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$$\theta = \frac{n}{3(n-1)}$$

Improving Karmarkar's method for optimal solution

Abstract

In this paper we improve the Karmarkar's method for linear programming by using the vector of initial point with all iteration, and when $\theta = \frac{n}{3(n-1)}$, we see that the Karmarkar's method can be reduced to a direct method without iteration and guarantee the optimal solution. Finally the new method have been compared with Karmarkar's. The numerical results show that the new method is better and faster.

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.1

(Karmarker, 1984) 1984

.(Simplex)
(Projection)

(Zsuzsanna and M'arta, 2003)

(Karloff, 2009) (Peng et al, 2001) (Kebbiche et al, 2007)

.(Nemirovski and Todd, 2008)

50

(LP)

.(Winston, 1992)

1999

$$\beta \left(\begin{matrix} \theta \\ \end{matrix} \right)$$

2007

.2

(LP) .1.2

Edwin and) (LP)

: Stanislaw, 2001)

$$. a_0 \in \Omega \quad \Delta \quad a_0 \quad . 1$$

. 2

. 3

$$. m + 1 \quad (m + 1) \times n \quad \begin{bmatrix} A \\ e^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$: x \quad q > 0 \quad . 4$$

$$\frac{c^T x}{c^T a_0} \leq 2^{-q}$$

x

:

$$\min \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \quad , \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$$

s.t.

$$\mathbf{x} \in \Omega \cap \Delta$$

$$\Omega = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n : \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \}$$

$$\Delta = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n : \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} = 1, \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0} \}$$

$$\mathbf{e}^T = [1, 1, \dots, 1] \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad \mathbf{A} \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}, \quad \mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \quad n \geq 2$$

: .2.2

\mathbf{x}_0

$\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$

q

:(Karmarker, 1984)

: 1

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{e}}{n}, \quad \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}, \quad \varepsilon > \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{3} \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}_k < \varepsilon \quad : 2$$

$$\mathbf{y}_k = \mathbf{x}_k - \theta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d}_k \quad : 3$$

$$\theta = \frac{n-1}{3n} \quad \mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}$$

$$\mathbf{d}_k = \frac{\mathbf{P}_k}{\|\mathbf{P}_k\|}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_k = \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{B}_k^T (\mathbf{B}_k \mathbf{B}_k^T)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_k \right) \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{c}$$

(n*n) :I

$$\mathbf{D}_k = \text{diag}(\mathbf{x}^k)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_k \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_k = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}_k$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \frac{\mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{y}_k}{\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{D}_k \mathbf{y}_k} \quad : 4$$

. 2

k

$$\Omega \cap \Delta = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n : \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x} = 1, \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n : \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n : \mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0 \in \mathbf{R}^{(m+1) \times n}$$

.3.2

:

$$\mathbf{x}_0 \quad \mathbf{d}_0 \quad .1$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{n-1}{3n} \quad \theta_2 = \frac{n}{3(n-1)} \quad .2$$

 θ

$$(\text{Karmarker, 1984}) \quad \theta = \frac{1}{4} \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

(Edwin and Stanislaw, 2001) θ $(0,1)$

$$.k \quad \mathbf{y}_k = \mathbf{x}_k - \theta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d}_k > \mathbf{0}$$

$$\theta = 0.9 \quad \theta$$

.(Nash and Sofer, 1996) $\theta = 0.99$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{n}{3(n-1)}$$

$$\mathbf{n} \quad \theta_2 \quad \theta_1 \quad \theta_1 = \frac{n-1}{3n}$$

:

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{3n} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{3(n-1)} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{n}} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{1-0} \right] = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1 \quad n = 2, 3, \dots \quad n$$

$$\theta_2 > \theta_1$$

.

:

: 1

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{e}}{n}, \quad \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}, \quad \varepsilon > 0$$

$$3 \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}_k < \varepsilon \quad : 2$$

$$\mathbf{y}_k = \mathbf{x}_k - \theta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d}_0 \quad : 3$$

$$\theta = \frac{n}{3(n-1)} \quad \mathbf{r} = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\sqrt{n(n-1)}}$$

$$\mathbf{d}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{P}_0}{\|\mathbf{P}_0\|}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_0 = \left(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{B}_0^T (\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_0 \right) \mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{c}$$

...

$$\mathbf{D}_0 = \text{diag}(\mathbf{x}_0)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_0 \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_0 = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}_0$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \frac{\mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{y}_k}{\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{y}_k} \quad : 4$$

. 2 k

$$\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$$

$$\mathbf{x} \in \Omega \cap \Delta$$

$$: \quad (\mathbf{d}_0)$$

$$\mathbf{y}_0 = \mathbf{x}_0 - \theta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d}_0$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{y}_0}{\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{y}_0} = \mathbf{y}_0$$

$$\mathbf{n} = 2 \quad \mathbf{k} = 0 \quad (\mathbf{x}_1 = \mathbf{y}_0 \quad)$$

. $\mathbf{n} > 2$

$$\mathbf{y}_0 = \mathbf{x}_0 - \theta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d}_0$$

$$\mathbf{d}_0 = \frac{\mathbf{P}_0}{\|\mathbf{P}_0\|}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_0 = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{B}_0^T (\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_0) \mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{c}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_0 = \text{diag}(\mathbf{x}_0)$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_0 \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_0 = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 & \mathbf{a}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \mathbf{a}_1 & 0.5 \mathbf{a}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}_0 \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \mathbf{a}_1 & 0.5 \mathbf{a}_2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25(\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2) & 0.5(\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2) \\ 0.5(\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2) & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 = 0 \quad \text{LP}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25(\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2) & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{(\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_0^T (\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_0 = \frac{1}{2(\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 3\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2 & (\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2)^2 \\ (\mathbf{a}_1 + \mathbf{a}_2)^2 & 3\mathbf{a}_2^2 + \mathbf{a}_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 3\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3\mathbf{a}_2^2 + \mathbf{a}_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

...

$$\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{B}_0^T (\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{a}_2^2 - \mathbf{a}_1^2}{2(\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2)} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \frac{\mathbf{a}_1^2 - \mathbf{a}_2^2}{2(\mathbf{a}_1^2 + \mathbf{a}_2^2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{.LP} \quad \mathbf{a}_1^2 - \mathbf{a}_2^2 = \mathbf{a}_2^2 - \mathbf{a}_1^2 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_1 \\ \mathbf{c}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5c}_1 \\ \mathbf{0.5c}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_0 = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{B}_0^T (\mathbf{B}_0 \mathbf{B}_0^T)^{-1} \mathbf{B}_0) \mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{c}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_0 = \mathbf{x}_0 - \theta \mathbf{r} \mathbf{d}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} \\ \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} \\ \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{y}_0}{\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{D}_0 \mathbf{y}_0} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} \\ \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} \\ \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0.5} \\ \mathbf{0.5} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{y}_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1 &= x_1 - \theta r d_0 \\
 &= y_0 - \theta r d_0 \\
 &= x_0 - \theta r d_0 - \theta r d_0 \\
 &= x_0 - 2\theta r d_0
 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$x_2 = y_1 = x_0 - 2\theta r d_0$$

 d_0

$$x_3 = y_2 = x_0 - 3\theta r d_0$$

$$x_k = y_{k-1} = x_0 - k\theta r d_0 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

:k

.3

$$\text{Min } z = 2x_2 - x_3$$

s.t.

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

-2-

$$\text{Min } z = x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3$$

s.t.

$$x_1 - x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

-3-

$$\text{Min } z = x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3$$

s.t.

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

-4-

$$\text{Min } z = 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3$$

s.t.

$$x_1 - x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

-5-

$$\text{Min } z = x_1 + x_2 - x_3$$

s.t.

$$x_2 - x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

-6-

$$\text{Min } z = -x_1 + 2x_2$$

s.t.

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

-7-

$$\text{Min } z = x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3$$

s.t.

$$x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

-8-

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots \\ \text{Max } z &= -4x_1 + x_3 - x_4 \\ \text{s.t.} \\ & -2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

-9-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max } z &= 5x_1 + 5x_2 - 23x_5 \\ \text{s.t.} \\ & 3x_1 + 8x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 - 13x_5 = 0 \\ & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

:

-1- .(1)

		x_1	x_2	x_3	Z
	1	0.26918	0.33333	0.39748	0.2692
	2	0.15496	0.32549	0.51955	0.1314
	3	0.030331	0.2685	0.70117	-0.1642

	K=2	0.044658	0.33333	0.62201	0.0447
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-2- .(2)

		x_1	x_2	x_3	Z
	1	0.37037	0.25926	0.37037	0.5185
	2	0.43137	0.13726	0.43137	0.2745
	3	0.48949	0.021011	0.48949	0.0420
	K=2	0.5	0.000	0.5	0.000

-3- .(3)

		x_1	x_2	x_3	Z
	1	0.37037	0.37037	0.25926	1.5556
	2	0.43137	0.43137	0.13726	0.8235
	3	0.48949	0.48949	0.021011	0.1261
	K=2	0.5	0.5	0.000	-0.5

- 4- .(4)

		x_1	x_2	x_3	Z
	1	0.37037	0.25926	0.37037	0.2593
	2	0.43137	0.13726	0.43137	0.1373
	3	0.48949	0.021011	0.48949	0.0210

...

	K=2	0.5	0.000	0.5	0.000
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- 5- .(5)

		x₁	x₂	x₃	Z
	1	0.25926	0.37037	0.37037	0.2593
	2	0.13726	0.43137	0.43137	0.1373
	3	0.021011	0.48949	0.48949	0.0210
	K=2	0.000	0.5	0.5	0.000

- 6- .(6)

		x₁	x₂	x₃	Z
	1	0.39748	0.33333	0.26918	0.2692
	2	0.51955	0.32549	0.15496	0.1314
	3	0.70117	0.2685	0.030331	0.1642
	K=2	0.62201	0.33333	0.044658	0.0447

- 7- .(7)

		x_1	x_2	x_3	Z
	1	0.40333	0.31933	0.27734	0.2773
	2	0.54266	0.28541	0.17193	0.2022
	K=2	0.6483	0.27034	0.081357	0.0814

- 8- .(8)

		x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	Z
	1	0.21392	0.21392	0.28608	0.28608	-0.8557
	2	0.14608	0.14608	0.35392	0.35392	-0.5843
	3	0.052136	0.052136	0.44786	0.44786	-0.2085
	K=3	0.05755	0.05755	0.44245	0.44245	-0.2302

- 9- .(9)

		x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	Z
	1	0.22917	0.16866	0.18609	0.2345	0.18158	-2.1873
	2	0.28445	0.11268	0.15208	0.30628	0.14451	-1.3382
	3	0.36219	0.039824	0.081861	0.43825	0.077872	0.2190

	K=4	0.38229	0.0041267	0.11309	0.41561	0.084886	-0.0203
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4. الاستنتاجات والتوصيات :

من خلال ملاحظتنا للنتائج التي تم الحصول عليها باستخدام الطريقة المباشرة الصيغة (2) تبين الآتي:

1. أنها طريقة مباشرة ومن دون تكرارات على عكس طريقة كارماركار وتضمن الوصول إلى الحل الأمثل .
2. تم التغلب على مشكلة أساسية في طريقة كارماركار والتي تضم حسابات هائلة جداً وخاصة في إيجاد المعكوس (الخطوة 3) من خلال استخدامنا ال

$$.d_0 \quad x_0$$

3. لاحظنا من خلال الاختبارات بان الحل الأمثل يتم الحصول عليه في الطريقة المقترحة بوضع قيمة مناسبة ل k ($k=1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$) ويجب الانتباه إلى هذه النقطة حيث أن اختيار هذه القيمة مهم جداً. وأفضل طريقة لاختيارها هي ملاحظة

قيمة x أي أن $x \in \Omega \cap \Delta$ بحيث أنه لو تمت زيادة k وحدة واحدة لكان
 $x \notin \Omega \cap \Delta$. بمعنى آخر
 $k = \{\max\{1,2,3,\dots, n - 1\}, s.t. x \in \Omega \cap \Delta\}$

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