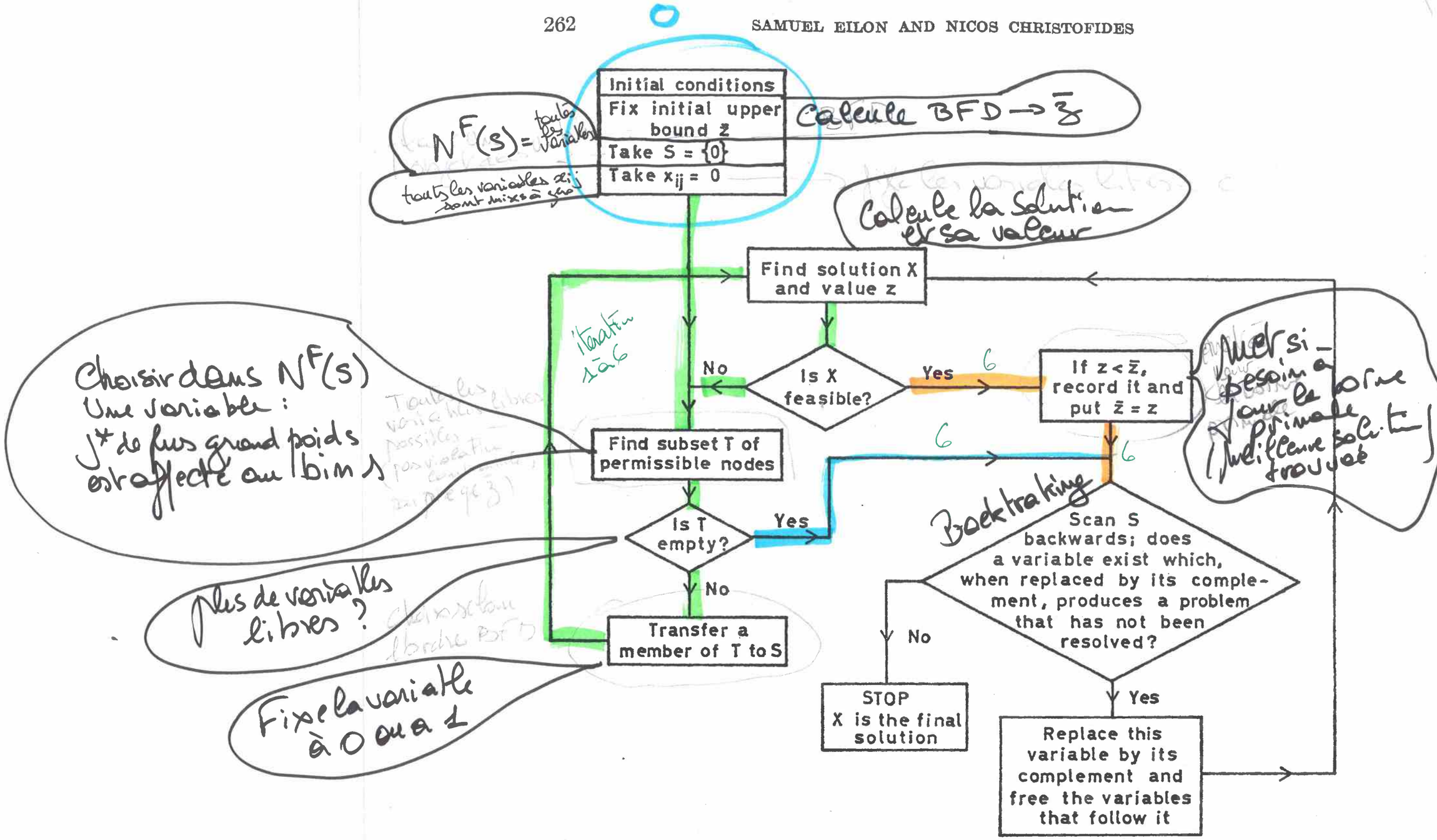

FIGURE 1. Outline of the Solution to the Zero-One Model

boxes. A lower bound N_0 for N' is then found from

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i/C \leqq N_0 < \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i/C + 1, \tag{9}$$

N_0 being the smallest possible number of boxes dictated by the total capacity requirements of the n items. If the solution $N' = N_0$ then N' is optimal. If, however,

m : itérations

$W = 83 \mid 42 \mid 41 \mid 40 \mid 12 \mid 11 \quad \| \quad C = 100$

$n = 6 \quad N = 3$

$j =$

i \ j	1	2	3
1	1	2	3
2	4	5	6
3	7	8	9
4	10	11	12
5	13	14	15
6	16	17	18

$\equiv x_{ij}$