实验2: 表上作业法

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问题描述

针对下述问题,建立运输问题的数学模型,并用matlab编程,用表上作业法求解之。

4.5 某百货公司去外地采购 $A \setminus B \setminus C \setminus D$ 四种规格的服装,数量分别为: A——1500 套,B——2000 套,C——3000 套,D——3500 套。有三个城市可供应上述规格服装,各城市供应数量分别为: I——2500 套,II——5000 套。由于这些城市的服装质量、运价和销售情况不同,预计售出后的利润(元/套)也不同,详见表 4-48。请帮助该公司确定一个预期赢利最大的采购方案。

表 4-48

	Α .	В	С	D
I	10	5	6	7
, П	8	2	7	6
	9	3	4	8

问题建模

这是一个运输问题,由于需要求最大值,因此可以把原表中所有元素取相反数,转换为最小值问题。可以得到单位运价表:

td:==	印记为主
Ibk rts	ᅢᅜᅔ

	Α	В	С	D
I	-10	-5	-6	-7
II	-8	-2	-7	-6
III	-9	-3	-4	-8

以及产销平衡表:

城市	服装				产量
	Α	В	С	D	
I					2500
II					2500
III					5000
销量	1500	2000	3000	3500	

代码编写

找到初始及可行解

使用最小元素法,每次找到单位运价表cost的最小元素,并填入产销平衡表chart,再将该行或该列mask掉(chart相应元素置为inf)。 代码:

```
%Fill.m
function f=Fill(cost,a,b)
chart=inf*ones(length(a(:)),length(b(:)));
for cnt=1:length(a(:))+length(b(:))-1
    minimum=min(min(cost));
    if(minimum==inf)
        continue;
    end
    [u,v]=find(cost==minimum);
    chart(u,v)=min(a(u),b(v));
    if(a(u)>b(v)) %mask the column
        for row=1:length(a(:))
            cost(row, v)=inf;
        end
        a(u)=a(u)-b(v);
    else %mask the row
        for col=1:length(b(:))
            cost(u,col)=inf;
        end
        b(v)=b(v)-a(u);
    end
end
f=chart;
fprintf("初始基可行解为: \n");
for i=1:length(chart(:,1))
    for j=1:length(chart)
        if(chart(i,j)~=inf)
            fprintf("%d\t",chart(i,j));
        else
            fprintf("-\t");
        end
    end
    fprintf("\b\n");
end
return;
```

闭回路法求检验数

首先需要写一个chain函数从某个初始点求出一条闭回路。返回值第一个元素是一个矩阵,每一行对应路径上一点的坐标,第二个元素是寻找成功与否,可以丢弃。该算法使用DFS实现。在本问题规模上,速度还是很快的。

```
%chain.m
function [f,g]=chain(chart,startpos,curpos,direction,vis) %f=[chain,succeed]
if(~all(direction==[0,0])&&all(startpos==curpos)) %Completed
    f=[curpos];
    g=1;
    return;
end
if(~all(direction==[0,0])&&chart(curpos(1),curpos(2))==inf) %Wrong way
    f=[curpos];
    g=0;
    return;
end
if(all(direction==[0,0])) %On start
    direction=[0,1];
    while(direction(2)+curpos(2)<=length(chart(1,:)))</pre>
        newpos=curpos+direction;
        if(vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))==1) %already in path
            direction=direction+[0,1];
            continue;
        end
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2)) = 0;
        [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
        if(tmp2==0) %Not found
            direction=direction+[0,1];
            continue;
        else
            f=[curpos;tmp1];
            g=1;
            return;
        end
    end
    direction=[1,0];
    while(direction(1)+curpos(1)<=length(chart(:,1)))</pre>
        newpos=curpos+direction;
        if(vis(newpos(1),newpos(2))==1) %already in path
            direction=direction+[1,0];
            continue;
        end
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=0;
        [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
        if(tmp2==0) %Not found
            direction=direction+[1,0];
            continue;
        else
            f=[curpos;tmp1];
            g=1;
            return;
        end
    end
    direction=[0,-1];
    while(direction(2)+curpos(2)>=1)
```

```
newpos=curpos+direction;
        if(vis(newpos(1),newpos(2)==1)) %already in path
            direction=direction+[0,-1];
            continue;
        end
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2)) = 0;
        [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
        if(tmp2==0) %Not found
            direction=direction+[0,-1];
            continue;
        else
            f=[curpos;tmp1];
            g=1;
            return;
        end
    end
    direction=[-1,0];
    while(direction(1)+curpos(1)>=1)
        newpos=curpos+direction;
        if(vis(newpos(1),newpos(2))==1) %already in path
            direction=direction+[-1,0];
            continue;
        end
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2)) = 0;
        [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
        if(tmp2==0) %Not found
            direction=direction+[-1,0];
            continue;
        else
            f=[curpos;tmp1];
            g=1;
            return;
        end
    end
else
    if(direction(1)==0)
        direction=[1,0];
        while(direction(1)+curpos(1)<=length(chart(:,1)))</pre>
            newpos=curpos+direction;
            if(vis(newpos(1),newpos(2))==1) %already in path
                direction=direction+[1,0];
                continue;
            end
            vis(newpos(1), newpos(2)) = 0;
            [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
            vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
            if(tmp2==0) %Not found
                direction=direction+[1,0];
                continue;
            else
                f=[curpos;tmp1];
                g=1;
```

```
return;
        end
    end
    direction=[-1,0];
    while(direction(1)+curpos(1)>=1)
        newpos=curpos+direction;
        if(vis(newpos(1),newpos(2))==1) %already in path
            direction=direction+[-1,0];
            continue;
        end
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2)) = 0;
        [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
        if(tmp2==0) %Not found
            direction=direction+[-1,0];
            continue;
        else
            f=[curpos;tmp1];
            g=1;
            return;
        end
    end
else
    direction=[0,1];
    while(direction(2)+curpos(2)<=length(chart(1,:)))</pre>
        newpos=curpos+direction;
        if(vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))==1) %already in path
            direction=direction+[0,1];
            continue;
        end
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2)) = 0;
        [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
        if(tmp2==0) %Not found
            direction=direction+[0,1];
            continue;
        else
            f=[curpos;tmp1];
            g=1;
            return;
        end
    end
    direction=[0,-1];
    while(direction(2)+curpos(2)>=1)
        newpos=curpos+direction;
        if(vis(newpos(1),newpos(2))==1) %already in path
            direction=direction+[0,-1];
            continue;
        end
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=0;
        [tmp1,tmp2]=chain(chart,startpos,newpos,direction,vis);
        vis(newpos(1), newpos(2))=1;
        if(tmp2==0) %Not found
            direction=direction+[0,-1];
```

```
continue;
else
    f = [curpos; tmp1];
    g = 1;
    return;
end
end
end
end
f = [curpos];
g = 0;
return;
```

其中startpos和curpos分别为起点和当前所在的点,初始值应该相等; direction递归中需要用到,意思是当前走的方向。刚开始还没有方向,因此初始化为[0,0]; vis表示对应元素是否被访问过,初始化为和chart相同形状的0矩阵。

接下来是闭回路法的代码:

```
%GetC.m
function f=GetC(cost,chart)
fprintf("空格\t闭回路\t检验数\n");
f=zeros(length(chart(:,1)),length(chart));
for i=1:length(chart(:,1))
    for j=1:length(chart)
        if(chart(i,j)~=inf)
            continue;
        end
        fprintf("(%d%d)\t",i,j);
        circ=chain(chart,[i,j],[i,j],
[0,0],zeros(length(chart(:,1)),length(chart)));
        c=0;
        sign=1;
        for k=1:length(circ(:,1))-1
            c=c+sign*cost(circ(k,1),circ(k,2));
            sign=-sign;
            fprintf("(%d%d)-",circ(k,1),circ(k,2));
        end
        fprintf("
(%d%d)\t%d\n",circ(length(circ(:,1)),1),circ(length(circ(:,1)),2),c);
        f(i,j)=c;
    end
fprintf("检验数表格: \n");
for i=1:length(chart(:,1))
    for j=1:length(chart)
        fprintf("%d\t",f(i,j));
    end
    fprintf("\b\n");
end
return;
```

返回一个新的矩阵,这个矩阵上每一个元素是对应位置的检验数。

调整

先确定调入格,然后求闭回路,再求调出格,最后进行调整和换入换出。

```
%Adjust.m
function f=Adjust(chart,exam)
minimum=min(min(exam));
[u,v]=find(exam==minimum);
startpos=[u,v];
circ=chain(chart,startpos,startpos,[0,0],zeros(length(chart(:,1)),length(chart)));
fprintf("由表得(%d,%d)为调入格,由此格出发所作闭回路为",u,v);
for i=1:length(circ(:,1))
    fprintf("(%d%d)-",circ(i,1),circ(i,2));
end
fprintf("(%d%d)\n",circ(length(circ(:,1)),1),circ(length(circ(:,1)),2));
even=circ(2:2:end,:);
theta=inf;
replace_out=even(1,:);
for i = 1:length(even(:,1))
    if(theta>chart(even(i,1),even(i,2)))
        theta=chart(even(i,1),even(i,2));
        replace_out=even(i,:);
    end
end
fprintf("由闭回路可得(%d,%d)为调出格, θ=%d\n",replace_out(1),replace_out(2),theta);
sign=1;
for i=1:length(circ(:,1))-1
    if(all(circ(i,:)==replace out))
        chart(circ(i,1),circ(i,2))=inf;
        sign=-sign;
        continue;
    chart(circ(i,1),circ(i,2))=chart(circ(i,1),circ(i,2))+theta*sign;
    sign=-sign;
chart(circ(1,1),circ(1,2))=theta;
f=chart;
fprintf("调整后的表格为: \n");
for i=1:length(chart(:,1))
    for j=1:length(chart)
        if(chart(i, j)~=inf)
            fprintf("%d\t",chart(i,j));
        else
            fprintf("-\t");
        end
    end
    fprintf("\b\n");
end
return;
```

求解主模块

分别把上述模块组合起来, 最后求最小值

```
%solve.m
function f=solve(cost,a,b)
chart=Fill(cost,a,b);
exam=GetC(cost,chart);
while(min(min(exam))<0)</pre>
    chart=Adjust(chart,exam);
    exam=GetC(cost,chart);
fprintf("检验数均不小于0,达到最优。\n");
sum=0;
fprintf("故最小值为");
for i=1:length(chart(:,1))
    for j=1:length(chart)
        if(chart(i,j)~=inf)
            fprintf("%dx%d+",chart(i,j),cost(i,j));
            sum=sum+chart(i,j)*cost(i,j);
        end
    end
fprintf("\b=%d. \n",sum);
return;
```

主程序, 进行调用

针对本问题,在answer.m中进行求解。

```
%answer.m

clear;

cost=[-10,-5,-6,-7;-8,-2,-7,-6;-9,-3,-4,-8];

a=[2500,2500,5000];

b=[1500,2000,3000,3500];

solve(cost,a,b);
```

程序输出

直接运行answer.m,输出如下:

```
(21) (21)-(23)-(13)-(11)-(21) 3
(22) \qquad (22)-(23)-(13)-(12)-(22)
     (24)-(34)-(32)-(12)-(13)-(23)-(24) 5
(24)
(31)
     (31)-(32)-(12)-(11)-(31) -1
    (33)-(32)-(12)-(13)-(33)
(33)
检验数表格:
0 0 0
3 4 0 5
-1 0 0 0
由表得(3,1)为调入格,由此格出发所作闭回路为(31)-(32)-(12)-(11)-(31)-(31)
由闭回路可得(3,2)为调出格, θ=1500
调整后的表格为:
0 2000 500 -
- - 2500
1500
     - - 3500
空格 闭回路 检验数
(14) (14)-(34)-(31)-(11)-(14) 2
(21) \qquad (21)-(23)-(13)-(11)-(21)
(22) (22)-(23)-(13)-(12)-(22) 4
    (24)-(34)-(31)-(11)-(13)-(23)-(24) 4
(24)
(32)
     (32)-(31)-(11)-(12)-(32)
    (33)-(31)-(11)-(13)-(33)
(33)
检验数表格:
0 0 0 2
3 4 0 4
0 1 1
         0
检验数均不小于0,达到最优。
故最小值为0×-10+2000×-5+500×-6+2500×-7+1500×-9+3500×-8=-72000。
```

结论

最终的产销平衡表如下所示:

城市	服装				产量
	Α	В	С	D	
I	0	2000	500	0	2500
II	0	0	2500	0	2500
III	1500	0	0	3500	5000
销量	1500	2000	3000	3500	

最大利润为72000元。