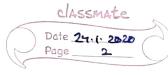
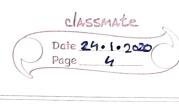
	classmate
	Date 24-1.2020 Page 1
	IP FORMULATIONS
	COST OF PRODUCTION
	fixed cost + variable cost
	K + Cx
	pierewise linear. Cost
5	if the production is below 4000 units, unit price is G
	if the production is between 4000 and 9000 mit price is G
	of the production is above 9000 and below 15000, then cost is by
*	B 5 21 5 4000
	0 5 x2 5 5000
	0 & n3 & 6000
	(OS+ = GN1 + GN2 + BN3 (n= 11, + 12+ 16)
	4000w, < x, < 4000
- 4	5000 w2 5 x2 5 5000 w2.
	800 0 ≤ n ₃ ≤ 6000 ω ₂
	\$ (x) ≤ b; OR
	OE OE



- 3 chap. 6(x) & b, + y,B 62 (x) & b2 + yB f (x) & b3 + yB 6 (n) 15 by + (1-y) B Constraints on y. assume constraint 1) convex = convex X & By U convex = X convex I is non-zero when y=1 K+Cx ky + Cx y ∈ Eo, 13 JR SUNDA R x & By xis non-zero when y=1 05 2, 5 4000 0 £ X2 £ 5000 D & X2 < 6000

- F-	optimize Cx, + C	12 + C3 5	ez .		
	st- 0 { x, 4	4000	4000 w, & 5	e, 4 4000	
	0 4 7/2 4	5000	5000 W2 5	12 & 5000 w	
> \\	0 4 2 3	6000	5 6 5 S	M3 < 6000 CO2	
				1	
	00000 W2=0	<u> </u>	2) w ₁ = 1		
	0 5 %, 5 4000			x1 & 4000	
	0 \ x ₂ \ 0		0 & n2 & 5000		
	0 & n3 & 0		xxxxxi D &		
San Antonio	Section Sectio		ocentral of the second		
ઉ	$ w_1 = w_2 = $		9 w = 0 u	02=1	
	94000 5 ng 5 4000)		74 & 4000 info	
	5000 K N & 5000			12 1 2 000 X	
	0 < n2 < 600			n3 5 6000	
				- The state of the	
	1/4	1.0	3 4 80	7 5 4	
	BALA'S ALGORITHM	FOR BH	P (BRANCH & B	DUMP FOR BIPL	
			Ye: 201 - X		
-	min $Z = \sum_{i} C_{i}$	k. ;	x, € £0, 13		
	Subject to		conii .		
\end{align*	$\sum \alpha_{ij} \times \sum_{i} >$	b; +	F (€ 1,2.		
				3' - 9	
	0 5 4 5 6	<u> </u>	40		
100	2		,	J.	



Start expanding tree with ∞_1 , then move to ∞_2 and 80 on. at each step, evaluate z, check if any constraint is violated, when you find a feasible point, you start expanding down that tree. also prome a brance if z node is not best enough co.r.t. best z you saw till now.

BALAS ALGORITHM - EXAMPLE

St.

C1 = X

minimize = = 3x, + 5x, + 6x, + 9x4 + 10x5+10

-5x, -3x + x3 + 3x, -2x + x6 2, -2 5x, -22 + 4x3 -2x4 + 2x5 - x6 7/3

x; ∈ {0, i} ∀ i ∈ 1,2,...6.

~ C {0,13 \ \ C \ \ (,2)...6.

-27, + 6x2 -3x3 + 4x4 + x5 -2x6 7, 2

my=0 (all)

int (1,2)

int (1,3)

branches

int est 8

int (1,2)

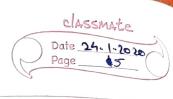
int (1,3)

atteast 8 (infl)2) (infl) atteast

no=1 no=1 no=0 (inpossible)

impossible atteast atteast atteast 6 ing (1,3)

 $C_2 = V \qquad \qquad \chi_2 = 1$ $C_3 = X \qquad \qquad \chi_3 = 0$



MAXIMUM WEIGHT BIPARTITE MATCHING

given a bipartite graph G(V,E) with equal no. of nodes IXI = IXI on each side with edges $X \to Y$ only a perfect matching $M \subset E$ is such that each vertex in X as well as Y only appears once in M.

we want to find M with the maximum weight:

max Seem

PER AND A CARL SEA FILE

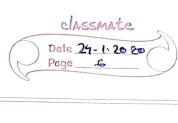
ROE EOIS YEEE

3 3 ¥ (1,0) 2 3×

ige.

at every vertex, only

get max. edge wt.



MORE GRAPH PROBLEMS

min. vertex Cover

kind min | v' C V such that

+ (u,v) ee, e EE, either v EV' or v EV', or both.

in english; smallest set with that atleast one and of every edge is a member of the set.

IP formulation:

No + No > 1 + Cosu) EE

x, € €0,15.

maximum independent set

192.moly

maxuer zu such that zu+ zu, s!

V (U, V) EE, XV E EO, I} i.e., maximum size set such that not two vertices

in it are connected by and edge.