云南大学数学与统计学院 《运筹学通论实验》上机实践报告

课程名称: 运筹学实验	年级: 2015 级	上机实践成绩:
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上机实践名称: 两阶段法求线性规划问题	学号: 20151910042	上机实践日期: 2018-05-21
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一、实验目的

- 1. 通过对两阶段法进行编程实现,让自己对单纯形算法理解得更加透彻;
- 2. 通过对 MATLAB 的 linprog 程序进行调用, 学习使用 MATLAB 的优化功能。

二、实验内容

- 1. 写出两阶段法[1]的算法;
- 2. 用 C 语言^[2]编程实现两阶段算法。

三、实验平台

Microsoft Windows 10 Pro Workstation 1803; MathWorks MATLAB R2018a.

四、算法设计

(为了避免复杂冗长的循环,以下两个算法都采用 MATLAB 风格的伪代码进行描述,数学对象的除法与乘法具体是矩阵之间的运算还是矩阵的对应元素之间的运算,由采取的符号确定,具体风格与MATLAB相同。)

Algorithm: Simplex Method

 $\textbf{Input:} \qquad \textbf{(1)} \ \ \text{Coefficient Matrix} \ \ \boldsymbol{A} = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \ \ \text{which has been standardized}, \ \ \boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{A}_1, \boldsymbol{A}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{A}_m)^T;$

(2) Value vector $\mathbf{c} = (c_{ij})_{n \times 1}$;

 $\textbf{(3) Preprocess: Let } \ \boldsymbol{A}^{'} \ = (-\boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}}, \boldsymbol{A}_{1}, \boldsymbol{A}_{1}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{A}_{m})^{\mathrm{T}} = (\boldsymbol{A}_{0}, \boldsymbol{A}_{1}, \boldsymbol{A}_{1}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{A}_{m})^{\mathrm{T}} = (\mathbf{a}_{\mathrm{ij}})_{(\mathrm{m}+1)\times\mathrm{n}};$

(4) Resource vector $\boldsymbol{b} = (\boldsymbol{b}_{ij})_{m \times 1}$

(5) Preprocess: Let $\mathbf{b}' = (0, \mathbf{b}^{T})^{T} = ((b_{ij})_{(m+1)\times 1});$

(6) Combination Matrix $A'' = (A', b') = (a_{ij})_{(m+1)\times(n+1)};$

It means to find Max(cx), s.t. Ax = b, and $x \ge 0$.

Output: If this problem has at least one BFS, then output it (if more than one, then output them all) together with the value of cx; else output "No BFS."

Begin

Step 1: Find the biggest (if more than one, then choose the first one) element larger than 0 in A_0 and name it PIVOT; then denote its location C. Go to Step 3.

If Cannot find one, then Output "Original Problem May be a "MIN" type problem". Go to Step 2.

- Step 2: For all elements less than 0 in A_0 with location (1,i), Search in A'' ([2:m+1],i) until Find an element not equal to 0 (通过行变换的方式令所有 A_0 中的负数都变为零)
- Step 3: Find the biggest element in A $\{b_i/a_{i,C} \mid a_{i,C} > 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, m+1\}$ (if more than one, then choose the first one); name its location i R.
- Step 4: A''(R,:) = A''(R,:)/A''(R,C);
- Step 5: for i through 1 to m+1if $i \neq R$, then let $\mathbf{A}''(i,:) = \mathbf{A}''(i,:) - \mathbf{A}''(i,C)/\mathbf{A}''(R,C)$
- Step 6: Go to Step

 End

Algorithm: Double Simplex Method

Input: $\boldsymbol{A} = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, \ \boldsymbol{b} = ((b_{ij})_{m \times 1})^{\mathrm{T}}, \ \boldsymbol{c} = (c_{ij})_{n \times 1}$

Output: if this problem has (a) BFS(s), then output is as $x = (x_{ij})_{m \times 1}$; if not, then output "No Solution"

Begin

Step 1:

Step 2:

Step 3:

End

五、程序代码

5.1 程序描述

5.2 程序代码

程序代码 1

六、运行结果

代码分析

七、实验体会

八、参考文献

- HILLIER F S, LIEBERMAN G J. 运筹学导论 [M]. 9th ed. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2010. **林锐**. 高质量 C++/C 编程指南 [M]. 1.0 ed., 2001. [1]
- [2]