洲汀北学



应用运筹学基础

分枝定界法求解整数规划

第三组

分枝定界法求解整数规划

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背景介绍

有很多规划问题,他们的决策变量都是连续的,并且约束和目标函数都是线性的,这种规划我们称为线性规划。线性规划是相对比较容易求解的,但是有许多实际问题,譬如人员、机器或者车辆的分配,它们是不可分割的整体,决策变量只有在它们具有整数值时才有意义。在线性规划中,增加决策变量的整数限制,这种我们称为线性整数规划,一般情况下,我们会简称为整数规划。

整数规划有很多求解方法,例如割平面发和分枝定界法。它们都是先将问题转化为线性规划求解,然后增加整数约束进行约化,直到最后找到整数解。而这两种方法都可以求纯或混合整数线性规划问题。我们组采用的是分枝定界的方法来求解整数规划。

在分支定界法中,我们将整数规划转换为线性规划后,是利用单纯形法进行求解。一言概之,我们组的大作业是利用单纯形法 + 分支定界发求解整数规划问题。

整数规划问题是 NP 困难问题,特别的,0-1 规划是整数规划的特殊情况,它的决策变量要么取 0 要么取 1,这是 Karp 的 21 个 NP 完全问题之一。[3]

算法描述

2.1 单纯形法

单纯形是 N 维中的 N+1 个顶点的凸包,是一个多胞体,譬如是直线上的一个线段,平面上的一个三角形,三维空间中的一个四面体等等,这些都是单纯形。

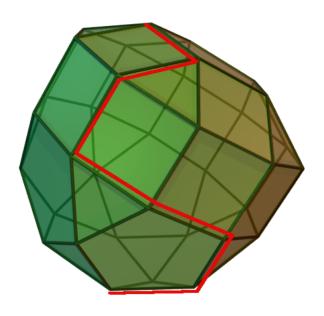


Figure 2.1: 单纯形

2.1.1 标准形式

在使用单纯形法之前,我们需要将线性规划转换为以下标准形式:

 $\max : \sum_{1 \le k \le n} c_k x_k$ $s.t. : Ax \le b$ $x \ge 0$

所有其他形式的线性规划方程组都可以转化称这个标准形式:

- 1 目标函数不是极大化: 只需要将 c_k 取为原来的相反数, 就可以从极小化问 题转化为极大化问题。
- 2 约束条件中存在大于或等于约束: 只需要将约束两边同乘 -1。
- 3 约束条件中存在等式: 只需要将其转化为两个不等式, 一个为大于等于, 另一个为小于等于。
- 5 有的变量约束小于等于 0: 只需要将与该变量有关的所有系数取相反数即可。
- 6 有的变量没有非负约束:加入新变量 x',并用 x-x' 替换原来的变量 x。

通过以上总总,我们就可以将一个一般的线性规划转换为标准形式。

2.1.2 松弛形式

在使用单纯形法进行变换之前,我们需要先计算出一个可行解。我们可以通过将标准形式的线性规划转化为松弛形式,这样能够快速得到线性规划的初始可行解。只需要在原来 n 个变量,m 个约束的线性规划中,加入 m 个新变量,就可以将原来的不等式化为等式:

$$\forall j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, \sum_{1 \le k \le n} a_{j,k} x_k + x_{n+j} = b_j, x_{n+j} \ge 0$$

我们可以首先通过新加入的变量快速得到一组初始可行解:

$$x_{n+j} = b_j - \sum_{1 \le k \le n} a_{j,k} x_k$$

我们现在称 x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n 这些变量为**非基变量**,而称 $x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \ldots, x_{n+m}$ 这些变量为**基变量**。非基变量能够由基变量唯一确定,也就是课上老师所说的**典则形式**。

我们通过两阶段法求得原标准形式的初始可行解:

- 1 第一阶段的目标函数为 min: $\sum_{n+1 \le k \le n+m} x_{n+k}$, 如果得到该目标函数值为
 - 0,则通过转轴变换将基变量全部转换为原来的变量。如果目标函数值非
 - 0,则表明原规划问题无解。
- 2 第一阶段结束以后,以第一阶段得到的可行解进行求解原始问题。

单纯形表则是将松弛形式(或者标准形式)的规划问题中的系数放入一个增广矩阵中,通过矩阵变换求得最终的最优解和最优值。

2.1.3 转轴变换

转轴变换是单纯形法中的核心操作,作用就是将一个基变量与一个非基变量进行互换。从几何的理解上就是从单纯形的一个极点走向另一个极点。设变量 x_{n+d} 是基变量,变量 x_e 是非基变量,那么转轴操作 $pivot(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{e})$ 以后, x_{n+d} 将变为非基变量,相应的 x_e 变为基变量。将这些转化为用数学符号描述则如下:

起初 :
$$x_{n+d} = b_d - \sum_{k \in N} a_{d,k} x_k$$
 移项 :
$$a_{d,e} x_e = b_d - \sum_{k \in N} a_{d,k} x_k - x_{n+d}$$

$$\overline{A} a_{d,e} \neq 0 : x_e = \frac{b_d}{a_{d,e}} - \sum_{k \in N} \frac{a_{d,k}}{a_{d,e}} x_k - \frac{1}{a_{d,e}} x_{n+d}$$

将这个式子代入其他的约束等式以及目标函数中,就实现了 x_{n+d} 和 x_e 的基变量与非基变量的转换。

这在增广矩阵中的操作则对应为第i行的基变量变为第j个变量,然后利用消元法将其他行中第j列的系数消去。我们称这个操作为转轴变换。

2.1.4 最优化过程

而我们挑选哪一个非基变量与基变量进行转轴变换则是最优化过程了,这个过程如下:

- 得到原规划问题的初始可行解(两阶段法)
- 任取一个非基变量 x_e , 使得 $c_e > 0$
- 考虑基变量 x_d , $\min_{a_{d,e}>0} \frac{b_d}{a_{d,e}}$
- 交换 $x_e x_d$, 即转轴变换 pivot(d, e)
- 如果所有的非基变量的系数都是小于等于 0 时,我们已经得到最优解了。将基变量及其增广列对应值作为输出即可。如果只剩 ce > 0 且 $\forall i \in \{1,2,\ldots,m\}, a_{d,e} \leq 0$ 则原规划问题没有有限最有解,目标函数值为正无穷。

2.1.5 Bland 法则

而我们选取非基变量入基的时候,不能够每次都选择检验数最大的入基,这样会导致单纯形法退化,进入搜索循环的 bug。根据 **Bland 法则**,我们可以每次选择下标最小的非基变量入基,就可以避免单纯形法退化。

2.2 分枝定界法

分枝定界法不只是解决整数规划的一种方法,它其实可以认为是一种组合优化问题以及数学优化算法设计的范式。分枝定界法由通过状态空间搜索的候选解决方案的系统枚举组成:候选解决方案集被认为是在根处形成具有全集的根树。该算法探索此树的分支,它代表解决方案集的子集。在枚举分支的候选解之前,针对最优解的**上下估计边界检查分支**,并且如果它不能产生比迄今为止由算法找到的最佳解决方案更好的解,则丢弃该分支(**称为剪枝**)。

在整数规划问题中,我们先将原问题放松成线性规划问题,解这个线性规划,就得到了整数规划最优解的上界。这是因为减少了约束,得到的目标函数值自然更大,所以是上界。然后我们检查最优解,如果最优解中有非整数变量,记为 x_i , $N < x_i < N+1$,这时候就会有两种可能: $x_i \le N$ 或者 $x_i \ge N+1$ 。这时候我们分枝,一枝增加约束 $x_i \le N$,另一枝增加约束 $x_i \ge N+1$ 。然后递归进行搜索。如果中间过程得到的线性规划最优解也是整数规划最优解,就记其为下界。如果某一枝的上界比下界还小,则将这一枝剪去,称为剪枝,这一枝称为死枝。直到最后找到最优解。中间过程中需要反复降为线性规划以单纯形法进行求解。

这里我们分枝定界法是需要维护两个界的,一个是上界,一个是下界:

- 上界初始化为没有增加约束的原问题的线性规划最优解
 - 更新则在于从一个节点分成两个节点后,取两个节点中线性规划的最优解的最大值。
- 下界初始化为负无穷
 - 更新则在于每次求解出一个线性规划也正好为整数规划且比已知的下界大时,更新下界。
- 如果计算得到的线性规划最优解比已知的下界小,则进行剪枝。
- 如此计算, 上界会不断减小, 下界会不断提高, 直到上界等于下界。

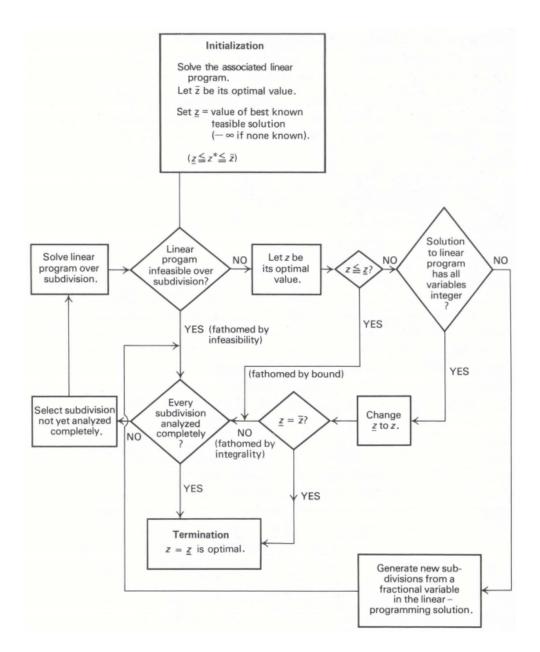


Figure 2.2: 分枝定界算法流程图

实现过程

3.1 Parse

程序接受的输入格式是.lp 文件,这种格式并没有办法很容易地给单纯形法作爲输入,因此需要一个转换工具。

首先需要定义一些类表示输入信息

异常,如果发先未知的语句会抛出异常,以及原因。

```
1 class ParseException
```

变量的上下界

在约束式中的变量,有变量的索引、 图数

```
class Variable {
   public:
   int coefficient;
   size_t index;
};
```

约束,可以分 \leq , \geq ,= 三种情况,然后包含一个容器装约束中的变量,还有一个常数。左右顺序是: $C_1,C_2,...,C_N$ \leq Constant

```
class Condition {
   public:
        enum Type { eq, leq, geq };
        Type type;
        std::vector<Variable> variables;
   int constant;
};
```

Data 包含所有的数据:

- 约束: conditions
- 变量的上下界: bounds
- 变量的索引: indices
- 目标函数: function

```
class Data {
    private:
    std::vector<Condition> conditions;
    std::vector< std::pair<size_t, Bounds> > bounds;
    std::vector<size_t> indices;
    std::vector<Variable> function;
};
```

虽然输入类似 C 的风格,是个上下文无关文法,但是爲了方便就简化为正则语言(应该不会出现非正则的情况)。

3.1.1 预处理

- 移除注释 /*(.|\n)*?*/
- 移除多馀空白 \\s * \$
- 移除换行,用空白取代[\n\r]

预处理之后,整个输入就可以当作一行,然后用;符号当作真正的换行重新分行,一行一行处理

对于每一行,可以分成几种类型

- int 定义变量
- max, min
- 约束

3.1.2 优化

对于约束如果变量只有 1 个的情况,可以当作该变量的上下界,因爲我们实现的是分支定界法,所以这些信息可以对算法效率有帮助。

值得注意的事情是如果变量的回数是负数、大于、小于要交换。

3.1.3 工具函数

```
std::vector<std::string> Data::Split(const std::string & input, char delim);
std::string Data::Join(const std::vector<std::string> & input);
```

a;b;c或 a,b,\nc,d 这类代表多个元素合在一个字符串上的形式,因爲比较复杂,需要合并、分割这两种功能来实现分开。

3.2 单纯形法

c++ 的版本使用了 Eigen/Dense 库, 编译运行之前请安装运行求解模块之前要求对输入进行部分预处理, 使得能够求解线性规划. 要给出满足条件的矩阵: C^T 和 AB = [A|B], 使得约束条件可以表示为

 $\begin{array}{ccc} max & : & C^T X \\ s.t. & : & AX < B \end{array}$

在得到这样的输入后, 构造新矩阵 T 如下所示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -C^T & 0 & 0 \\ A & I & B \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 I 是单位矩阵。

3.2.1 源代码分析

```
bool SimplexSolver::simplexAlgorithm(int64_t variableNum) {
2
            MatrixXd::Index pivotColumn;
3
            int64_t pivotRow;
4
            while (true) {
6
                /*
                    Find pivot column, check for halt condition
9
                this->tableau.row(0).leftCols(variableNum).minCoeff(&pivotColumn);
10
                if (this->tableau(0, pivotColumn) >= 0) {
11
                    //Found no negative coefficient
                    break;
13
                }
14
15
16
                    Find pivot row
17
18
                pivotRow = this->findPivot_min(pivotColumn);
19
                if (pivotRow == -1) {
                    //no solution
20
21
                    return false;
22
                }
23
24
25
                    Do pivot operation
26
                this->tableau.row(pivotRow) /= this->tableau(pivotRow, pivotColumn);
27
28
                this->tableau(pivotRow, pivotColumn) = 1;  // For possible precision
                for (int i = 0; i < this->tableau.rows(); i++) {
29
30
                    if (i == pivotRow) continue;
31
32
                    this->tableau.row(i) -= this->tableau.row(pivotRow) * this->tableau(i,
                          pivotColumn);
33
                    this->tableau(i, pivotColumn) = 0;  // For possible precision issues
34
                }
            }
35
36
37
            return true;
38
```

然后对 T 不断进行如下操作:

- 1 找出 $-C^T$ 系数最小的一列, 设为 **j**.
- 2 当此列的元素大小 >= 0, 说明所有检验数的相反数都非负, 已找到最优解, 结束单纯形法.
- 3 找矩阵的最小枢轴量, 找不到的话说明线性规划无解, 结束单纯形法.
- 4 选择该列, 作为加入的新的基变量, 根据此基变量所在列选出基中不再作为 基变量的变量对应的那一行, 设为 \mathbf{i} (一个选择原则是 $\frac{B_{i1}}{A_{ij}} = max_{A_{kj}>0}(\frac{B_{k1}}{A_{kj}})$)
- 5 以第 i 行原有的基换出, 将第 j 个变量作为新的基.(消去使得其他行第 j 列 元素为 0)
- 6 重复流程 1

原理说明: 在 A 所在行,恰好每行都有一个元素值为 1, 且其他行在这一列的值为 0,(就是单位矩阵中的非 0 元素,) 说明新加入的松弛变量正好构成了一组基.

在理解了单位矩阵的意义之后,之后的算法流程就是按着单纯形法来的了。

3.2.2 其他函数分析

```
/**
2     * If the given column has only one coefficient with value 1 (except in topmost row
        ), and all other
3     * coefficients are zero, then returns the row of the non-zero value.
4     * Otherwise return -1.
5     * This method is used in the final step of maximization, when we read
6     * the solution from the tableau.
7     *
8     * @param int64_t column
9     * @returns int64_t
10     */
11 int64_t SimplexSolver::getPivotRow(int64_t column){}
```

该函数用于找最大检验数所在列,由于矩阵中存储的是每个检验数的相反数, 因此找最小值就是找最大检验数。

```
/**
2     * If the given column has only one coefficient with value 1 (except in topmost row
        ), and all other
3     * coefficients are zero, then returns the row of the non-zero value.
4     * Otherwise return -1.
5     * This method is used in the final step of maximization, when we read
6     * the solution from the tableau.
7     *
8     * @param int64_t column
9     * @returns int64_t
10     */
11 int64_t SimplexSolver::findPivot_min(int64_t column);
```

该函数用于找最小枢轴量,由于已经确定了哪个元素会入基,找到一行使得以入基元素消去其他行元素后,整个矩阵最后边的常数列向量依然保证非负.显然,只用找到 $\frac{B_{i,1}}{A_{i,column}} = min_{x>0}\{x|x = \frac{B_{j,1}}{A_{j,column}}\}$ 这样的一行,再消去其他行就成功让 column 对应的元素入基,而原本在该行的基就出基了。

3.3 分枝定界法

```
class IPsolver:
2
        def __init__(self, c, Aub, bub, Aeq, beq, bounds, tol=1.0E-8):
            self.c = np.array(c)
3
4
            self.Aub = np.array(Aub) if Aub else None
5
            self.bub = np.array(bub) if bub else None
            self.Aeq = np.array(Aeq) if Aeq else None
6
            self.beq = np.array(beq) if beq else None
8
            self.bounds = np.array(bounds) if bounds else None
9
            self.tol = tol
10
            self.solution = np.zeros(self.c.shape)
11
            self.optimum = -np.inf
12
13
            self.isFoundSolution = False
14
15
            self.cur_sol = np.zeros(self.c.shape)
            self.cur_opt = -np.inf
16
17
18
            self.max_branch_num = 5
            self.cur_branch_num = 0
19
```

定义如上所示整数规划求解器类,以 c, Aub, bub, Aeq, beq, bounds 和 tol 为输入。默认求解最大化问题,其中 c 表示目标函数中各变量的系数;Aub 为小于等于约束 Aub*x <= bub 中的 Aub 矩阵,bub 为其中右边的系数;Aeq 为等于约束 Aeq*x = beq 中的 Aeq 矩阵,beq 为其中右边的系数;bounds 为各变量的上下界约束;tol 为整数容忍度。初始化中设置最大分支数为 max_branch_num,并初始化当前的解 cur_sol 和目标函数值 cur_opt。

```
def core_solve(self, c, Aub, bub, Aeq, beq, bounds):
    sol, opt = None, None
    res = linprog(-c, A_ub=Aub, b_ub=bub, A_eq=Aeq, b_eq=beq, bounds=bounds)
```

核心求解函数,输入与类构造函数相同,首先将问题松弛为一般的线性规划问题,调用线性规划求解器求解。注意,这里的线性规划求解器是求解最小化问题的,故将 c 反号。

```
1    if res.success:
2         opt = -res.fun
3         sol = res.x
4         self.update_opt(sol, opt)
```

若该线性规划求解成功,则拿解和值更新当前的解和目标函数值;否则不用分支,直接退出。

```
if self.needBranch(sol, opt) and self.cur_branch_num < self.max_branch_num:
    index = self.getFirstNotInt(sol)
    to_round = sol[index]
    len_c = len(self.c)</pre>
```

进一步判断是否需要分支(该函数将在之后详细讲解),并判断 branch 次数是否超过阈值,若需要分支则获得第一个非整数的变量的索引,和解中的对应变量的值,并继续进行下述操作;否则,直接退出。

上述代码段将当前非整数索引进行划分,即分别添加 x_index<=-math.ceil(to_round) 和 x_index>=math.floor(to_round) 的约束到原来的小于等于约束中,变成两个不同的分支。

```
1 self.cur_branch_num += 1
2 self.core_solve(c, A1, B1, Aeq, beq, bounds) # right branch
3 self.core_solve(c, A2, B2, Aeq, beq, bounds) # left branch
```

将分好支的变量继续调用核心求解器函数,并将分支次数加 1。因为每次求解时,我们都保存了整数解,故不需要多余的代码来处理之后的结果。当各个分支运行完毕之后求解结束。

```
def allInteger(self, sol):
2
          tmp = np.array([abs(x-np.round(x)) for x in list(sol)])
3
          return all(tmp <= self.tol)</pre>
      该函数判断解是否都是整数。
      def getFirstNotInt(self, sol):
2
          tmp = np.array([abs(x-np.round(x)) for x in list(sol)])
3
          1 = tmp > self.tol
4
          for i in range(len(1)):
5
              if l[i]: return i
6
          return -1
   该函数取得解中第一个非整数的索引号。
1
      def needBranch(self, sol, opt):
2
          if self.allInteger(sol): return False
3
          elif opt <= self.cur_opt: return False</pre>
```

该函数判断当前解和值的情况下,是否需要分支。并非都是整数或者,该解的目标函数值比当前函数值要大,则需要分支。

return True

4

该函数用于更新当前解和目标函数值,只有在解都是整数,并且当前函数值比该解的函数值小时,才更新。

```
def solve(self):
    self.core_solve(self.c, self.Aub, self.bub, self.Aeq, self.beq, self.bounds)
if self.isFoundSolution:
    self.solution = np.array([int(np.round(x)) for x in list(self.cur_sol)])
    self.optimum = self.cur_opt
    return True
else:
    return False
```

该函数是对核心求解器函数的一个封装,用于将构造求解器类的各个参数,作为输入传入 core_solve 函数中求解,最后并将结果保存到最后结果 self.solution和 self.optimum 中。

测试结果

我们的测试数据除了使用助教在http://www.cs.zju.edu.cn/algo/teaching/2018/zgc_2018.html提供的中等规模及大规模测试外,另外根据需求构造了几组测试样例,我们称之为小型测试样例。以此来检验我们程序的运行情况。下表中详细描述了我们的测试样例和测试情况:

Table 4.1: 小型测试样例

测量光光组	测试目的	温に手が出
测试样例	侧风目的	测试结果
sample1	测试极小化优化问题	pass
sample2	所有约束都是小于等于的极大化问题	pass
sample3	常规例子	pass
sample4	约束包含大于等于, 小于等于及等于	pass
sample5	测试无解的样例	pass
sample6	有无穷解的样例	pass
sample7	测试 bland 法则	pass

经过了小型的测试以后,我们对助教提供的例子进行测试。下面是测试结果:

Table 4.2: 大中规模测试

测试样例	测试目的	测试结果					
case1	大规模测试 1	pending					
case2	大规模测试 2	pending					
case3	中等规模测试 1	pass					
case4	中等规模测试 2	pass					
case5	中等规模测试 3	pass					

非常不幸的是,我们的程序无法接受大规模的测试,这可能归咎于我们的优化上没有做好,无法承受三千个变量的压力。这在后面分析的章节中,会稍微详细一点描述这个情况。

分析与评价

5.1 时间复杂度

5.1.1 单纯形法

如果采用了 Bland 法则选择非基变量进行转轴变换, 我们时能够证明单纯形法在有限步内时一定能够终止的。单纯形法在实践中非常有效, 并且比 Fourier—Motzkin 消去法 [2] 等早期方法有了很大的改进。然而, 在 1972 年, Klee 和 Minty [1] 给出了一个例子, 即 Klee-Minty 立方体, 表明由 Dantzig 制定的单形方法的最坏情况复杂度是指数时间。

5.1.2 分枝定界法

求解整数规划的精确解是 NP 困难的,我们没有多项式时间复杂度的算法求解。分枝定界法中,我们可能需要遍历所有的枝,所以需要 $O(2^n)$ 次计算线性规划。而我们是使用单纯形法进行计算,所以这里我们的时间复杂度将是 $O(2^n)\times O(2^n) \approx O(2^n)$

5.2 空间复杂度

我们对于约束的存储是比较大开销的,使用的是密集的矩阵存储方式,即并没有使用稀疏矩阵,这在空间中是有极大的浪费,仅存储这个约束矩阵就需要 $O(n^2)$ 的空间了。

单纯形法额外使用的空间除了约束矩阵之外,没有更多的空间开销了。

而对于分枝定界法,则需要生枝。在测试过程中,随着变量数目的增多,分枝定界法会有明显的空间开销,每一枝都有自己的一个矩阵,如果不考虑优化问题,我们需要 $O(2^n) \times O(n^2) \approx O(2^n)$ 的空间。这个空间的开销是非常大的。

5.3 评价

我们实现的实现过程分为了三个模块,一个模块处理 IO,一个模块负责单纯形,一个模块负责分枝定界的演化。而这里,IO 的过程利用了正则匹配,对于将 lp 文件转换为我们需要的 txt 格式是需要一定的时间的。如果文件比较大,譬如助教提供的 case1 和 case2, 这里的 IO 需要的时间就是几秒钟。

不过我们可以只去衡量我们的分枝定界的话,可以只从 txt 中进行文件读入。去考量我们的分枝定界法的性能。

不过由于我们的单纯形法和分枝定界法的实现都是基本实现,没有考虑更多的优化,导致运算比较慢。实际上,我们可以将一些已经定下结果的变量筛去,从一定程度上减少 n 这个维度的开销。另外,在分枝定界中,挑去与 bound 比较接近的值进行分枝,这样可能会有一定的优化效果。

总结

总的来说,我们的分枝定界法求解整数规划能对于中小型的数据进行求解是没有问题的,能够应对各种的约束的变化,具备一定的鲁棒性。但是对于两千个变量以上的大规模例子我们的程序跑起来就比较吃力了。这确实是我们优化的工作没有做足的问题导致的。这次的大作业凝聚了我们组的很多心血,也让我们组对于分枝定界和单纯形有了更加深刻的认识。相信这对于我们今后的学习是会有很大的帮助的。

Appendices

Appendix A

源代码

Listing A.1: C++ main top file

```
#include <cinttypes>
2 #include <iostream>
   #include <time.h>
    #include <Eigen/Dense>
    #include "Common/lpreader.h"
   #include "SimplexSolver/SimplexSolver.h"
    #include "SimplexSolver/exception.h"
    #include "BranchBound/branch_bound.h"
10
    using namespace std;
11
   using namespace Eigen;
12
13
    int main(int argc,char* argv[])
14
15
        if(argc<=2){printf("arg:_input.txt_output.txt\n"), exit(-1);}</pre>
16
        string s;
17
        char c;
18
        FILE* fp=fopen(argv[1],"r");
19
        while(!feof(fp)){
20
            c=fgetc(fp);
            if(c<=0)
22
                continue:
23
            s+=c;
24
25
        fclose(fp);
26
        //cin>>s;
        //MatrixXd constraints(equ_m, x_m+1);
27
28
        //VectorXd objectiveFunction(x_m);
29
30
        try {
            LPReader lpr(s);
31
32
33
                {\tt Maximization\ problem}
34
35
            // VectorXd c(7);
            // c << -3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0;
36
            // MatrixXd Ab(5,8);
37
38
            // Ab<<4,2,-1,0,0,0,0,8,
39
            // 3,2,0,1,0,0,0,10,
40
            11
                -1,3,0,0,1,0,0,1,
41
            // 1,0,0,0,0,-1,0,1,
42
            // 1,0,0,0,0,0,-1,1;
43
            // SimplexSolver solver1(SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE, c, Ab);
44
            // cout << "c" << endl; cout << lpr.c.transpose() << endl;</pre>
            // cout<<"Ab"<<endl; cout<<lpr.Ab<<endl;</pre>
46
47
48
            BranchBound bbsolver(SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE, lpr.c, lpr.Ab, 1E-8);
49
            clock_t start,end;
```

```
start = clock();
51
             bbsolver.solve():
52
             end = clock();
53
             if(bbsolver.foundSolution){
                  printf("result:\n");
54
55
                  printf("solution:\n");
56
                  cout << bbsolver.solution.transpose() << endl;</pre>
57
                  printf("optimum:\n");
                  cout << bbsolver.optimum << endl;</pre>
59
             }else{
60
                  cout << "failed" << endl;</pre>
             }
61
62
             double dur = (double)(end - start);
63
             printf("used_\".2e\useconds\n", (dur/CLOCKS_PER_SEC));
64
65
             ofstream outf(argv[2]);
66
             outf << bbsolver.solution << endl;</pre>
67
             outf << endl:
68
             outf << "\noptimum: " << endl;
69
             outf << bbsolver.optimum << endl;</pre>
70
             outf.close():
71
             printf("savedutou%s", argv[2]);
72
73
             // if (solver1.hasSolution()) {
74
             // cout << "The maximum is: " << solver1.getOptimum() << endl;</pre>
75
             // cout << "The solution is: " << solver1.getSolution().transpose() << endl;</pre>
76
             // } else {
77
                 cout << "The linear problem has no solution." << endl;</pre>
             //
             // }
78
79
        } catch (const FException &ex) {
80
             ex.Print();
81
             return 1;
82
         }
83
84
         return 0;
85
    }
```

Listing A.2: python test code

```
import math
   from scipy.optimize import linprog
 3 # from simplex import *
 4
   import sys
 5
    import numpy as np
 8
    def lpreader(path):
        f = open(path)
9
        is_max_problem = int(f.readline())
11
        avr_num = int(f.readline())
12
        1 = np.array([int(s) for s in f.readline().split()]).reshape(-1, 2)
13
        c = [0]*avr_num
14
        for row in 1:
15
            c[row[1]] = row[0]
16
        bound_num = int(f.readline())
17
        bound = [[0, None]]*avr_num
18
19
        for _ in range(bound_num):
20
            1 = [int(s) for s in f.readline().split()]
21
            l[1] = None if l[1] == 2147483647 or l[1] == -2147483648 else l[1]
22
            1[2] = None if 1[2] == 2147483647 or 1[2] == -2147483648 else 1[2]
23
            bound[1[0]] = [1[1], 1[2]]
24
25
        eq_num = int(f.readline())
26
        A_{eq}, b_{eq} = [], []
27
        for _ in range(eq_num):
28
            1 = [int(s) for s in f.readline().split()]
29
            A_{eq}.append(1[0:-1])
30
            b_{eq.append(1[-1])}
31
        if A_eq==[] and b_eq==[]:
32
            A_eq, b_eq = None, None
```

```
33
34
         ub_num = int(f.readline())
35
         A_ub, b_ub = [], []
         for _ in range(ub_num):
36
37
             1 = [int(s) for s in f.readline().split()]
38
             A_ub.append(1[0:-1])
39
             b_ub.append(1[-1])
         if A_ub==[] and b_ub == []:
40
             A_ub, b_ub = None, None
41
42
43
         f.close()
44
         return is_max_problem, c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound
45
46
47
    class IPsolver:
         def __init__(self, is_max_problem, c, Aub, bub, Aeq, beq, bounds, tol=1.0E-8):
48
49
             self.is_max_problem = is_max_problem
             self.c = np.array(c)
50
51
             self.Aub = np.array(Aub) if Aub else None
             self.bub = np.array(bub) if bub else None
52
             self.Aeq = np.array(Aeq) if Aeq else None
53
54
             self.beq = np.array(beq) if beq else None
55
             self.bounds = np.array(bounds) if bounds else None
             self.tol = tol
56
57
58
             self.solution = np.zeros(self.c.shape)
             self.optimum = -np.inf
59
             self.isFoundSolution = False
60
61
62
             self.cur_sol = np.zeros(self.c.shape)
             self.cur_opt = -np.inf
63
64
65
             self.max_branch_num = 5
66
             self.cur_branch_num = 0
67
         def allInteger(self, sol):
68
69
             tmp = np.array([abs(x-np.round(x)) for x in list(sol)])
70
             return all(tmp <= self.tol)</pre>
72
         def getFirstNotInt(self, sol):
73
             tmp = np.array([abs(x-np.round(x)) for x in list(sol)])
74
             1 = tmp > self.tol
75
             for i in range(len(1)):
76
                 if l[i]: return i
77
             return -1
78
79
         def needBranch(self, sol, opt):
80
             if self.allInteger(sol): return False
81
             elif opt <= self.cur_opt: return False</pre>
82
             return True
83
84
         def update_opt(self, sol, opt):
85
             if self.allInteger(sol) and self.cur_opt<opt:</pre>
86
                 self.cur_opt = opt
                 self.cur_sol = sol.copy()
87
88
                 self.isFoundSolution = True
89
         def core_solve(self, c, Aub, bub, Aeq, beq, bounds):
90
91
             sol, opt = None, None
92
             res = linprog(-c, A_ub=Aub, b_ub=bub, A_eq=Aeq, b_eq=beq, bounds=bounds) # for
                  min
93
             # if Aub is not None:
94
                  Aub_ = Aub.tolist()
95
             #
                   bub_ = bub.tolist()
96
             # else:
97
                   Aub_, bub_ = [],[]
98
99
             # if Aeq is not None:
100
                   Aeq_ = Aeq.tolist()
             #
101
             #
                   beq_ = beq.tolist()
102
             # else:
                   Aeq_{,} beq_{,} = [],[]
103
             #
104
```

```
105
             # if bounds is not None:
106
                   bounds_ = bounds.tolist()
             #
             # else:
107
108
             #
                  bounds_ = []
109
             \# c_{-} = c.tolist()
110
             # res = my_simplex_solver(c_, Aub_, bub_, Aeq_, beq_, bounds_)
111
             if res.success:
112
                 opt = -res.fun # for min
                 # opt = res.fun
113
                 sol = res.x
114
115
                 # print(opt, sol)
                 print("current_branch_number:", self.cur_branch_num)
116
                 print("cur_opt:", opt)
117
118
                 # print(self.allInteger(sol))
119
                 self.update_opt(sol, opt)
                 if self.needBranch(sol, opt) and self.cur_branch_num < self.max_branch_num</pre>
120
121
                     index = self.getFirstNotInt(sol)
122
                     # print("index =", index)
123
                     to_round = sol[index]
124
                     len_c = len(self.c)
125
                     Con1 = np.zeros((len_c, ))
126
                     Con2 = np.zeros((len_c, ))
127
                     Con1[index] = -1.0
128
                     Con2[index] = 1.0
129
                     if Aub is None and bub is None:
130
                          A1 = Con1.reshape(1, len_c)
                          A2 = Con2.reshape(1, len_c)
131
132
                          B1 = np.array([-math.ceil(to_round)])
133
                          B2 = np.array([math.floor(to_round)])
134
                      else:
135
                          A1 = np.vstack([Aub, Con1])
136
                          A2 = np.vstack([Aub, Con2])
137
                          B1 = np.hstack([bub, -math.ceil(to_round)])
138
                          B2 = np.hstack([bub, math.floor(to_round)])
139
140
                      self.cur_branch_num += 1
141
                      self.core_solve(c, A1, B1, Aeq, beq, bounds) # right branch
142
                     self.core_solve(c, A2, B2, Aeq, beq, bounds) # left branch
143
144
         def solve(self):
145
             self.core_solve(self.c, self.Aub, self.bub, self.Aeq, self.beq, self.bounds)
146
             if self.isFoundSolution:
                 self.solution = np.array([int(np.round(x)) for x in list(self.cur_sol)])
147
148
                 if self.is_max_problem: self.optimum = self.cur_opt
149
                 else: self.optimum = -self.cur_opt
150
                 return True
151
             else:
152
                 return False
153
154
    # def test():
155
           c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound = lpreader(sys.argv[1])
156 #
157
    #
           print(c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound)
158
           c = [-x \text{ for } x \text{ in } c]
          res = linprog(c, A_ub=A_ub, b_ub=b_ub, A_eq=A_eq, b_eq=b_eq, bounds=bound)
159
    #
160
    #
          print(res)
161
162
163 # def test1():
          c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound = lpreader(sys.argv[1])
164 #
165
    #
           print(c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound)
166
          res = my_simplex_solver(c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound)
167
    #
           print(res.x, res.fun, res.success)
168
169
170 def test2():
171
         if len(sys.argv) <= 2:</pre>
172
             print("arg:_input.txt_output.txt")
173
             return
174
         is_max_problem, c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound = lpreader(sys.argv[1])
175
         import time
         time_start=time.time()
176
```

```
solver = IPsolver(is_max_problem, c, A_ub, b_ub, A_eq, b_eq, bound)
178
          solver.solve()
179
          time_end=time.time()
180
          print("result:")
          print("solution:")
181
182
          print(solver.solution)
          print("optimum:")
183
184
          print(solver.optimum)
          print('time_cost',time_end-time_start,'s')
185
186
          \label{eq:np.savetxt} \verb"np.savetxt(sys.argv[2]", solver.solution", fmt='\%d')
          f = open(sys.argv[2], "a")
f.write('\noptimum:'+'\n')
187
188
189
          f.write(str(int(np.round(solver.optimum)))+'\n')
190
          f.close()
191
          print("saved<sub>□</sub>to", sys.argv[2])
192
193
194
     if __name__=="__main__":
195
          # test()
196
          # test1()
197
          test2()
```

Listing A.3: Header File for lpreader

```
#include "sparse.h"
   #include <fstream>
3
   #include <iostream>
   #include <string>
5
   #include <vector>
6
   #include <assert.h>
    #include <Eigen/Dense>
9
   #define pb push_back
10
   using namespace std;
11
   using namespace Eigen;
12
13
   class LPReader{
14
    public:
15
        VectorXd c;
        MatrixXd Ab;
16
17
        Data d;
18
19
        //void transgte(vector<int>,int,int &,vector<vector<int> >&,vector<int>&);
20
        //void transequ(vector<int>,int,int &,vector<vector<int> >&,vector<int>&);
        //void translte(vector<int>,int,int &,vector<vector<int> >&,vector<int> \%);
22
        void transgte(vector<int>equ,int b,int &freex,vector<vector<int> >&A,vector<int>&B
23
            if(b>0){
                equ.pb(-1);
25
                freex++;
26
                transequ(equ,b,freex,A,B);
27
                return ;
28
29
            for(int i=0;i<equ.size();i++)</pre>
30
                equ[i]=-equ[i];
31
            translte(equ,-b,freex,A,B);
32
            return ;
33
34
        void transequ(vector<int>equ,int b,int &freex,vector<vector<int> >&A,vector<int>&B
35
            if(b>=0){
                equ.pb(1);
36
37
                freex++;
38
                translte(equ,b,freex,A,B);
39
                equ[equ.size()-1]=-1;
40
                translte(equ,b,freex,A,B);
41
                return ;
42
43
            for(int i=0;i<equ.size();i++)</pre>
44
                equ[i]=-equ[i];
45
            transequ(equ,-b,freex,A,B);
```

```
46
               return ;
47
          }
 48
          void translte(vector<int>equ,int b,int &freex,vector<vector<int> >&A,vector<int>&B
               ){
               int i,j;
 49
 50
               if(b>=0){
 51
                   for(i=0;i<A.size();i++)</pre>
52
                        for(j=A[i].size();j<equ.size();j++)</pre>
                             A[i].pb(0);
54
                   A.pb(equ);
55
                   B.pb(b);
 56
                   return ;
57
               7
58
               for(i=0;i<equ.size();i++)</pre>
59
                   equ[i]=-equ[i];
60
               transgte(equ,-b,freex,A,B);
61
62
          void print(vector<vector<int> >&A,vector<int>&B){
               int i,j;
63
 64
               for(i=0;i<A.size();i++){</pre>
65
                   for(j=0;j<A[i].size();j++){</pre>
66
                        printf("%3du",A[i][j]);
67
                   printf("%3d\n",B[i]);
68
69
               }
 70
               return :
 71
 72
          LPReader(const string& file){
 73
               puts("succeed_in_reading");
 74
               d.Parse(file);
 75
               unsigned int i, j;
 76
               int freex=d.indices.size();
 77
 78
               vector<int>tempv:
 79
               vector<int>B;
               vector<vector<int> >A;/*
 80
81
               for(i=0;i<var_num;i++){</pre>
82
                   c(d.function[i].index)=d.function[i].coefficient;
 83
84
               for(i=0;i<d.bounds.size();i++){</pre>
 85
                   if (d.bounds[i].second.lower>0){
86
                        tempv.resize(freex);
87
                        for(j=0;j<freex;j++)</pre>
88
                             tempv[j]=0;
89
                        tempv[d.bounds[i].first-1]=1;//1<=x x>=1
90
                        transgte(tempv,d.bounds[i].second.lower,freex,A,B);
 91
92
                   if(d.bounds[i].second.upper<INT_MAX){</pre>
93
                        tempv.resize(freex);
94
                        for(j=0;j<freex;j++)</pre>
95
                             tempv[j]=0;
96
                        tempv[d.bounds[i].first-1]=1;//x<=r
97
                        translte(tempv,d.bounds[i].second.upper,freex,A,B);
                   }
98
99
                   //print(A,B);
100
101
               for(i=0;i<d.conditions.size();i++){</pre>
102
                   tempv.resize(freex);
103
                   for(j=0;j<freex;j++)</pre>
104
                        tempv[j]=0;
105
                   for(j=0;j<d.conditions[i].variables.size();j++)</pre>
106
                        \texttt{tempv} \, [\texttt{d.conditions} \, [\texttt{i}] \, . \, \texttt{variables} \, [\texttt{j}] \, . \, \texttt{index-1}] \, \texttt{=} \, \texttt{d.conditions} \, [\texttt{i}] \, . \, \texttt{variables} \, [
                             j].coefficient;
107
                   switch(d.conditions[i].type){
108
                        case Condition::Type::eq:transequ(tempv,d.conditions[i].constant,freex
                             .A.B):break:
109
                        case Condition::Type::leq:translte(tempv,d.conditions[i].constant,
                             freex,A,B);break;
110
                        case Condition::Type::geq:transgte(tempv,d.conditions[i].constant,
                             freex,A,B);break;
                   }
111
112
113
               c = VectorXd::Zero(freex);
```

```
for(i=0;i<d.function.size();i++)</pre>
115
                  c(d.function[i].index-1)=d.function[i].coefficient;
116
              //for(i=0;i<freex;i++)
117
                   printf("%02d ",c(i));
             //putchar('\n');
118
119
              assert(A.size());
120
              for(i=1;i<A.size();i++)</pre>
                  assert(A[i-1].size()==A[i].size());
121
122
              Ab.resize(A.size(), A[0].size()+1);
123
              for(i=0;i<A.size();i++){</pre>
124
                  for(j=0;j<A[i].size();j++){</pre>
125
                      Ab(i,j)=A[i][j];
126
                      //printf("%02d ",A[i][j]);
127
128
                  Ab(i,j)=B[i];
                  //printf("%02d\n",B[i]);
129
130
131
             puts("succeed_in_constructing");
132
              return ;
133
134
135 };
```

Listing A.4: Header File for sparse

```
#include <fstream>
   #include <sstream>
3
   #include <vector>
   #include <regex>
5
   #include <cctype>
6
   #include <string>
   #include <algorithm>
8
   #include <exception>
9
    #include <map>
   #include <cmath>
10
11
13
   class ParseException : public std::exception {
   protected:
14
        std::string msg_;
15
    public:
16
17
        ParseException(std::string message) {
18
            this->msg_ = message;
19
20
        virtual const char* what() const throw () {
21
22
            return msg_.c_str();
23
24
   };
25
26
   class Bounds {
27
   public:
        // lower <= x && x <= upper
29
        int upper, lower;
30
        Bounds()
31
        {
32
            this->upper = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
33
            this->lower = std::numeric_limits<int>::min();
34
        }
35
36
        bool operator < (const Bounds & b) const {</pre>
37
            return false;
38
39
   };
40
41
    class Variable {
   public:
42
43
        int coefficient;
44
        size_t index;
45
        Variable(int coefficient, size_t index) :
46
            coefficient(coefficient), index(index)
```

```
47
         {
48
         }
49
50
         bool operator < (const Variable &b) const {</pre>
51
             return index < b.index;</pre>
52
53
    };
54
55
    class Condition {
56
    public:
57
         enum Type { eq, leq, geq };
58
         Type type;
59
         std::vector<Variable> variables;
60
         int constant;
61
         Condition(Type type, const std::vector<Variable> & variables, int constant):
62
             type(type), variables(variables), constant(constant)
63
64
         }
65
    };
66
67
    class Data {
    public:
68
69
         std::vector<Condition> conditions;
70
         std::vector< std::pair<size_t, Bounds> > bounds;
71
         std::vector<size_t> indices;
72
         std::vector<Variable> function;
73
74
         //static std::string Trim(const std::string &s);
75
         static std::vector<std::string> Split(const std::string & input, char delim);
76
         static std::string Join(const std::vector<std::string> & input);
         static std::vector<Variable> ParseVariables(const std::vector<std::string> &
77
             tokens, bool opposite = false);
78
         static size_t ParseVariable(std::string variable);
79
         static Condition ParseExpression(const std::vector<std::string> & tokens);
    public:
80
81
         void Parse(const std::string & input);
82
         std::string Print();
83
    };
84
85
    //std::string Data::Trim(const std::string &s)
86
    //{
        auto wsfront = std::find_if_not(s.begin(), s.end(), [](int c) {return std::isspace
87
    //
         (c); });
88
         auto wsback = std::find_if_not(s.rbegin(), s.rend(), [](int c) {return std::
         isspace(c); }).base();
89
    11
        return (wsback <= wsfront ? std::string() : std::string(wsfront, wsback));</pre>
90
    //}
91
92
    std::vector<std::string> Data::Split(const std::string & input, char delim)
93
    {
94
         std::vector<std::string> result;
95
         std::stringstream buffer(input);
96
         for (std::string line; std::getline(buffer, line, delim); ) {
97
             if (!line.empty()) {
98
                 result.push_back(line);
99
100
         }
101
         return result:
    7
102
103
104
105
    std::string Data::Join(const std::vector<std::string> & input)
106
107
         std::stringstream buffer;
108
         for (const std::string &s : input) {
109
             buffer << s;</pre>
110
111
         return buffer.str();
112
    }
113
114
115
    std::vector<Variable> Data::ParseVariables(const std::vector<std::string> & tokens,
         bool opposite)
```

```
116
          {
117
                    using std::vector;
118
                    using std::string;
119
                    using std::regex;
120
121
                    vector<Variable> variables;
122
123
                    for (const string & token : tokens) {
124
125
                             bool parseFail = false;
126
                             int sign, coefficient, index;
127
128
                             std::smatch sm;
129
                             bool \ result = std::regex_search(token, sm, regex("([\+\-]?)([0-9]*)C([0-9]+)) \\
                                       "));
130
                              if (result && sm.size() == 4) {
131
                                       // sign
132
                                       if (sm[1] == "+" || sm[1] == "") {
133
                                                sign = 1;
134
                                       } else if (sm[1] == "-") {
135
                                                sign = -1;
136
                                       } else {
137
                                                parseFail = true;
                                       }
138
139
                                       // check whether opposite
140
141
                                       if (opposite){
142
                                                sign *= -1;
143
144
                                       // coefficient
145
146
                                       try {
147
                                                if (sm[2] == "") {
148
                                                         coefficient = 1;
149
                                                } else {
150
                                                         coefficient = std::stoi(sm[2]);
151
                                                }
152
                                       } catch (std::exception e) {
                                               parseFail = true;
153
                                       }
154
155
156
                                       // index
                                       try {
157
158
                                                index = std::stoi(sm[3]);
159
                                       } catch (std::exception e) {
                                                parseFail = true;
160
161
                             } else {
162
163
                                       parseFail = true;
164
165
166
                              if (parseFail) {
                                       throw new ParseException("'" + token + "'|is||not||a||valid||variable");
167
168
                             }
169
170
                             variables.push_back(Variable(sign * coefficient, index));
171
                    }
172
173
                    return variables;
174
          }
175
176
177
           Condition Data::ParseExpression(const std::vector<std::string> & tokens_)
178
          {
179
                    using std::vector;
180
                    using std::string;
181
182
                    string tokensString = Data::Join(tokens_);
183
                    184
                    to kens String = std::regex\_replace(to kens String, std::regex("(\\<\=|\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\<\=|\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\<\\=|\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\<\\=|\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\<\\=|\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\<\\=|\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\>\\=|\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\>\\=|\\\>\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\>\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\\=|")"), std::regex("(\\\=|\\=|")"), 
                                "<sub>\|</sub>$1<sub>\|</sub>");
185
                    vector<string> tokens = Data::Split(tokensString, '__');
186
```

```
187
         if (tokens.size() < 3) {</pre>
             throw new ParseException("'" + Data::Join(tokens) + "'uisunotuauvalidu
188
                 expression");
189
190
191
         Condition::Type conditionType;
192
         vector<Variable> variables;
193
         int constant;
194
195
         const string & operatorString = tokens[tokens.size() - 2];
196
         const string & constantString = tokens[tokens.size() - 1];
197
198
         // variables
199
         variables = Data::ParseVariables(vector<string>(tokens.begin(), tokens.begin() +
             tokens.size() - 2));
200
201
         // =, <=, >=
         if (operatorString == "=") {
202
             conditionType = Condition::Type::eq;
203
         } else if (operatorString == "<=") {</pre>
204
             conditionType = Condition::Type::leq;
205
206
         } else if (operatorString == ">=") {
207
             conditionType = Condition::Type::geq;
208
         } else {
209
             throw new ParseException("'" + operatorString + "'uisunotuauvaliduoperator");
210
211
212
         // constant
213
        try {
214
             constant = std::stoi(constantString);
215
         } catch (std::exception e) {
             throw new ParseException("'" + constantString + "'uisunotuauvaliduinteger");
216
217
218
219
         std::sort(variables.begin(), variables.end());
220
         return Condition(conditionType, variables, constant);
221 }
222
    size_t Data::ParseVariable(std::string variable)
223
224
    {
225
         using std::string;
226
         using std::regex;
227
228
         std::smatch sm;
229
         bool result = std::regex_search(variable, sm, regex("C([0-9]+)"));
230
         bool parseFail = false;
231
232
         int index;
233
234
         if (result && sm.size() == 2) {
235
236
                 index = std::stoi(sm[1]);
237
238
             catch (std::exception e) {
239
                 parseFail = true;
240
241
         }
242
         else {
243
             parseFail = true;
244
         }
245
246
         if (parseFail) {
247
             throw new ParseException("'" + variable + "'uisunotuauvaliduvariable");
248
249
250
         return index;
251 }
252
253 void Data::Parse(const std::string & input_)
254 {
255
         using std::vector;
256
         using std::string;
257
         using std::regex;
```

```
258
         using std::stringstream;
259
260
         string input = input_;
261
         //std::cout << input << std::endl;</pre>
         input = std::regex_replace(input, regex("/\\*(.|\n)*?\\*/"), ""); // remove
262
263
         input = std::regex_replace(input, regex("^{\st}"), ""); // remove blank
         input = std::regex_replace(input, regex("[\n\r]"), "\"); // remove line
264
265
         //std::cout<<input<<std::endl;</pre>
266
         stringstream buffer(input);
267
         for (string line; std::getline(buffer, line, ';'); ) {
             vector<string> tokens = Data::Split(line, '__');
268
269
             if (!tokens.empty()) {
270
                  if (tokens[0].size() >= 3 && tokens[0].substr(0, 3) == "int") {
271
                      tokens.erase(tokens.begin()):
                      vector<string> vars = Data::Split(Data::Join(tokens), ',');
272
273
                      for (const string & var : vars) {
274
                          int index = ParseVariable(var):
                          this->indices.push_back(index);
276
                      }
277
                  } else if (tokens[0].size() >= 4 && tokens[0].substr(0, 4) == "max:") {
278
                      function = Data::ParseVariables(vector<string>(tokens.begin() + 1,
                          tokens.end()));
279
                  } else if (tokens[0].size() >= 4 && tokens[0].substr(0, 4) == "min:") {
                      function = Data::ParseVariables(vector<string>(tokens.begin() + 1,
280
                          tokens.end()), true);
281
                  } else {
282
                      if (tokens[0].back() == ':') {
283
                          tokens.erase(tokens.begin());
284
285
                      Condition condition = ParseExpression(tokens);
286
                      if (condition.variables.size() == 1) {
287
                          Variable variable = condition.variables.front();
288
                          Bounds bounds:
289
290
                          /** coefficient * variable [= // \le // \ge] constant
291
                           * if operator is =
292
                                   upper = lower = constant / coefficient
293
                           * if operator is >=
294
                                   if sign is +
295
                                       upper = +infinity
296
                                       lower = ceil(constant / coefficient)
297
                                   if sign is -
298
                                       upper = floor(constant / coefficient)
                                       lower = -infinity
299
300
                           * if operator is <=
301
                                   if sign is +
                                       upper = floor(constant / coefficient)
302
                                       lower = -infinity
303
304
                                   if sign is -
305
                                       lower = ceil(constant / coefficient)
                                       upper = +infinity
306
307
                           */
308
                          int ceil_ = ceil(condition.constant*1.0 / variable.coefficient);
                          int floor_ = floor(condition.constant*1.0 / variable.coefficient);
309
310
311
                          switch (condition.type){
312
                              case Condition::Type::eq:
                                   if (ceil_ == floor_) {
313
314
                                       bounds.upper = bounds.lower = ceil_;
315
                                   } else {
                                       // if ceil_ is not equal to floor_
316
317
                                       // the variable should be unsolvable.
318
                                       // simply let upper < lower</pre>
319
                                       bounds.upper = floor_;
                                       bounds.lower = ceil_;
320
                                   7
321
322
                                   break;
323
324
                              {\color{red} \textbf{case}} \ \ \textbf{Condition::Type::leq:}
325
                                   if (variable.coefficient < 0) {</pre>
                                       bounds.lower = ceil_;
326
327
                                   } else {
```

```
328
                                       bounds.upper = floor_;
329
                                   }
330
                                   break;
331
332
                               case Condition::Type::geq:
333
                                   if (variable.coefficient < 0) {</pre>
334
                                       bounds.upper = floor_;
335
                                   } else {
336
                                       bounds.lower = ceil_;
337
                                   }
338
                                   break;
339
340
                               default:
341
                                   break;
342
343
344
                          this->bounds.push_back(std::pair<size_t, Bounds>(variable.index,
                               bounds));
                      } else {
345
346
                          this->conditions.push_back(condition);
                      }
347
348
                 }
349
             }
         }
350
351
352
         std::sort(this->indices.begin(), this->indices.end());
353
         std::sort(this->bounds.begin(), this->bounds.end());
354
     }
355
356
357
     std::string Data::Print()
358
     {
359
         using std::stringstream;
360
         using std::vector;
361
362
         stringstream output;
363
364
         vector<vector<int> > eq;
365
         vector<vector<int> > leq;
366
367
         // give a new index
368
         const size_t indexSize = this->indices.size();
369
         std::map<size_t, size_t> mapIndex;
370
371
             int count = 0;
372
              for (size_t index : this->indices) {
                  mapIndex[index] = count++;
373
374
375
376
377
         for (const Condition & condition : this->conditions) {
378
              vector<int> vec;
379
             vec.resize(indexSize, 0);
380
381
              for (const Variable & variable : condition.variables) {
382
                  size_t index = mapIndex[variable.index];
383
                  int coe = variable.coefficient;
384
                  vec[index] = coe;
385
386
             vec.push_back(condition.constant);
387
388
              switch (condition.type) {
389
                  case Condition::Type::eq:
390
                      eq.push_back(vec);
391
                      break;
392
393
                  case Condition::Type::leq:
394
                      leq.push_back(vec);
395
                      break:
396
397
                  case Condition::Type::geq:
398
                      for (int &e : vec) {
399
                          e *= -1;
```

```
400
401
                       leq.push_back(vec);
402
                       break;
403
404
                   default:
405
                       break;
406
              }
          }
407
408
          output << indexSize << std::endl;</pre>
409
410
          for (const auto & var : function){
411
412
              output << var.coefficient << "_{\sqcup}" << var.index << "_{\sqcup}";
413
414
          output << std::endl;</pre>
415
416
          output << this->bounds.size() << std::endl;</pre>
          for (const auto p : this->bounds) {
417
418
              size_t index = p.first;
419
              const Bounds & bounds = p.second;
              output << index << "" << bounds.lower << "" << bounds.upper << std::endl;
420
421
422
          output << eq.size() << std::endl;</pre>
423
424
          for (const auto & vec : eq) {
425
              for (const int e : vec) {
426
                   output << e << "□";
427
428
              output << std::endl;</pre>
429
430
431
          output << leq.size() << std::endl;</pre>
432
          for (const auto & vec : leq) {
433
              for (const int e : vec) {
                   output << e << "_{\sqcup}";
434
435
436
              output << std::endl;</pre>
437
438
439
          return output.str();
440 }
```

Listing A.5: Implementation File for parsing

```
1 #include <fstream>
   #include <sstream>
3
   #include <vector>
   #include <regex>
4
5
   #include <cctype>
6
   #include <string>
   #include <algorithm>
8 #include <exception>
9
   #include <map>
10
   #include <cmath>
11
12
   class ParseException : public std::exception {
13
14
   protected:
       std::string msg_;
15
16
   public:
17
        ParseException(std::string message) {
18
            this->msg_ = message;
19
20
        virtual const char* what() const throw () {
21
22
            return msg_.c_str();
23
24 };
26 \quad {\tt class \ Bounds \ \{}
27 public:
```

```
28
        // lower <= x && x <= upper
29
        int upper, lower;
30
        Bounds()
31
        {
            this->upper = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
32
33
            this->lower = 0;
34
35
        bool operator < (const Bounds & b) const {</pre>
36
37
            return false;
38
39
   };
40
41
    class Variable {
42
    public:
43
        int coefficient;
44
        size_t index;
        Variable(int coefficient, size_t index) :
45
46
            coefficient(coefficient), index(index)
47
48
        }
49
50
        bool operator < (const Variable &b) const {</pre>
51
            return index < b.index;</pre>
52
53
   }:
54
    class Condition {
55
56
    public:
57
        enum Type { eq, leq, geq };
        Type type;
58
59
        std::vector<Variable> variables;
60
        int constant;
        Condition(Type type, const std::vector<Variable> & variables, int constant):
61
62
            type(type), variables(variables), constant(constant)
63
64
        }
65
   };
66
67
    class Data {
68
   private:
69
        std::vector<Condition> conditions;
70
        std::vector< std::pair<size_t, Bounds> > bounds;
71
        std::vector<size_t> indices;
        std::vector<Variable> function;
72.
73
        bool isMaxProblem;
74
75
        //static std::string Trim(const std::string &s);
76
        static std::vector<std::string> Split(const std::string & input, char delim);
77
        static std::string Join(const std::vector<std::string> & input);
78
        static std::vector<Variable> ParseVariables(const std::vector<std::string> &
             tokens, bool opposite = false);
79
        static size_t ParseVariable(std::string variable);
80
        static Condition ParseExpression(const std::vector<std::string> & tokens);
81
    public:
        void Parse(const std::string & input);
82
83
        std::string Print();
84
    };
85
86
   //std::string Data::Trim(const std::string &s)
87
    //{
        auto wsfront = std::find_if_not(s.begin(), s.end(), [](int c) {return std::isspace
88
    //
        (c); });
89
    //
        auto wsback = std::find_if_not(s.rbegin(), s.rend(), [](int c) {return std::
        isspace(c); }).base();
90
       return (wsback <= wsfront ? std::string() : std::string(wsfront, wsback));</pre>
    //}
91
92
93
   std::vector<std::string> Data::Split(const std::string & input, char delim)
94
   {
95
        std::vector<std::string> result;
96
        std::stringstream buffer(input);
97
        for (std::string line; std::getline(buffer, line, delim); ) {
```

```
98
             if (!line.empty()) {
99
                 result.push_back(line);
100
101
102
         return result;
103
     }
104
105
106
    std::string Data::Join(const std::vector<std::string> & input)
107
     {
108
         std::stringstream buffer;
109
         for (const std::string &s : input) {
110
             buffer << s;</pre>
111
112
         return buffer.str();
     }
113
114
115
116
     std::vector<Variable> Data::ParseVariables(const std::vector<std::string> & tokens,
         bool opposite)
117
     {
118
         using std::vector;
119
         using std::string;
120
         using std::regex;
121
122
         vector<Variable> variables;
123
124
         for (const string & token : tokens) {
125
126
             bool parseFail = false;
127
             int sign, coefficient, index;
128
129
             std::smatch sm;
130
             bool result = std::regex_search(token, sm, regex("([\\+\\-]?)([0-9]*)C([0-9]+)
                  "));
131
             if (result && sm.size() == 4) {
                 // sign
132
                  if (sm[1] == "+" || sm[1] == "") {
133
134
                      sign = 1;
                 } else if (sm[1] == "-") {
135
136
                      sign = -1;
137
                 } else {
138
                      parseFail = true;
139
140
141
                  // check whether opposite
142
                 if (opposite){
143
                      sign *= -1;
144
145
                  // coefficient
146
147
                  try {
                      if (sm[2] == "") {
148
149
                          coefficient = 1;
150
                      } else {
                          coefficient = std::stoi(sm[2]);
151
152
                      }
                 } catch (std::exception e) {
153
154
                      parseFail = true;
155
                 }
156
                  // index
157
158
                  try {
159
                      index = std::stoi(sm[3]);
160
                 } catch (std::exception e) {
                     parseFail = true;
161
                 }
162
163
             } else {
164
                 parseFail = true;
             }
165
166
167
             if (parseFail) {
168
                  throw new ParseException("'" + token + "'uisunotuauvaliduvariable");
```

```
169
                          }
170
171
                           variables.push_back(Variable(sign * coefficient, index));
172
173
174
                  return variables;
175
         }
176
177
178
         Condition Data::ParseExpression(const std::vector<std::string> & tokens_)
179
180
                  using std::vector;
181
                  using std::string;
182
183
                  string tokensString = Data::Join(tokens_);
                  to kens String = std::regex_replace(to kens String, std::regex("([\\+\\-])"), "$_{$}1");
184
185
                  tokensString = std::regex\_replace(tokensString, std::regex("(\\<\=|\\=)"), and tokensString = std::regex("(\\<\=)"), and tokensStr
                             ",,$1,,");
186
                  vector<string> tokens = Data::Split(tokensString, '__');
187
188
                  if (tokens.size() < 3) {</pre>
                          throw new ParseException("'" + Data::Join(tokens) + "'_{\sqcup}is_{\sqcup}not_{\sqcup}a_{\sqcup}valid_{\sqcup}
189
                                   expression");
190
                  }
191
192
                  Condition::Type conditionType;
193
                  vector<Variable> variables;
194
                  int constant;
195
196
                  const string & operatorString = tokens[tokens.size() - 2];
                  const string & constantString = tokens[tokens.size() - 1];
197
198
199
                  // variables
200
                  variables = Data::ParseVariables(vector<string>(tokens.begin(), tokens.begin() +
                           tokens.size() - 2));
201
                  // =, <=, >=
202
203
                  if (operatorString == "=") {
                           conditionType = Condition::Type::eq;
204
                  } else if (operatorString == "<=") {</pre>
205
206
                          conditionType = Condition::Type::leq;
207
                  } else if (operatorString == ">=") {
208
                          conditionType = Condition::Type::geq;
209
                  } else {
                          throw new ParseException("'" + operatorString + "'\is\not\\a\operator\);
210
211
212
                  // constant
213
214
                  try {
215
                          constant = std::stoi(constantString);
216
                  } catch (std::exception e) {
217
                          throw new ParseException("'" + constantString + "'uisunotuauvaliduinteger");
218
219
220
                  std::sort(variables.begin(), variables.end());
221
                  return Condition(conditionType, variables, constant);
222 }
223
224
         size_t Data::ParseVariable(std::string variable)
225
226
                  using std::string;
227
                  using std::regex;
228
229
                  std::smatch sm;
230
                  bool result = std::regex_search(variable, sm, regex("C([0-9]+)"));
231
                  bool parseFail = false;
232
233
                  int index;
234
235
                  if (result && sm.size() == 2) {
236
                          try {
237
                                   index = std::stoi(sm[1]);
238
                          }
```

```
239
             catch (std::exception e) {
240
                 parseFail = true:
241
242
         }
243
         else {
244
             parseFail = true;
245
246
247
         if (parseFail) {
             throw new ParseException("'" + variable + "'uisunotuauvaliduvariable");
248
249
250
251
         return index;
252
    }
253
254
    void Data::Parse(const std::string & input_)
255
    {
256
         using std::vector;
         using std::string;
258
         using std::regex;
259
         using std::stringstream;
260
261
         string input = input_;
         input = std::regex_replace(input, regex("/\\*(.|\n)*?\\*/"), ""); // remove
262
             comment
         input = std::regex_replace(input, regex("^{\s*}"), ""); // remove blank
263
         input = std::regex_replace(input, regex("[\n\r]"), "_{\sqcup}"); // remove line
264
265
266
         stringstream buffer(input);
267
         for (string line; std::getline(buffer, line, ';'); ) {
             vector<string> tokens = Data::Split(line, '__');
268
269
             if (!tokens.empty()) {
270
                 if (tokens[0].size() >= 3 && tokens[0].substr(0, 3) == "int") {
271
                     tokens.erase(tokens.begin());
                      vector<string> vars = Data::Split(Data::Join(tokens), ',');
273
                     for (const string & var : vars) {
274
                          int index = ParseVariable(var);
275
                          this->indices.push_back(index);
276
                     }
277
                 } else if (tokens[0].size() >= 4 && tokens[0].substr(0, 4) == "max:") {
278
                     isMaxProblem = true;
279
                     function = Data::ParseVariables(vector<string>(tokens.begin() + 1,
                          tokens.end()));
280
                 } else if (tokens[0].size() >= 4 && tokens[0].substr(0, 4) == "min:") {
281
                      isMaxProblem = false:
282
                      function = Data::ParseVariables(vector<string>(tokens.begin() + 1,
                         tokens.end()), true);
283
                 } else {
284
                     if (tokens[0].back() == ':') {
285
                          tokens.erase(tokens.begin());
286
287
                     Condition condition = ParseExpression(tokens);
288
                     if (condition.variables.size() == 1) {
289
                          Variable variable = condition.variables.front();
290
                          Bounds bounds:
291
292
                          /** coefficient * variable [= // <= // >=] constant
293
                           * if operator is =
294
                                  upper = lower = constant / coefficient
295
                           * if operator is >=
296
                                  if sign is +
297
                                      upper = +infinity
298
                                      lower = ceil(constant / coefficient)
299
                                  if sign is -
300
                                      upper = floor(constant / coefficient)
                                      lower = -infinity
301
                           * if operator is <=
302
303
                                  if sign is +
304
                                      upper = floor(constant / coefficient)
305
                                      lower = -infinity
306
                                  if sign is -
307
                                      lower = ceil(constant / coefficient)
308
                                      upper = +infinity
```

```
309
310
                          int ceil_ = ceil(condition.constant*1.0 / variable.coefficient);
311
                          int floor_ = floor(condition.constant*1.0 / variable.coefficient);
312
                          switch (condition.type){
313
314
                               case Condition::Type::eq:
                                   if (ceil_ == floor_) {
315
316
                                       bounds.upper = bounds.lower = ceil_;
317
                                   } else {
318
                                       // if ceil_ is not equal to floor_
319
                                       // the variable should be unsolvable.
320
                                       // simply let upper < lower</pre>
321
                                       bounds.upper = floor_;
322
                                       bounds.lower = ceil_;
323
324
                                   break;
325
326
                               case Condition::Type::leq:
327
                                   if (variable.coefficient < 0) {</pre>
328
                                        bounds.lower = ceil_;
329
                                   } else {
330
                                       bounds.upper = floor_;
331
332
                                   break;
333
334
                               case Condition::Type::geq:
335
                                   if (variable.coefficient < 0) {</pre>
336
                                       bounds.upper = floor_;
337
                                   } else {
338
                                       bounds.lower = ceil_;
                                   }
339
340
                                   break;
341
342
                               default:
343
                                   break;
344
                          }
345
346
                          this->bounds.push_back(std::pair<size_t, Bounds>(variable.index,
                               bounds));
                      } else {
347
348
                          this->conditions.push_back(condition);
349
                      }
                  }
350
351
             }
352
         }
353
         std::sort(this->indices.begin(), this->indices.end());
354
355
         std::sort(this->bounds.begin(), this->bounds.end());
356
     }
357
358
359
     std::string Data::Print()
360
     {
361
         using std::stringstream;
362
         using std::vector;
363
364
         stringstream output;
365
366
         vector<vector<int> > eq;
367
         vector<vector<int> > leq;
368
369
         // give a new index
370
         const size_t indexSize = this->indices.size();
371
         std::map<size_t, size_t> mapIndex;
372
373
              int count = 0;
374
              for (size_t index : this->indices) {
375
                  mapIndex[index] = count++;
376
377
         }
378
379
         for (const Condition & condition : this->conditions) {
380
              vector<int> vec;
```

```
381
              vec.resize(indexSize, 0);
382
383
              for (const Variable & variable : condition.variables) {
384
                  size_t index = mapIndex[variable.index];
                  int coe = variable.coefficient;
385
386
                  vec[index] = coe;
387
388
              vec.push_back(condition.constant);
389
390
              switch (condition.type) {
391
                  case Condition::Type::eq:
392
                      eq.push_back(vec);
393
                      break:
394
395
                  case Condition::Type::leq:
396
                      leq.push_back(vec);
397
                       break;
398
399
                  case Condition::Type::geq:
400
                       for (int &e : vec) {
                           e *= -1;
401
402
403
                       leq.push_back(vec);
404
                      break;
405
406
                  default:
407
                      break;
408
              }
409
         }
410
         output << isMaxProblem << std::endl;</pre>
411
412
         output << indexSize << std::endl;</pre>
413
414
         for (const auto & var : function){
              output << var.coefficient << "_{\sqcup}" << mapIndex[var.index] << "_{\sqcup}";
415
416
417
         output << std::endl;</pre>
418
419
         output << this->bounds.size() << std::endl;</pre>
420
         for (const auto p : this->bounds) {
421
              size_t index = p.first;
422
              const Bounds & bounds = p.second;
              output << mapIndex[index] << "\ " << bounds.lower << "\ " << bounds.upper << std
423
                  ::endl;
424
         }
425
         output << eq.size() << std::endl;</pre>
426
427
         for (const auto & vec : eq) {
428
              for (const int e : vec) {
                  output << e << "";
429
430
431
              output << std::endl;</pre>
432
         }
433
434
         output << leq.size() << std::endl;</pre>
         for (const auto & vec : leq) {
435
436
              for (const int e : vec) {
                  output << e << "";
437
438
439
              output << std::endl;</pre>
440
         }
441
442
         return output.str();
443
     }
444
445
     int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
446
447
         Data *data = new Data;
         std::fstream fin;
448
         //fin.open("case3.lp", std::fstream::in);
449
450
451
         std::string file_name;
452
         if (argc == 2){
```

```
453
             file_name = argv[1];
454
         }
455
         else{
456
             printf("argc_error:_input.lp\n");
457
             return -1;
458
459
460
         std::ifstream t(file_name);
         t.seekg(0, std::ios::end);
461
462
         size_t size = t.tellg();
463
         std::string buffer(size, ' \sqcup ');
464
         t.seekg(0);
465
         t.read(&buffer[0], size);
466
         fin.close();
467
468
         try {
469
              data->Parse(buffer);
470
         }
471
         catch (ParseException e) {
472
             printf("%s\n", e.what());
473
474
475
         std::fstream fout;
         fout.open(file_name.substr(0, file_name.find_last_of(".") + 1) + "txt", std::
476
              fstream::out);
477
         std::string result = data->Print();
478
         fout << result;
479
         fout.close();
480
481
         // check if there is a variable not been declared
482
         return 0;
    }
483
```

Listing A.6: Header File for Branch Bound

```
#include <Eigen/Dense>
3
   #define INF 1E100
5
   using namespace Eigen;
6
   using namespace std;
8
   class BranchBound{
9
    public:
10
        VectorXd solution;
11
        bool foundSolution;
12
        double optimum;
13
        int64_t numberOfVariables;
14
15
        BranchBound(int mode, const VectorXd &objectiveFunction,
                               const MatrixXd &constraints, double tol=1E-8)
16
17
        : mode(mode), c(objectiveFunction), Ab(constraints), tol(tol) {
            numberOfVariables = objectiveFunction.rows();
18
19
            current_opt = optimum = -INF;
20
            solution.resize(numberOfVariables);
21
            current_solution.resize(numberOfVariables);
22
            foundSolution = false;
23
24
25
        bool solve();
26
    private:
27
28
        int mode;
29
        VectorXd c;
30
        MatrixXd Ab;
31
        double current_opt;
32
        VectorXd current_solution;
33
        double tol;
34
        bool allInteger(const VectorXd &solution){
35
36
            for(int64_t i=0;i<numberOfVariables;i++){</pre>
```

```
if(abs(solution(i) - int(solution(i))) > tol)return false;
38
39
            return true;
40
41
42
        int64_t getFirstNotInt(const VectorXd &solution){
43
            for(int64_t i=0;i<numberOfVariables;i++){</pre>
                 if(abs(solution(i) - int(solution(i))) > tol)return i;
44
45
46
            return -1:
47
        }
48
49
        bool needBranch(const VectorXd &solution, double value){
50
            bool ai = allInteger(solution);
51
            if(ai)return false;
            if(value <= current_opt)return false;</pre>
53
            return true;
54
56
        void update_opt(const VectorXd &solution, double value){
57
            bool ai = allInteger(solution);
58
            if(ai && current_opt < value){</pre>
59
                 current_opt = value;
60
                 current_solution = solution;
61
62
            foundSolution = true;
        }
63
64
65
        void branch(int64_t index,
                     double to_round,
66
67
                     const MatrixXd& Ab,
                     MatrixXd& new_Ab,
68
69
                     bool is_left)
70
        {
71
            new_Ab.resizeLike(Ab);
72
            new_Ab.conservativeResize(Ab.rows()+1, Ab.cols());
73
74
            VectorXd to_append;
75
            to_append.resize(Ab.cols());
76
            for(int64_t i=0;i<Ab.cols();i++){to_append(i) = 0;}</pre>
77
            to_append(index) = is_left ? 1 : -1;
78
            to_append(Ab.cols()-1) = is_left ? int(to_round) : (int(to_round) + 1);
79
80
            new_Ab.row(Ab.rows()) = to_append;
81
        }
82
        void core_solve(const VectorXd& c, const MatrixXd& Ab, VectorXd& sol, double& opt)
83
            ;
84
   };
```

Listing A.7: Implementation File for Branch Bound

```
#include <iostream>
   #include "branch_bound.h"
3 #include "../SimplexSolver/SimplexSolver.h"
   using namespace Eigen;
4
5
   using namespace std;
7
   bool BranchBound::solve()
8
9
        VectorXd tmp_c(c);
        VectorXd sol;
10
11
        double
                 opt;
        if (mode == SIMPLEX_MINIMIZE) {
12
13
            tmp_c = c * -1.0;
14
15
16
        core_solve(tmp_c, Ab, sol, opt);
18
        if(foundSolution){
19
            optimum = (mode==SIMPLEX_MINIMIZE) ? -current_opt : current_opt;
```

```
20
              solution = current_solution;
21
             return true:
         7
22
23
         else return false;
    }
24
25
26
    void BranchBound::core_solve(const VectorXd& c,
27
                                      const MatrixXd& Ab,
28
                                      VectorXd& sol,
29
                                      double& opt)
30
    {
         SimplexSolver ssolver(SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE, c, Ab);
31
32
         if(ssolver.hasSolution()){
33
              opt = ssolver.getOptimum();
             cout << "DEBUG_: _current_opt_=_" << opt << endl;
34
35
             sol = ssolver.getSolution();
36
             update_opt(sol, opt);
37
             \quad \quad \textbf{if} \, (\, \texttt{needBranch} \, (\, \texttt{sol} \, , \, \, \, \texttt{opt}) \,) \, \{ \,
38
                  int64_t index = getFirstNotInt(sol);
39
                  double to_round = sol(index);
                  MatrixXd left_Ab, right_Ab;
40
41
                  VectorXd left_sol, right_sol;
42
                  double left_opt, right_opt;
                  branch(index, to_round, Ab, left_Ab, true);
43
                  branch(index, to_round, Ab, right_Ab, false);
44
45
46
                  core_solve(c, left_Ab, left_sol, left_opt);
47
                  core_solve(c, right_Ab, right_sol, right_opt);
48
             }
49
         }
50 }
```

Listing A.8: Header File for Exception

```
#pragma once
3
   #include <cinttypes>
5
   #define FE_MESSAGE_BUFFER_SIZE 1024
6
     * Exception class with printf like text formatting
9
    * capabilities, using variable argument list.
10
11
   class FException {
12
   private:
13
        char error_msg[FE_MESSAGE_BUFFER_SIZE];
14
        int64_t error_code;
15
16
   protected:
17
18
   public:
19
        FException(const char* error_msg, ...);
        FException(int64_t error_code, const char* error_msg, ...);
20
21
22
        void Print() const;
        int64_t getErrorCode() const;
23
24
        const char *getMessage() const;
25
   };
```

Listing A.9: Implementation File for Exception

```
#include <cinttypes>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdarg>
#include "exception.h"

/**
* Constructor
```

```
* Use the same parameters as for the printf() function.
9
10
    * @param error_msg
11
     * Oparam ... Variable argument list.
12
    * @returns FException
13
14
   FException::FException(const char *error_msg, ...) {
15
        va_list arg_list;
16
        va_start(arg_list, error_msg);
17
18
        vsnprintf(this->error_msg, (size_t)FE_MESSAGE_BUFFER_SIZE, error_msg, arg_list);
19
        va_end(arg_list);
20
21
        this->error_code = 0;
   }
22
23
24
   /**
25
    * Constructor
26
    * After the error_code use the same parameters as for the printf() function.
28
    * @param error_code
29
    * @param error_msg
30
    * @param ... Variable argument list.
31
    * @returns FException
32
33
   FException::FException(int64_t error_code, const char *error_msg, ...) {
34
        va_list arg_list;
35
36
        va_start(arg_list, error_msg);
37
        vsnprintf(this->error_msg, (size_t)FE_MESSAGE_BUFFER_SIZE, error_msg, arg_list);
38
        va_end(arg_list);
39
40
        this->error_code = error_code;
   }
41
42
43
    * Prints out the error message text to the console.
44
45
    */
46
   void FException::Print() const {
47
        std::cout << this->error_msg;
48
   }
49
50
51
    * Returns the error code if it's set. Otherwise returns 0.
52
53
    * @returns int64_t
54
55
   int64_t FException::getErrorCode() const {
56
       return this->error_code;
57
   }
58
59
60
    * Returns the error message text of the exception.
61
62
    * @returns char*
63
64
   const char* FException::getMessage() const {
65
       return this->error_msg;
   7
66
```

Listing A.10: Header File for Simplex

```
1  #pragma once
2
3  #include <cinttypes>
4  #include <Eigen/Dense>
5
6  using namespace Eigen;
7
8  #define SIMPLEX_MINIMIZE 1
9  #define SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE 2
```

```
11
   class SimplexSolver {
12
   private:
13
        MatrixXd tableau;
14
        bool foundSolution:
        double optimum;
15
16
        VectorXd solution;
17
        int64_t numberOfVariables;
18
19
        int64_t findPivot_min(int64_t column);
20
        bool simplexAlgorithm(int64_t variableNum);
21
        int64_t getPivotRow(int64_t column);
22
23
   protected:
24
25
    public:
26
        SimplexSolver(int mode, const VectorXd & objectiveFunction, const MatrixXd &
            constraints):
27
        bool hasSolution();
28
        double getOptimum();
29
        VectorXd getSolution();
30
   };
                       Listing A.11: Implementation File for Simplex
   #include <cinttypes>
   #include <Eigen/Dense>
3
    #include "SimplexSolver.h"
   #include "exception.h"
4
6
   using namespace Eigen;
8
9
    * Constructor
10
     * @param int mode This can be one of these: SIMPLEX_MINIMIZE, SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE
11
12
     * @param const VectorXd &objectiveFunction The coefficients of the objective function
13
     * @param const MatrixXd &constraints Full matrix for the constraints. Contains also
         the righthand-side values.
14
     * @returns SimplexSolver
     */
15
16
   SimplexSolver::SimplexSolver(int mode, const VectorXd &objectiveFunction, const
        MatrixXd &constraints) {
17
        int64_t constantColumn, temp;
18
        this->foundSolution = false;
19
        this->optimum = 0;
20
        this->numberOfVariables = objectiveFunction.rows();
21
22
23
            Validate input parameters
24
25
        if (mode != SIMPLEX_MINIMIZE && mode != SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE) {
26
            throw FException("SimplexSolver: uinvalid value for the 'mode' parameter.");
27
        }
28
29
        if (objectiveFunction.rows() < 1) {</pre>
30
            throw FException("SimplexSolver: The coefficient vector of the objective
                function_must_contain_at_least_one_row.");
31
        }
32
33
        if (constraints.rows() < 1) {</pre>
34
            throw FException("SimplexSolver: The constraint matrix must contain at least
                one⊔row.");
35
        }
36
        if (constraints.cols() != objectiveFunction.rows() + 1) {
37
```

 $has_{\sqcup}%d_{\sqcup}rows."$

);

39

throw FException("SimplexSolver: The constraint matrix has '\du columns, but should have '\du d, because the coefficient vector of the objective function

constraints.cols(), objectiveFunction.rows() + 1, objectiveFunction.rows()

```
40
        }
41
        /*
        for (int i = 0; i < this->numberOfVariables; i++) {
42
43
            if (objectiveFunction(i) == 0) {
                throw FException("SimplexSolver: One of the coefficients of the objective
44
                     function is zero.");
45
            7
        }
46
47
        */
48
49
        temp = constraints.cols() - 1;
50
        for (int i = 0; i < constraints.rows(); i++) {</pre>
51
            if (constraints(i, temp) < 0) {</pre>
52
                 constraint matrix must be non-negative.");
53
            }
54
        }
55
56
            Build tableau
58
59
        if (mode == SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE) {
60
            // Maximize
61
            this->tableau.resize(constraints.rows() + 1, this->numberOfVariables +
                 constraints.rows() + 1);
62
63
            this->tableau <<
                                 -objectiveFunction.transpose(),
                                                                                    MatrixXd
                 ::Zero(1, constraints.rows() + 1),
64
                                 constraints.leftCols(this->numberOfVariables).
                                                                                    MatrixXd
                                     ::Identity(constraints.rows(), constraints.rows()),
                                     constraints.rightCols(1);
65
        } else {
             // Minimize: construct the Dual problem
66
67
            this->tableau.resize(this->numberOfVariables + 1, this->numberOfVariables +
                 constraints.rows() + 1);
68
69
            this->tableau <<
                                 -constraints.rightCols(1).transpose(),
                                        MatrixXd::Zero(1, this->numberOfVariables + 1),
                                 constraints.leftCols(this->numberOfVariables).transpose(),
70
                                         MatrixXd::Identity(this->numberOfVariables, this->
                                     numberOfVariables), objectiveFunction;
71
        }
72
73
74
            Simplex algorithm
75
76
        if (mode == SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE) {
77
            // Maximize original problem
78
            if (!this->simplexAlgorithm(this->numberOfVariables)) {
                           // No solution
79
                 return;
80
            7
81
        } else {
            \ensuremath{//} Maximize the dual of the minimization problem
82
83
            if (!this->simplexAlgorithm(constraints.rows())) {
84
                 return;
                           // No solution
85
86
        }
87
88
89
            Fetch solution
90
91
        constantColumn = this->tableau.cols() - 1;
92
        this->solution.resize(this->numberOfVariables);
93
94
        if (mode == SIMPLEX_MAXIMIZE) {
95
            // Maximize
            for (int i = 0; i < this->numberOfVariables; i++) {
96
97
                 temp = this->getPivotRow(i);
98
99
                 if (temp > 0) {
100
                     // Basic variable
                     this->solution(i) = this->tableau(temp, constantColumn);
102
                 } else {
```

```
103
                     // Non-basic variable
104
                     this->solution(i) = 0:
                 }
105
106
             }
             this->foundSolution = true;
107
108
             this->optimum = this->tableau(0, constantColumn);
109
         } else {
             // Minimize
110
             for (int i = 0; i < this->numberOfVariables; i++) {
111
                 this->solution(i) = this->tableau(0, constraints.rows() + i);
112
113
114
             this->foundSolution = true;
115
             this->optimum = this->tableau(0, constantColumn);
116
         }
117 }
118
119
    /**
120
     * Returns true if a solution has been found.
121
     * Return false otherwise.
122
123
     * @returns boolean
124
     */
125
    bool SimplexSolver::hasSolution() {
         return this->foundSolution;
126
127
128
129
    * Returns the maximum/minimum value of
130
     * the objective function.
131
132
133
     * @returns double
134
     */
135
    double SimplexSolver::getOptimum() {
136
        return this->optimum;
    }
137
138
139
140
     * Returns a vector with the variable
141
     * values for the solution.
142
143
     * return VectorXd
     */
144
145 VectorXd SimplexSolver::getSolution() {
146
        return this->solution;
147
148
149
150
     st Searches for the pivot row in the given column, by calculating the ratios.
151
     * Tries to find smallest non-negative ratio.
152
     * Returns -1 if all possible pivots are 0 or if the ratios are negative.
153
     * Deals with cases like this: O/negative < O/positive
154
155
     * @param int64 t column
156
     * @returns int64_t Returns the number of the pivot row, or -1 if found none.
157
158
    int64_t SimplexSolver::findPivot_min(int64_t column) {
159
         int64_t minIndex = -1;
160
         int64_t constantColumn = this->tableau.cols() - 1;
161
         double minRatio = 0;
162
         double minConstant = 0;
                                   // For the "0/negative < 0/positive" difference the
            constants have to be tracked also.
163
         double ratio;
164
         int64_t rowNum = this->tableau.rows();
165
166
         for (int i = 1; i < rowNum; i++) {</pre>
167
             if (this->tableau(i, column) == 0) {
168
                 continue;
169
170
171
             ratio = this->tableau(i, constantColumn) / this->tableau(i, column);
             if (ratio < 0) {</pre>
173
                 //The ratio must be non-negative
174
                 continue;
```

```
175
             }
176
177
             if (minIndex == -1) {
178
                 // First pivot candidate
179
                 minIndex = i;
180
                 minRatio = ratio;
181
                 minConstant = this->tableau(i, constantColumn);
             } else {
182
                 if (ratio == 0 && ratio == minRatio) {
183
                     // 0/negative < 0/positive</pre>
184
185
                     if (this->tableau(i, constantColumn) < minConstant) {</pre>
186
                         minIndex = i;
                          minRatio = ratio;
187
188
                          minConstant = this->tableau(i, constantColumn);
189
                     }
190
                 } else if (ratio < minRatio) {</pre>
191
                     minIndex = i;
192
                     minRatio = ratio;
193
                     minConstant = this->tableau(i, constantColumn);
194
195
             }
196
         }
197
198
         return minIndex;
199
    }
200
201
202
     * Iterates through the this->tableau matrix to solve the problem.
203
204
     * @param int64_t variableNum The number of variables (dimensions). (different for the
          minimization problem)
205
     * Greturns bool Returns true if a solution has been found. Returns false otherwise.
206
     */
207
     bool SimplexSolver::simplexAlgorithm(int64_t variableNum) {
208
         MatrixXd::Index pivotColumn;
209
         int64_t pivotRow;
210
211
         while (true) {
212
             /*
213
                 Find pivot column, check for halt condition
214
215
             this->tableau.row(0).leftCols(variableNum).minCoeff(&pivotColumn);
216
             if (this->tableau(0, pivotColumn) >= 0) {
217
                 //Found no negative coefficient
218
                 break:
219
             }
220
221
             /*
222
                 Find pivot row
223
224
             pivotRow = this->findPivot_min(pivotColumn);
             if (pivotRow == -1) {
225
226
                 //no solution
227
                 return false;
228
             }
229
230
231
                 Do pivot operation
232
233
             this->tableau.row(pivotRow) /= this->tableau(pivotRow, pivotColumn);
             this->tableau(pivotRow, pivotColumn) = 1; // For possible precision issues
234
235
             for (int i = 0; i < this->tableau.rows(); i++) {
236
                 if (i == pivotRow) continue;
237
238
                 this->tableau.row(i) -= this->tableau.row(pivotRow) * this->tableau(i,
                     pivotColumn);
239
                 this->tableau(i, pivotColumn) = 0; // For possible precision issues
240
             }
241
         }
242
243
         return true;
244 }
245
```

```
246
     * If the given column has only one coefficient with value 1 (except in topmost row),
247
          and all other
248
     * coefficients are zero, then returns the row of the non-zero value.
249
     * Otherwise return -1.
250
     * This method is used in the final step of maximization, when we read
251
     * the solution from the tableau.
252
253
     * @param int64_t column
254
     * @returns int64_t
255
     */
256
    int64_t SimplexSolver::getPivotRow(int64_t column) {
257
        int64_t one_row = -1;
258
259
        for (int i = 1; i < this->tableau.rows(); i++) {
             if (this->tableau(i, column) == 1) {
260
261
                 if (one_row >= 0) {
262
                    return -1;
                 } else {
263
264
                     one_row = i;
265
                     continue;
                 }
266
267
             } else if (this->tableau(i, column) != 0) {
268
                 return -1;
269
270
        }
271
272
         return one_row;
273 }
```

Appendix B

声明与分工

声明

我们在这里声明,这份工程《分枝定界法求解整数规划》是我们组独立完成 的工作。

分工

陈翰逸 : 负责处理 I/O 林锦铿 : 负责文档、测试及评估 黄文璨 : 负责分枝定界法实现 赵竟霖 : 负责单纯形法实现

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