

Planejamento de Rotas - Parte II

Regiões Não Convexas

SSC5955

Slides adaptados de Masahiro Ono - MIT

Planejamento de Rotas em Regiões Não-Convexas



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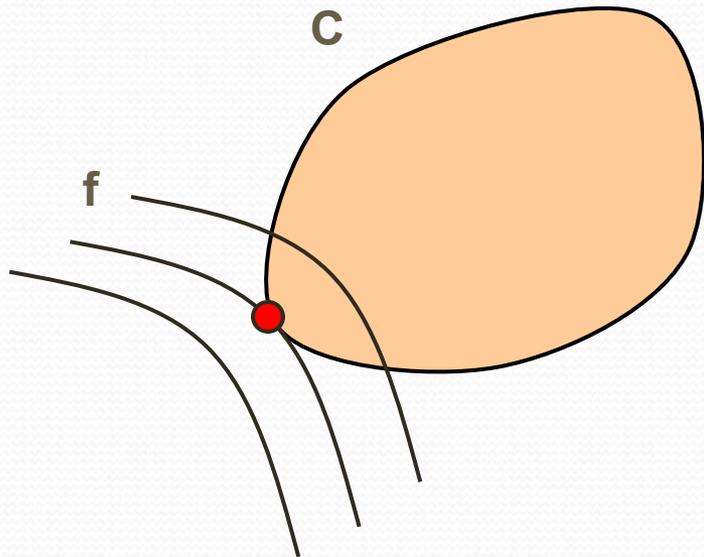


Otimização com restrições

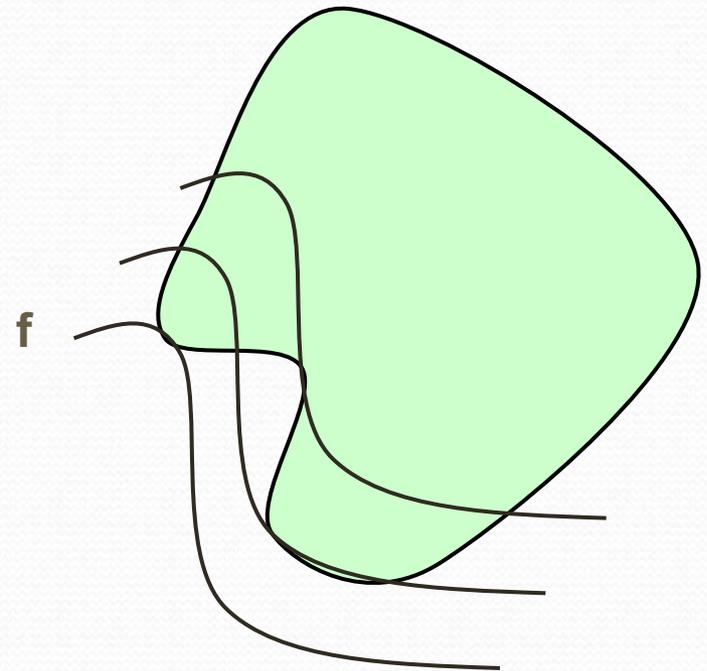
$$\min f(x)$$

$$s.t. \quad x \in C$$

- Otimização convexa
- Otimização não-convexa



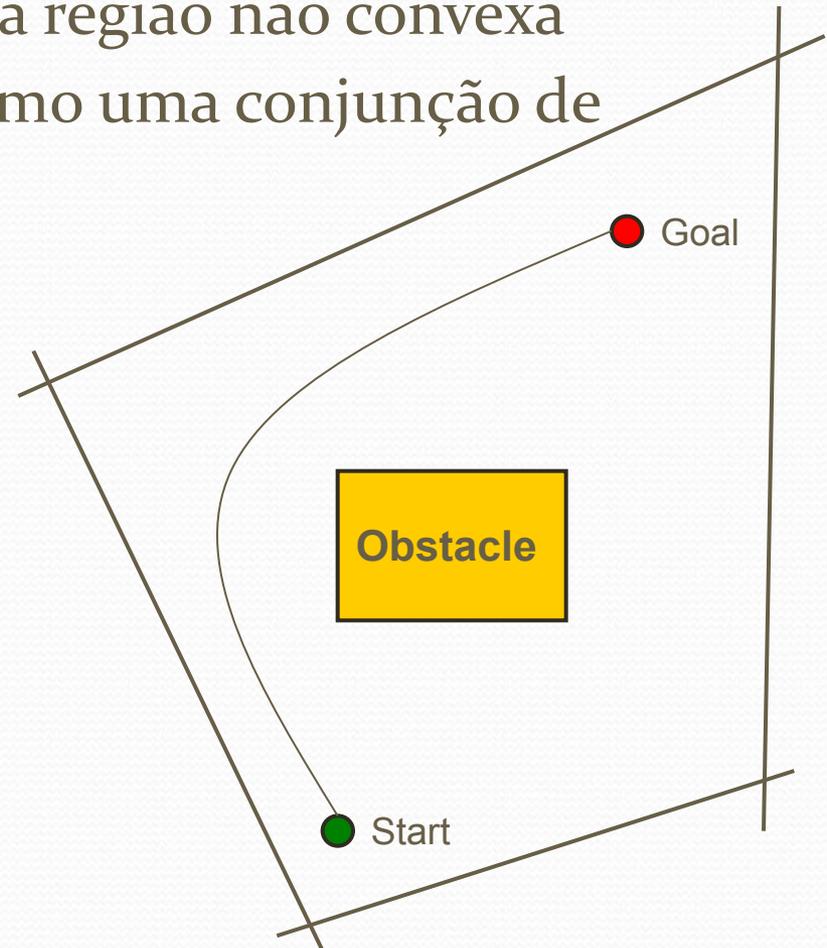
Fácil de solucionar \Rightarrow LP



Difícil de solucionar \Rightarrow MILP

Planejamento de Rotas em Regiões Não-Convexas

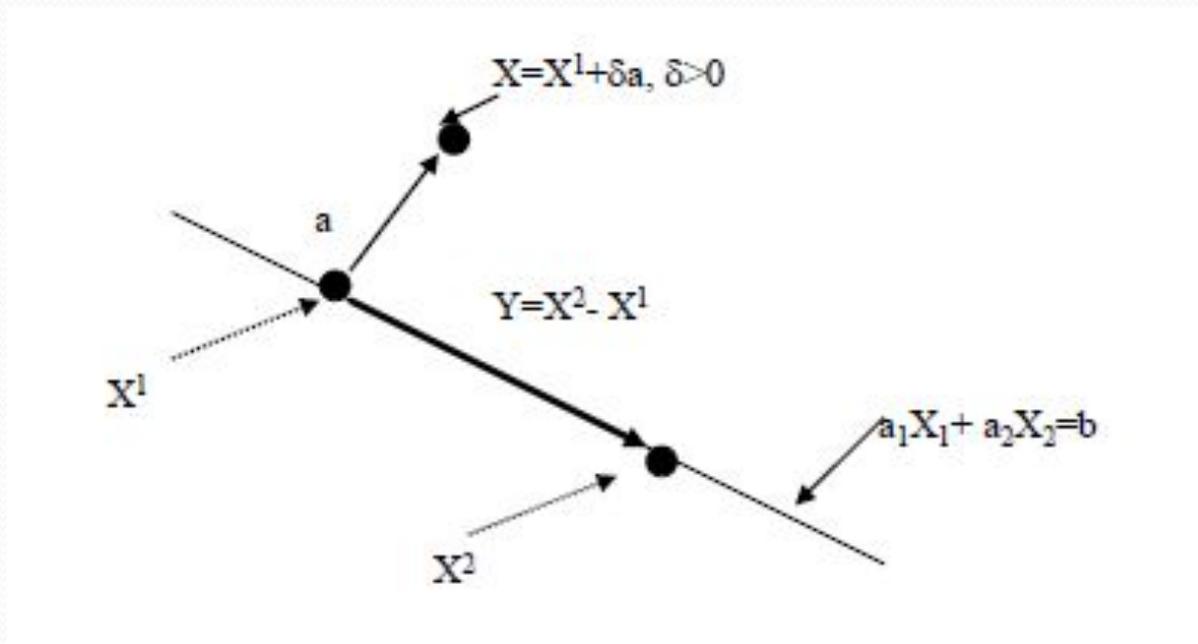
- Obstáculos estabelecem uma região não convexa
- Não podem ser expressos como uma conjunção de restrições lineares



Planejamento de Rotas em Regiões Não-Convexas

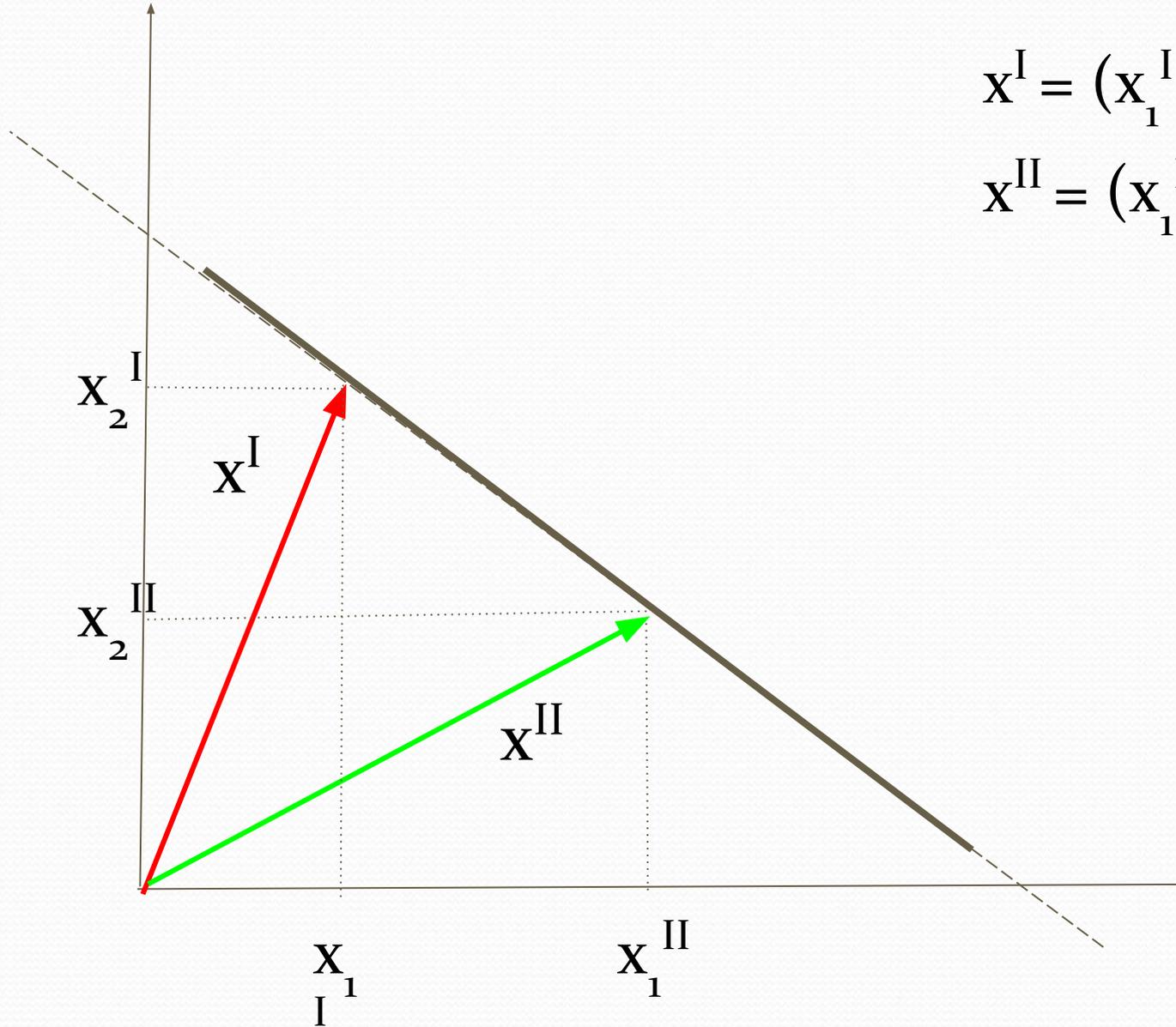
Lema1: O vetor $a^T = (a_1, a_2)^T$ é perpendicular à reta .

Lema2: O vetor a aponta para o lado do plano cujos pontos satisfazem $a^T x > b$.



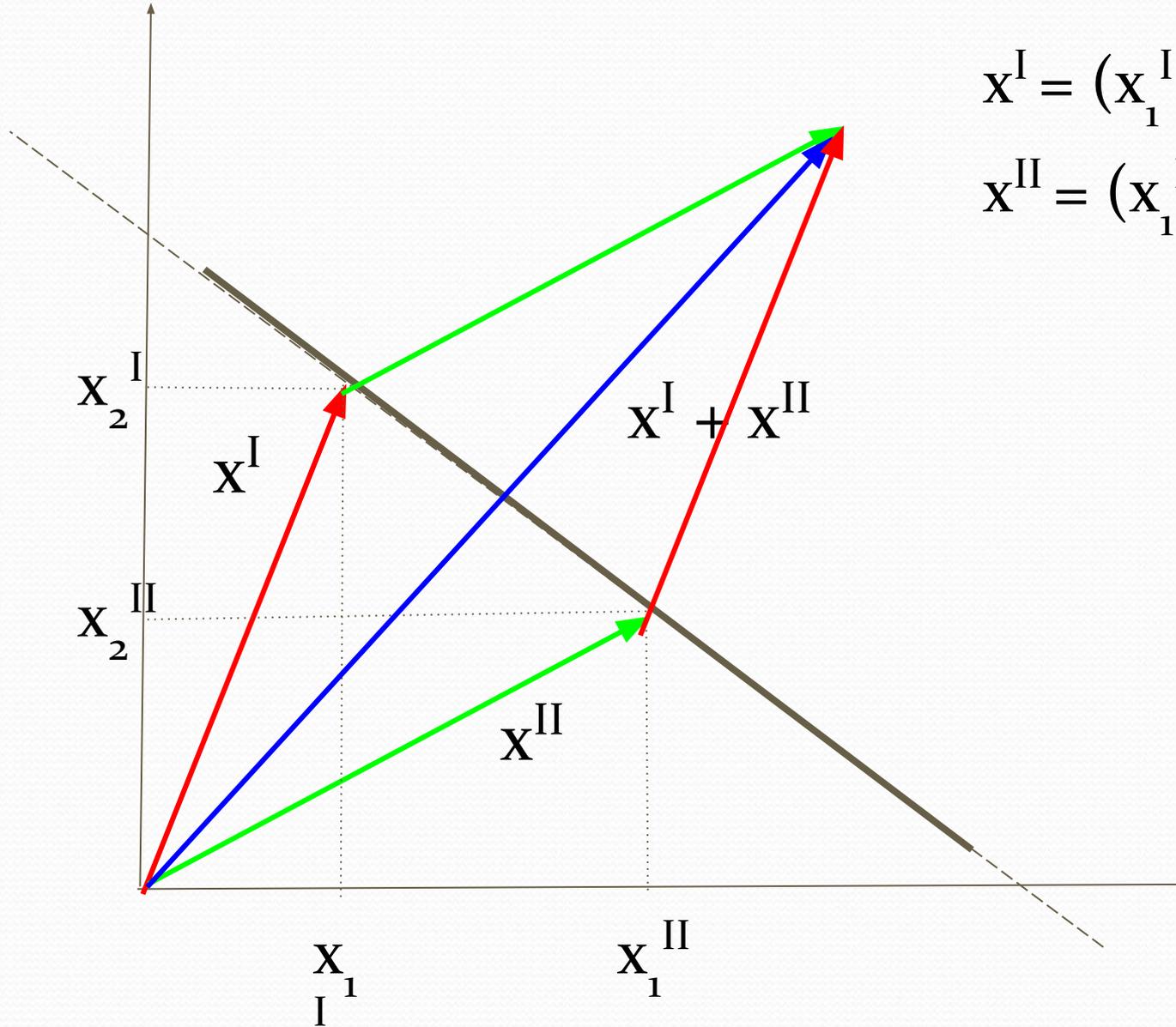
$$\mathbf{x}^I = (x_1^I, x_2^I)^t$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{II} = (x_1^{II}, x_2^{II})^t$$



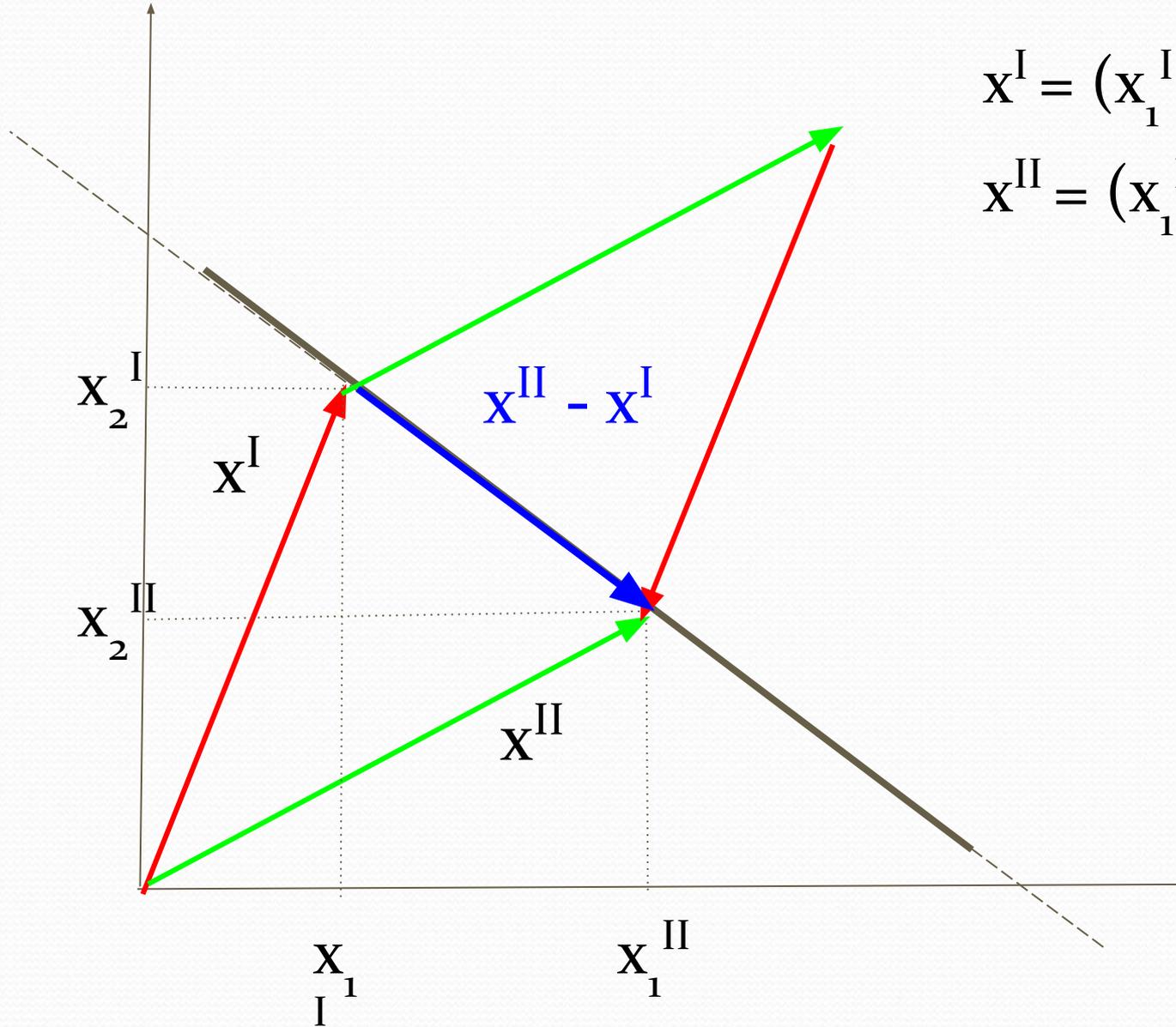
$$\mathbf{x}^I = (x_1^I, x_2^I)^t$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{II} = (x_1^{II}, x_2^{II})^t$$



$$\mathbf{x}^I = (x_1^I, x_2^I)^t$$

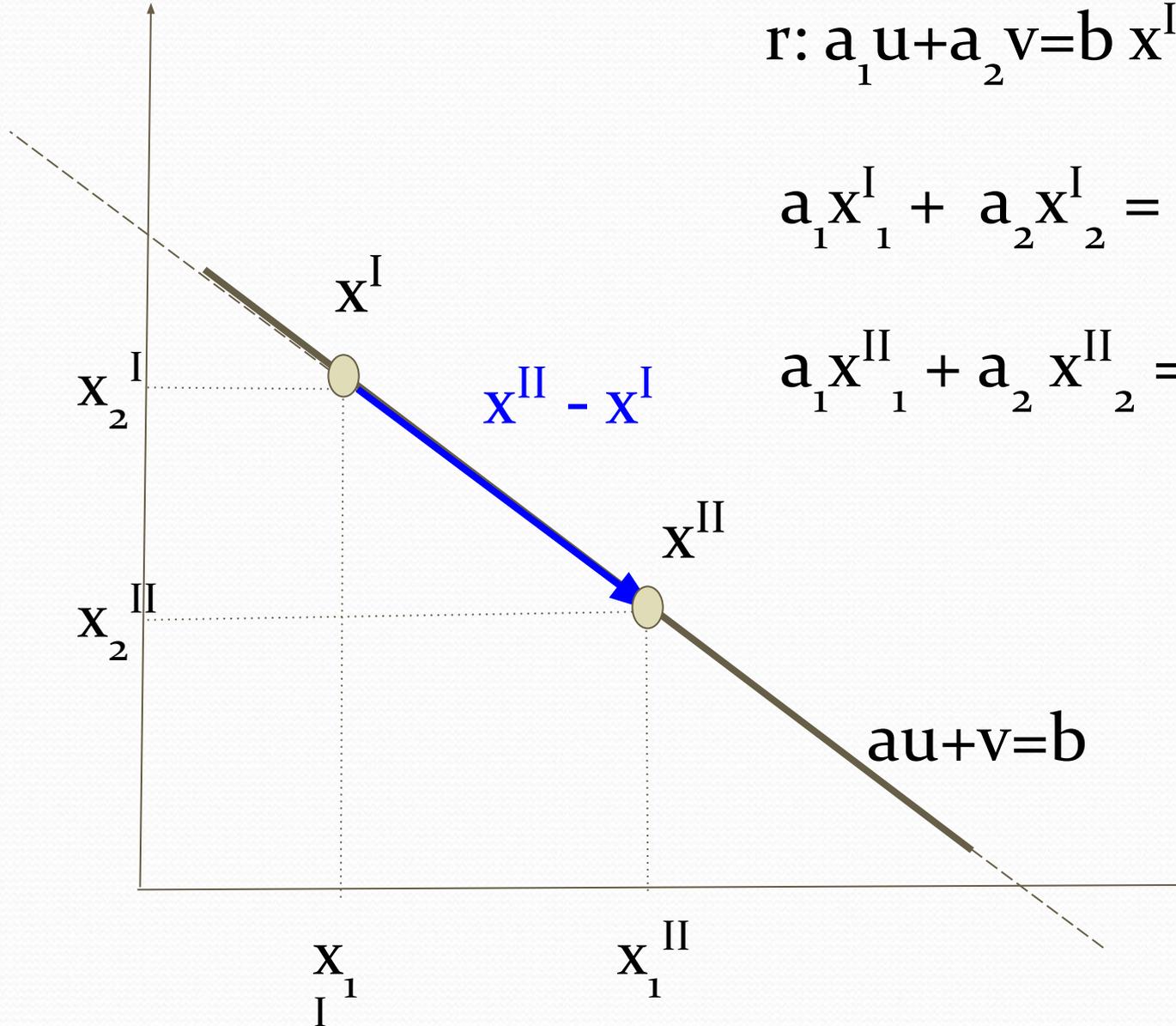
$$\mathbf{x}^{II} = (x_1^{II}, x_2^{II})^t$$



$$r: a_1 u + a_2 v = b \quad x^I \text{ e } x^{II} \in r$$

$$a_1 x_1^I + a_2 x_2^I = b$$

$$a_1 x_1^{II} + a_2 x_2^{II} = b$$



$$r: a_1 u + a_2 v = b \quad x^I \text{ e } x^{II} \in r$$

$$a_1 x_1^I + a_2 x_2^I = b \quad - \quad a_1 x_1^I - a_2 x_2^I = -b$$

$$a_1 x_1^{II} + a_2 x_2^{II} = b \quad a_1 x_1^{II} + a_2 x_2^{II} = b$$

$$a_1 (x_1^{II} - x_1^I) + a_2 (x_2^{II} - x_2^I) = 0$$

$$a_1 = -a_2 (x_2^{II} - x_2^I) / (x_1^{II} - x_1^I) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1 \ a_2)^t &= (-a_2 (x_2^{II} - x_2^I) / (x_1^{II} - x_1^I), a_2) \\ &= a_2 ((- (x_2^{II} - x_2^I) / (x_1^{II} - x_1^I), 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$r: a_1 u + a_2 v = b \Rightarrow (a_1 \ a_2) \cdot (u \ v)^t \Rightarrow ((- (x_2^{II} - x_2^I) / (x_1^{II} - x_1^I) \ 1) \cdot (u \ v)^t$$

$$(a_1 \ a_2) = \left(-\frac{(x_2^{\text{II}} - x_2^{\text{I}})}{(x_1^{\text{II}} - x_1^{\text{I}})}, 1 \right)$$

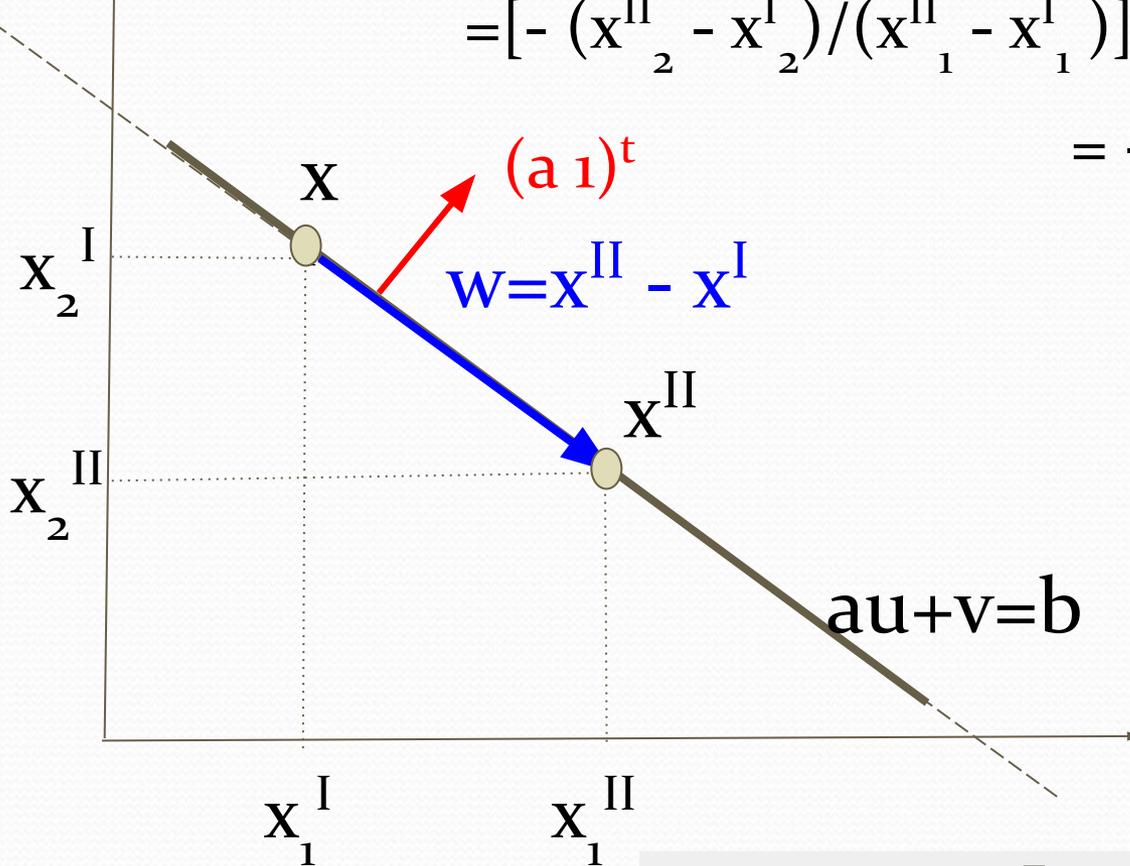
$$(a_1 \ a_2) \cdot w^t \Rightarrow \left(-\frac{(x_2^{\text{II}} - x_2^{\text{I}})}{(x_1^{\text{II}} - x_1^{\text{I}})}, 1 \right)^t \cdot \left((x_1^{\text{II}} - x_1^{\text{I}}), (x_2^{\text{II}} - x_2^{\text{I}}) \right)^t =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{(x_2^{\text{II}} - x_2^{\text{I}})}{(x_1^{\text{II}} - x_1^{\text{I}})} \right] \cdot (x_1^{\text{II}} - x_1^{\text{I}}) + 1 \cdot (x_2^{\text{II}} - x_2^{\text{I}})$$

$$= - (x_2^{\text{II}} - x_2^{\text{I}}) + (x_2^{\text{II}} - x_2^{\text{I}}) = 0$$

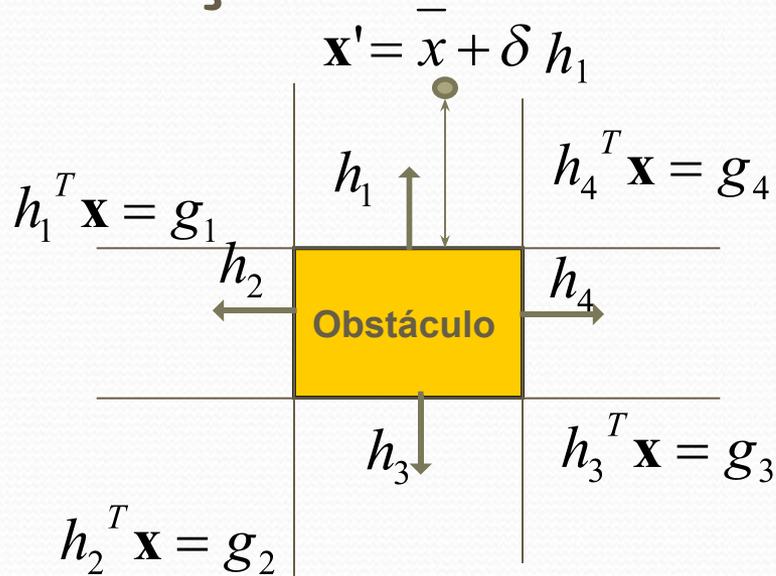
Logo,

$$(a_1 \ a_2) \cdot w^t = 0$$



Lema 1: O vetor $a^T = (a_1, a_2)^T$ é perpendicular à reta .

Modelando Obstáculos como Disjunção de Restrições



$$\mathbf{x}' = \bar{x} + \delta h_1$$

$$h_1^T \bar{x} = b$$

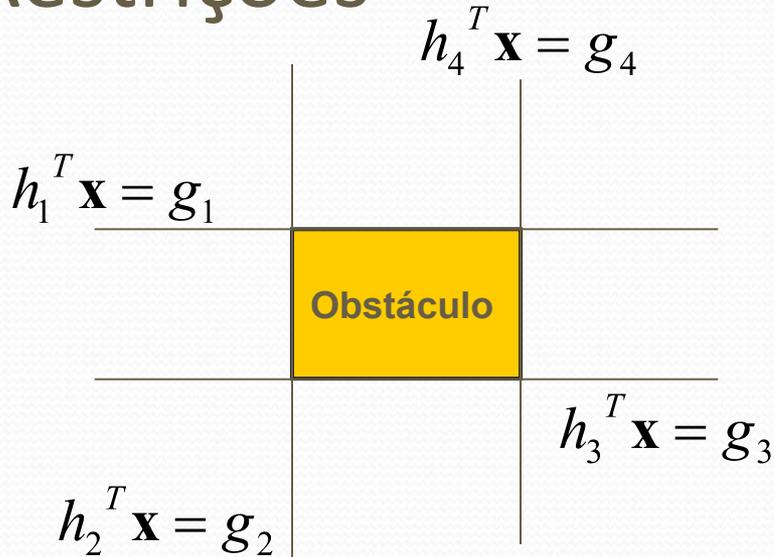
$$h_1^T \mathbf{x}' = h_1^T (\bar{x} + \delta h_1) = h_1^T \bar{x} + \delta h_1^T h_1 = b + \delta \|h_1\|^2$$

$$h_1^T \mathbf{x}' - b = \delta \|h_1\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$h_1^T \mathbf{x}' - b \geq 0$$

$$h_1^T \mathbf{x}' \geq b$$

Modelando Obstáculos como Disjunção de Restrições



Introduzir Variáveis Binárias

Pelo menos uma restrição ativa

E

$$h_1^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_1 - M(1 - z_1)$$

$$\wedge h_2^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_2 - M(1 - z_2)$$

$$\wedge h_3^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_3 - M(1 - z_3)$$

$$\wedge h_4^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_4 - M(1 - z_4)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 \geq 1$$

$$z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in \{0, 1\}$$

OU

$$h_1^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_1$$

$$\vee h_2^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_2$$

$$\vee h_3^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_3$$

$$\vee h_4^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_4$$

M : "Big M" (constante positiva)

$z_n = 0$: Restrição inativa

$z_n = 1$: Restrição ativa

Modelando Obstáculos como Disjunção de Restrições

$$\begin{aligned} & h_1^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_1 - M(1 - z_1) \quad \longrightarrow \quad h_1^T \mathbf{x} - g_1 \geq -M(1 - z_1) \Leftrightarrow g_1 - h_1^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_1) \\ & \wedge h_2^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_2 - M(1 - z_2) \quad \quad \quad z_1 = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow g_1 - h_1^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - 0) \Leftrightarrow g_1 - h_1^T \mathbf{x} \leq M \\ & \wedge h_3^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_3 - M(1 - z_3) \quad \quad \quad \Leftrightarrow g_1 - M \leq h_1^T \mathbf{x} \Leftrightarrow h_1^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_1 - M \\ & \wedge h_4^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_4 - M(1 - z_4) \quad \quad \quad \Leftrightarrow h_1^T \mathbf{x} \geq -M \quad (\text{Restrição Inativa}) \\ & z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 \geq 1 \\ & z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in \{0, 1\} \quad \quad \quad z_1 = \mathbf{1} \Leftrightarrow g_1 - h_1^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - 1) \Leftrightarrow g_1 - h_1^T \mathbf{x} \leq 0 \\ & \quad \Leftrightarrow g_1 \leq h_1^T \mathbf{x} \Leftrightarrow h_1^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_1 \quad (\text{Restrição Ativa}) \end{aligned}$$

Modelando Obstáculos como Disjunção de Restrições

$$h_1^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_1 - M(1 - z_1)$$

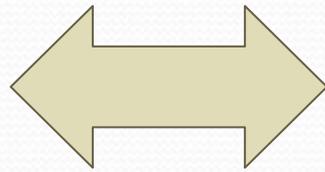
$$\wedge h_2^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_2 - M(1 - z_2)$$

$$\wedge h_3^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_3 - M(1 - z_3)$$

$$\wedge h_4^T \mathbf{x} \geq g_4 - M(1 - z_4)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 \geq 1$$

$$z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in \{0, 1\}$$



$$g_1 - h_1^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_1)$$

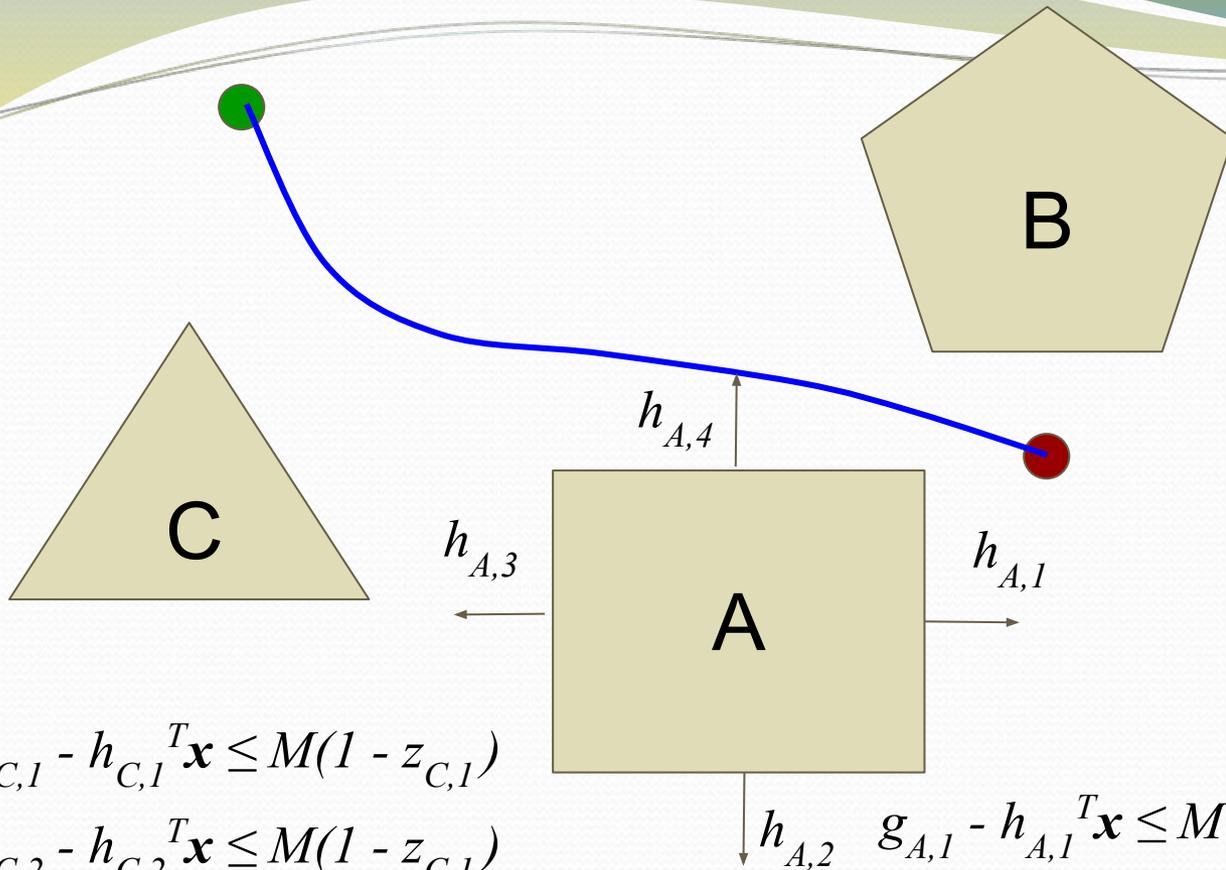
$$g_2 - h_2^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_2)$$

$$g_1 - h_3^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_3)$$

$$g_1 - h_4^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_4)$$

$$z_1 + z_2 + z_3 + z_4 \geq 1$$

$$z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4 \in \{0, 1\}$$



$$g_{B,1} - h_{B,1}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{B,1})$$

$$g_{B,2} - h_{B,2}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{B,2})$$

$$g_{B,3} - h_{B,3}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{B,3})$$

$$g_{B,4} - h_{B,4}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{B,4})$$

$$g_{B,5} - h_{B,5}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{B,5})$$

$$z_{B,1} + z_{B,2} + z_{B,3} + z_{B,4} + z_{B,5} \geq 1$$

$$z_{B,1}, z_{B,2}, z_{B,3}, z_{B,4}, z_{B,5} \in$$

$$\{0, 1\}$$

$$g_{A,1} - h_{A,1}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{A,1})$$

$$g_{A,2} - h_{A,2}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{A,2})$$

$$g_{A,3} - h_{A,3}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{A,3})$$

$$g_{A,4} - h_{A,4}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{A,4})$$

$$z_{A,1} + z_{A,2} + z_{A,3} + z_{A,4} \geq 1$$

$$z_{A,1}, z_{A,2}, z_{A,3}, z_{A,4} \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$g_{C,1} - h_{C,1}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{C,1})$$

$$g_{C,2} - h_{C,2}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{C,1})$$

$$g_{C,3} - h_{C,3}^T \mathbf{x} \leq M(1 - z_{C,1})$$

$$z_{A,1} + z_{A,2} + z_{A,3} \geq 1$$

$$z_{C,1}, z_{C,2}, z_{C,3} \in \{0, 1\}$$

Modelando Obstáculos como Disjunção de Restrições

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}_{1:T}, \mathbf{u}_{1:T}} C(\mathbf{x}_1 \cdots \mathbf{x}_N, \mathbf{u}_1 \cdots \mathbf{u}_{N-1})$$

s.t.

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}_t \quad t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{ri} - h_{ri}\mathbf{x}_t \leq M(1 - z_{rit}) \quad t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1 \quad (r = 1, \dots, R)(i \in r)$$

$$\sum_i z_{rit} \geq 1 \quad (r = 1, \dots, R)(t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = \mathbf{x}_{\text{start}}$$

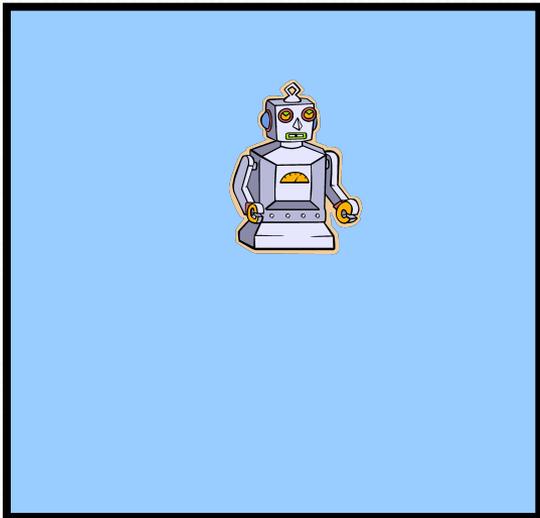
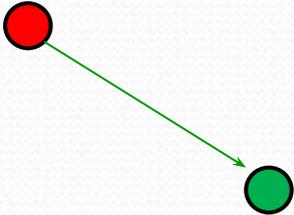
$$\mathbf{x}_N = \mathbf{x}_{\text{goal}}$$

$$-\mathbf{u}_{\text{max}} \leq \mathbf{u}_t \leq \mathbf{u}_{\text{max}} \quad t = 0, 1, \dots, T-1$$

$$z_{rit} \in \{0, 1\}$$

Desafio 3

Início

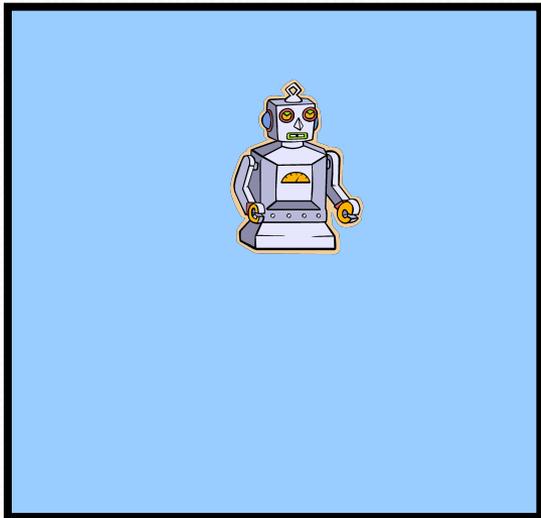
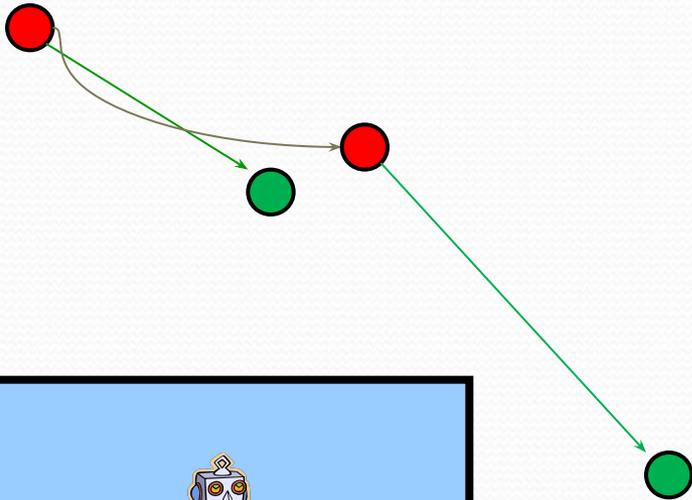


Fim



Desafio 3

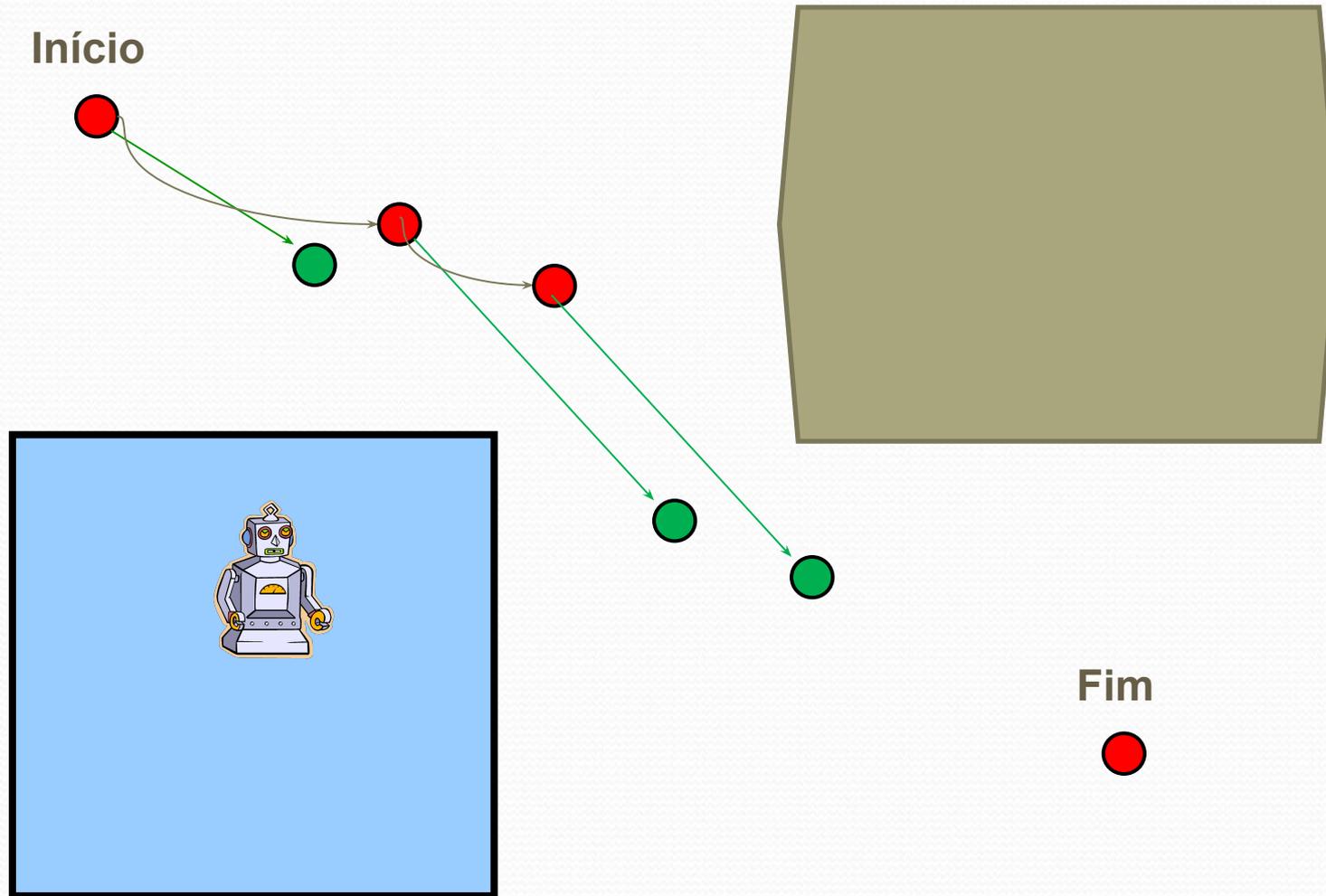
Início



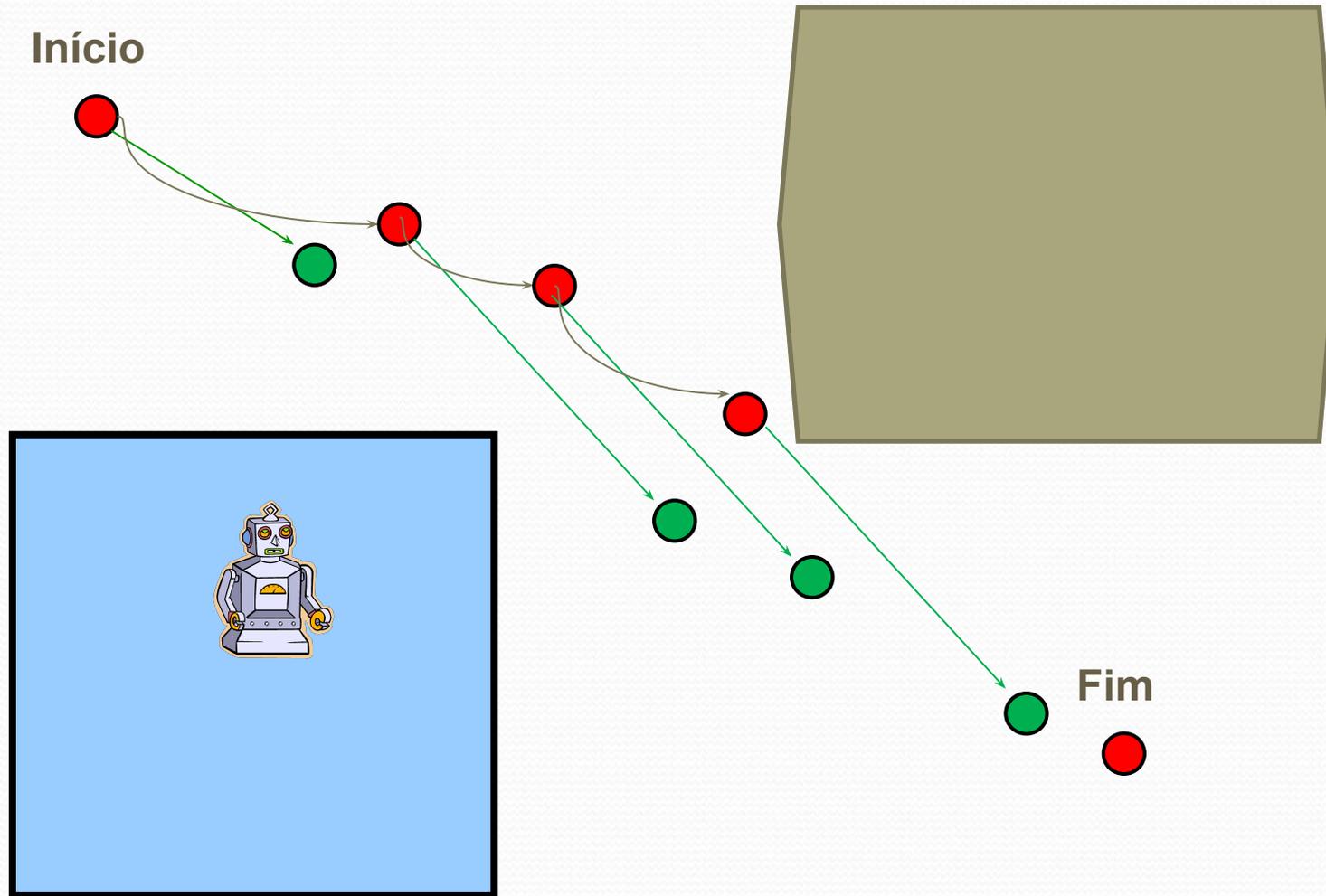
Fim



Desafio 3



Desafio 3



Desafio 4

