

Numerical Optimization, 2020 Fall

Homework 5

Due on 14:59 OCT 27, 2020

请尽量使用提供的 tex 模板, 单纯形法的表格可手绘拍照加入文档.

Production Planning by a Computer Manufacturer

(建议阅读 Bertsimas 教材 “Introduction to Linear Optimization” 的 1.2 节和 5.1 节对应内容)

线性规划建模和求解

公司 Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) 可以生产 5 种不同的产品 (GP-1, GP-2, GP-3, WS-1, WS-2)。五种产品的生产分别需要两种原件 (disk drives 和 256K boards) 的数量, 以及五种产品的售价如下表:

System	Price	# disk drives	# 256K boards
GP-1	\$60,000	0.3	4
GP-2	\$40,000	1.7	2
GP-3	\$30,000	0	2
WS-1	\$30,000	1.4	2
WS-2	\$15,000	0	1

在实际生产加工中还有以下约束:

1. 五种产品的生产总数不超过 7000;
2. disk drives 原材料的供应量在 3000 个到 7000 个之间;
3. 256K boards 原材料的供应量在 8000 个到 16000 个之间;
4. GP-1 的最大需求不超过 1800 个, GP-3 最大需求不超过 300 个, GP-1,2,3 的总需求不超过 3800 个, WS-1,2 的最大总需求不超过 3200 个; GP-2 的最小需求不低于 500 个, WS-1 的最小需求不低于 500 个, WS-3 的最小需求不低于 400 个。

由于原材料 disk drives 和 256K boards 的总供给量限制, DEC 公司给出了对应的解决方案:

- 对于 disk drives 的供给不足提出了 constrained mode: 仅 GP-2 需要一个 disk drive, WS-1 需要一个 disk drive, 其他产品的生产均不需要 disk drive;

- 对于 256K boards 的供给不足提出了 alternative mode: GP-1 的生产可以用 2 块 alternative boards 来替换 4 块 256K boards, alternative boards 的供给量为 4000 块。其他产品不能使用 alternative boards。

因此, 基于 constrained mode 和 alternative mode, 我们共有四种可选择的生产方案: (方案一):alternative mode & constrained mode, (方案二):alternative mode & unconstrained mode, (方案三): not use alternative mode & constrained mode, (方案四):not use alternative mode & unconstrained mode。

注: 为表述方便, 数量和价格均以“千”为单位。设变量 x_1, \dots, x_5 表示五种产品的生产数量 (千个), 则 $1000x_i$ 应为整数。这里我们忽略整数约束, 因为近似地可以截断解的小数点后三位, 带来的误差忽略不计。

问题一:

- (i) 若 DEC 公司使用方案一, 写出在满足约束下最大化收益的线性规划问题。(该模型中公司以保守起见, 即, 假设 disk drive 的供给量为 3000 个, 256K boards 的供给量为 8000 个。) [20pts]

解: 设生产 GP-1, GP-2, GP-3, WS-1, WS-2 的数量分别为 x_1, x_2, x_3, y_1, y_2 , 单位 (千个), 则该问题写为线性规划问题:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \max \quad & 60x_1 + 40x_2 + 30x_3 + 30y_1 + 15y_2 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + y_1 + y_2 \leq 7 \\
 & 0.3x_1 + 1.7x_2 + 1.4y_1 \leq 3 \\
 & 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2y_1 + 1y_2 \leq 8 \\
 & 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + 2y_1 + 1y_2 \leq 16 \\
 & x_1 \leq 1.8 \\
 & x_3 \leq 0.3 \\
 & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 3 \leq 3.8 \\
 & y_1 + y_2 \leq 3.2 \\
 & x_2 \geq 0.5 \\
 & y_1 \geq 0.5 \\
 & y_2 \geq 0.4 \\
 & x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0, y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- (ii) 用 AMPL (CPLEX solver) 求解上述线性规划问题, 给出问题最优解及相应目标函数值。(注: 将程序代码及运行结果截图附在下方) [20pts]

解: 最优值为 248, $x_1=1.8, x_2=2, x_3=0, y_1=1, y_2=2$, 单位均为千

#4 SIMPLEX TABLE 1

	x ₁	x ₁₀	x ₁₁	x ₁₂	x ₁₃	x ₁₄	x ₁₅	x ₁₆	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	x ₆	x ₇	x ₈	x ₉	y ₁	y ₂	y ₃	b	t
x ₁₀	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/10	-
x ₁₁	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19/5	19/5
x ₁₂	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16/5	-
x ₁₆	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	8
x ₆	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
x ₇	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
x ₈	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	4
x ₉	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9/5	-
y ₁	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1/2	1/2
y ₂	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1/2	-
y ₃	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2/5	-
z	-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40	-30	-30	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
z'	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7/5	

#14 SIMPLEX TABLE 11

	x ₁	x ₁₀	x ₁₁	x ₁₂	x ₁₃	x ₁₄	x ₁₅	x ₁₆	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	x ₆	x ₇	x ₈	x ₉	b
x ₁₀	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3/10
x ₁₃	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	3/2
x ₁₂	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1/5
x ₁₆	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-4	4/5
x ₆	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	1/5
x ₁₄	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1/2
x ₁₅	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	1	0	8/5
x ₁	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9/5
x ₂	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2
x ₄	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
x ₅	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	-2	1	0	2
z	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	15	50	248

吐槽一句。。这个求解器的第一张单纯型表方程的顺序是调整过的，和原问题不一致，害的我算了半天一直算出来不对。。

- (ii) 根据上一问中的单纯形表, 分析当 disk drives 和 256K boards 数量的取值在什么范围内, 当前问题的解仍为最优解. 并分析对应的目标函数值将如何变化. [20pts]

2° 256k boards 数量的调整又拉的是原单纯形表中 b_7 的变动, 同时由于约束 $2x_2 + x_3 + y_1 + y_2 \leq k$ 是联动的, 因此原单

纯 $b_7 \rightarrow b_7 + \sigma$, 考虑最优解拉基变量不发生改变 $4x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + y_1 + y_2 \leq k + \sigma$ 单纯形表中 b_4 也会变动,

$b_4 \rightarrow b_4 + \sigma$ $r = C^T - C_B^T B^{-1} A$ (无变动) 变动中幅度与 b_7 一致

$$\overline{X_B} = B^{-1}(b + \sigma(e + \theta e_4)) \quad e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= B^{-1}b + \sigma B^{-1}e_1 + \sigma B^{-1}e_4$$

$$= X_B + \sigma(g + h) \text{ 其中 } g \text{ 为 } B^{-1} \text{ 第 } 1 \text{ 列} \rightarrow x_8, h \text{ 为 } B^{-1} \text{ 第 } 4 \text{ 列} \rightarrow x_6$$

$$V_j = b_j - m_j \cdot (X_{B(j)} + \sigma(g + h)) \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} \sigma \geq -\frac{X_{B(j)}}{g_j + h_j} & g_j + h_j > 0 \\ \sigma \leq -\frac{X_{B(j)}}{g_j + h_j} & g_j + h_j < 0 \end{cases} \quad g_j + h_j = 0 \Rightarrow x_j = 0 \text{ 不考虑}$$

$$\max_{j|g_j+h_j>0} \left(-\frac{X_{B(j)}}{g_j+h_j} \right) \leq \sigma \leq \min_{j|g_j+h_j<0} \left(-\frac{X_{B(j)}}{g_j+h_j} \right)$$

$$\text{值: } \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5}, -\frac{5}{5}, -2$$

$$\therefore -1.6 \leq \sigma \leq 0.2$$

\therefore 在是更中要求 $b_7 \in [8, 16] \Rightarrow \sigma \geq 0$

$\therefore \sigma \in [0, 0.2]$ 此时最优解拉基变量不改变

$$\bar{f} = C^T x$$

$$= C_B^T \overline{X_B}$$

$$= C_B^T (X_B + \sigma(g + h))$$

$$= C_B^T X_B + \sigma C_B^T (e + \theta e_4)$$

$$= f + \sigma(\lambda_{B(1)} + \lambda_{B(4)}) \quad \text{由于最优值表对应最后一行为 } -r, \text{ 所以 } \lambda_{B(1)} = -r_{B(1)} = 15, \lambda_{B(4)} = -r_{B(4)} = 0$$

$$= f + 15\sigma \quad \sigma \in [0, 0.2], \text{ 也就是 } f \text{ 会随着 } \sigma \text{ 增加而增加 (在数域内)}$$

(iii) 用 AMPL (CPLEX solver) 做灵敏度分析检验上一问的结论 (disk drives 和 256K boards 数量的取值范围), 给出程序执行结果截图. [20pts]

(Hint: 查看语句 “option cplex_options ‘sensitivity’;”)

```

AMPL
model M65.mod;
ampl: option solver cplex;
ampl: solve;
CPLEX 12.10.0.0: optimal solution; objective 248
4 dual simplex iterations (2 in phase I)

suffix up OFF;
suffix down OFF;
ampl: display x1,x2,x3,y1,y2;
x1 = 1.8
x2 = 2
x3 = 0
y1 = 1
y2 = 2

ampl: display limit2.up,limit2.down;
limit2.up = 3.8
limit2.down = 2.8

ampl: display limit3.up,limit3.down;
limit3.up = 8.2
limit3.down = 6.4

ampl:

```

```

var x1;
var x2;
var x3;
var y1;
var y2;
minimize total: 60*x1+40*x2+30*x3+30*y1+15*y2;
subject to limit1: x1+x2+x3+y1+y2<=7;
subject to limit2: x2>=0.5;
subject to limit3: 2*x2+2*x3+2*y1+y2<=8;
subject to limit4: 8*x2+2*x3+2*x1+2*y1+y2<=16;
subject to limit5: x1<=1.8;
subject to limit6: x1<=0.3;
subject to limit7: x1+x2+x3<=3.8;
subject to limit8: y1+y2<=3.2;
subject to limit9: x2>=0.5;
subject to limit10: y1>=0.5;
subject to limit11: y2>=0.4;
subject to limit12: x1>=0;
subject to limit13: x2>=0;
subject to limit14: x3>=0;
subject to limit15: y1>=0;
subject to limit16: y2>=0;

```

```

Console
AMPL
ampl: model H65.mod;
ampl: option solver cplex;
ampl: solve;
CPLX 12.10.0.0: sensitivity
CPLX 12.10.0.0: optimal solution; objective 248
4 dual simplex iterations (2 in phase 1)
suffix up OUT;
suffix down OUT;
suffix current OUT;
ampl:

H65.mod
var x1;
var x2;
var x3;
var y1;
var y2;
maximize total: 100*x1+400*x2+30*x3+10*y1+15*y2;
subject to limit1: x1+x2+y1+y2<=7;
subject to limit2: x2+y1<=1.5;
subject to limit3: 2*x2+y1+y2<=8;
subject to limit4: 4*x1+2*x2+x3+2*y1+y2<=16;
subject to limit5: x1<=1.8;
subject to limit6: x3<=0.3;
subject to limit7: x1+x2+y1<=3.8;
subject to limit8: y1+y2<=1.2;
subject to limit9: x2<=0.5;
subject to limit10: y2<=0.5;
subject to limit11: y2<=0.4;
subject to limit12: x2<=0;
subject to limit13: x2<=0;
subject to limit14: x3<=0;
subject to limit15: y1<=0;
subject to limit16: y2<=0;

```

```

Console
AMPL
ampl: model H65.mod;
ampl: option solver cplex;
ampl: solve;
CPLX 12.10.0.0: sensitivity
CPLX 12.10.0.0: optimal solution; objective 249.5
4 dual simplex iterations (2 in phase 1)
suffix up OUT;
suffix down OUT;
suffix current OUT;
ampl:

H65.mod
var x1;
var x2;
var x3;
var y1;
var y2;
maximize total: 100*x1+400*x2+30*x3+10*y1+15*y2;
subject to limit1: x1+x2+y1+y2<=7;
subject to limit2: x2+y1<=1;
subject to limit3: 2*x2+y1+y2<=8.1;
subject to limit4: 4*x1+2*x2+x3+2*y1+y2<=16.1;
subject to limit5: x1<=1.8;
subject to limit6: x3<=0.3;
subject to limit7: x1+x2+y1<=3.8;
subject to limit8: y1+y2<=1.2;
subject to limit9: x2<=0.5;
subject to limit10: y2<=0.5;
subject to limit11: y2<=0.4;
subject to limit12: x2<=0;
subject to limit13: x2<=0;
subject to limit14: x3<=0;
subject to limit15: y1<=0;
subject to limit16: y2<=0;

```

从第一张图中可以看到 b_6 的上下界与不考虑大于等于 3 和大于等于 8 时求出的范围完全相同，对 b_7 和 b_4 而言两者上下界应该相同，从表中可以看出 b_4 实则为基变量，仅一项对敏感性产生影响，但实际求得的值非极值，所以不是上下界，因此两者的上下解可直接参考仅考虑 b_7 变动的上下界，则可以看出 b_7 的上下界与不考虑大于等于 8 和大于等于 16 时求出的范围完全相同

图二是改变了 $b_6 \rightarrow b_6 + 0.5$ ，则原函数的值为 248 不变，同时计算 $f' = f = 248$ 相同

图三是改变了 $b_5 \rightarrow b_5 + 0.1$ ，则原函数的值由 248 变为 249.5，同时计算 $f' = f + 0.1 \times 15 = 249.5$ 相同