



Exercise Sheet 9

Exercise 9.1

Consider a TRAVELING SALESMAN PROBLEM (TSP) on a complete graph $K_n = (V, E)$ on $n \in \mathbb{N}$ nodes with edge lengths $c : E \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. An ILP description of the problem is

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{e \in E} c_e x_e \\ & \sum_{e \in \delta(\{v\})} x_e = 2 \quad \text{for all } v \in V \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\sum_{e \in E(S)} x_e \leq |S| - 1 \quad \text{for all } S \subset V, \emptyset \neq S \neq V \tag{2}$$

$$x \in \{0, 1\}^m.$$

Which of the following statements are true, which are false? Try to find a reasoning for your answer! (Recall: For a subgraph T of K_n and some node $i \in V$, the set of all edges in T incident to i is denoted by $\delta_T(i)$.)

- a) For every $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the following value is a lower bound for the length of an optimal tour: **true** **false**

$$\min \left\{ \sum_{e \in T} c_e + \sum_{i=1}^n (|\delta_T(i)| - 2) \cdot \lambda_i : T \text{ is a 1-tree} \right\} \quad \square \quad \square$$

- b) The Lagrangean dual of the above ILP formulation obtained through relaxation of the constraints (1) provides an upper bound for the length of an optimal TSP tour.
- c) The Lagrangean dual of the above ILP formulation obtained through relaxation of the constraints (1) provides a lower bound for the length of an optimal TSP tour.
- d) The Lagrangean dual of the above ILP formulation obtained through relaxation of the integrality constraints provides an upper bound for the length of an optimal TSP tour.
- e) The Lagrangean dual of the above ILP formulation obtained through relaxation of the integrality constraints provides a lower bound for the length of an optimal TSP tour.

Exercise 9.2

Which of the following statements on the method of “lift and project” are true, which are false? In

all statements, let P denote some initial polytope contained in $[0, 1]^n$ and let P_j denote the polytope obtained from P through a lift and project step on the j -th coordinate.

- | | true | false |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The polytope P_j has the property $P_j \subset P$. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) The polytope P_j has the property $P_j \subsetneq P$. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) The number of facet of P_j is linear in the number of facets of P . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) The number of facet of P_j is polynomial in the number of facets of P . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) $\dim P_j \leq \dim P$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) $\dim P_j = \dim P$ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) If P is an integral polytope, then so is P_j . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) If P has only one non-integral vertex, then P_j is an integral polytope. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) The method of lift and project yields an integral polytope after at most n lift and project steps. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exercise 9.3

Let $G = (V, A)$ be a directed graph on the node set $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$, $c : A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ a cost function on the arcs of G .

Please see next page!

a) Consider the following ILP, where both the x - and y -variables are variables on the arcs of G :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & \sum_{(i,j) \in A} c_{ij} y_{ij} \\
 & \sum_{j=1}^n y_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^n y_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, n \\
 & \sum_{j=1}^n x_{1j} = n - 1 \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ji} + 1 \quad \forall j = 2, \dots, n \\
 & x_{ij} \leq (n - 1) y_{ij} \\
 & x \geq 0 \\
 & y \in \{0, 1\}^{|A|},
 \end{aligned}$$

Which problem is encoded by this model?

- Find a minimum cost flow of value 1 from node 1 to node n !
- Find a minimum cost matching in the graph G (neglecting the direction of the arcs)!
- Find a minimum cost matching in the graph G such that all matching arcs (i, j) have the property $i < j$!
- Find a minimum cost TSP tour in G !
- Find a minimum cost covering (ie, containing all nodes) of G by disjoint directed cycles!
- Find a selection of arcs in G of minimum cost such that removal of these arcs disconnects G !
- Find a partition of G into two disjoint node sets such that the arcs between both sets have minimum cost (ie, a minimum cut of G)!

Please turn over!

- b) Consider the following ILP, where the x -variables are variables on the arcs of G and the u -variables are variables on the nodes of G :

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{(i,j) \in A} c_{ij} x_{ij} \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, n \\ & u_i - u_j + n x_{ij} \leq n - 1 \quad \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ with } i \neq j \\ & x \in \{0, 1\}^{|A|} \\ & u \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

Which problem is encoded by this model?

- Find a minimum cost flow of value 1 from node 1 to node n !
- Find a minimum cost matching in the graph G (neglecting the direction of the arcs)!
- Find a minimum cost matching in the graph G such that all matching arcs (i, j) have the property $i < j$!
- Find a minimum cost TSP tour in G !
- Find a minimum cost covering (ie, containing all nodes) of G by disjoint directed cycles!
- Find a selection of arcs in G of minimum cost such that removal of these arcs disconnects G !
- Find a partition of G into two disjoint node sets such that the arcs between both sets have minimum cost (ie, a minimum cut of G)!

The exercises on this sheet will not be discussed in tutorial classes. Instead, you can check your answers online, see the link on the homepage at www-m9.ma.tum.de/WS2010/CombOpt.