「最適化の数理:数理工学入門」 ~最適化とは~

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数理最適化 (mathematical optimization) や数理計画 (mathematical programming) という言葉、聞いたことありますか?

簡単にいえば、 目的を達成するための最善の手を見つけること

- •時間最短で電車で目的駅に行くために、どの経路を選ぶか
- •学生の希望をできるだけ叶えるような研究室の割り当て

最適化法

現実の問題を最適化問題に定式化し、 それを解く数値計算手法までを含めて呼ぶ

最適化問題:

```
\min_{m{x}} f(m{x})
s.t. g_i(m{x}) \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m
```

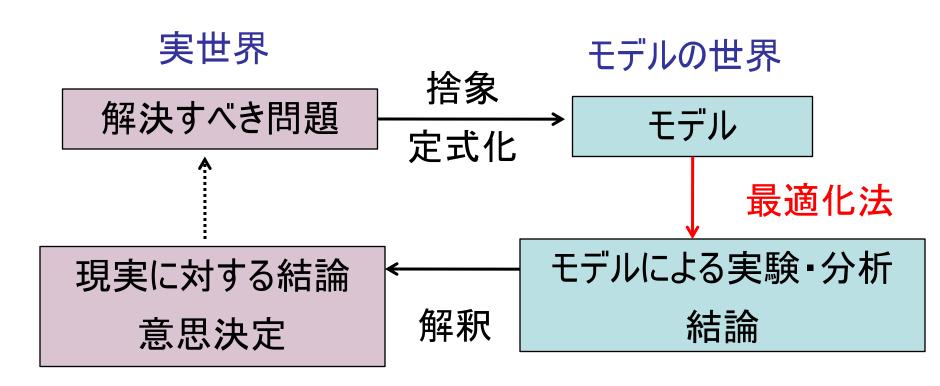
- $f(oldsymbol{x}), g_1(oldsymbol{x}), \dots, g_m(oldsymbol{x})$ は \mathbb{R}^n で定義された実数値関数
- ・関数 $f(x),g_1(x),\ldots,g_m(x)$ が xについて線形 (例えば、 $f(x_1,x_2)=2x_1-3x_2$)ならば、線形計画問題 と呼ばれる

最適化の位置づけ

- ●研究分野はオペレーションズ・リサーチ(OR)
 - ✓ORは、数学的・統計的モデル, アルゴリズムの利用などによって, さまざまな計画に際して最も効率的になるよう決定する科学的技法.
 - ✓ORの発祥は第二次世界大戦中のイギリス. 防衛省にOR専門の組織が存在する.
 - ✓第二次世界大戦後は応用数学の範疇にはいり、ダンツィクが1948年に線形計画法、1951年にケンドールが待ち行列、1952年にベルマンが動的計画法など、ORに欠かせない数学的手法を数多く提唱した.

OR (Operations Research)

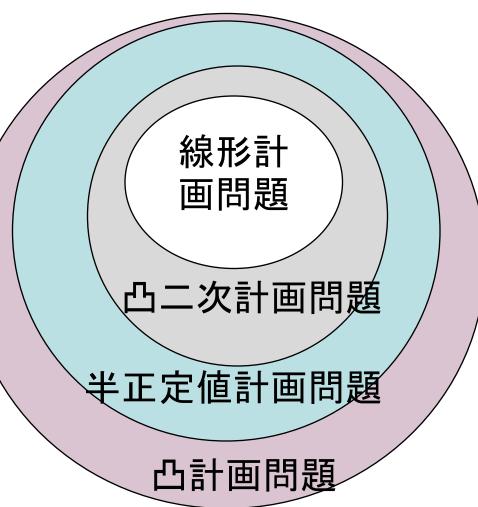
数学的・統計的モデル、アルゴリズムの利用などによって、さまざまな計画に最も効率的になるよう決定する科学的技法(Wikipedia より抜粋)



オペレーションズ・リサーチ (森雅夫,松井知己) より

代表的な最適化問題

連続最適化



非凸二次計画問題

離散最適化

二次0-1整数 計画問題

線形0-1整数 計画問題

線形整数計画問題

現実問題と結びついた 名前で呼ばれることが多い

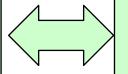
最短路問題、巡回セールスマン問題、ナップサック問題

他分野との関係

応用先

最適化分野

最適化法 そのものに ついて研究



建築 → 構造の最適設計

人工知能→ 将棋等のゲーム

都市設計→避難場所の設定

流通

→ 在庫最適化

制御工学→ クレーンの制御

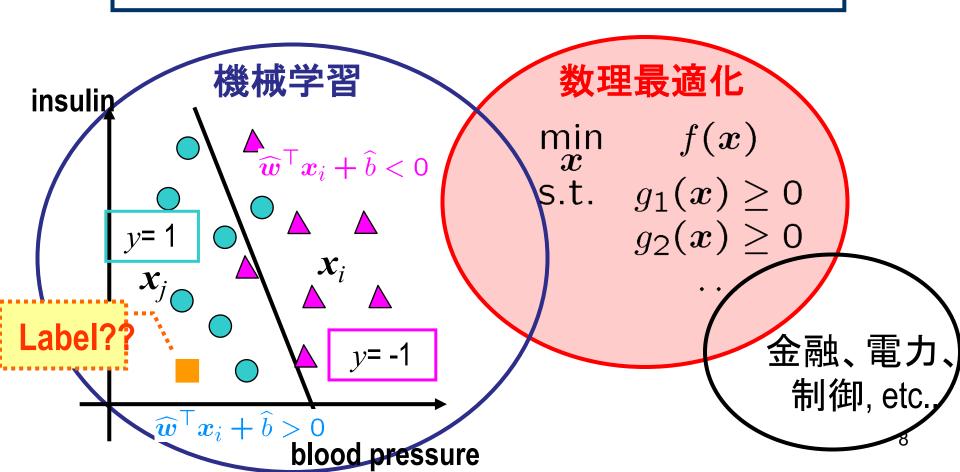
.

最適化問題に難しい関数が 含まれていたら、 どう解けばいいか?

数理最適化分野における研究

手法そのものについての研究

- ●どうすれば難しい問題の厳密解が求まるか?
- ●不確実性を含んだ問題をどう扱ったらよいか?
- ●多項式オーダーの計算量で解ける解法はあるか?



最適化法の適用例

- 発電計画問題
- ポートフォリオ選択
- 乗換案内サービス,ベーコン数
- 直線の当てはめ
- 研究室配属問題, 医師臨床研修マッチング

最適化法の適用例1: 発電計画問題

T電力会社では3基の発電機を保有している。それぞれ、石 炭、石油、天然ガスの燃料を用いている。需要をみたし、コス トが最小になるよう、発電機出力を決めたい。

決めたいもの:

 x_i :電力量 [MWh]

 $46x_1 + 135x_2 + 141x_3$ min

 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \ge 1,000 \iff \text{需要量}$ s.t.

 $L_{coal} \leq x_1 \leq U_{coal}$

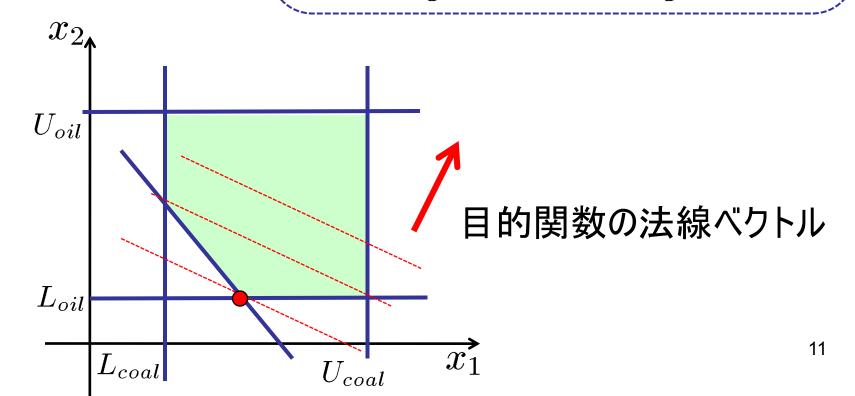
 $L_{oil} \leq x_2 \leq U_{oil}$

 $L_{qas} \leq x_3 \leq U_{qas}$ (解法: 単体法、内点:

線形計画問題

線形計画問題の例

3次元の絵を描くのが 大変なので、2次元の 問題にしました min $46x_1 + 135x_2 + 141x_3$ s.t. $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \ge 1,000$ $L_{coal} \le x_1 \le U_{coal}$ $L_{oil} \le x_2 \le U_{oil}$ $L_{gas} \le x_3 \le U_{gas}$



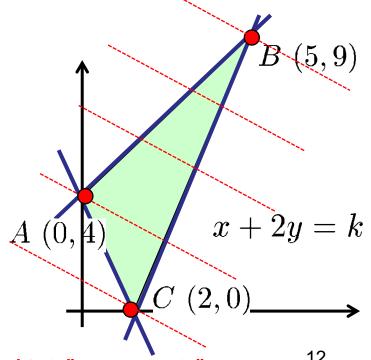
実は、高校でも少し習っている

高校数学の参考書(寺田・本部編『高校数学解法事典』(旺文社)) に掲載されている問題:

$$2x + y \ge 4$$
, $y - x \le 4$, $3x - y \le 6$ のとき、

x+2y の最大値、最小値とそのときの x,yの値を求めよ

- ◆直線 x + 2y = k がこの三角形領域と共有点を持つときに、k はその点の値を持つ。よって、直線が三角形と交わる範囲で最大・最小の k を求めればよい
- ◆点Bを通る時にk=23、点Cを通る時にk=2であり、それぞれにおいて最大値、最小値をとる。



このやり方だと、2~3次元(変数の数が2~3)が限界

最適化問題として書きなおすと....

$$2x + y \ge 4, \ y - x \le 4, \ 3x - y \le 6$$
 のとき、

x+2y の最大値、最小値とそのときの x,yの値を求めよ

最大値を求める問題

$\max_{x,y} x + 2y$ s.t. $2x + y \ge 4$ $y - x \le 4$ $3x - y \le 6$

最小値を求める問題

$$\min_{x,y} x + 2y$$
s.t.
$$2x + y \ge 4$$

$$y - x \le 4$$

$$3x - y \le 6$$

線形計画問題を解くための方法を学べば、変数の数が3以上になっても解ける。

単体法と内点法

単体法(simplex method)

解は端点にあることが分かっているので、解の候補である端点を目的関数が小さくなるように 廻っていく

$oldsymbol{x}^{(1)}$ $oldsymbol{x}^{(0)}$ 中小 $oldsymbol{x}^{(2)}$ 組合せ的複雑さ $oldsymbol{x}^{(3)}$ 端点の数が増えると

爆発的に計算量が増加

内点法(interior-point method)

多面体の内部を通って最適解に 近づいていく、カーマーカー(*84) 以降に提案された内点法の中で 最も標準的なのは主双対内点法

中心パスをNewton法を用いて 数値的に追跡 ク複雑さ 可避 多項式時間解法

新しい解法(内点法)の出現!

Breakthrough in Problem Solving

By JAMES GLEICK

A 28-year-old mathematician at A.T.&T. Bell Laboratories has made a startling theoretical breakthrough in the solving of systems of equations that often grow too vast and complex for the most powerful computers.

The discovery, which is to be formally published next month, is already circulating rapidly through the mathematical world. It has also set off a deluge of inquiries from brokerage houses, oil companies and airlines, industries with millions of dollars at stake in problems known as linear programming.

Faster Solutions Seen

These problems are fiendishly complicated systems, often with thousands of variables. They arise in a variety of commercial and government applications, ranging from allocating time on a communications satellite to routing millions of telephone calls over long distances, or whenever a limited, expensive resource must be spread most efficiently among competing users. And investment companies use them in creating portfolios with the best mix of stocks and bonds.

The Bell Labs mathematician, Dr. Narendra Karmarkar, has devised a radically new procedure that may speed the routine handling of such problems by businesses and Government agencies and also make it possible to tackle problems that are now far out of reach.

"This is a path-breaking result," said Dr., Ronald L. Graham, director of mathematical sciences for Bell Labs in Murray Hill, N.J. "Science has its moments of great progress, and this may well be one of them."

Because problems in linear programming can have billions or more possible answers, even high-speed computers cannot check every one. So computers must use a special procedure, an algorithm, to examine as few answers as possible before finding the best one — typically the one that minimizes cost or maximizes efficiency.

A procedure devised in 1947, the simplex method, is now used for such problems,

Continued on Page A19, Column 1



Karmarkar at Bell Labs; an equation to find a new way through the maze

Folding the Perfect Corner

A young Bell scientist makes a major math breakthrough

very day 1,200 American Airlines jets crisscross the U.S., Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean, stopping in 110 cities and bearing over 80,000 passengers. More than 4,000 pilots, copilots, flight personnel, maintenance workers and baggage carriers are shuffled among the flights; a total of 3.6 million gal. of high-octane fuel is burned. Nuts, bolts, altimeters, landing gears and the like must be checked at each destination. And while performing these scheduling gymnastics, the company must keep a close eye on costs, projected revenue and profits.

Like American Airlines, thousands of companies must routinely untangle the myriad variables that complicate the efficient distribution of their resources. Solving such monstrous problems requires the use of an abstruse branch of mathematics known as linear programming. It is the kind of math that has frustrated theoreticians for years, and even the fastest and most powerful computers have had great difficulty juggling the bits and pieces of data. Now Narendra Karmarkar, a 28-year-oid Indian-born mathematician at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J., after only a years' work has cracked the puzzle of linear programming by devising a new algorithm, a step-by-step mathematical formula. He has translated the procedure into a program that should allow computers to track a greater combination of tasks than ever before and in a fraction of the time.

Unlike most advances in theoretical mathematics, Karmarkar's work will have an immediate and major impact on the real world. "Breakthrough is one of the most abused words in science," says Ronald Graham, director of mathematical sciences at Bell Labs. "But this is one situation where it is truly appropriate."

Before the Karmarkar method, linear equations could be solved only in a cumbersome fashion, ironically known as the simplex method, devised by Mathematician George Dantzig in 1947. Problems are conceived of as giant geodesic domes with thousands of sides. Each corner of a facet on the dome

15

アルゴリズム特許、高額ソフトウェア....

Patents

by Stacy V. Jones

A Method to Improve Resource Allocation

Scientists at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, N.J., were granted three patents this week for methods of improving the efficiency of allocation of industrial and commercial resources.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the laboratory's sponsor, is using the methods internally to regulate such operations as longdistance services.

Narendra K. Karmarkar of the laboratory staff was granted patent 4,744,028 for methods of allocating telecommunication and other resources. With David A. Bayer and Jeffrey C. Lagarian as co-inventors, he was granted patent 4,744,027 on improvements of the basic method. Patent 4,744,026 went to Robert J. Vanderbei for enhanced procedures.



Narendra K. Karmarkar of the Bell Laboratories staff

THE NEW YORK TIMES, May 14, 1988

AT&T Markets Problem Solver, Based On Math Whiz's Find, for \$8.9 Million

By ROGER LOWENSTEIN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has called its math whiz, Narendra Karmarkar, a latter-day Isaac Newton. Now, it will see if he can make the firm some money.

Four years after AT&T announced an "astonishing" discovery by the Indian-born Mr. Karmarkar, it is marketing an \$8.9 million problem solver based on his invention.

Dubbed Korbx, the computer-based system is designed to solve major operational problems of both business and government. AT&T predicts "substantial" sales for the product, but outsiders say the price is high and point out that its commercial viability is unproven.

"At \$9 million a system, you're going to have a small number of users," says Thomas Magnanti, an operations-research specialist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "But for very large-scale problems, it might make the difference."

Korbx uses a unique algorithm, or step-bystep procedure, invented by Mr. Karmarkar, a 32-year old, an AT&T Bell Laboratories mathematician.

"It's designed to solve extremely difficult or previously unsolvable resource-allocation problems—which can involve hundreds of thousands of variables—such as personnel planning, vendor selection, and equipment scheduling," says Aristides Fronistas, president of an AT&T division created to market Korbx.

Potential customers might include an airline trying to determine how to route many planes between numerous cities and an oil company figuring how to feed different grades of crude oil into various refineries and have the best blend of refined products emerge.

AT&T says that fewer than 10 companies, which it won't name, are already using Korbx. It adds that, because of the price, it is targeting

only very large companies-mostly in the Fortune 100.

Korbx "won't have a significant bottom-line impact initially" for AT&T, though it might in the long term, says Charles Nichols, an analyst with Bear, Stearns & Co. "They will have to expose it to users and demonstrate" it uses.

AMR Corp.'s American Airlines says it's considering buying AT&T's system. Like other airlines, the Fort Worth, Texas, carrier has the complex task of scheduling pilots, crews and flight attendants on thousands of flights every month.

Thomas M.Cook, head of operations research at American, says, "Every airline has programs that do this. The question is: Can AT&T do it better and faster? The jury is still out."

The U.S. Air Force says it is considering using the system at the Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

One reason for the uncertainty is that AT&T has, for reasons of commercial secrecy, deliberately kept the specifics of Mr. Karmarkar's algorithm under wraps.

"I don't know the details of their system," says Eugene Bryan, president of Decision Dynamics Inc., a Portland, Ore., consulting firm that specializes in linear programming, a mathematical technique that employs a series of equations using many variables to find the most efficient way of allocating resources.

Mr. Bryan says, though, that if the Karmarkar system works, it would be extremely useful. "For every dollar you spend on optimization," he says, "you usually get them back many-fold."

AT&T has used the system in-house to help design equipment and routes on its Pacific Basin system, which involves 22 countries. It's also being used to plan AT&T's evolving domestic network, a problem involving some 800,000 variables.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, August 15, 1988

最適化法の適用例2: ポートフォリオ選択

各銘柄についてリスク(分散共分散行列)と期待リターンを推 定する。与えられたリターンの範囲内でリスクを最小化するよう、 資産の組み入れ比率を決めたい。

 r_i : 資産i の収益率の平均 σ_{jk} : 資産j,k の収益率の共分散

ハリー・マーコビッツが提唱した
$$\underline{y}$$
 の年ノーベル経済学賞) min $\sum_{j=1}^{3}\sum_{k=1}^{3}\sigma_{jk}x_{j}x_{k}$

s.t.
$$r_1x_1 + r_2x_2 + r_3x_3 \ge r$$

 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$

凸二次計画問題

(解法:有効制約法)

1990年のノーベル経済学賞

Press Release - The Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

KUNGL. VETENSKAPSAKADEMIEN THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

16 October 1990

THIS YEAR'S LAUREATES ARE PIONEERS IN THE THEORY OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS AND CORPORATE FINANCE

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences has decided to award the 1990 Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with one third each, to

Professor Harry Markowitz, City University of New York, USA, Professor Merton Miller, University of Chicago, USA, Professor William Sharpe, Stanford University, USA,

for their pioneering work in the theory of financial economics.

Harry Markowitz is awarded the Prize for having developed the theory of portfolio choice;
William Sharpe, for his contributions to the theory of price formation for financial assets, the so-called,
Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM); and

Merton Miller, for his fundamental contributions to the theory of corporate finance.

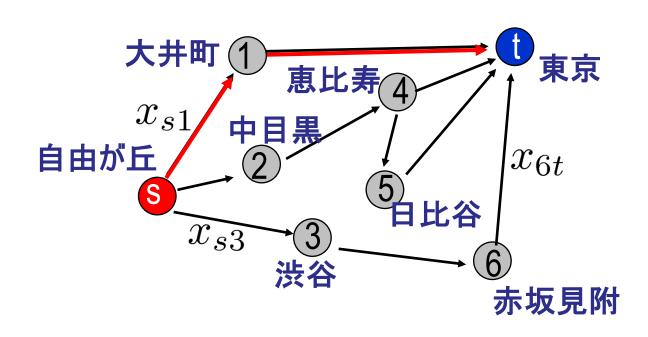
Summary

Financial markets serve a key purpose in a modern market economy by allocating productive resources among various areas of production. It is to a large extent through financial markets that saving in different sectors of the economy is transferred to firms for investments in buildings and machines. Financial markets also reflect firms' expected prospects and risks, which implies that risks can be spread and that savers and investors can acquire valuable information for their investment decisions.

The first pioneering contribution in the field of financial economics was made in the 1950s by Harry Markowitz who developed a theory for households' and firms' allocation of financial assets under uncertainty, the so-called theory of portfolio choice. This theory analyzes how wealth can be optimally invested in assets which differ in regard to their expected return and risk, and thereby also how risks can be reduced.

最適化法の適用例3: 乗換案内サービス

自由が丘駅を出発して東京駅に行きたい。最短時間で行くためのルートを教えてほしい。



- ullet 点 v_i から v_j を結ぶ枝の長さ(移動時間)を c_{ij}
- $\bullet x_{ij} = 0 \iff \triangle v_i h b v_j n 移動を選択しない$

最短路問題

0-1整数計画問題 ↓ 同値変形 線形計画問題

単体法、 ダイクストラ法 等で解ける

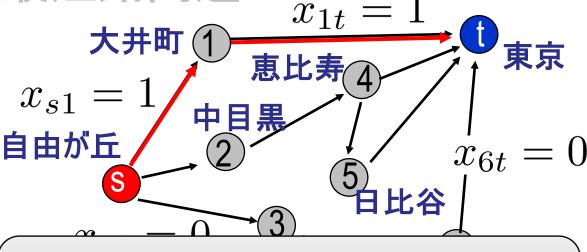
s.t.

min

完全単模性のため

 $x_{ij} \geq 0$

き変えてOK



キルヒホッフの第一法則(電気回路)

回路網上の任意の電流の分岐点において 電流の流入の和と流出の和は等しい

$$\sum_{k:k\neq i}^{i} x_{ik} - \sum_{j:j\neq i} x_{ji} = 0, \quad \forall i \neq s, t$$

$$\sum_{k:k\neq s}^{k:k\neq s} x_{sk} = 1, \quad \sum_{j:j\neq t}^{j:j\neq t} x_{jt} = 1$$

$$x_{ij} \in \{0,1\}, \quad \forall i, j$$
20

乗換案内サービス: 駅前探険倶楽部

(東芝の子会社)



ベーコン数

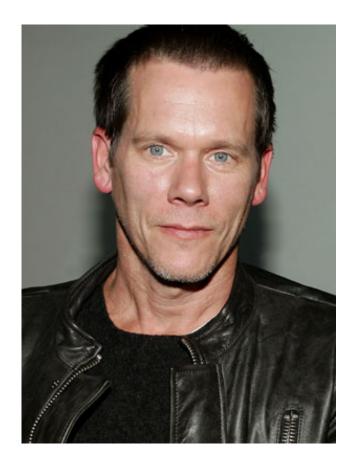


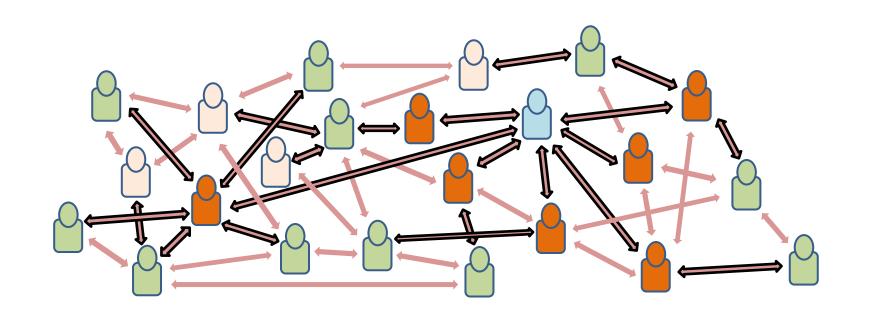
http://oracleofbacon.org/index.php

ケヴィン・ベーコン(Kevin Bacon, 1958年7月8日 -) アメリカ合衆国ペンシルベニア州出身の俳優。

主な出演映画

13日の金曜日 Friday the 13th (1980年) フットルース Footloose (1984年) トレマーズ Tremors (1990年) JFK JFK (1991年) アポロ13 Apollo 13 (1995年) インビジブル Hollow Man (2000年) ミスティック・リバー Mystic River (2003年)







K.ベーコン 俳優A 俳優B 俳優Bのベーコン数は1 俳優Bのベーコン数は2

maki horikita has a Bacon number of 3.

Find a different link

Maki Horikita

was in

Memoirs of a Teenage Amnesiac (2010)

with

Anton Yelchin

was in

15 Minutes (2001)

with

Mark Cheek

was in

Wild Things (1998)

with

Kevin Bacon

Kevin Bacon

to maki horikita

Find link

More options >>

Welcome
Credits
How it Works
Contact Us
Other stuff >>

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Kevin Bacon Number # of People 0	4
0 1	
1 2350	
2 238759	
3 761787	
4 190013	
5 13142	
6 1175	
7 158	
8 19	

Total number of linkable actors: 1207404 Weighted total of linkable actors: 3599299 Average Kevin Bacon number: 2.981

最適化法の適用例4: 直線の当てはめ

m個のデータ $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_m, y_m)$ に最もフィットする直線を見つけたい。

$$\min_{a,b} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \{y_i - (ax_i + b)\}^2$$

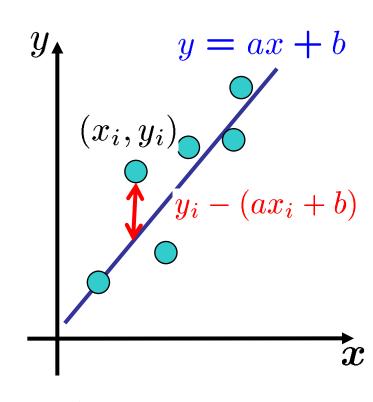


a,b について微分して"=0" とした線形方程式系を解けばいい



どうしてこれで最適解が 得られたことになるの!?





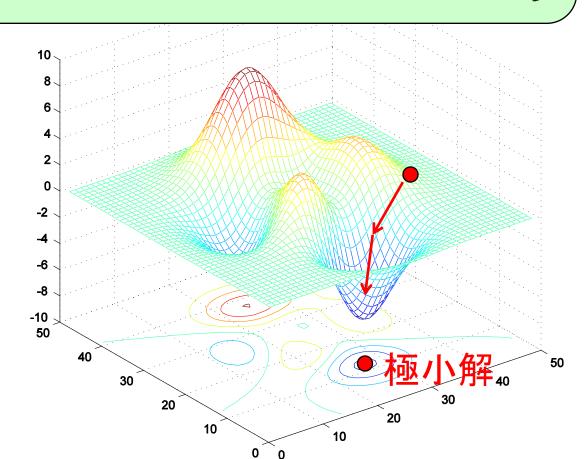
制約なし凸計画問題 だからOK! 27

最適化問題の解き方(最急降下法)

解きたい問題: $\min_{oldsymbol{x} \in X} f(oldsymbol{x})$

ただし、
$$X = \{x : g_i(x) \ge 0, i = 1, ..., m\}$$

ボールが坂を下る方向 (傾きがきつい方向)に 進んでいく方法

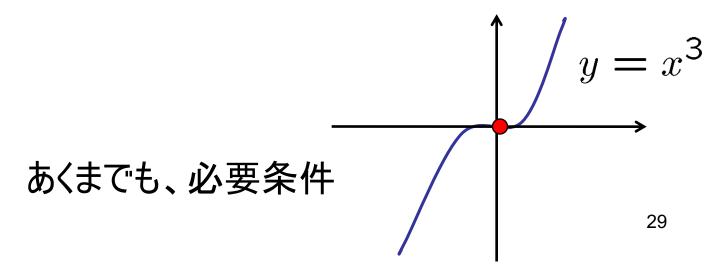


制約なし最適化問題の最適性条件

$$\min_{x} f(x)$$

 $f(x): R^n o R$ は微分可能な実数値関数

- \checkmark ある x^* が最適解になるための必要条件のことを最適性条件
- √制約なし最適化問題の最適性条件(必要条件)は 微分して"=0"
 - つまり、最適解 $oldsymbol{x}^*$ は $abla f(oldsymbol{x}^*) = 0$ を満たす



高校数学を思い出してみよう

$$\min_{x} f(x)$$

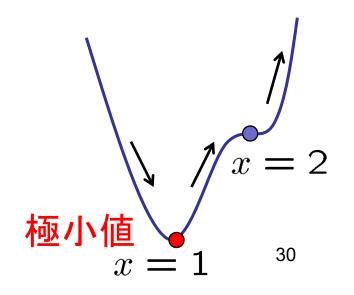
 $f(x): R \to R$ は微分可能な実数値関数

1変数関数 f(x) の極小値は増減表を使うことによって見つけられる

$$\checkmark f(x) = \dots, \quad f'(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2$$
 のとき、 $f'(x) = 0$ の実数解は $x = 1, \ x = 2$ (重解)

$$\checkmark x = 2$$
 では $f'(x) = 0$ となるが, $x = 2$ の前後で符号は変化していない.

X		1		2	
f'(x)	_	0	+	0	+
f(x)	7		7		7



凸関数の場合には....

- √制約なし最適化問題の最適性条件(必要条件)は 微分して"=0" つまり、最適解 x^* は $\nabla f(x^*) = 0$ を満たす
- $\checkmark f(x)$ が凸関数の場合には逆も成り立つ:

 $abla f(x^*) = 0$ をみたす点 x^* (停留点と呼ばれる)は最適解である

凸関数の定義: 任意の点 x_1,x_2 、任意の $\lambda \in [0,1]$ に対し、 $(1-\lambda)f(x_1) + \lambda f(x_2) \geq f((1-\lambda)x_1 + \lambda x_2)$ が成り立つ

凸関数の判定法: f(x)が凸関数



すべての aに対してヘッセ行列 $abla^2 f(x)$ が非負定値行列

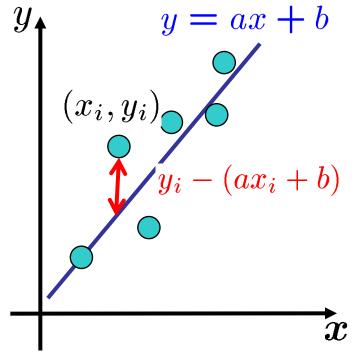
「直線の当てはめ」を求めよう!

m個のデータ $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_m, y_m)$ に最もフィットする直線を見つけたい。

$$\min_{a,b} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \{y_i - (ax_i + b)\}^2$$

- ✓凸関数かどうか確かめましょう
- ✓ a, b について微分して"=0" とした式を作りましょう





最適化法の適用例5: 研究室配属問題

研究室配属問題をモデリングをしてみよう!

すべての学生から研究室希望調査票(第一から第三希望まで)を回収した。

- すべての学生がどれか1つの研究室に所属し、どの 研究室も定員をオーバーしない
- 学生の満足度を最大にする ように研究室配属を決めたい
- ✓ m個の研究室、n人の学生
- \checkmark 研究室iの定員は a_i
- ✓ 学生の満足度を、すべての学生の得点の合計とする
 - 第一希望の研究室に所属した時は70点、 第二希望の時は40点、第三希望の時は10点
 - 第三希望までの研究室に入らなければ-100万点33

モデリングする上でのヒント

- ✓ m個の研究室、n人の学生
- \checkmark 研究室iの定員は a_i
- ✓ 学生の満足度を、すべての学生の得点の合計とする
 - 第一希望の研究室に所属した時は70点、第二希望の時は40点、第三希望の時は10点
 - ・ 第三希望までの研究室に入らなければ-100万点

目的関数の係数(与えられたデータ)

研究室配属問題

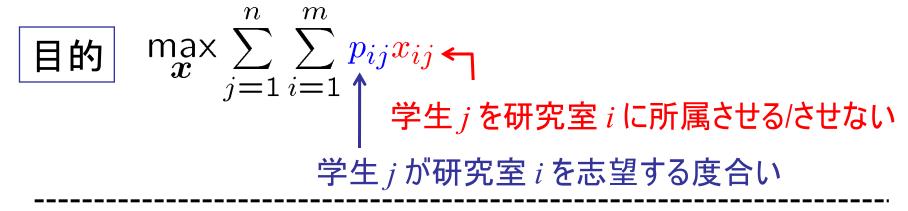
$$\max_{x_{ij}} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} p_{ij} x_{ij}$$
s.t.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{ij} = 1, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{ij} \le a_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$x_{ij} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \ j = 1, \dots, n$$

研究室配属モデルの改良

✓ すべての学生の得点の合計を最大にする (平均)



✓ すべての学生間の最低満足度を最大にする

$$\max_{\boldsymbol{x}} \min_{j=1,\dots,n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} p_{ij} x_{ij}$$

✓ すべての学生間の満足度のばらつきを最小化する

$$\min_{x} \left\{ \max_{j=1,...,n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{p_{ij}x_{ij}}{p_{ij}x_{ij}} - \min_{j=1,...,n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{p_{ij}x_{ij}}{p_{ij}x_{ij}} \right\}_{36}$$

NUMBB3RSで取りあげられた適用例

Sommer Gentry (the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine)

The Optimized Match problem is formulated as a maximum edge weight matching, meaning that points are assigned to every edge (possible match) in the graph. Then, an optimized match selects the combination of edges which gets the most points while assigning each incompatible donor and patient to only one paired donation. There are many many possible combinations of matches for a pool of incompatible pairs - as many as 10^250 (yes, that's 1 with 250 zeroes!) for 1000 patients and their donors. Luckily, this problem can be solved very efficiently on a personal computer using a procedure based on the Edmonds algorithm.

http://www.optimizedmatch.com

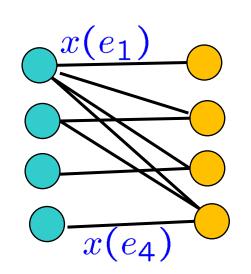
最大重みマッチング

マッチング: 点集合 V, 枝集合 E からなるグラフ G = (V, E) におけるマッチングとは, どの二つの枝も端点を共有しない枝部分集合 M ⊆ E のこと

最大マッチング: 枝数最大のマッチング

最大重みマッチング: グラフ G = (V, E) の各枝 e \in E に非負重み w(e) \geq 0 が与えられているときに, $w(M) = \sum_{e \in M} w(e)$ が最大となるマッチングM $e \in M$

$$\max_{\substack{\boldsymbol{x}(e):e\in E}} \sum_{\substack{e\in E}} w(e)\boldsymbol{x}(e)$$
 s.t.
$$\sum_{\substack{e\in \delta v\\\boldsymbol{x}(e)}} \boldsymbol{x}(e) \leq 1, \quad \forall v \in V$$



安定配分理論と市場設計の実践

2012年度ノーベル経済学賞

ロイド・シャープレー

協力ゲームの理論の第一人者

アルビン・ロス

実験経済学が専門、理論だけでなく、現在の経済制度自体の

設計を目指しているのが特徴.

- * 医学生と病院のマッチング
- *公立学校選択システム
- *腎臓移植の交換メカニズム



研修病院・研修プログラム検索

新たな臨床研修制度のホームページ 厚生労働省のページへリンク

ゲール=シャープレーアルゴリズム

行きたい研究室のランキング(学生)、欲しい学生の優先順位 (先生)に基づいて望ましいマッチングを実現するための方法

- ・第一ステップ: 各学生をぞれぞれの第一希望の研究室に割り振る。 定員数を越えなければ希望学生をその研究室に仮マッチさせる。定員 を上回った場合には、優先順位に応じて上から順番に学生を選び定 員の数だけ仮マッチさせる。
- ・第二ステップ:第一ステップでもれた学生をそれぞれの第二希望の研究室に割り振る。第二ステップで移動した学生と既に仮マッチしている学生とを合わせて、先程と同じようにマッチングを行う。
- 選考からこぼれる学生が一人もいなくなるまで同様の手順を続ける。

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Introduction to Operations Research, 9th edit., 2010

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ORを適用している企業事例(LP)

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