

$$13. \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 42 & 33 & 52 & 29 \\ 42 & 0 & 26 & 38 & 49 \\ 33 & 26 & 0 & 34 & 27 \\ 52 & 28 & 34 & 0 & 35 \\ 29 & 49 & 27 & 35 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

用分支定界法求旅行商问题的解。

所以最优值为  $d(8) = 161$

$$a_{ij}: a_{23} \quad a_{35} \quad a_{51} \quad a_{13} \quad a_{34} \quad a_{45} \quad a_{24} \quad a_{21} \quad a_{25} \quad a_{14}$$

$$e_{ij}: 26 \quad 27 \quad 29 \quad 33 \quad 34 \quad 35 \quad 38 \quad 42 \quad 49 \quad 52$$

$$d(5) = d(1) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{51}, a_{13}, a_{34}) = 141$$

$V_3$  出现了三次。故非所求，且它的子集中， $V_3$  都出现三次 故淘汰。

$$d(2) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{51}, a_{34}, a_{45}) \quad V_3 \text{ 出现三次。这都非H回路，淘汰}$$

$$d(5) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{51}, a_{45}, a_{24}) \quad V_5 \quad (11)$$

$$d(4) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{51}, a_{24}, a_{21}) \quad V_2 \quad (11)$$

$$d(9) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{51}, a_{24}, a_{14}) = 172 \quad d(6) = d(5) = 172, \text{ 这后置换都大于 } d(5) \text{ 淘汰}$$

$$d(6) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{13}, a_{45}, a_{24}) \quad V_3 \text{ 出现三次。这都非H回路，淘汰}$$

$$d(7) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{34}, a_{45}, a_{24}) \quad V_3 \quad (11)$$

$$d(8) = d(a_{23}, a_{35}, a_{45}, a_{24}, a_{21}) \quad V_2 \quad (11) \quad (\overline{a_{35}})$$

$$d(9) = d(a_{23}, a_{51}, a_{13}, a_{34}, a_{45}) \quad V_3 \quad (11)$$

$$d(10) = d(a_{23}, a_{51}, a_{13}, a_{45}, a_{24}) = 161 < d(9) \therefore d(10) = d(10) = 161$$

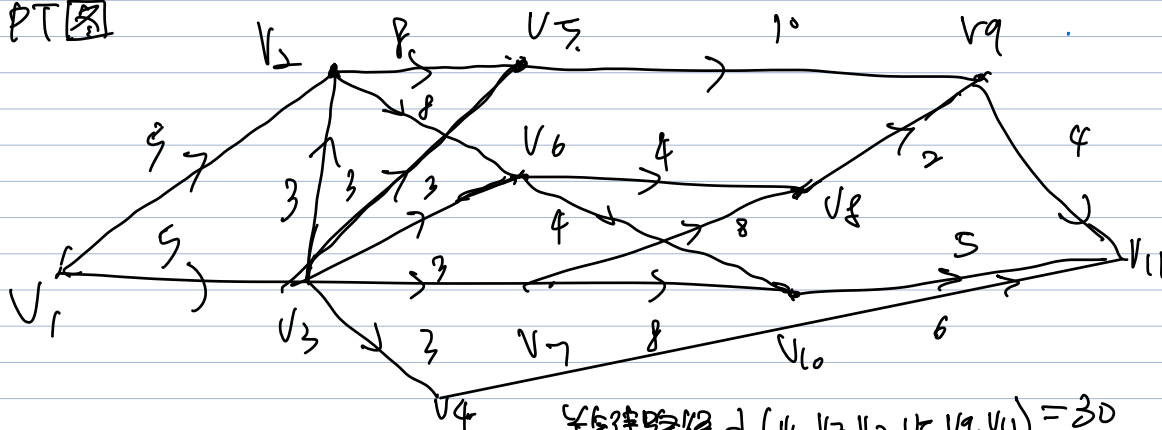
$$\text{这后置换都大于 } d(10) \text{ 故 } \overline{a_{23}}$$

$$d(11) = d(a_{45}, a_{51}, a_{13}, a_{24}, a_{45}) \quad \text{非H回路。} \quad \overline{a_{34}}$$

$$d(12) = d(a_{35}, a_{51}, a_{13}, a_{45}, a_{24}) \quad \text{非H回路，且这后置换都大于 } d(10) \text{ 故终止计算}$$

17. 一项工程,其各工序所需时间与约束关系如下表,试用(a):PT图与(b):PERT图求其关键路径。并求工序3,5,10的允许延误时间如表:

(a) PT图



关键路径  $\downarrow (V_1, V_3, V_2, V_5, V_9, V_{11}) = 30$

$$\pi(V_{11}) = 0, \pi(V_2) = 8, \pi(V_3) = 5, \pi(V_4) = 8, \pi(V_5) = 16, \pi(V_6) = 16$$

$$\pi(V_7) = 8, \pi(V_8) = 20, \pi(V_9) = 20, \pi(V_{10}) = 26, \pi(V_{11}) = 30$$

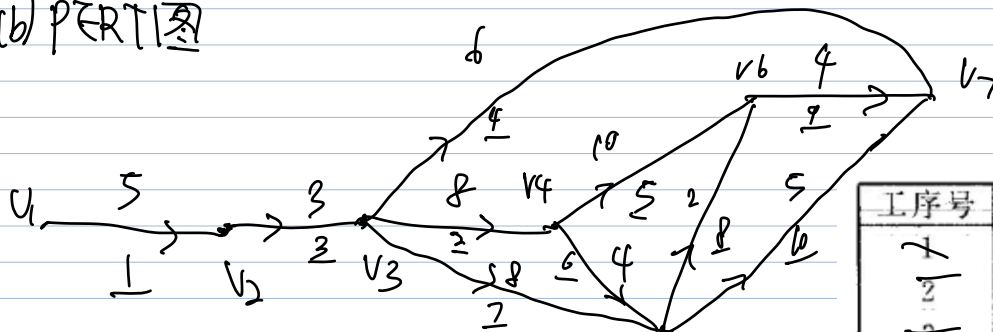
设工序3, 5, 10的允许延误时间为  $t(V_3), t(V_5), t(V_{10})$

$$t(V_3) = \pi(V_{11}) - \pi(V_3) = 30 - 5 = 5, t(V_5) = \pi(V_9) - \pi(V_5) = 0$$

$$t(V_5) = \pi(V_{11}) - \pi(V_5) = 30 - 16 = 14, t(V_5) = \pi(V_9) - \pi(V_5) = 0$$

$$t(V_{10}) = \pi(V_{11}) - \pi(V_{10}) = 30 - 26 = 4, t(V_{10}) = \pi(V_9) - \pi(V_{10}) = 5$$

(b) PERT图



关键路径  $\downarrow (V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_6, V_7) = 30$

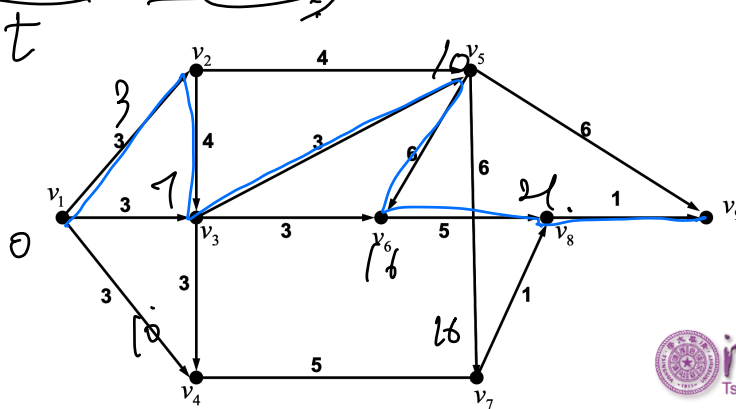
$$3 = (V_2, V_3) \therefore t(3) = 0$$

$$5 = (V_4, V_6) \therefore t(5) = 0 \quad t(10)$$

$$t(10) = \pi(V_7) - \pi(V_5) - w(V_5, V_7) = 30 - 20 - 5 = 5$$

工序号	时间	前序工序
1	5	
2	8	1, 3
3	3	1
4	6	3
5	10	2, 3
6	4	2, 3
7	8	3
8	2	6, 7
9	4	5, 8
10	5	6, 7

练习题：求下图中各顶点的最早完成时间、最晚完成时间、缓冲时间，并求关键路径。



$$① \pi(v_1) = 0, \pi(v_2) = 3, \pi(v_3) = 7, \pi(v_4) = 10$$

$$\pi(v_5) = 10, \pi(v_6) = 16, \pi(v_7) = 16, \pi(v_8) = 21, \pi(v_9) = 22$$

$$② \tau(v_9) = \pi(v_9) = 22, \tau(v_8) = \pi(v_9) - \pi(v_8, v_9) = 22 - 1 = 21$$

$$\tau(v_7) = \pi(v_9) - \pi(v_7, v_9) = 22 - 2 = 20, \tau(v_6) = 22 - 6 = 16$$

$$\tau(v_5) = 22 - 12 = 10, \tau(v_4) = 22 - 7 = 15, \tau(v_3) = 22 - 15 = 7$$

$$\tau(v_2) = 22 - 19 = 3, \tau(v_1) = 22 - 22 = 0$$

$$③ t(v_9) = 22 - 22 = 0, t(v_8) = 21 - 21 = 0, t(v_7) = 20 - 16 = 4$$

$$t(v_6) = 16 - 16 = 0, t(v_5) = 10 - 10 = 0, t(v_4) = 15 - 10 = 5$$

$$t(v_3) = 7 - 7 = 0, t(v_2) = 3 - 3 = 0, t(v_1) = 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$④ (v_1, v_2, v_3, v_5, v_6, v_8, v_9) = 22$$

# 第1章第6题 RAMSEY数

先证 6人中至少要有3人互相认识, 则至少有3人互相不认识

证: 6人中有人A认识的人要么 多于等于3人, 要么 少于3人

第①种情况下, A认识的人 / A不认识的人  
B, C, D +  $\alpha$  / E, F -  $\alpha$  ( $2 \geq |\alpha| \geq 0$ )

其中, 在B, C, D三人中, 至少要有两人互相认识, 则条件成立

若没有人互相认识, 则B, C, D互相不认识条件亦成立

第②种情况下,

A认识的人 / A不认识的人  
B, C -  $\alpha$  / D, E, F +  $\alpha$  ( $2 \geq |\alpha| \geq 0$ )

同理 D, E, F 要么互相认识, 要么加上A有3人互相不认识

再看原问题, 6人中有人A认识的人 ① 要么多于等于3人, 要么 ② 少于3人

① - (1) B, C, D / E, F, G, H, I

把人看作结点, 互相认识的人之间用无向边连接, 那么由图的性质, 该图中度为奇数的结点必为偶数  $\Rightarrow$  至少有一人不属这种情况, 故能排除。

① - (2) B, C -  $\alpha$  / D, E, F, G, H, I +  $\alpha$

由上面证明 D, E, F, G, H, I 中要么有3人互相认识, 要么有3人互相不认识, 要么有4人互相认识。

②  $\Rightarrow$  不认识的人至少有4人。

A不认识 / A认识  
B, C, D, E +  $\alpha$  / F, G, H, I -  $\alpha$  ( $4 \geq |\alpha| \geq 0$ )

1) B, C, D, E 中有2人不认识  $\Rightarrow$  3人互相不认识

(2) (1) 无人不认识  $\Rightarrow$  4人互相认识 (或比4人多)