

# **Team Projects (plus more)**

# **Quotes of the Day**

"For me, every day is a new thing. I approach each project with a new insecurity, almost like the first project I ever did. And I get the sweats. I go in and start working, I'm not sure where I'm going. If I knew where I was going I wouldn't do it."

Frank Gehry (Architect)

"Don't undertake a project unless it is manifestly important and nearly impossible."

**Edwin Land** 

# **Overview of Lecture**

- Comments on upcoming midterm
- Slack variables vs artificial variables.
- Information on projects
- Two presentations of projects
  - Brian Chang (from 15.066, Systems opt.)
  - Noa Ben (from 15.066, Systems opt.)

#### Midterm 1

- Same topics as the review topics for quizzes 1 to 4
- Comparable level of difficulty as the quizzes
- Office hours Monday
- Optional review session Monday, March 11, 7 PM to 8 PM. E51-145.
  - covers material requested by students
  - answers questions from students

#### **Slack variables vs. artificial variables**

Slack variables: added when the original problem has a "≤" constraint.

 $x_1 + 2 x_2 + x_3 - x_4$ **Original:** 5; **≤**  $x_1 + 2 x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + s_1 = 5;$ After slack: 0 2 S<sub>1</sub> 32 **Original**: **D**+ E  $\leq$  $D + E + s_{2}$ After slack: = 32  $s_2 \geq 0$ 

Note: Slacks are (implicitly) part of the original problem.  $s_2 = 32 - D - E$  is the "unsatisfied demand for e-readers."

#### **Slack variables vs. artificial variables**

Artificial variables: added to a "=" constraint of the original problem in creating a Phase 1 problem.

**Note:** Artificial variables were created so that they could be part of an initial bfs for P\*. (Simplex needs an initial bfs).

The goal of Phase 1 is to find a solution  $x^*$ ,  $y^*$  with  $y^* = 0$ .

### **Slack variables vs. artificial variables**

D +	Ε			2	32
D +	Е	+ s <sub>2</sub>		=	32
		s₂ ≥	0		

It is OK for slack variables to be positive.

e.g. D = 25 and E = 5 and  $s_2 = 7$ .

The "≤" constraint is satisfied.

It is OK for artificial variables to be positive in P\*, but not P.

e.g.  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ ,  $y_1 = 4$ ,  $y_2 = 1$  is feasible for P\*.

But it is infeasible for P.

#### **Team Projects** details are available on Stellar

- 3 or 4 person teams
- Project that applies optimization in practice
  - modeling
  - data collection
  - optimization and analysis
- Written presentation 4 to 6 pages
- Oral presentation:

- 4 to o pages
- 15 minutes.

# Sample (very challenging) topics

- School bus scheduling
- Optimization in radiation therapy
- Exam scheduling at MIT or elsewhere
- Assigning K-12 students to public schools.
- Portfolio optimization
- Scheduling residents in hospitals
- Optimal location of cell phone towers

- Meal selection (and diet) problems.
- Optimal strategies for sports teams
- Optimal location of wind turbines.
- Optimal pricing problems.
- Optimal inventory control.
- Optimal truck routing.

# **Team Projects: Objectives**

- Identify practical applications for concepts learned in class
- Conduct analysis while leveraging course material
- Learn about assorted real-life situations where optimization methods can be used
- Utilize a different approach for learning and mastering 15.053 concepts
- Learn about applying optimization in practice, including learning the difficulties that may be associated with finding the right data and forming a useful model.

### **Team Projects: Time frames**

- 3 or 4 person teams formed by March 13
  - Students can select members of their teams.
  - We will assign students not on a team.
- Brief description of project is due on March 21
- Intermediate deliverables
- Project report due May 7
- Team presentations. May 13 to 17

# **Additional support: OR Consultants**

 There are five OR Center Ph.D. students who have agreed to serve as internal consultants for the projects.

- They will provide limited guidance where needed.
  - suggestions on where to get data
  - advice on modeling
  - suggestions on software
- If you would like to meet with one of them, let us know.

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