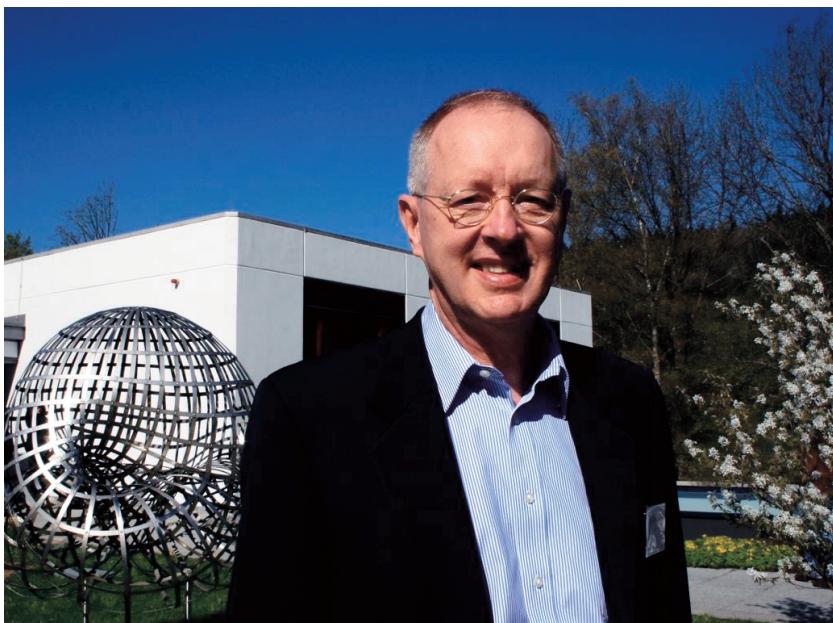


Jan Karel Lenstra

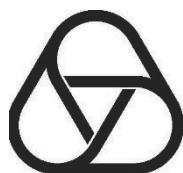


And the
Mathematisches Forschungsinstitut
Oberwolfach

To Jan Karel at the occasion of his resignation as General Director of CWI



Gert-Martin Greuel
Mathematisches Forschungsinstitut
Oberwolfach
Schwarzwaldstr. 9-11
D-77709 Oberwolfach-Walke



Dear Jan Karel,

This is a small picture book, documenting some of your activities in connection with Oberwolfach. I hope you enjoy the pictures and the documentation of your first participation at a workshop in Oberwolfach, more than 30 years ago.



The Institute

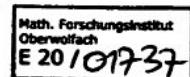
According to our files, a Jan Karel Lenstra participated at the following Oberwolfach workshops:

- * 1981: Mathematische Optimierung
- * 1986: Combinatorial optimization and its relations to other mathematical areas
- * 1988: Mathematische Optimierung
- * 1989: Computational Aspects of Combinatorial Optimization
- * 1990: Mathematische Optimierung
- * 1991: Combinatorial Optimization
- * 1992: Mathematische Optimierung
- * 1993: Combinatorial Optimization
- * 1996: Combinatorial Optimization
- * 1997: Mathematische Optimierung
- * 1999: Combinatorial Optimization

Moreover you have been invited to further workshops where you did not attend.

As Chair of ERCOM you attended the inauguration of the library extension in Oberwolfach in 2007 and were a scientific member of the evaluation committee of the Leibniz Association, which evaluated Oberwolfach in March 2009.

Your first visit in Oberwolfach was in January 1981, where you participated at the meeting "Mathematische Optimierung" organized by Heinz König, Bernhard Korte, and Klaus Ritter:



Mathematisches Forschungsinstitut Oberwolfach

Tagungsbericht 6/1981

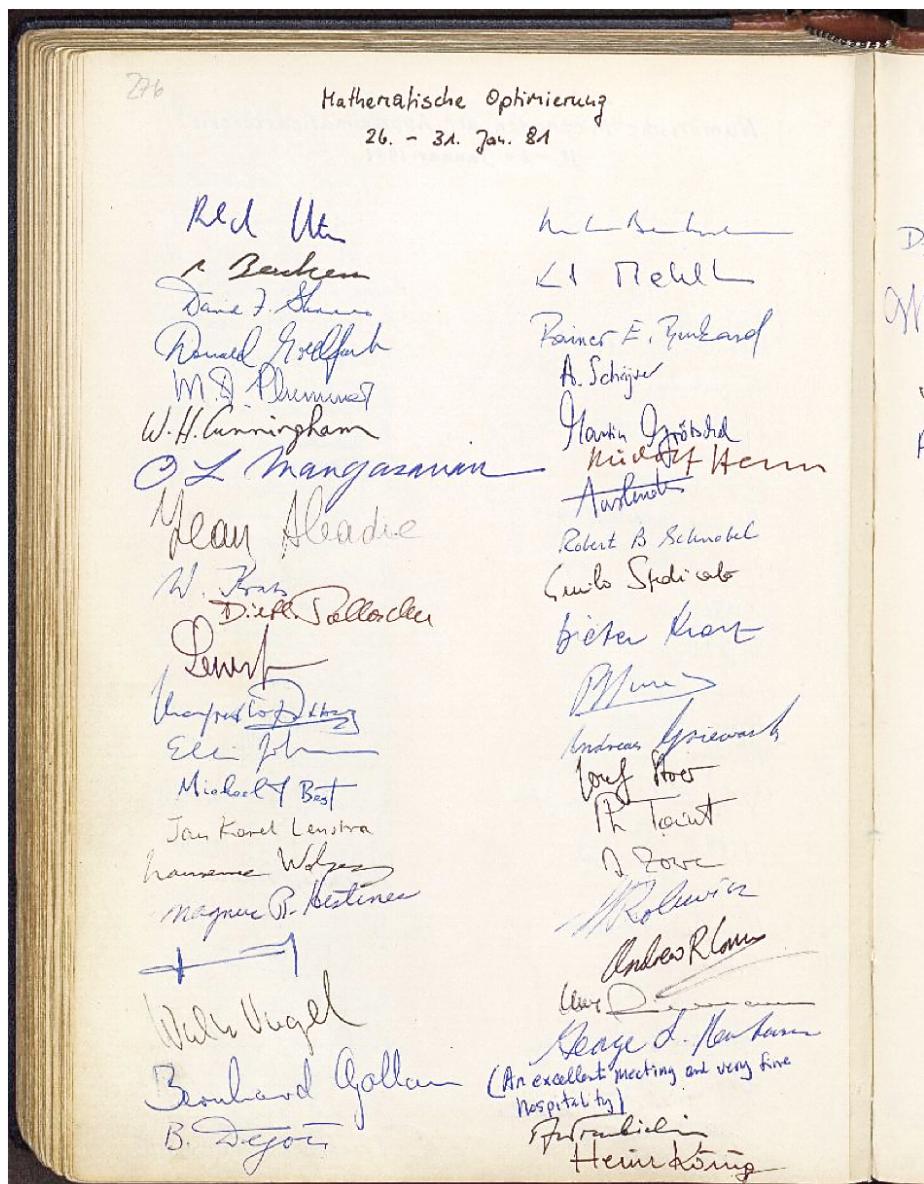
Mathematische Optimierung

25.1. bis 31.1. 1981

Leitung: Heinz König (Saarbrücken)
 Bernhard Korte (Bonn)
 Klaus Ritter (Stuttgart)

Diese zweite Tagung über Mathematische Optimierung in Oberwolfach hat wiederum einen sehr großen Anklang in der Fachwelt gefunden, was sich in der relativ hohen Zahl von 68 Tagungsteilnehmern aus 11 Ländern wiederspiegelt. 20 Teilnehmer reisten aus den USA und Kanada an.

Die 45 Vorträge der Tagung überdeckten das gesamte Gebiet der Mathematischen Optimierung, wobei hervorzuheben ist, daß die Interaktion zwischen verschiedenen Teilgebieten im Vordergrund stand, was sich besonders befriedigend auf die weitere Entwicklung der Mathematischen Optimierung auswirken wird. Insbesondere wurde über die Beziehung zwischen submodularen Funktionen und der konvexen Analysis, die algorithmische Äquivalenz von Separation und Optimierung, allgemeine Dualitätstheorie, stochastische lineare Programmierung, diskrete Optimierung mit nichtlinearen Funktionen und über die Entwicklung von polynomialem Algorithmen mit Hilfe von Newton- und Strafkosten-Verfahren berichtet. Darüber hinaus wurden neue Ergebnisse der Graphen- und Polyedertheorie, der Charakterisierung von Facetten, der Komplexitätstheorie, Algorithmen für Scheduling- und Sequencing-Probleme, sowie Varianten des Simplex-Verfahrens für spezielle kombinatorische Fragestellungen vorgestellt. Einen weiteren Schwerpunkt bildeten Modifikationen des Newton-Verfahrens für spezielle C_1 -Funktionen und in Punkten mit singulären Ableitungen, Line-Search-Verfahren, Optimalitätsbedingungen für nicht-glatte Optimierungsprobleme, quadratische Optimierung, und die Verfeinerung von Lösungsverfahren mittels Parallelprojektion und variabler Metrik.



The Oberwolfach guest book with signatures of the participants

You gave a talk on "Scheduling Jobs in Fixed Intervals on Two Types of Machines". The handwritten abstract and the typed workshop report of this talk are shown below.

4

SCHEDULING JOBS IN FIXED INTERVALS ON TWO TYPES OF MACHINES

Jan Karel Lenstra
 (Mathematisch Centrum, Amsterdam)

Suppose that n independent jobs are to be scheduled without preemption on an unlimited number of parallel machines of two types: inexpensive slow machines and expensive fast machines. Each job requires a given processing time on a slow machine or a given smaller processing time on a fast machine. We make two different feasibility assumptions: (a) each job has a specified processing interval, the length of which is equal to the processing time on a slow machine; (b) each job has a specified starting time. For either problem type, we wish to find a feasible schedule of minimum total machine costs. It is shown that both problems are NP-hard in the strong sense. These results are complemented by polynomial algorithms for some special cases.

J. K. Lenstra:

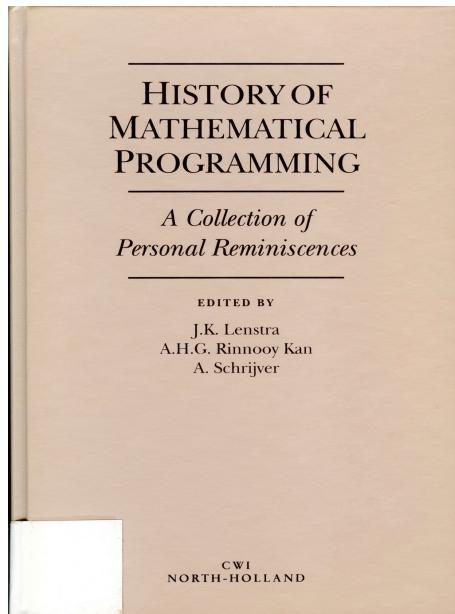
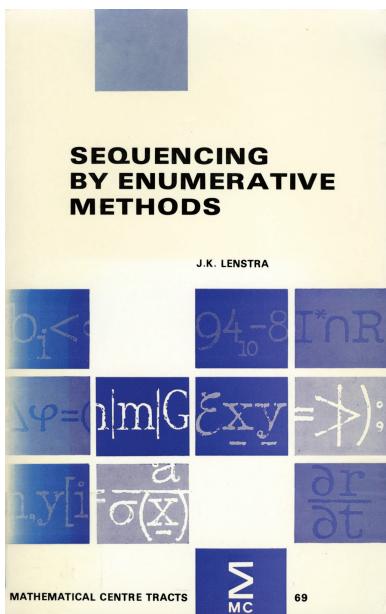
Scheduling Jobs in Fixed Intervals on Two Types of Machines

Suppose that n independent jobs are to be scheduled without preemption on an unlimited number of parallel machines of two types: inexpensive slow machines and expensive fast machines. Each job requires a given processing time on a slow machine or a given smaller processing time on a fast machine. We make two different feasibility assumptions: (a) each job has a specified processing interval, the length of which is equal to the processing time on a slow machine; (b) each job has a specified starting time. For either problem type, we wish to find a feasible schedule of minimum total machine costs. It is shown that both problems are NP-hard in the strong sense. These results are complemented by polynomial algorithms for some special cases.



Library at Oberwolfach

The library of Oberwolfach contains several books by J. K. Lenstra, where you are either an author, a co-author or an editor.



We met many times at ERCOM meetings. Here are two photos from these meetings; the first was taken during the ERCOM meeting at the Mittag-Leffler Institute in May 2009 and the second during the meeting in Oberwolfach in April 2011.



Best Wishes Jan Karel!

Oberwolfach, July 2011

Jan Karel