμματισμός πτήσεων



Πρόβλημα χωροθέτησης

Εφαρμογές Δικτυακού Προγραμματισμού (3)

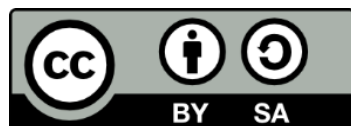


Δρομολόγηση σε δίκτυα Η/Υ

Στάδια Πρακτικής Εφαρμογής Μεθόδων Επιχειρησιακής Έρευνας

- Προσδιορισμός του προβλήματος
- Κατασκευή του υποδείγματος
- Υλοποίηση αλγορίθμων
- Επίλυση του υποδείγματος
- Εγκυρότητα του υποδείγματος
- Ερμηνεία του υποδείγματος

Τέλος Ενότητας



Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινωνικό Ταμείο



ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΘΡΗΣΚΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ
ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ

Με τη συγχρηματοδότηση της Ελλάδας και της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης



ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ