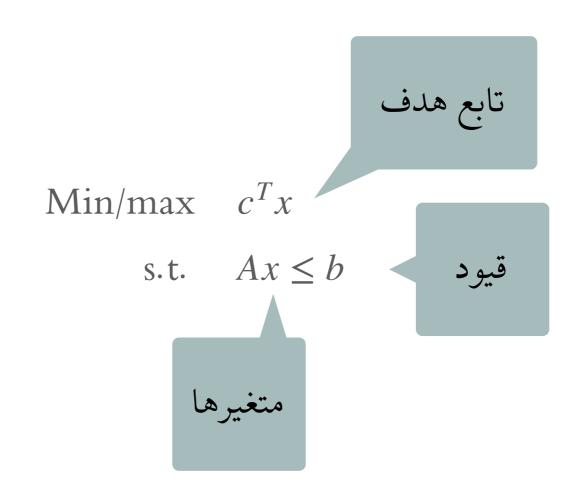
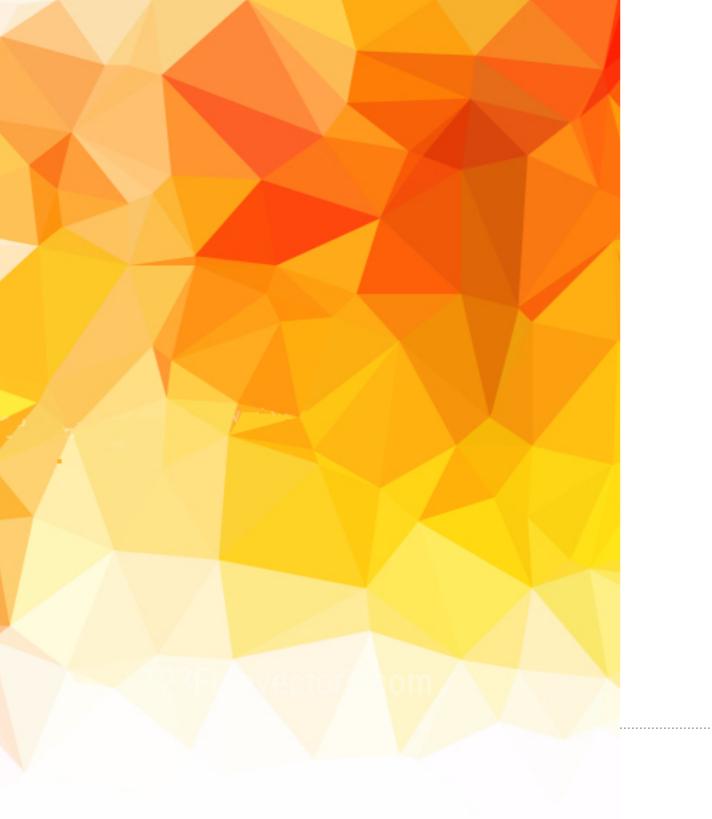


مرور: برنامهریزی خطی



همه چيز خطی!



مثان: برش رول کاغان

برش ورقههای کاغذ



- 97 rolls of width 135 cm,
- 610 rolls of width 108 cm.
- 395 rolls of width 93 cm,
- 211 rolls of width 42 cm.

← 3m

P1:
$$2 \times 135$$

P2:
$$135 + 108 + 42$$

P3:
$$135 + 93 + 42$$

P4:
$$135 + 3 \times 42$$

P5:
$$2 \times 108 + 2 \times 42$$

P6:
$$108 + 2 \times 93$$

P7:
$$108 + 93 + 2 \times 42$$

P8:
$$108 + 4 \times 42$$

P9:
$$3 \times 93$$

P10:
$$2 \times 93 + 2 \times 42$$

P11:
$$93 + 4 \times 42$$

P12:
$$7 \times 42$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{12} x_j$$

 $x_3 + 2x_6 + x_7 + 3x_9 + 2x_{10} + x_{11} \ge 395$





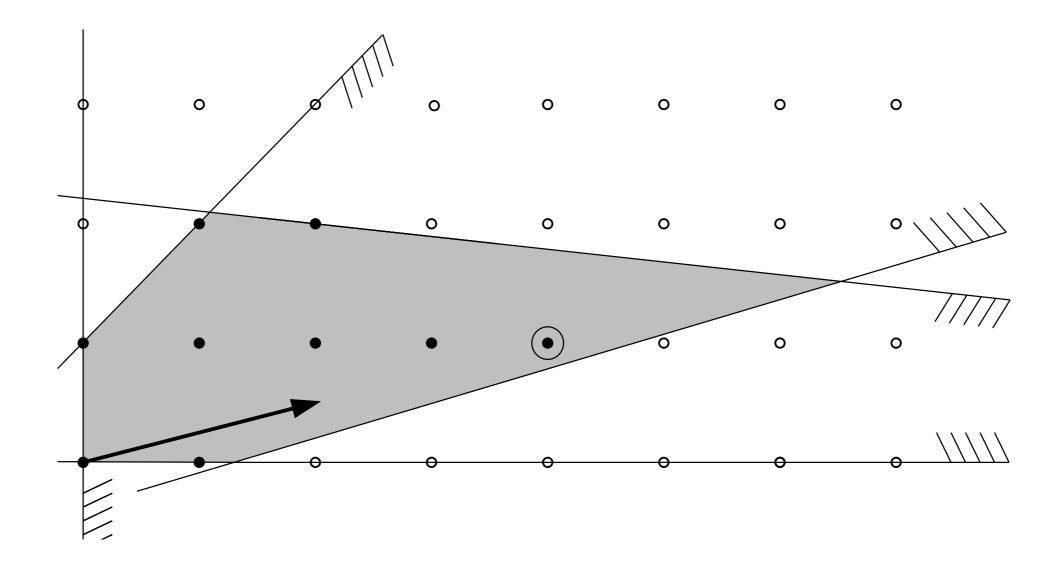
 $x_1 = 48.5$



خطی خطی Maximize $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ subject to $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$

صحيح

Maximize $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ subject to $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^n$.





SAT

$$f = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_3 \vee \bar{x}_4) \dots$$

$$f = (x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \bar{x}_4)....$$

$$f = (x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_4) \land (x_3 \lor \bar{x}_4)....$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_4 \ge 1$$

 $x_3 + (1 - x_4) \ge 1$
:

$$f = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_3 \vee \bar{x}_4) \dots$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_4 \ge 1$$

$$x_3 + (1 - x_4) \ge 1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$0 \le x_i \le 1$$

 $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f = (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_4) \wedge (x_3 \vee \bar{x}_4) \dots$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_4 \ge 1$$

$$x_3 + (1 - x_4) \ge 1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$0 \le x_i \le 1$$

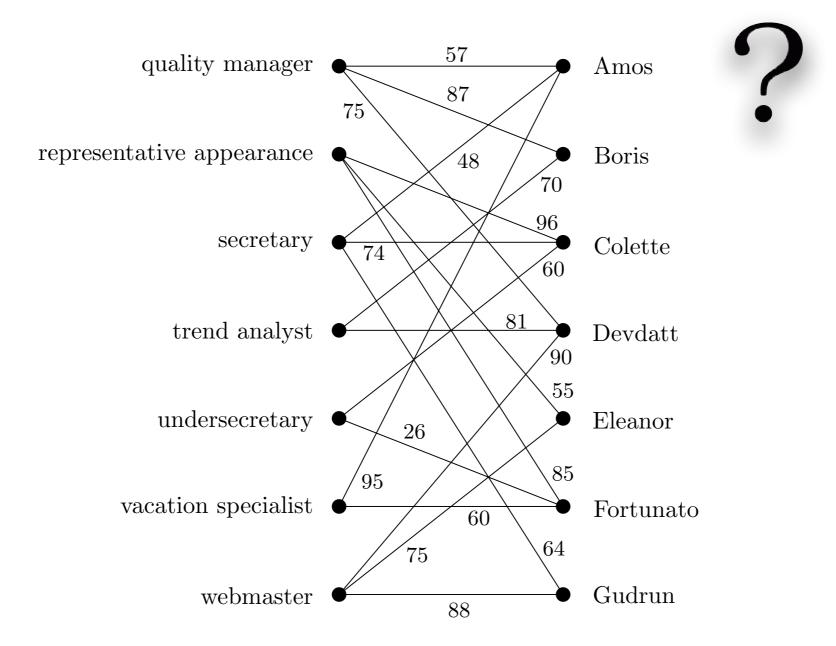
 $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}$

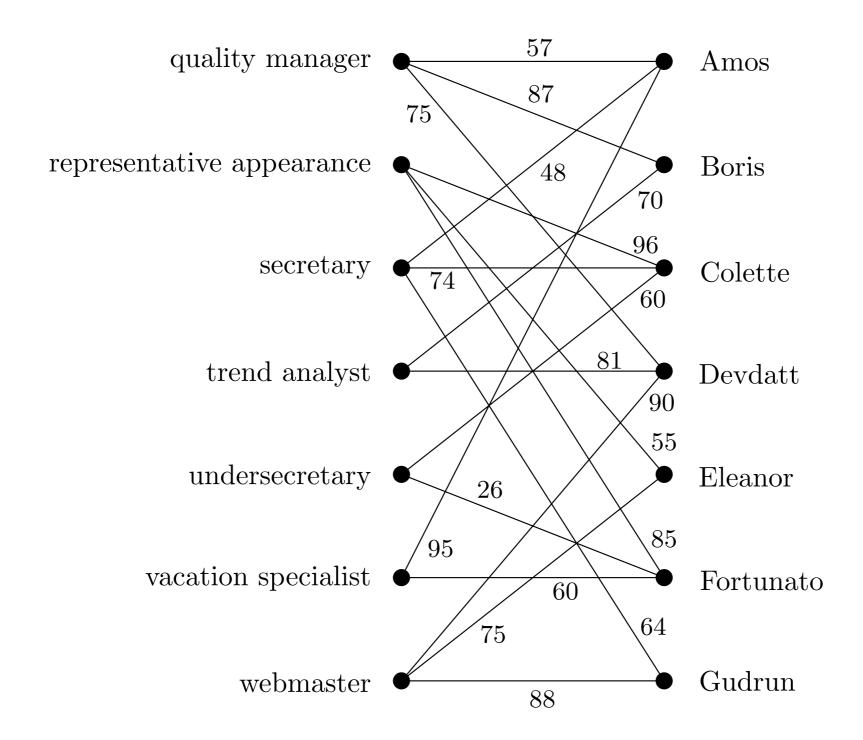
 $(x_1 \lor \neg x_2) \land (\neg x_1 \lor x_2 \lor x_3) \land \neg x_1$

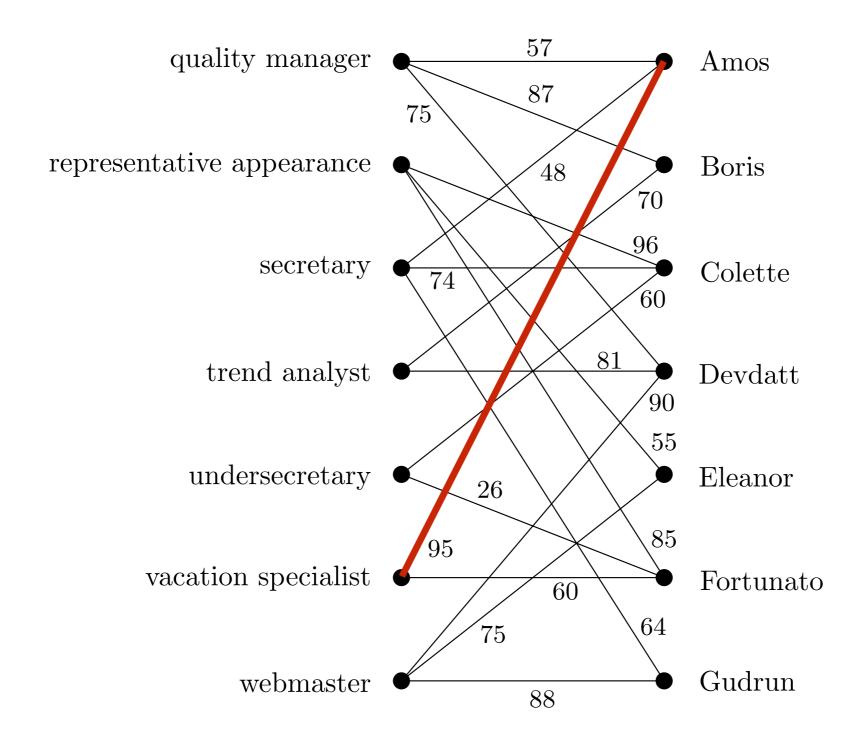


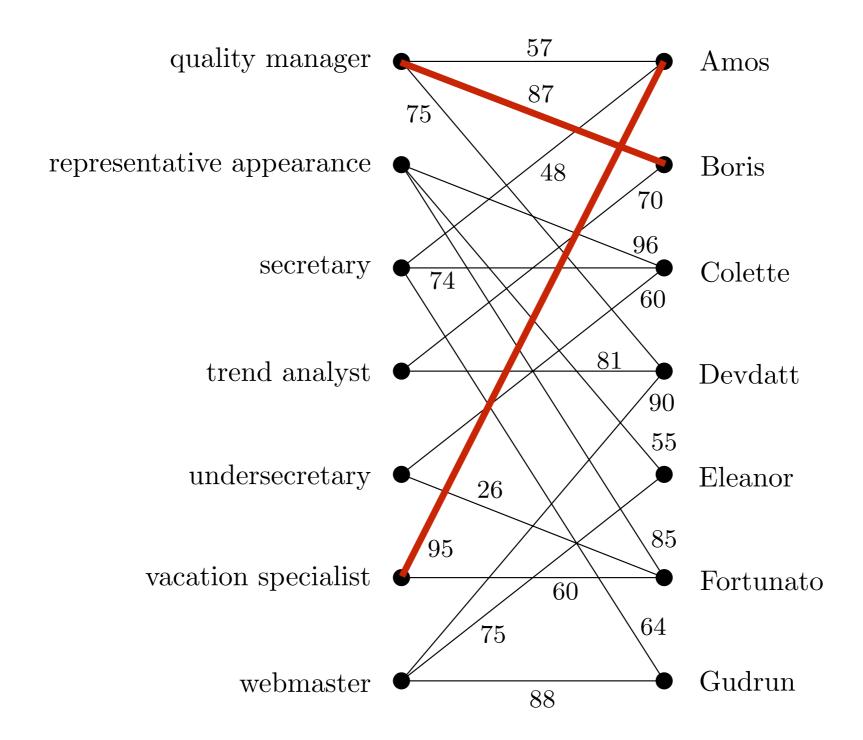
برنامهریزی صحیح

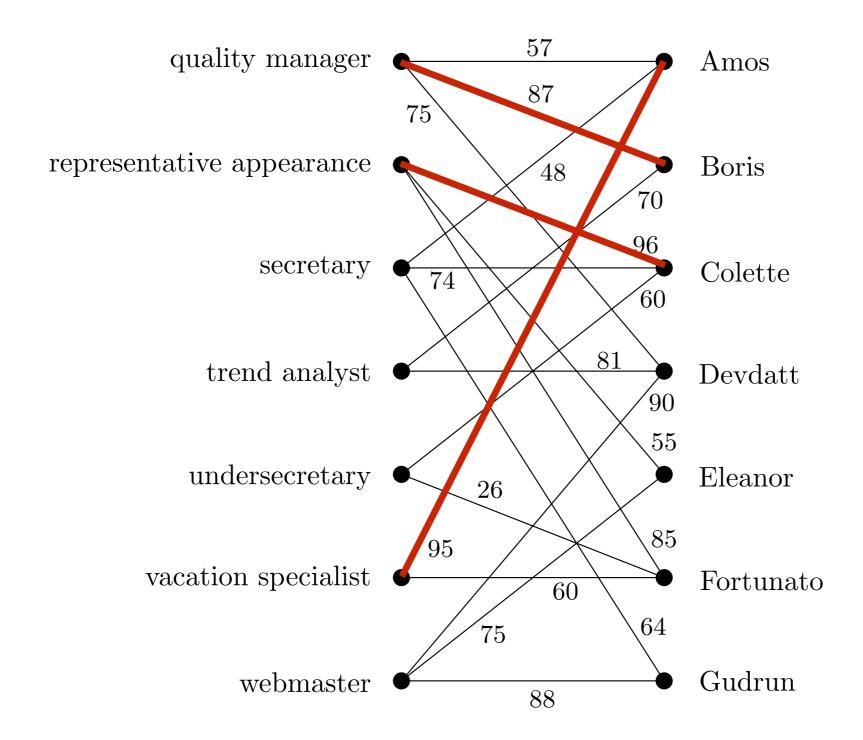
تطابق با بیشترین وزن یاکی برنامهریزی خطی کافی است

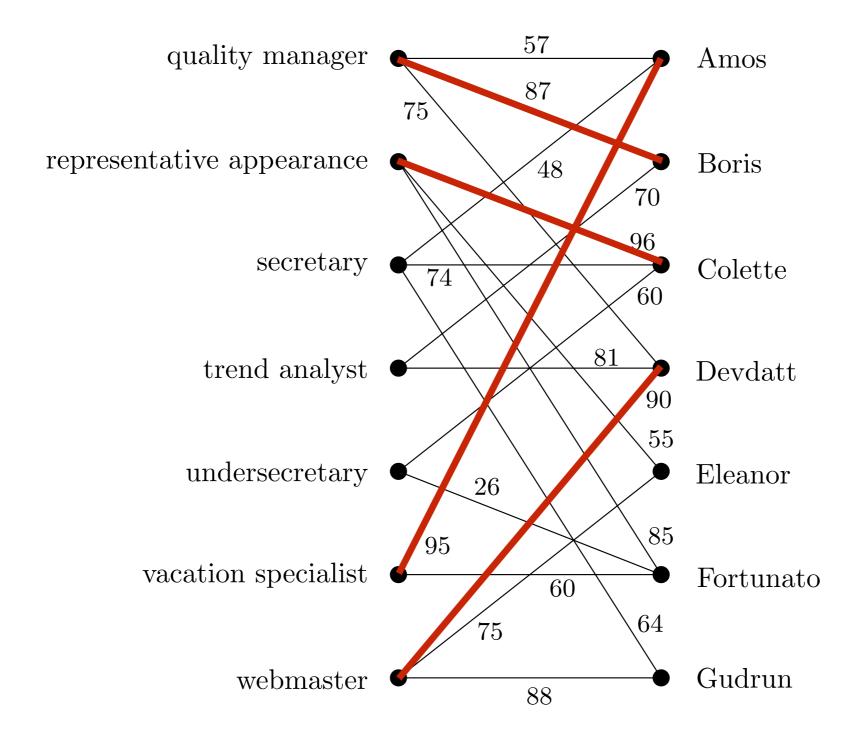


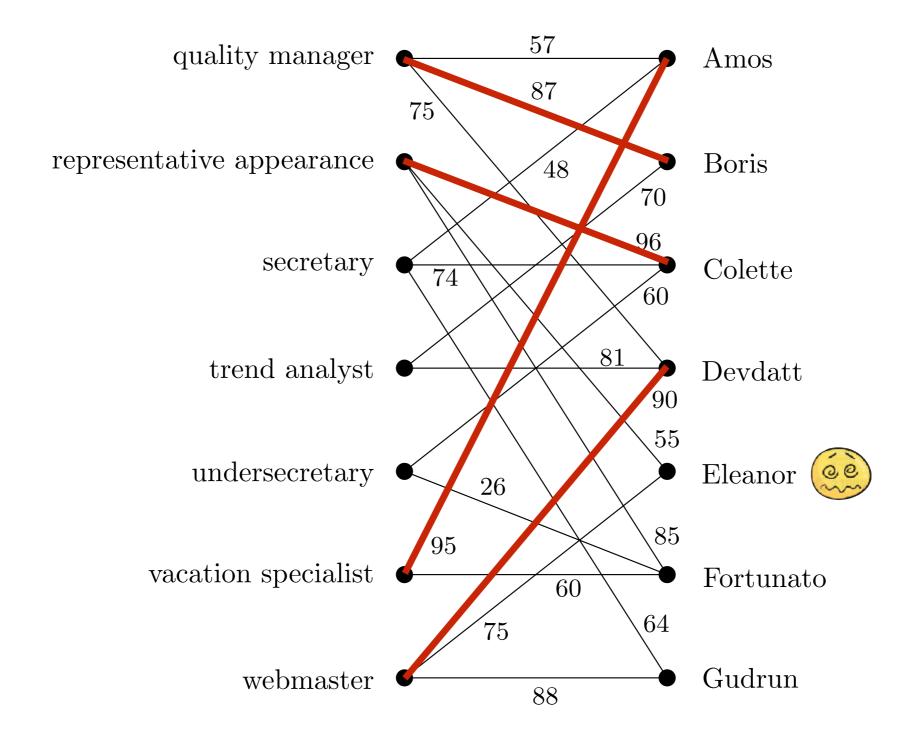


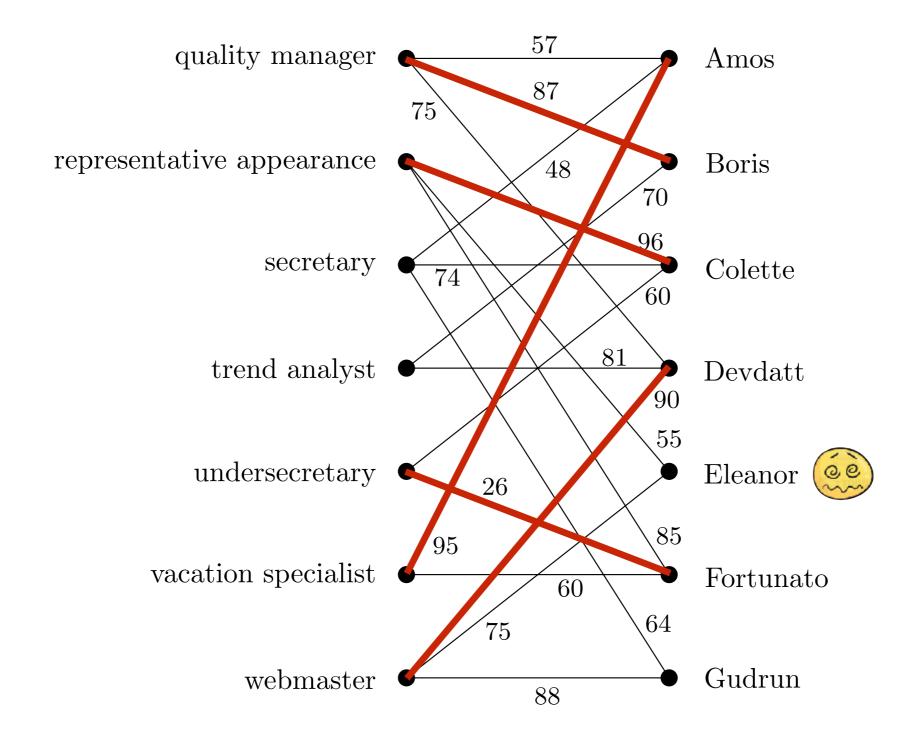


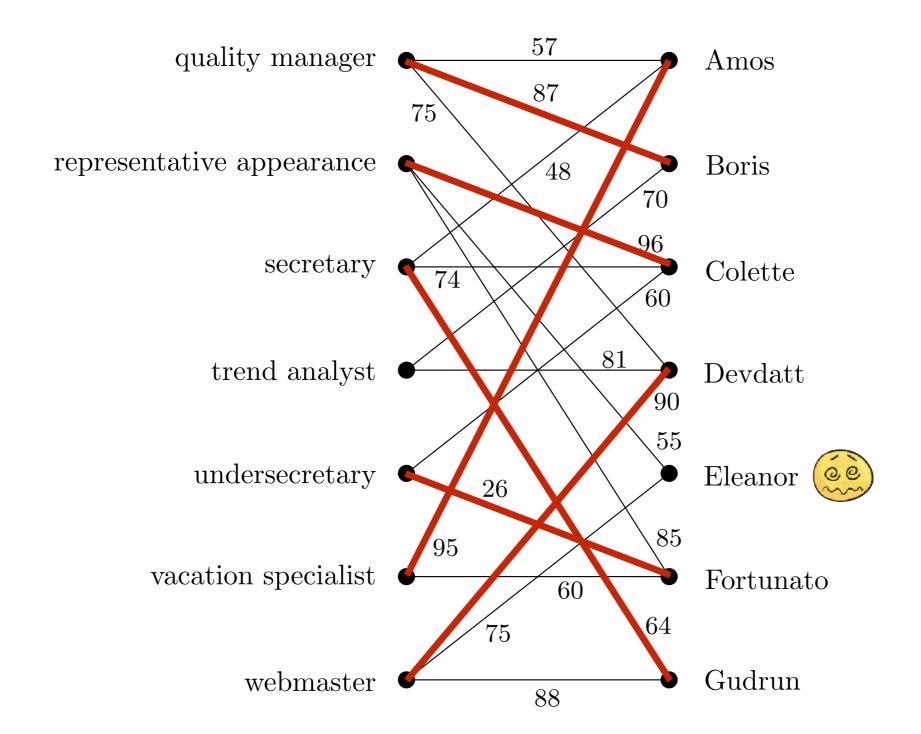


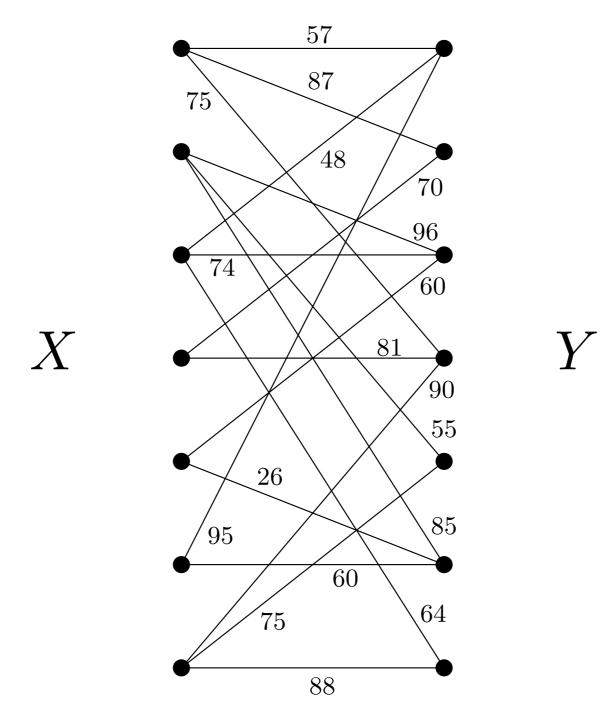




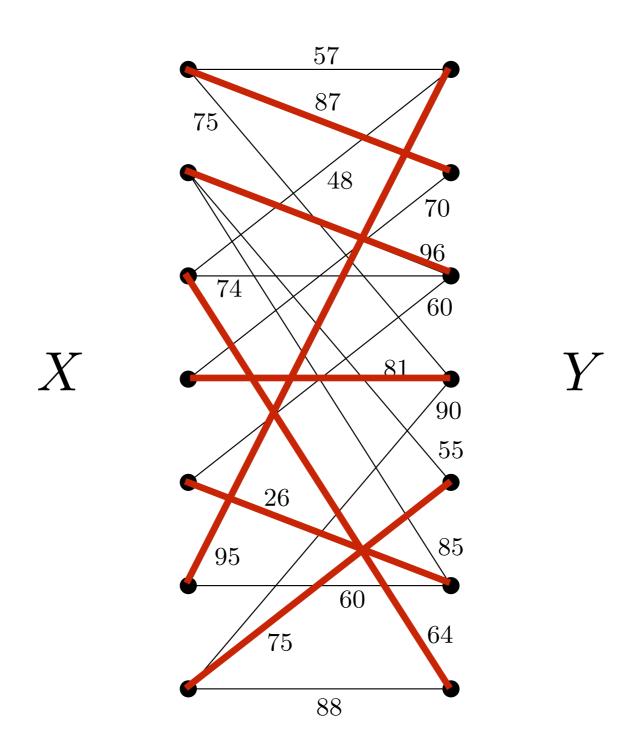








M perfect matching



?

 $\max \sum_{e \in M} w_e$

متغیرها را چه بگذاریم؟

$\max \sum_{e \in M} w_e$

از بخش راست به کدام راس از بخش چپ متصل شده باشد? x_v



 $x_e = 1 \text{ means } e \in M$

 $x_e = 0 \text{ means } e \notin M$

maximize $\sum_{e \in E} w_e x_e$ subject to $\sum_{e \in E: v \in e} x_e = 1 \text{ for each vertex } v \in V, \text{ and } x_e \in \{0,1\} \text{ for each edge } e \in E.$

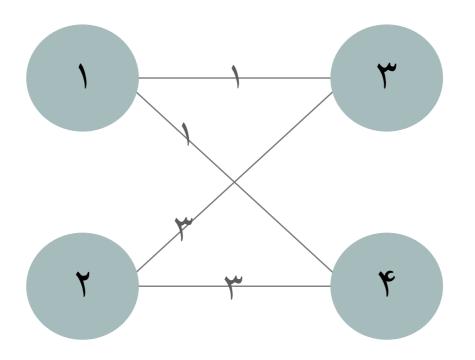
maximize $\sum_{e \in E} w_e x_e$ subject to $\sum_{e \in E: v \in e} x_e = 1 \text{ for each vertex } v \in V, \text{ and } x_e \in \{0,1\} \text{ for each edge } e \in E.$

آرامسازی (relaxation)

maximize $\sum_{e \in E} w_e x_e$ subject to $\sum_{e \in E: v \in e} x_e = 1 \text{ for each vertex } v \in V, \text{ and } 0 \le x_e \le 1 \text{ for each edge } e \in E.$

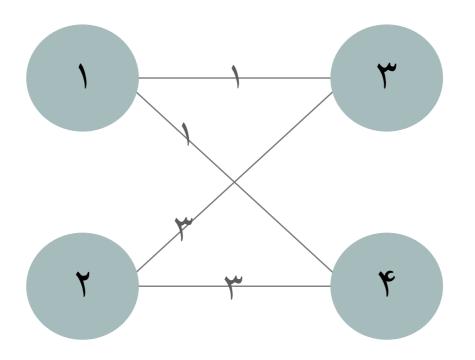
جلسه ۴ کوئیزک ۲

• یک جواب بهینه غیر صحیح برای برنامهریزی خطی تطابق بیشینه گراف دوبخشی زیر:



جلسه ۴ کوئیزک ۲

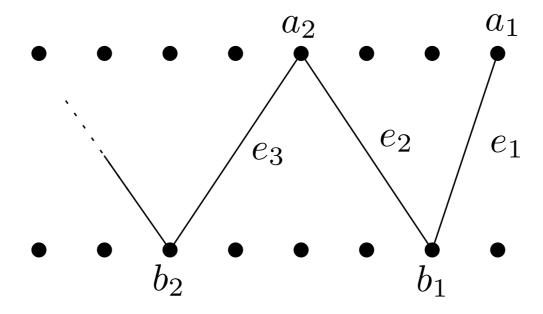
• یک جواب بهینه غیر صحیح برای برنامهریزی خطی تطابق بیشینه گراف دوبخشی زیر:

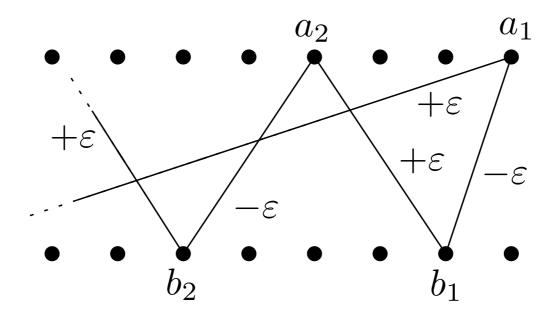


upper bound!

Theorem. Let G = (V, E) be an arbitrary bipartite graph with real edge weights w_e . If the LP relaxation of the integer program has at least one feasible solution, then it has at least one integral optimal solution.

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$$w(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_{e \in E} w_e \tilde{x}_e = w(\mathbf{x}^*) + \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^t (-1)^i w_{e_i} = w(\mathbf{x}^*) + \varepsilon \Delta$$

