

# 运筹学教程第五章作业

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## 5.1, 5.4(1)

5.1 下列说法正确的有:

- (1) 用分枝定界法求解一个极大化的整数规划问题时, 任何一个可行解的目标函数值是该问题目标函数值的下界. ✓
- (2) 用割平面法求解整数规划时, 构造的平面有可能切去一些不属于最优解的整数解. 错误, 只会切去非整数解.
- (3) 指派问题可用求解运输问题的方法求解, 反过来运输问题经处理后也可用匈牙利法求解. ✓
- (4) 一个整数规划问题如有两个以上最优解, 则一定有无穷多最优解. ✗

5.4(1)  $\max Z = 2X_1 + X_2$

$$\begin{cases} X_1 + X_2 \leq 5 \\ -X_1 + X_2 \leq 0 \\ 6X_1 + 2X_2 \leq 12 \\ X_1, X_2 \geq 0 \text{ 且为整数} \end{cases}$$

割平面法:

$C_j$		2	1	0	0	0	
$C_B$	$X_B$	$b$	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$	$X_5$
0	$X_3$	5	1	1	1	0	0
0	$X_4$	0	-1	1	0	1	0
0	$X_5$	12	6	2	0	0	1
							$7/2 \rightarrow$
$C_j - C_B$			2	1	0	0	0
0	$X_3$	$3/2$	0	$2/3$	1	0	$-1/6$
0	$X_4$	$7/2$	0	$4/3$	0	1	$1/6$
2	$X_1$	$7/2$	1	$1/3$	0	0	$-1/3$
			0	$1/3$	0	0	$-1/3$
							$9/4 \rightarrow$
							$\frac{21}{8}$
							$\frac{21}{2}$

$$2 \frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4} \frac{14}{4} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{0 - \frac{3}{4} + 1}{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = -2$$

1	$X_2$	$\frac{9}{4}$	0	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$
0	$X_4$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	-2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$X_1$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\sigma_j$			0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{1}{2} X_3 - \frac{1}{4} X_5 \leq -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{引入松弛变量 } X_6, \quad \frac{1}{2} X_3 - \frac{1}{4} X_5 + X_6 = -\frac{3}{4}$$

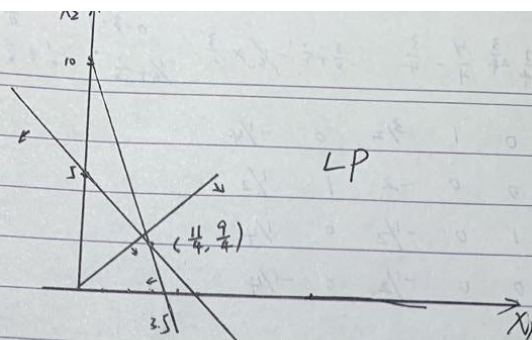
$C_j$			2	1	0	0	0	0
$C_B$	$X_B$	b	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$	$X_5$	$X_6$
1	$X_2$	$\frac{9}{4}$	0	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0
0	$X_4$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	-2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
2	$X_1$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0
0	$X_6$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$[-\frac{1}{4}]$	1
			0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0
1	$X_2$	3	0	1	1	0	0	-1
0	$X_4$	-1	0	0	$[-1]$	1	0	2
2	$X_1$	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	$X_5$	3	0	0	-2	0	1	-4
			0	0	-1	0	0	-1
1	$X_2$	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	$X_4$	1	0	0	1	-1	0	-2
2	$X_1$	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	$X_5$	5	0	0	0	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1	-8
			0	0	0	-1	0	-1

$$(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6)$$

$$= (2, 2, 0, 1, 5, 0)$$

$$\max z = 6$$

分支定界法:



$$X_1 = \frac{11}{4} \quad X_2 = \frac{9}{4} \quad Z = 7.75$$

对于  $X_1 = \frac{11}{4} \approx 2.75$

取  $X_1 \leq 2 \quad X_1 \geq 3$

LP 划分为  $LP_1, LP_2$ , 取  $X_1 \leq 2 \quad X_1 \geq 3$

分支:  $\max Z = 2X_1 + X_2$

$\max Z = 2X_1 + X_2$

$X_1 + X_2 \leq 5$

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$-X_1 + X_2 \leq 0$

$-X_1 + X_2 \leq 0$

s.t.  $6X_1 + 2X_2 \leq 21$

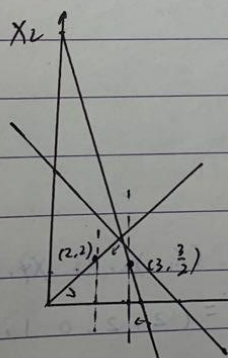
s.t.  $6X_1 + 2X_2 \leq 21$

(LP1)  $X_1 \leq 2$

(LP2)  $X_1 \geq 3$

$X_1, X_2 \geq 0$  且为整数

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LP1

$X_1 = 2 \quad X_2 = 2 \quad Z = 6$

找到整数解, 此支停止.

LP2

$X_1 = 3 \quad X_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad Z = 7.5 > Z_{(1)}$

$\therefore$  原问题有比 6 更大的解.

故继续.



$$\text{分支 } x_2 \leq 1 \quad x_2 \geq 2$$

$$LP_{21} \quad x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 1 \quad z = 7.3 \quad LP_{22} \text{ 停}$$

$$\text{分支 } x_1 \leq 3 \quad x_1 \geq 4$$

$$LP_{211} \text{ 停}$$

$$LP_{212} \text{ 无可行解}$$

$$\therefore \text{最优解为 } x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 2 \quad z = 6$$