

Polynomiality for Bin Packing with a Constant Number of Item Types

Michel X. Goemans & Thomas Rothvoß

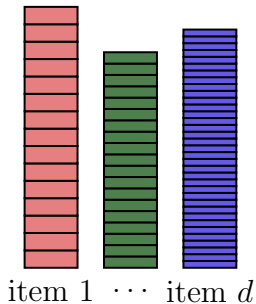
MIP 2013, Madison



**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**

Bin Packing / Cutting Stock

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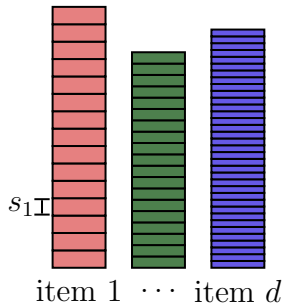


Bin Packing / Cutting Stock

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- ▶ Item sizes $s_1, \dots, s_d \in [0, 1]$

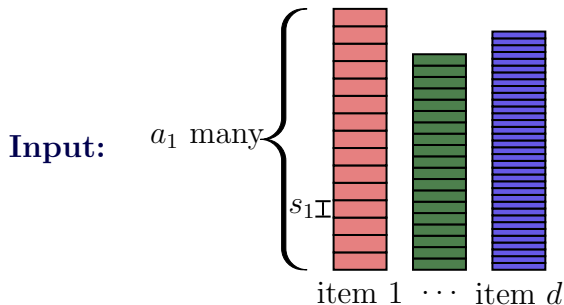
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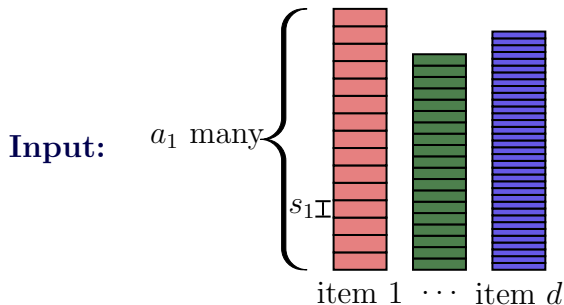


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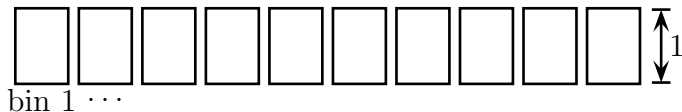
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Goal: Pack items into minimum number of **bins** of size 1.



Solution:

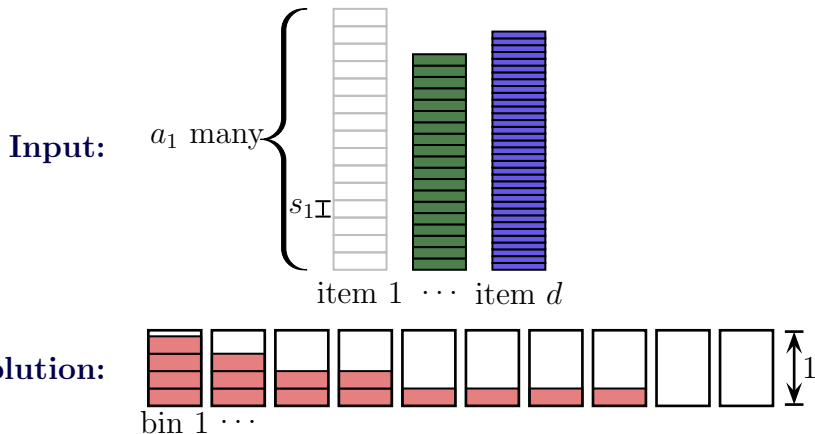


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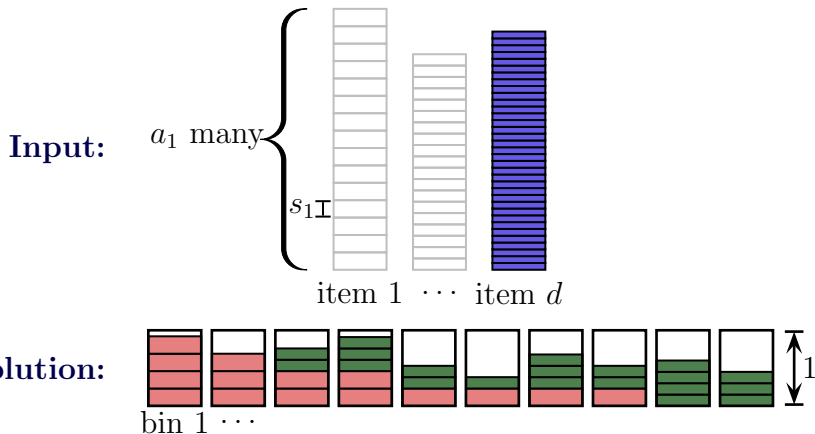


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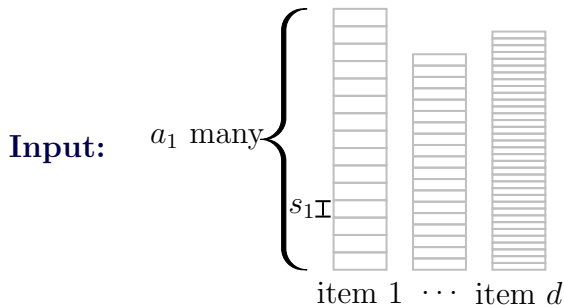


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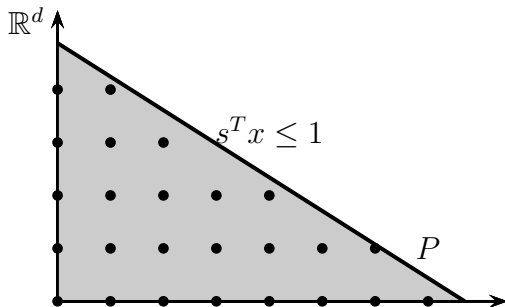
Open problem [ES'06, MSS'97, F'07]

Solvable in poly-time for $d = 3$?

A geometric view

► Define $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^d \mid s^T x \leq 1\}$

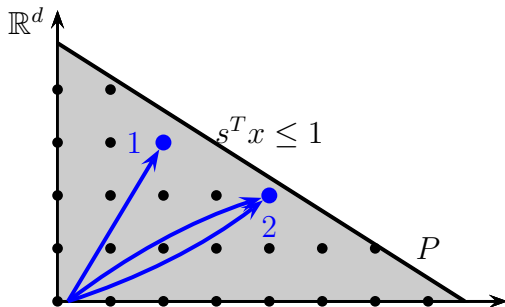
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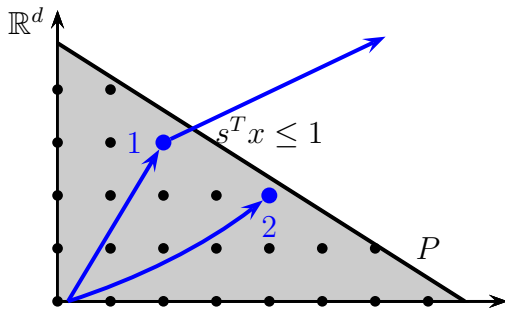
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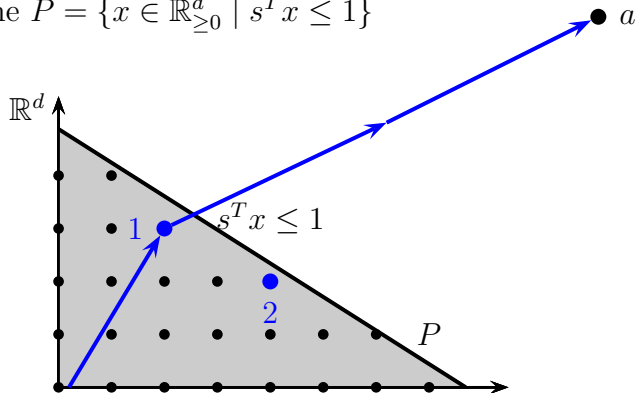
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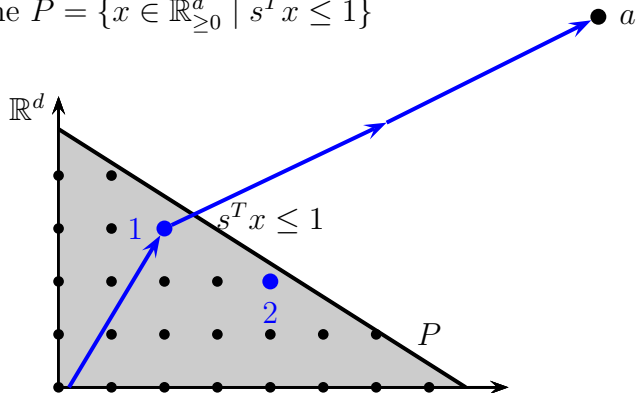
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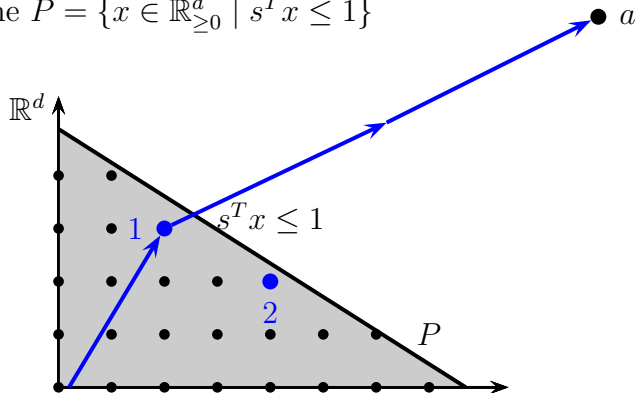


Problems:

- ▶ Points in P **exponentially** many

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Problems:

- ▶ Points in P **exponentially** many
- ▶ Weights can be **exponential**

Main results

Theorem (Goemans, R. '13)

Bin Packing with $d = O(1)$ item sizes can be solved in **poly-time**.

Solves question by

- ▶ [McCormick, Smallwood, Spieksma '97]:
“*might be NP-hard for $d = 3$* ”
- ▶ [Eisenbrand & Shmonin '06]
- ▶ [Filippi '07]: “*hard open problem for general d* ”

Main results (2)

► **Def.:** $\text{int.cone}(X) := \{\sum_{x \in X} \lambda_x \cdot x \mid \lambda_x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$

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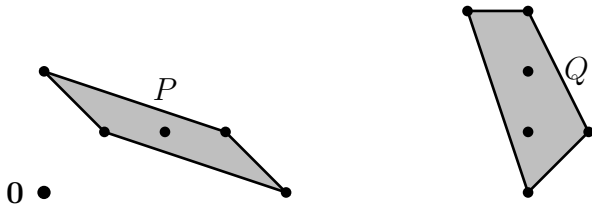
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For **fixed-dim. polytopes** $P, Q \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, testing

$$\text{int.cone}(P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d) \cap Q \neq \emptyset$$

is doable in **poly-time** (actually $\text{inputlength}^{2^{O(d)}}$).



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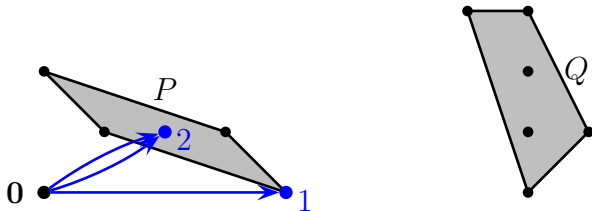
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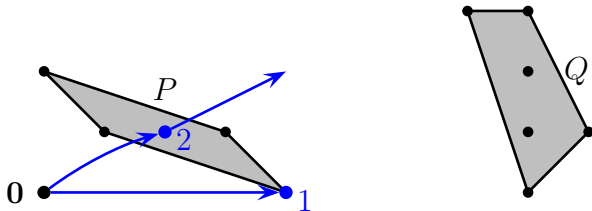
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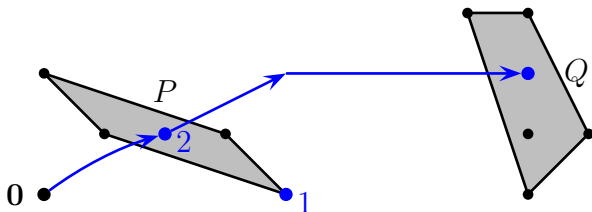
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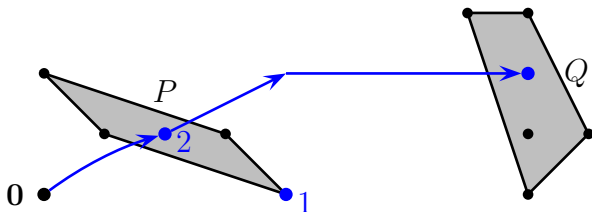
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► For Bin Packing:

$$P := \left\{ \binom{x}{1} \mid s^T x \leq 1, x \geq \mathbf{0} \right\} \text{ and } Q := \left\{ \binom{a}{OPT} \right\}$$

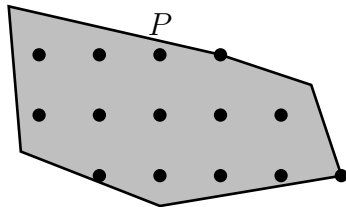
Int. conic combinations

Theorem (Eisenbrand & Shmonin '06)

If $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ convex, then any integer conic combination

$$a = \sum_{x \in P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \lambda_x \cdot x$$

needs at most 2^d points.



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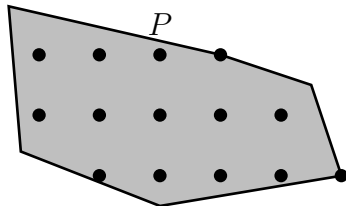
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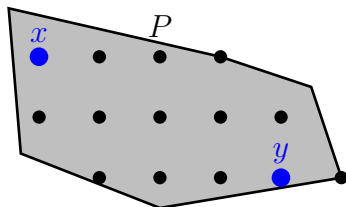
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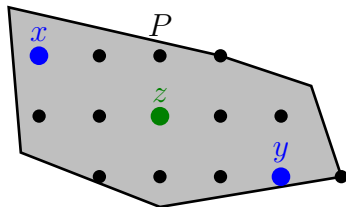
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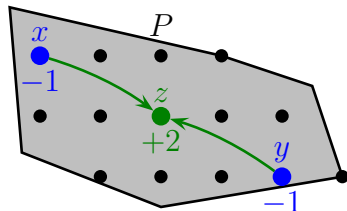
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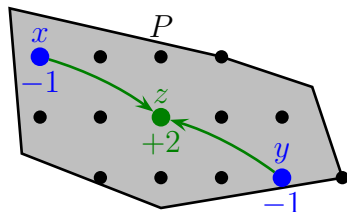
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- ▶ **Potential function** $\sum_x \lambda_x f(x)$ decreases (f strictly convex)



□

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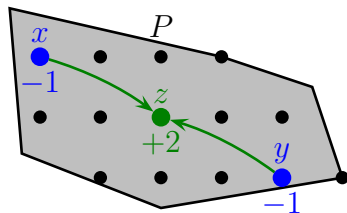
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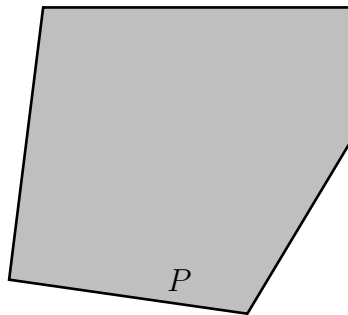
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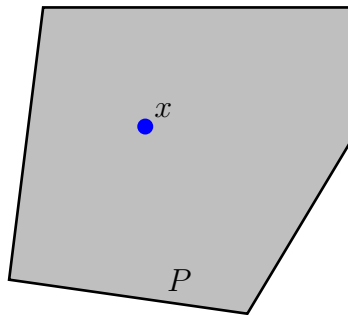


- ▶ **Problem:** Still don't know which points to take!

Redistributing weight

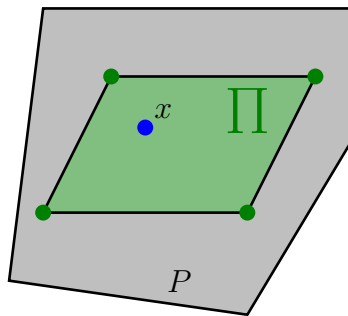


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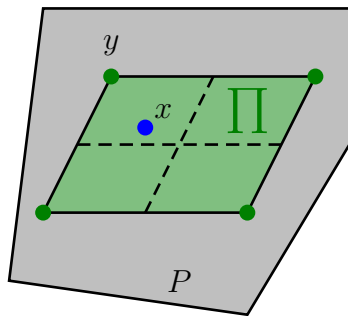
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- ▶ Consider **parallelepiped** $\Pi \ni x$ with integral vertices



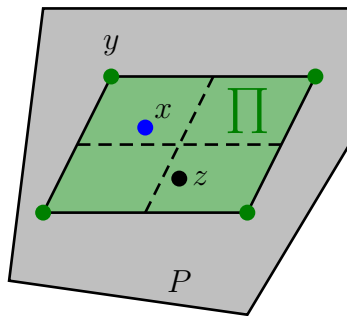
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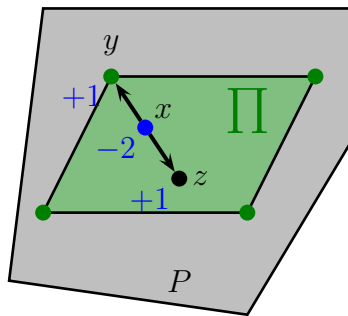
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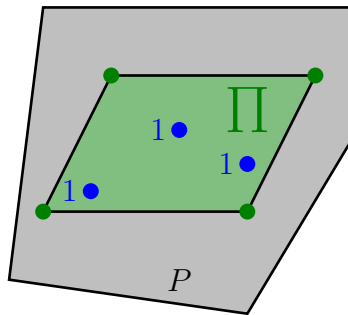
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- ▶ At most 2^d points left inside Π



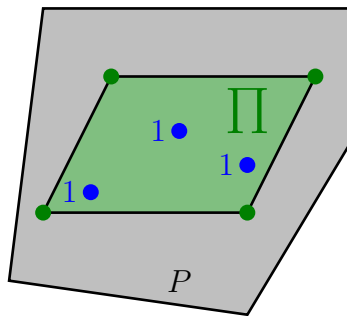
Redistributing weight

Lemma

For x in parallelepiped Π and $\lambda_x \in \mathbb{N}$, one can write

$$\lambda_x x = \text{int.cone}(\text{vertices of } \Pi) + \sum \text{ of } 2^d \text{ points in } \Pi \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$$

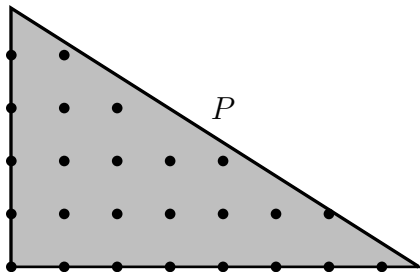
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Covering a polytope with parallelepipeds

Lemma

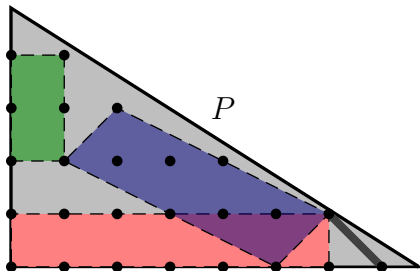
For fixed-dim $P \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$, we can cover $P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$ with **poly-many parallelepipeds** (with int. vertices and $\subseteq P$).



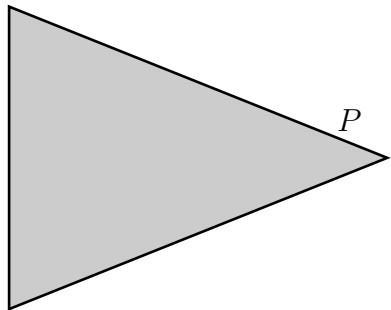
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Covering a polytope w. parallelep. (2)

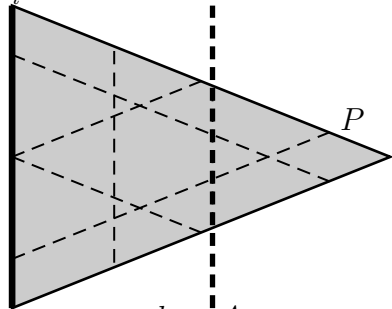


Covering a polytope w. parallelep. (2)

$$b_i - A_i x = 0$$

- Split $P = \{x \mid Ax \leq b\}$
into poly many **cells**

$$C = \{x \mid \alpha_{j(i)} \leq A_i x \leq \alpha_{j(i)+1}\}$$

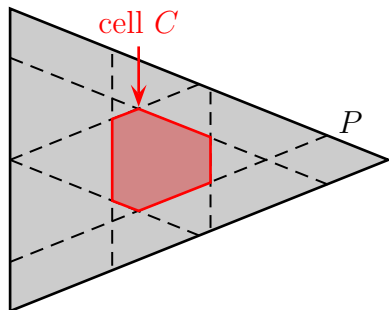


$$b_i - A_i x \\ \underline{\quad} \\ (1 + \frac{1}{d})^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

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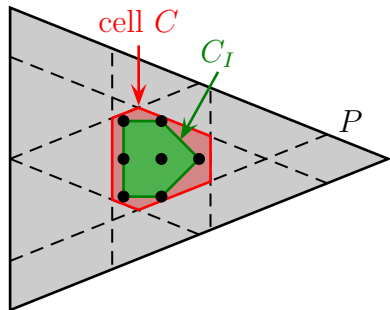


Covering a polytope w. parallelep. (2)

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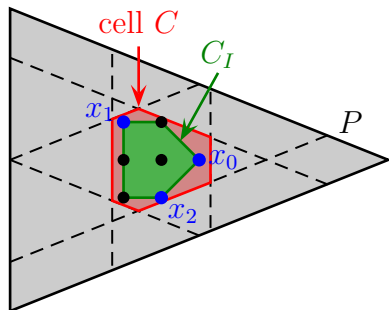


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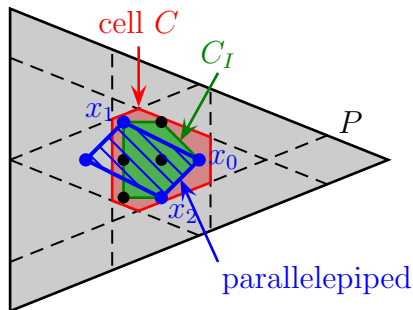


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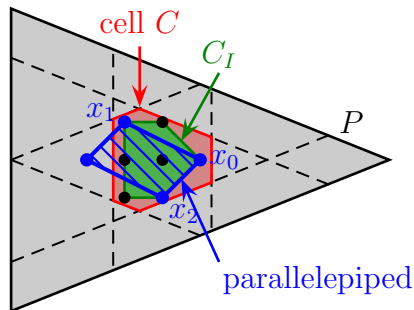


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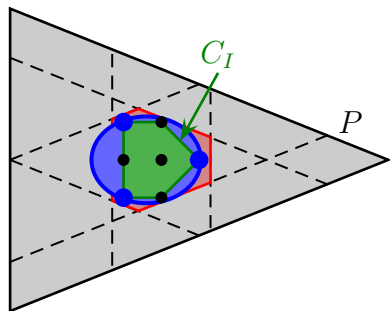
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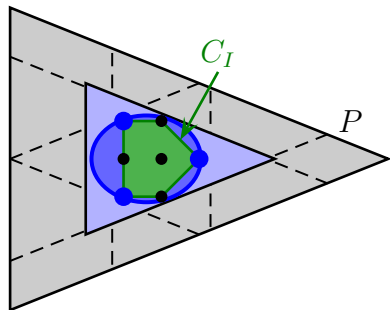
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The algorithm

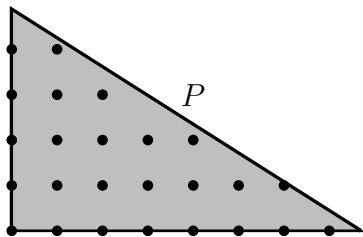
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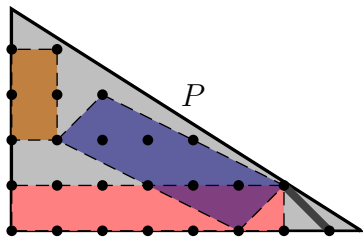


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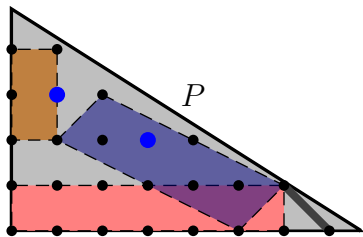


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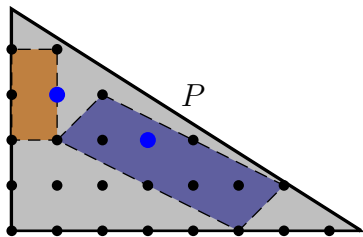


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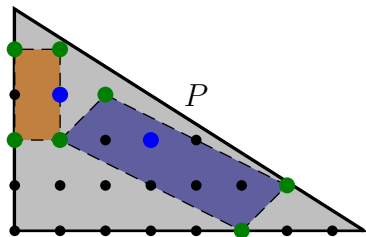


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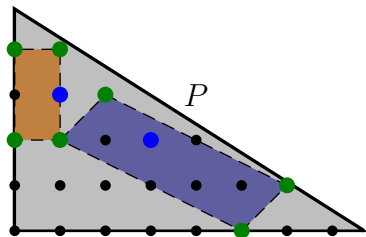
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- (3) Solve ILP with $2^{O(d)}$ variables

$$\sum_{x \in X} \lambda_x \cdot x + \sum_{\text{some } x \in P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} 1 \cdot x \in Q$$



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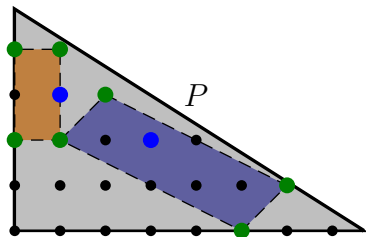
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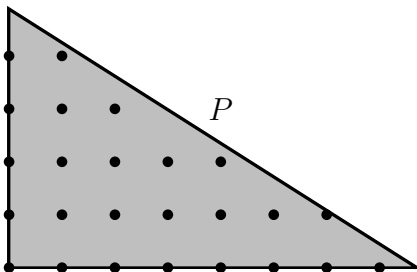
variables



A Structure Theorem

Structure Theorem

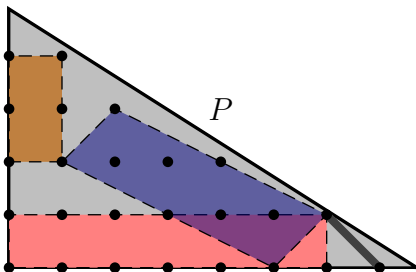
For polytope P



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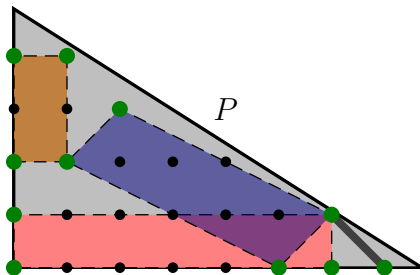
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For polytope P , \exists poly-time comp. set $\mathbf{X} \subseteq P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$

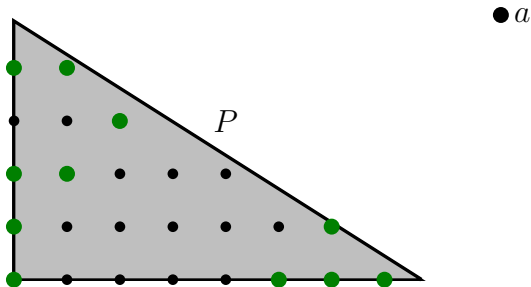


A Structure Theorem

Structure Theorem

For polytope P , \exists poly-time comp. set $X \subseteq P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$ s.t. for all $a \in \text{int.cone}(P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d)$ one can express

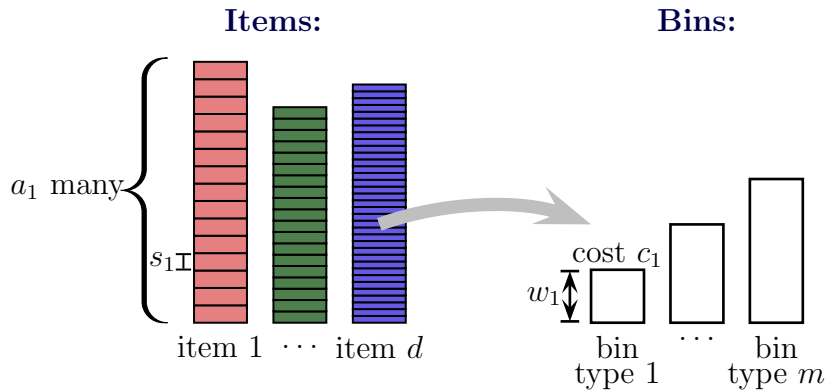
$$a = \text{int.cone}(2^{2d} \text{ points in } X) + \sum \text{ of } 2^{2d} \text{ points in } P \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$$



More applications (1)

Theorem

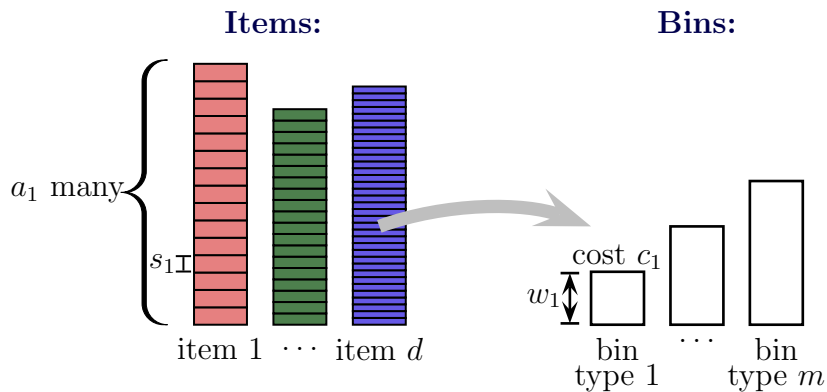
Cutting stock with $d = O(1)$ item types and $m = O(1)$ of bin types can be solved in **polytime**.



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- $P = P_1 \times \dots \times P_m$ with $P_j := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ c_j \end{pmatrix} \mid s^T x \leq w_j \right\}$

More applications (2)

High Multiplicity Scheduling:

- ▶ **Input:** d job types, each with release time, deadline, processing time, multiplicity
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Theorem

High Multiplicity Scheduling can be solved in poly-time for fixed d .

The end

Thanks for your attention