## 國立臺北大學自然資源與環境管理研究所 100學年度第二學期『環境系統分析』

課程講義(15):多目標規劃 Multiobjective Programming

## • MULTIOBJECTIVE PROGRAMMING

- □ Conflicting between Objectives (Goals) => Trade-off among objectives
- D Non-dominance, Non-inferiority, "Efficiency," or "Pareto Optimality"
- $\Box$  Terminology
  - $\Rightarrow$ Feasible Solution (Feasible Region)
  - ⇒Decision Space vs. Objective Space
  - ⇒Tradeoff 抵換 vs. Pay-off 償付
  - ⇒Noninferior Solution or "Best-Compromise Solution"非劣解
- Categories of MOP Solution Methods
  - $\Rightarrow$ Information Flow: Bottom-Up or Top-Down
  - $\Rightarrow$ Techniques that Incorporate Preferences
- □ Generating Techniques: Evaluating Alternatives, Decision Support
  - $\Rightarrow$ Weighting method, Constraint method
  - $\Rightarrow$ NISE algorithm for two-objective problems
  - $\Rightarrow$ Multiobjective simplex method, and others
- $\hfill\square$  Number of Decision Makers
- NONINFERIOR SOLUTION GENERATING TECHNIQUES
  - □ Weighting Method
    - $\Rightarrow$  Indifference Curve (Linear)
    - $\Rightarrow$  Extreme Points (in Objective Space)
    - $\Rightarrow$  Computing Procedure:
      - 1. Specify the weights (positive, normalized)
      - 2. Rearrange the objectives
      - 3. Find the optimal solutions
      - 4. Illustrate the solutions as points (extreme points) in decision space
      - 5. "Interpolate" the noninferior sets
  - □ Constraint Method
    - $\Rightarrow$  Range of the Objectives
    - $\Rightarrow$  Computing Procedure
      - 1. Find the ranges of the objectives (construct the payoff table)
      - 2. Specify number of intervals (constraints)
      - 3. Rearrange the programming model and find the optimal solutions
      - 4. Plotting the solutions in decision space
  - □ The NISE (Non-Inferior Set Estimation) Method (Cohon, 1978)

- $\Rightarrow$  Working on the Objective Space
- $\Rightarrow$  Convexity of the feasible region
- $\Rightarrow$  The Algorithm (Calculation Procedure and Termination Criteria)
  - 1. Optimize the objectives individually (construct the payoff table)
  - 2. Find the weighted objective, optimize it and calculate the termination criterion
  - 3. Decide whether stop or continue; repeat 2 if not stop
- HOMEWORK #5 (2012/06/05 due): Please use What'sBest and apply both the weighting method and the constraint method to solve the example illustrated in Cohon (1978). The model can be formulated as the following.

