

درس تحقیق در عملیات

ترم پاییز ۱۳۹۹–۱۴۰۰





درس درس Operations Research (aka, Management Science, Analytics):

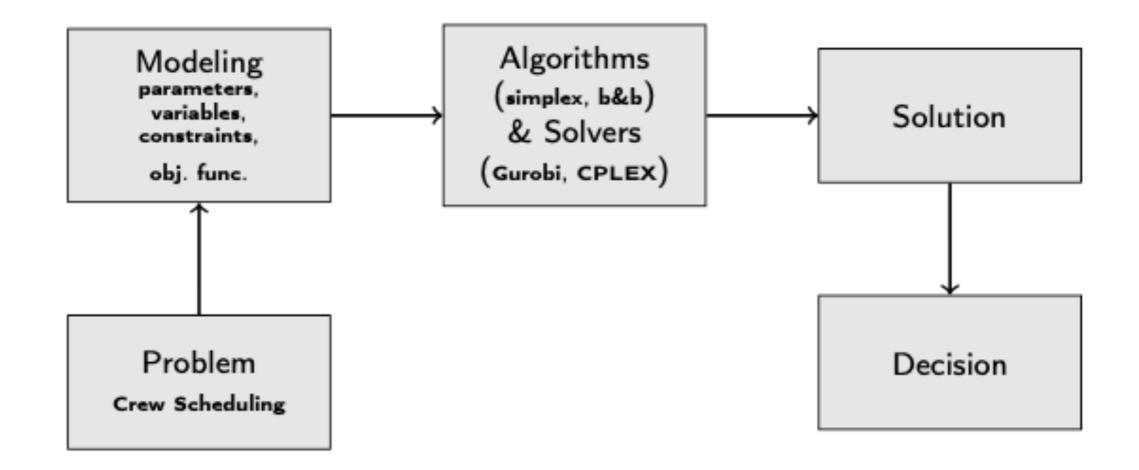
is the discipline that uses a scientific approach to decision making.

چند مثال

- Production Planning and Inventory Control
- Budget Investment
- Blending and Refining
- Manpower Planning
- Crew Rostering (airline crew, rail crew, nurses)
- Packing Problems
- Knapsack Problem
- Cutting Problems
- Cutting Stock Problem
- Routing
- Vehicle Routing Problem (trucks, planes, trains ...)
- Locational Decisions
- Facility Location
- Scheduling/Timetabling
- Examination timetabling/ train timetabling
- + many more

مشخصات مسالهها

- Planning decisions must be made
- The problems relate to quantitative issues
 - Cheapest
 - Shortest route
 - Fewest number of people
- Not all plans are feasible there are constraining rules
 - Limited amount of available resources
- It can be extremely difficult to figure out what to do



ایده محوری:

Build a mathematical model describing exactly what one wants, and what the "rules of the game" are. ?However, what is a mathematical model and how

- In manufacturing industry, factory planning: find the best product mix.
- Example
 - A factory makes two products standard and deluxe.
 - A unit of standard gives a profit of 6k.
 - A unit of deluxe gives a profit of 8k.
 - The grinding and polishing times in terms of hours per week for a unit of each type of product are given below:

	Standard	Deluxe
(Machine 1) Grinding	5	10
(Machine 2) Polishing	4	4

- Grinding capacity: 60 hours per week
- Polishing capacity: 40 hours per week
- Q: How much of each product, standard and deluxe, should we produce to maximize the profit?

Decision Variables

- $x_1 \ge 0$ units of product standard
- $x_2 \ge 0$ units of product deluxe
- Object Function
 - \bullet max $6x_1 + 8x_2$ maximize profit
- Constraints
 - $5x_1 + 10x_2 \le 60$ Grinding capacity
 - $4x_1 + 4x_2 \le 40$ Polishing capacity

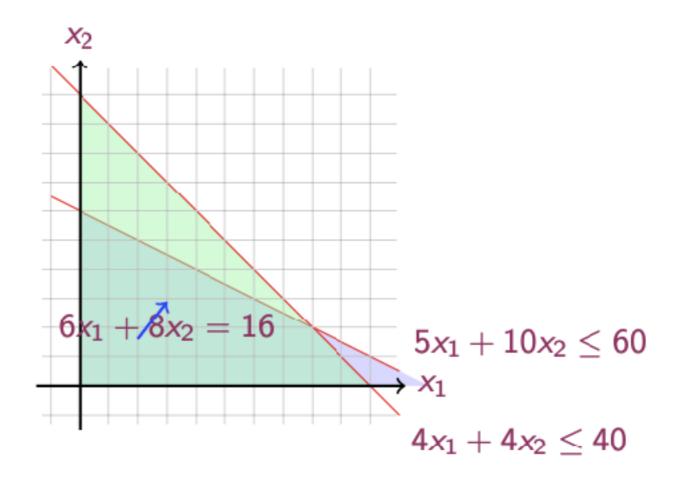
مصورسازي

$$\bullet$$
 max $6x_1 + 8x_2$

$$5x_1 + 10x_2 \le 60$$

$$\bullet$$
 $4x_1 + 4x_2 \le 40$

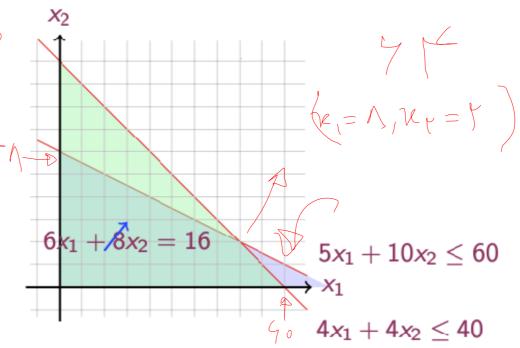
- \bullet $x_1 \ge 0$
- \bullet $x_2 \ge 0$



$$\bullet$$
 max $6x_1 + 8x_2$

$$\bullet$$
 $x_1 \ge 0$

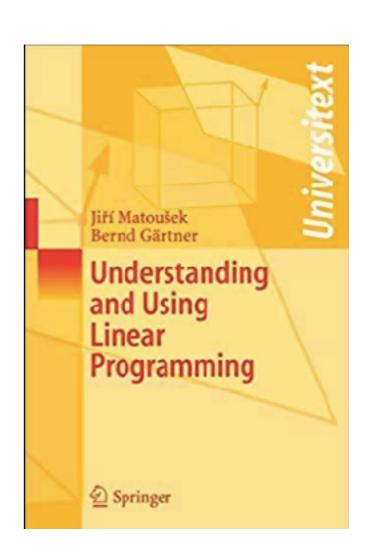
$$\bullet$$
 $x_2 \ge 0$



برنامهریزی خطی و علوم کامپیوتر

- علوم کامپیوتر: مسالههای در مورد اشیاء ترکیبیاتی
 - => بهینهسازی ترکیبیاتی
 - بهینهسازی ترکیبیاتی => انتقال به فضای پیوسته
 - بهینهسازی در فضای پیوسته
- زیرمجموعه بهینهسازی در فضای پیوسته: بهینهسازی محدب
 - قابل حل!
- زیر مجموعه بهینهسازی محدب: بهینهسازی خطی = برنامهریزی خطی

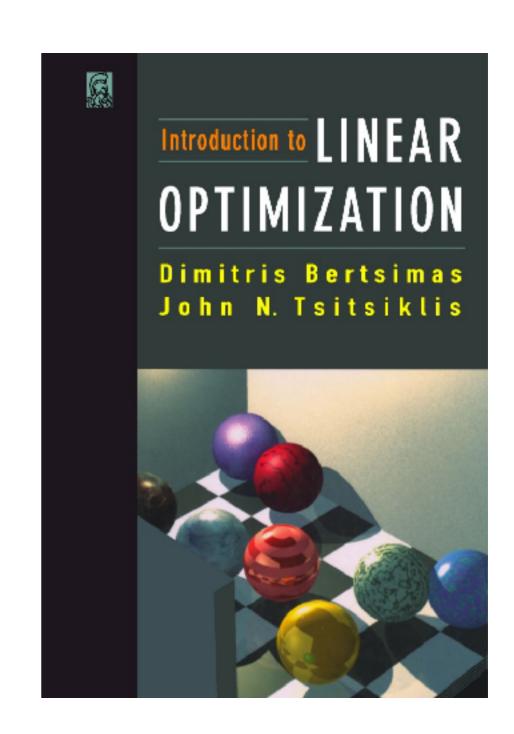
• الگوریتم مادر الگوریتمهای مشهور ترکیبیاتی = الگوریتم اولیه_دوگان



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کلاس را چگونه میگذرانیم؟

- كوئيزك ساده كلاسي
- سازوکار مناسب
- سوالهای سلیقهای و سوالهای خیلی ساده
 - سوال _> دست بلند کردن _>
- کوئیز (با اعلام قبلی) کتاب_باز: ۵
 - کلاس حل تمرین

- ◄ نمرهدهي
- ▶ کوئیزک: ۴ نمره (از ۶ نمره)
 - ◄ كوئيز: ٢
 - ◄ ميانترم: ٢
 - ◄ پايانترم: ۶
 - ◄ تمرين: ١
 - ◄ بدون تاخير
- ▶ نظری و عملی (متلب+پایتون [آموزش داده میشود]+جاوا+آر)
 - ◄ ۵ تا تمرین تصحیح نمی شود.
 مشابهش در کوئیز و میان و پایان ترم.
 عملی تصحیحی.
 - ◄ جزوه: ١
 - ◄ راستی آزمایی نهایی در صورت تشخیص تقلب

گروه مشترک

حل تمرینها

- خانم محمدی ۹۷ ارشد
 - آقای یاوری ۹۶
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نتیجه کلی درس

• چرا و چقدر علوم کامپیوتر به سمت برنامهریزی خطی گرایش یافته