

Seminar 'Optimization under Uncertainty'

robust, stochastic, and online optimization

Marie Schmidt

17.04.2024

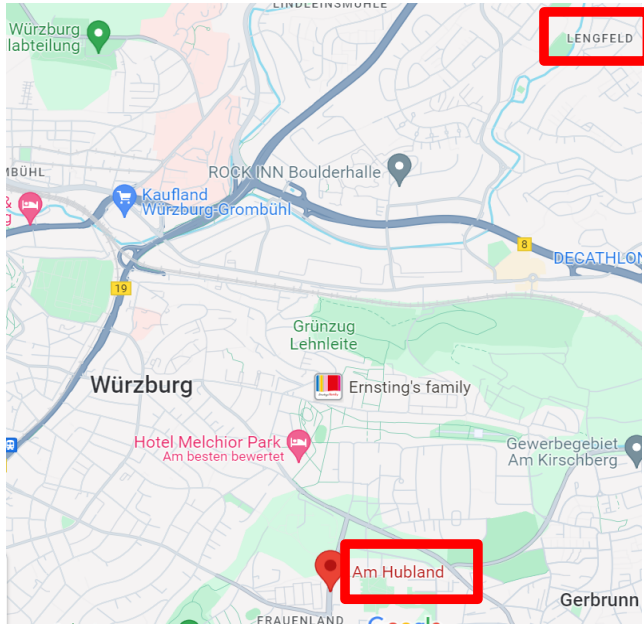
Agenda for today

- Course language?
- What's this course about?
- Administrative stuff

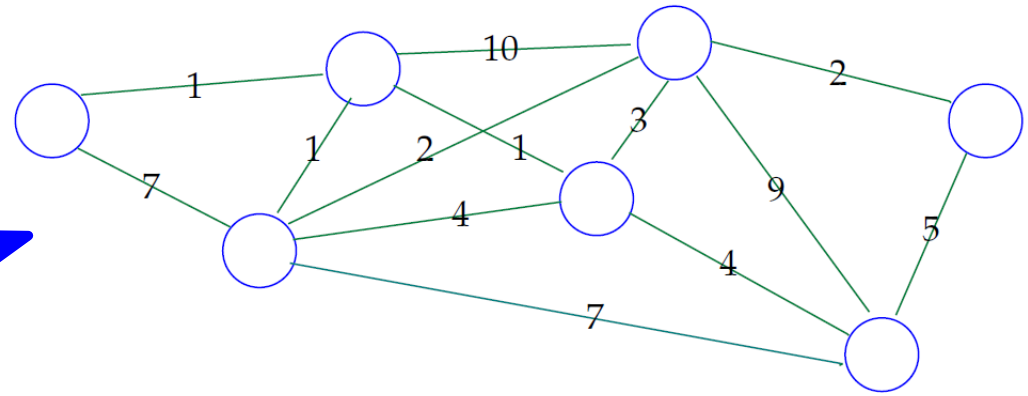
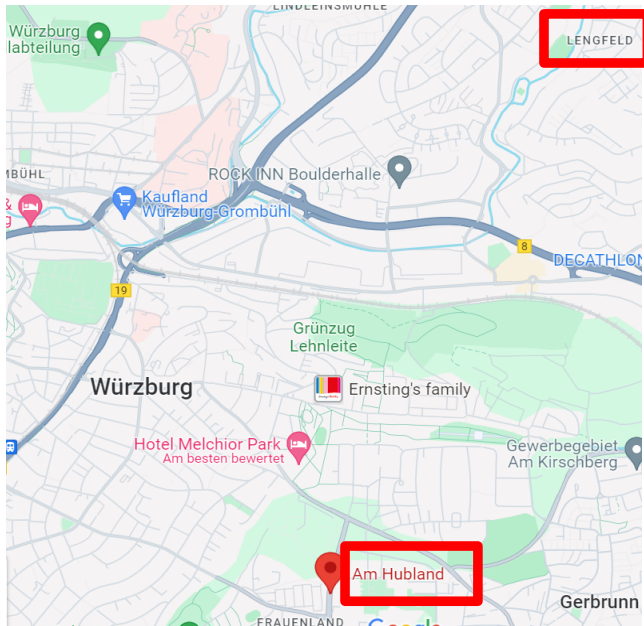
Course language

- English or German for presentations and course communication?
- reports can be in English or German

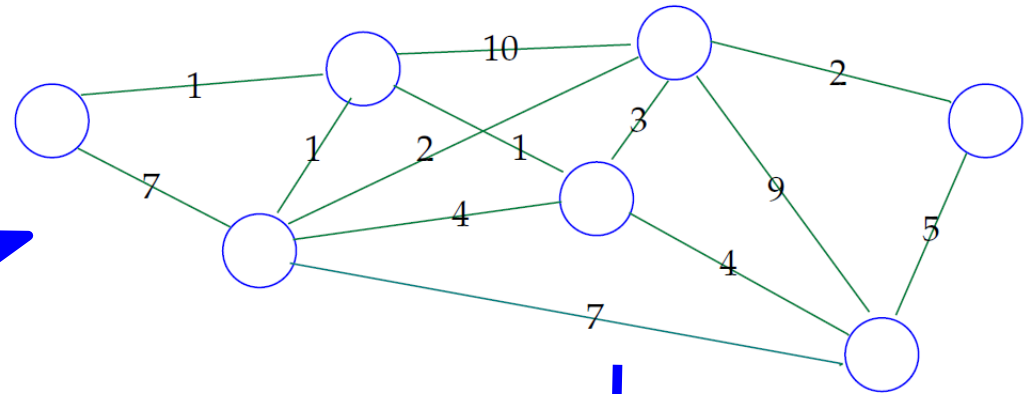
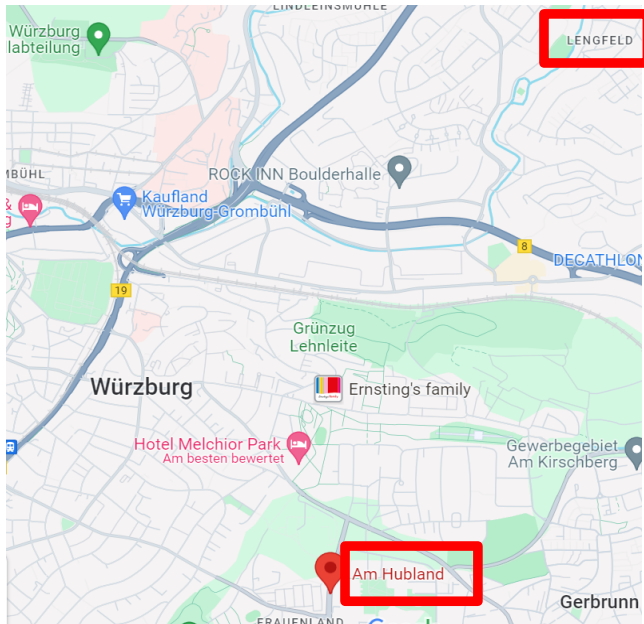
The fastest way to work



The fastest way to work



The fastest way to work



Input: (positively) Weighted Graph G , Vertex s

Output: Shortest Paths from s

```

INITIALIZE( $G, s$ )
 $Q = \text{new PriorityQueue}(V, d)$ 
while not  $Q.\text{Empty}()$  do
   $u = Q.\text{ExtractMin}()$ 
  for  $v \in \text{Adj}[u]$  do
    RELAX( $u, v; w$ )
  end for
   $u.\text{color} = \text{white}$ 
end while
  
```

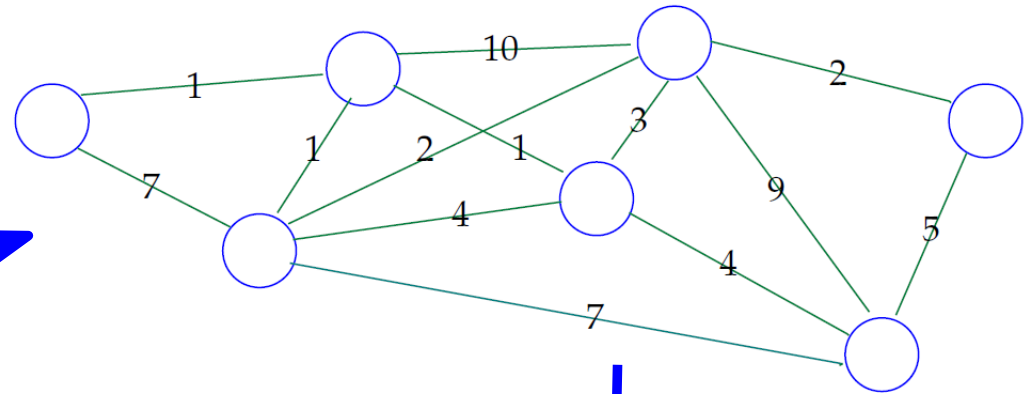
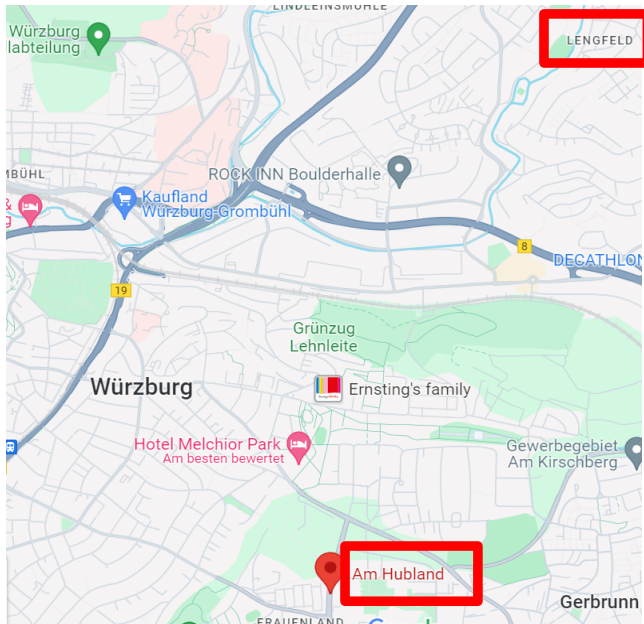
```

function RELAX( $u, v; w$ )
  if  $v.d > u.d + w(u, v)$  then
     $v.\text{color} = \text{grey}$ 
     $v.d = u.d + w(u, v)$ 
     $v.\pi = u$ 
     $Q.\text{DecreaseKey}(v, v.d)$ 
  end if
end function
  
```

```

function INITIALIZE( $G, V$ )
  for  $u \in V$  do
     $u.\text{color} = \text{white}$ 
     $u.d = \infty$ 
     $u.\pi = \text{None}$ 
  end for
end function
  
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The fastest way to work



Input: (positively) Weighted Graph G , Vertex s
Output: Shortest Paths from s

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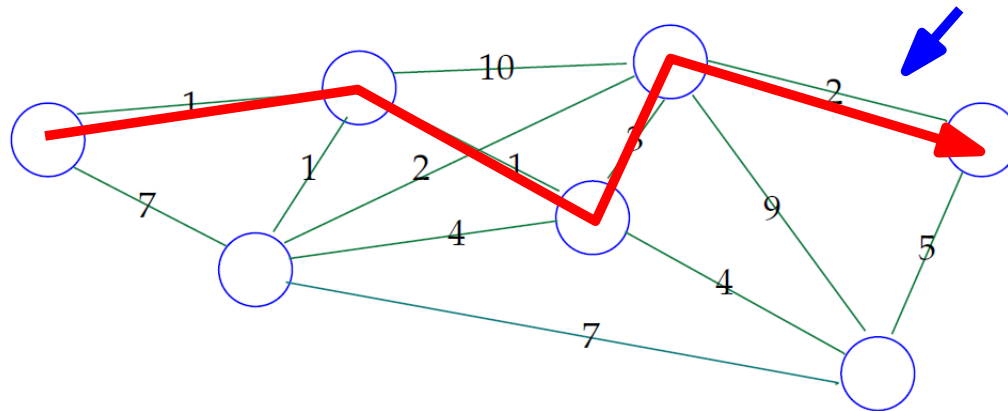
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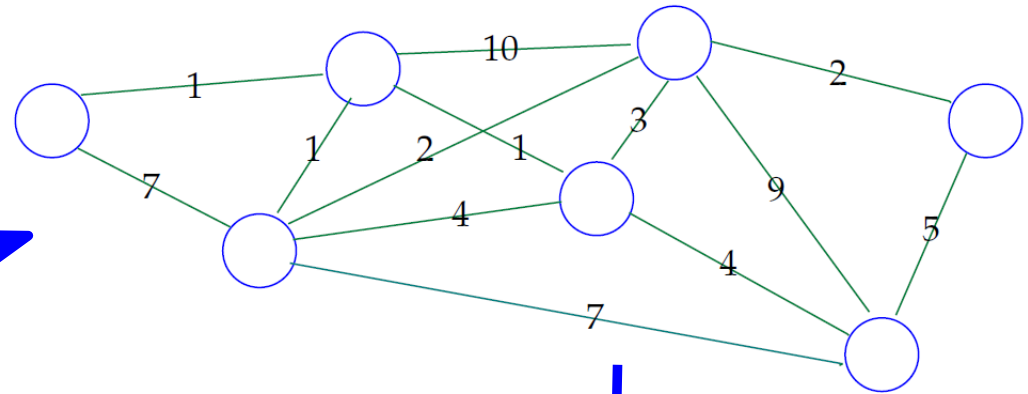
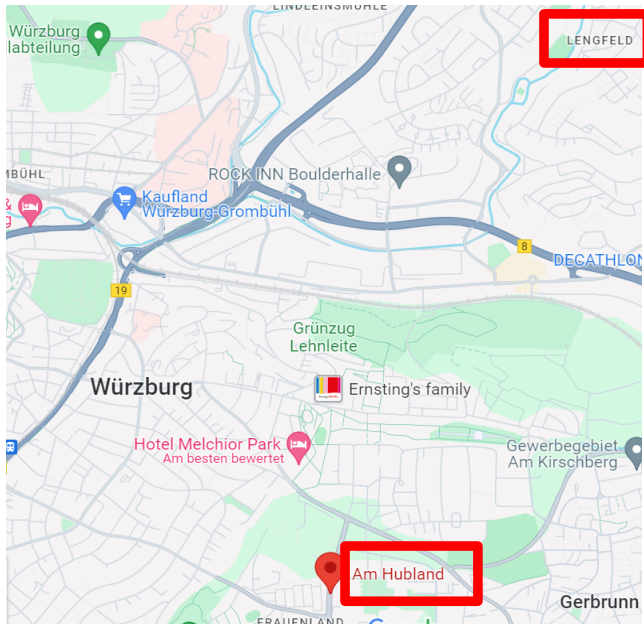
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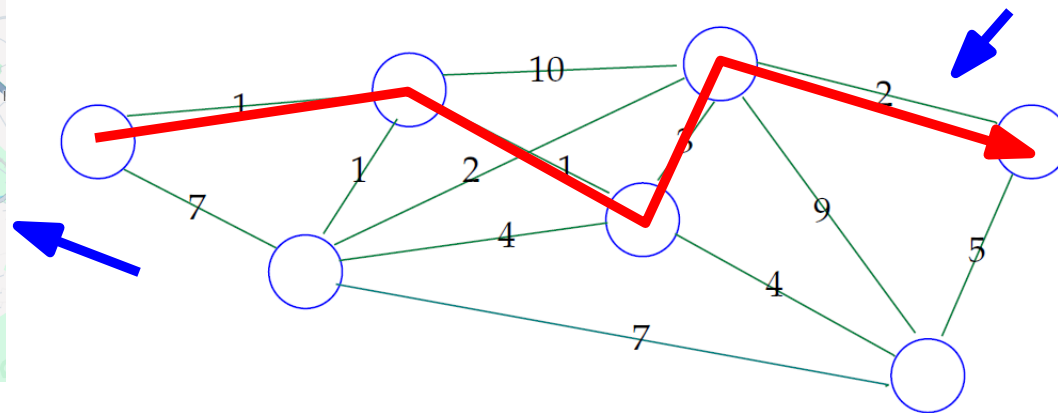
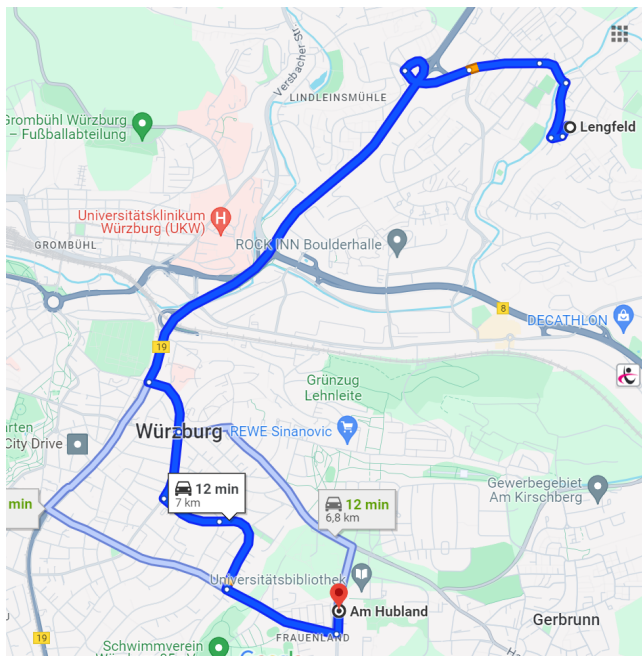
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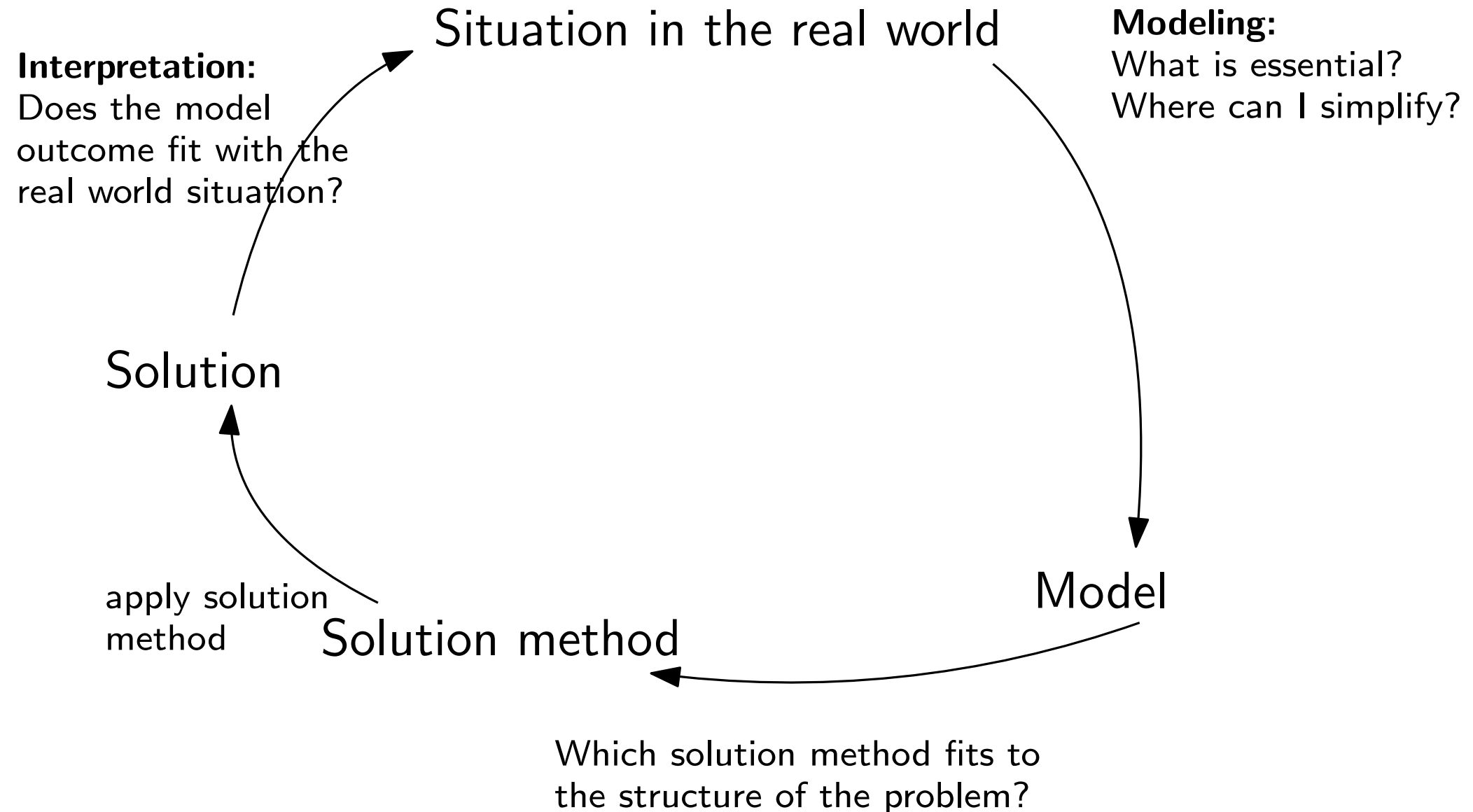
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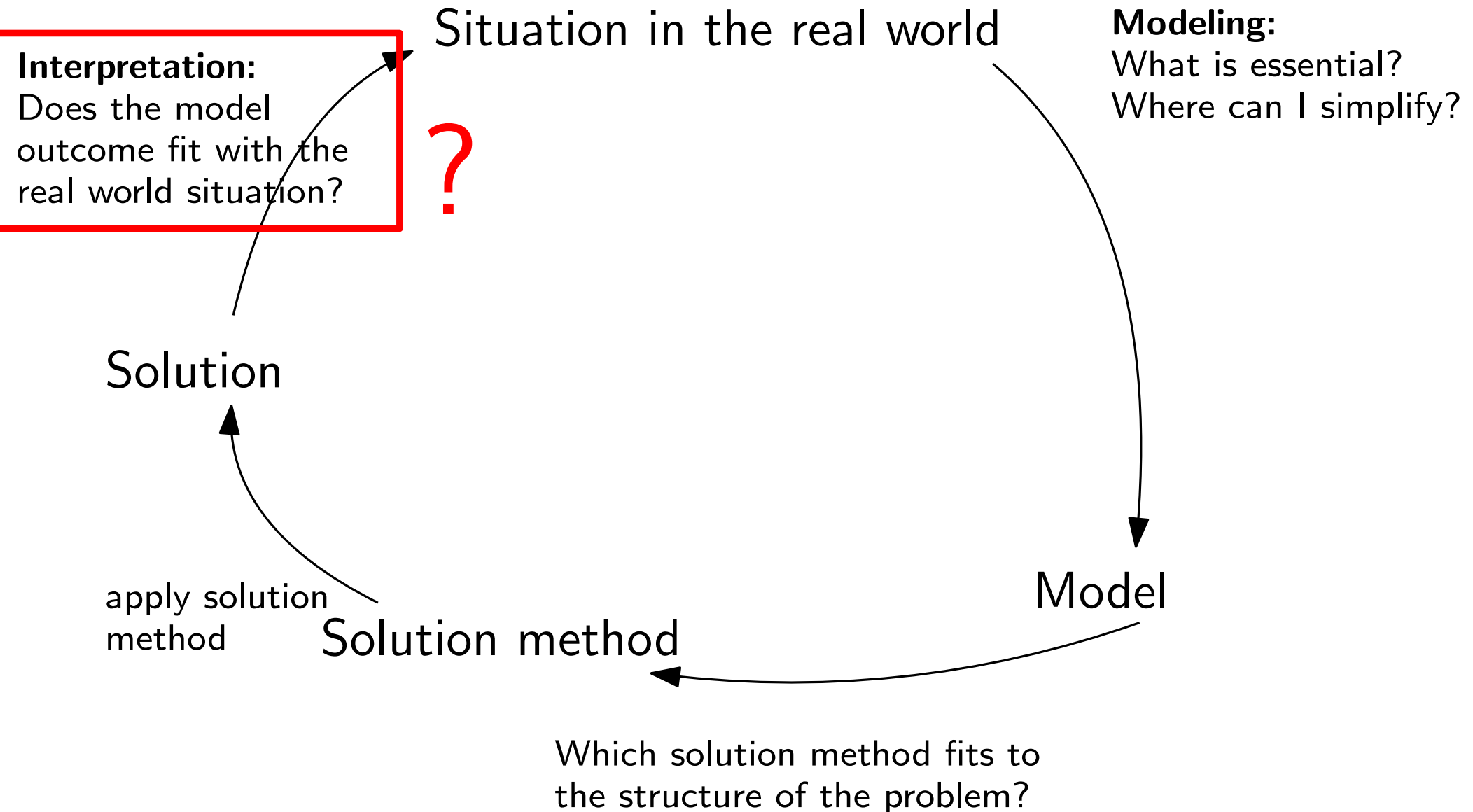
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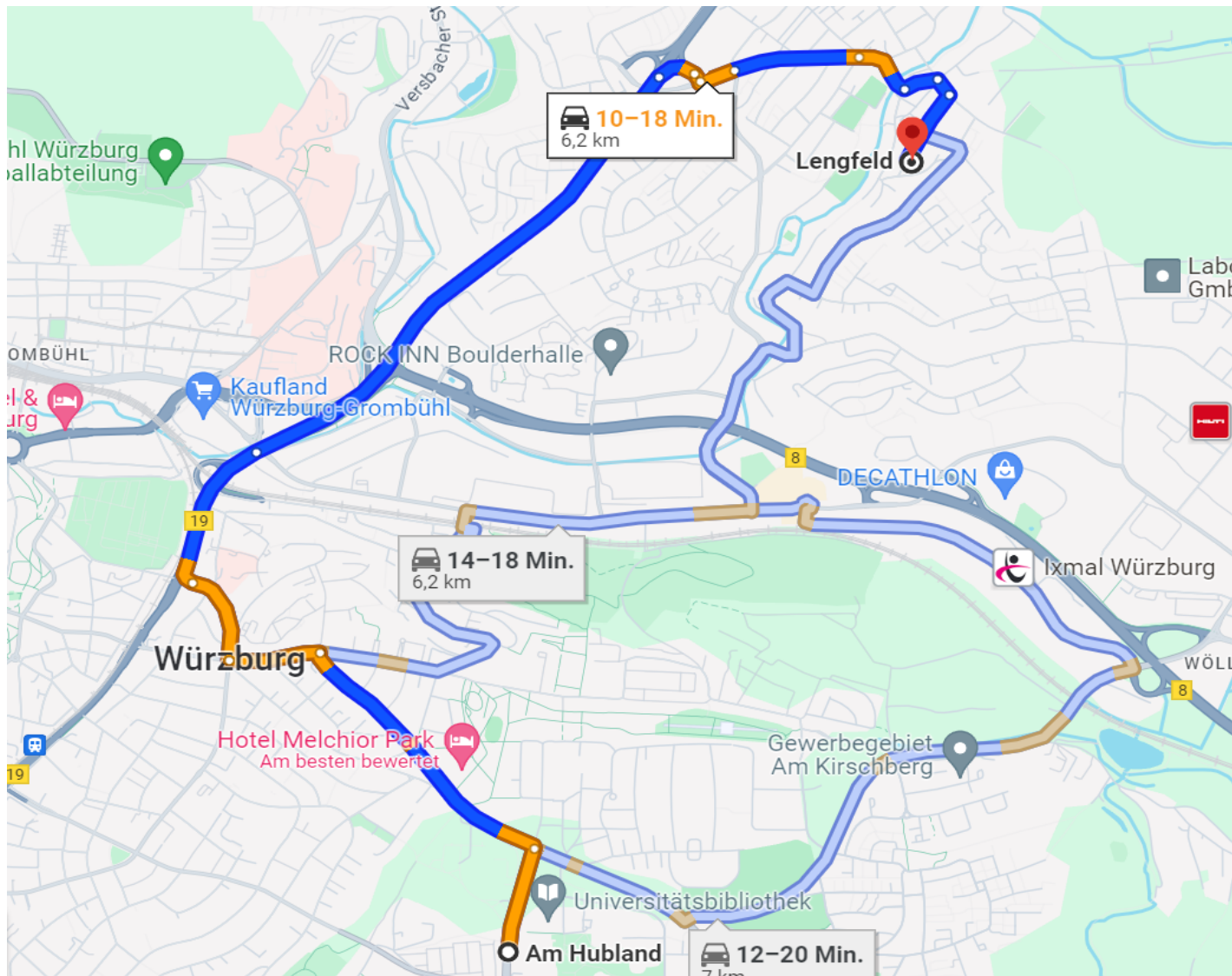
Modeling cycle for optimization problems



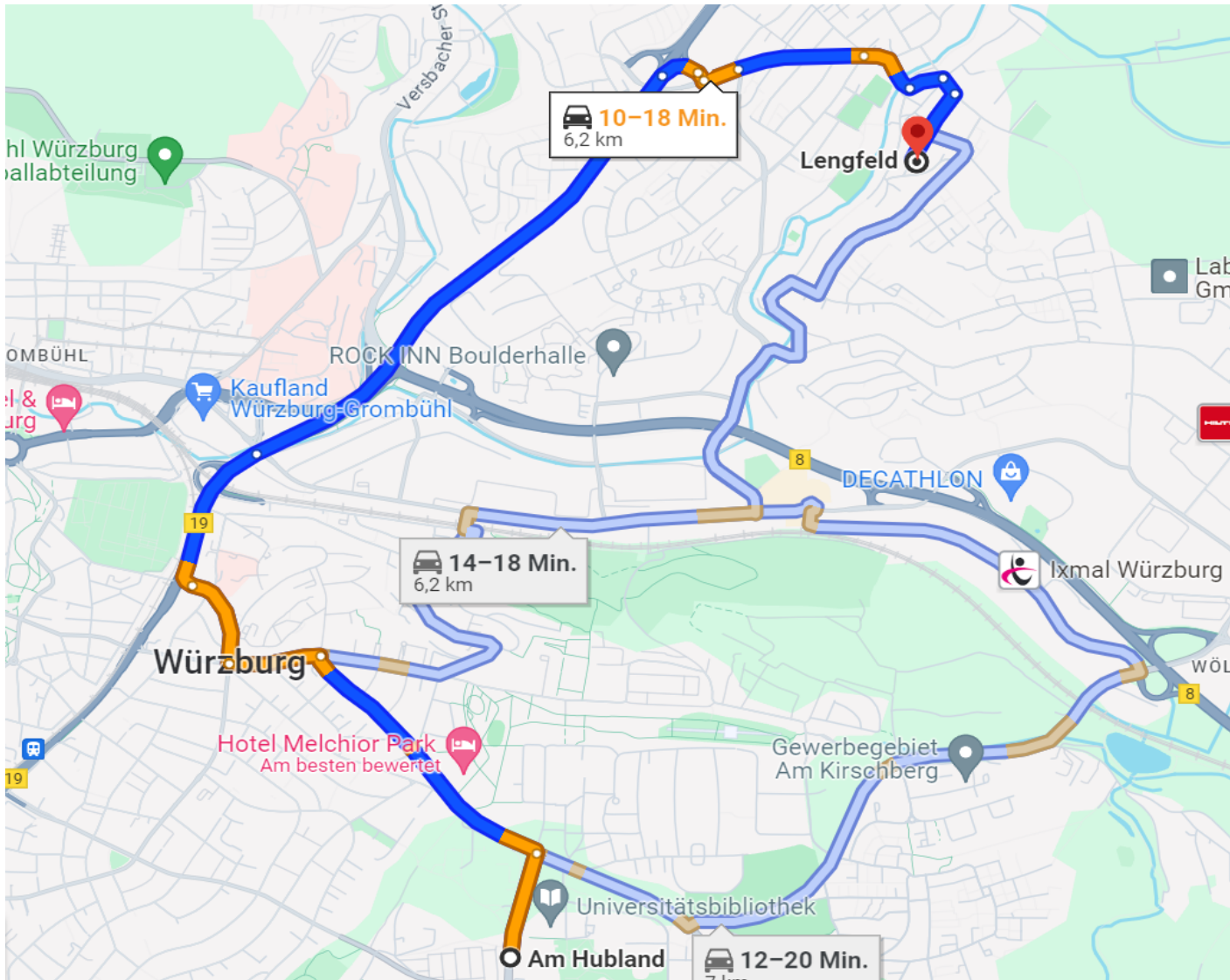
Modeling cycle for optimization problems



The fastest way to work

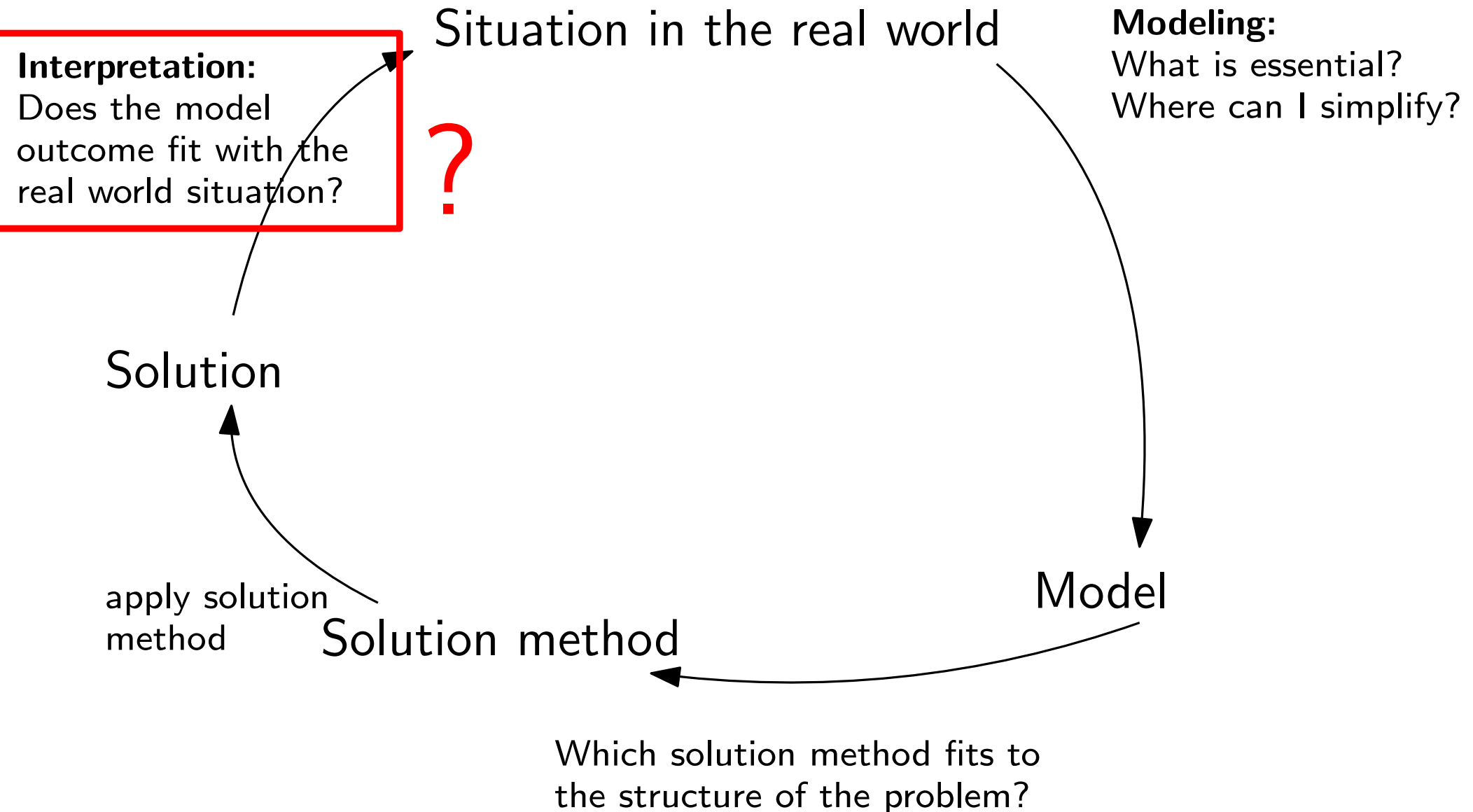


The fastest way to work

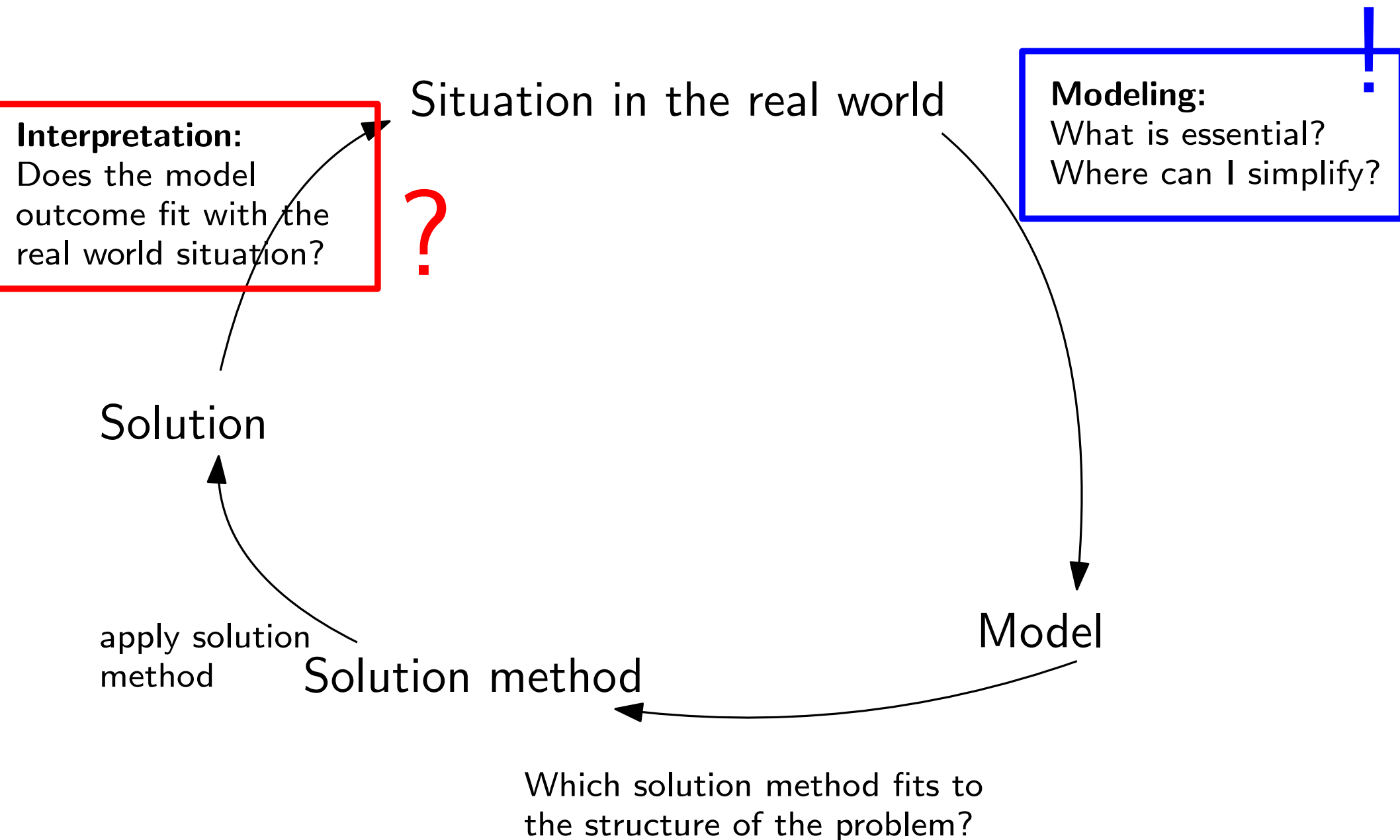


→ variation in the driving times leads to different routes

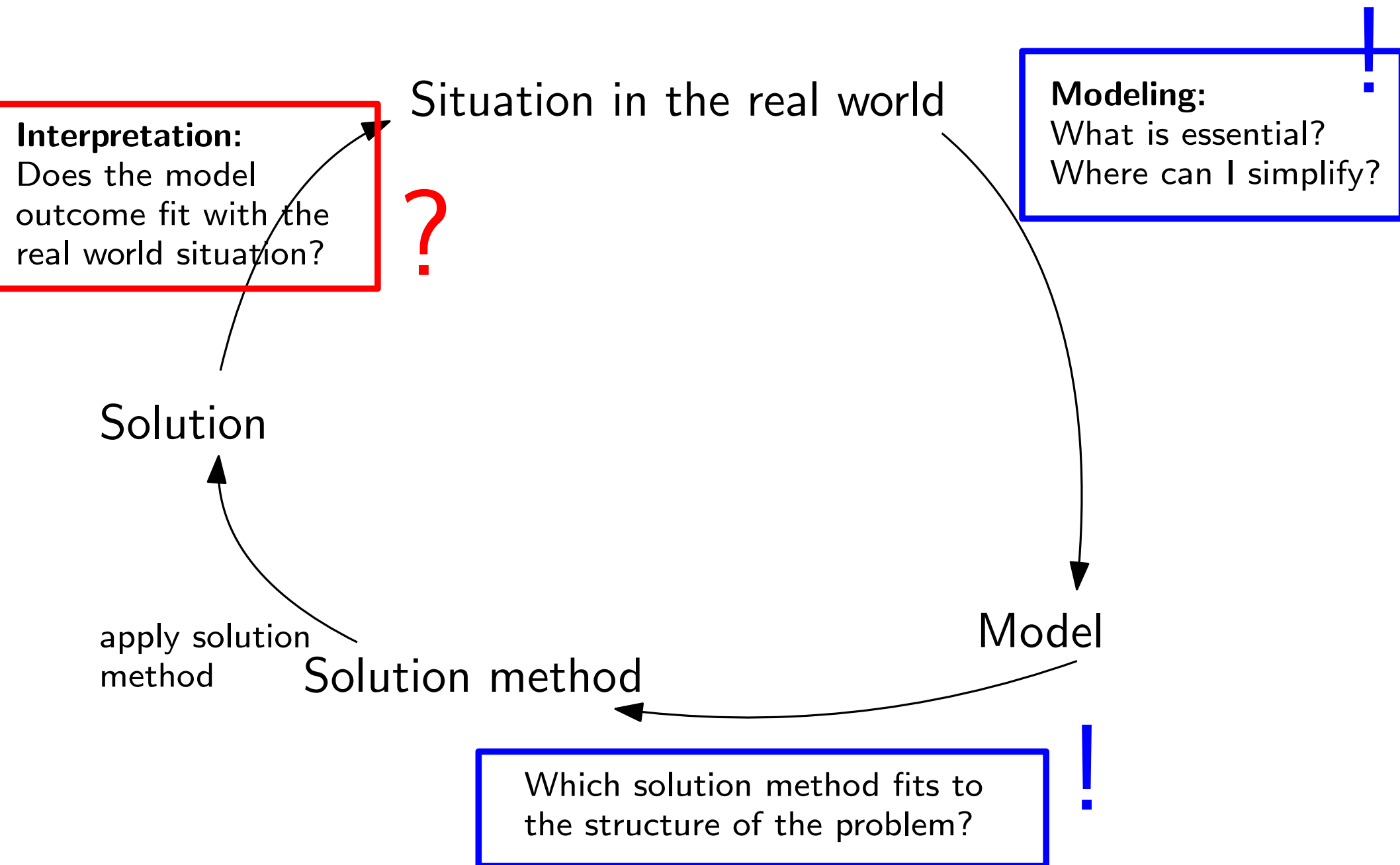
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Modeling cycle for optimization problems



Seminar questions

How can we formulate optimization problems, when we do not have exact information on input parameters?

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What will be the impact on the (type of) solutions that we find?

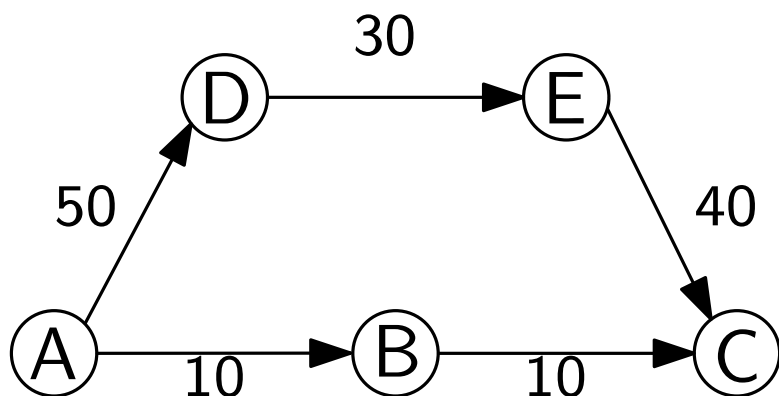
Seminar questions

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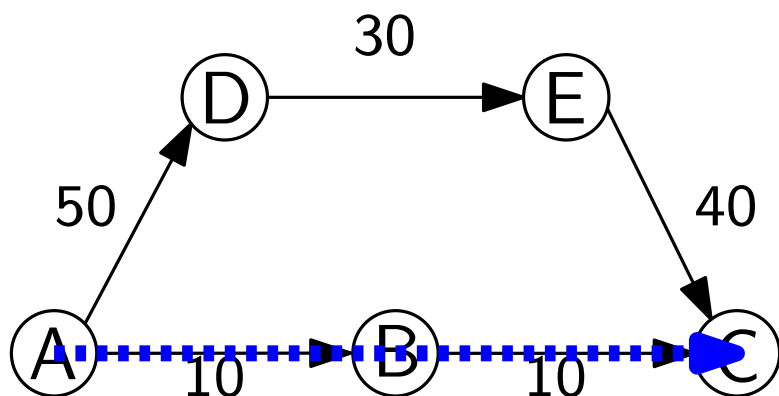
How can we find solutions to such optimization problems?

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



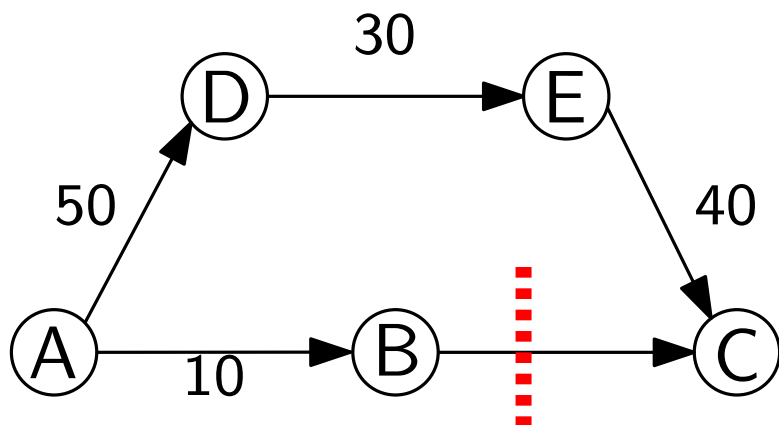
What is the best way from A to C?

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



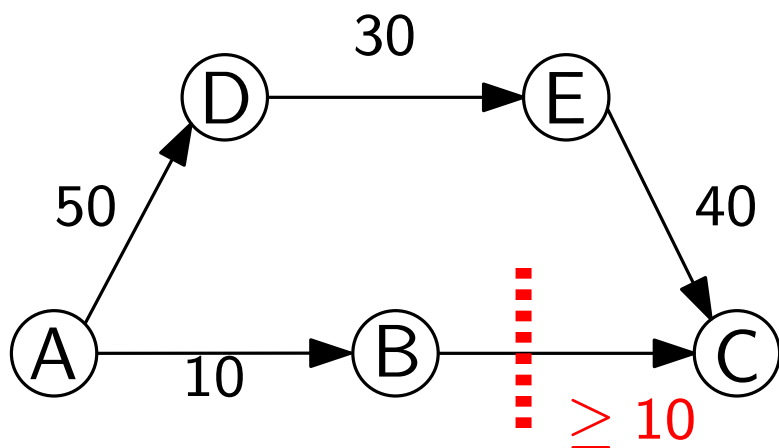
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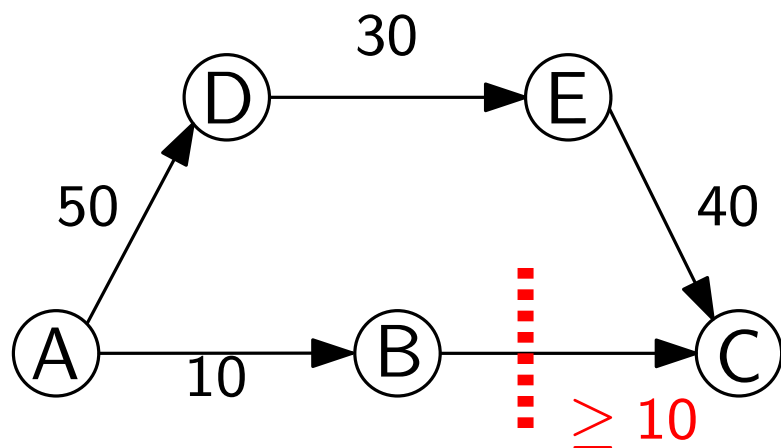
What is the best way from A to C
- if there is a disruption on (B, C)?

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



What is the best way from A to C
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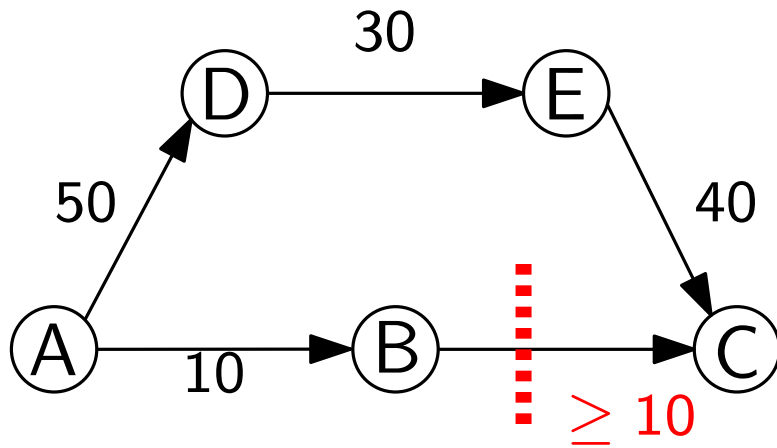
Example: The traveler's route choice problem



What is the best way from A to C
- if there is a disruption on (B, C)?

What should the traveler do?

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

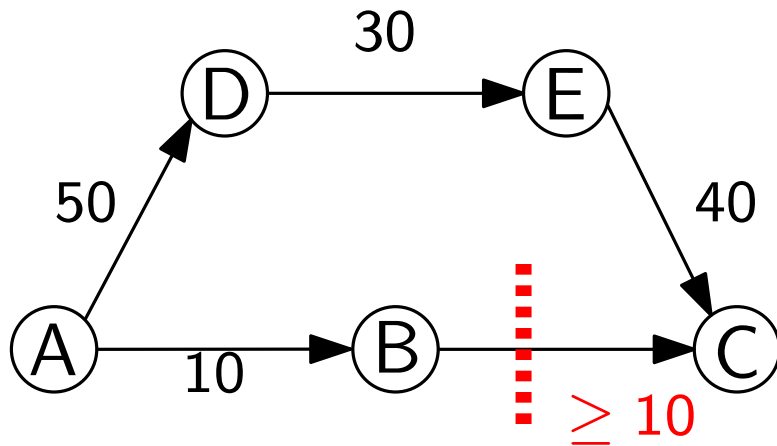


What is the best way from A to C
- if there is a disruption on (B, C)?

What should the traveler do?

1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



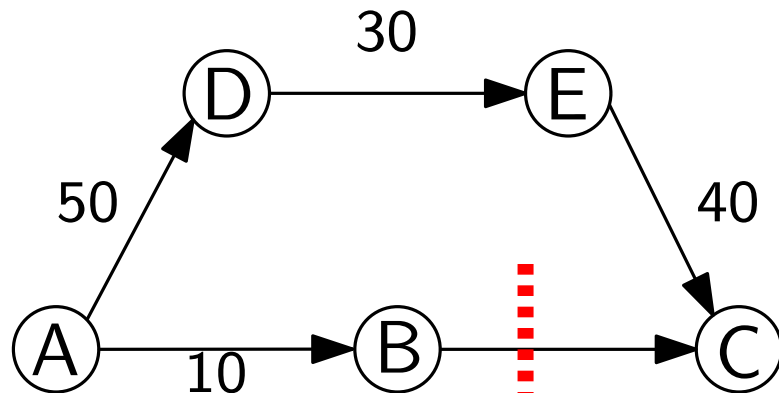
What is the best way from A to C
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What should the traveler do?

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We call the set of *scenarios* (possible travel times) *uncertainty set* \mathcal{U} .

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



$$l_a \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{finite}} = \{10, 15, 70, 1450\}$$

What is the best way from A to C
- if there is a disruption on (B, C)?

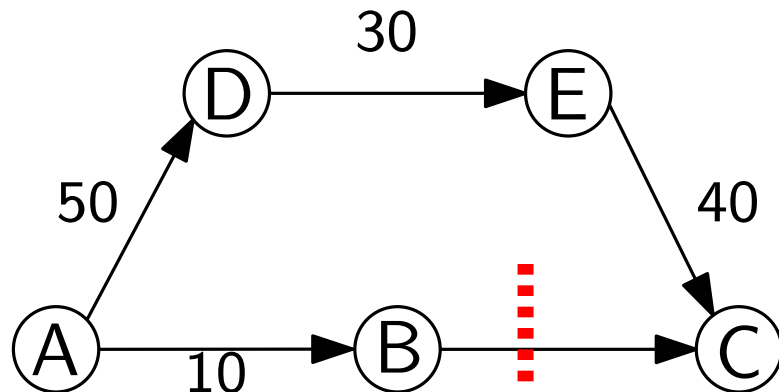
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\mathcal{U} could be finite,

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



$$l_a \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{interval}} = [10, 90]$$

What is the best way from A to C
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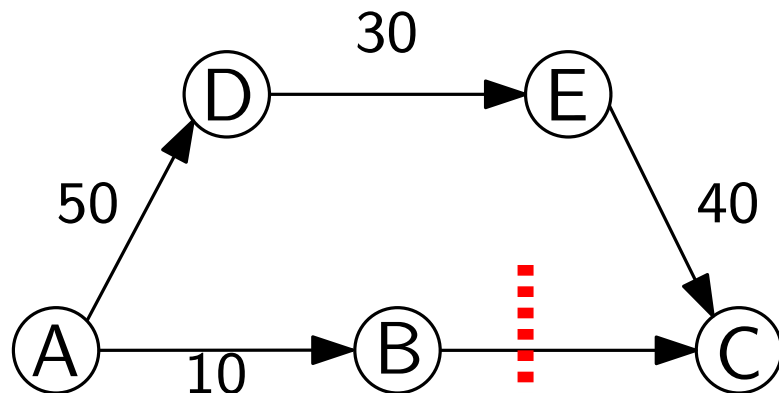
What should the traveler do?

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\mathcal{U} could be finite, bounded,

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



$$I_a \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{infinite}} = [10, \infty)$$

What is the best way from A to C
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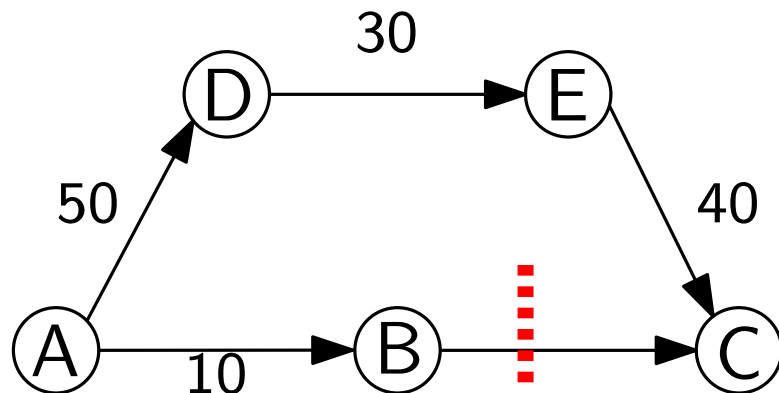
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\mathcal{U} could be finite, bounded, or unbounded.

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What is the best way from A to C
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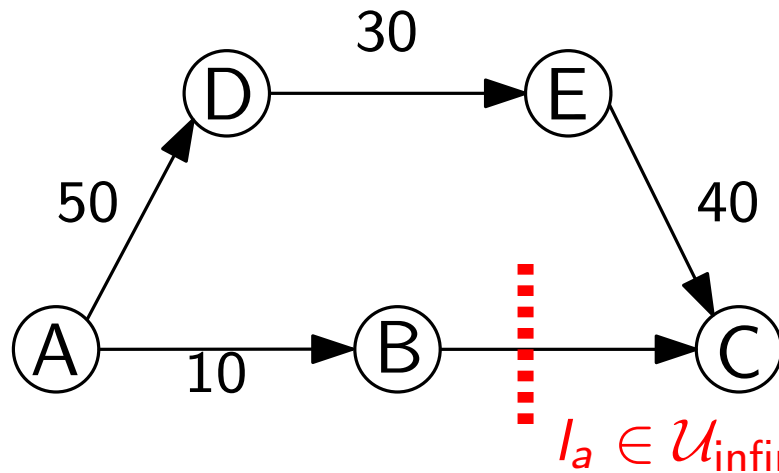
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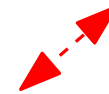
\mathcal{U} could be finite, bounded, or unbounded.

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



What is the best way from A to C
- if there is a disruption on (B, C)?

$$P(I_a \leq x) = 1 - e^{-0.1(I_a - 10)}$$



$$I_a \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{infinite}} = [10, \infty)$$

What should the traveler do?

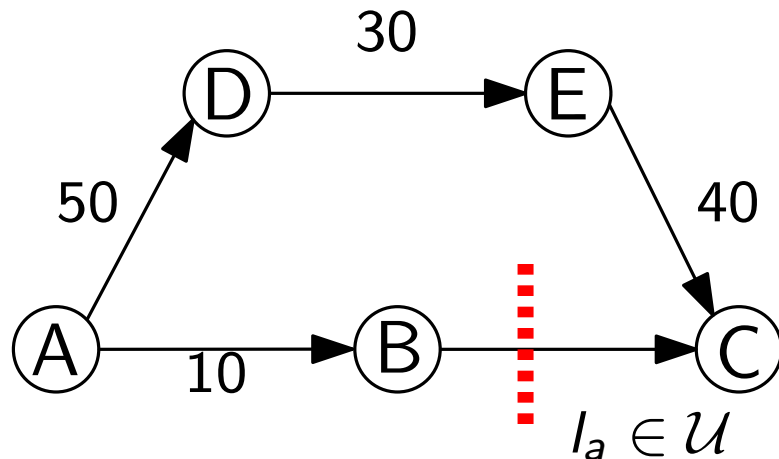
1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)

We call the set of *scenarios* (possible travel times) *uncertainty set* \mathcal{U} .

\mathcal{U} could be finite, bounded, or unbounded.

Possibly, we have a probability distribution on \mathcal{U} .

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

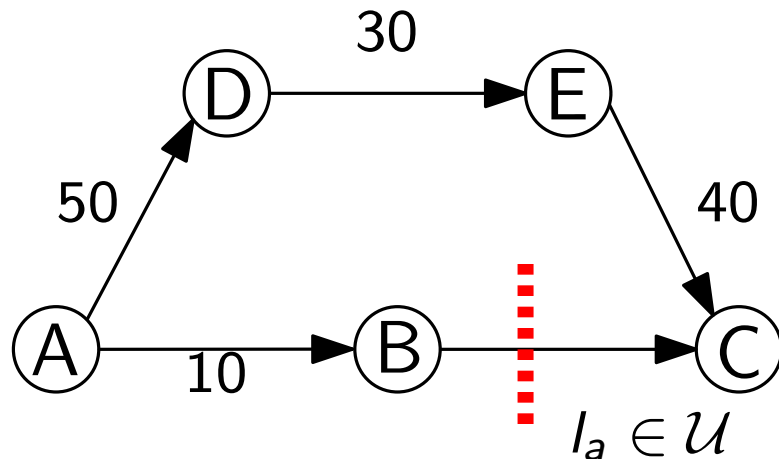


What is the best way from A to C
- if there is a disruption on (B, C)?

What should the traveler do?

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→ uncertainty set \mathcal{U}

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

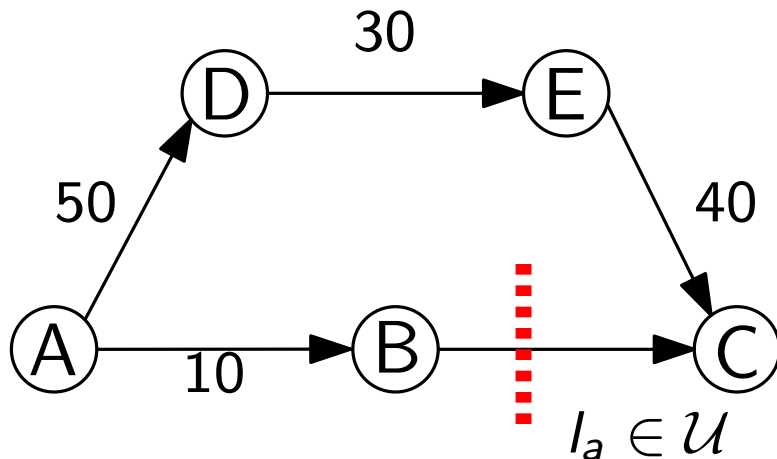


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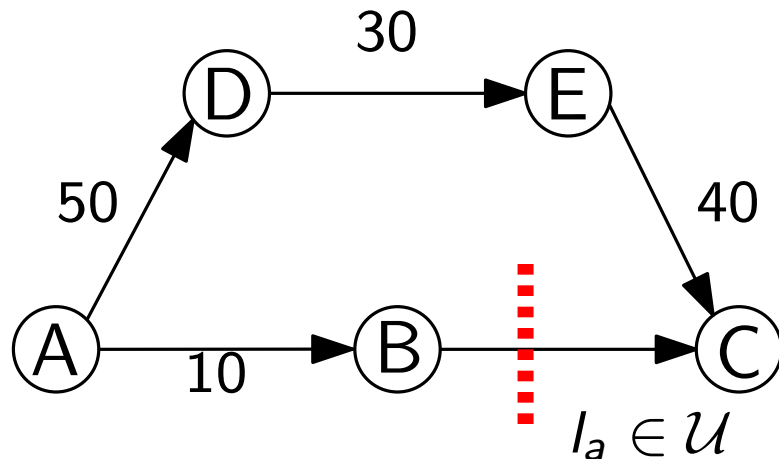


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What should the traveler do?

- 1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
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- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

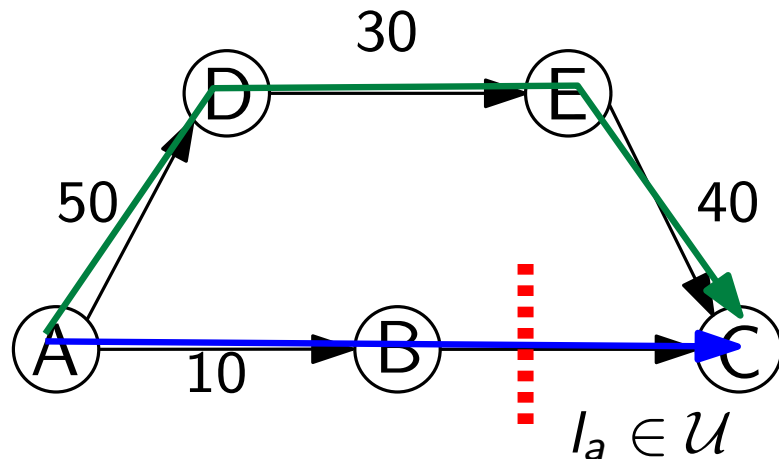


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What should the traveler do?

- 1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
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- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*
 - objective value in the worst case

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

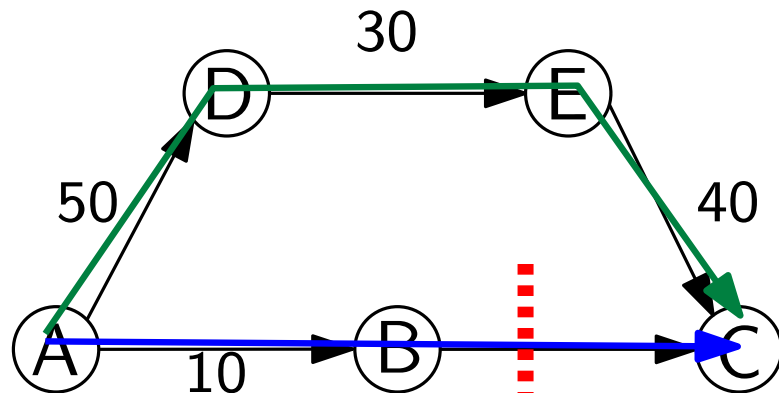


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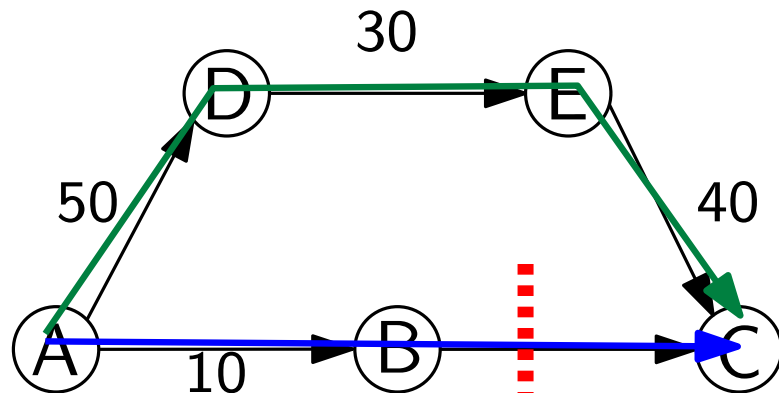
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Example: The traveler's route choice problem



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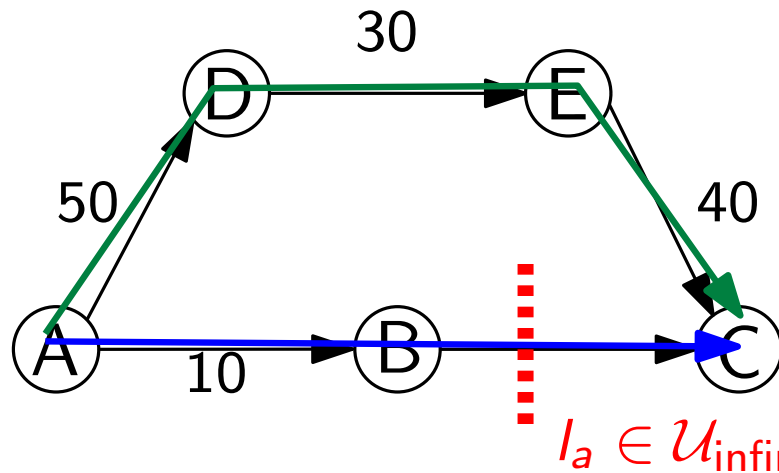
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$$z_{\text{wc}}(P_1) = 1460, z_{\text{wc}}(P_2) = 120$$

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



What is the best way from A to C
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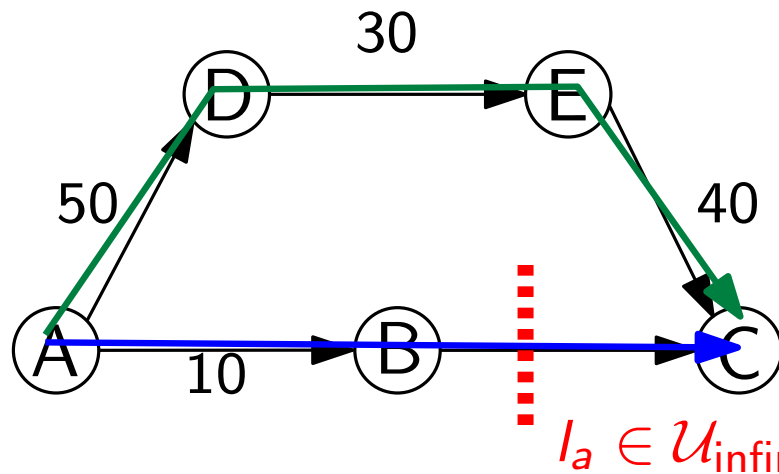
$$P(I_a \leq x) = 1 - e^{-0.1(I_a - 10)}$$

$$I_a \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{infinite}} = [10, \infty)$$

What should the traveler do?

- 1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
→ uncertainty set \mathcal{U}
- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*
 - objective value in the worst case
 - expected objective value

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



What is the best way from A to C
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$$P(I_a \leq x) = 1 - e^{-0.1(I_a - 10)}$$

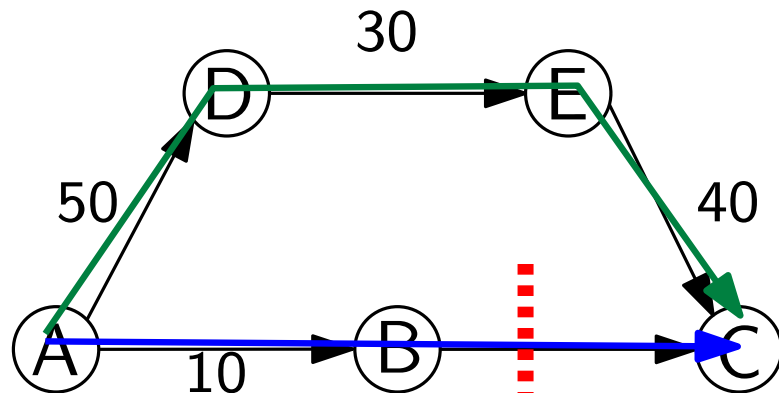
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- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*
 - objective value in the worst case
 - expected objective value

$$z_{\text{exp}}(P_1) = 30, \quad z_{\text{exp}}(P_2) = 120$$

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



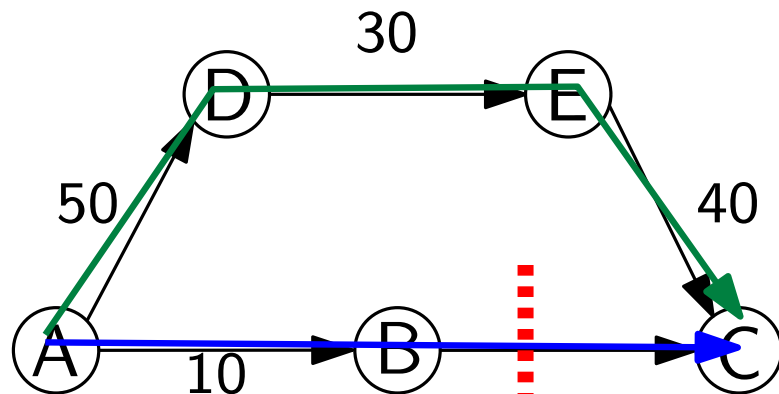
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- 1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
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- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*
 - objective value in the worst case
 - expected objective value
 - worst-case ratio ('competitive ratio')

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



$$l_a \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{finite}} = \{10, 15, 70, 1450\}$$

What is the best way from A to C
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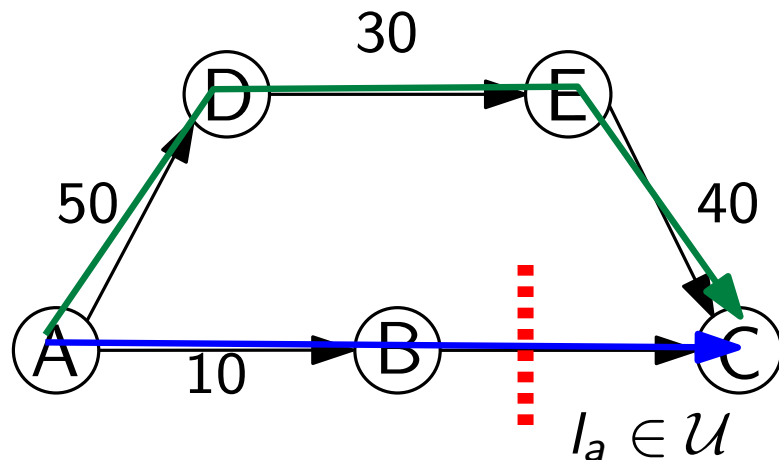
What should the traveler do?

1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
→ uncertainty set \mathcal{U}

2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*

- objective value in the worst case
- expected objective value
- worst-case ratio ('competitive ratio') $z_{\text{cr}}(P_1) = \frac{1460}{120} \approx 12.08,$
 $z_{\text{cr}}(P_2) = \frac{120}{20} = 6$

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

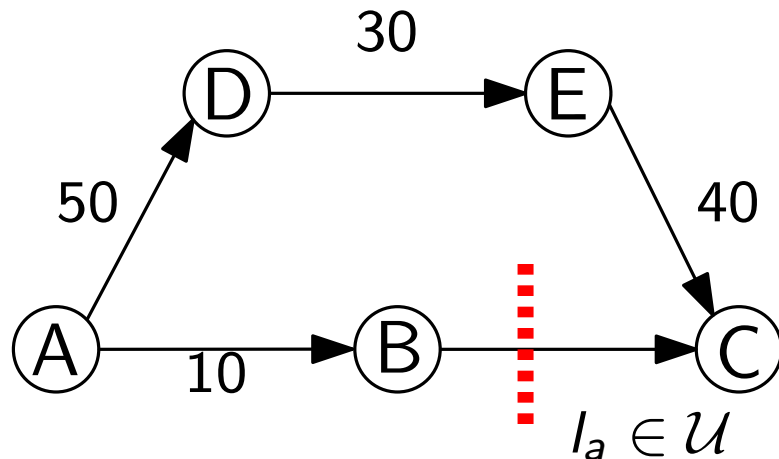


What is the best way from A to C
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What should the traveler do?

- 1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
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- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*
 - objective value in the worst case
 - expected objective value
 - worst-case ratio ('competitive ratio')
 - exp. ratio, worst-case/expected regret, probability to have the optimal solution, prob.to be 'on time', expected travel time in 90% of the cases, value at risk,...

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

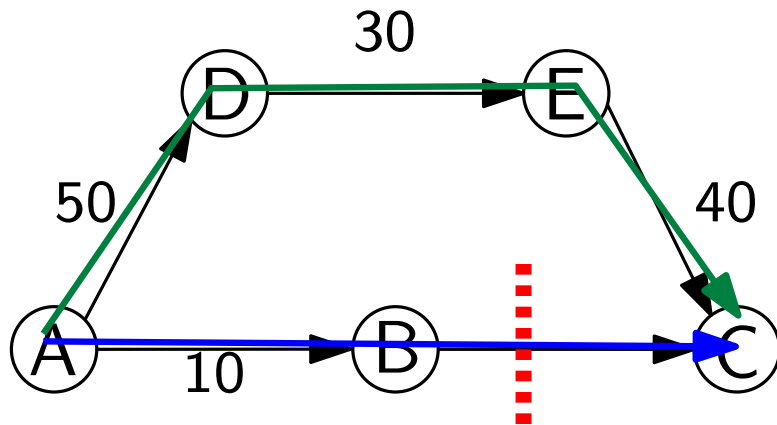


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What should the traveler do?

- 1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
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- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*
→ objective function

Example: The traveler's route choice problem

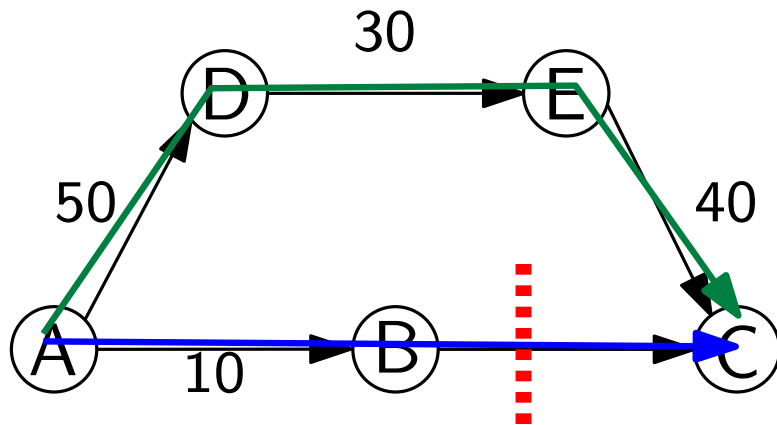


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What should the traveler do?

So far, we have only considered *paths* as possible solutions.

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



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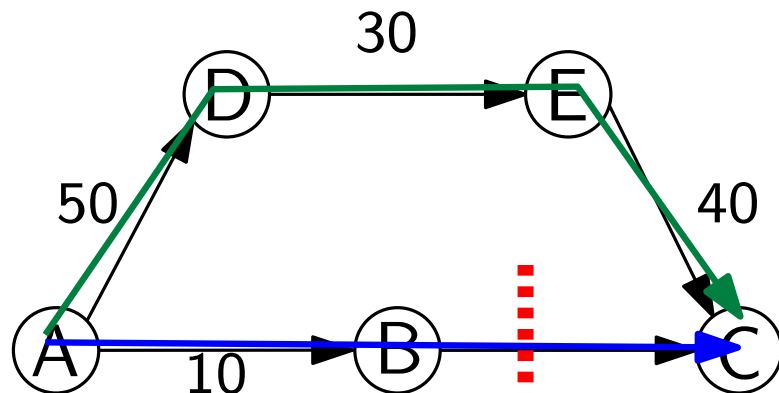
What should the traveler do?

So far, we have only considered *paths* as possible solutions.

What if the traveler can wait at A to see how the situation evolves?

Strategy *wait at A for at most 60 minutes to see if disruption has disappeared, if so, take P_1 , otherwise, take P_2* has competitive ratio $\frac{3}{2}$

Example: The traveler's route choice problem



What is the best way from A to C
- if there is a disruption on (B, C)?

$$I_a \in \mathcal{U}_{\text{finite}} = \{10, 15, 70, 1450\}$$

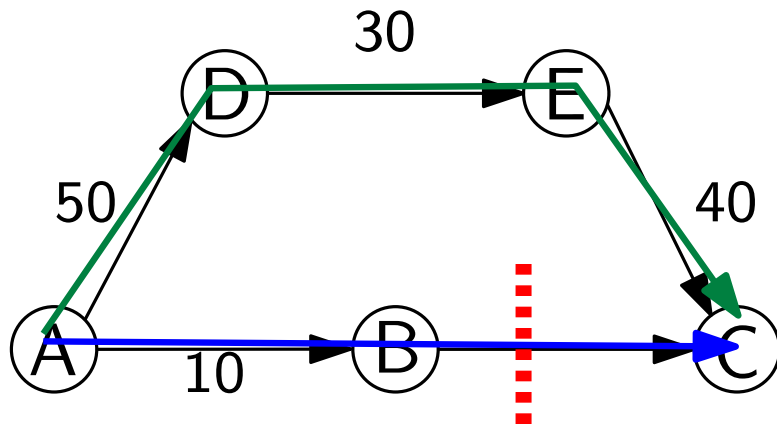
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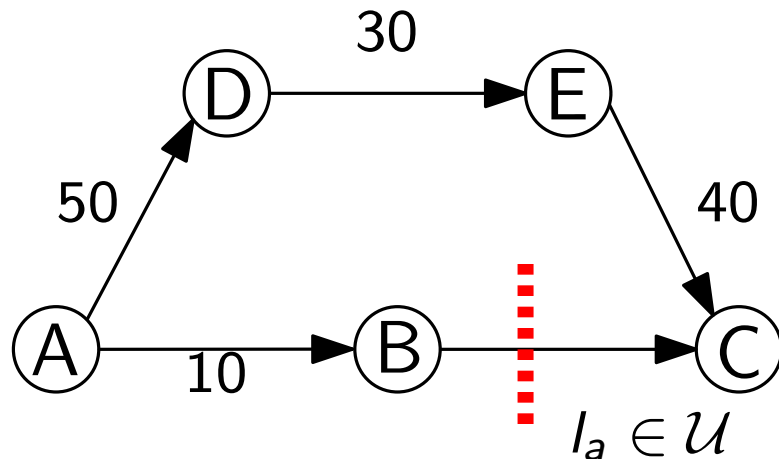
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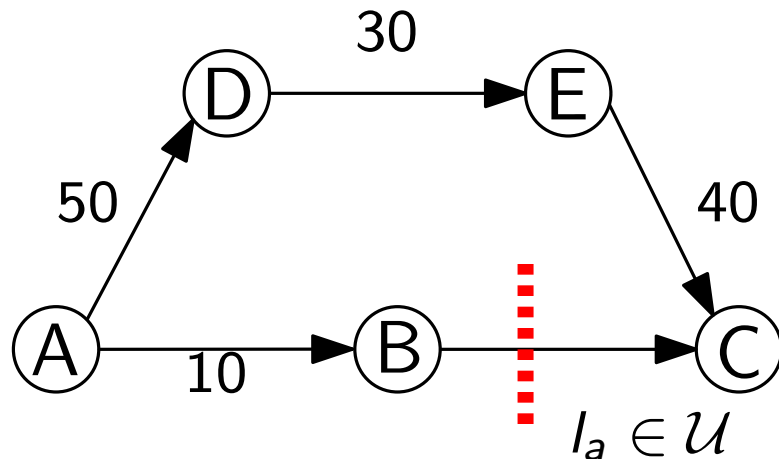


What is the best way from A to C
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What should the traveler do?

- 1.) gain more information on the disruption (source, estimated length etc)
→ uncertainty set \mathcal{U}
- 2.) define how to *evaluate* a solution *under uncertainty*
→ objective function
- 3.) define the space of *feasible* solutions (in particular with respect to 'adjustability' of solution)

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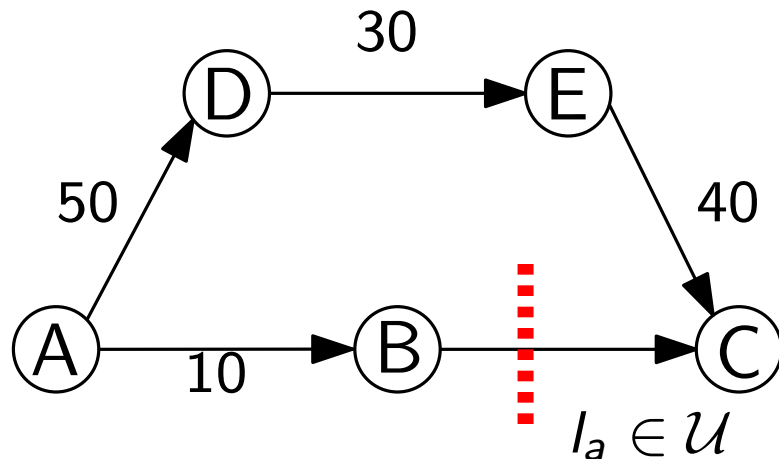


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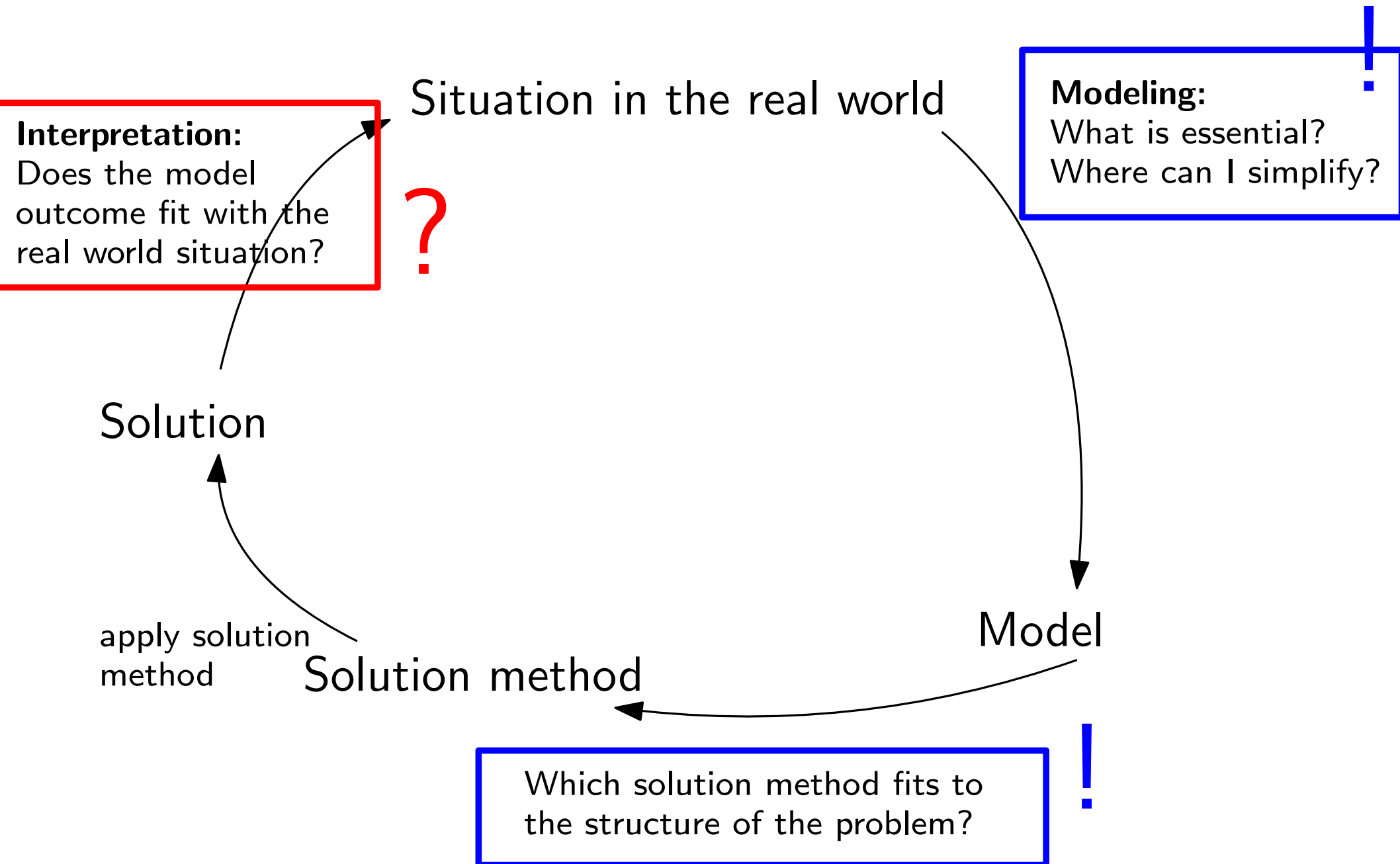


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What can people skilled in optimization do to help the poor traveler?

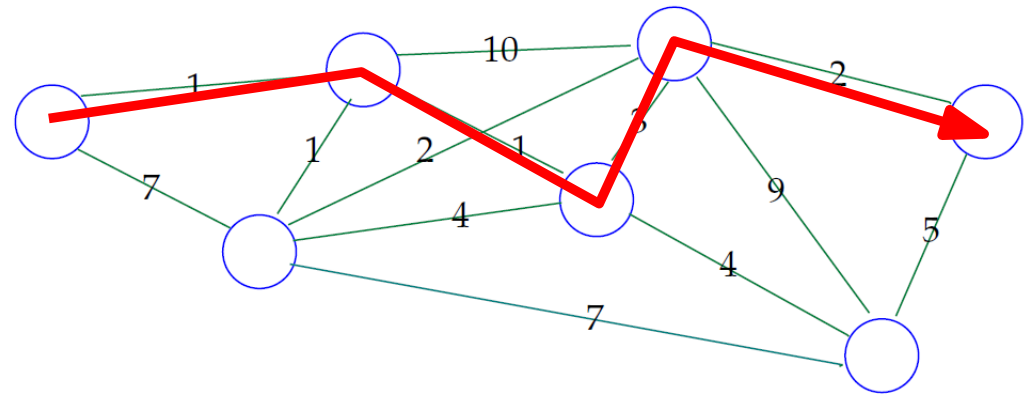
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Modeling cycle for optimization problems



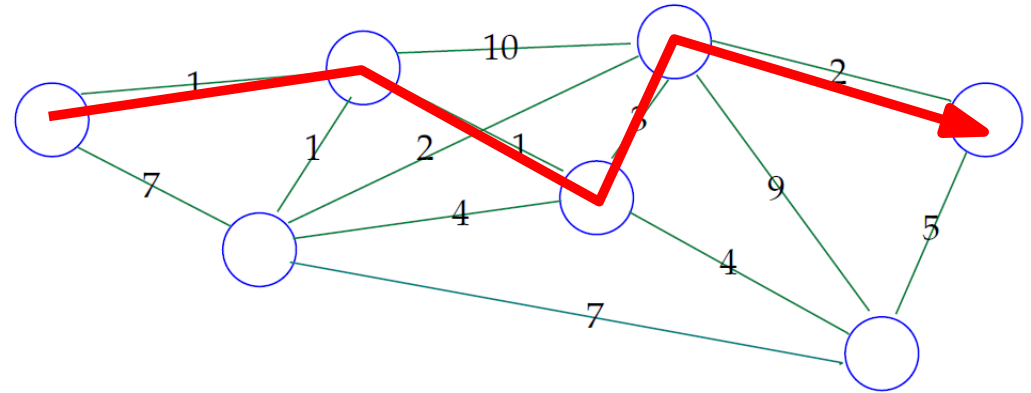
Problems in the focus of this seminar

- shortest path problem

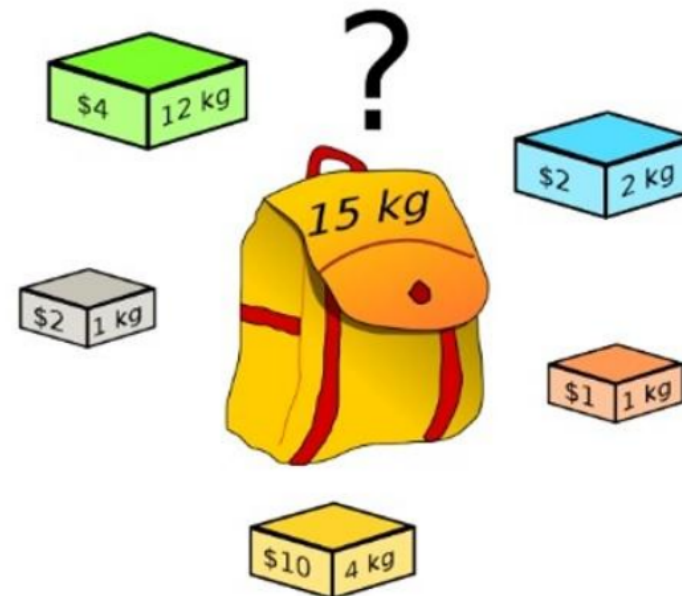


Problems in the focus of this seminar

- shortest path problem



- knapsack problem



Presentation schedule

- Introduction to the shortest path problem ($\approx 8.5.$)
 - Shortest path under uncertainty 1
 - Shortest path under uncertainty 2
 - ...
-

- Introduction to the knapsack problem ($\approx 5.6.$)
 - Knapsack under uncertainty 1
 - Knapsack under uncertainty 2
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-

Presentation schedule

presentation dates will be assigned after this session

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individual, based on a paper, (normally) 1 per session, approx. 45 minutes

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group, 'the basics', short (*at most* 30 minutes), same day as first individual presentation of the block

individual, based on a paper, (normally) 1 per session, approx. 45 minutes

Paper selection for the individual presentations

After this session:

- consult list of papers (WueCampus)
- indicate preferences and preknowledge on WueCampus until Friday at noon
- paper assignment and schedule (including dates) will be published on WueCampus on Friday afternoon

← read/scan paper before selection!

Group presentations

All students presenting a 'shortest path' paper prepare a joint group presentation, containing

- basic information on the *deterministic* problem: definition, complexity, (illustration of) solution methods

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Tip: use (a deterministic version of) the same instance to illustrate the methods for the deterministic problem

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Tip: use (a deterministic version of) the same instance to illustrate the methods for the deterministic problem

The same holds for the students with a 'knapsack' paper.

Students who present on a *different* problem include this part in their individual presentation.

Individual presentations: Structure

(0. Preliminaries: any concepts that are relevant for your paper, specifically, and that other may not know)

1. What is uncertain (and why)? How is the uncertainty set defined? Do we have a probability distribution?

2. What could go wrong if we just took the deterministic solution?

3. Which solutions are considered 'feasible'?

4. How are solutions *evaluated under uncertainty*?

Tip: illustrate this on the deterministic solution

5. Solution method from paper, illustrated on example(s) from introductory group presentation

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If you present on a problem that is not shortest path or knapsack, this includes problem definition & methods for the deterministic case.

Individual presentations

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Activate your audience:

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You present uncertainty set, optimality concept, and (idea of) the method.

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often most suitable for
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Report

At the end of the term, each student hands in a report consisting of the following parts:

1. basic information on the *deterministic* problem
2. example instances

3. uncertainty & uncertainty set
4. solution space (feasibility) and evaluation under uncertainty
5. solution method

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group work, all 'shortest path students' submit the same (and all 'knapsack students' submit the same), individual for other problems

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individual work

6. own ideas

individual or group work

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At the end of the term, each student hands in a report consisting of the following parts:

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|--|-----------|
| 1. basic information on the <i>deterministic</i> problem | ≈ 2 pages |
| 2. example instances | |

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- | | |
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| 3. uncertainty & uncertainty set | ≈ 10 pages |
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individual work

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 6. own ideas | ≈ 2 pages |
|--------------|-----------|

individual or group work

Example questions on what to think about here:

- Would the method from 'my' paper also work for other uncertainty sets/evaluation functions/optimization problems? Why? Why not? Could it be modified?
- Would the method from another paper also work on my problem? Why? Why not? Could it be modified?
- How would I solve the problem if I had a different uncertainty set/evaluation function?
- ...

Grading criteria

- clear structure
- concepts and methods are clearly presented and well understood
- appropriate level of abstraction
- questions well answered
- appropriate length
- on group work component: all group members contribute
- specific to presentation: well-designed interactions, audience successfully activated

WueCampus and WueStudy

WueCampus: Course materials (including lecture slides) and course information, forum for questions and discussions, course communication, **paper list, link for paper choice/assignment**

Please sign up.

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WueStudy: here you register for the examination.

Important: register until **31.05.2024** or we cannot book your grade!

Questions and support

Do you have any questions now?

presentation preparation:

- slides to be sent 10 days before presentation (Sunday evening) to marie.schmidt@uni-wuerzburg.de
- slide feedback meeting 7 days in advance (after seminar)

further question? meeting timeslots bookable on doodle