Towards an Ant Colony Optimization algorithm for the Two-Stage Knapsack problem

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1 The Two-Stage Knapsack Problem



- 1 The Two-Stage Knapsack Problem
- 2 The ACO-algorithm



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- 2 The ACO-algorithm
- 3 Numerical tests



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- 4 Future Work



Outline

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- \blacksquare n items



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Maximize the total reward of chosen items whose total weight respect knapsack capacity.



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Applications

Logistics - Resource allocation - Scheduling - Network Optimization etc.

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The Stochastic Knapsack Problem with Random Weights

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- **•** χ_i : random weight of item *i*

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Question

How to handle the fact that chosen items might not respect knapsack capacity?

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■ First stage: items can be put in the knapsack



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- First stage ←→ second stage: item weights are revealed



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- lacktriangledown First stage \longleftrightarrow second stage: item weights are revealed
- Second stage: The decision can/has to be corrected



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 - ...have to be removed in case of an overweight
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- $\blacksquare \mathbb{P}\{\chi = \chi^k\} = p^k$





- Knapsack ≃ Hotel Complex
- lacktriangle Weight capacity \simeq Total number of beds
- Items \simeq Travel groups
- lacktriangle Item weights \simeq Group size



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- Vacant beds filled with last minute offers



Two-Stage Knapsack Problem



Two-Stage Knapsack Problem

$$(TSKP) \quad \max_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \quad \sum_{i=1}^n r_i x_i$$

s.t.

x: decision vector of 1st stage



Two-Stage Knapsack Problem

(TSKP)
$$\max_{\mathbf{x} \in \{0,1\}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n r_i x_i + \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{x}, \chi)]$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{x}, \chi) = \max_{\mathbf{y}^+, \mathbf{y}^- \in \{0,1\}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{\mathbf{r}}_i \mathbf{y}_i^+ - \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{d}_i \mathbf{y}_i^-,$$

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 $\mathbf{y}^+,\mathbf{y}^-\colon$ decision vectors of 2^{nd} stage (recourse action)

 $\bar{r}_i < r_i, \; d_i > r_i$



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$$\begin{array}{ll} (\textit{TSKP}) & \max_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} & \sum_{i=1}^n r_i x_i + \mathbb{E}[\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{x}, \chi)] \\ \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathcal{Q}(x, \chi) = \max_{\mathbf{y}^+, \mathbf{y}^- \in \{0,1\}^n} \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{\mathbf{r}}_i \mathbf{y}_i^+ - \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{d}_i \mathbf{y}_i^-, \\ \\ \text{s.t.} & y_j^+ \leq 1 - x_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\ \\ & y_i^- \leq x_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \end{array}$$

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$$y_j^+ \le 1 - x_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i^+ - y_i^-) \chi_i \le c.$$

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Natural idea: try metaheuristics!





■ Possibility to use **heuristic utility measures**



- Possibility to use heuristic utility measures
- Construction of solution \rightarrow no evaluation



- Possibility to use **heuristic utility measures**
- Construction of solution → no evaluation
- Obj. func. evaluation ← comparison



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- Possibility to use **heuristic utility measures**
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Complete directed search graph: n vertices $\simeq n$ items



- **Complete directed** search graph: n vertices n items
- Add starting vertex



- **Complete directed** search graph: n vertices n items
- Add starting vertex
- Add termination vertex



- **Complete directed** search graph: n vertices n items
- Add starting vertex
- Add termination vertex
- Pheromone on arcs





■ 4 factors to be considered:



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 - item weight
 - first-stage reward
 - second-stage reward
 - second-stage penalty

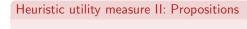


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 - item weight
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 - second-stage penalty
- no "natural" certificate for termination
- utility measure for termination vertex?





Heuristic utility measure II: Propositions

 \mathcal{K}_i : set of scenarios where item *i* still fits

■ Simple utility measure:

$$\eta_i^{\mathcal{S}} = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_i} p^k \frac{r_i}{\chi_i^k}$$

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Ratio utility measure:

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$$\eta_i^R = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}_i} p^k \frac{r_i/\overline{r}_i}{\chi_i^k}$$

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 \mathcal{K}_i : set of scenarios where item *i* still fits

■ Simple non-utility measure:

$$\nu_i^{\mathcal{S}} = \sum_{k \notin \mathcal{K}_i} p^k \frac{d_i}{\chi_i^k} \qquad \nu_i^{\mathcal{S}} = \sum_{k=1}^K p^k \frac{\overline{r}_i}{\chi_i^k}$$

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 \mathcal{K}_i : set of scenarios where item i still fits

■ Simple non-utility measure:

$$u_i^{S_1} = \sum_{k \notin \mathcal{K}_i} p^k \frac{d_i}{\chi_i^k} \quad \text{or} \quad \nu_i^{S_2} = \sum_{k=1}^K p^k \frac{\overline{r}_i}{\chi_i^k}$$

Difference non-utility measure:

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Utility of termination:

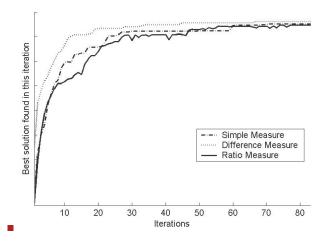
$$\eta_{n+1} = \min_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \nu_i$$

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Comparison of the different utility measures I





Comparison of the different utility measures II

| | | Difference measure | | | Simple measure | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------|----------------|-------|--------|
| n-K-t | Inst. | Runs | Gap | CPU(s) | Runs | Gap | CPU(s) |
| 100-5-0.25 | 3/3 | 57% | 0.02% | 35 | 13% | 0.05% | 30 |
| 100-5-0.5 | 2/3 | 28% | 0.01% | 57 | 1% | 0.03% | 52 |
| 100-5-0.75 | 1/3 | 1% | 0.02% | 69 | 0% | 0.02% | 71 |
| 100-10-0.25 | 3/3 | 93% | 0.06% | 47 | 63% | 0.01% | 34 |
| 100-10-0.5 | 2/3 | 23% | 0.01% | 72 | 0% | 0.03% | 63 |
| 100-10-0.75 | 1/3 | 15% | 0.02% | 85 | 0% | 0.04% | 85 |
| 100-30-0.25 | 2/3 | 58% | 0.02% | 147 | 0% | 0.12% | 107 |
| 100-30-0.5 | 3/3 | 63% | 0.01% | 232 | 8% | 0.02% | 179 |
| 100-30-0.75 | 1/3 | 25% | 0.01% | 295 | 0% | 0.03% | 183 |



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■ Improve utility measure for higher *n*



- Improve utility measure for higher *n*
- Consider sampling for higher K



- Improve utility measure for higher *n*
- Consider sampling for higher *K*
- Consider using approximate knapsack algorithm for higher n



- Improve utility measure for higher *n*
- Consider sampling for higher *K*
- Consider using approximate knapsack algorithm for higher n
- **■** Comparison with other metaheuristics



Thank you!

:-)

Obrigada!

