

Esercizio 5

Si consideri il seguente programma lineare intero, il cui rilassamento continuo ha base ottima ($x_1^* = \frac{9}{5}, x_2^* = \frac{8}{5}, x_3^* = \frac{1}{5}$) con valore di funzione obiettivo pari a $z^* = \frac{17}{5}$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max z = & x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{soggetto a} & 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 7 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 5 \\ & x_1 \leq 2 \\ & x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \end{array}$$



- 1 Scrivere la forma standard del rilassamento continuo e la sua **riformulazione nella base ottima**.
- 2 Effettuare il branch del nodo radice, operando **sulla variabile x_1** .
- 3 Valutare i rilassamenti dei nodi figli utilizzando il metodo del simplex duale.

$$P_1 \stackrel{"\leq"}{\sim} P_2 \stackrel{"\geq"}{\sim}$$

$$x_1, \dots, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$\text{S. a)} \quad \max z = x_1 + x_2$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4$$

$$x_2 + x_5 = 2$$

$$B = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$$= 7$$

$$= 5$$

$$+ x_5 = 2$$

$$x_1 = 5 - 2x_2 - x_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max & x_1 + x_2 \\ & = \frac{9}{5} - \frac{2}{5}x_3 + \frac{1}{5}x_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5 - 2\left(\frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{3}{5}x_4\right) - x_4 + \frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{3}{5}x_4$$

$$= 5 - \frac{16}{5} - \frac{2}{5}x_3 + \frac{6}{5}x_4 - x_4$$

$$= \frac{25-16}{5} - \frac{2}{5}x_3 + \frac{6-5}{5}x_4$$

$$= \frac{17}{5} - \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{2}{5}x_4$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = \frac{9}{5} - \frac{2}{5}x_3 + \frac{1}{5}x_4$$

$$U_B \frac{17}{5}$$

$$x_2 = 7 - 3x_1 - x_3$$

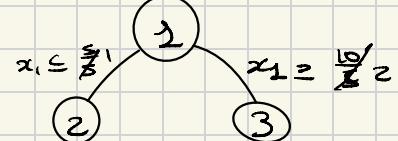
$$= 7 - 3(5 - 2x_2 - x_4) - x_3$$

$$= 7 - 15 + 6x_2 + 3x_4 - x_3$$

$$-6x_2 + x_2 =$$

$$-5x_2 = -8 - x_3 + 3x_4$$

$$\rightarrow x_2 = \frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{3}{5}x_4$$



$$x_5 = 2 - x_1$$

$$= 2 - \frac{9}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{6}{5}x_4$$

$$= \frac{10-9}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{6}{5}x_4$$

$$\rightarrow x_5 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{6}{5}x_4$$

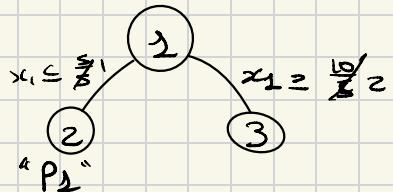
Esercizio 5

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$$\begin{array}{lll} \max z & = & x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{soggetto a} & 3x_1 + x_2 & \leq 7 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 & \leq 5 \\ & x_1 & \leq 2 \\ & x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \end{array}$$



- Scrivere la forma standard del rilassamento continuo e la sua formulazione nella base ottima.
- Effettuare il branch del nodo radice, operando sulla variabile x_1 .
- Valutare i rilassamenti dei nodi figli utilizzando il metodo del simplex duale. $P_1 \leq P_2 \geq$



S-b)

$$\max z = \frac{17}{5} - \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{2}{5}x_4 \quad [P1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &\leq 1 \\ x_2 + x_6 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{9}{5} - \frac{2}{5}x_3 + \frac{1}{5}x_4$$

$$B_{OUT} : x_6$$

$$B_{IN} : x_3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{2}{5}x_4$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_4$$

$$x_4 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_5 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ x_6 &= 1 - x_1 \\ &= 1 - \frac{9}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{5-9}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ &= -\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_4 \end{aligned}$$

\square

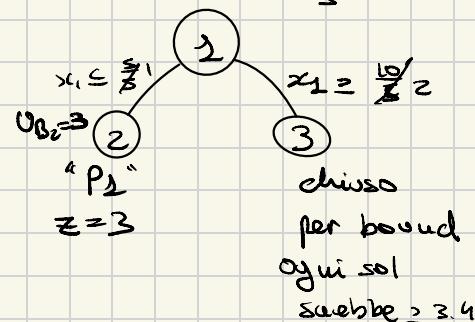
Esercizio 5

Si consideri il seguente programma lineare intero, il cui rilassamento continuo ha base ottima ($x_1^* = \frac{9}{5}, x_2^* = \frac{8}{5}, x_3^* = \frac{1}{5}$) con valore di funzione obiettivo pari a $z^* = \frac{17}{5}$.

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- 1 Scrivere la forma standard del rilassamento continuo e la sua **riformulazione nella base ottima**. ✓
- 2 Effettuare il branch del nodo radice, operando **sulla variabile x_1** .
- 3 Valutare i rilassamenti dei nodi figli utilizzando il metodo del simplex duale. $P_1 \leq P_2 \geq$

$$UB_1 = \frac{17}{5} \approx 3.4$$



$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{5}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)x_3 &= -\frac{4}{5} - x_6 - \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ x_3 &= -\frac{5}{2} \cdot -\frac{4}{5} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot -x_6 - \frac{5}{2} \cdot -\frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ &= +\frac{4}{2} + \frac{5}{2}x_6 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\ \rightarrow x_3 &= 2 + \frac{5}{2}x_6 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\ x_1 &= \frac{9}{5} - \frac{2}{5}x_3 + \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{9}{5} - \frac{2}{5}(2 + \frac{5}{2}x_6 + \frac{1}{2}x_4) + \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{9}{5} - \frac{5}{5} - x_6 - \cancel{\frac{1}{5}x_4} + \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ \rightarrow &= \frac{4}{5} - x_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= \frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{3}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{8}{5} + \frac{1}{5}(2 + \frac{5}{2}x_6 + \frac{1}{2}x_4) - \frac{3}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{8}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2}x_6 + \frac{1}{10}x_4 - \frac{3}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{10}{5} - \frac{5}{5} - x_6 - \cancel{\frac{1}{5}x_4} + \frac{1}{2}x_6 \\ \rightarrow &= 2 + \frac{1}{10}x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_5 &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}(2 + \frac{5}{2}x_6 + \frac{1}{2}x_4) - \frac{1}{5}x_4 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5} + x_6 + \cancel{\frac{1}{5}x_4} - \cancel{\frac{1}{5}x_4} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}x_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\max z = \frac{17}{5} - \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{2}{5}x_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{17}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot (2 + \frac{5}{2}x_6 + \frac{1}{2}x_4) - \frac{2}{5}x_4 \quad UB_2 = \frac{33}{10} \\ &= \frac{17}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{2}x_6 - \frac{1}{10}x_4 - \cancel{\frac{2}{5}x_4} \\ &= \frac{15}{5} - \frac{1}{2}x_6 + \frac{-1-4}{10}x_4 \\ &= 3 - \frac{8}{2}x_6 - \frac{5}{10} - \frac{1}{2}x_4 \quad \text{ottimo} \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 6

Si consideri il seguente programma lineare intero, il cui rilassamento continuo ha base ottima ($x_1^* = \frac{9}{2}, x_2^* = \frac{3}{2}, x_3^* = \frac{17}{2}$) con valore di funzione obiettivo pari a $z^* = 12$.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \max z & = & 3x_1 - x_2 \\ \text{soggetto a} & 2x_1 + 3x_2 & \geq 5 \\ & x_1 - x_2 & \leq 3 \\ & 2x_1 & \leq 9 \\ & x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \end{array}$$

- Scrivere la forma standard del rilassamento continuo e la sua riformulazione nella base ottima.
- Effettuare il branch del nodo radice, operando sulla variabile x_1 .
- Valutare i rilassamenti dei nodi figli utilizzando il metodo del simplex duale.

$$P1 \stackrel{"\leq"}{\sim} P2 \stackrel{"\geq"}{\sim}$$

6.a) $\max z = 3x_1 - x_2$

$$B = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 & = 5 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_4 & = 3 \\ 2x_1 & + x_5 = 9 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{2}x_1 = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_2 &= 3 - x_1 - x_4 \\ &= 3 - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_5 - x_4 \\ &= \frac{6-9}{2} - x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_2 &= -\frac{3}{2} - x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ \rightarrow x_2 &= +\frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_3 &= 5 - 2x_1 - 3x_2 \\ &= 5 - 2\left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5\right) - 3x_2 \\ &= 5 - 9 + 2x_5 - 3x_2 \\ &= -4 - 3x_2 + x_5 \\ &= -4 - 3\left(\frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5\right) + x_5 \\ &= -4 - \frac{9}{2} - 3x_4 + \frac{3}{2}x_5 + x_5 \\ &= \frac{-8-9}{2} - 3x_4 + \frac{3+2}{2}x_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_3 &= -\frac{17}{2} - 3x_4 + \frac{5}{2}x_5 \\ \rightarrow x_3 &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - \frac{5}{2}x_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max & 3x_1 - x_2 \\ &= 3\left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5\right) - \left(\frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5\right) \\ &= \frac{27}{2} - \frac{3}{2}x_5 - \frac{3}{2} - x_4 + \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &= \frac{24}{2} - x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &= 12 - x_4 - x_5 \end{aligned}$$

Branch and Bound

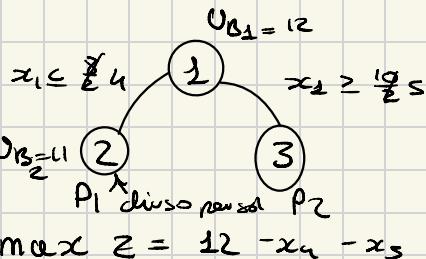
Esercizio 6

Si consideri il seguente programma lineare intero, il cui rilassamento continuo ha base ottima ($x_1^* = \frac{9}{2}$, $x_2^* = \frac{3}{2}$, $x_3^* = \frac{17}{2}$) con valore di funzione obiettivo pari a $z^* = 12$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max z = & 3x_1 - x_2 \\ \text{soggetto a} & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 5 \\ & x_1 - x_2 \leq 3 \\ & 2x_1 \leq 9 \\ & x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \end{array}$$

- Scrivere la forma standard del rilassamento continuo e la sua riformulazione nella base ottima.
- Effettuare il branch del nodo radice, operando sulla variabile x_1 .
- Valutare i rilassamenti dei nodi figli utilizzando il metodo del simplex duale.

$$P1 \quad " \leq " \quad P2 \quad " \geq "$$



$$\max Z = 12 - x_4 - x_5$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ x_2 &= +\frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ x_3 &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - \frac{5}{2}x_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{new: } x_1 &\leq 4 \\ x_1 + x_6 &= 4 \\ x_6 &= 4 - x_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{out: } x_6 \\ \text{bin: } x_5 \end{aligned}$$

$$P3) \quad \max Z = 12 - x_4 - x_5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow x_1 &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ \rightarrow x_2 &= +\frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ \rightarrow x_3 &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - \frac{5}{2}x_5 \\ x_6 &= 4 - x_1 \\ &= 4 - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &= \frac{8-9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ \rightarrow x_6 &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &> \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{x_1} = \frac{1}{2} + x_6$$

$$= x_0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2x_6$$

$$\rightarrow x_5 = 3 + 2x_6$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(3 + 2x_6) \\ &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - 2x_6 \\ &= 4 \frac{1}{2} - x_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = 4 - x_6$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= \frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2x_6) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2} - x_6 \\ \rightarrow x_2 &= \frac{3}{2} + x_4 - x_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - \frac{5}{2}x_5 \\ &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - \frac{5}{2}(1 + 2x_6) \\ &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - \frac{5}{2} - 5x_6 \\ \rightarrow x_3 &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - 5x_6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max Z &= 12 - x_4 - x_5 \\ &= 12 - x_4 - 1 - 2x_6 \\ &= 11 - x_4 - 2x_6 \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 6

Si consideri il seguente programma lineare intero, il cui rilassamento continuo ha base ottima ($x_1^* = \frac{9}{2}$, $x_2^* = \frac{3}{2}$, $x_3^* = \frac{17}{2}$) con valore di funzione obiettivo pari a $z^* = 12$.

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- Effettuare il branch del nodo radice, operando sulla variabile x_1 .
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$P1 \leq P2 \geq$

Alessandro Druetto

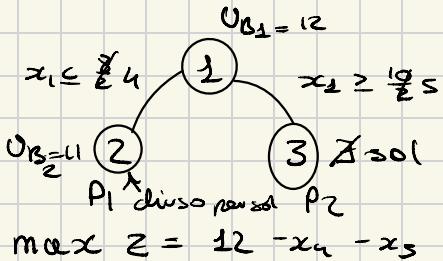
Tutorato RO

Informatica @ UniTO 22 / 32

$$x_1 \geq 5 \rightarrow x_1 - x_6 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ x_2 &= +\frac{3}{2} + x_4 - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ x_3 &= \frac{17}{2} + 3x_4 - \frac{5}{2}x_5 \\ x_6 &= -5 + x_1 \\ &= -5 + \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &= \frac{-10+9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_5 \end{aligned}$$

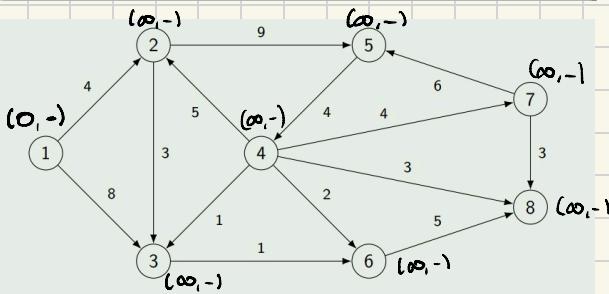
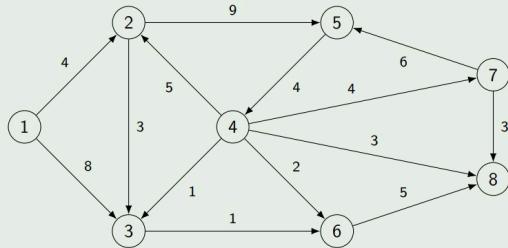
\leftarrow co \leftarrow co $\not\exists$ sol



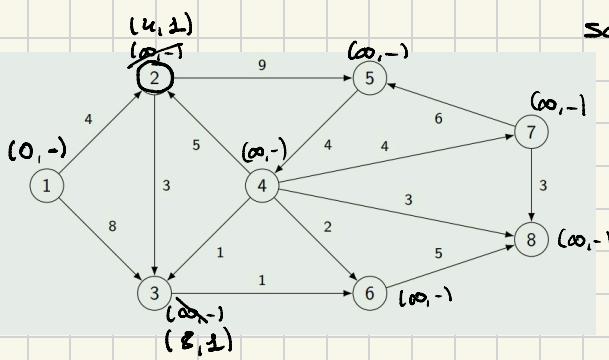
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Esercizio 7

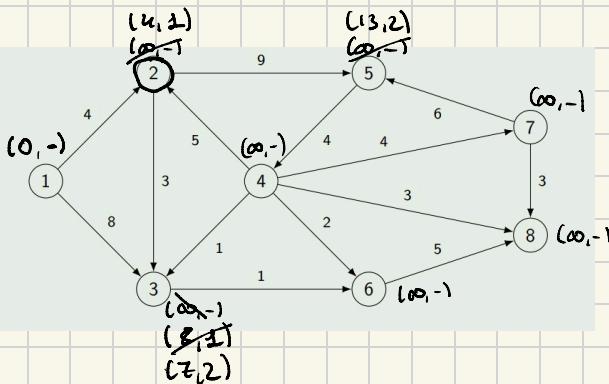
Dato il seguente grafo orientato, calcolare l'albero dei cammini minimi partendo dal nodo 1 ed applicando SPT-Dijkstra.

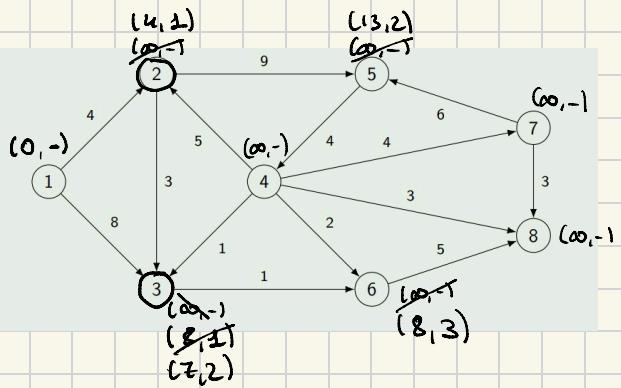


scelgo 2

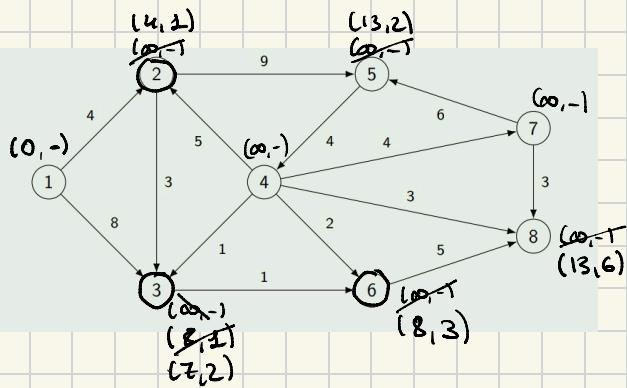


Scelgo 3

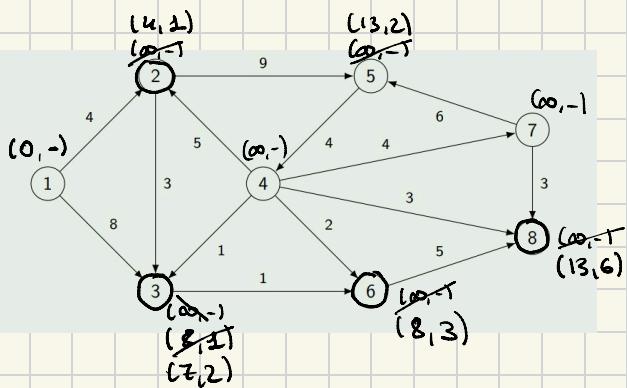




Scalgo 6



Scalgo 8



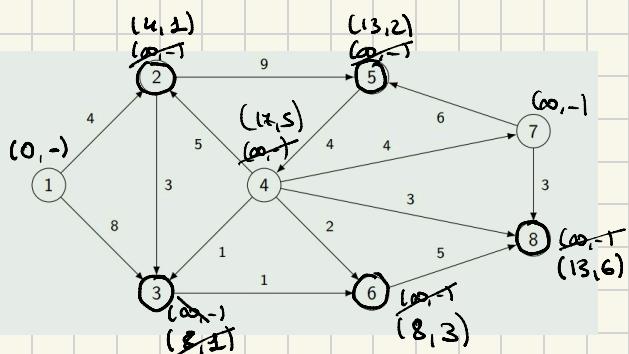
\exists nodi uscenti
da 8. Scalgo

$6 \rightarrow 7 \quad \exists$

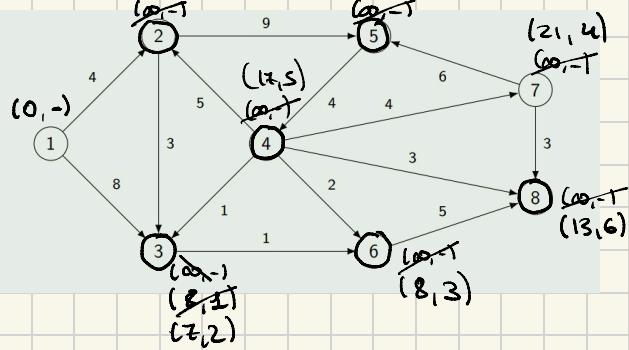
$3 \rightarrow \exists$

$2 \rightarrow \exists, \textcircled{S}$

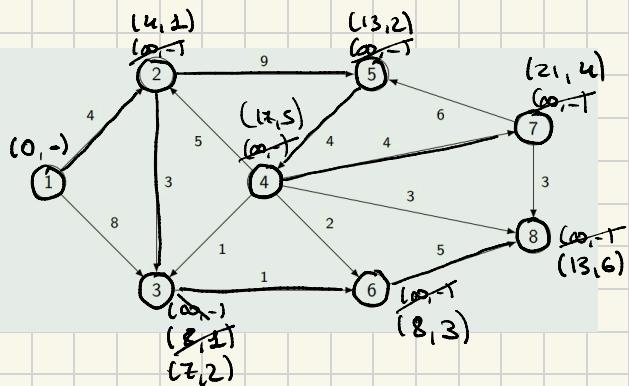
Scelgo ④



Scelgo il ④

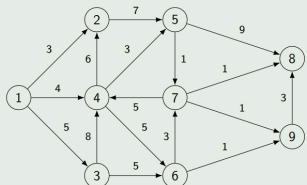


Final

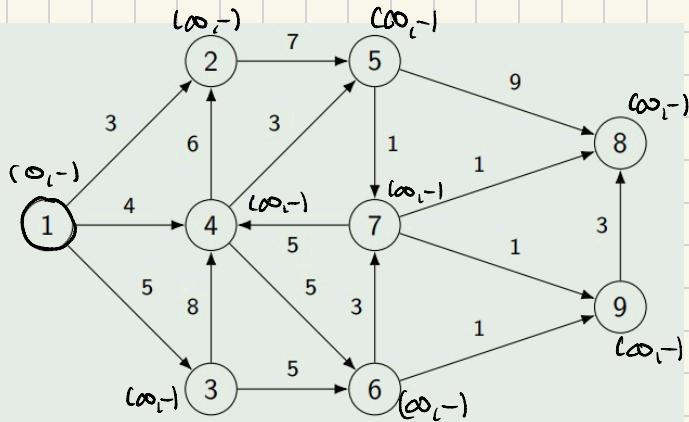


Esercizio 8

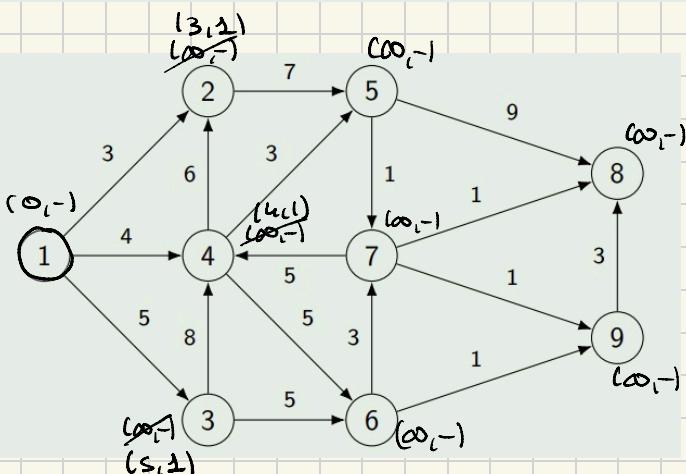
Dato il seguente grafo orientato, calcolare l'albero dei cammini minimi partendo dal nodo 1 ed applicando SPT-Dijkstra.



Scelgo (1)



Scelgo (2)

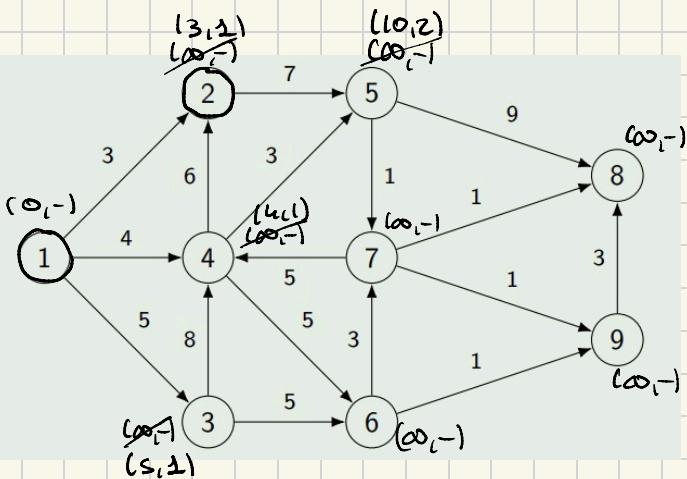


Scelta 4 per

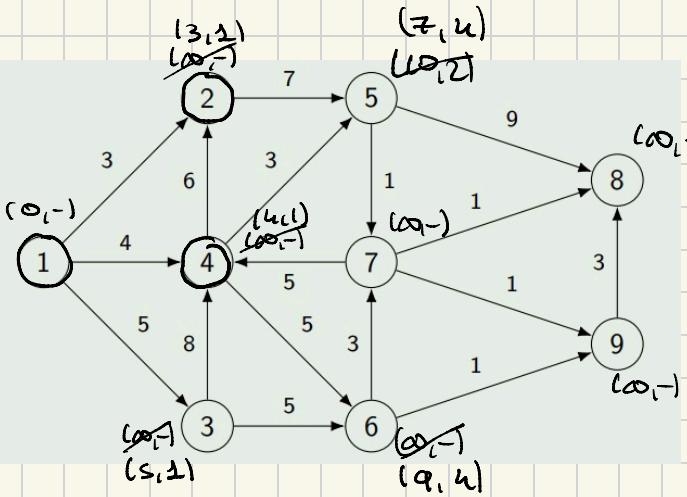
$s \rightarrow$ costo 0

$u \rightarrow$ costo 4 min

$z \rightarrow$ costo 5

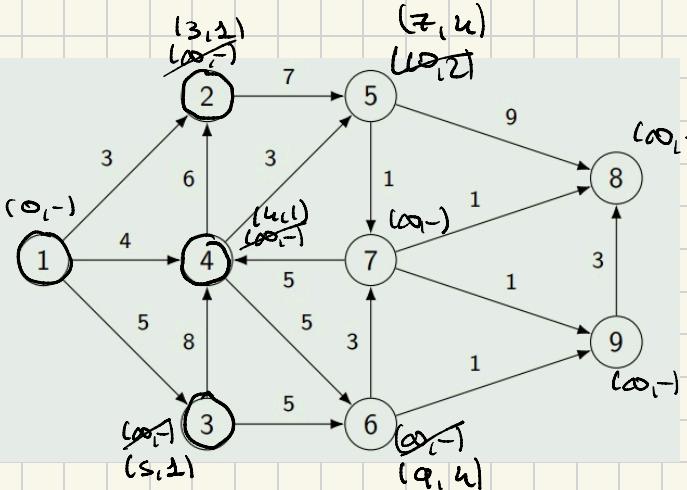


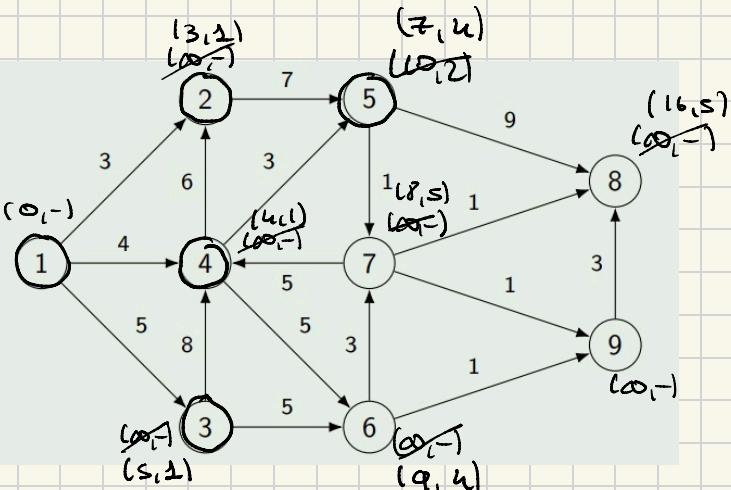
Disponibili
→ $s : 7$
→ $z : 5 \rightarrow$ scelto
→ $u : 9$



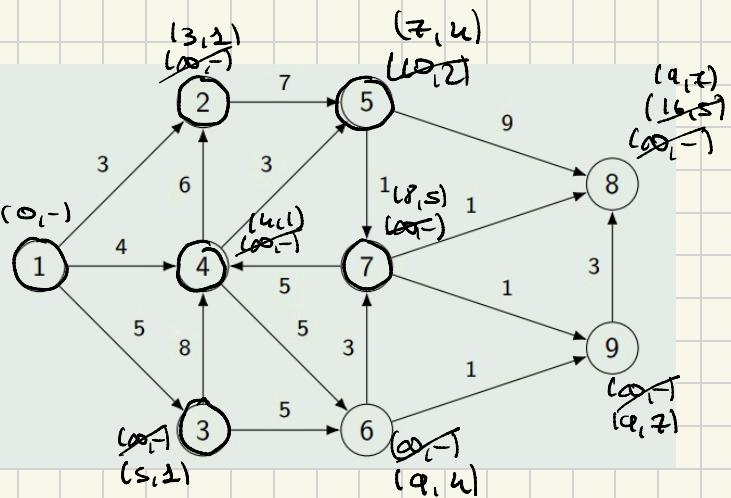
Disponibili

→ $s : 7 \rightarrow$ scelto
→ $u : 9$

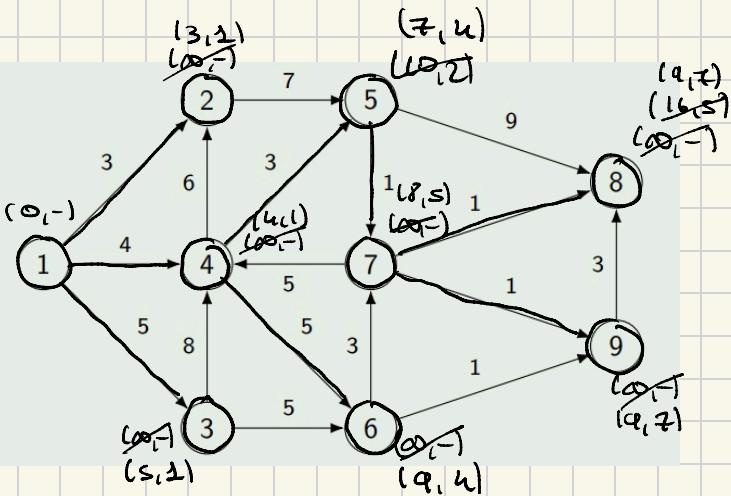




Disponibili
 - 7 : 8 → scelto
 - 8 : 16
 - 6 : 4



Disponibili
 → 8 : 4
 → 9 : 4
 → 6 : 4 scelto



Disponibili
 → 8 : 4 scelto
 9 : 4