

Ottimizzazione Combinatoria

Euristica di Ricerca Locale

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Massimo Sottoinsieme Indipendente

$$\max \{ c(F): F \text{ è un } \textit{indipendente} \text{ di } \mathcal{S} \}$$

Problema di **Ottimizzazione Combinatoria** con *funzione obiettivo lineare*

$$F^* \textit{ ottimo} \Rightarrow c(F^*) \geq c(F) \quad F \in \mathcal{S}$$

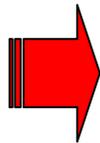
$$h \in F^* \Rightarrow C_h \geq 0 \quad [\text{se } C_h < 0 \Rightarrow c(F^* - \{h\}) > c(F^*) \text{ CONT. }]$$

\Rightarrow possiamo **eliminare** gli elementi con **peso negativo**

(MIS)

$$\max c^T x$$

$$x \in P_R \cap \{0,1\}^{|\Gamma|}$$



(Rilassamento Lineare)

$$\max c^T x = UB$$

$$x \in P_R$$

$$c(F^\circ) \leq c(F^*) \leq UB$$

Vogliamo trovare (*euristica*) una buona soluzione F°

Intorno di una soluzione ammissibile

- **Insieme base** $\Gamma = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ (eventi elementari)
- **Soluzioni ammissibili** $\mathcal{S} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_m\}$ ($F_i \subseteq \Gamma$)
- **Intorno** $\mathcal{N}(F)$ di una soluzione ammissibile F $\mathcal{N}(F) \subseteq \mathcal{S}$
- $\mathcal{N}(F) = \{F_{j_1}, F_{j_2}, \dots, F_{j_m}\}$ vicini di (adiacenti a) F
- $\{\mathcal{N}(F) : F \in \mathcal{S}\}$ **Sistema di Intorni per \mathcal{S}**

La scelta del **sistema di intorni** dipende dal problema

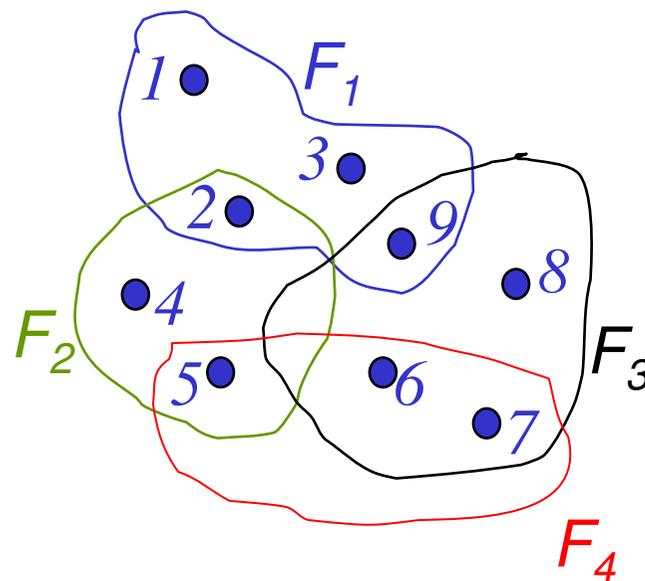
Esempio:

$$\mathcal{N}(F_1) = \{F_2, F_4\}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(F_2) = \{F_1, F_4\}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(F_3) = \{F_2\}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(F_4) = \{F_1, F_2, F_3\}$$



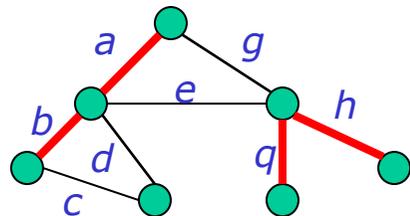
Sistemi di intorni elementari: *greedy*

Intorno "greedy"

$$F \in \mathcal{N}_+(F_i) \iff F = F_i \cup \{j\} : j \notin F_i, F \in \mathcal{S}$$

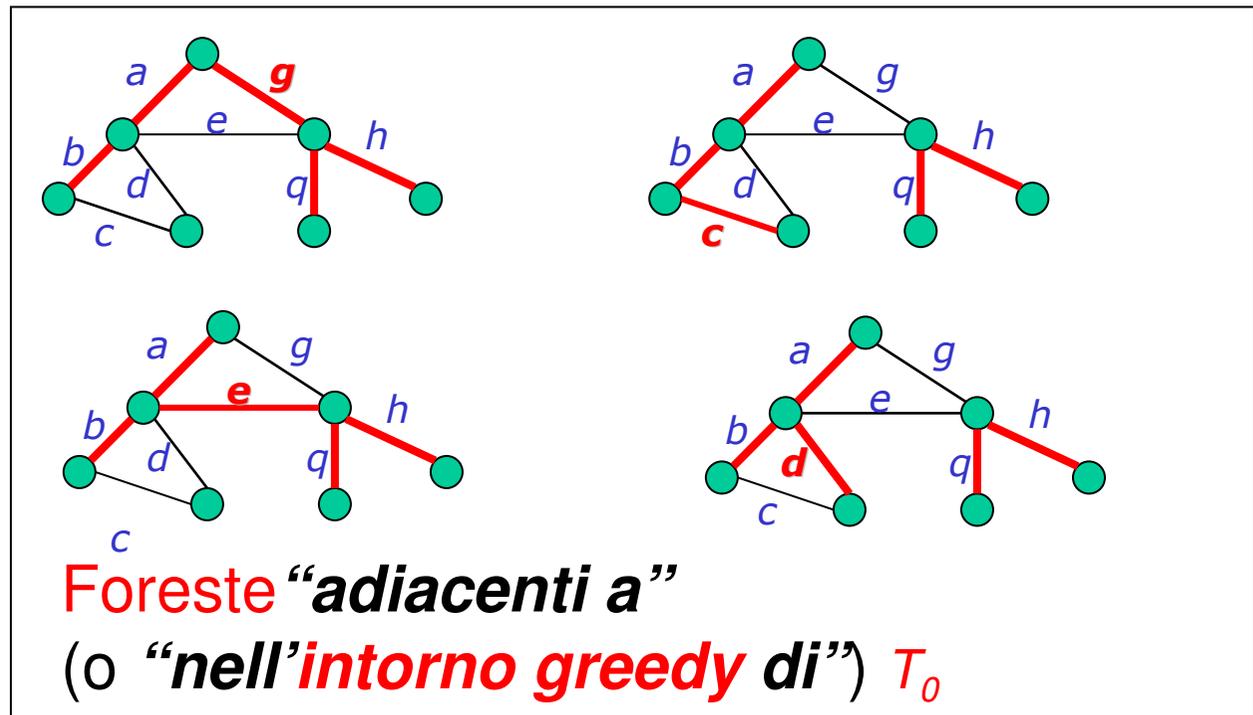
Esempio:

$$\mathcal{S} = \{ \text{foreste di un grafo } G(V,E) \}$$



T_0

$\mathcal{N}_+(T_0)$



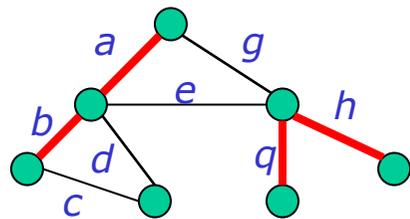
Sistemi di intorni elementari: *reverse greedy*

Intorno “*reverse greedy*”

$$F \in \mathcal{N}_-(F_i) \iff F = F_i - \{k\} : k \in F_i$$

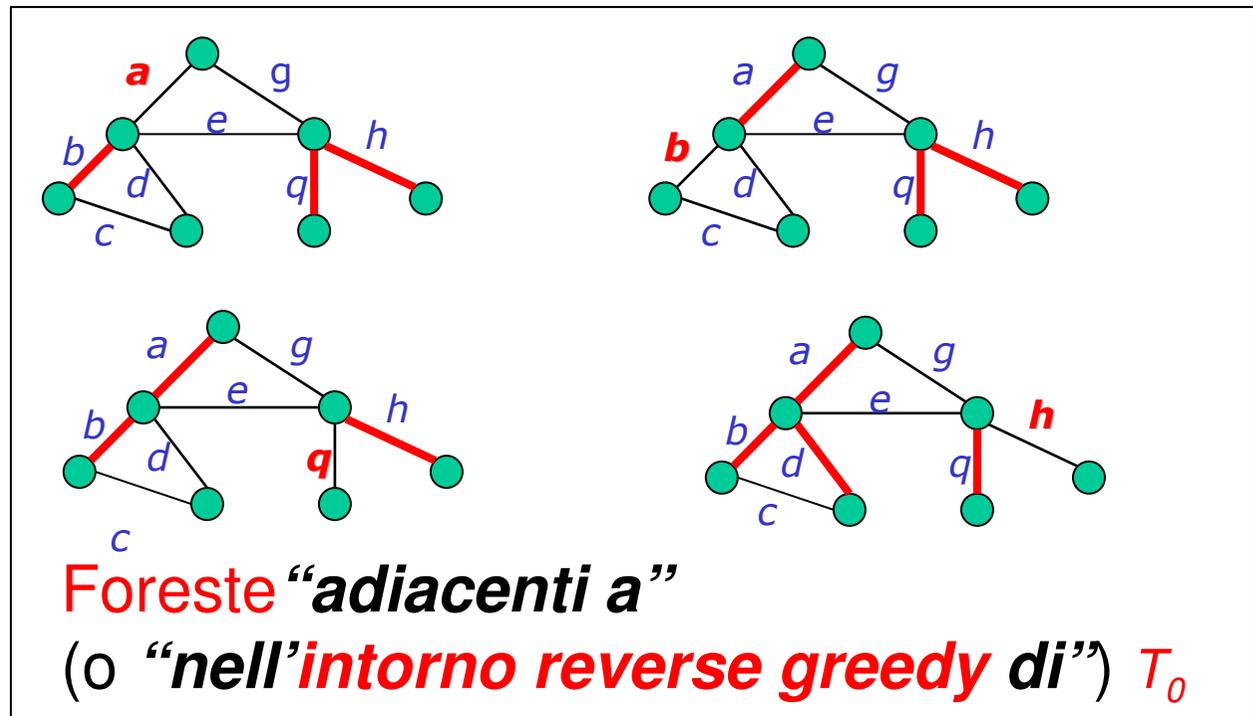
Esempio:

$\mathcal{S} = \{ \text{foreste di un grafo } G(V,E) \}$



T_0

$\mathcal{N}_-(T_0)$



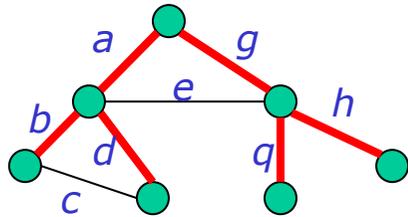
Sistemi di intorni elementari: **scambio**

Intorno di “scambio”

$$F \in \mathcal{N}_s(F_i) \iff F = F_i \cup \{j\} - \{k\} : k \in F_i, j \notin F_i, F \in \mathcal{S}$$

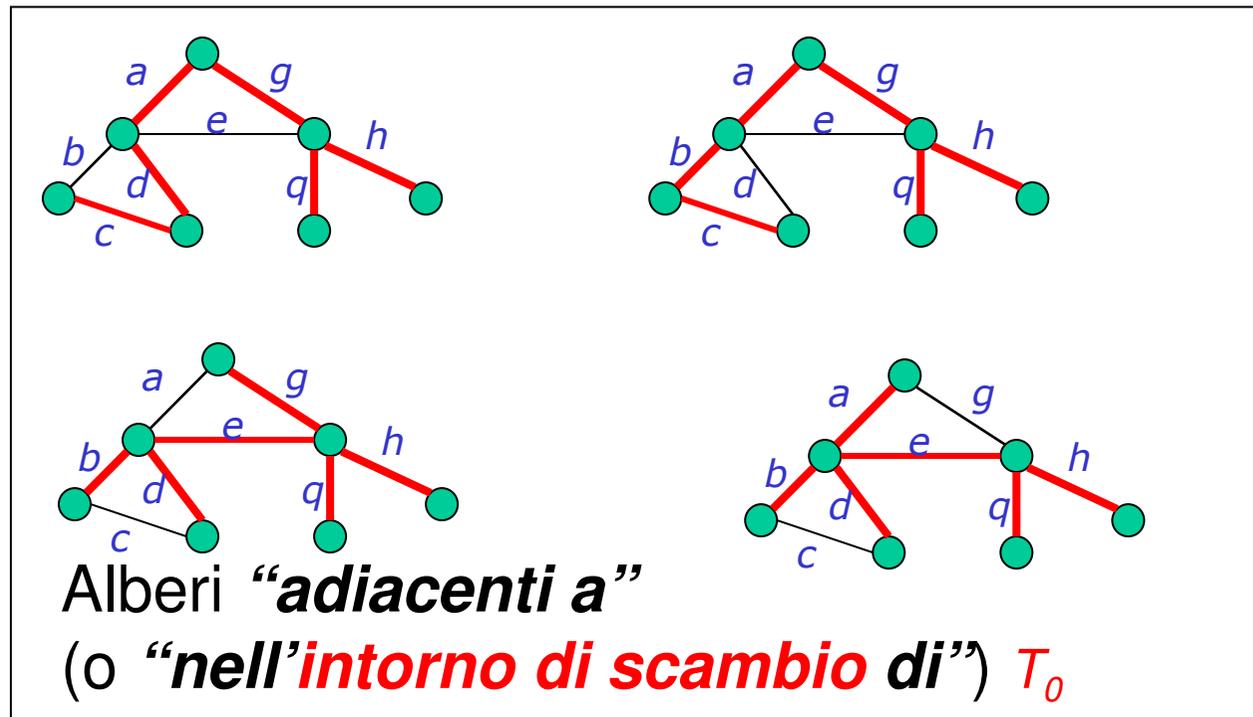
Esempio:

$\mathcal{S} = \{ \text{foreste di un grafo } G(V,E) \}$



T_0

$\mathcal{N}_s(T_0)$



Sistema di intorni – “scambio generalizzato”

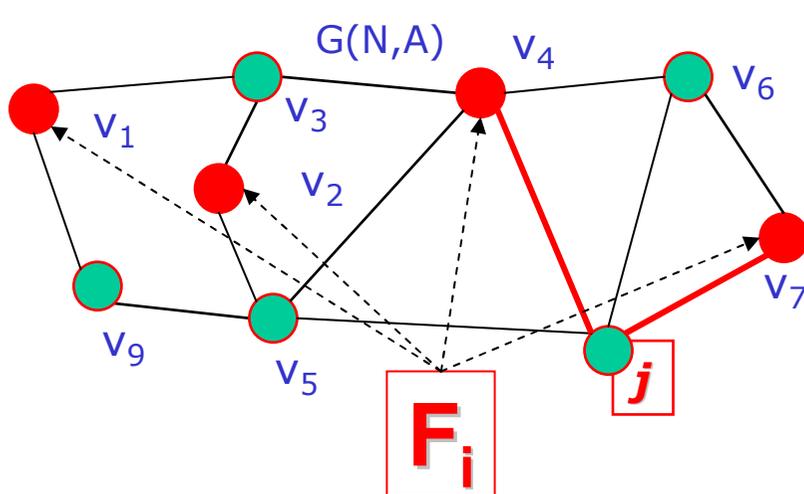
Dato $X \subseteq \Gamma$ definiamo: $\mathcal{C}(X) = \{C \subseteq X \text{ circuito di } S\}$

$$X \in S \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}(X) = \emptyset$$

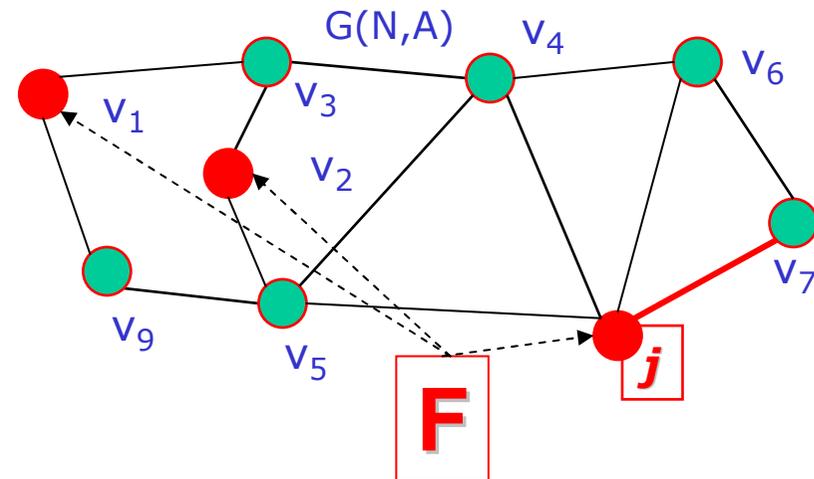
$$F \in \mathcal{N}_G(F_i) \Leftrightarrow F = F_i \cup \{j\} - K: j \notin F_i$$

dove K ha la proprietà che: $K \cap C \neq \emptyset \quad \forall C \in \mathcal{C}(F_i \cup \{j\})$

Esempio: $S = \{ \text{insiemi stabili un grafo } G(V,E) \}$



$$\mathcal{C}(F_i \cup \{j\}) = \{jv_4, jv_7\}$$



$$K = \{v_4, v_7\}$$

$$F = F_i \cup \{j\} - \{v_4, v_7\}$$

Sistemi di Intorni

“greedy” e “scambio” sono casi particolari dello
“scambio generalizzato”

$$F \in \mathcal{N}_G(F_i) \Leftrightarrow F = F_i \cup \{j\} - K: j \notin F_i$$

$$K \cap C \neq \emptyset \quad \forall C \in \mathcal{C}(F_i \cup \{j\})$$

$$F \in \mathcal{N}_+(F_i) \Leftrightarrow F = F_i \cup j: j \notin F_i, F \in \mathcal{S}$$

Intorno “greedy” ($K = \emptyset$)

DIM: $\mathcal{C}(F_i \cup \{j\}) = \mathcal{C}(F)$..ma $F \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}(F) = \emptyset \Rightarrow K = \emptyset$

$$F \in \mathcal{N}_s(F_i) \Leftrightarrow F = F_i \cup \{j\} - \{k\}: k \in F_i, j \notin F_i, F \in \mathcal{S}$$

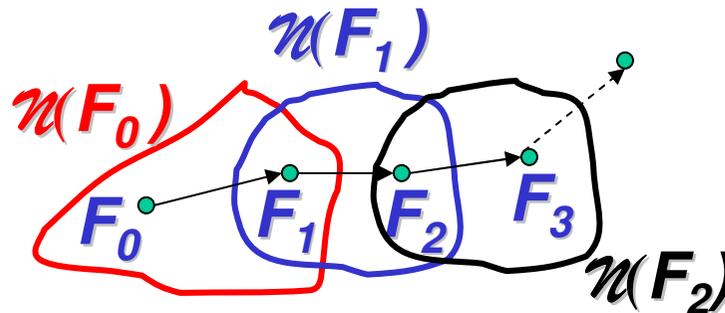
Intorno di “scambio” ($K = \{k\}$)

DIM: $F = F_i \cup \{j\} - \{k\} \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow$
 \Rightarrow ogni circuito di $\mathcal{C}(F_i \cup \{j\})$ contiene k
 $\Rightarrow K = \{k\}$

Algoritmo di Ricerca Locale (“Local Search”)

Euristica per il problema: $\max \{ c(F): F \in \mathcal{S} \}$

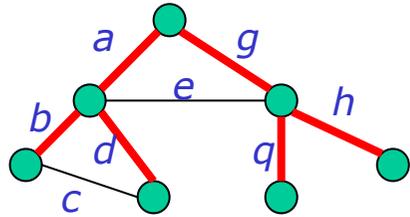
Idea base



Costruire una **sequenza** di soluzioni ammissibili $F_0, F_1, F_2, F_3, \dots$:

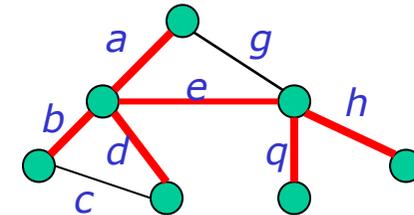
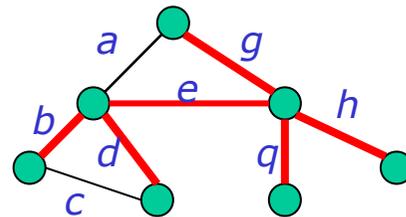
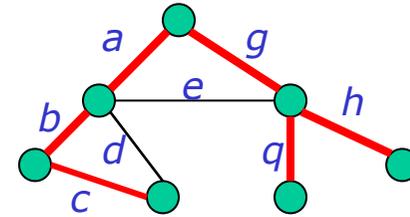
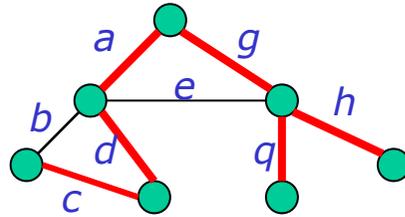
- a partire** da una soluzione ammissibile F_0
- individua**, al passo k , la **soluzione di massimo peso** F_k appartenente all'intorno $\mathcal{N}(F_{k-1})$ della soluzione corrente F_{k-1}
- STOP** se ogni soluzione appartenente all'intorno $\mathcal{N}(F_{k-1})$ ha un valore della funzione obiettivo **minore di** $c(F_{k-1})$

Albero Ricoprente: Intorno di Scambio



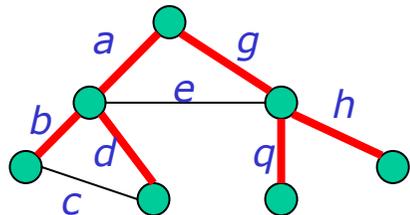
F_0

$\mathcal{N}_s(F_0)$

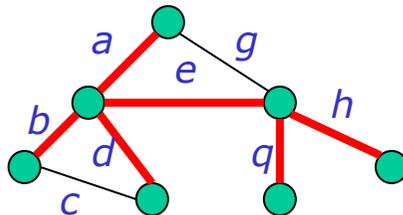


Alberi “*adiacenti a*”

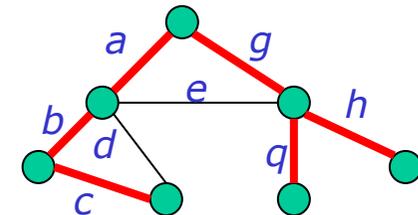
(o “*nell’intorno di scambio di*”) F_0



F_0



$F_1 = F_0 \cup \{e\} - \{g\}$

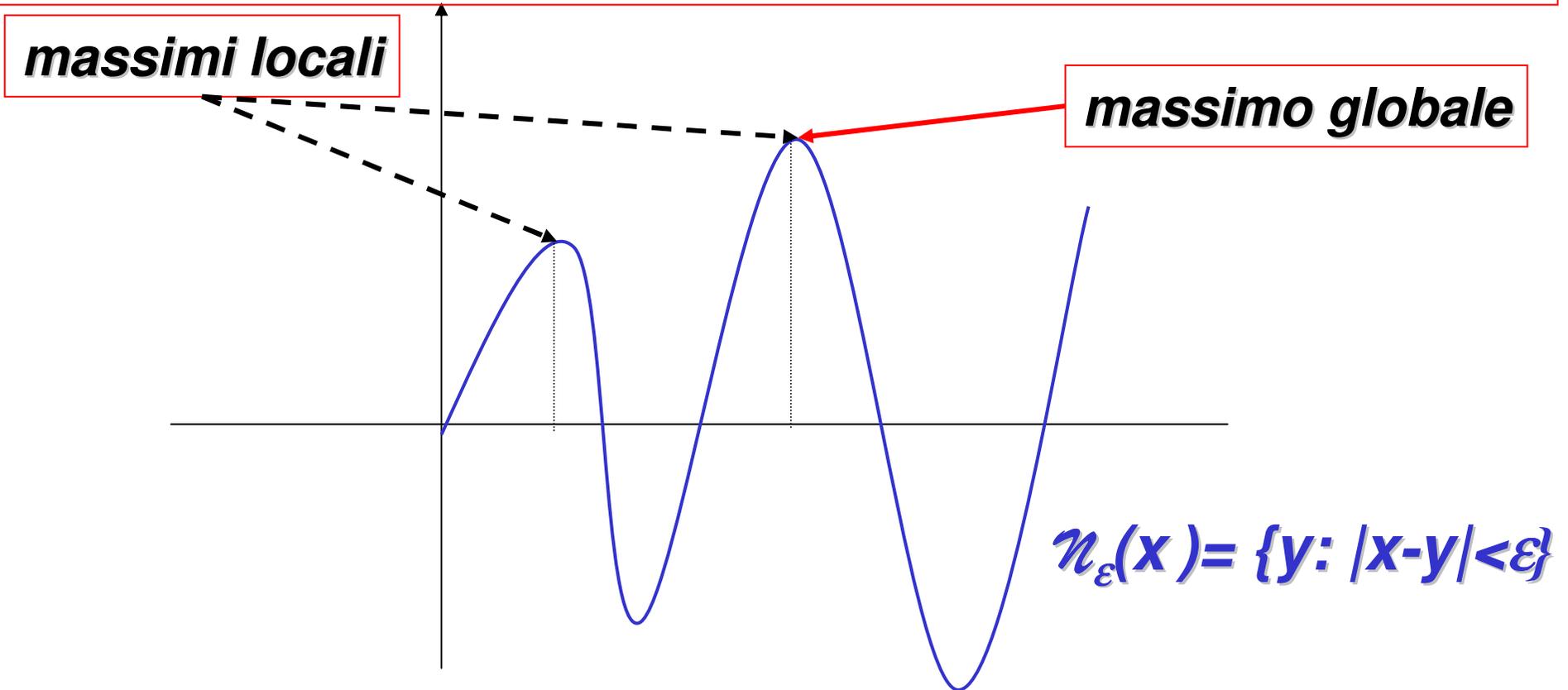


$F_2 = F_1 \cup \{c\} - \{d\}$

Massimi Locali e Massimi Globali

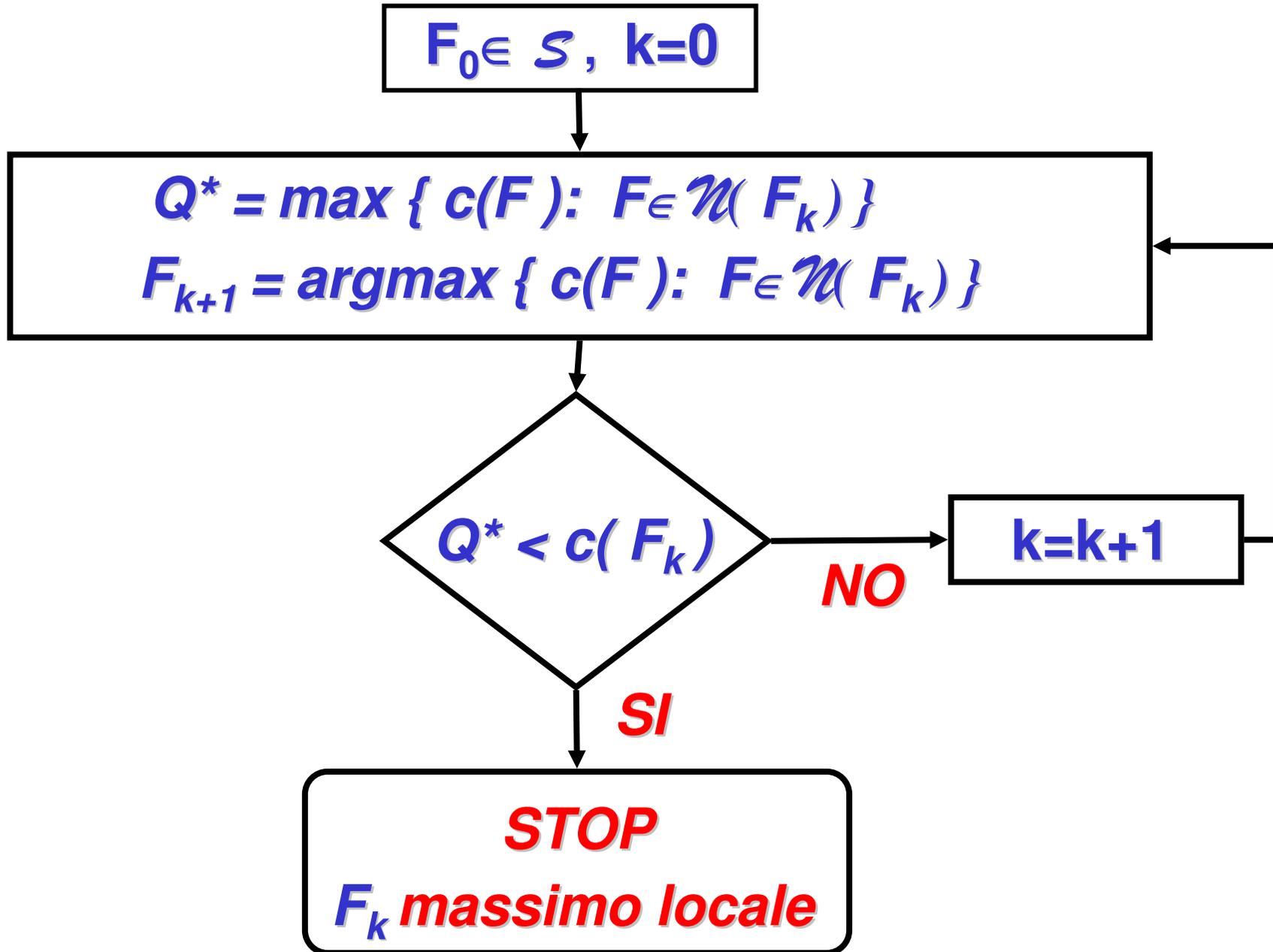
F^* massimo globale $\Leftrightarrow c(F^*) \geq c(F)$ per ogni $F \in \mathcal{S}$

F^* massimo locale $\Leftrightarrow c(F^*) \geq c(F)$ per ogni $F \in \mathcal{N}(F^*)$



L'algoritmo di **ricerca locale** individua un massimo locale

Ricerca Locale (“Local Search”)

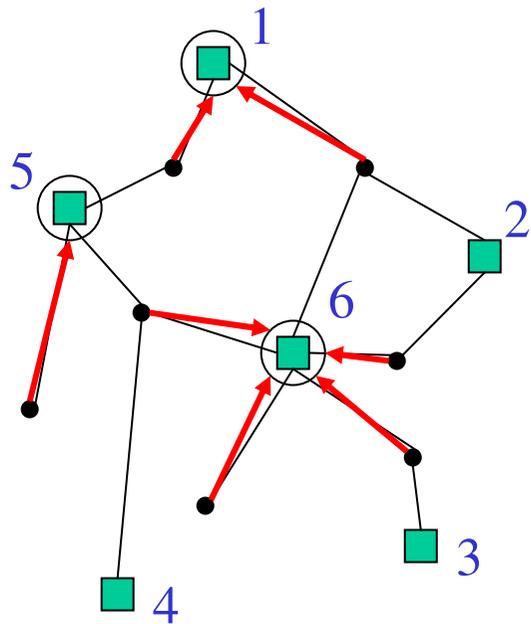


Esempio “Local Search” - Localizzazione

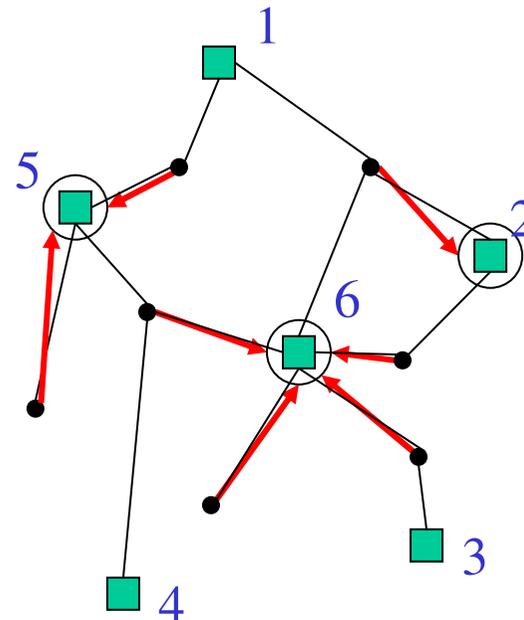
Attenzione! Problema di *minimo*

Intorno di “scambio”

$$\mathcal{N}_s(F_i) = \{ F_i - \{k\} \cup \{j\} \in \mathcal{S} : k \in F_i, j \notin F_i \}$$

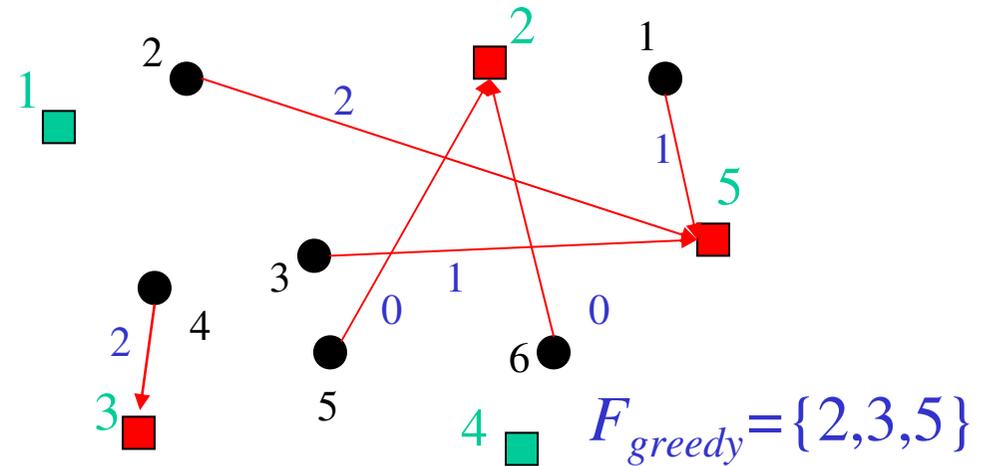


$$F_i = \{1, 5, 6\}$$



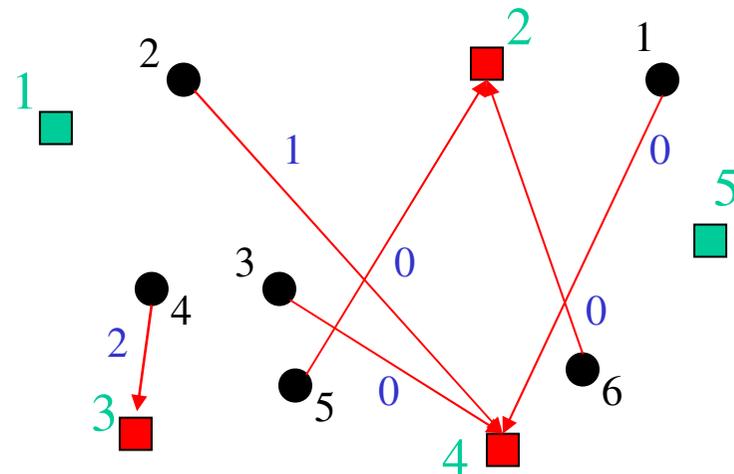
$$F_k = \{1, 5, 6\} - \{1\} \cup \{2\} \in \mathcal{N}_s(F_i)$$

$$\mathcal{N}_s(F_i) = \{\{2, 5, 6\}, \{3, 5, 6\}, \{4, 5, 6\}, \{1, 4, 6\}, \dots\}$$

$$c = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 12 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$


$$f = [4 \quad \boxed{3} \quad \boxed{1} \quad 4 \quad \boxed{7}]$$

$$\mathcal{N}_s(F_{greedy}) = \{ \{2, 3, 1\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \{1, 3, 5\}, \{4, 3, 5\}, \{2, 1, 5\}, \{2, 4, 5\} \}$$

$$c = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 12 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$


$$f = [4 \quad \boxed{3} \quad \boxed{1} \quad \boxed{4} \quad 7]$$