

Integer Linear Programming

CSCI 532

x_i is 0 or 1, not 0.62



$x_i \in \{0,1\}$ = Indicates if vertex i is selected.

Objective: $\min \sum_i x_i$

Subject to: $x_i + x_j \geq 1$, for each edge $e = (i,j)$

What is this for?

Vertex Cover (VC)

Vertex Cover: Given graph $G = (V, E)$, find the smallest $V' \subseteq V$ such that each edge in E contains an end point in V' ?

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Solving ILPs is NP-Hard.

Questions?

Vertex Cover (VC)

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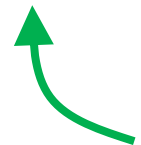
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 In general

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Example:

Objective: $\min x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5$

Subject to: $x_1 + x_2 \geq 1$

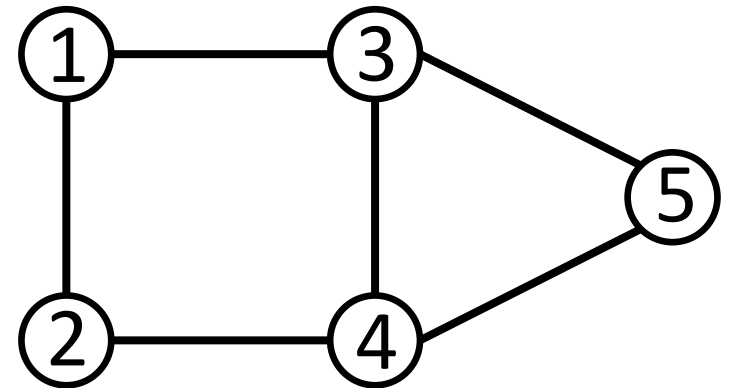
$x_1 + x_3 \geq 1$

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Optimal Solution:

$$x_1 = 0$$

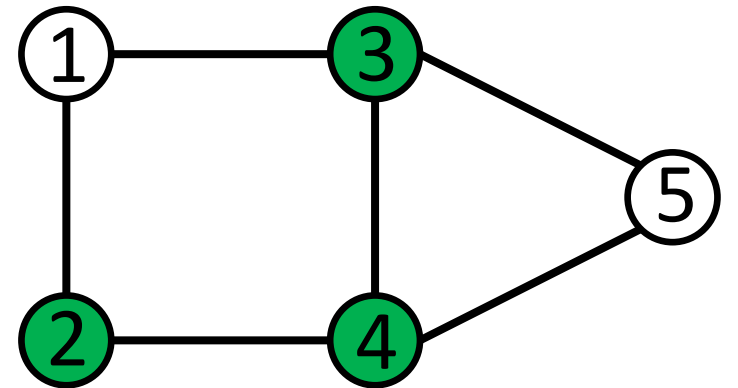
$$x_2 = 1$$

$$x_3 = 1$$

$$x_4 = 1$$

$$x_5 = 0$$

Objective = 3



Vertex Cover (VC)

Vertex Cover: Given graph $G = (V, E)$, find the smallest $V' \subseteq V$ such that each edge in E contains an end point in V' ?

What happens?

$x_i \in [0,1]$ = Indicates if vertex i is selected.

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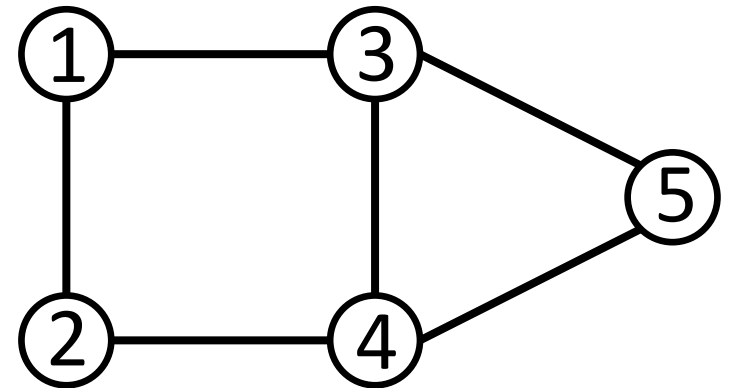
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What happens?

$$x_1 = 0.5$$

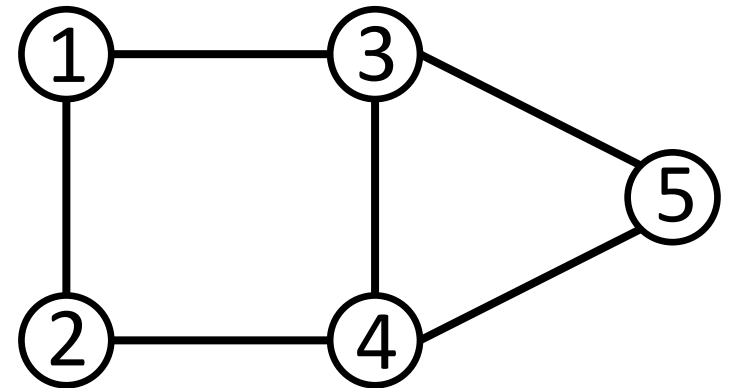
$$x_2 = 0.5$$

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Objective = 2.5



ILP vs LP

$x_i \in \{0,1\}$ = Indicates if vertex i is selected.

Objective: $\min \sum_i x_i$

Subject to: $x_i + x_j \geq 1$, for each edge $e = (i,j)$

Optimal:

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

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Objective = 3

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Since the LP has **more options** to reduce the objective value, $OPT_{LP} \leq OPT_{ILP}$ (for a minimization problem).

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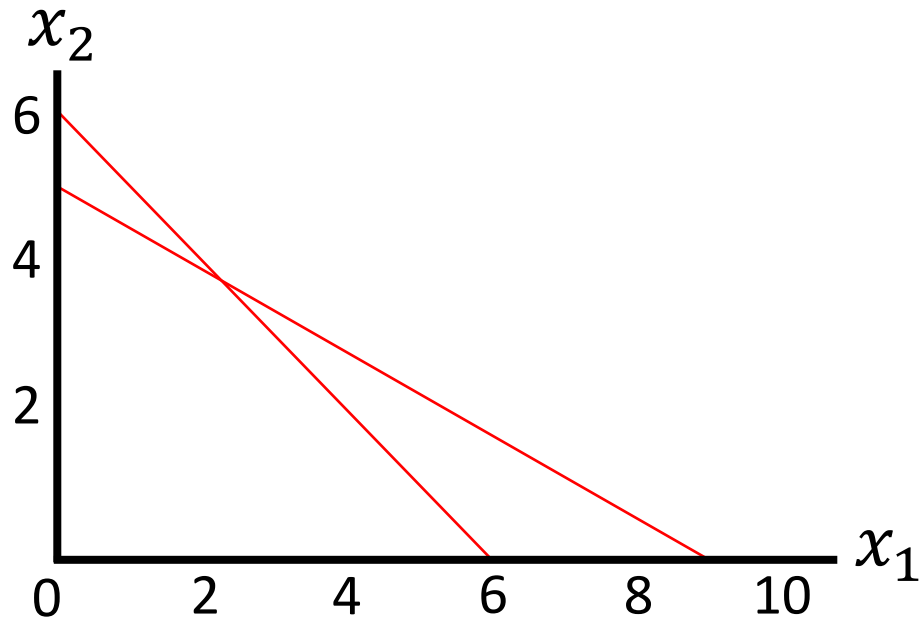
Since the LP has **more options** to reduce the objective value, $OPT_{LP} \leq OPT_{ILP}$ (for a minimization problem). If the minimum objective value comes from an integer solution, a plain LP solver (e.g., Simplex) will find it.

$$x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Objective:} \quad \max 5x_1 + 8x_2$$

$$\text{Subject to:} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &\leq 6 \\ 5x_1 + 9x_2 &\leq 45 \\ x_1, x_2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Why are ILPs hard to solve?

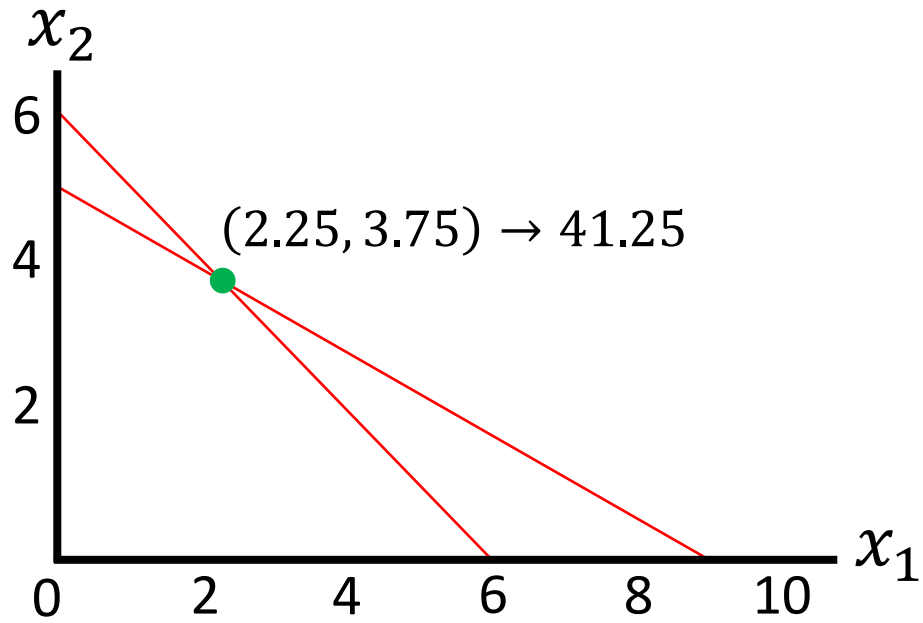


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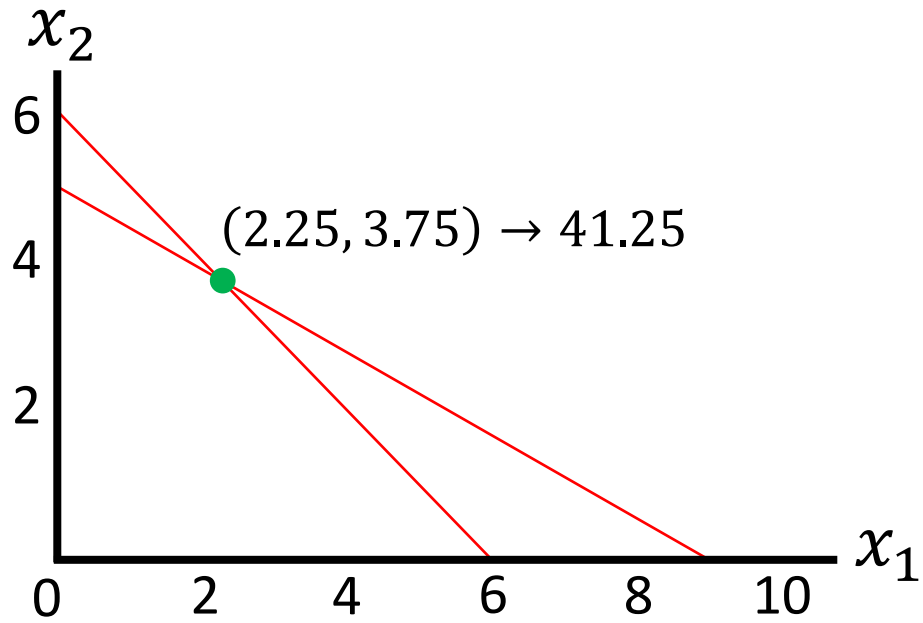


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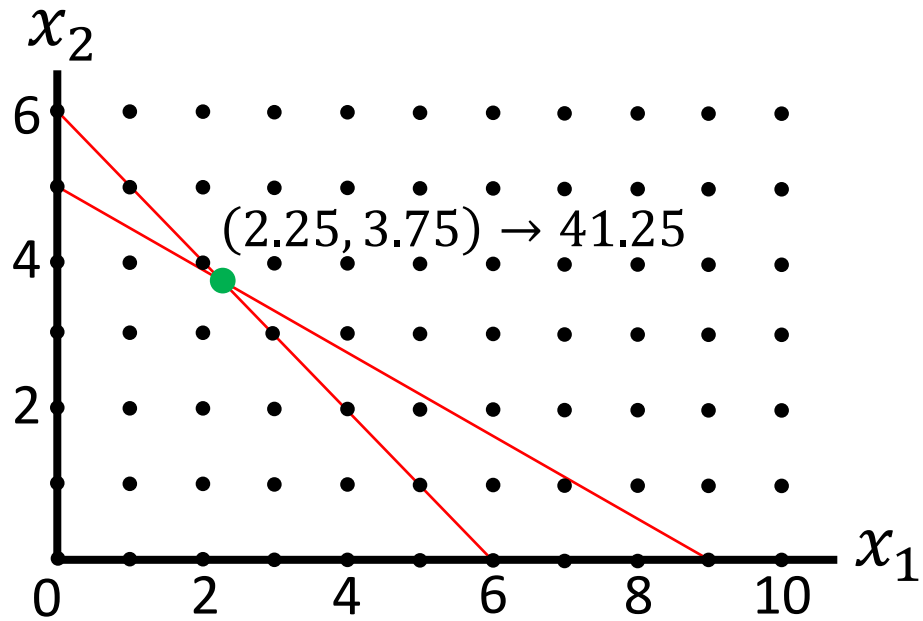
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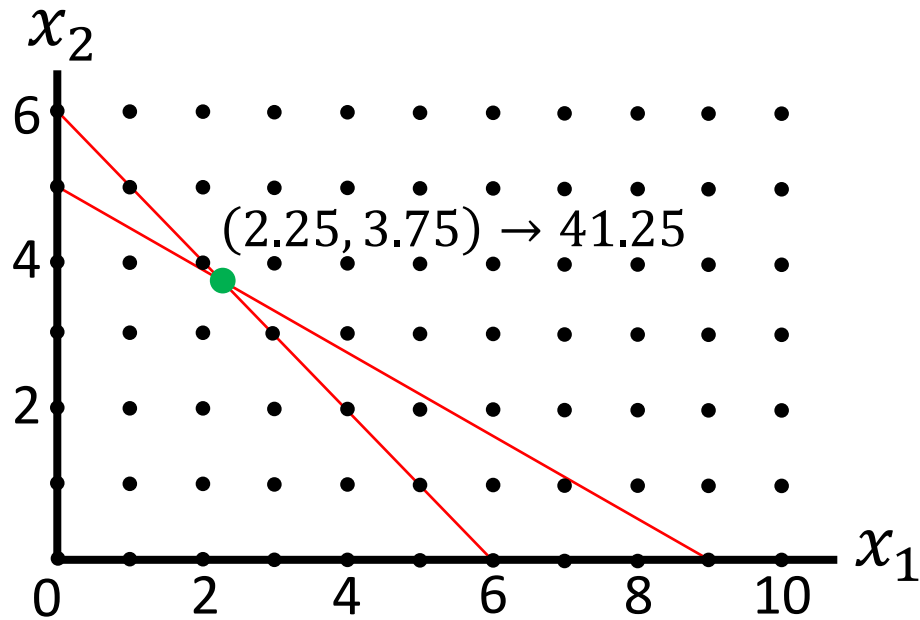
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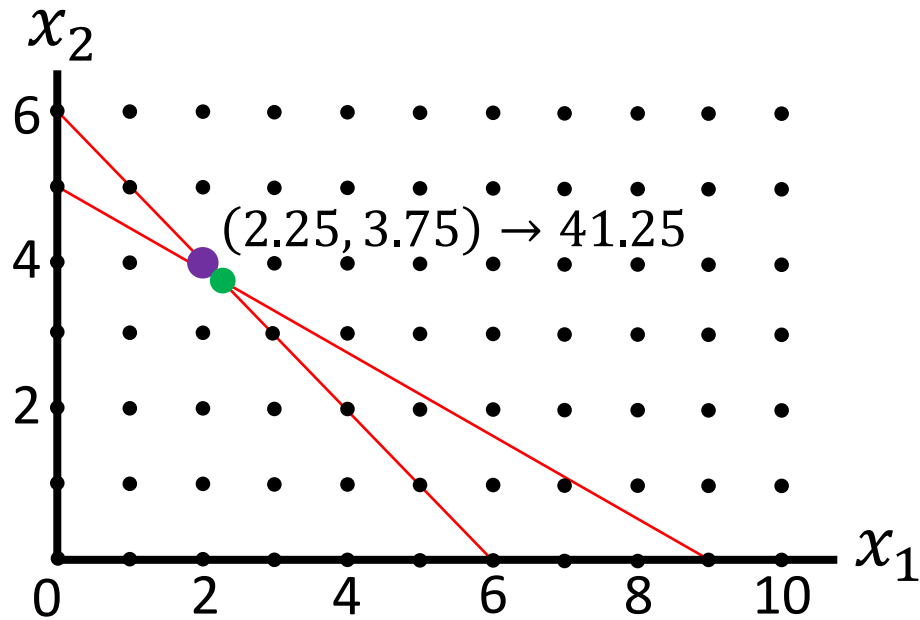
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Optimal continuous solution $\rightarrow$ optimal integer solution?

- Closest integer solution?
- Closest feasible integer solution?
- Closest feasible integer solution on feasible region boundary?

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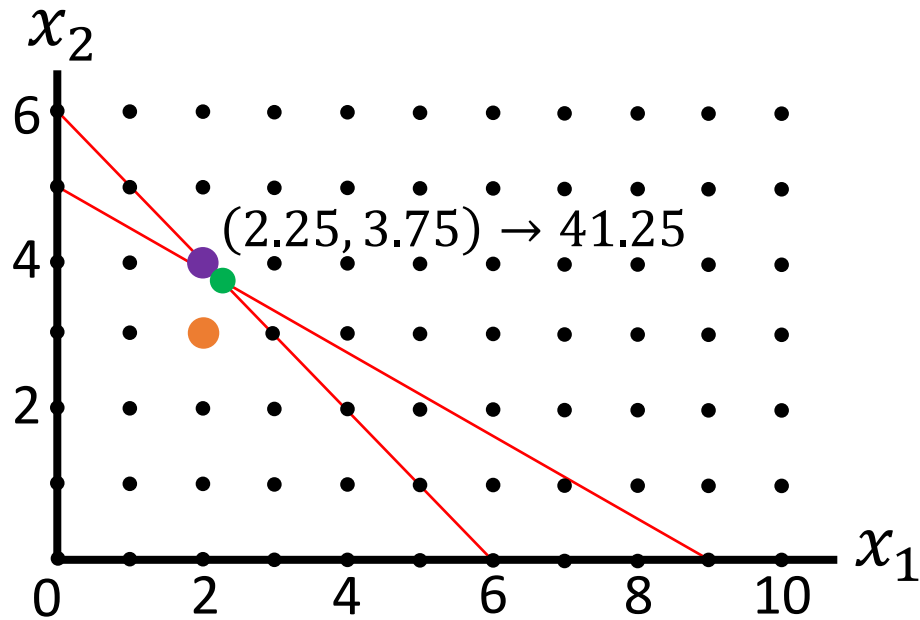
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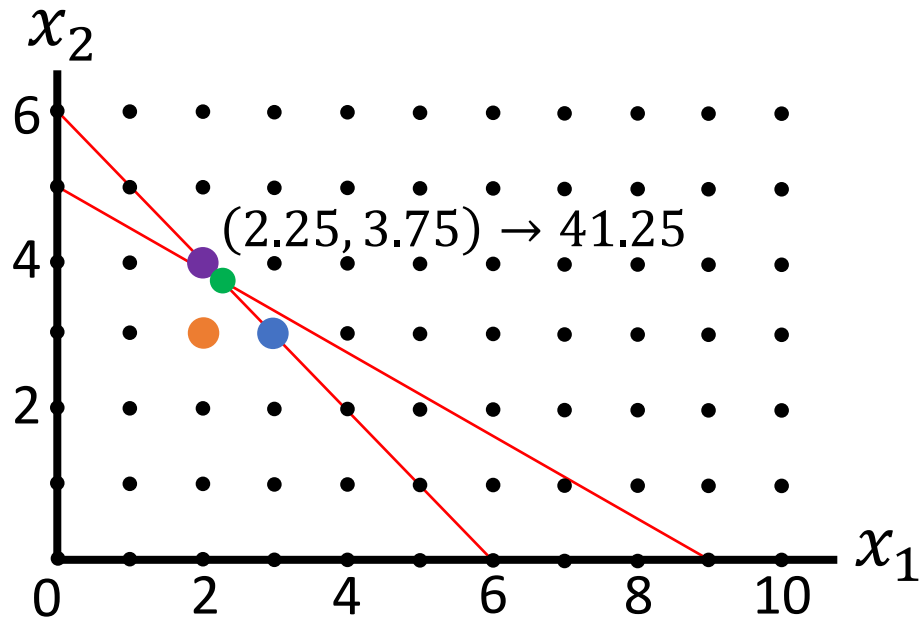
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Optimal continuous solution $\rightarrow$ optimal integer solution?

- Closest integer solution? – Not feasible
- Closest feasible integer solution? – Obj = 34
- Closest feasible integer solution on feasible region boundary?

Why are ILPs hard to solve?



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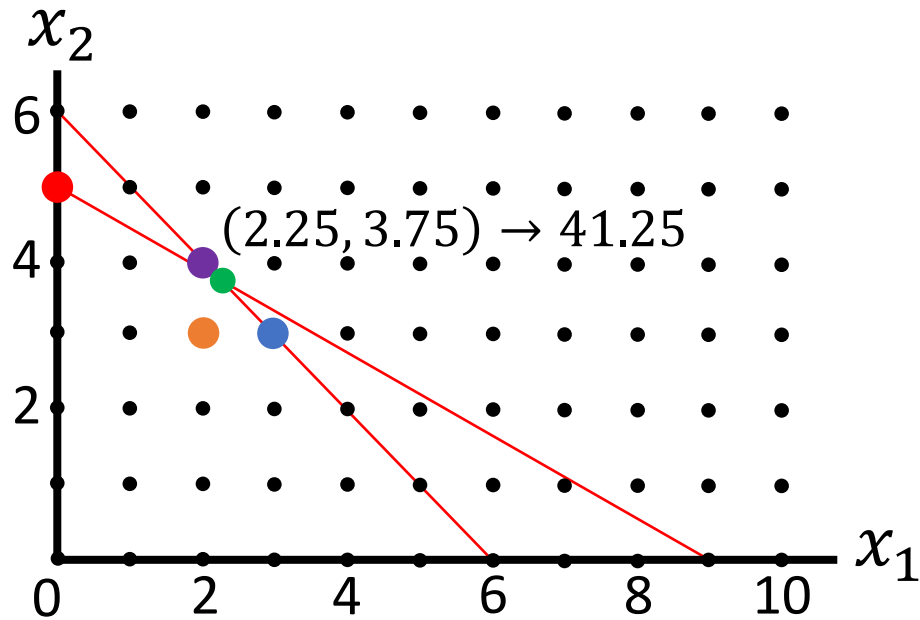
$$5x_1 + 9x_2 \leq 45$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Optimal continuous solution $\rightarrow$ optimal integer solution?

- Closest integer solution? – Not feasible
- Closest feasible integer solution? – Obj = 34
- Closest feasible integer solution on feasible region boundary? – Obj = 39

Why are ILPs hard to solve?



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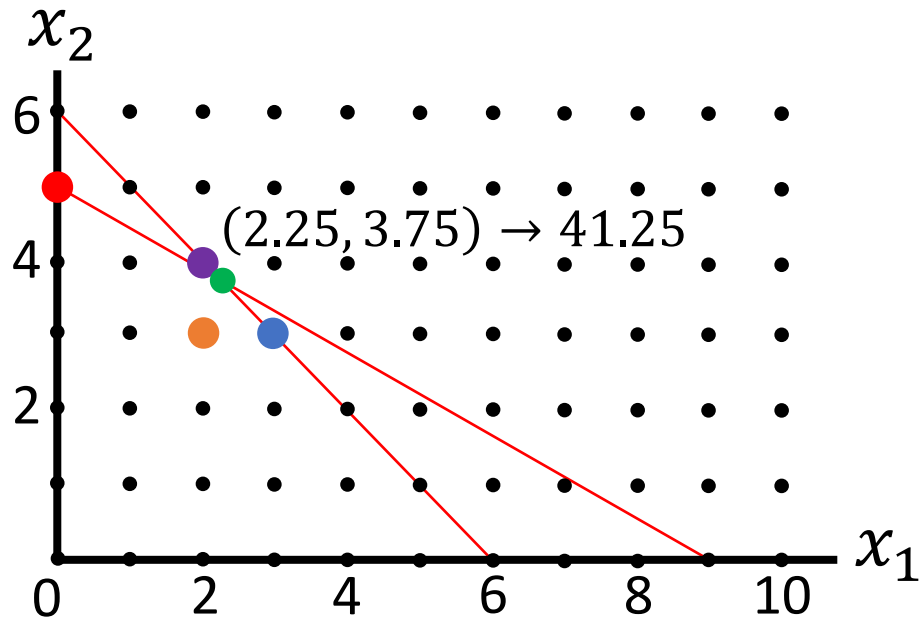
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Optimal continuous solution $\rightarrow$ optimal integer solution?

- Closest integer solution? – Not feasible
- Closest feasible integer solution? – Obj = 34
- Closest feasible integer solution on feasible region boundary? – Obj = 39
- **Actual optimal – Obj = 40**

Why are ILPs hard to solve?



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No guarantee that the optimal solution is on the feasible region boundary!

Optimal continuous solution $\rightarrow$ optimal integer solution?

- Closest integer solution? – Not feasible
- Closest feasible integer solution? – Obj = 34
- Closest feasible integer solution on feasible region boundary? – Obj = 39
- **Actual optimal – Obj = 40**

Why are ILPs hard to solve?

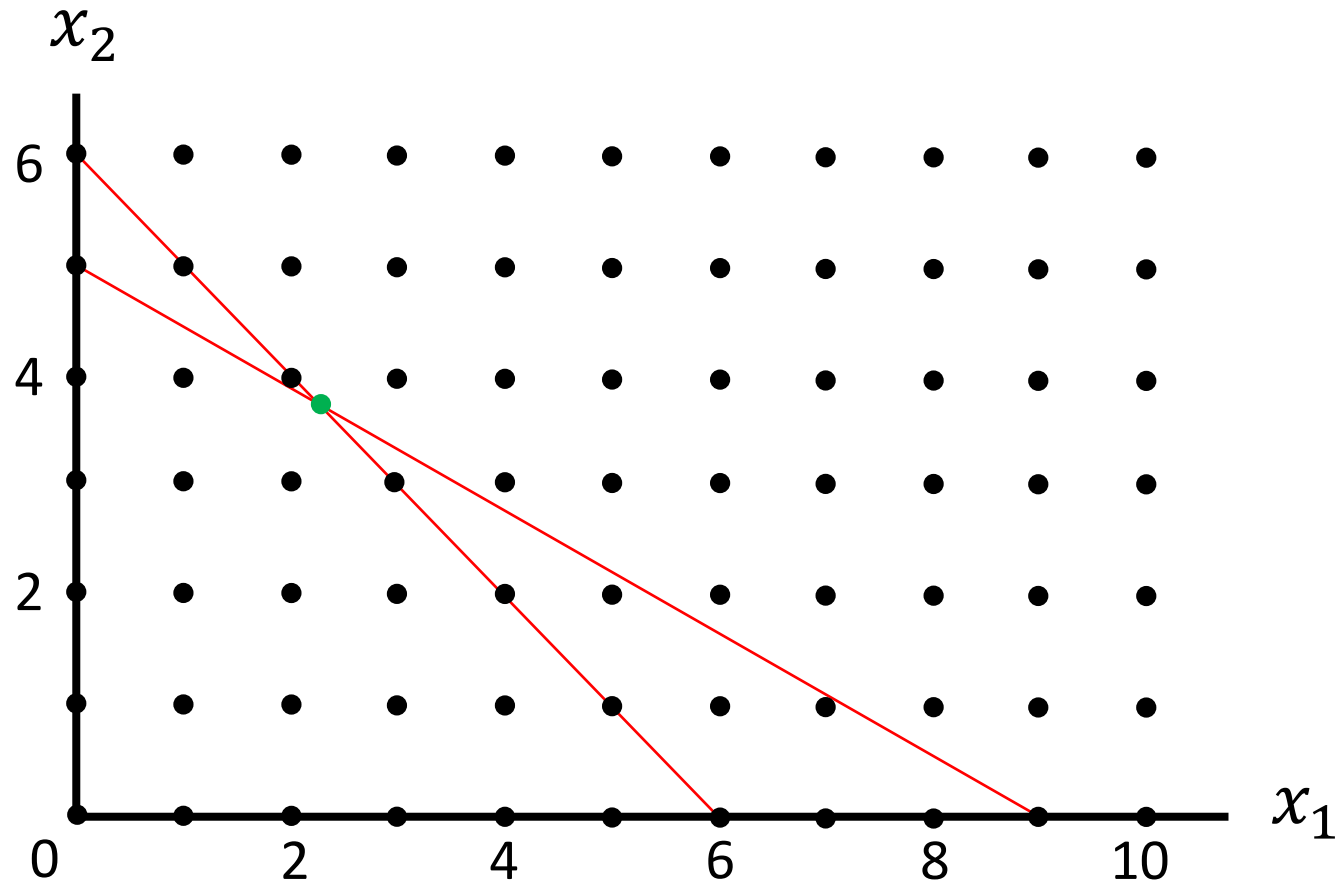
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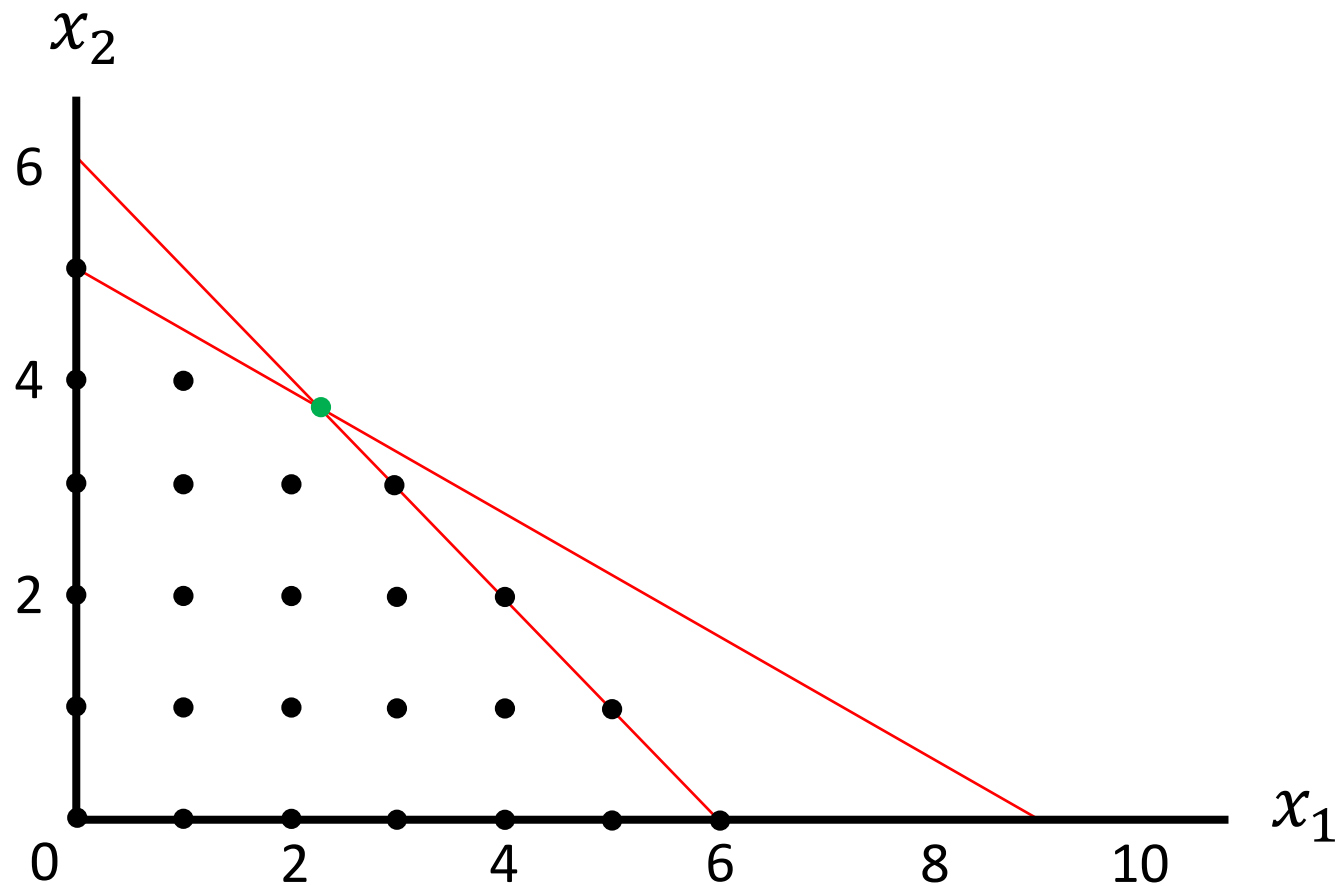
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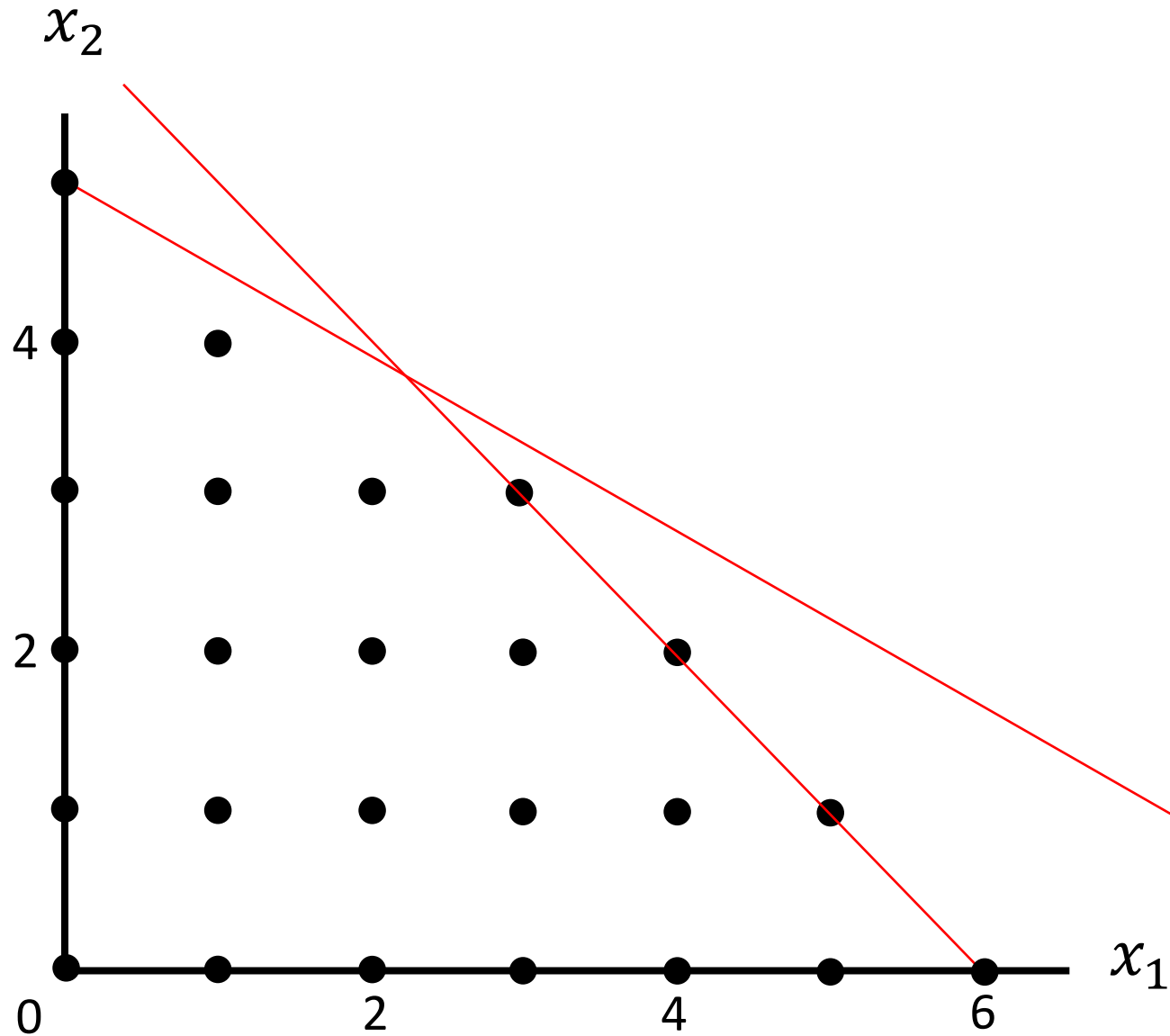
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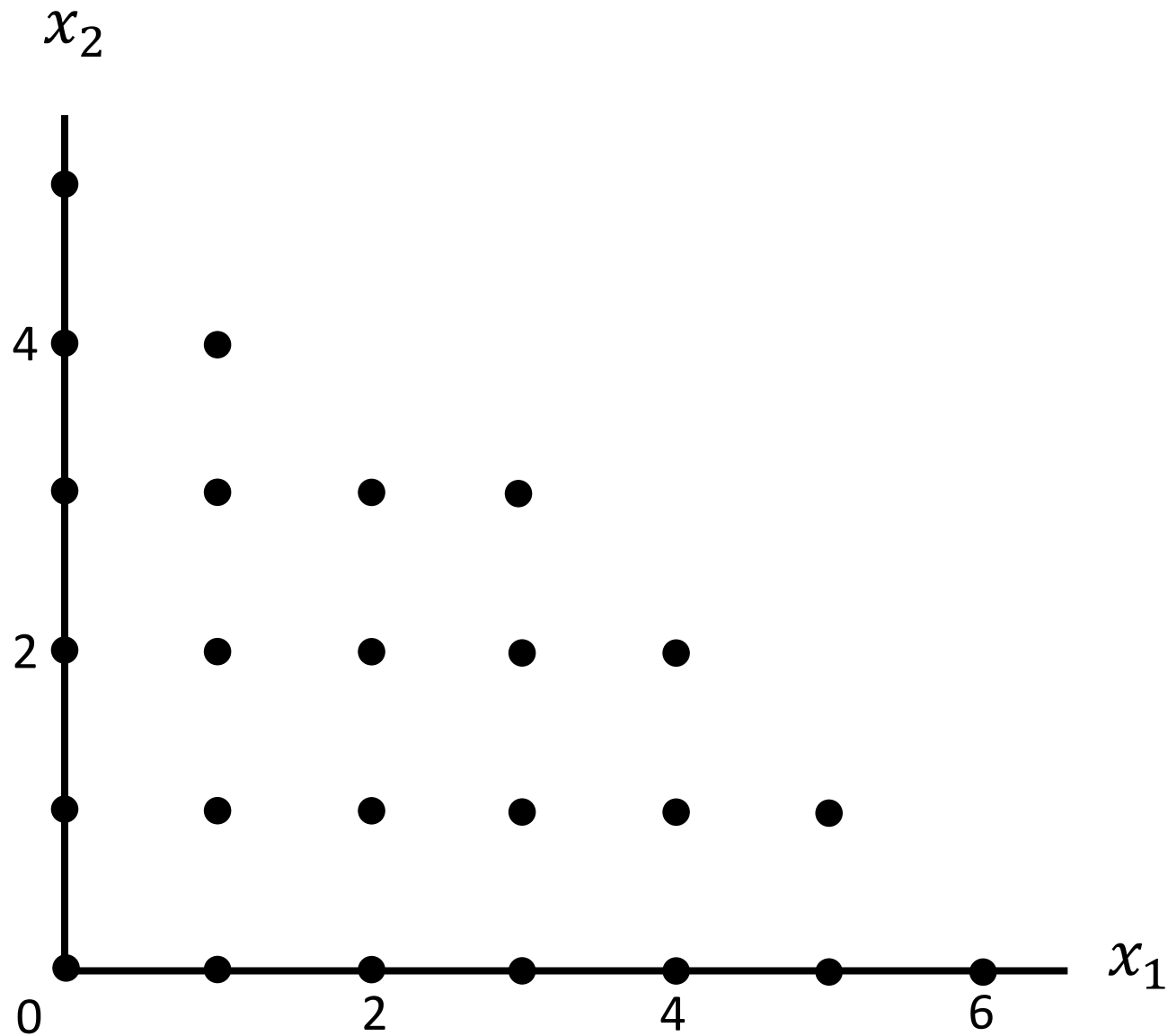
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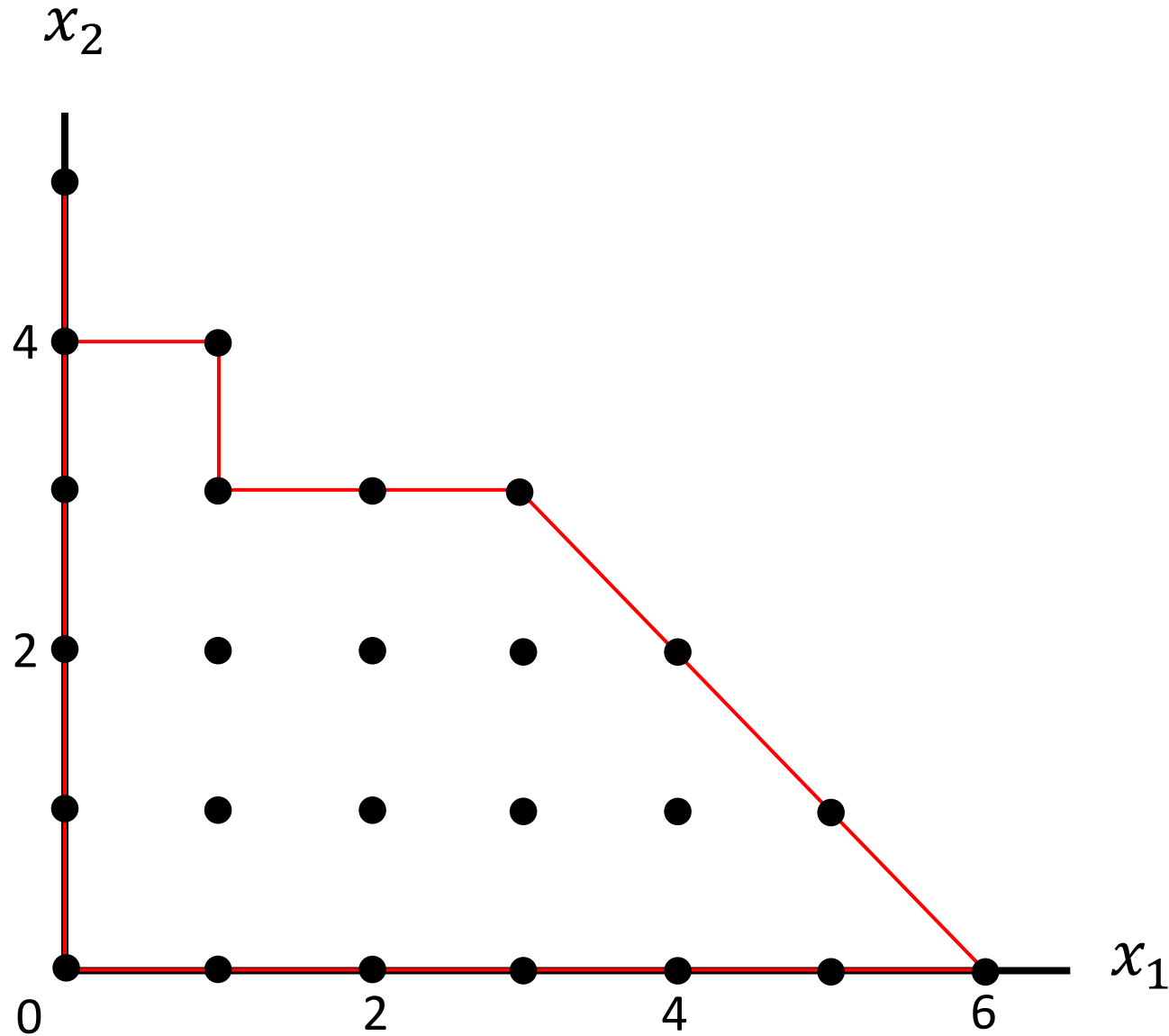
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Integer feasible region:

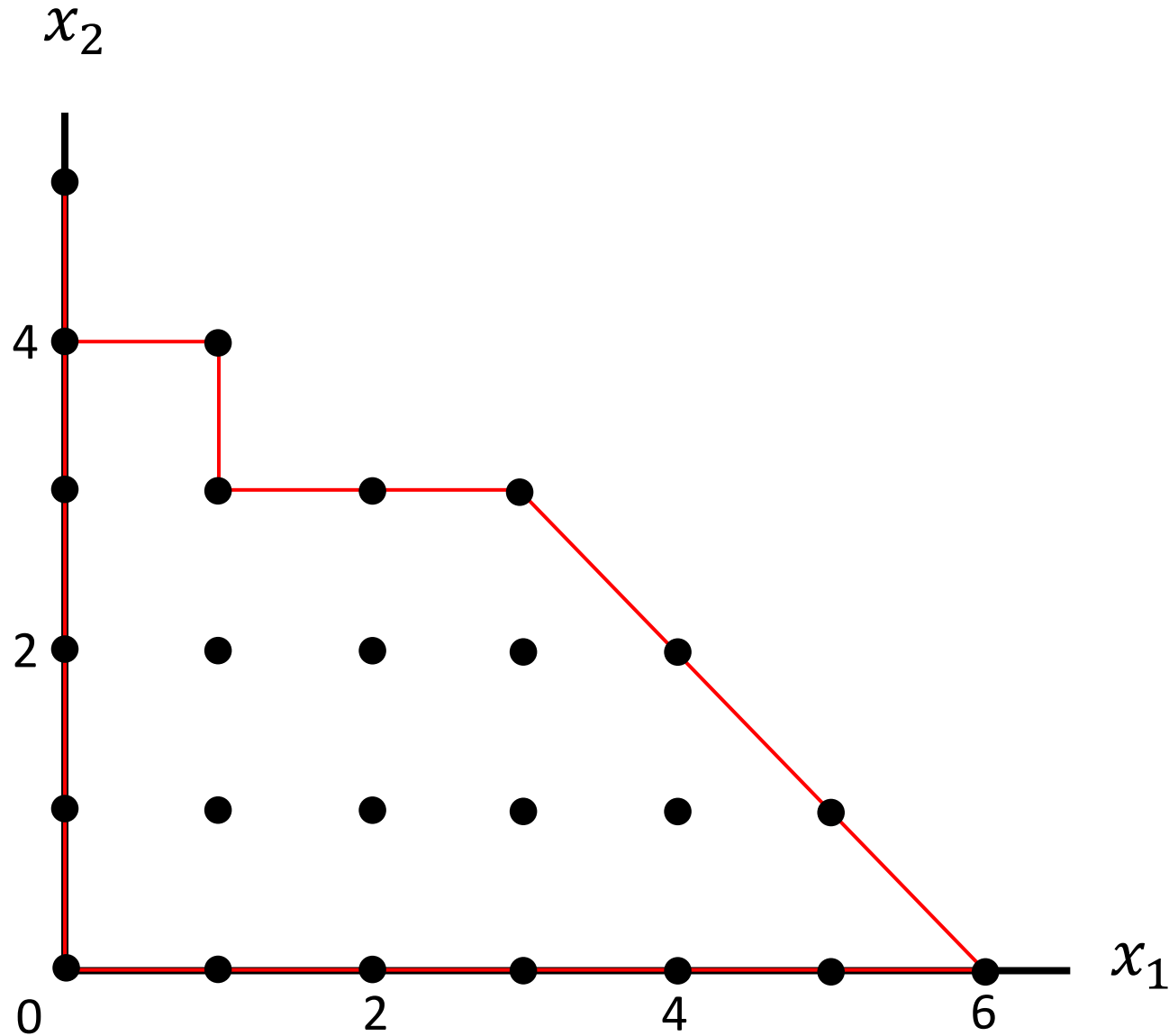
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Integer feasible region:

- Not convex.

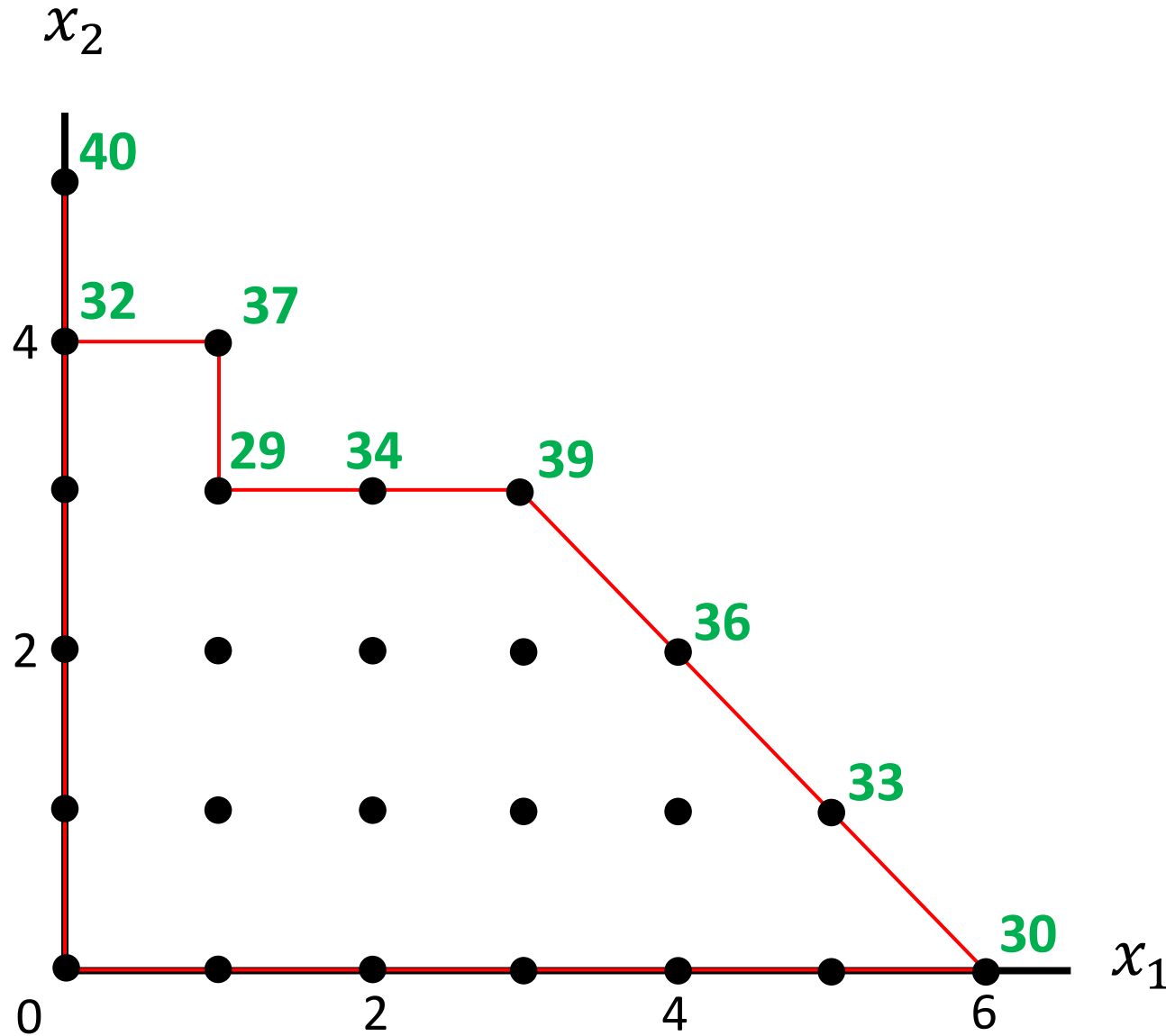
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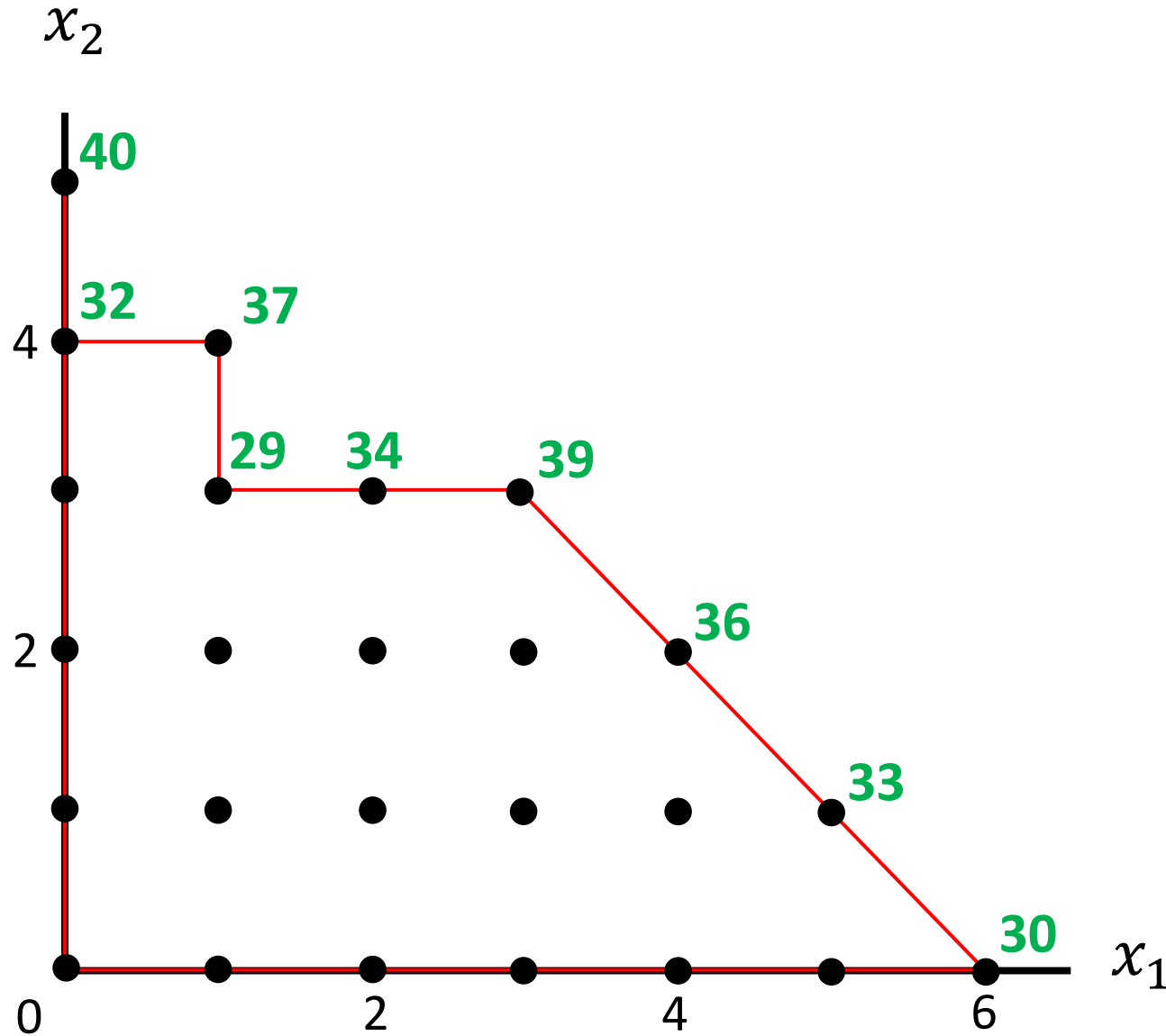
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Integer feasible region:

- Not convex.
- local optimum $\neq$ global optimum.

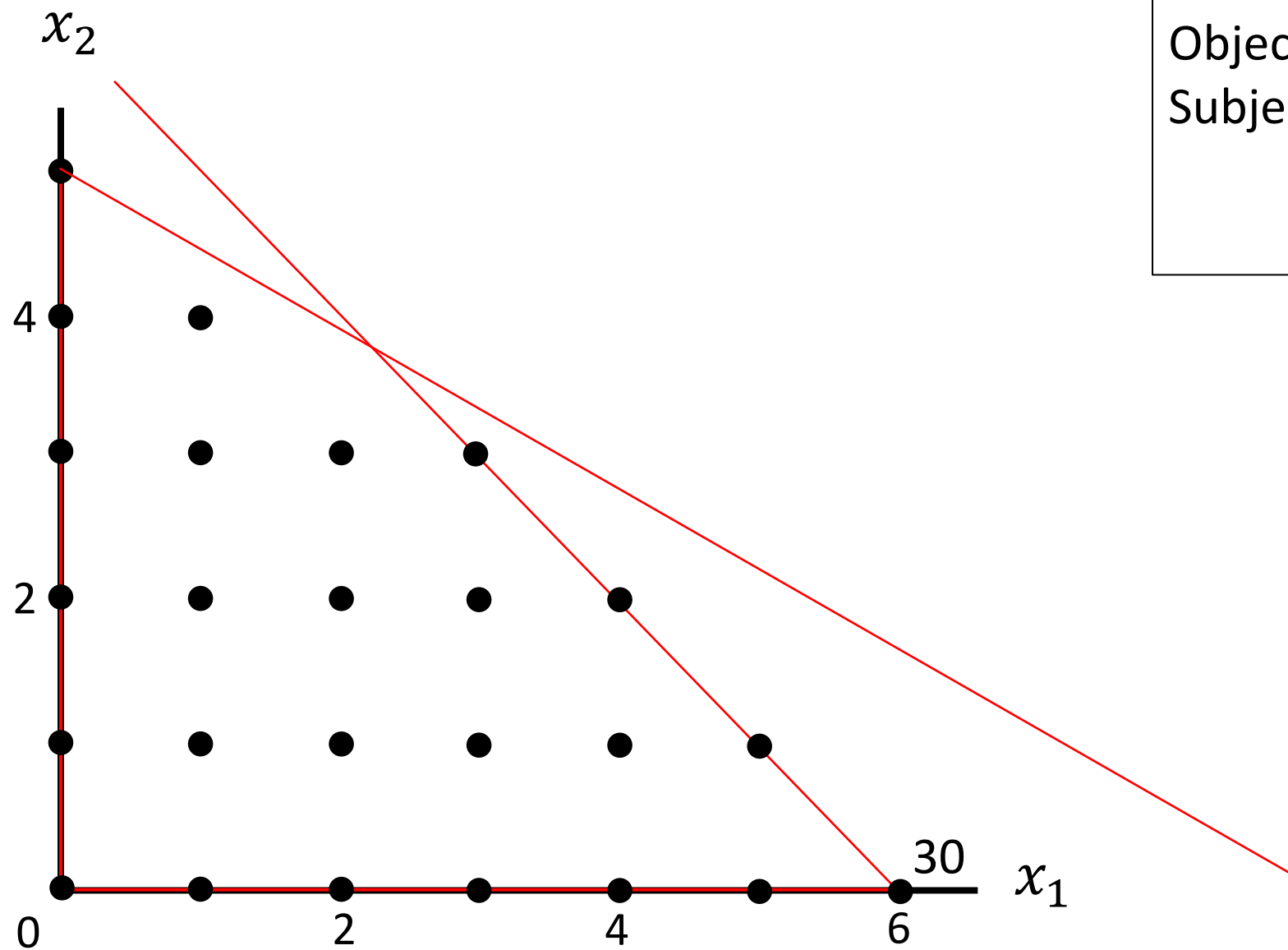
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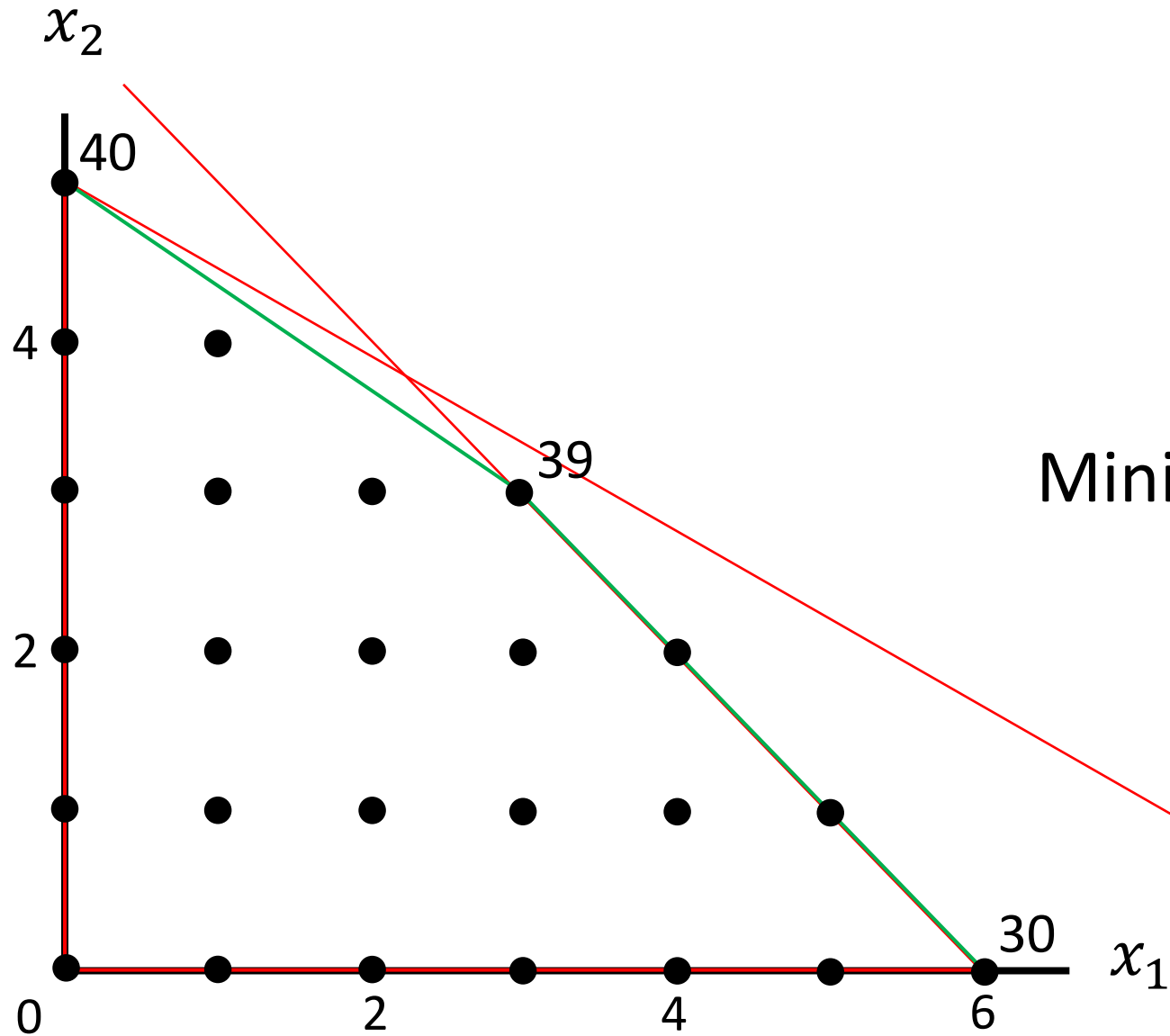
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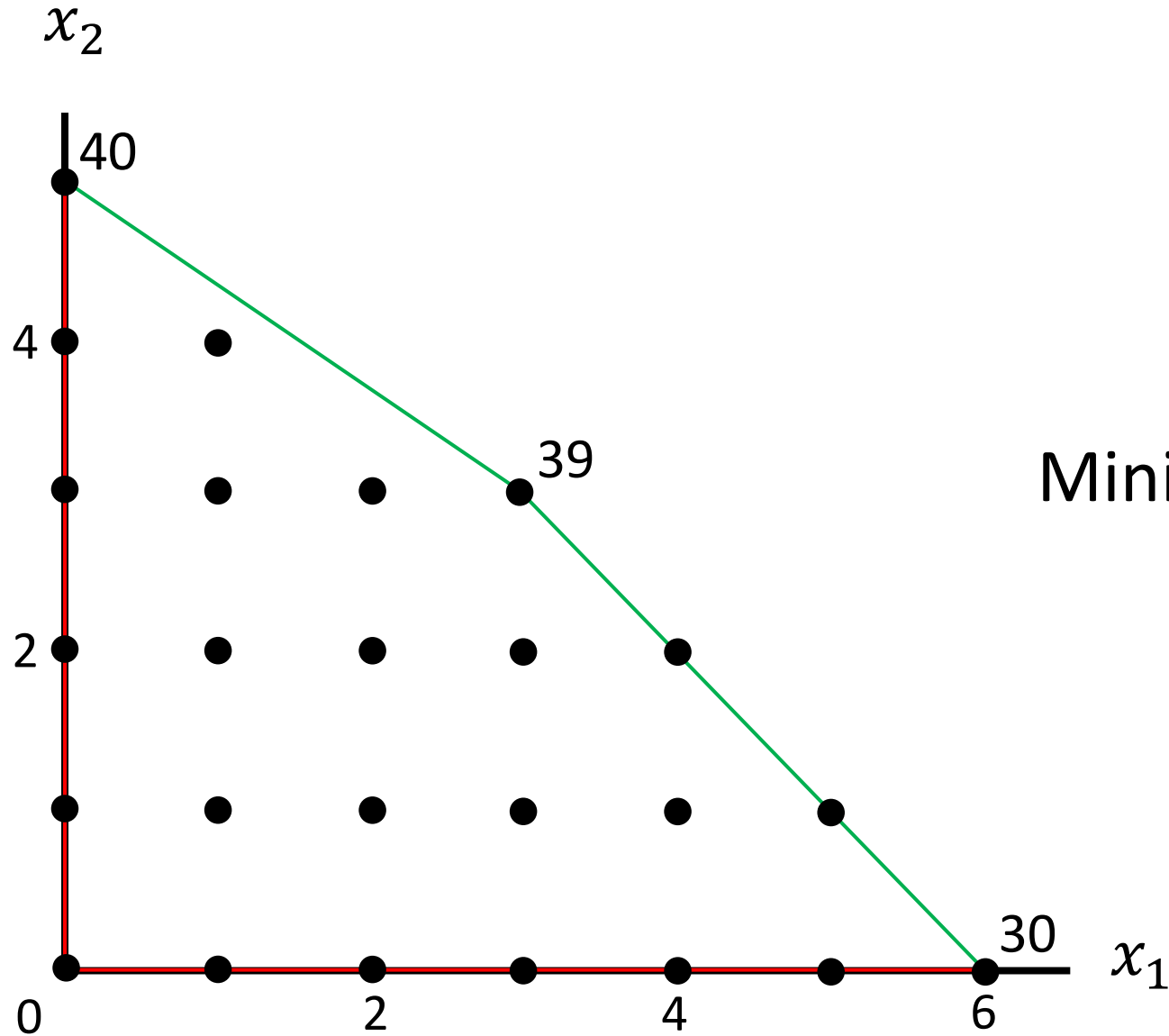


Minimal convex hull (integer hull):

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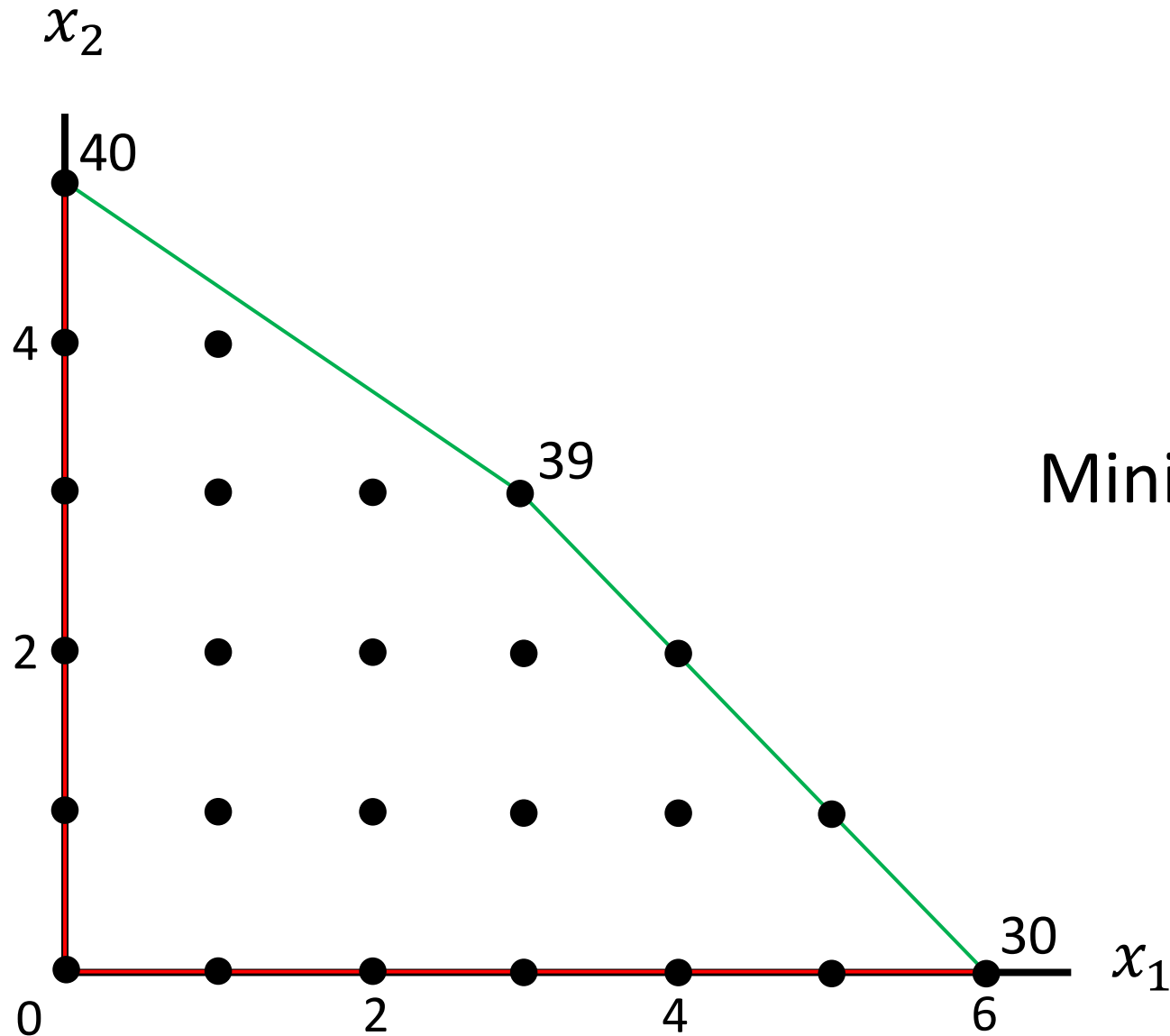
Minimal convex hull (integer hull):

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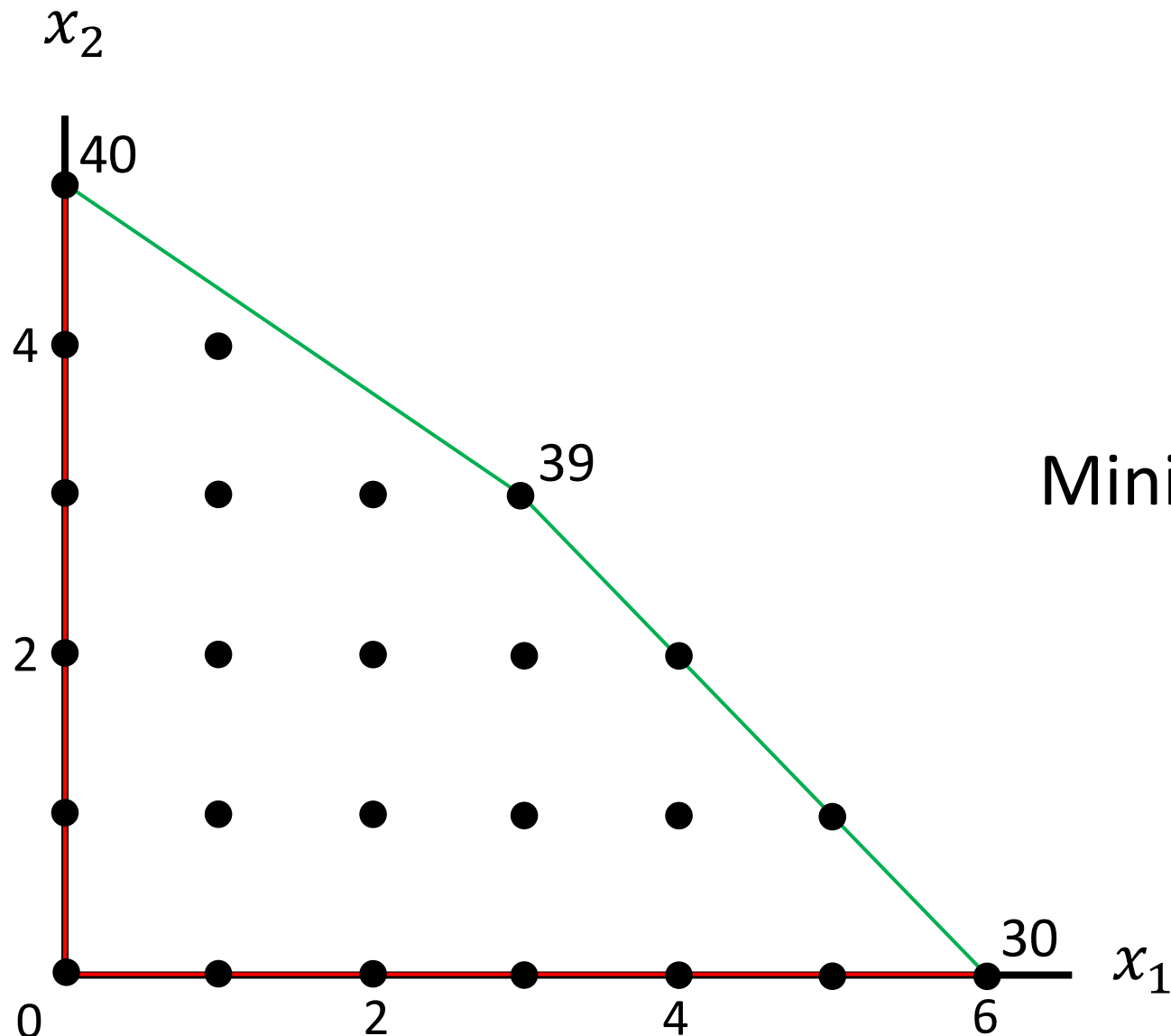
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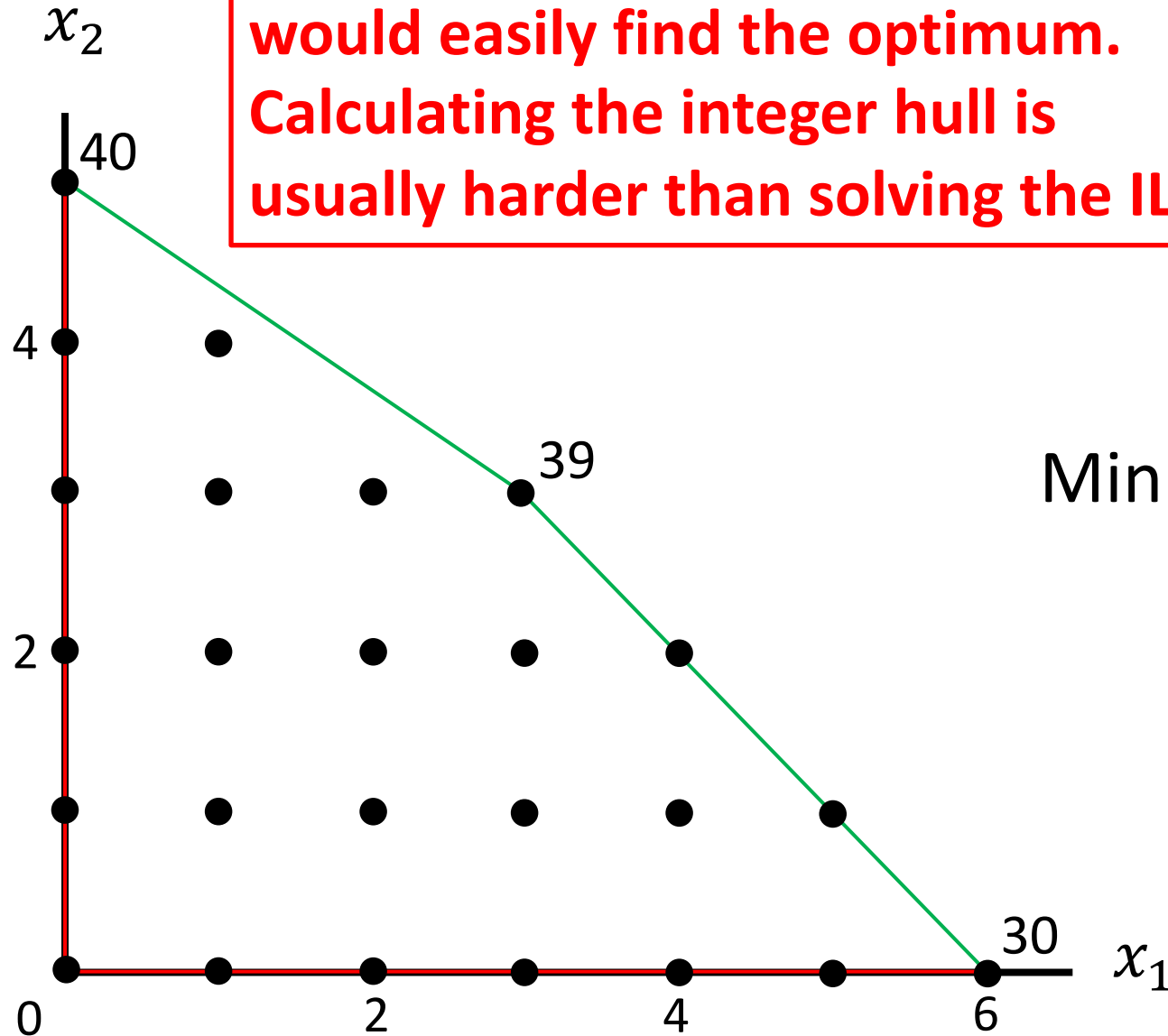
Minimal convex hull (integer hull):

- Convex.
- local optimum = global optimum.
- $O\left(n^{\lfloor d/2 \rfloor}\right)$ faces,
 $n = \# \text{ points}$
 $d = \# \text{ dimensions}$

If you had the integer hull, Simplex would easily find the optimum. Calculating the integer hull is usually harder than solving the ILP.

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Solving ILPs

How can we solve ILPs?

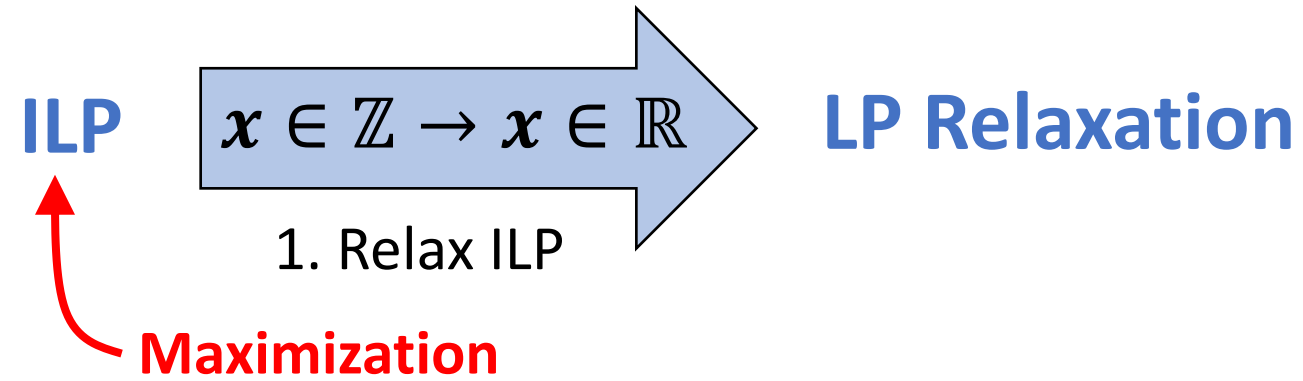
Solving ILPs

ILP

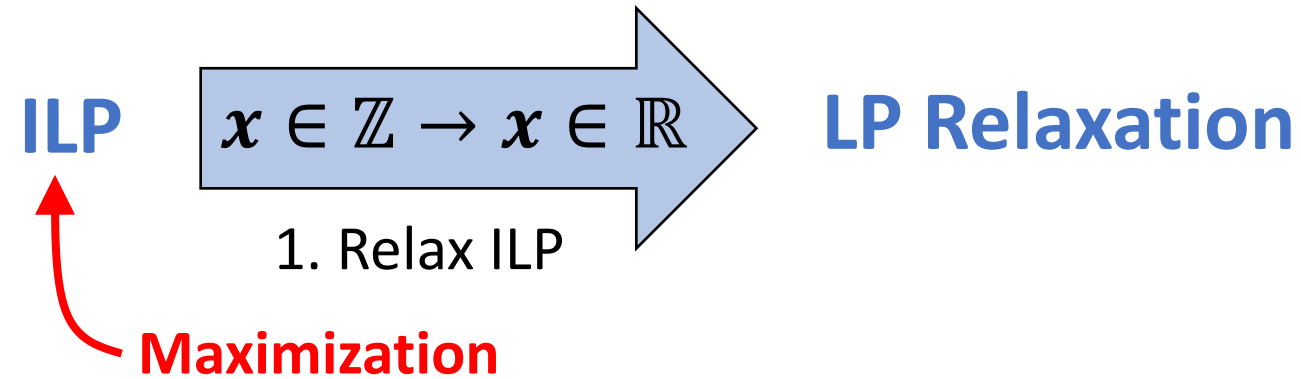


Maximization

Solving ILPs



Solving ILPs



$x_i \in \{0,1\}$ = Indicates if vertex i is selected.

Objective: $\min \sum_i x_i$

Subject to: $x_i + x_j \geq 1$, for each edge $e = (i,j)$

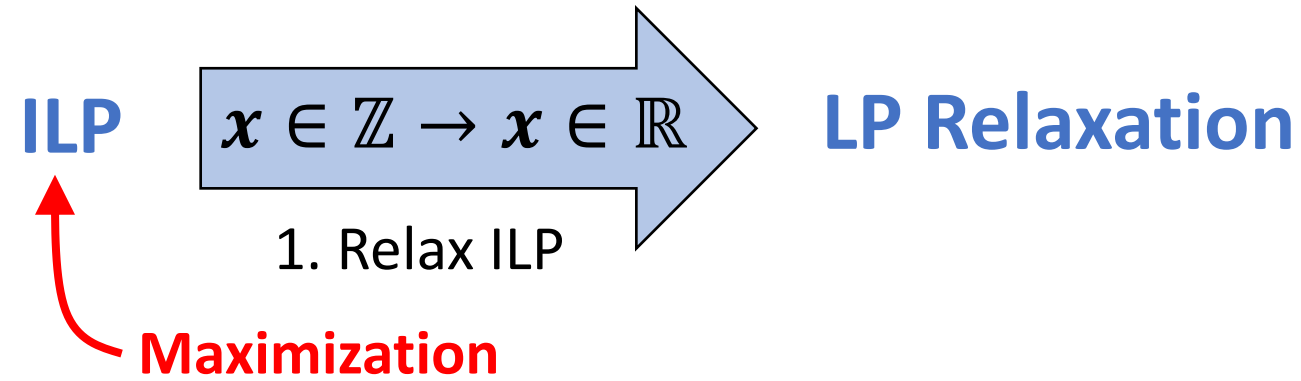
$x_i \in [0,1]$ = Indicates if vertex i is selected.

Objective: $\min \sum_i x_i$

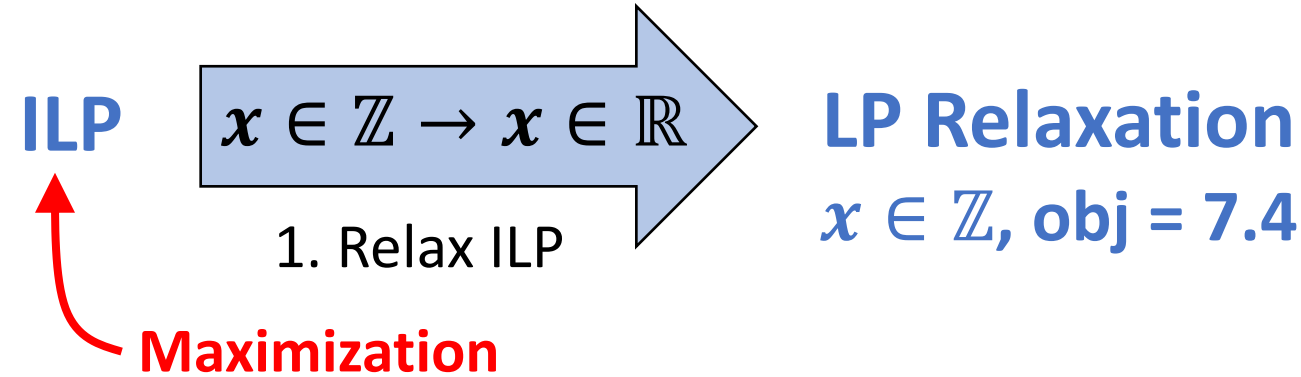
Subject to: $x_i + x_j \geq 1$, for each edge $e = (i,j)$

Solving ILPs

2. Solve relaxed LP.



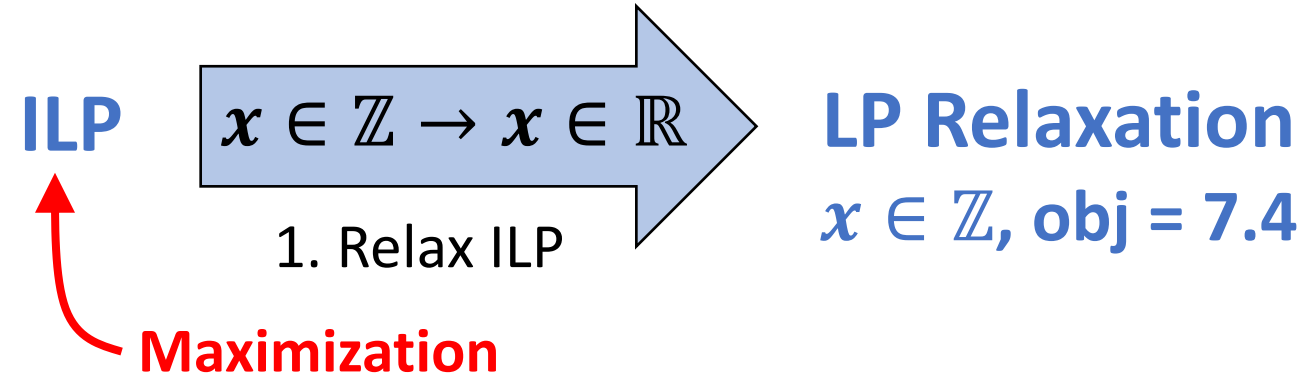
Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 7.4 with an integer solution (i.e., $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall i$).

What happens?

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 7.4 with an integer solution (i.e., $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall i$).

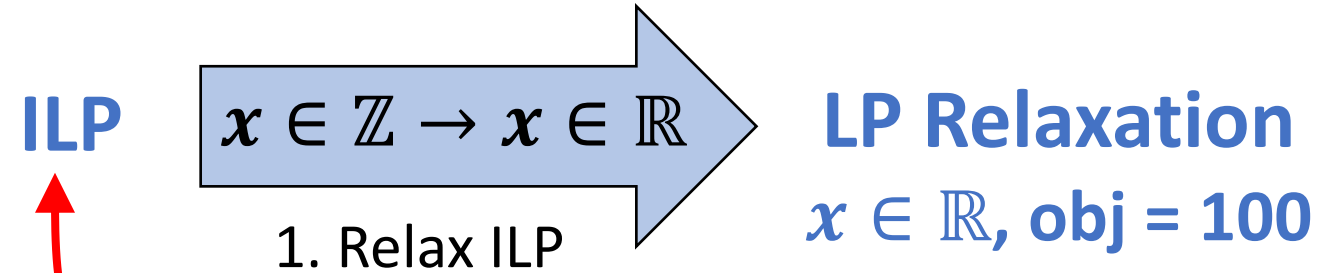
**We've found
the optimal!**

Since the relaxed LP has **more options** to increase the objective value,
 $OPT_{ILP} \leq OPT_{LP}$ (for a maximization problem).

What
happens?

Solving ILPs

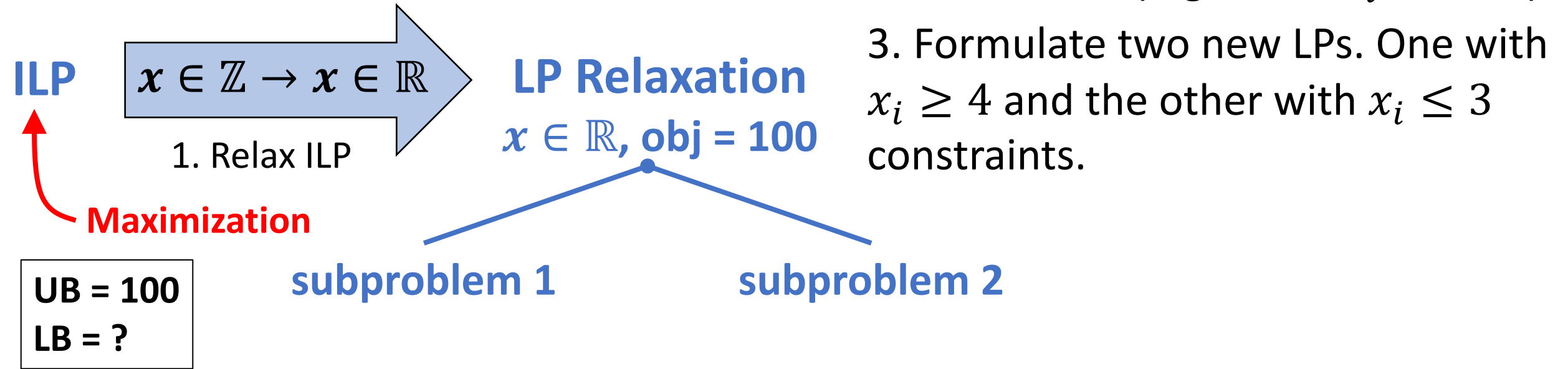
2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).



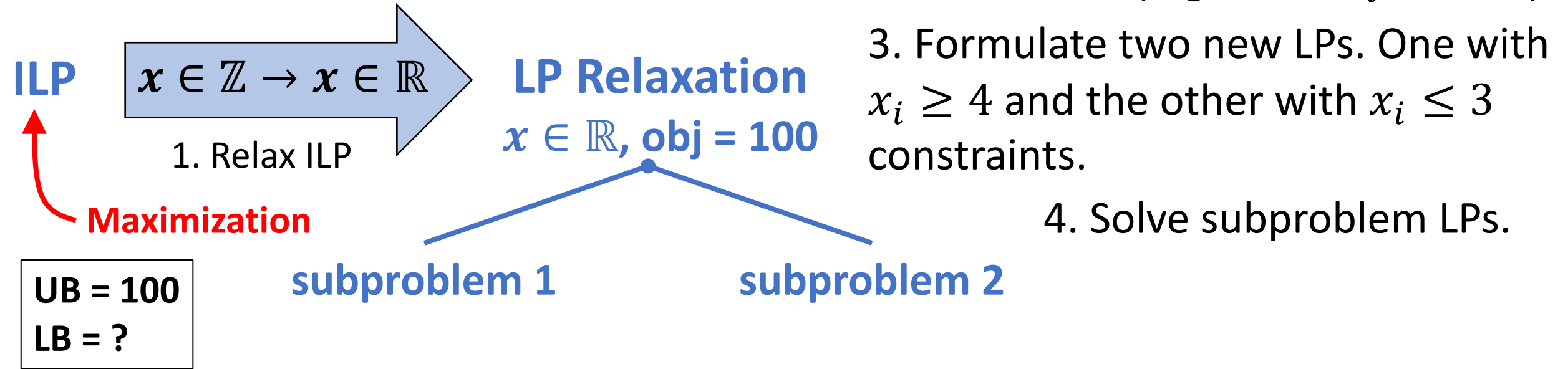
Maximization

UB = 100
LB = ?

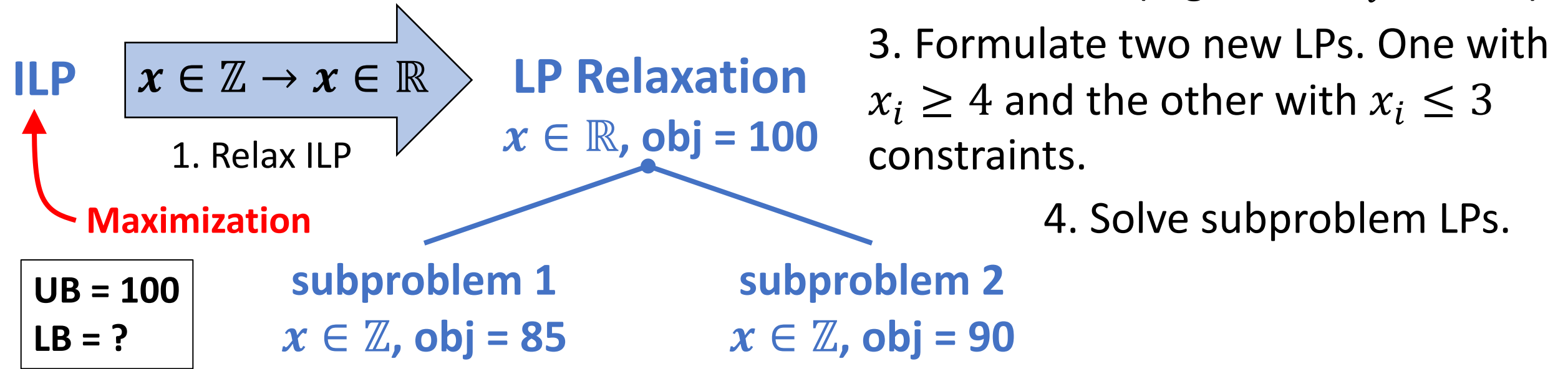
Solving ILPs



Solving ILPs



Solving ILPs



What happens?

Solving ILPs

ILP

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

1. Relax ILP

LP Relaxation
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 100$

2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

UB = 90
LB = 90

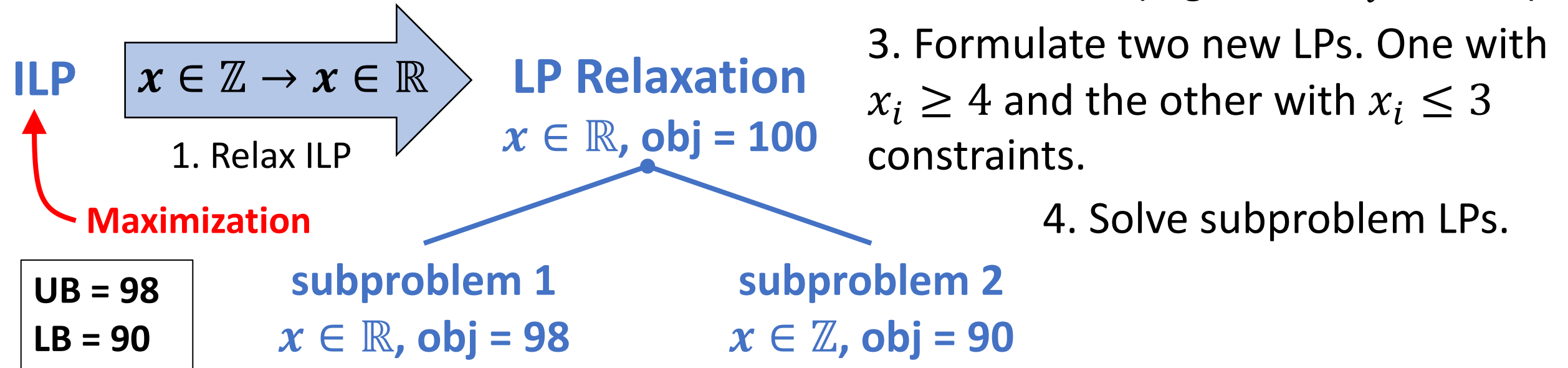
subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 85$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

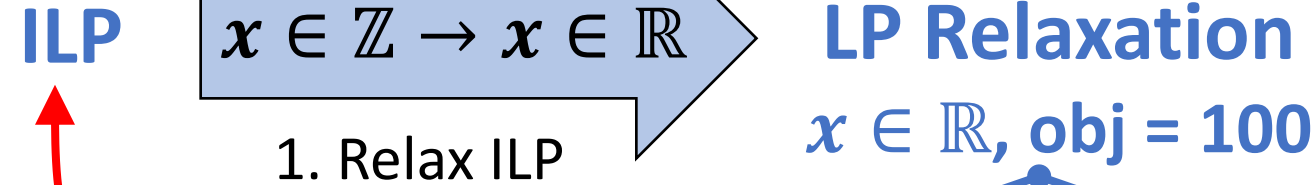
Optimal

What happens?

Solving ILPs



Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

UB = 98
LB = 90

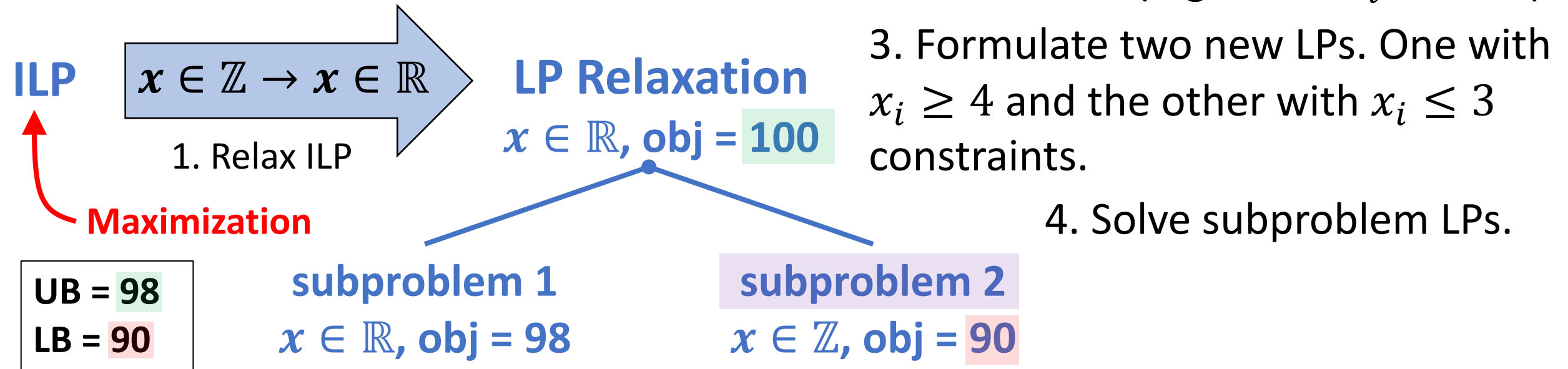
subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

So far, we have:

1. Feasible (integer) solution.

Solving ILPs

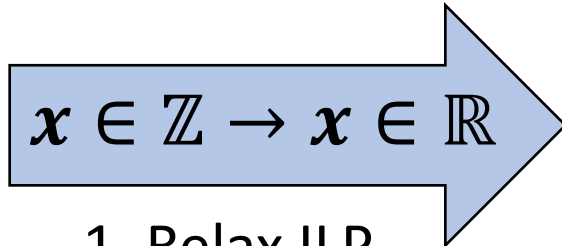


So far, we have:

1. Feasible (integer) solution.
2. Upper and lower bounds on optimal.

Solving ILPs

ILP



1. Relax ILP

LP Relaxation

$x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 100$

2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

subproblem 1

$x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 2

$x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

UB = 98

LB = 90

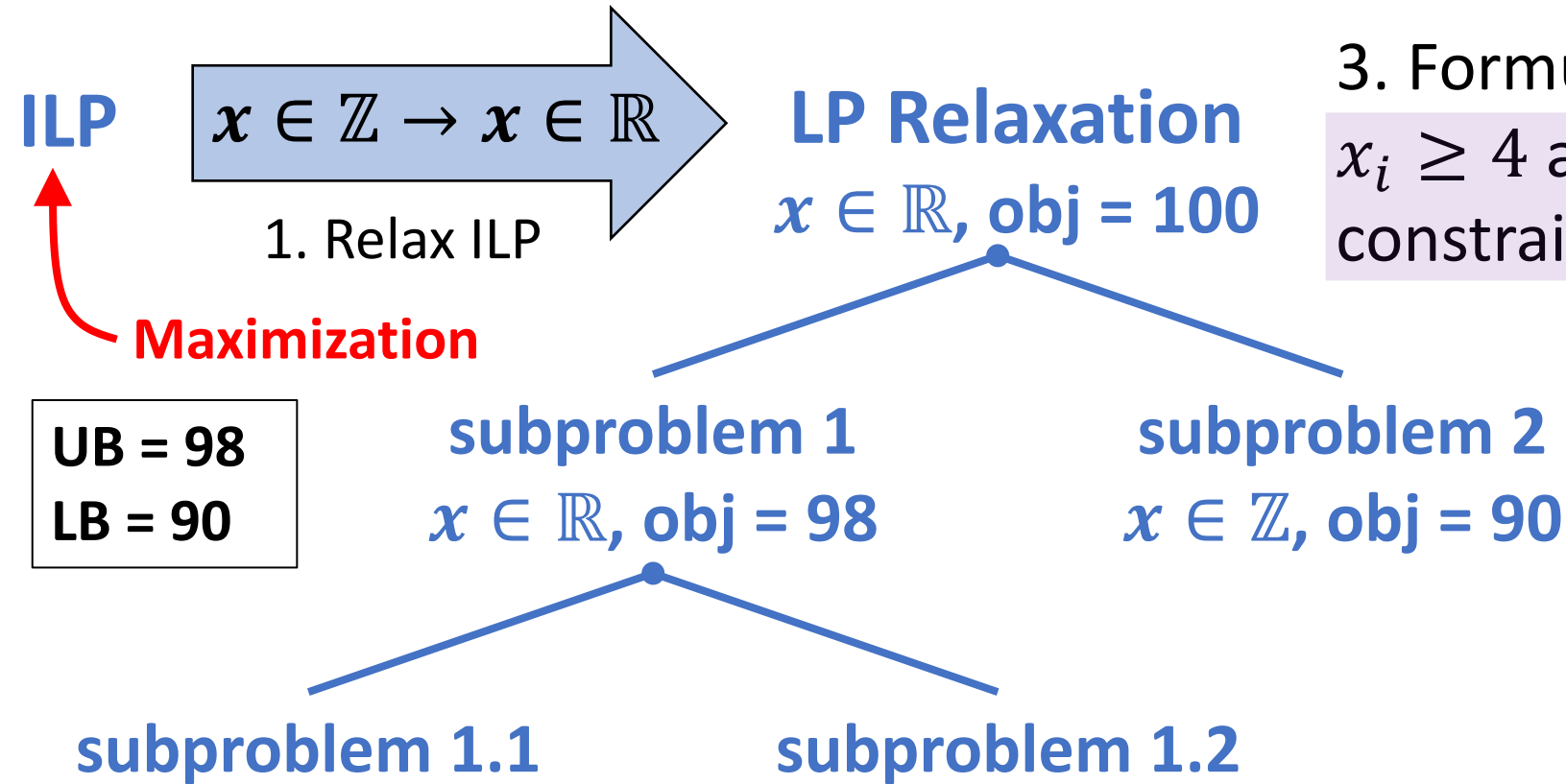
Maximization

So far, we have:

1. Feasible (integer) solution.
2. Upper and lower bounds on optimal.

Branch and Bound Plan: Use these to restrict the search space and identify optimality.

Solving ILPs



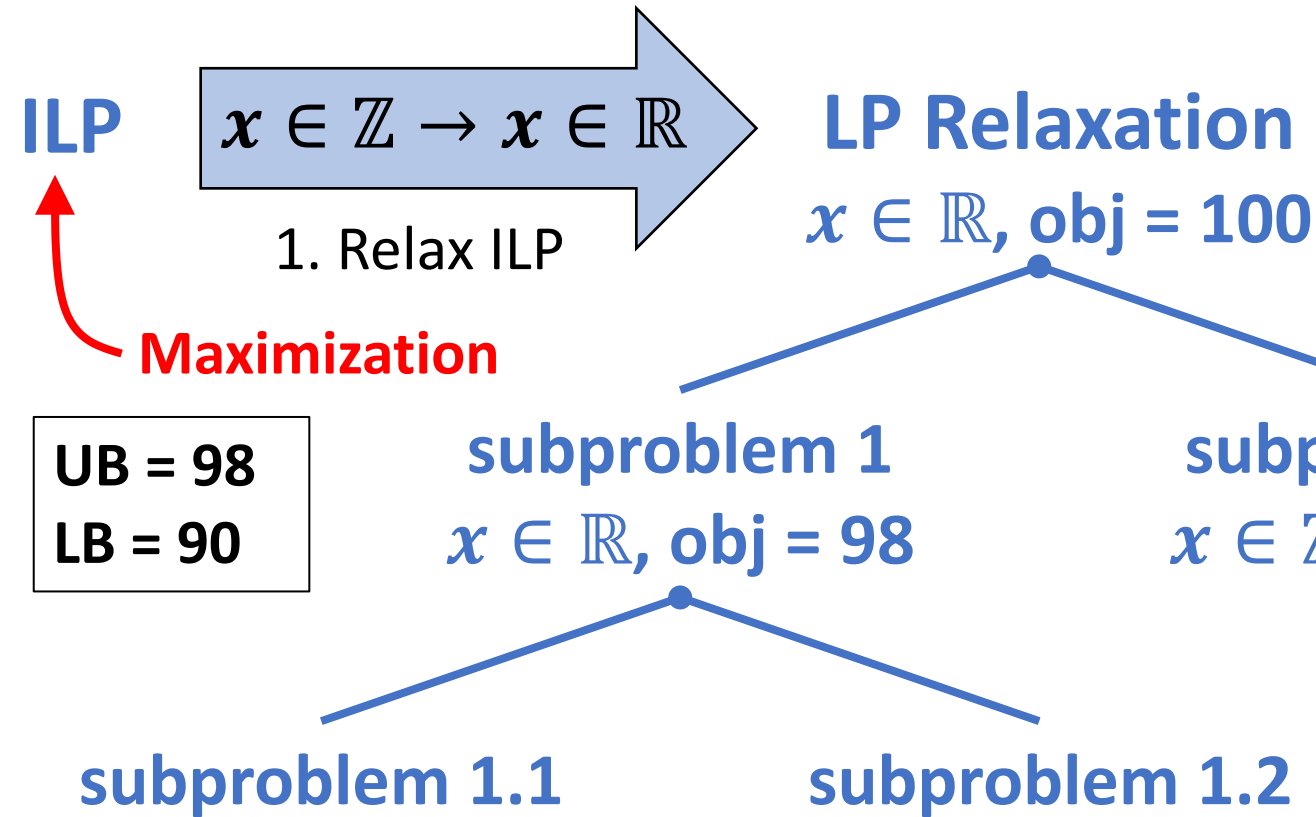
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3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

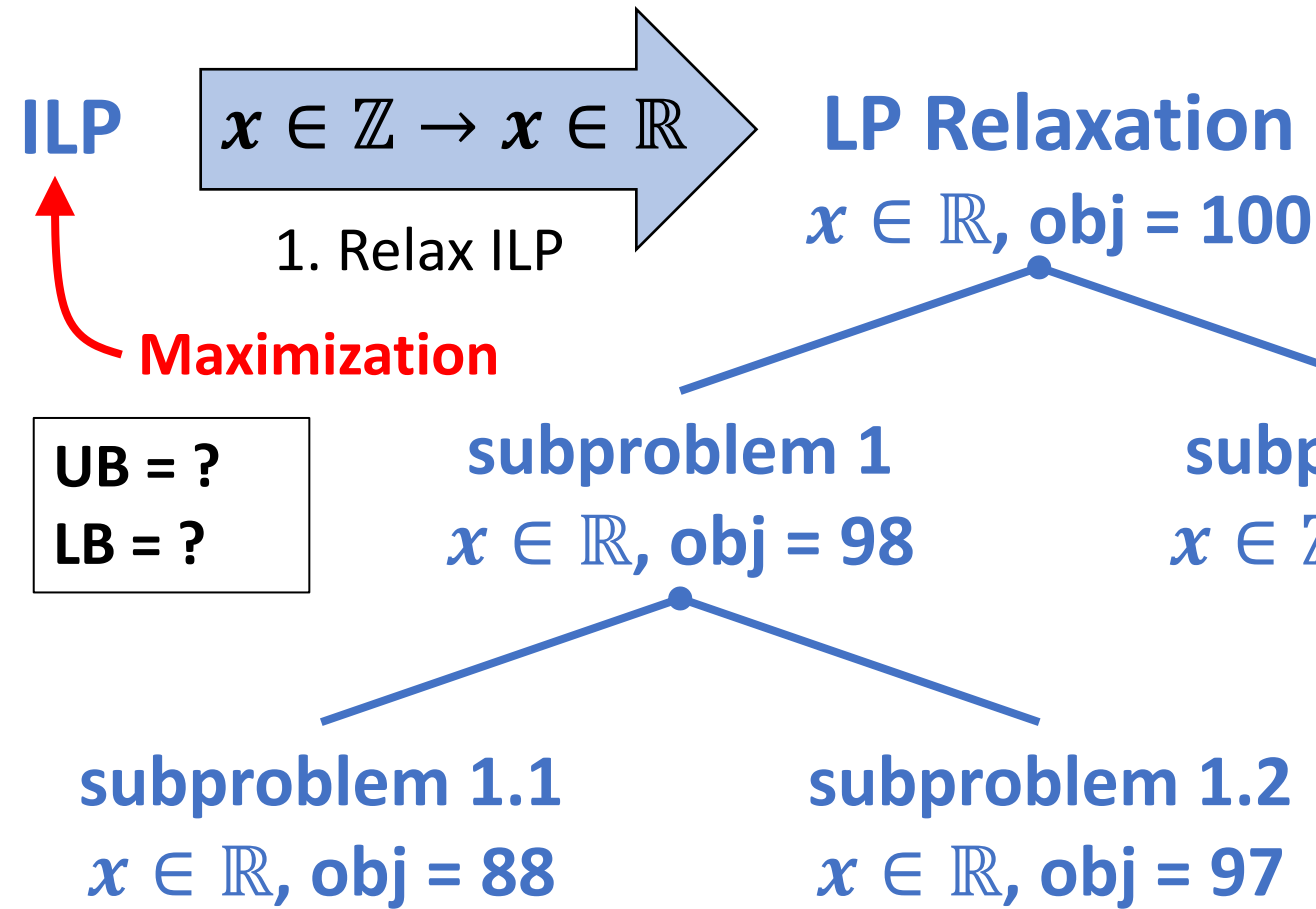
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4. Solve subproblem LPs.

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6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

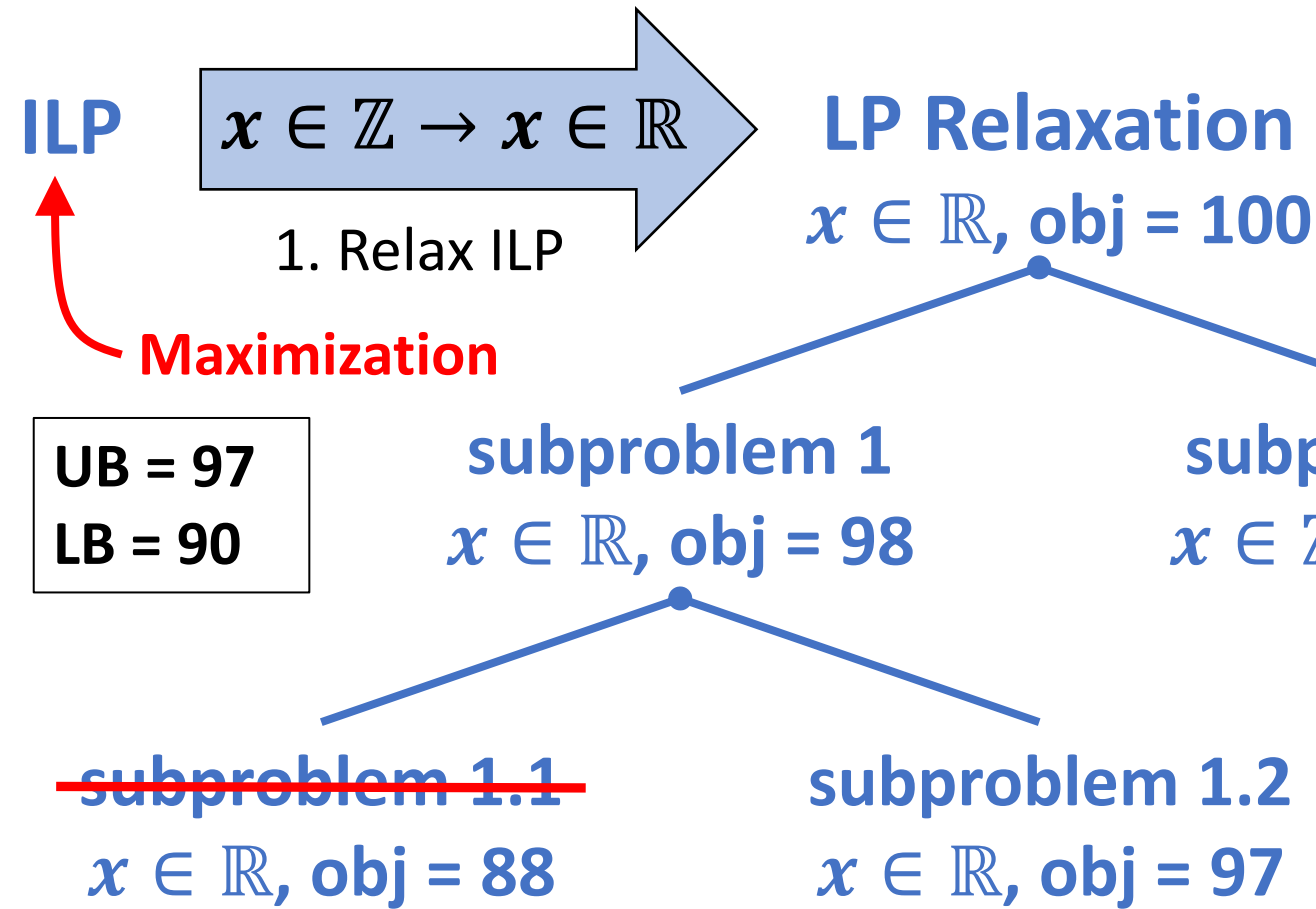
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Solving ILPs



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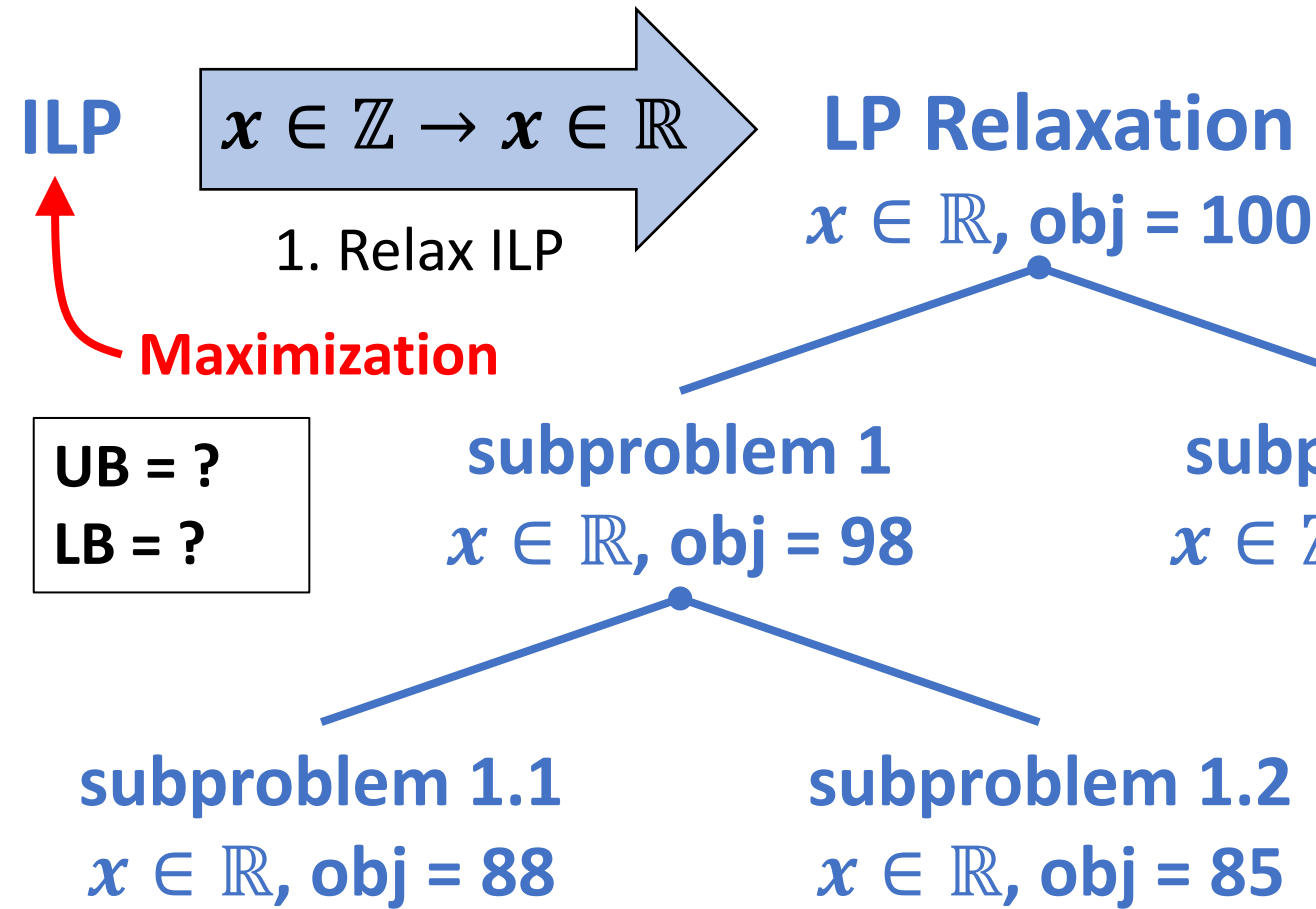
5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

What happens?

subproblem 1.1 is a dead end.
Prune it and keep going.

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

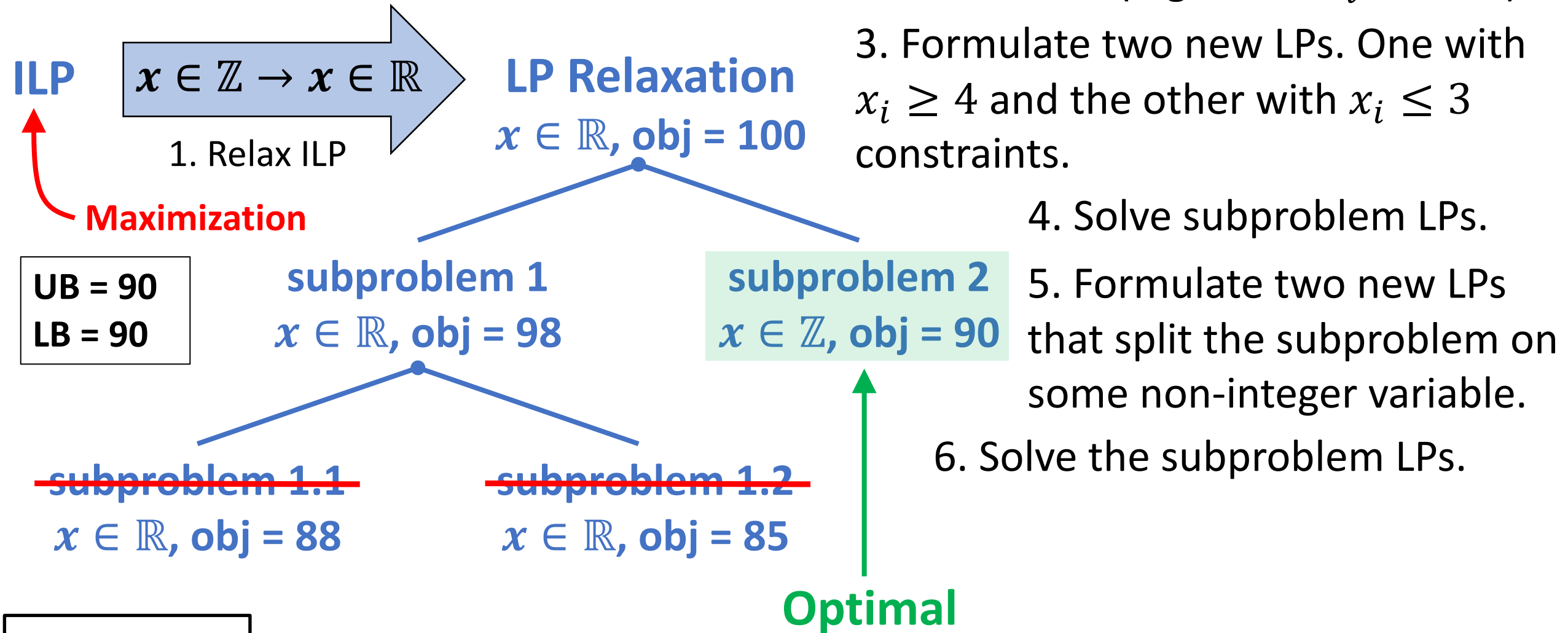
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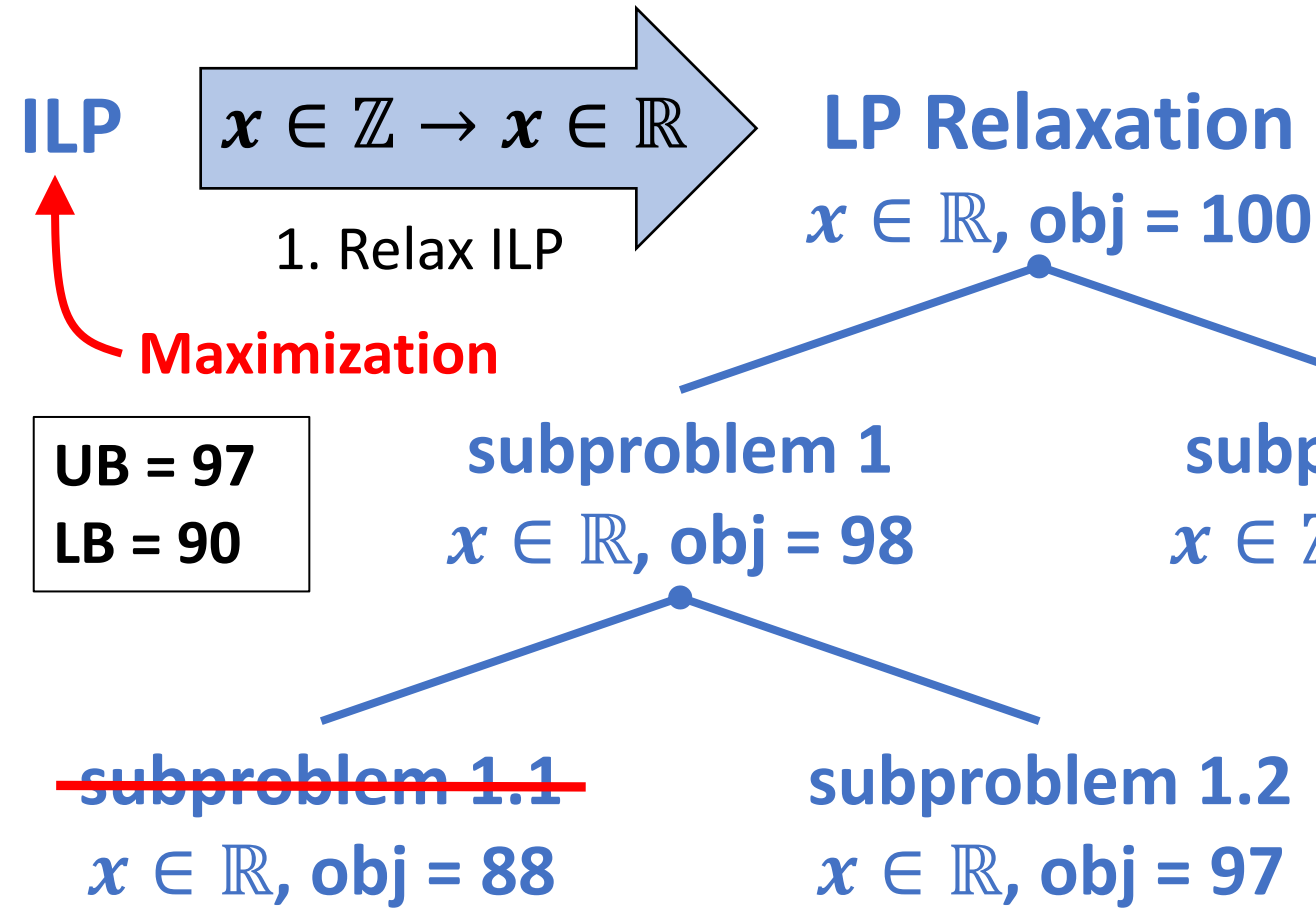
5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

Solving ILPs



Solving ILPs



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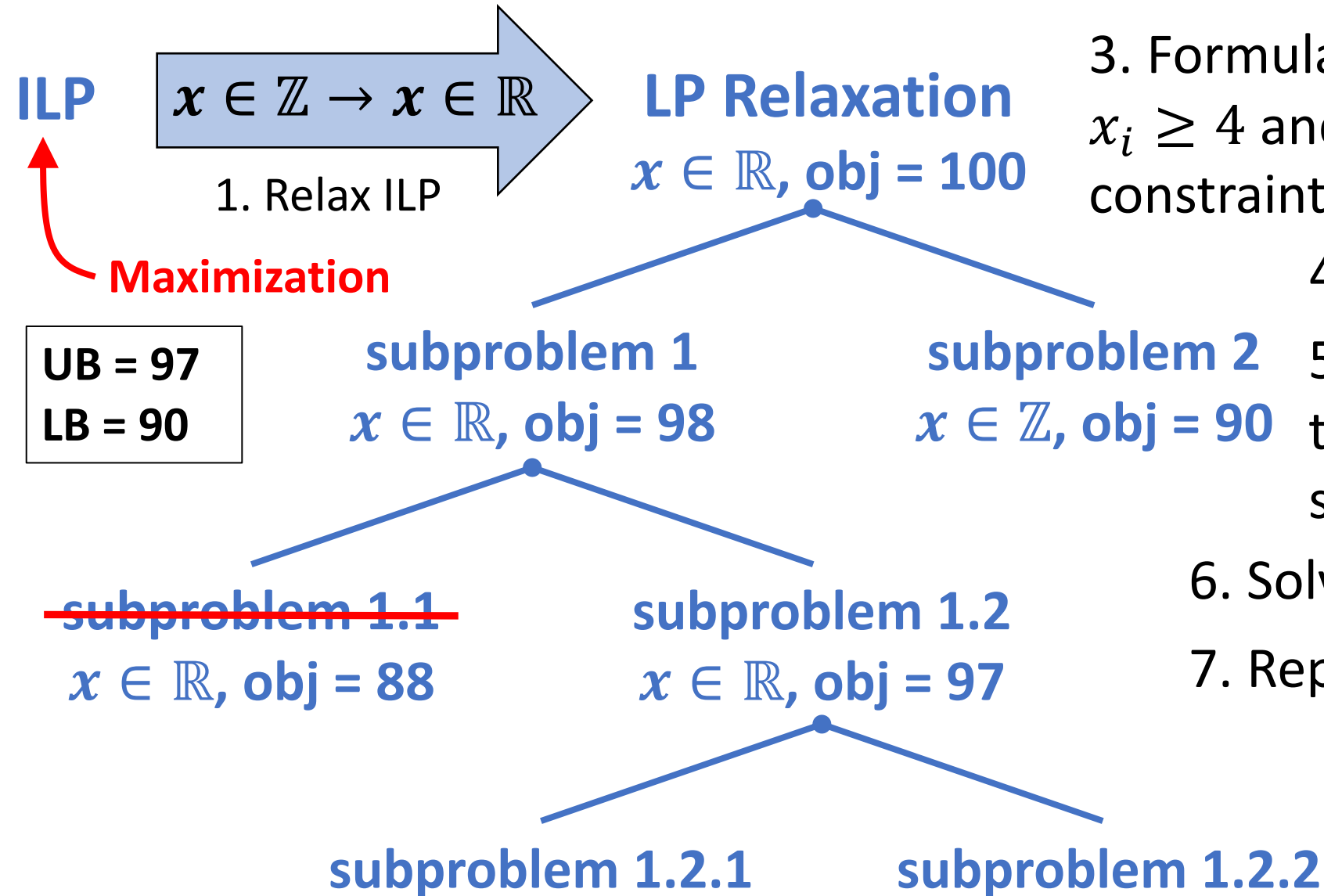
4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

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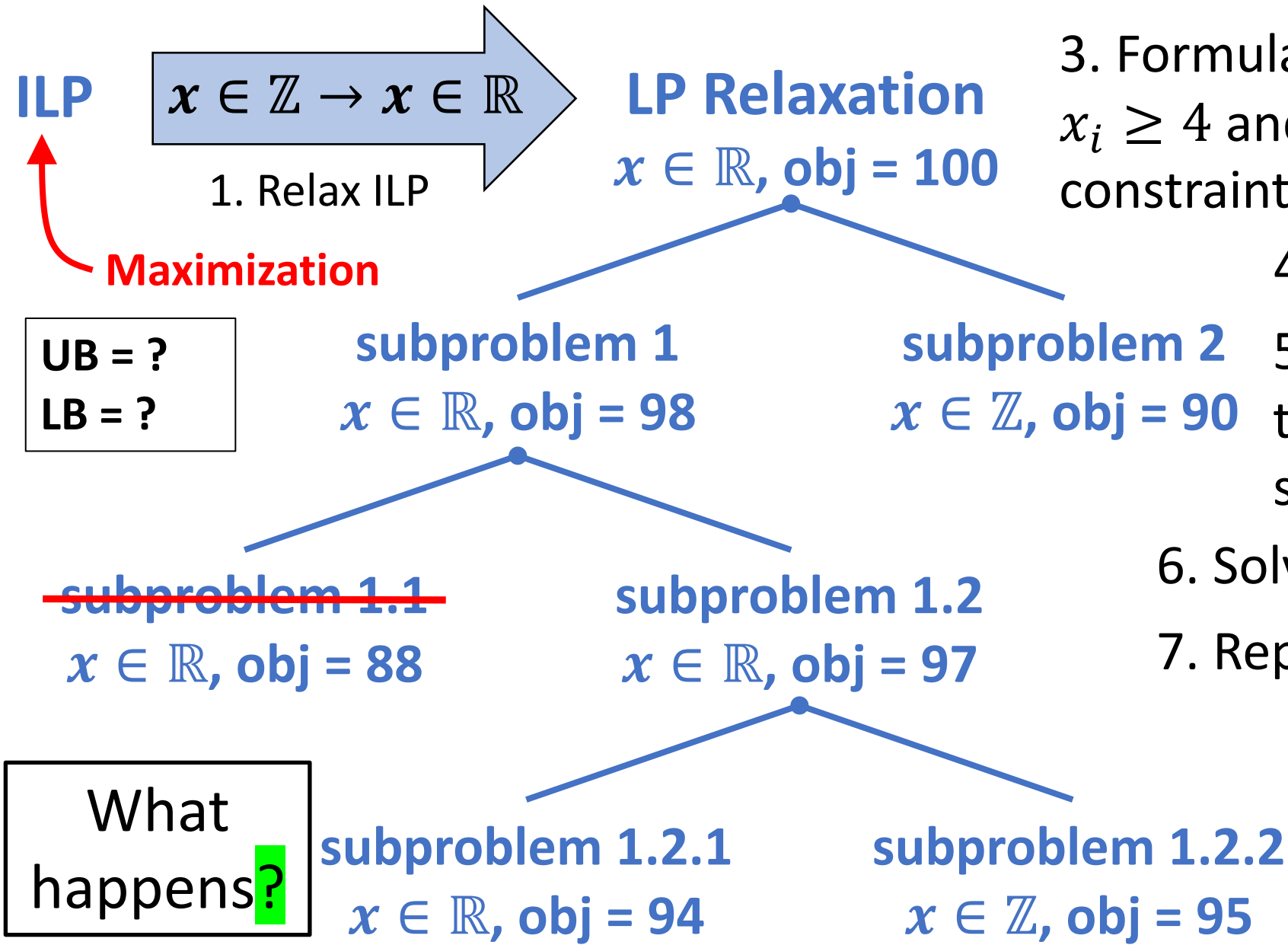
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5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

Solving ILPs



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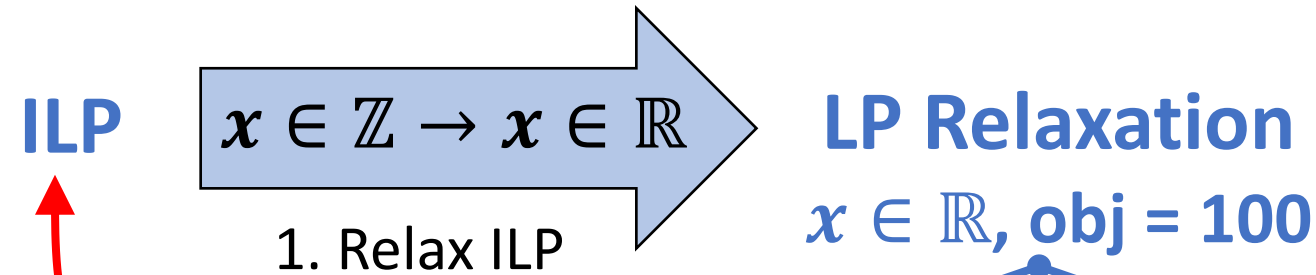
4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

Solving ILPs



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3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

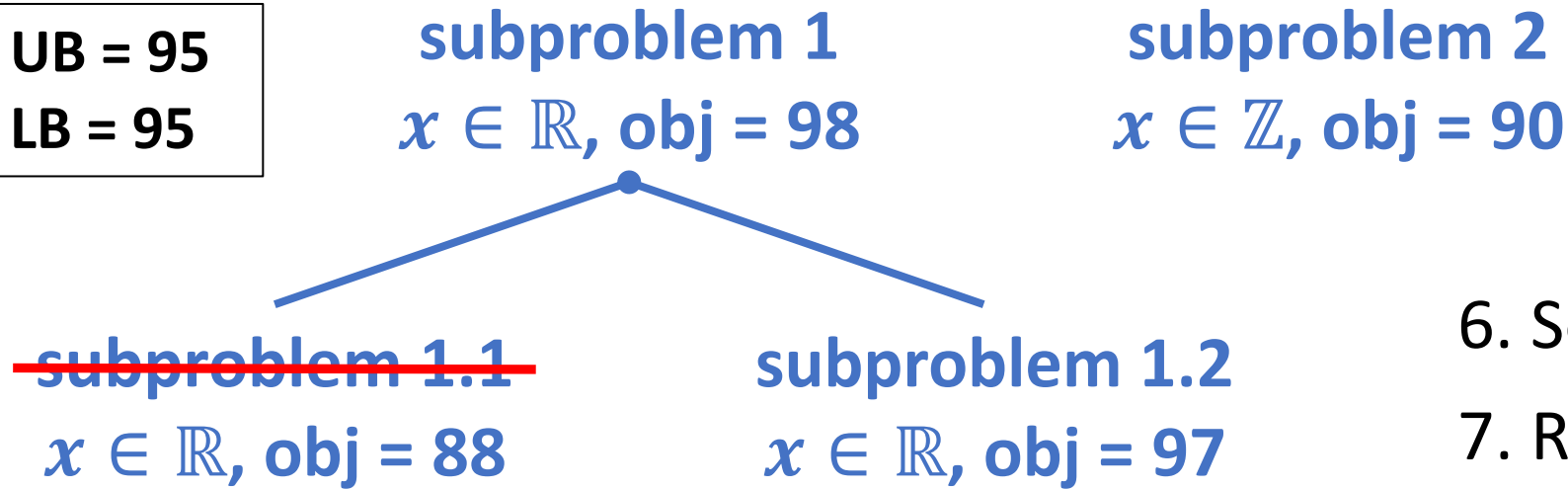
4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

UB = 95
LB = 95



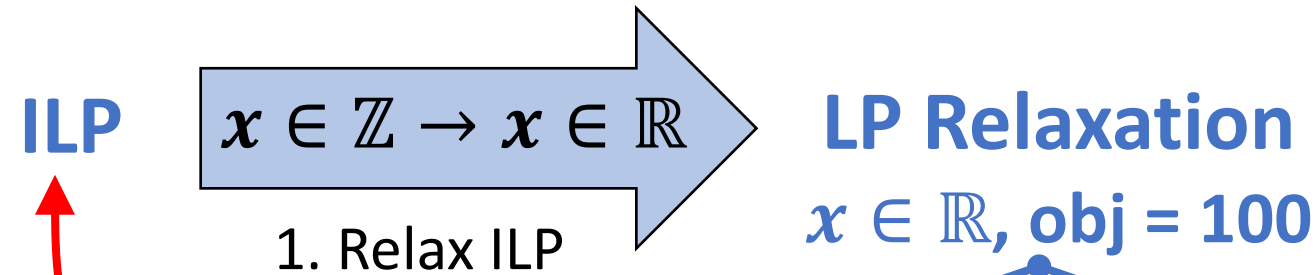
~~**subproblem 1.2.1**~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 94$

subproblem 1.2.2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 95$

← **Optimal**

What happens?

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

UB = ?
LB = ?

~~subproblem 1.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 88$

subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 1.2
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 97$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

subproblem 1.2.1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 85$

subproblem 1.2.2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 89$

What happens?

Solving ILPs

ILP

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

1. Relax ILP

LP Relaxation
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 100$

2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

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4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

UB = 90
LB = 90

subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

Optimal

~~subproblem 1.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 88$

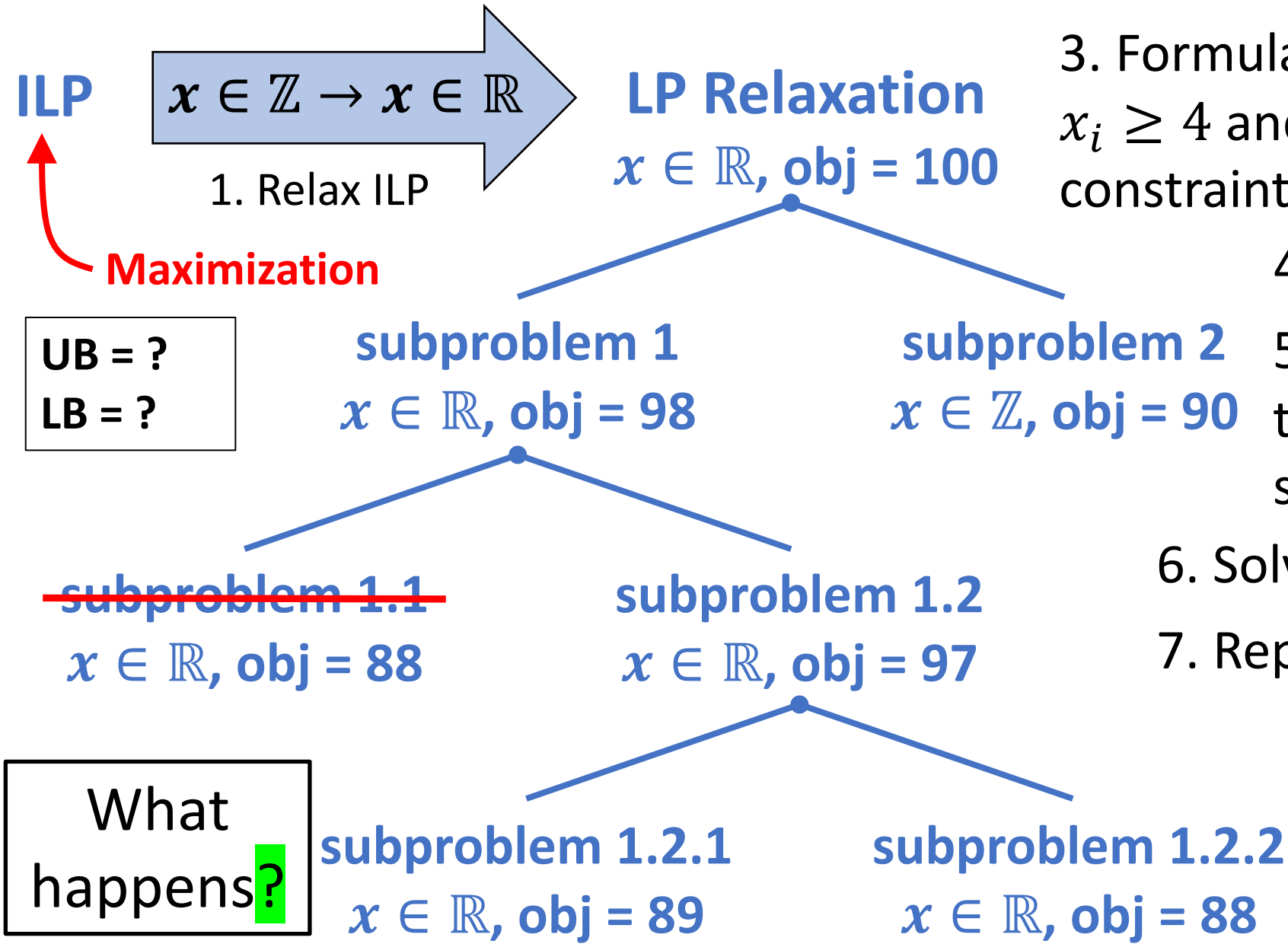
subproblem 1.2
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 97$

~~subproblem 1.2.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 85$

subproblem 1.2.2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 89$

What happens?

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

Solving ILPs

ILP

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

1. Relax ILP

LP Relaxation
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 100$

2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

UB = 90
LB = 90

subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

Optimal

~~subproblem 1.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 88$

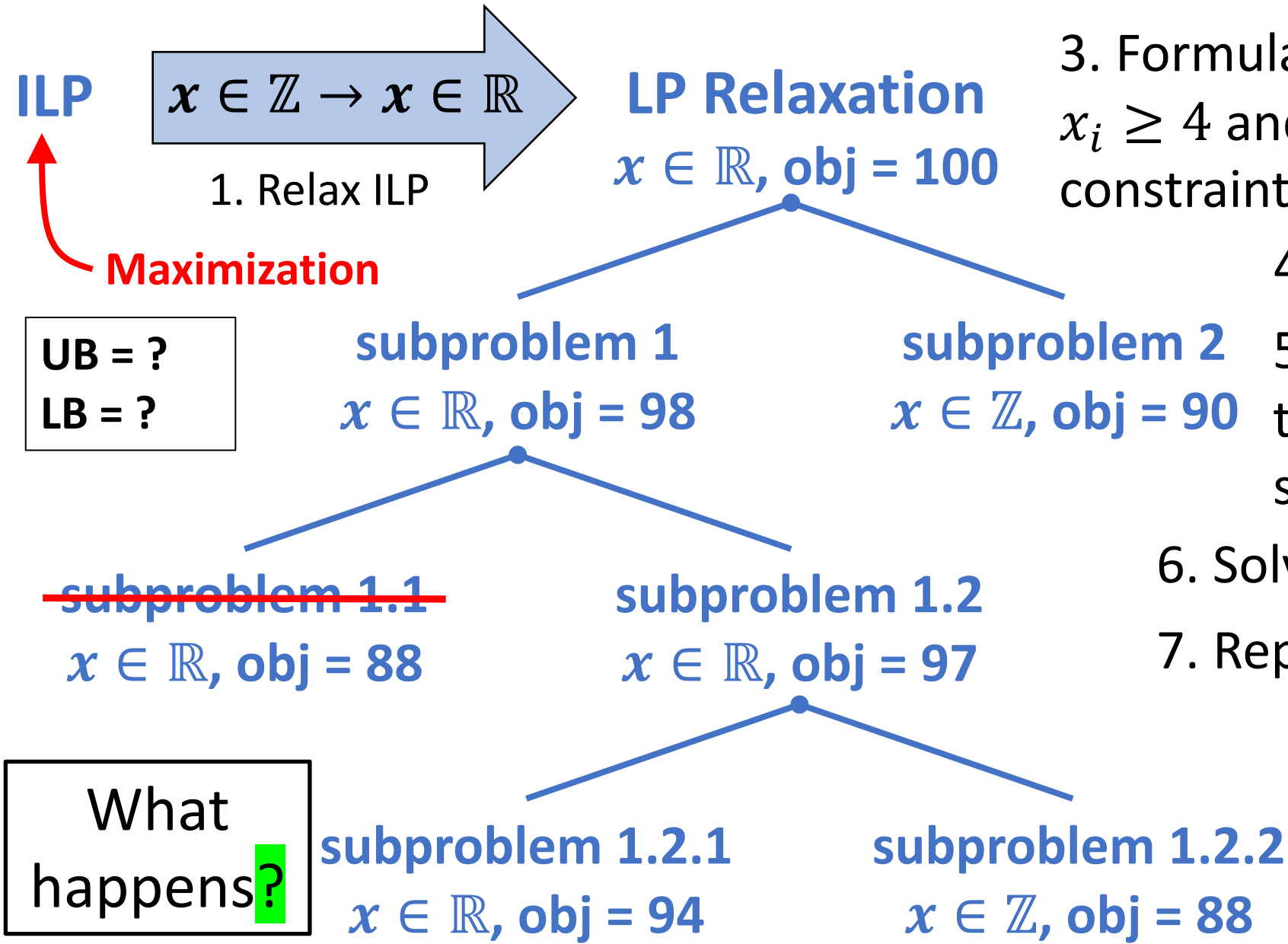
subproblem 1.2
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 97$

~~subproblem 1.2.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 89$

~~subproblem 1.2.2~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 88$

What happens?

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

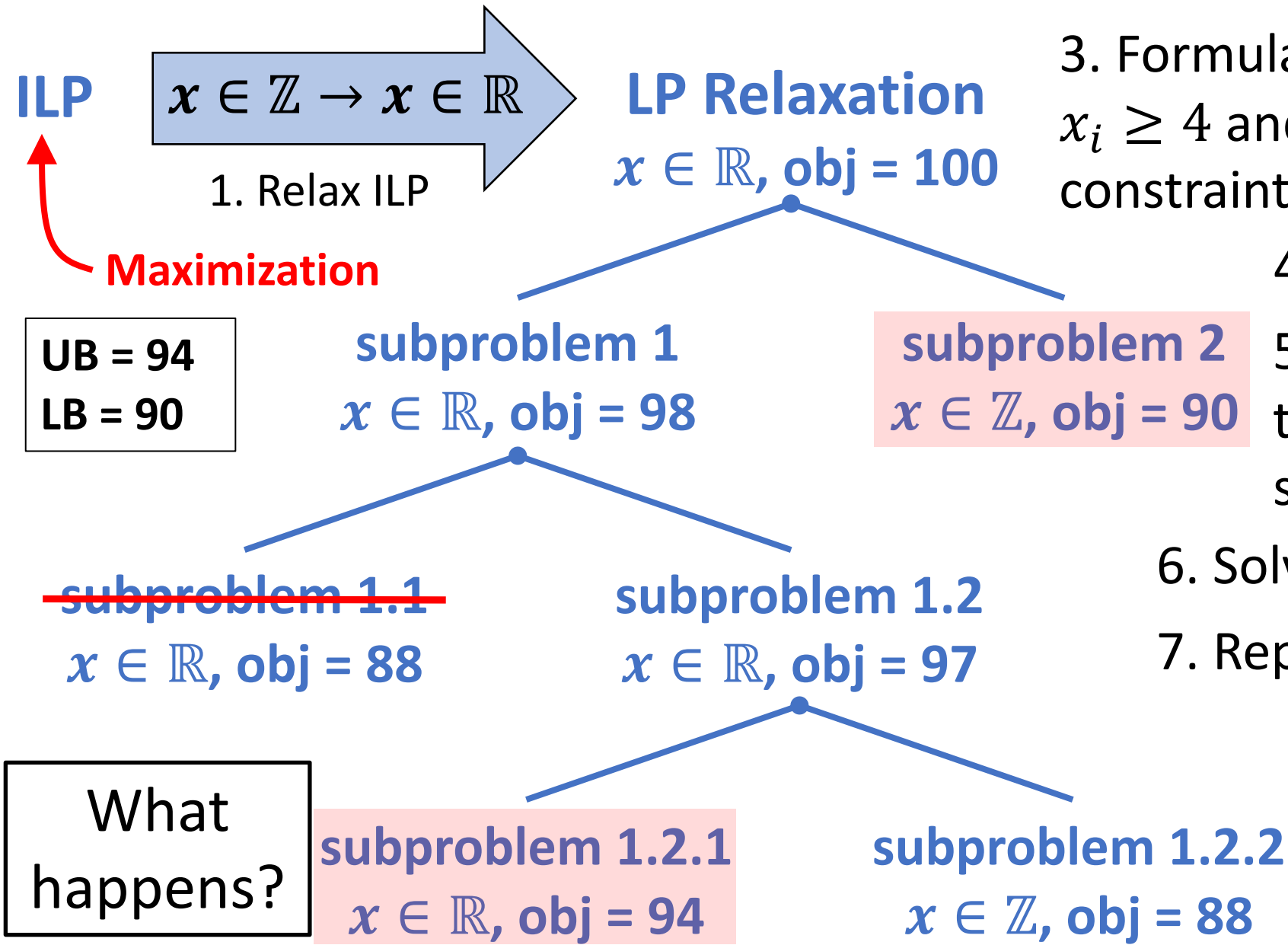
4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

Solving ILPs



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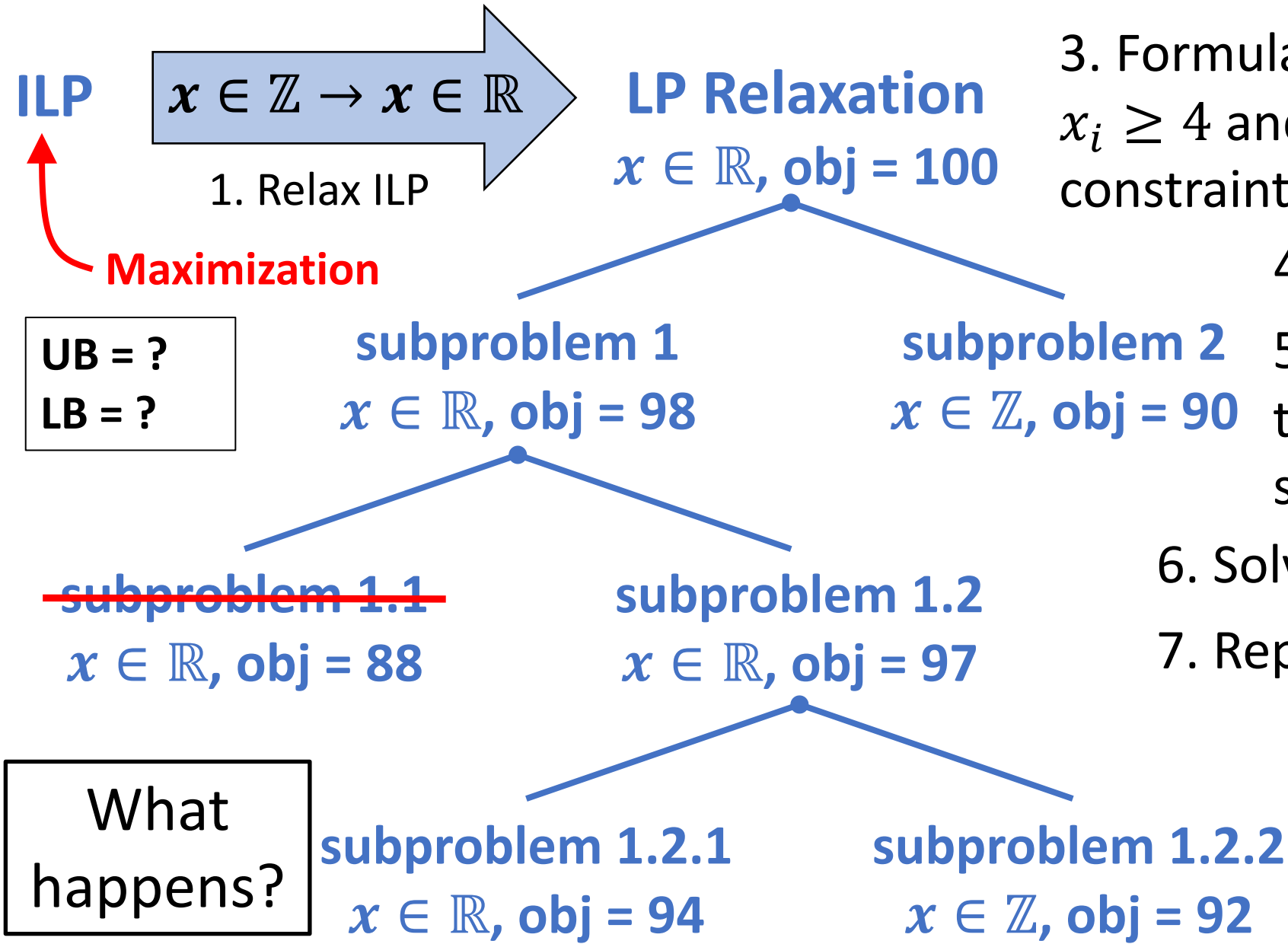
5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

Need to continue. There could be an integer solution buried in subproblem 1.2.1 with a better objective value.

Solving ILPs



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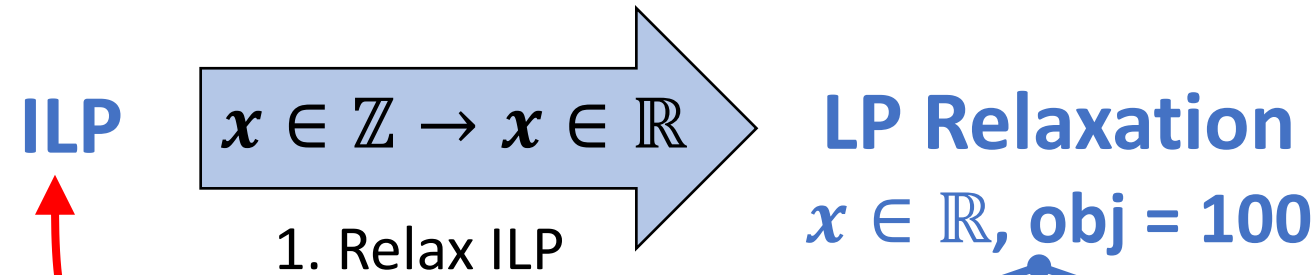
4. Solve subproblem LPs.

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6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

Solving ILPs



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4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

UB = 94
LB = 92

subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

~~subproblem 1.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 88$

subproblem 1.2
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 97$

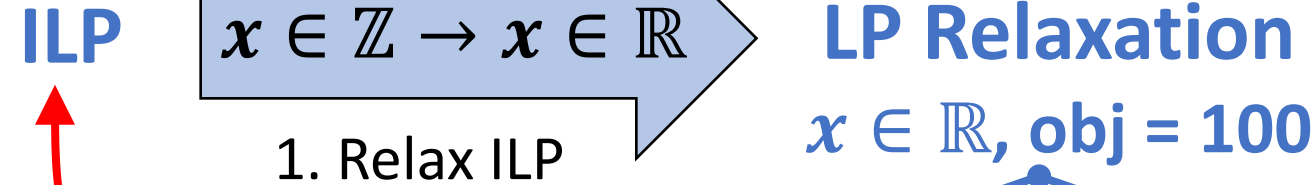
subproblem 1.2.1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 94$

subproblem 1.2.2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 92$

Need to continue. There could be an integer solution buried in subproblem 1.2.1 with a better objective value.

What happens?

Solving ILPs



2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.

4. Solve subproblem LPs.

5. Formulate two new LPs that split the subproblem on some non-integer variable.

6. Solve the subproblem LPs.

7. Repeat.

UB = 90
LB = 90

subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

Optimal

~~**subproblem 1.1**~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 88$

subproblem 1.2
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 97$

~~**subproblem 1.2.1**~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 85$

~~**subproblem 1.2.2**~~
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 89$

Solving ILPs

ILP

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

1. Relax ILP

LP Relaxation
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UB = 90
LB = 90

subproblem 1
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 98$

subproblem 2
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 90$

Optimal

~~subproblem 1.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 88$

subproblem 1.2
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 97$

~~subproblem 1.2.1~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 85$

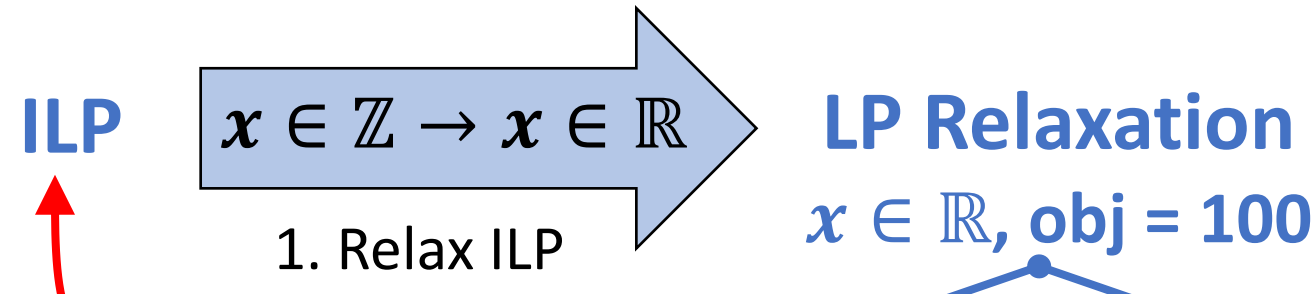
~~subproblem 1.2.2~~
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 89$

Is this process guaranteed to eventually find the optimal integer solution?

Solving ILPs

2. Solve relaxed LP. Suppose the optimal objective is 100 with a fractional solution (e.g. some $x_i = 3.24$).

3. Formulate two new LPs. One with $x_i \geq 4$ and the other with $x_i \leq 3$ constraints.



Maximization

UB = 90
LB = 90

Is this process guaranteed to eventually find the optimal integer solution?

Yes, given enough constraints like $x_i \geq 3$ and $x_i \leq 3$, all variables will be bounded to their optimal integer values.

~~subproblem~~
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} =$

problem LPs.

o new LPs

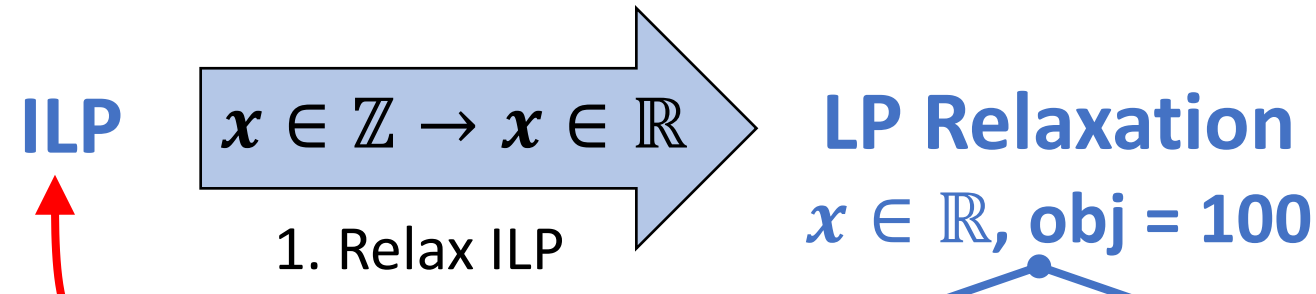
problem on
er variable.

em LPs.

Solving ILPs

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Maximization

UB = 90
LB = 90

Is this process guaranteed to eventually find the optimal integer solution?

Yes, given enough constraints like $x_i \geq 3$ and $x_i \leq 3$, all variables will be bounded to their optimal integer values.

Other techniques (cutting planes, intelligently picking which x_i to split on) can help speed up the process.

problem LPs.

to new LPs

problem on
er variable.

em LPs.

~~subproblem~~

$x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} =$

~~S~~

$x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{obj} = 95$

$x \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{obj} = 95$