

# 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*

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

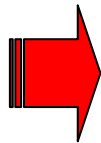
$$h \in F^* \Rightarrow C_h \geq 0 \quad [ \text{se } C_h < 0 \Rightarrow c(F^* - \{h\}) > c(F^*) \text{ CONT. } ]$$

$\Rightarrow$  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  $F^\circ$

# 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

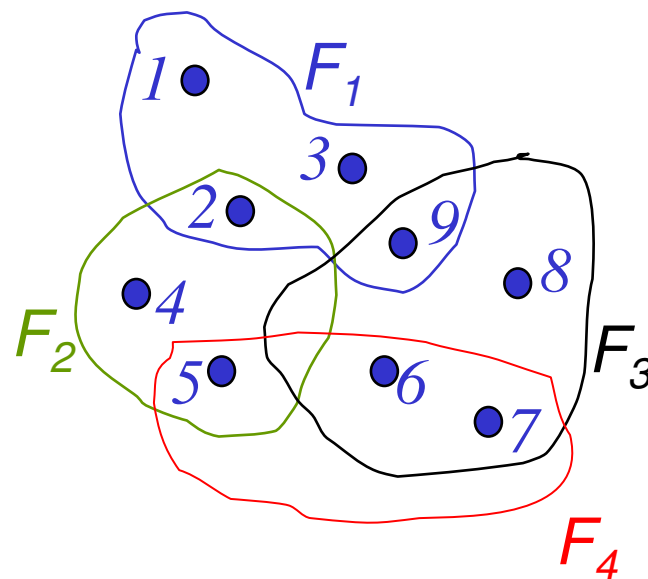
Esempio:

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

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

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

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



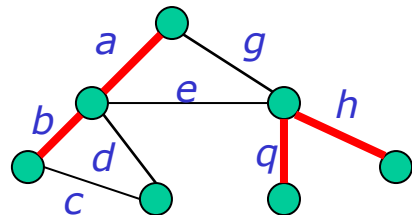
# Sistemi di intorni elementari: *greedy*

## Intorno "greedy"

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

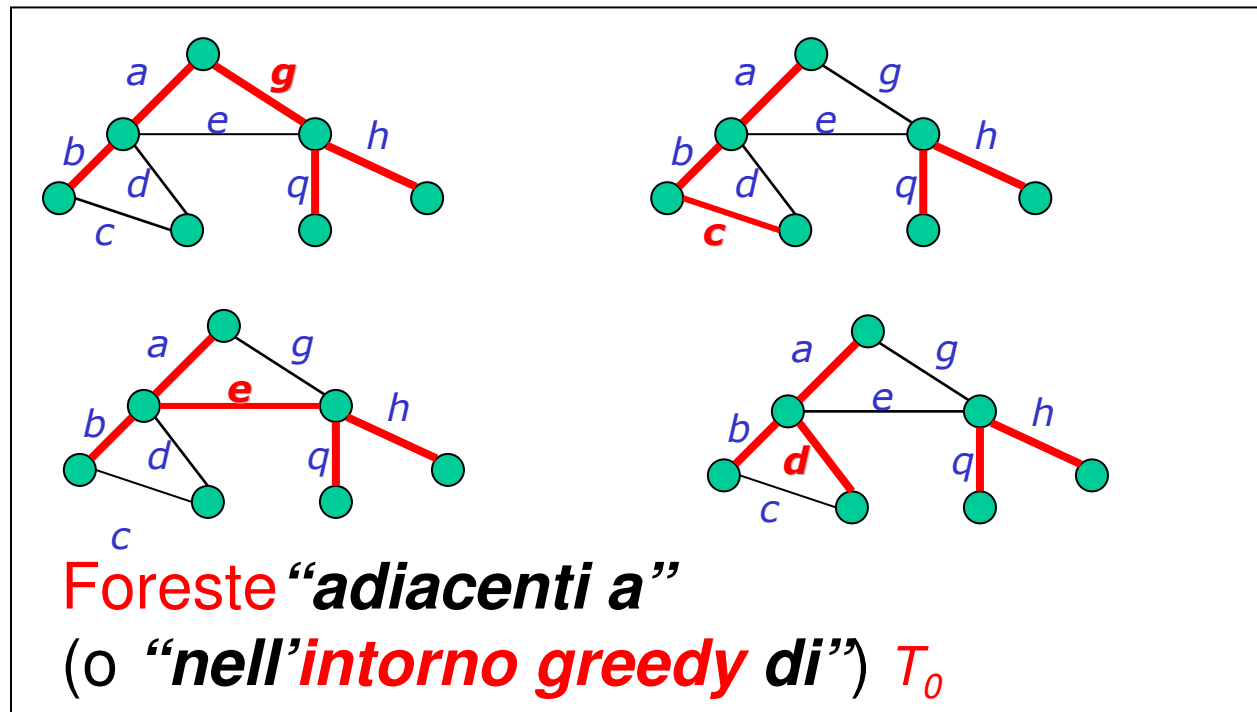
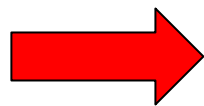
Esempio:

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



$T_0$

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



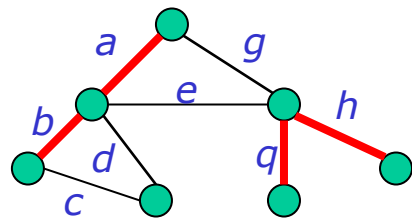
# Sistemi di intorni elementari: *reverse greedy*

Intorno “*reverse greedy*”

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

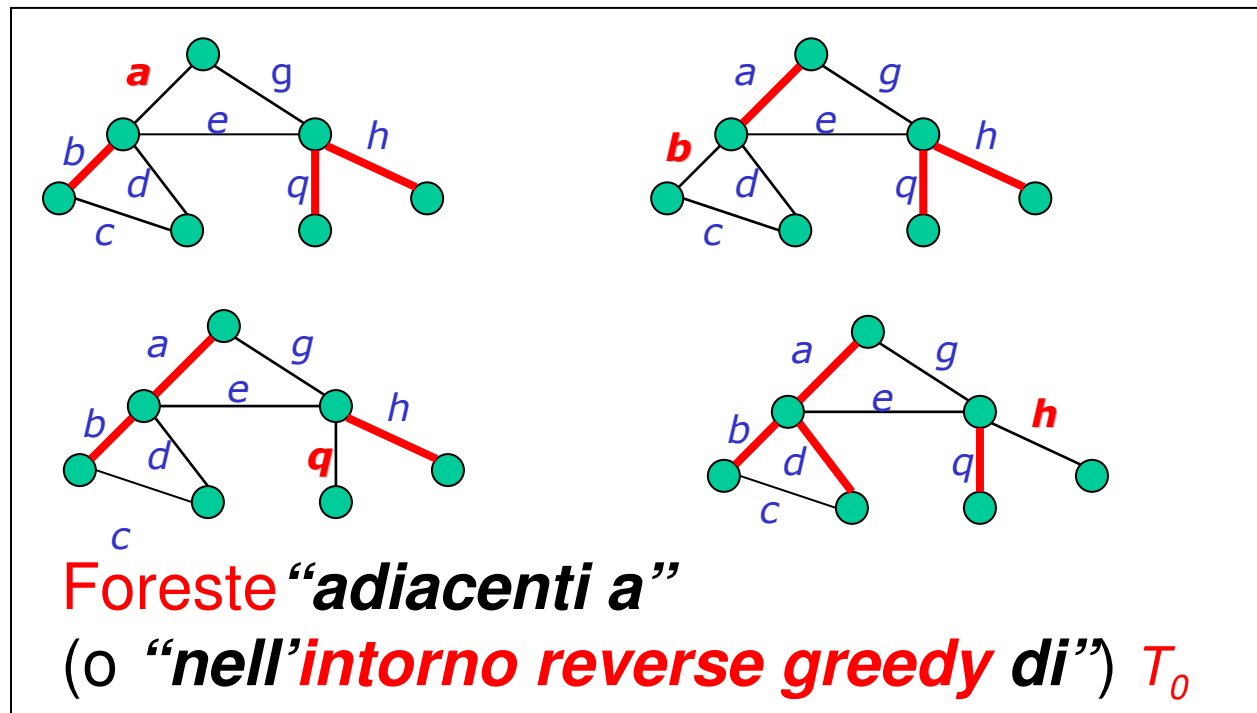
Esempio:

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



$T_0$

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



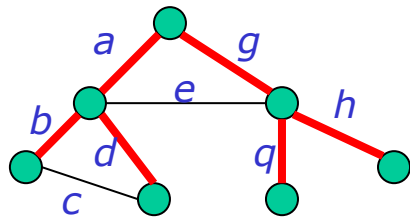
# Sistemi di intorni elementari: **scambio**

**Intorno di “scambio”**

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

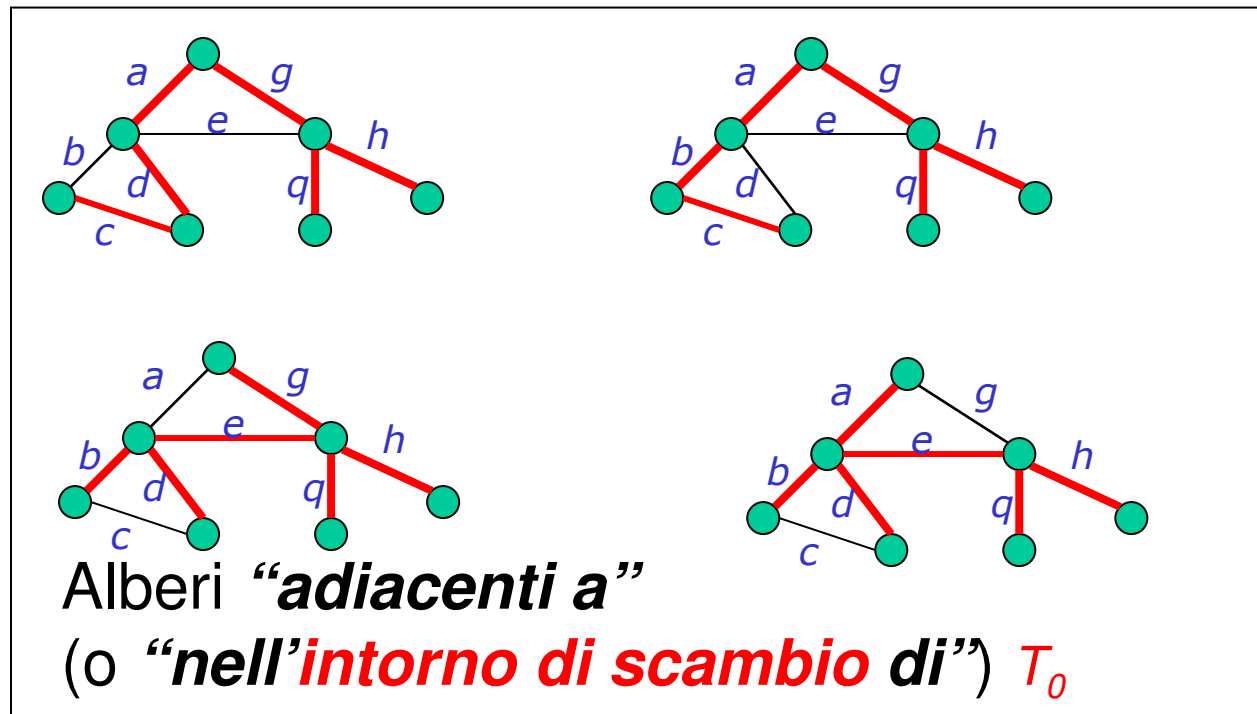
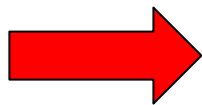
Esempio:

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



$T_0$

$\mathcal{N}_s(T_0)$



# Sistema di intorni – “scambio generalizzato”

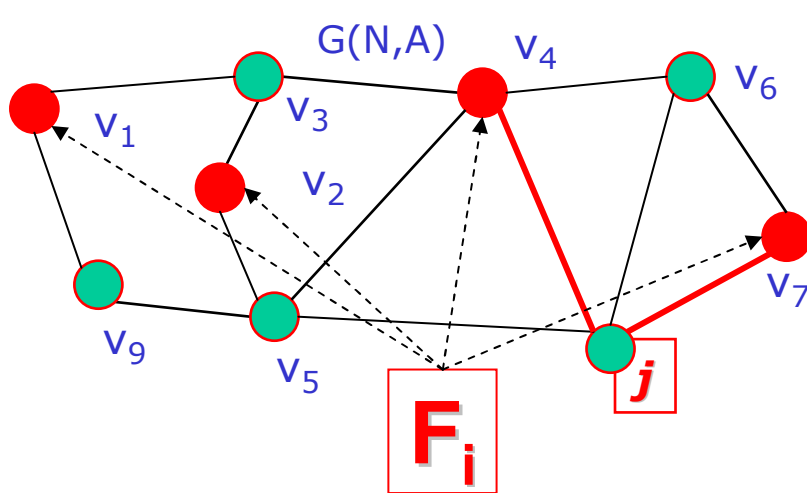
Dato  $X \subseteq \Gamma$  definiamo:  $\mathcal{C}(X) = \{C \subseteq X \text{ circuito di } S\}$

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

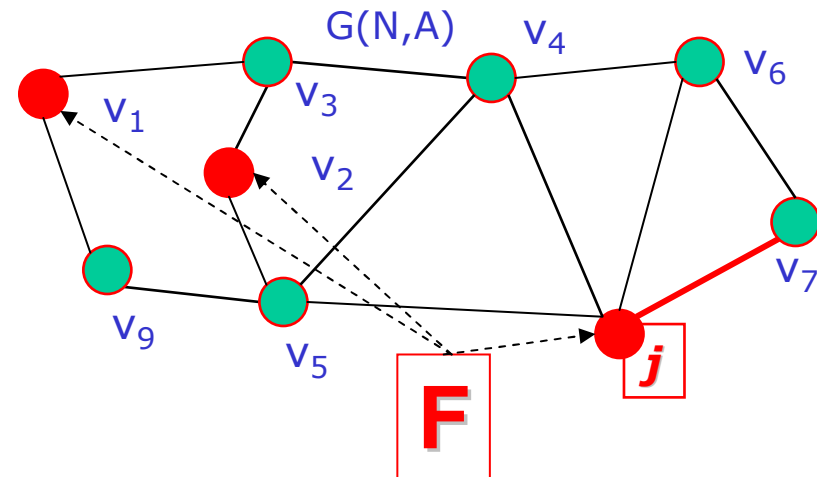
$$F \in \mathcal{N}_G(F_i) \Leftrightarrow F = F_i \cup \{j\} - K: j \notin F_i$$

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” ( $K = \{k\}$ )

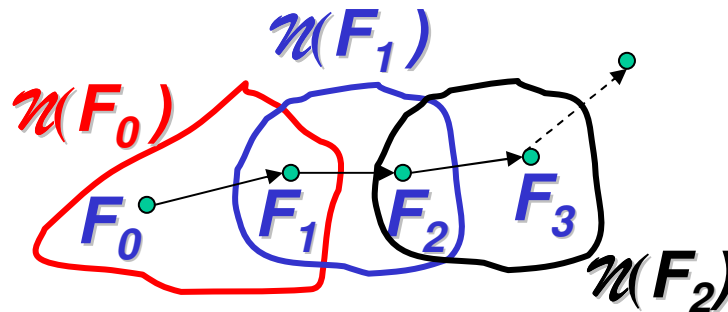
**DIM:**  $F = F_i \cup \{j\} - \{k\} \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  ogni circuito di  $\mathcal{C}(F_i \cup \{j\})$  contiene  $k$   
 $\Rightarrow K = \{k\}$



# Algoritmo di Ricerca Locale (“Local Search”)

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

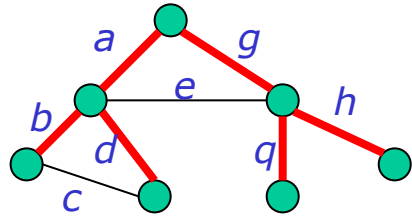
**Idea base**



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

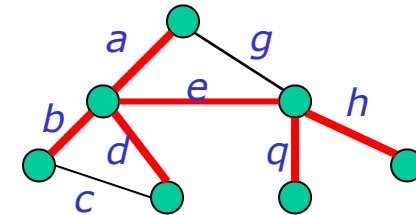
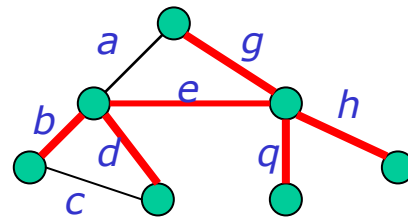
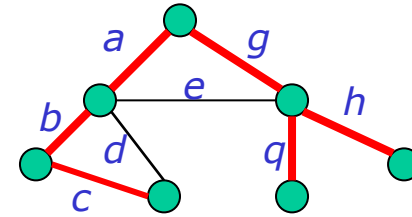
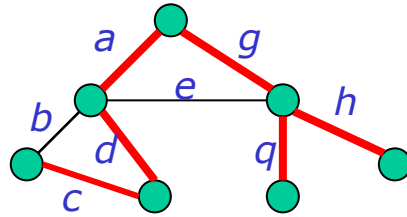
- a. a partire** da una soluzione ammissibile  $F_0$
- b. individua**, al passo  $k$ , la **soluzione di massimo peso**  $F_k$  appartenente all'intorno  $\mathcal{N}(F_{k-1})$  della soluzione corrente  $F_{k-1}$
- c. STOP** se ogni soluzione appartenente all'intorno  $\mathcal{N}(F_{k-1})$  ha un valore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

# Albero Ricoprente: Intorno di Scambio



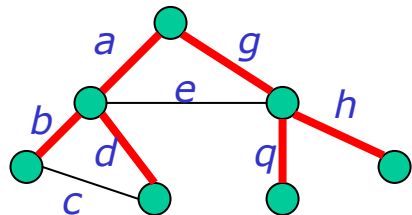
$F_0$

$\mathcal{N}_s(F_0)$

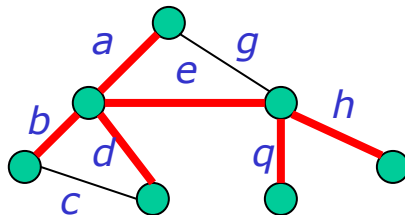


Alberi “*adiacenti a*”

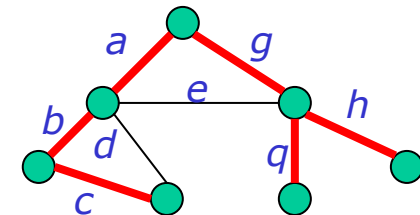
(o “*nell’intorno di scambio di*”)  $F_0$



$F_0$



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

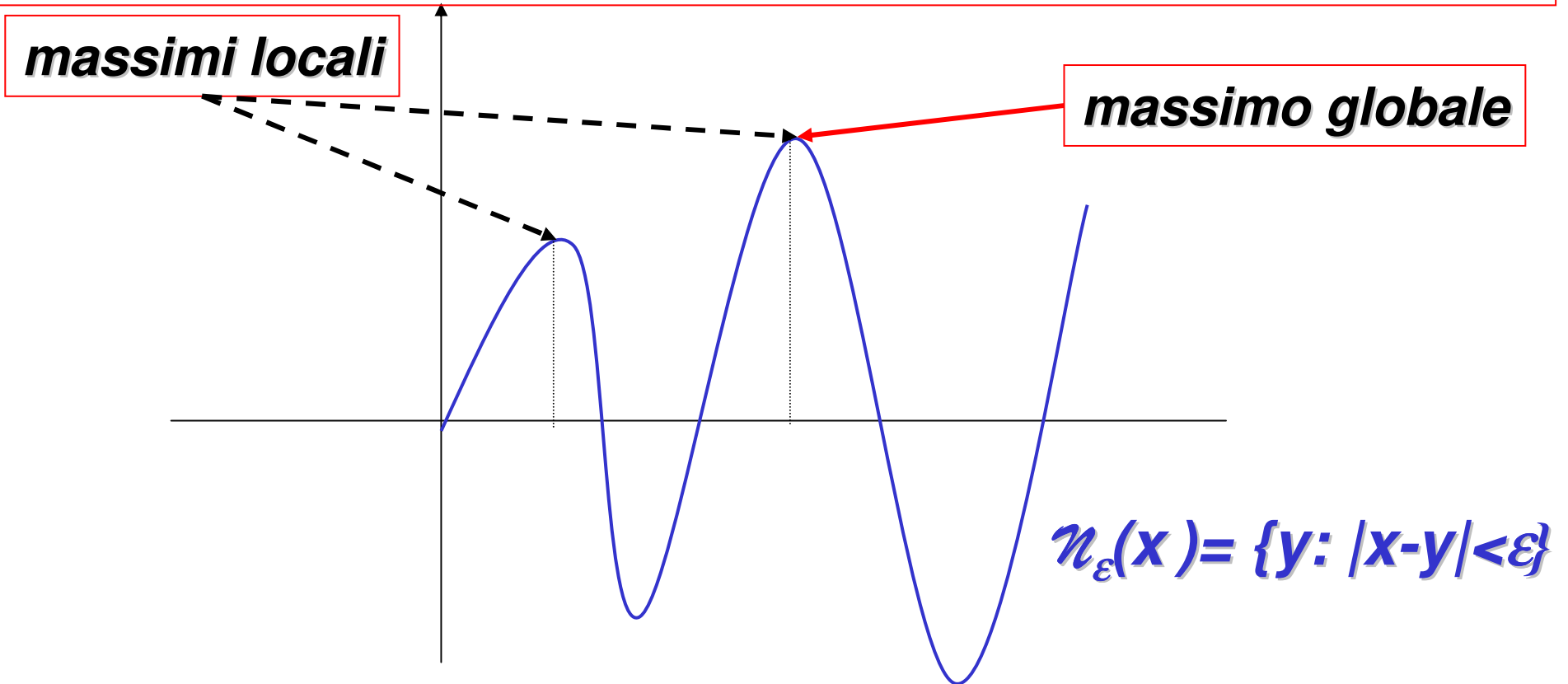


$F_2 = F_1 \cup \{c\} - \{d\}$

# Massimi Locali e Massimi Globali

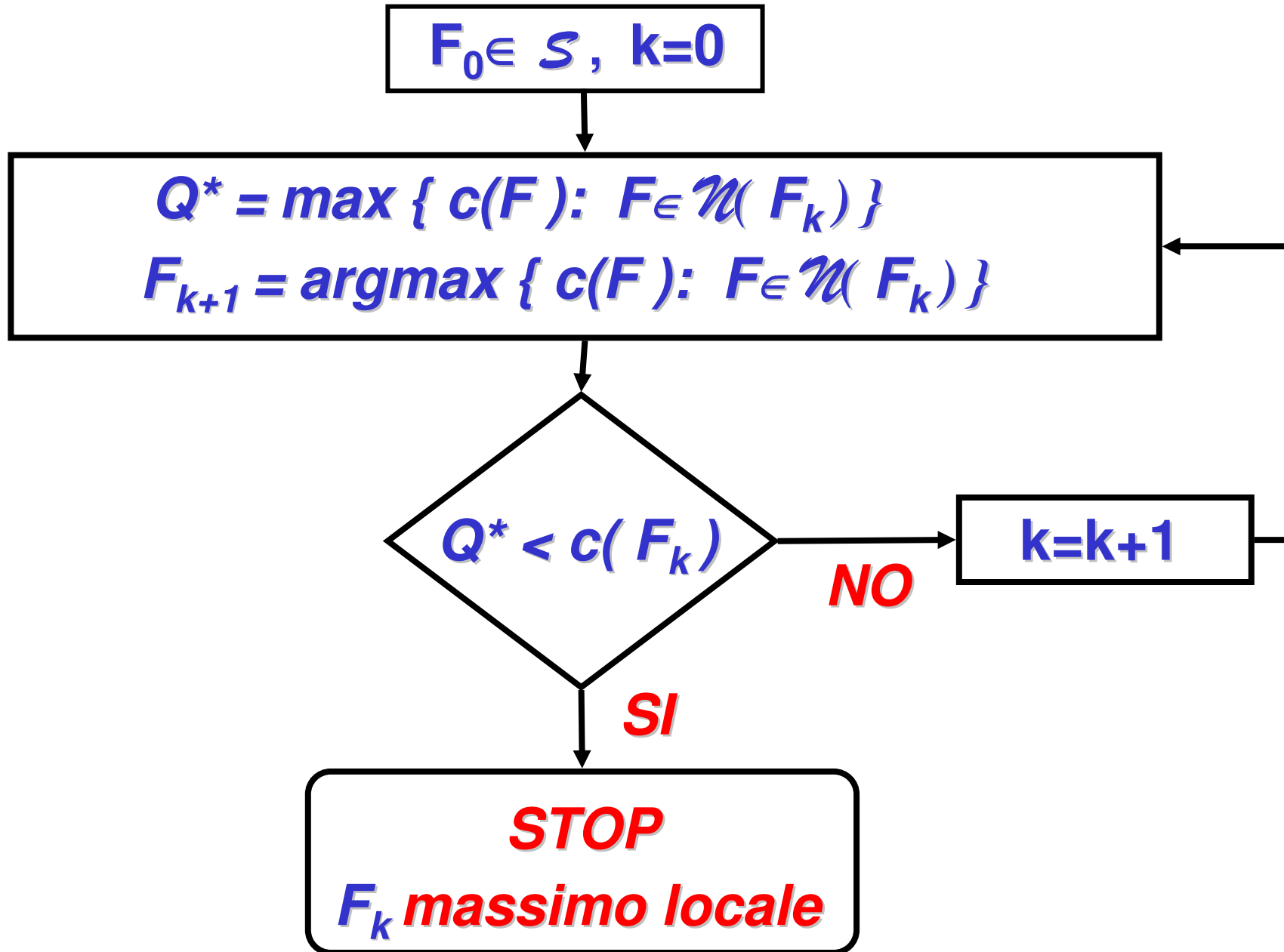
$F^*$  massimo globale  $\Leftrightarrow c(F^*) \geq c(F)$  per ogni  $F \in \mathcal{S}$

$F^*$  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”)

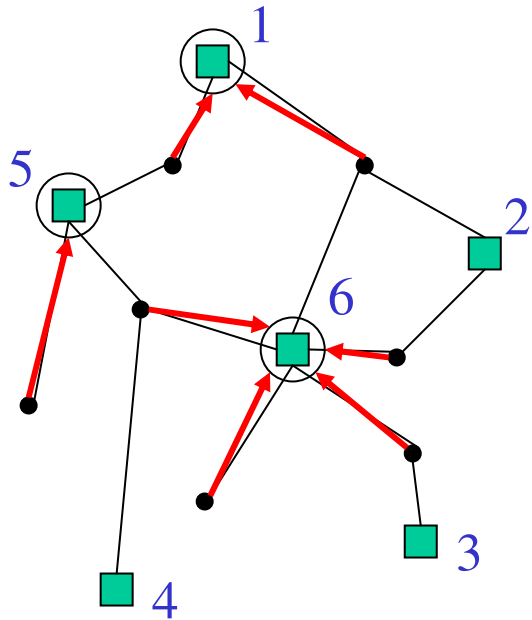


# Esempio “Local Search” - Localizzazione

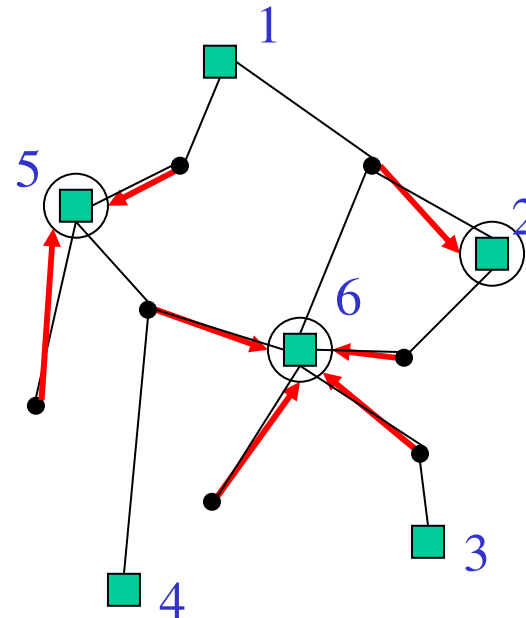
**Attenzione!** Problema di *minimo*

**Intorno di “scambio”**

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



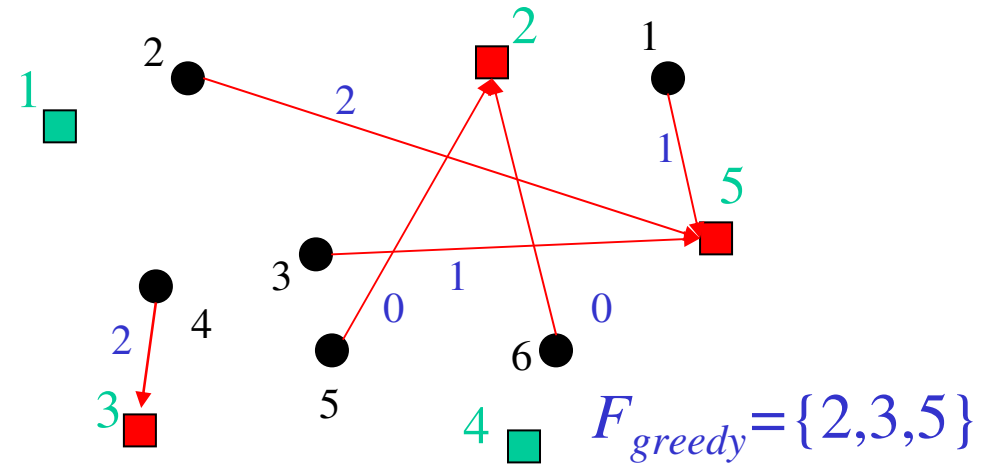
$$F_i = \{1, 5, 6\}$$



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

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

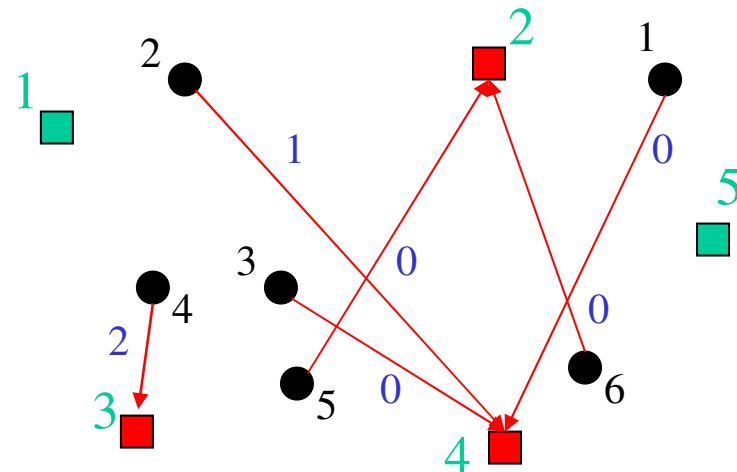
	1	2	3	4	5
$c =$	12	13	6	0	1
	8	4	9	1	2
	2	6	6	0	1
	3	5	2	10	8
	8	0	5	10	8
	2	0	3	4	1



$$f = [4 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 7]$$

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

	1	2	3	4	5
$c =$	12	13	6	0	1
	8	4	9	1	2
	2	6	6	0	1
	3	5	2	10	8
	8	0	5	10	8
	2	0	3	4	1



$$f = [4 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 7]$$