






5.00 credits

30.0 h + 22.5 h

Q1

Teacher(s)	Hendrickx Julien ;Nunes Grapiglia Geovani ;
Language :	English > French-friendly
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Prerequisites	Basic knowledge of linear programming and the simplex algorithm
Main themes	The course is about different ways to solve optimization problems with discrete or integer variables, which are used to handle indivisibilities, or on/off decisions, such as choosing an edge in a graph, buying a machine, using a warehouse, etc. Such problems arise in scheduling trains or aircraft, constructing a tour in a graph, drawing up a production plan for electricity generation, etc. The theory involves the study of polyhedra, matrices, graphs and aspects of complexity and the development of tight formulations. The algorithmic approaches covered include implicit enumeration and cutting planes (branch-and-cut), Lagrangian relaxation, dynamic programming and approximation algorithms.
Learning outcomes	<p><b>At the end of this learning unit, the student is able to :</b></p> <p>Learning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AA1: 1,2</li> </ul> <p>More specifically, at the end of the course, the student should be able to :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. • formulate different combinatorial problems as integer programmes</li> <li>• explore different formulations for a same problem</li> <li>• find lower and upper bounds to the solution of an integer programme</li> <li>• recognize and solve some integer programmes that are solvable in polynomial time</li> <li>• recognize some integer programmes that are hard to solve (NP-hard)</li> <li>• apply various techniques (branch-and-bound, Lagrangian relaxation, heuristics) to solve hard problems approximately</li> </ol> <p>Tranversal learning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of Matlab or other softwares to solve medium-size problems</li> </ul>
Evaluation methods	A written exam will count for 85% of the grade. The remaining 15% are obtained through homework (between 1 and 3 problem sets to be solved during the semester).
Teaching methods	Lectures, possibly complemented by individual discovery of certain topics, and supervised exercises sessions. These activities take place in the classroom or in "co-modal" form depending on practical constraints and on the number of students present. Students also complete one or several more advanced homework, using an optimization software.
Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulation of combinatorial optimization and integer programming problems.</li> <li>2. Finding bounds on the optimal value and using them to prove optimality</li> <li>3. Recognizing and solving certain easy problems - network flows, trees, matching and assignment problems</li> <li>4. Introduction to the distinction between easy and hard problems: NP-hardness</li> <li>5. Intelligent enumeration - the branch-and-bound algorithm</li> <li>6. Lagrangian relaxation</li> <li>7. Introduction to cutting plane algorithms</li> <li>8. Heuristic methods to find good solutions quickly</li> </ol>
Inline resources	<a href="#">Moodle page of the course.</a>
Bibliography	Integer Programming, L.A. Wolsey, Wiley, New York 1998.
Faculty or entity in charge	MAP

Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Learning outcomes
Master [120] in Mathematics	<a href="#">MATH2M</a>	5		
Master [120] in Computer Science and Engineering	<a href="#">INFO2M</a>	5		
Master [120] in Computer Science	<a href="#">SINF2M</a>	5		
Master [120] in Mathematical Engineering	<a href="#">MAP2M</a>	5		
Master [120] in Data Science Engineering	<a href="#">DATE2M</a>	5		
Master [120] in Data Science: Information Technology	<a href="#">DATI2M</a>	5		