

# Average Completion Time on Multiple Machines

$P \parallel \sum C_j$

| $j$ | $p_j$ |
|-----|-------|
| A   | 1     |
| B   | 3     |
| C   | 4     |
| D   | 5     |
| E   | 6     |
| F   | 9     |
| G   | 12    |
| H   | 20    |
| I   | 50    |
| J   | 60    |

What is the right algorithm?

# Average Completion Time on Multiple Machines

- $P || \sum C_j$  – SPT is optimal.
- $P || \sum w_j C_j$  – Is WSPT optimal?

## Example

| $j$ | $w_j$ | $p_j$ |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 1   | 1     | 1     |
| 2   | 1     | 1     |
| 3   | 100   | 99    |

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## Example

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| 1   | 1     | 1     |
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- $P \parallel \sum w_j C_j$  is NP-complete.
- WSPT is a  $(1 + \sqrt{2})/2$ -approximation for  $P \parallel \sum w_j C_j$

$$\underline{R||\Sigma C_j}$$

- Can be solved as a matching problem.
- Left side node for each job  $j$
- Right hand side node for the  $k$  th from last job on machine  $i$

### Example

|       | $J_1$    | $J_2$    | $J_3$    | $J_4$    |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $M_1$ | <b>6</b> | <b>4</b> | $\infty$ | <b>3</b> |
| $M_2$ | <b>7</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> |
| $M_3$ | <b>3</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>3</b> |

# LP for the matching problem

**Variable**  $x_{ijk} = 1$  if  $j$  is the  $k$  th from last job on  $M_i$

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n kp_{ij}x_{ijk}$$

**s.t.**

**Each job runs**

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ijk} = 1 \quad j = 1 \dots n$$

**Each machine/slot has at most 1 job**

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ijk} \leq 1 \quad i = 1 \dots m; k = 1 \dots n$$

$$x_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\} \quad i = 1 \dots m; j = 1 \dots n; k = 1 \dots n$$

- Note that the may be unforced idleness e.g.

|       | $J_1$ | $J_2$ |
|-------|-------|-------|
| $M_1$ | 1     | 1     |
| $M_2$ | 10    | 10    |

## $Q|\text{pmtn}|\Sigma C_j$

- Algorithm is SRPT-FM. Shortest Remaining Processing Time on the Fastest Machines.
- What about preemption in other models?
- P – doesn't help
- R – NP-complete