

Mixed Integer Bilinear Programming



GUROBI
OPTIMIZATION

The World's Fastest Solver

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Mixed Integer Quadratically Constrained Programming

A Mixed Integer Quadratically Constrained Program (MIQCP) is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & c^T x + x^T Q_0 x \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & a_1^T x + x^T Q_1 x \leq b_1 \\
 & \dots \\
 & a_m^T x + x^T Q_m x \leq b_m \\
 & l \leq x \leq u \\
 & x_j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for all } j \in I
 \end{aligned}$$

- Q_k are symmetric matrices
- For $Q = Q_k$, any non-zero element $Q_{ij} \neq 0$ gives rise to a product term $Q_{ij}x_i x_j$ in the constraint or objective
- If all Q_k are positive semi-definite, then QCP relaxation is convex
 - MIQCPs with positive semi-definite Q_k can be solved by Gurobi since version 5.0
- What if quadratic constraints are non-convex?

Mixed Integer Bilinear Program

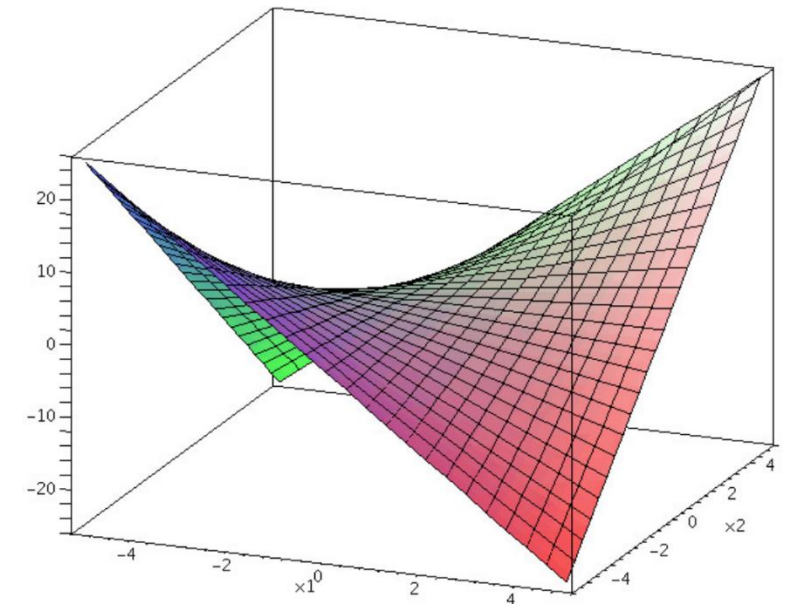
Introduce auxiliary variables

$$z_{ij} := x_i x_j$$

for each product term $x_i x_j$ that appears in some $Q = Q_k$ with $Q_{ij} \neq 0$

A Mixed Integer Bilinear Program is defined as

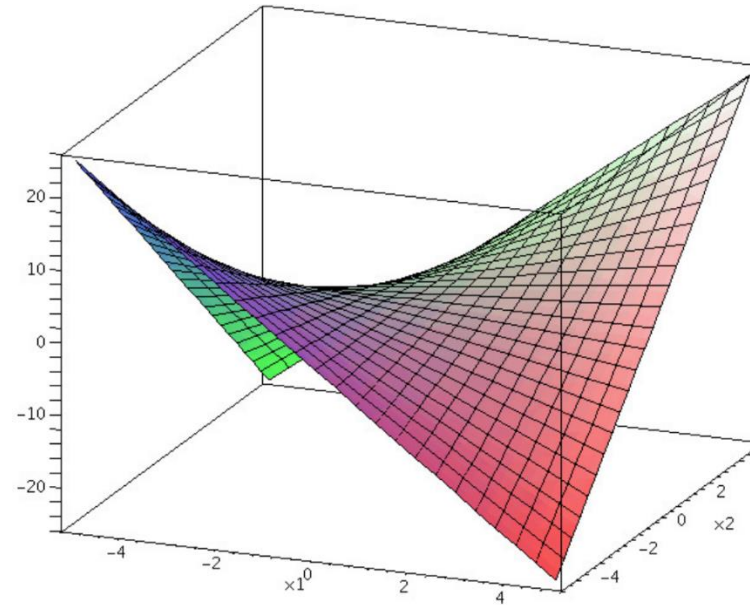
$$\begin{array}{llllll}
 \min & c^T x & + & d^T z & & \\
 \text{s.t.} & Ax & + & Dz & \leq & b \\
 & -x_i x_j & + & z_{ij} & = & 0 & \text{for all } (i, j) \in S \\
 & l & \leq & x & \leq & u \\
 & & & x_j & \in & \mathbb{Z} & \text{for all } j \in I
 \end{array}$$



picture from Costa and Liberti: "Relaxations of multilinear convex envelopes: dual is better than primal"

McCormick Relaxation of Bilinear Constraints

Mixed product case: $-z_{ij} + x_i x_j = 0$



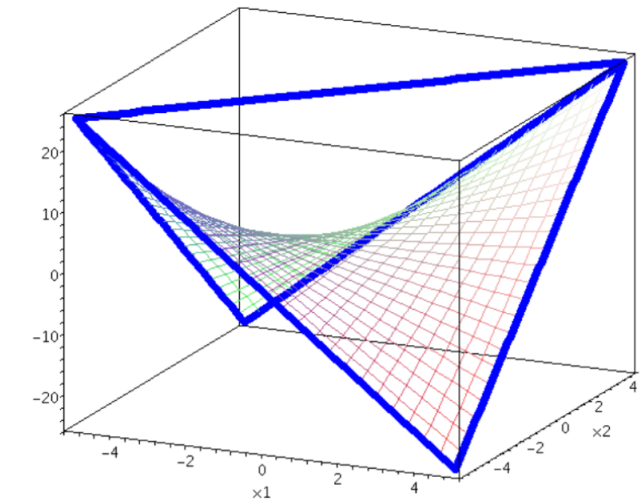
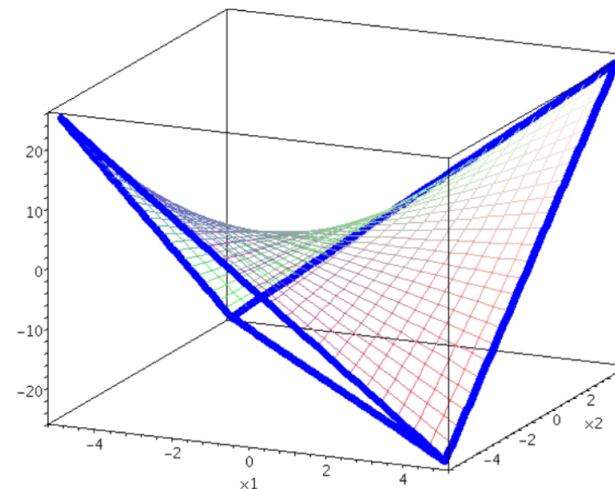
McCormick lower and upper envelopes:

$$-z_{ij} + l_j x_i + l_i x_j \leq l_j l_i$$

$$-z_{ij} + u_j x_i + u_i x_j \leq u_j u_i$$

$$-z_{ij} + u_j x_i + l_i x_j \geq u_j l_i$$

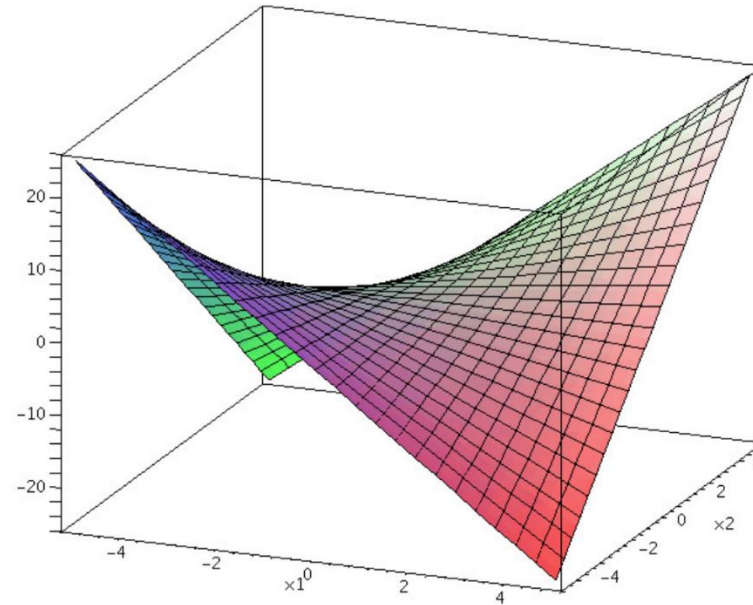
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McCormick Relaxation of Bilinear Constraints

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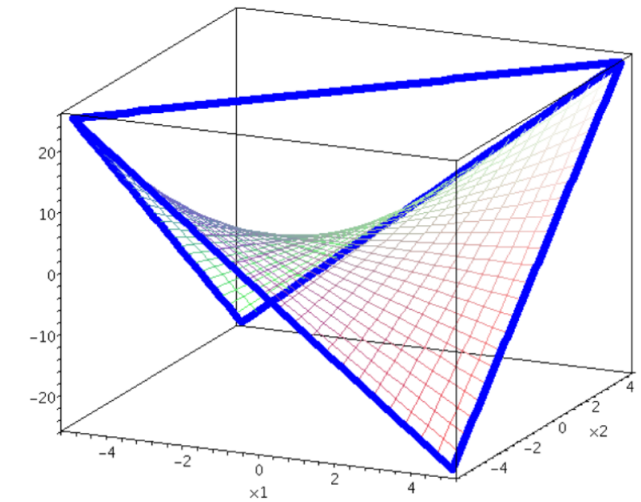
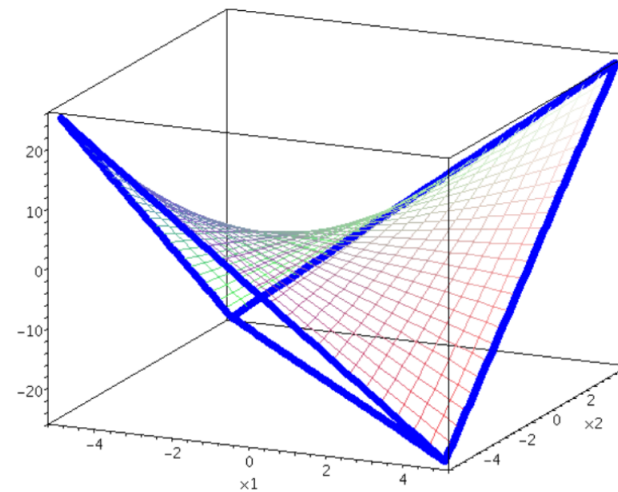
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coefficients depend on local bounds



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Adaptive Constraints

Coefficients and right hand sides of McCormick constraints depend on local bounds of variables

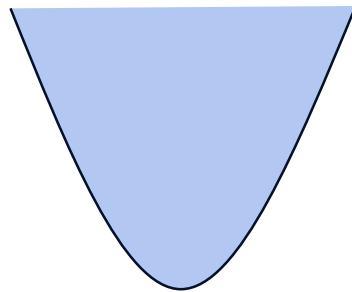
- Whenever local bounds change, LP coefficients and right hand sides are updated
- May lead to singular or ill-conditioned basis
 - In worst case, simplex needs to start from scratch

Adaptive Constraints and Branching

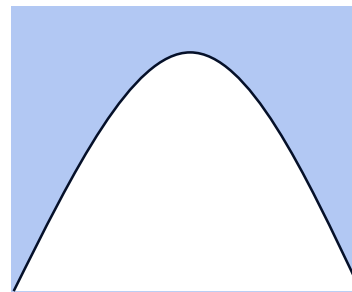
Algorithmic treatment of bilinear constraints

- General form: $a^T z + dx_i x_j \leq b$ (linear sum plus single product term, inequality or equation)

Consider square case ($i = j$):



convex
 $-z + x^2 \leq 0$



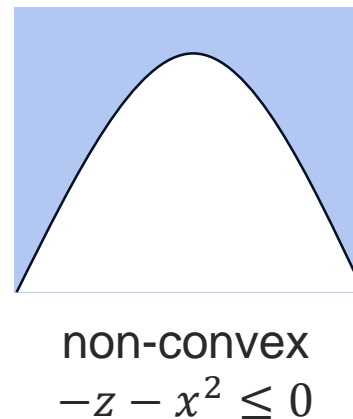
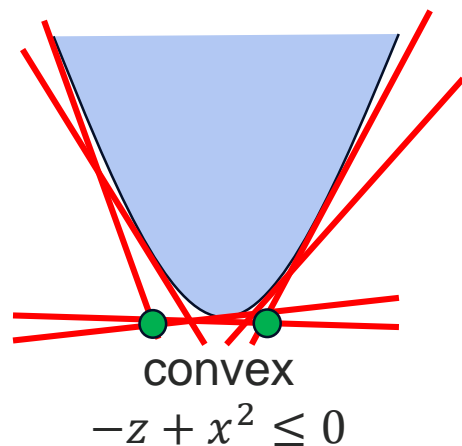
non-convex
 $-z - x^2 \leq 0$

Adaptive Constraints and Branching

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Consider square case ($i = j$):



easy: add tangent cuts

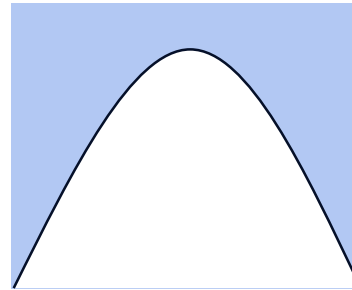
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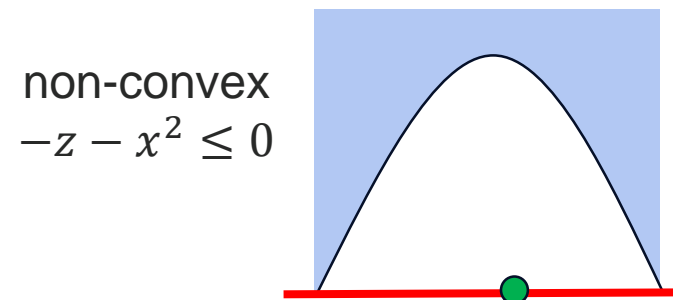


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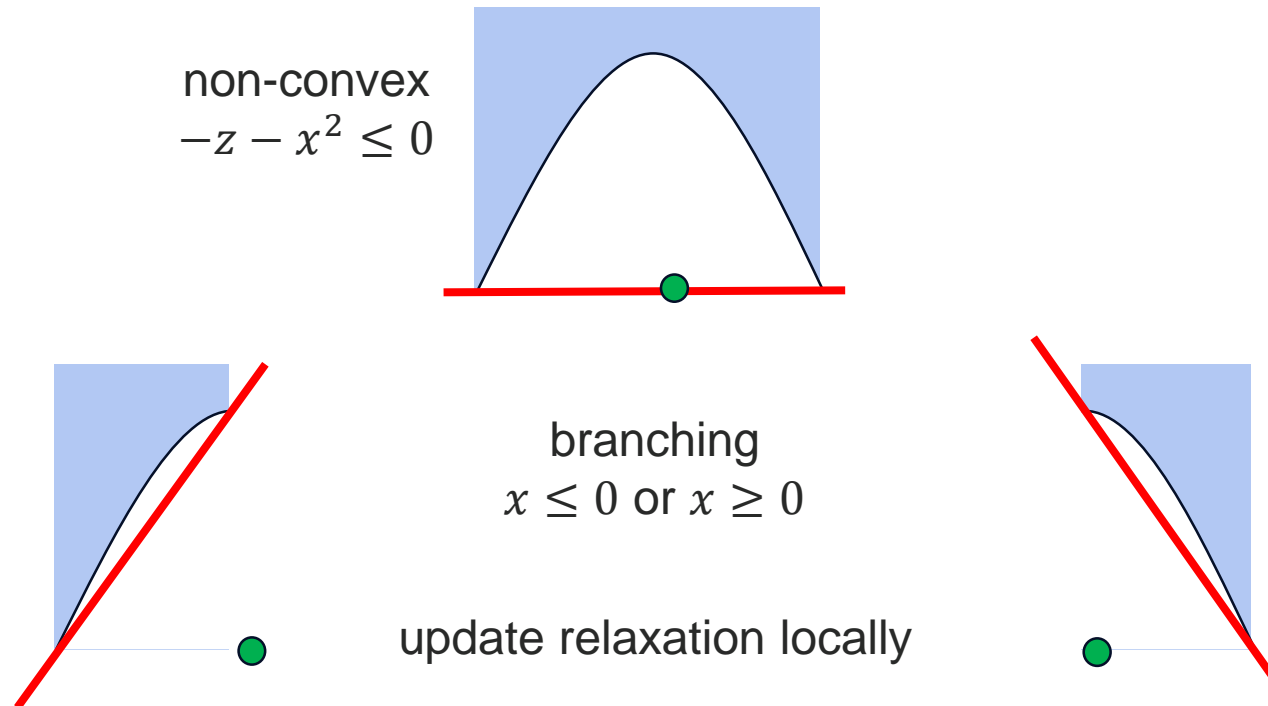


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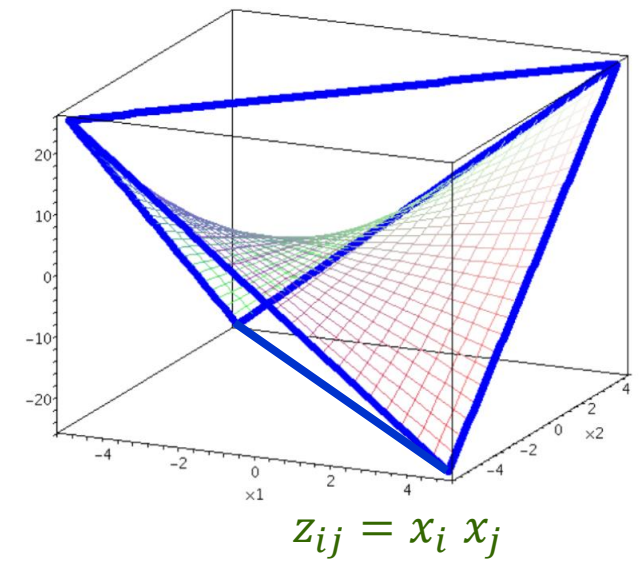
Spatial Branching

Branching variable selection

- What most solvers do: first branching on fractional integer variables as usual
- If no fractional integer variable exists, select continuous variable in violated bilinear constraint
- Our variable selection rule: reduce McCormick volume as much as possible
 - Big McCormick polyhedron is turned into two smaller McCormick polyhedra after branching at LP solution x^*
 - Sum of smaller volumes is smaller than big volume

Branching value selection

- We use a standard way
 - A convex combination of LP value and mid point of current domain



Cutting Planes for Mixed Bilinear Programs

All MILP cutting planes apply

Special cuts for bilinear constraints

- RLT Cuts
 - Reformulation Linearization Technique
 - Multiply linear constraints with single variable, linearize resulting product terms
 - Very powerful for Bilinear Programs, also helps a bit for convex MIQCPs and MILPs
- BQP Cuts
 - Facets from Boolean Quadric Polytope
 - Equivalent to Cut Polytope
 - Currently implemented: triangle inequalities (special case of Padberg's clique cuts for BQP)
 - Helps a bit for Bilinear Programs, convex MIQCPs and MILPs
- PSD Cuts
 - Tangents of PSD cone defined by $Z = xx^T$ relationship: $Z - xx^T \succeq 0$
 - Not yet implemented in Gurobi

Questions?