

Operations Research (OR)

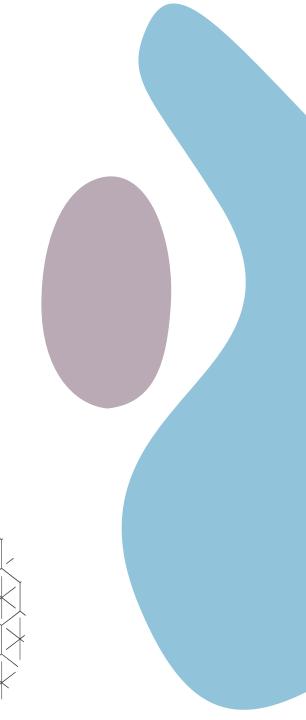
course04- Modeling2-Multicommodity Flow Problem (MCFP)



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Outline

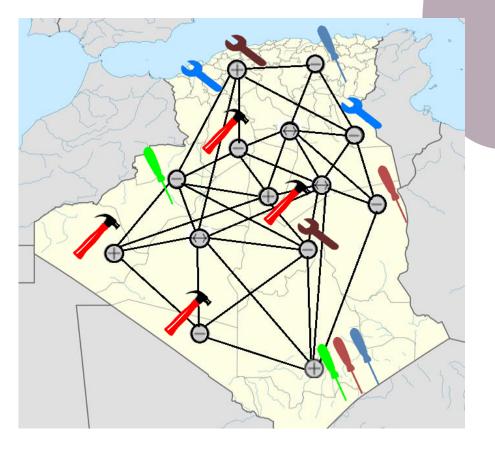
- Multicommodity Flow Problem (MCFP)
 - Overview
 - Example (Tansshipment problem)
 - Formulation
- Applications and variants of MCFP
- Solution difficulty of MCFP



Multicommodity flows: Overview

Multiple flows

- in the previous course, we looked at the flow of a single commodity.
- Now lets consider multiple commodities



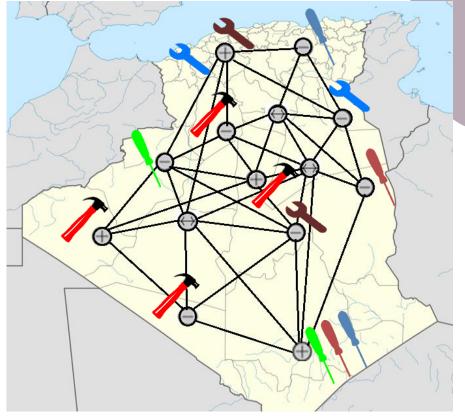
Multicommodity flows: Assumptions

Multiple flows

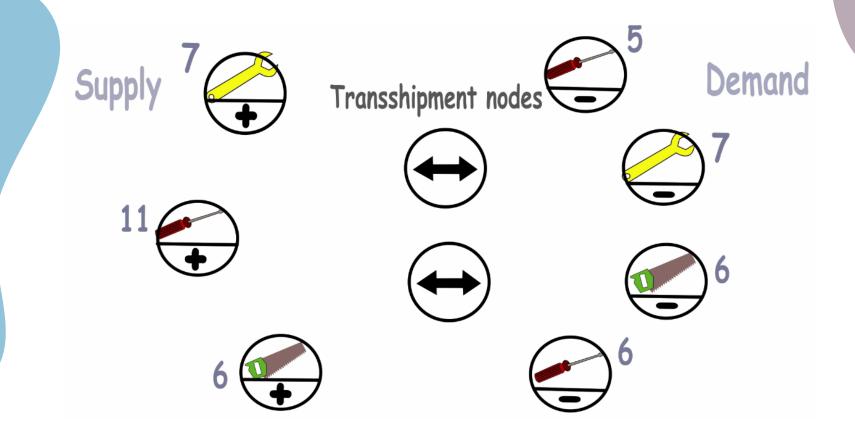
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In our example we include the following *assumptions*, we assume that the problem is:

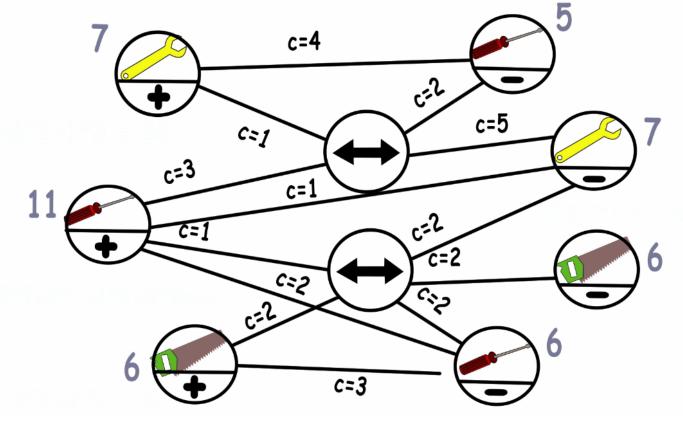
- Single origin/single destination
- > Homogeneous commodities
- > No congestion
- Fractional flows
- > Time not relevant



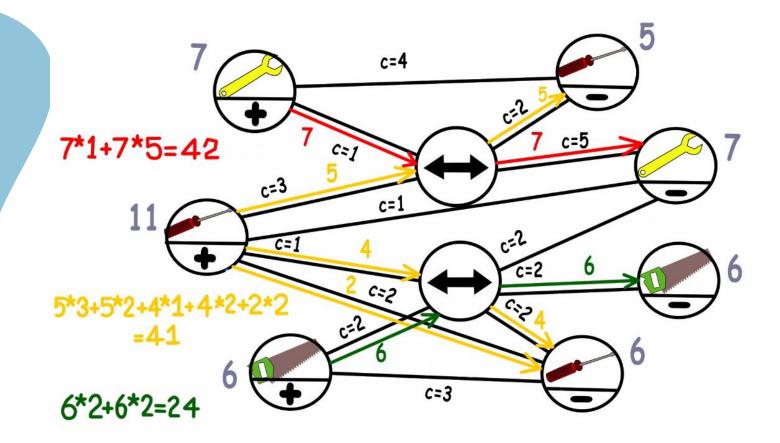
 This is called MCFP prblem because we have multiple flows and different types of products all being consided at the same arcs



- Each arc has a cost (just like in the trasshipment problem),In this example, each commodity has an origine and
- distination.

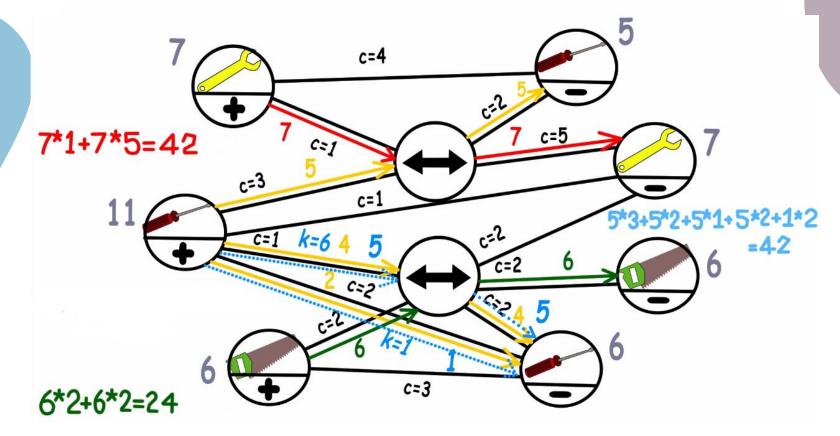


• Solution1 (potential solution)

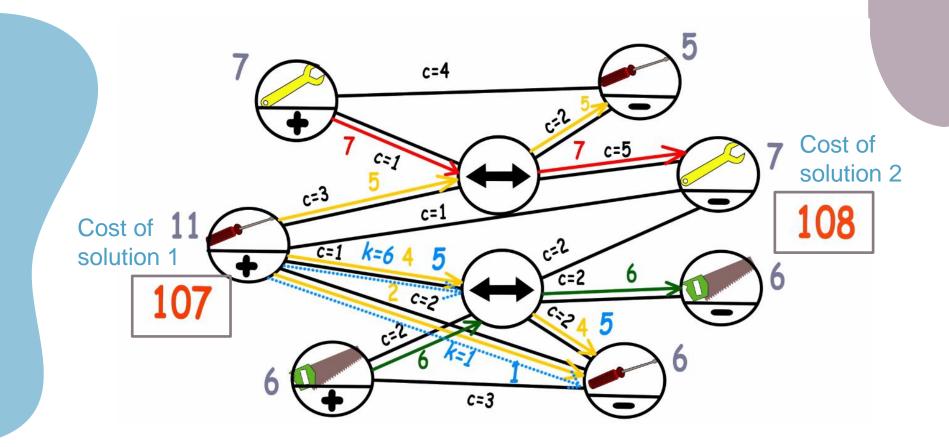


Solution 2 (potential solution)

• Let's impose a limited capacity on few arcs (see the blue arrows)



The total cost for solution2 is a bit more expensive than solution 1.





Transshipment problem: Mathematical Formulation

Parameters and variables

Parameters:

- > Graph G = (N; A), with $N = N^+ \cup N^{\leftrightarrow} \cup N^-$
- > Supply s_i at node $i \in N^+$
- > Demand d_i at node $i \in N^-$
- ▷ Cost c_{ij} of using arc $(i, j) \in A$
- > Capacity κ_{ij} of arc $(i, j) \in A$

Variables:

> \mathbf{x}_{ij} : Amount of flow on arc $(i, j) \in A$

MCFP problem: Mathematical Formulation

Objective and constraints

Parameters:

Objective function:

- > Graph G = (N; A)
- Supply *p_i*
- > Demand **d**_i
- > Cost c_{ii}
- > Capacity k_{ii}
- > Commodity source, sink s_k ; $t_k \in N$

Variables:

Flow x_{ij}^k: flow of commodity k on (i; j)

minimize $\sum c_{ij}^{k} x_{ij}^{k}$

Constraints:

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{S.t.} \sum_{(i,j) \in A} x_{ij}^{k} - \sum_{(j,i) \in A} x_{ij}^{k} &= \begin{cases} a_{k} & \text{if } i = s_{k} \\ -a_{k} & \text{if } i = t_{k} \\ \mathbf{0} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \forall i \in N \\ \sum x_{ij}^{k} \leq k_{ij}, k \in K \\ \mathbf{0} \leq x^{k}_{ij} \leq a_{k} & \forall (i,j) \in A \end{aligned}$

Applications and variants of MCFP

Applications:

- Container routing (at sea and on land)
 Containers: Origin, Destination, Amount, Revenue
- Pick-up and delivery problems
 Pick-up locations, amount to pick-up, delivery location
- More applications coming later in the course. . .

(Some) Variants:

- Unsplittable flow (single path per flow)
- k-splittable flow (up to k paths per flow)
- Multiple sources/sinks per commodity

Solution difficulty of MCFP

Continuous flows: Polynomial time solvable with an LP

Integer flows: NP-Complete, even with only 2 flows! (Evan, Itai and Shamir, 1976)

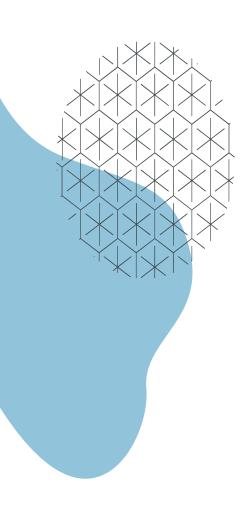
Solving the MCFP:

- Mixed-integer programming solver (Gurobi, CPLEX, etc.)
- Specialized algorithms (out of scope of this course)
- Approximation techniques

summary

Today we learned:

 How to model Transhipment flow problem, a MCFP into a linear programming problem (LPP)



Questions?