

# Development Of A Global Method Of Settlement Problems Of Stochastic Using Chopped Mix Nonlinear Stochastic Program Models

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## Development Of A Global Method Of Settlement Problems Of Stochastic Using Chopped Mix Nonlinear Stochastic Program Models

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**ABSTRACT:** This paper proposes a new approach to obtain a model of global optimization problem two-stage stochastic program with nonlinearity present in the objective function and constraints. Variables in the first stage is worth the count, while the second phase variable mixture of chopped and continuous. The issue formulated by scenario-based representations. The basic idea to resolve the question of nonlinear mix chopped stochastic program is to transform the model into equivalent model in the form of deterministic nonlinear chopped-mix program. This is possible because the uncertainty is assumed to be spread discrete, can be modeled as a finite number of scenarios. However, the size of the equivalent model will grow rapidly as a consequence of a number of scenarios and the amount of time horizon. So that the number of scenarios may be limited (finite) techniques are required formation scenarios. The concept of a filtered probability space combined with data mining will be used for the formation scenarios. So as to obtain a method of settling the problem of large-scale nonlinear mix minced program can be used convexity approach in order to obtain global optimal solution.

**KEYWORDS:** Non-linear stochastic program, Equivalent models, Scenarios formation

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The world today is beset by the conditions of high uncertainty, but the decision still must determine the decision even in such circumstances. The issue of the decision is often formulated as an optimization problem, so in various situations, decision makers want to solve the optimization problem depends on unknown parameters. If this uncertainty is not taken into account in the model solution, the decision may be far from optimal value, or not even feasible.

Stochastic optimization programs related to decision-making with the uncertainty of the data problems of a time period to the next time period. Type of study object of this program is a random optimization problem, where the results of random data is not revealed at run time, and the decision will be optimized not have to anticipate future results (non-anticipation). It is closely related to the optimization of 'real time' which is the optimal decision 'here and now' in an environment of incomplete data (or uncertain).

Some researchers have filed completion method of chopped stochastic programs, with a different approach. In the two-stage method with recourse simple chopped, the approach based on the formation of the set of the second stage convex functions, which is the special structure of the second stage (Klein-Haneveld, et. al., 1996). In-decomposition-based approach, where the first and second stage variables are binary, the approach is a branch-and-bound, in which the function value approaches optimality slicing the second stage, not convex for binary completion of the first phase have been obtained Laporte and Louveaux (1993). Sen and Higle (2003) developed a decomposition based algorithms to solve two-stage Chopped Stochastic Program (CSP) problems, emphasizing on the decomposition of chopped variables that appear in the first and second stage. Sheralli and Fraticelli (2002) examines the related approach in which the reformulation-linearization technique is used in the decomposition scheme.

Caroe and R. Schultz (1999) use of scenario decomposition approach of Rockafellar and Wets (1991) to develop a branch and bound algorithm to solve the two-stage CSP. The lower limit derived from the Lagrange dual, derived by doubling the constraints of non-anticipation. Subproblema dual Lagrange associated with the scenario and include variables and constraints of the first and second stage. Subproblema is more difficult to solve than the Benders decomposition based method. Although dual Lagrange provide strict limits, the solution requires the use of methods and results subgradien difficulty in computing. Ahmed et al. (2003) also filed a branch and bound algorithm for the two-stage PSC with chopped-mix variables in the first stage and chopped-pure variables in the second stage. Reformulation done to exploit the special structure that emerged from the

review matrix re-fixed in a two-stage CSP. Lagrange relaxation approach to solve the two-stage PSC filed by Takriti, et. al. (1996).

Schultz et al. (1998) proposed a finite scheme for two-stage stochastic program with discrete distribution and the second-stage variables pure chopped. For this problem, which was observed only a count value of the relevant right side parameter. This fact is used to identify the set of accounting, which is called the set of candidates, the first space-stage variable containing the optimal solution. In its basic form, made a complete enumeration of the set of candidates to find the optimal solution. Evaluation of an element of the set requires the completion of a second-stage chopped subproblema that relate the realization that perhaps all of the uncertain parameters. Thus, explicit enumeration of all the elements, in general, computationally impossible. Search 'neighborhood' feasible to complete the two-stage CSP has been developed by Erlinawaty and Mawengkang (2006) completing the portfolio optimization model.

Research in dual stage Mixture Chopped Stochastic Program (MCSP) is still lacking Lokketangen and Woodruff (1993) apply heuristic algorithm in which the hedge (hedging) progressive combined with Tabu search to solve MCSP with binary variables. Mawengkang (2002) also propose a heuristic threshold price which exploit the structure of problems with the risk threshold value (value at risk) to complete the MCSP in financial optimization. Caroe and Schultz (1999) proposed a Lagrange relaxation for use in branch and bound algorithm to double stage MCSP. But the computational results is limited to two-stage problems. Caroe and Schultz (1999) study the continuity of the objective function of the first stage decision, and integrating the probability measure to further reformulate two-stage MCSP to be Linear Mixture Numbers Program (LMNP), if the probability distribution of discrete and finite. Branch and Price algorithm proposed by Lulli and Sen (2003) to solve the problem of dual stage Mixture Chopped Stochastic Program (MCSP) which has a special structure. Huang and Ahmed (2005) exploit certain sub-structure problems and then develop an efficient capacity planning scheme approach to solve the problem of double-stage Chopped Stochastic Program.

Sample Average Approach Method (SAAM) has been proposed by Ahmed et. al (2002) to complete the stochastic program with recourse chopped. The main idea of the PRS approach to solve stochastic program are as follows: a sample  $\xi^1, \dots, \xi^n$  from  $N$  realization of random vector  $\xi(w)$  formed and consequently expectation value function  $E[Q(x, \xi(w))]$  estimated by the sample mean function  $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N Q(x, \xi^n)$ . Sample average approximation obtained  $\min_{x \in X} \left\{ \hat{g}_N(x) = c^T x + N^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^N Q(x, \xi^n) \right\}$  of the stochastic program then solved by deterministic optimization algorithm. This approach (and its variations) is also known by several other names such as the method of stochastic counterpart Rubinstein and Shapiro (1990) and a sample trajectory optimization method of (Plambeck et al., 1996).  $\hat{v}_N$  and  $\hat{x}_N$  denote the optimal value and optimal solution problem Sample Average Program (SAP). Then  $\hat{v}^*$  and  $x^*$  denote the optimal value and optimal solution initial problem.

Goyal dan Ierapetritou (2007) proposed a method of settlement for Nonlinear Mixture Chopped Stochastic Program (NMCSPP) by using "simplicial" approach. This approach is a combination of approaches based simplicial by Goyal dan Ierapetritou (2004a, 2004b) with SAP. At each iteration of the algorithm-based simplicial, SAP's procedure is applied to all subproblems stochastic linear and chopped mixture of linear stochastic problems. However the approach is not linear stochastic program must be completed which depend on the number of scenarios.

Nonlinear stochastic program presents a class of stochastic optimization problem that frequently appear in real life. Many natural systems this has no linear model pattern, resulting in non linear program methods are needed to determine optimisasinya. Another factor that look has become a fairness is uncertainty which requires stochastic program.

Sometimes the decision optimization problem thus include a variable whose value must be natural numbers, or binary (0 or 1). So, if given the requisite chopped against the decision variables, then the nonlinear stochastic programming model is referred to as a count of non linear stochastic program. In this study, the model studied stochastic program is Nonlinear Mixture Chopped Stochastic Program (NMCSPP), which means that in addition to the required variables valuable natural numbers but there is also a variable that can be worth a continuous (fractions). This program can be used in the field of process systems engineering (Diwekar, 2003, Mohit and Nikolaos, 2004). The main features of the two-stage stochastic programming model is the act of "recourse". The set of decisions is divided into two groups. A number of decisions have to be taken before the problem parameters are known: this decision is the decision of the first stage and the decision was taken in the first stage. Other decisions may be taken after the uncertainty is revealed. Recourse decision is a function of the actual realization of the uncertain parameters and the first stage of the decision. Sequence of events characterizing the model as a model recourse.

There are some things that concern the issue of two stage NMCSPP, ie, convexity and continuity. This is mainly due to the requirements of chopped. If the variable is a count of only the first stage is, the nature of recourse same function as in the case of continuous. In the case of continuous nonlinear if  $f, h$  convex and  $g$  affine for all  $\xi$ , problema is canvex. If the chopped requirements appear in the second stage, although in the case of linear, generally recourse function is not convex. Difficulties in dimensions depending on the number of scenarios.

In connection with this, the idea of this research is to transform the model into a model of Linear Mixture Chopped Program (LMCP). This is based on uncertainty, and time can be modeled as a finite number of scenarios. Therefore the distribution function is not used the opportunity to represent uncertainty. With the distribution function, this may result in discontinuity and not convex. Likewise, the size of the equivalent model will grow very rapidly as a consequence of a number

of scenarios and the amount of time horizon. To have built a method for forming an efficient number of scenarios.

## 2. METHOD

With the assumption of discrete probability space, resulting in the objective function can be written as a finite sum and constraints replicated for each element in  $\Omega$ . Suppose that  $\xi$  has a discrete probability distribution on  $\Omega = 1, \dots, S$  with  $P(\xi = \xi_s) = \pi_s$ . Then the problem can be written again in the form of:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min f^1(x) + \sum_{s=1}^S \pi_s f^2(x, y, \xi_s) \\
 & g^1(x) = 0 \\
 & h^1(x) \leq 0 \\
 & h_s^2(x, y_s, \xi_s) = 0 \quad \forall s = 1, \dots, S \\
 & g_s^2(x, y_s, \xi_s) = 0 \quad \forall s = 1, \dots, S \\
 & x \in Z^n, \quad y_s \in Y_s \quad \forall s = 1, \dots, S \\
 & g^1 : R^n \rightarrow R^{m_1} \quad h^1 : R^n \rightarrow R^m \\
 & g^2 : R^{n_1+n_2} \rightarrow R^{l'} \quad h^2 : R^{n_1+n_2} \rightarrow R^{l'}, \quad s = 1, \dots, S
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where  $\pi_s$  denote the probability that the scenario  $s$  is accur. The deterministic equivalent formulation, is a large scale nonlinear naural number program problematic with variable  $n_1 + n_2 S$  and  $m_1 + m_2 + t_1 S + t_2 S$  is nonlinear constraints. Because of the requirements of chopped, recourse function is generally not convex and discontinuous (lower semi-continuous). Branch and Bound method, which is commonly used to resolve the problem of natural numbers linear program, can not be applied to the lower semi-continuous conditions, as there will be an infinite sub problems required. Therefore, the lower limit and the upper limit being the same, and consequently finite termination of the algorithm is not guaranteed.

Expectations in (1) includes a multi-dimensional integration. So that problems can be resolved, the uncertainty is usually expressed in a discrete distribution that is approaching. However, the need for accuracy in modeling that results in an increase in the dimensions of the optimization program. This adds to the limitations on the manner and method of modeling stochastic program completion is still at an early stage.

### A. Deterministic Equivalent Formulations

Linear stochastic programming model is written as follows

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \min g_0(x, \xi) \\
 & \text{s.t. } g_i(x, \xi) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m, \\
 & x \in X \subset \Gamma^n,
 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2}$$

with  $\xi$  is random vector which varies in the set  $\Xi \subset \mathbb{R}^k$ . More precisely, it is assumed that the family  $F$  of "events", which is a subset of  $\Xi$ , and distribution opportunities  $P$  on  $F$  unknown. So for each subset  $A \subset \Xi$  which is the events, ie  $A \in F$ , opportunities  $P(A)$  is known. Furthermore, it is assumed that the function  $g_i(x, \cdot) : \Xi \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x, i$  is a random variable and distribution opportunities  $P$  is free. However, the problem (2) is not "well defined" for understanding "min" and also constraints unclear, if that counts is the value of a decision  $x$  before knowing the realization of  $\xi$ . Because of the revision of the modeling process needs to be done, which will produce the equivalent deterministic models for (2).

### B. Determination of Scenarios

Algorithm to solve Double Stage Linear Stochastic Program (DSLSP) is the same as in the Two-Stage Linear Stochastic Program (TSLSP), and retaining the computational capabilities. At the same time, this approach also provides asymptotic optimality. Another contribution is the proposed algorithm provides the operational realization of the notion of prolongasi which proposed first by Olsen (1976). In this study, prolongasi not only provide the basis for the results of convergence, but also provide operating policies to expand the primal completion of the initial approximation problem settlement. While prolongasi thus can not produce a decent settlement for all possible scenarios. This is taken to implement the settlement TSLSP obtained from the initial approximation problem  $P$ . By limiting the right hand side  $b(\xi)$  is random, and other data is deterministic. Also, required  $b_i$  is affine function of  $\xi$ . Completion of this fully integrated problem, resulting in each gusset  $n$ ,

namely (i) primal decision  $\bar{x}_n$  and (ii) dual multiplier vector  $\bar{\pi}_n$ . If  $\bar{\xi}_n$  is a scenario that is associated with gusset  $n$  is a scenario that is associated with gusset  $n$ . With  $B_n$  an optimal row to gusset Linear Program below :

$$\begin{cases} \min(c_n - \sum_{\tau=t_n+1} E[(A_{t_n}^T \bar{\pi}_\tau) | (\bar{\xi}_n)]^T x_n \\ A_{t_n} x_n = b_n - \sum_{m \in H_n: \bar{p}_n > 0} A_{t_n} x_m \\ x_n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

This linear program has a solution for dual completion  $\bar{\pi}_n$  obtained from fully integrated problem is feasible for Linear Program. Therefore, it can be used  $\bar{x}_1, \{\bar{\pi}_n\}_{n \in N}$  dan  $\{B_n\}_{n \in N}$  to produce a policy against initial problem. This is obtained by using the equation,

$$x_{2,B}(\bar{\xi}) = B_2^{-1}(b_2(\bar{\xi}_2) - A_{21} \hat{x}_1) \quad (3)$$

$$x_{2,N}(\bar{\xi}) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$x_{t_n,B}(\bar{\xi}) = B_n^{-1}(b_n(\bar{\xi}_{t_n}) - \sum_{r=1}^{t_n-1} A_{t_n} x_r(\bar{\xi}_r)) \quad (5)$$

$$x_{t_n,N}(\bar{\xi}) = 0 \quad (6)$$

### C. Completion Method

Basic design model is in the form of

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min} & F(x) + d^T y \\ \text{Constrains} & f(x) + A_1 y = \underline{b}_1 \quad (m_1 \text{ row}) \\ & A_2 x + A_3 y = \underline{b}_2 \quad (m_2 \text{ row}) \\ & \underline{\ell} \leq (x, y)^T \leq \underline{u} \end{aligned}$$

The algorithm takes place by working row major iteration, in which the constraints is in linierisation at some point of the line  $\underline{x}_k$  and nonlinearitas coupled with the objective function along with estimates of the Lagrange multiplier.

So,  $\hat{f}(\underline{x}, \underline{x}_k) = f(\underline{x}_k) + J(\underline{x}_k)(\underline{x} - \underline{x}_k)$ . Then the sub-problems which have linear constraints, resolved on major iteration  $k^{\text{th}}$ , is:

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\underline{x}, \underline{y}} & L(\underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{x}_k, \lambda_k, \rho) = F(\underline{x}) + d^T \underline{y} \\ & - \lambda_k^T (f - \hat{f}) + \frac{1}{2} \rho (f - \hat{f})^T (f - \hat{f}) \\ \text{constrains} & \hat{G} + A_1 y = \underline{b}_1 + J_k \underline{x}_k - f(\underline{x}_k) \\ & A_2 \underline{x} + A_3 y = \underline{b}_2 \\ & \underline{\ell} \leq (x, y)^T \leq \underline{u} \end{aligned}$$

Objective function is an extension of the modified Lagrange, penalty parameter  $\rho$  accelerate the convergence of initial estimates point to be away from the optimal point. Lagrange multiplier  $\lambda_k$  taken as the optimal value on completion of the previous sub-problems. If the main iteration row approaching the optimum point (measured by the relative change in estimate  $\lambda_k$  and the degree to which non linear constraints are met  $\underline{x}_k$ ), penalty parameter  $\rho$  reduced to be 0. The proposed method uses a strategy of active constraints, ie

$$A \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} B & S & N \\ & & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{x}_B \\ \underline{x}_S \\ \underline{x}_N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{b} \\ - \\ \underline{b}_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$B$  the set of basis vectors

S the set of superbasis vectors

N the set of nonbasis vectors

I matrix unit

Nonbasis variable  $\underline{x}_N$  is at the limit and remain there for a next step  $\Delta \underline{x}$ . Based on this is obtained,

$$B\underline{x}_B + S\underline{x}_S + N\underline{x}_N = \underline{b}, \text{ with } \underline{b}_N \text{ is a combination of upper limit and lower limit. Independent superbasis variable } \underline{x}_S \text{ move}$$

$$\underline{x}_N = \underline{b}_N,$$

in any direction and give a boost to minimize the objective function. Basis  $\underline{x}_B$  should follow the equation  $B\underline{x}_B + S\underline{x}_S = 0$ .  $\Delta \underline{x}$

can be written in a change in superbasis variables, namely  $\Delta \underline{x} = Z \Delta \underline{x}_S$ , with  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} -B^{-1}S \\ I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Matrix Z works as a 'reduction' matrix and multiplying from the left of gradient vectors to form a gradient of reduced  $\underline{h} = Z^T \underline{g}$  with  $\underline{g} = \partial \ell / \partial \underline{x}$ . And also multiplying from the left and right Hessi matrix of The second partial derivatives to produce steps such Newton in the reduced space of superbasis variables.

The implementation of this method use approximation of quasi-Newton  $R^T R$  of the reduced Hessi matrix, which R is the upper triangular matrix. 'Sparsity' within the constraints maintained by storing and updating the factorization LU of B Basis matrix.

This factorization gives the sense that Z or  $B^{-1}$  not stated explicitly. Step of quasi-Newton  $\Delta \underline{x}$  calculated with the following sequence :

i) Solve  $U^T L^T \bar{a} = \underline{g}_B$  for  $\bar{a}$  where gradient vector  $\underline{g}$  partitioned into  $(\underline{g}_B, \underline{g}_S, \underline{g}_N)$  related to the partition A and  $\Delta \underline{x}$

ii) Form  $\underline{h} = \underline{g}_S - S^T \bar{a}$

iii) Solve  $R^T R \Delta \underline{x}_S = -\underline{h}$

iv) Solve  $LU \Delta \underline{x}_B = -S \Delta \underline{x}_S$ , superbasis set size varies when the search algorithm progresses.

If the limit variables encountered, the variables made into nonbasis and moved from the set superbasis (or basis). Whereas if convergence is achieved in a subspace, one or more nonbasis variables be made superbasis if element vector 'reduced cost' linked of  $\underline{g}_N - N^T \bar{a}$  not zero and appropriate. marked.

The previous section are methods / algorithms to solve stochastic linear program and not linear. Based on the framework of the method is developed mixture chopped stochastic program.

#### D. Algorithm of The Method

After finishing the relaxation problem, the search procedure completion of chopped region is described,  $x = [x] + f$ ,  $0 \leq f < 1$ . The completion of the continuous relaxation problem is with the following stages.

Step 1: Choose the basis  $i^*$  is the smallest chopped infisclity, so that  $\delta_{i^*} = \min\{f_i, 1 - f_i\}$

Step 2: Do operation of pricing, ie count  $v_{i^*}^T = \underline{c}_{i^*}^T B^{-1}$

Step 3: Calculate  $\sigma_{ij} = v_{i^*}^T a_j$  with j linked with  $\min_j \left\{ \left| \frac{\underline{c}_j}{\sigma_{ij}} \right| \right\}$

I. For non basis j at lower limit

If  $\sigma_{ij} < 0$  and  $\delta_{i^*} = f_i$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{(1 - \delta_{i^*})}{-\sigma_{ij}}$

If  $\sigma_{ij} > 0$  and  $\delta_{i^*} = 1 - f_i$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{(1 - \delta_{i^*})}{\sigma_{ij}}$

If  $\sigma_{ij} < 0$  and  $\delta_{i^*} = 1 - f_i$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{\delta_{i^*}}{-\sigma_{ij}}$

If  $\sigma_{ij} > 0$  and  $\delta_{i^*} = f_i$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{\delta_{i^*}}{\sigma_{ij}}$

II. For non basis j at upper limit

If  $\sigma_{ij} < 0$  and  $\delta_{i^*} = 1 - f_i$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{(1 - \delta_{i^*})}{-\sigma_{ij}}$

If  $\sigma_{ij} > 0$  and  $\delta_{j^*} = f_j$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{(1 - \delta_{j^*})}{\sigma_{ij}}$

If  $\sigma_{ij} > 0$  and  $\delta_{j^*} = 1 - f_j$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{\delta_{j^*}}{\sigma_{ij}}$

If  $\sigma_{ij} < 0$  and  $\delta_{j^*} = f_j$  calculate  $\Delta = \frac{\delta_{j^*}}{-\sigma_{ij}}$

If not, go to the non-base or next  $j$  superbasis (if any). So  $j^*$  column raised from the lower limit or bound from the upper limit. If no, go to the next  $i^*$ .

Step 4: Calculate  $\alpha_{j^*} = B^{-1}a_{j^*}$  ie, solve  $B\alpha_{j^*} = a_{j^*}$  untuk  $\alpha_{j^*}$

Step 5: Feasibility test, There are three possibilities for the variables fixed base. Eligible because of release nonbasis  $j^*$  variable from it's limit.

→ if  $j^*$  at lower limit.

Take

$$A = \text{Min}_{i' \neq i^* | \alpha_{ij^*} > 0} \left\{ \frac{x_{B_{i'}} - \ell_{i'}}{\alpha_{ij^*}} \right\}$$

$$B = \text{Min}_{i' \neq i^* | \alpha_{ij^*} < 0} \left\{ \frac{a_{i'} - x_{B_{i'}}}{-\alpha_{ij^*}} \right\}$$

$$C = \Delta$$

Maximum motion of  $j^*$  depending on  $\theta^* = \min(A, B, C)$

→ if  $j^*$  at upper limit

Take

$$A' = \text{Min}_{i' \neq i^* | \alpha_{ij^*} > 0} \left\{ \frac{x_{B_{i'}} - \ell_{i'}}{-\alpha_{ij^*}} \right\}$$

$$B' = \text{Min}_{i' \neq i^* | \alpha_{ij^*} < 0} \left\{ \frac{a_{i'} - x_{B_{i'}}}{\alpha_{ij^*}} \right\}$$

$$C' = \Delta$$

Maximum motion of  $j^*$  depending on

$$\theta^* = \min(A', B', C')$$

Step 6 Exchange basis for all 3 possibilities

1. If A or A'

- $x_{B_{i'}}$  become nonbasis at lower limit  $\ell_{i'}$ .
- $x_{j^*}$  become basis (replace  $x_{B_{i'}}$ )
- $x_{i^*}$  fixed basis (not chopped).

2. If B or B'

- $x_{B_{i'}}$  become nonbasis at upper limit  $a_{i'}$ .
- $x_{j^*}$  become basis (replace  $x_{B_{i'}}$ )
- $x_{i^*}$  fix basis (not chopped).

3. If C or C'

- $x_{j^*}$  become basis (replace  $x_{i^*}$ )
- $x_{i^*}$  become superbasis worth chopped

### 3. RESULTS

The program is built is for two raw materials, namely material 1 and material 2. From the raw materials produced two different production is the production of 1 and 2. The production cost per unit of production of raw materials is expressed as

the unit cost of the raw materials  $c = (c_{material1}, c_{material2})^T$ , the need for production  $h = (h_{prod1}, h_{prod2})^T$  and the production capacity is  $\hat{b}$ . The maximum total amount of raw materials that can be processed, given in Table 1.

Table 1. Productivity  $\pi$  (material  $i$ , product  $j$ ).

Material	Product		C	$\hat{b}$
	Product 1	Product 2		
Material 1	2	3	2	1
Material 2	6	3	3	1
Relation	$\geq$	$\geq$	=	$\leq$
H	180	162	$\gamma$	100

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \min(2x_{bahan1} + 2x_{bahan2}) \\ \text{kendala} \\ x_{bahan1} + x_{bahan2} \leq 100, \\ 2x_{bahan1} + 6x_{bahan2} \leq 180, \\ 3x_{bahan1} + 3x_{bahan2} \leq 162, \\ x_{bahan1} \geq 0, \\ x_{bahan2} \geq 0. \end{array} \right\} \quad (7)$$

By using graphs, be obtained completion

$$\hat{x}_{bahan1} = 36, \hat{x}_{bahan2} = 18, \gamma(\hat{x}) = 126 \quad (8)$$

which is a single optimal solution to the above problem.

The above issues are described by (7) and solved by (8) with the requirements of productivity, cost per unit, needs and capacities (Table 1), with fixed data and know-making with production planning. It often happens, some of the data-productivity and needs changing (random). As a result, production planning decisions can not be made because of data are not exact values.

If it is assumed statistically, it is known that:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} h_{produci1} = 180 + \zeta_1, \\ h_{produci1} = 160 + \zeta_2, \\ \pi(\text{material 1, material 2}) = 2 + \tilde{\eta}_1 \\ \pi(\text{material 1, material 2}) = 3.4 + \tilde{\eta}_2 \end{array} \right\} \quad (9)$$

which  $\zeta_j$  is a random variable, is modeled by using a normal distribution,  $\tilde{\eta}_1$  dan  $\tilde{\eta}_2$  is the uniform distribution and exponential distribution. With parameters:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dist } \zeta_1 \sqcup N(0, 12) \\ \text{dist } \zeta_2 \sqcup N(0, 9) \\ \text{dist } \tilde{\eta}_1 \sqcap U(-0.8, 0.8) \\ \text{dist } \tilde{\eta}_2 \sqcap Exp(\lambda = 2.5) \end{array} \right\} \quad (10)$$

For simplicity, it is assumed that the four random variables are mutually independent, because of the random variable  $\zeta_1, \zeta_2$  dan  $\tilde{\eta}_2$  is not limited, restricted 99% confidence intervals (except  $\mu$ ). In order to obtain a random variable realization

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \zeta_1 \in [-30.91, 30.91] \\ \zeta_2 \in [-23.18, 23.18] \\ \tilde{\eta}_1 \in [-0.8, 0.8] \\ \tilde{\eta}_2 \in [0.0, 1.84] \end{array} \right\} \quad (11)$$

In place of a linear program (7), given stochastic linear program



$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
\min (2x_{material1} + 2x_{material2}) \\
\text{constrains} \\
x_{material1} + x_{material2} \leq 100, \\
(2 + \tilde{\eta}_1)x_{material1} + 6x_{material2} \leq 180 + \tilde{\zeta}_1, \\
3x_{material1} + (3.4 - \tilde{\eta}_2)x_{material2} \leq 162 + \tilde{\zeta}_2, \\
x_{material1} \geq 0, \\
x_{material2} \geq 0.
\end{array} \right\} \quad (12)$$

Issue a decision on the above, are not defined because everything is not clear whether the "min" can be obtained before the realization  $(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \eta_1, \eta_2)$  from  $(\tilde{\zeta}_1, \tilde{\zeta}_2, \tilde{\eta}_1, \tilde{\eta}_2)$  known. For comparison, the deterministic problem of the issues described above is  $\hat{x} = (\hat{x}_{material1}, \hat{x}_{material2}) = (36, 18)$ ,  $\gamma = 126$ . Production planning is

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
\hat{y} = (\hat{y}_{material1}, \hat{y}_{material2}) = (20, 30), \gamma = 130, \\
\hat{z} = (\hat{z}_{material1}, \hat{z}_{material2}) = (50, 22), \gamma = 166, \\
\hat{v} = (\hat{v}_{material1}, \hat{v}_{material2}) = (58, 6), \gamma = 134
\end{array} \right\} \quad (13)$$

which is a solution *wait and see*.

The "*wait and see*" solution not necessary because the production plan contains uncertainties that only provide information about the needs and random productivity. More practical, can be determined production plan, to minimize the total cost of the early first phase (ie production) and average *recourse* cost instead of the random variable  $\tilde{\zeta}_1, \tilde{\zeta}_2, \tilde{\eta}_1$ , dan  $\tilde{\eta}_2$ , is used random vector notation  $\tilde{\xi} = (\tilde{\zeta}_1, \tilde{\zeta}_2, \tilde{\eta}_1, \tilde{\eta}_2)^T$ . Furthermore, introduced to each stochastic constraints on (7) one *recourse* variable  $y_i(\tilde{\xi})$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ .

The stochastic program at (7) will be converted into a stochastic program with *recourse*, using

$$\begin{aligned}
h_1(\tilde{\xi}) &:= h_{product1} = 180 + \tilde{\zeta}_1, \\
h_2(\tilde{\xi}) &:= h_{product2} = 162 + \tilde{\zeta}_2, \\
\alpha(\tilde{\xi}) &:= \pi(\text{material1}, \text{product1}) = 2 + \tilde{\eta}_1 \\
\beta(\tilde{\xi}) &:= \pi(\text{material2}, \text{product2}) = 3.4 + \tilde{\eta}_2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
\min \{2x_{o1} + 3x_{material2} + E_{\tilde{\xi}}[7y_1] \\
\text{constrains} \quad x_{material1} + x_{material2} \leq 100, \\
\alpha(\tilde{\xi})x_{material1} + 6x_{material2} + y_1(\tilde{\xi}) \geq h_1(\tilde{\xi}), \\
3x_{material1} + \beta(\tilde{\xi})x_{material2} + y_2(\tilde{\xi}) \geq h_2(\tilde{\xi}), \\
x_{material1} \geq 0 \\
x_{material2} \geq 0 \\
y_1(\tilde{\xi}) \geq 0 \\
y_2(\tilde{\xi}) \geq 0
\end{array} \right\} \quad (14)$$

If  $\tilde{\xi}$  has finite discrete distribution  $\{(\xi^i, p_i), i = 1, \dots, r\}$  and  $(p_i \geq 0, \forall i)$  so problema of (14) become linear program, known as dual decomposition structure

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
& \min \{ 2x_{\text{material}1} + 3x_{\text{material}2} + \sum_{i=1}^r p_i [7y_1(\xi^i) + 12y_2(\xi^i)] \} \\
& \text{constrains } \quad x_{\text{material}1} + x_{\text{material}2} \leq 100, \\
& \quad \alpha(\xi^i)x_{\text{material}1} + 6x_{\text{material}2} + y_1(\xi^i) \geq h_1(\xi^i) \quad \forall i, \\
& \quad 3x_{\text{material}1} + \beta(\xi^i)x_{\text{material}2} + y_2(\xi^i) \geq h_2(\xi^i) \quad \forall i, \\
& \quad x_{\text{material}1} \geq 0, \\
& \quad x_{\text{material}2} \geq 0, \\
& \quad y_1(\xi^i) \geq 0 \quad \forall i, \\
& \quad y_2(\xi^i) \geq 0 \quad \forall i.
\end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

The solution of problema (15) by using the proposed method, we get the solution of  $\bar{x}$ ,

$$\bar{x} = (37.566, 22.141), \quad \gamma(\bar{x}) = 144.179, \quad \gamma_i(\bar{x}) = 141.556,$$

Where the solution of linear program (6.1) produce a total average cost  $\gamma(\bar{x}) = 204.561$  with reliability obtained is  $\rho(\bar{x}) = 0.9497$ , with a difference  $\rho(\hat{x}) = 0.2983$  in solution of linear program  $\hat{x}$ .

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Stochastic optimization program associated with decision-making the uncertainty of the data problems from time to next time. Type object of study is a random optimization problem where the outcomes of random data is not revealed at run time, and decisions to be optimized not have to anticipate future results (non-anticipation). Provided probabilistic information available, the appropriate operational models for optimization, can be formulated as a dual-stage stochastic program. This model essentially proposed to replace the deterministic model, where the coefficients or parameters are not known to be random by assuming the distribution of free opportunities of the decision variables. But to accomplish this stochastic programming model needs to be reformulated into an equivalent deterministic program. The scale of dimensional deterministic program will 'explode' because the number of scenarios that are so profound. Therefore, it is also necessary that the scenario forming technique 'explosion' can be avoided.

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