

# Risk averse shortest paths: A computational study

## Online Supplement

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### A NP-hardness of general risk-averse shortest path problems

CVaR and the entropic risk measure reduce to a quadratic form if  $c^\top x$  follows a normal distribution. With this observation we can prove that problem (1)

$$(P_\rho) \quad w^* = \min_{x \in X} \rho(c^\top x) . \quad (1)$$

is NP-hard by reducing the set partition problem. Given a set of  $N$  positive integers  $(a_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}}$ , we want to find a partition  $\{N_1, N_2\}$ ,  $N_1 \cap N_2 = \emptyset$ ,  $N_1 \cup N_2 = \{1, \dots, N\}$  such that

$$\sum_{i \in N_1} a_i = \sum_{i \in N_2} a_i .$$

Assuming that the  $a_i$  are "deterministic random variables", finding the shortest path in the network depicted

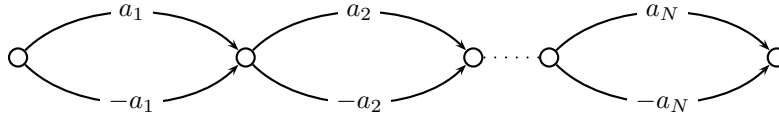


Figure 1: Reduction to Set Partition Problem

in Figure 1 with respect to the quadratic risk measure  $(c^\top x)^2$  solves the set partition problem. Indeed, for this construction we have that this shortest path problem has an optimal value 0 if and only if the parameters  $(a_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}}$  define a solvable instance of the partition problem. Further, if the instance is not solvable then the optimal path defines the partition minimizing the difference of weights between  $N_1$  and  $N_2$ .

### B Worsening stochastic upper bound for the entropic risk measure

Considering some path  $x$ , in Figure 2 we illustrate the effect on the stochastic upper bound  $U_{S'}$  of adding more scenarios to the out of sample. The gray dots are a scatterplot of the values  $(c^s)^\top x$  for each scenario

$s$  and the black curve represents the stochastic upper bound returned by  $x$  when considering only the first  $s$  scenarios. We can see that the stochastic upper bound for the Entropic risk measure is very sensitive to the bad realizations as we can observe jumps in the black curve whenever a new worst case scenario appears.

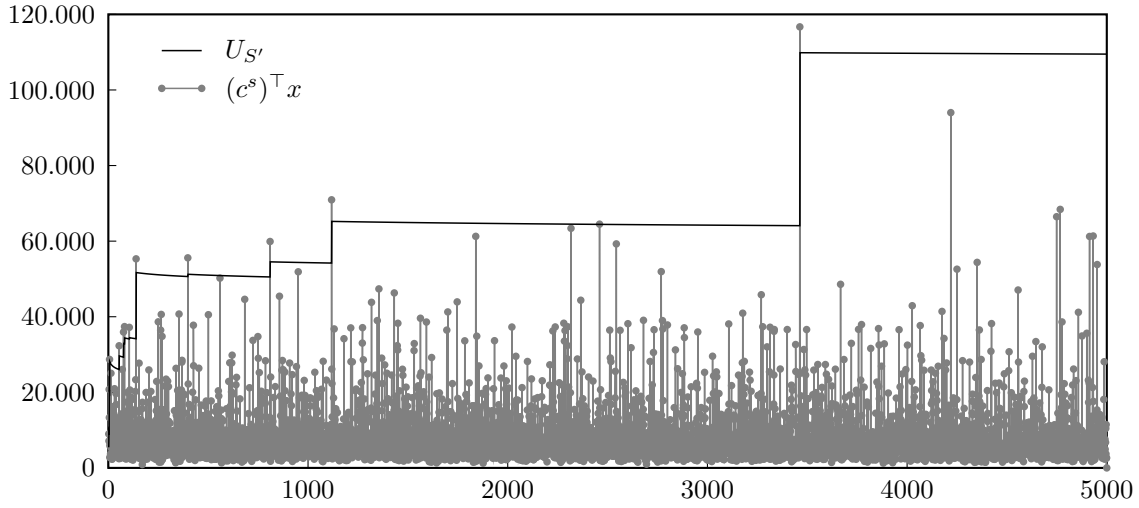


Figure 2: Example of upper bound for entropy and scenario realizations  $(c^s)^T x$  Vs.  $S'$