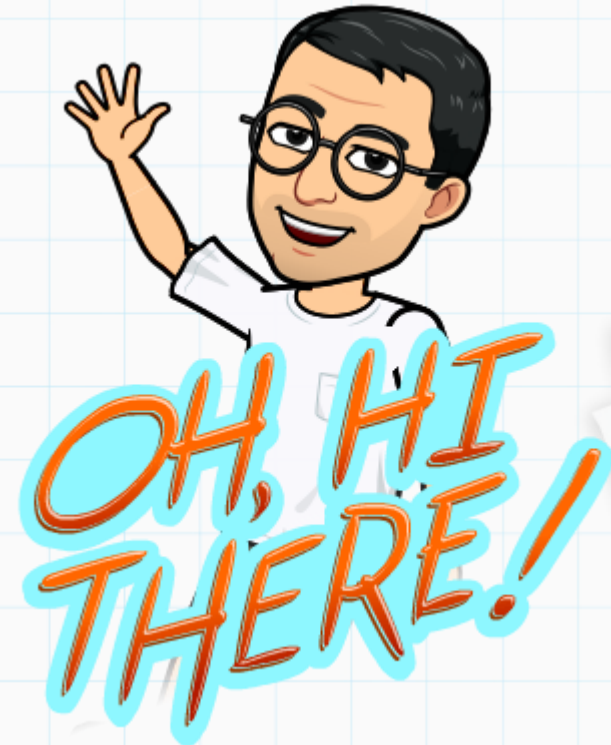
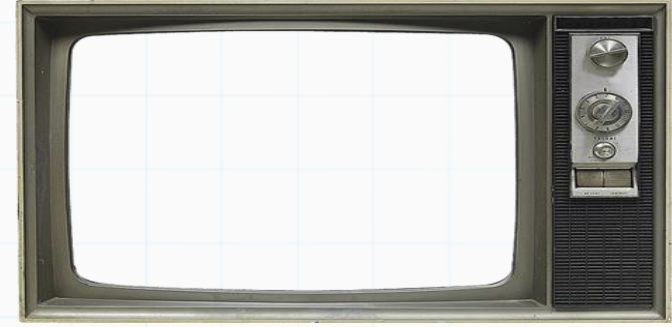


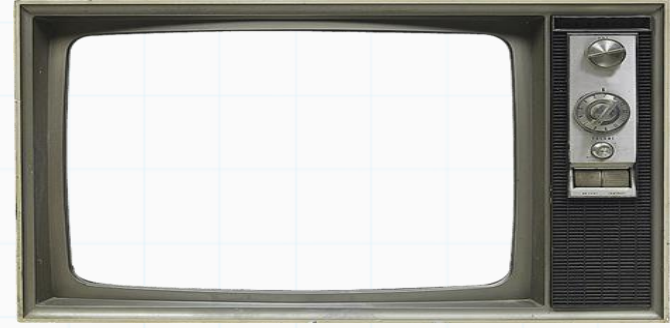
Pesquisa Operacional

Professor : Yuri Frota

yuri@ic.uff.br



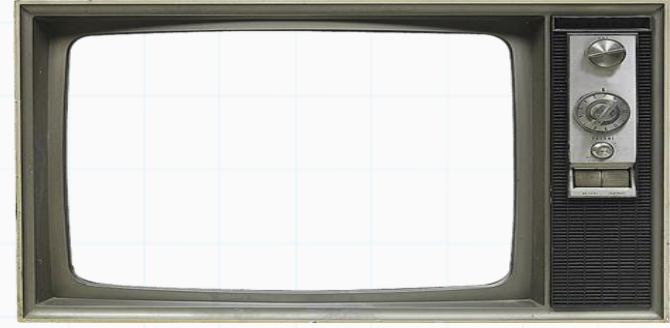
Solvers



X



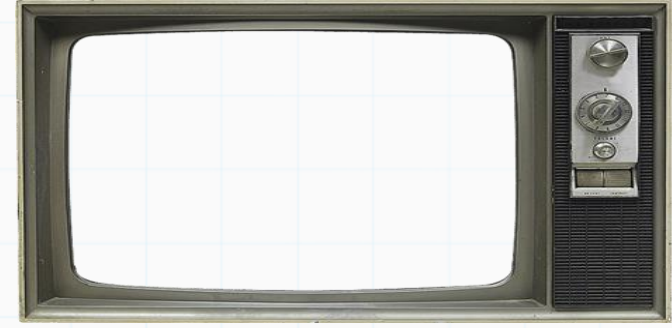
Solvers



X



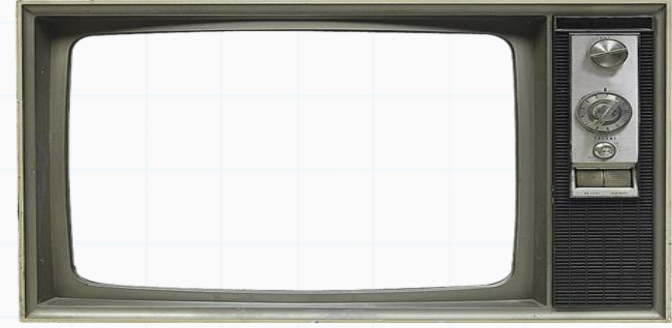
Solvers



X



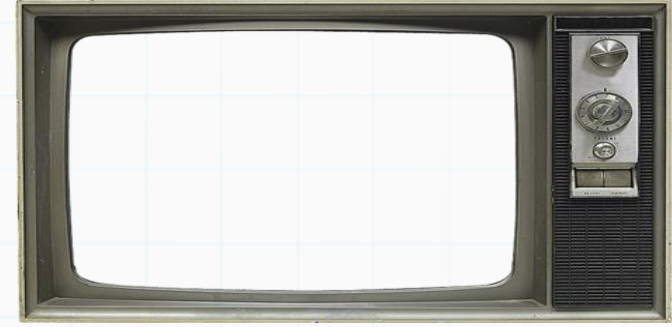
Solvers



X



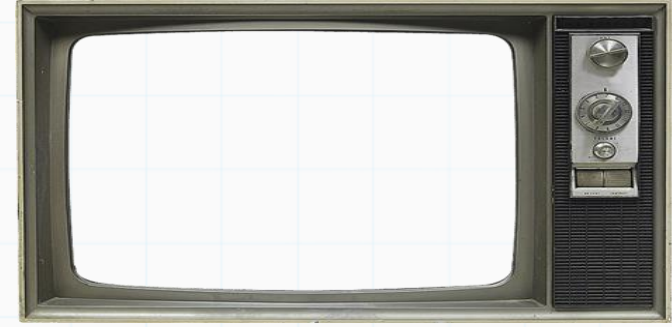
Solvers



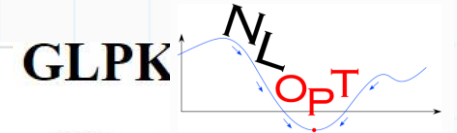
X



Solvers



X



Solvers

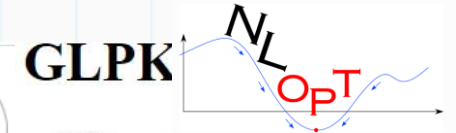
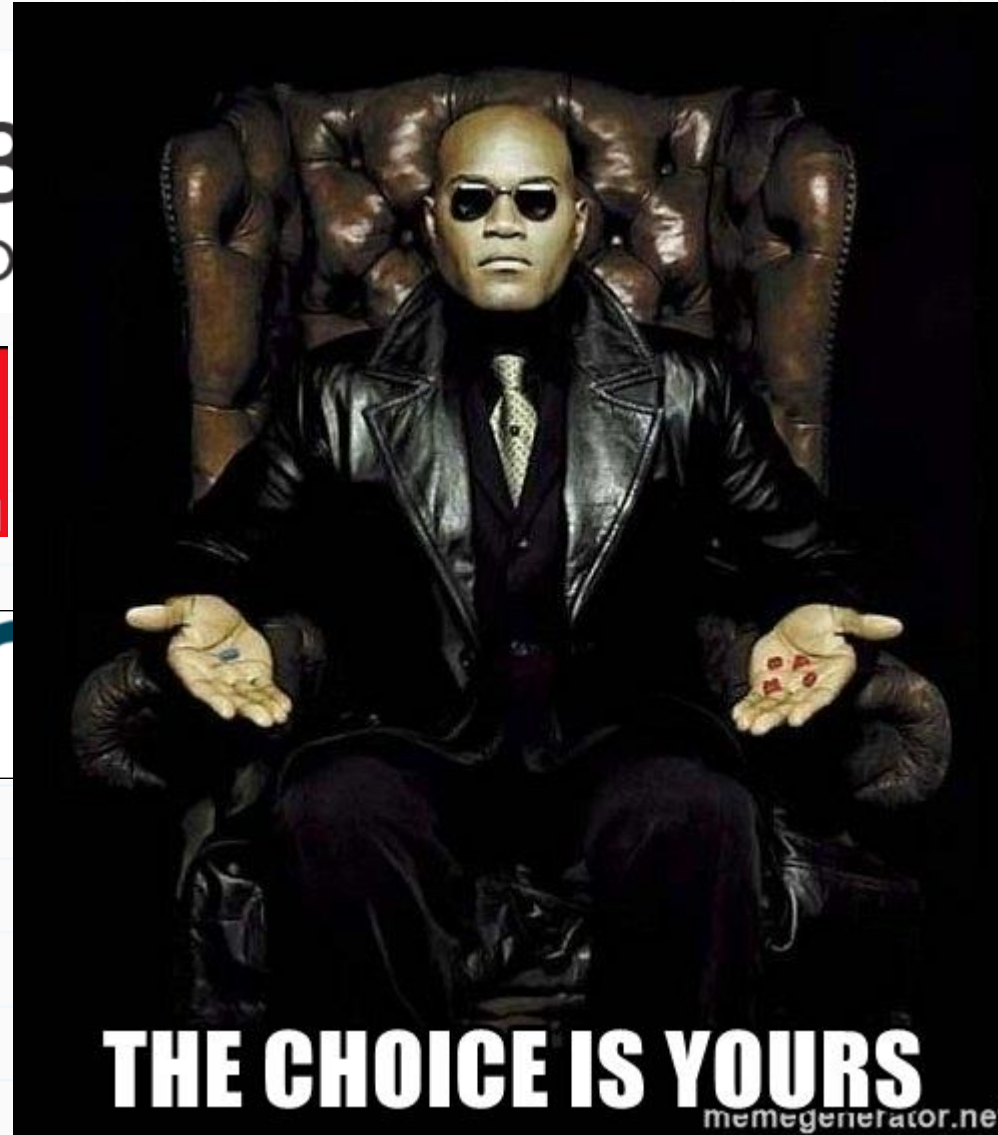


CPLEX

MARVEL



FICO
Xpress



SCIP
Ipsolve



Python-MIP



- No curso vamos ver o Python-MIP:
 - Python-MIP: biblioteca do python para problemas PPL e PPI

Túlio A. M. Toffolo

Personal website

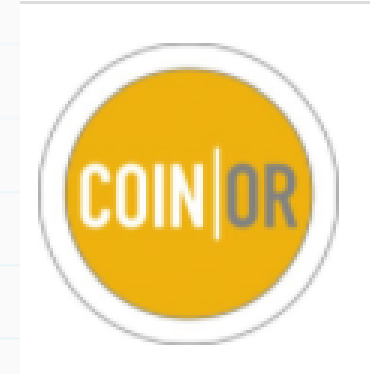


Haroldo G. Santos

Personal website



Python-MIP



- No curso vamos ver o Python-MIP:
 - Python-MIP: biblioteca do python para problemas PPL e PPI
 - Muito fácil de instalar e usar, já vem com o solver gratuito (COIN-OR)
 - Desempenho lento e manipulação limitada (COIN-OR)
 - Ideal para problemas pequenos, testes e aprendizado (COIN-OR)

Túlio A. M. Toffolo

Personal website

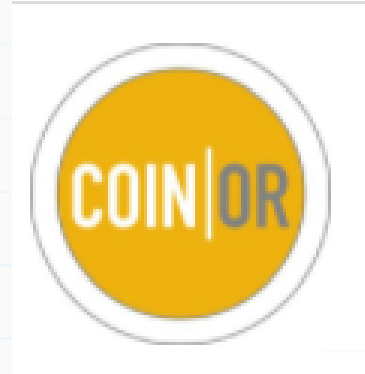


Haroldo G. Santos

Personal website



Python-MIP



- No curso vamos ver o Python-MIP:
 - Python-MIP: biblioteca do python para problemas PPL e PPI
 - Muito fácil de instalar e usar, já vem com o solver gratuito (COIN-OR)
 - Desempenho lento e manipulação limitada (COIN-OR)
 - Ideal para problemas pequenos, testes e aprendizado (COIN-OR)
 - Pode ser usado com o GUROBI (se instalado), se tornando uma ferramenta profissional.

Túlio A. M. Toffolo

Personal website



Haroldo G. Santos

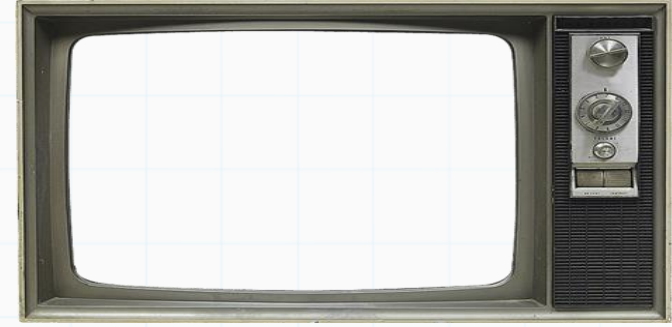
Personal website



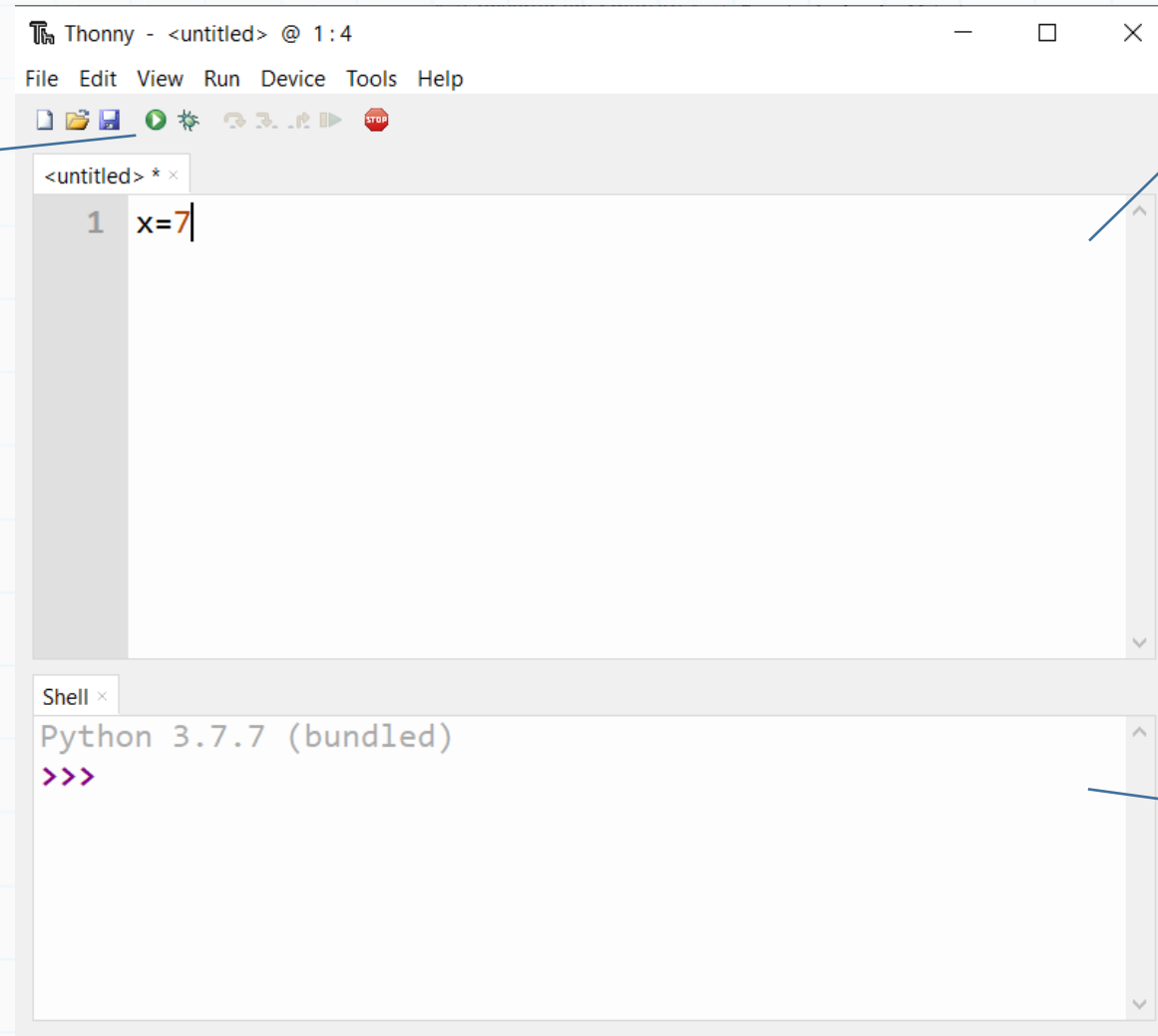
Python-MIP

Instalando o IDE+Compilador

- Usaremos na aula o Thonny (leve e educativo).
- Tem para Windows, MAC e Linux
- <https://thonny.org/>



para executar
o código



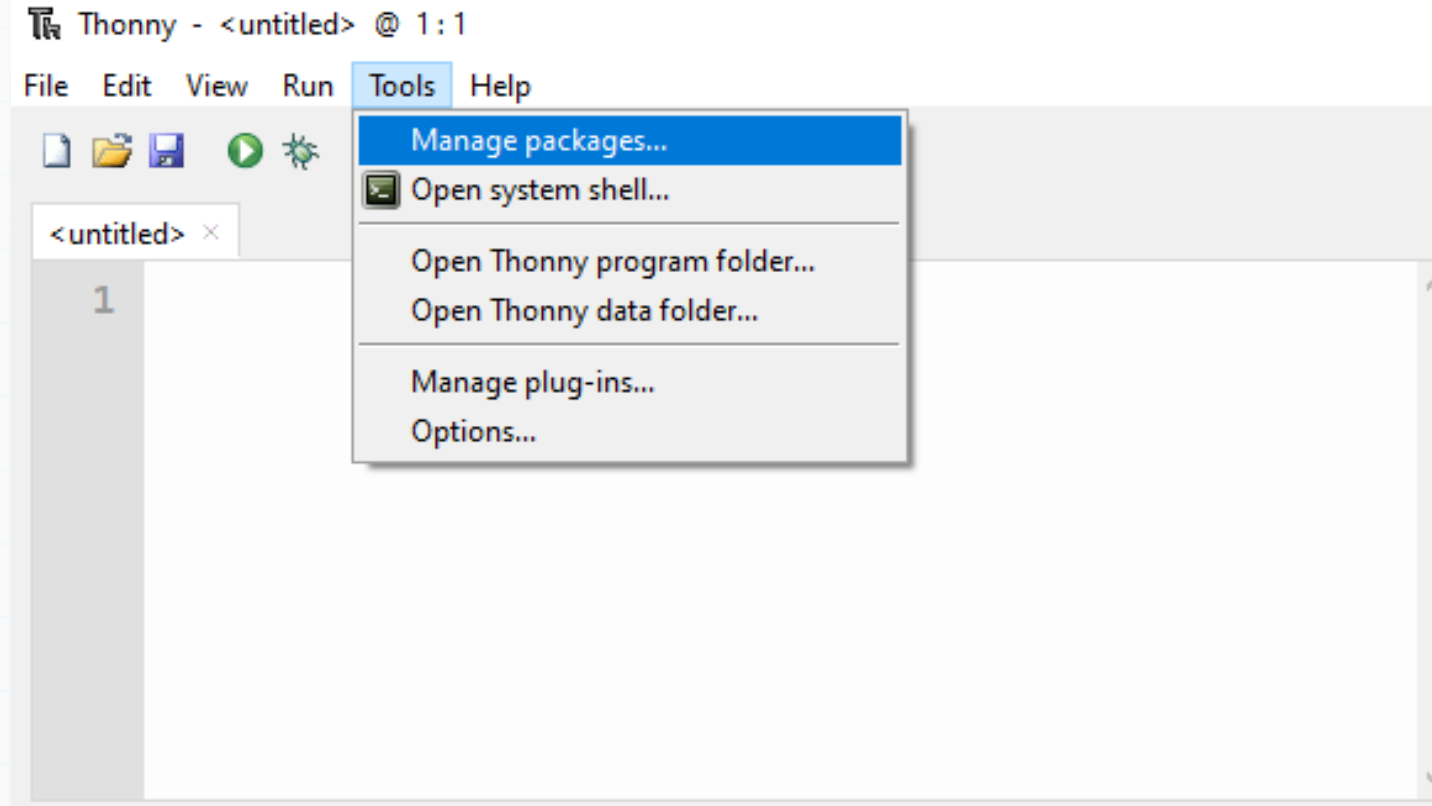
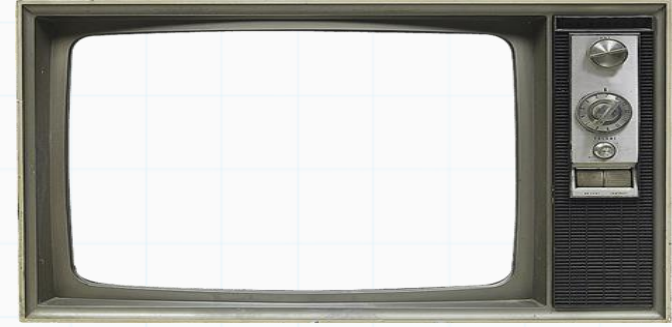
onde o código
é escrito

Thonny
Python IDE for beginners

onde a saída é
mostrada

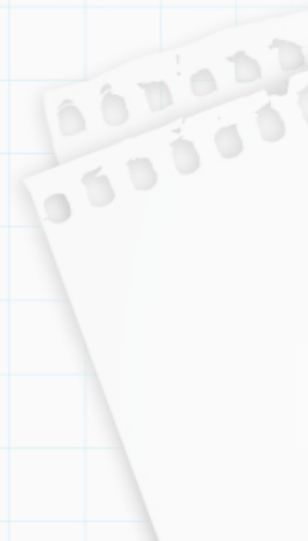
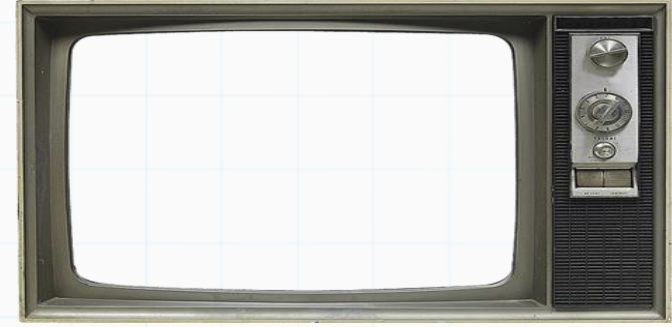
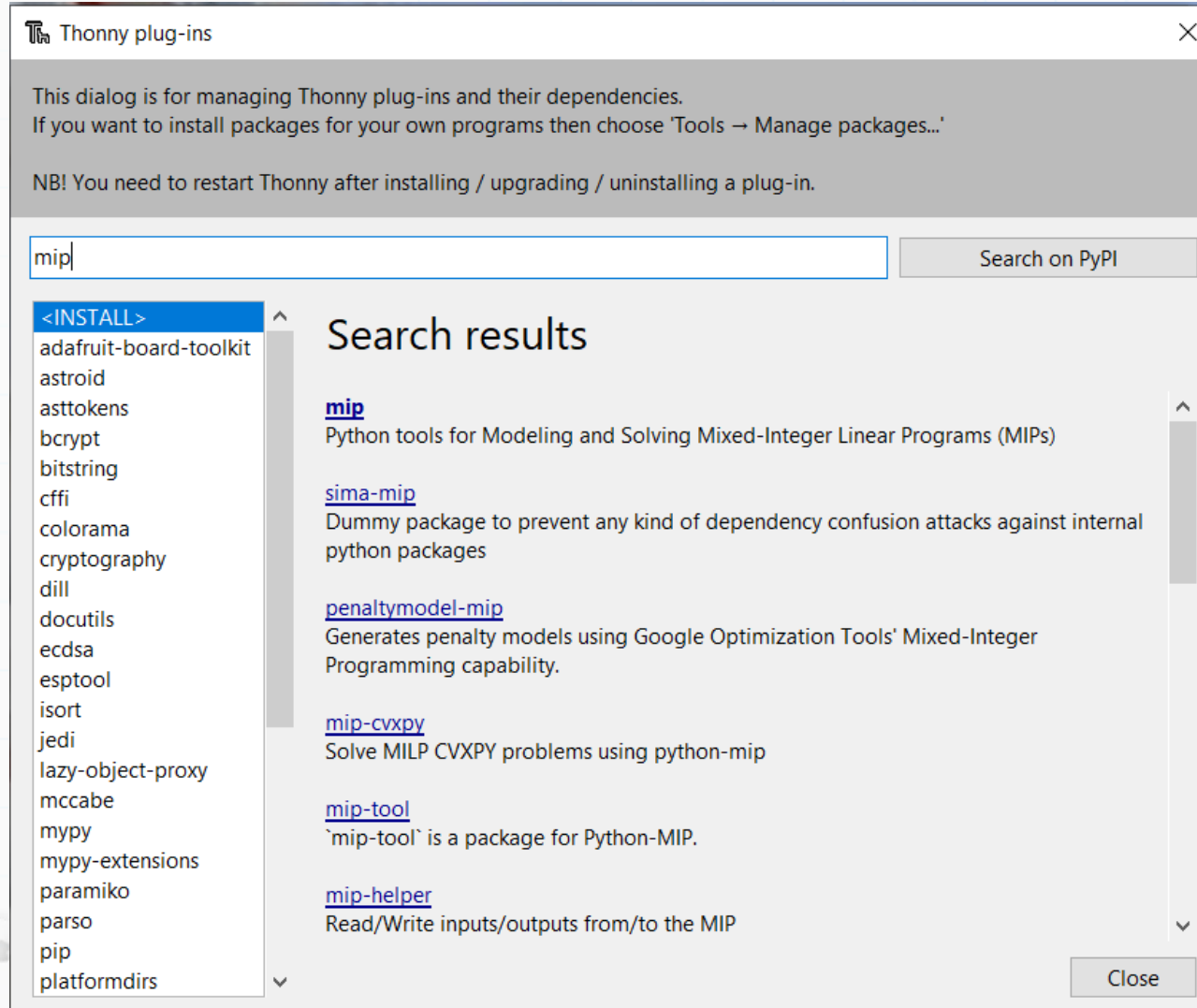
Python-MIP

Instalando a biblioteca Python-MIP



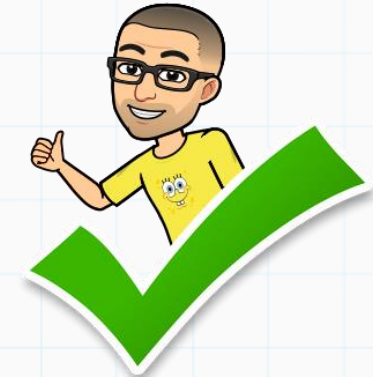
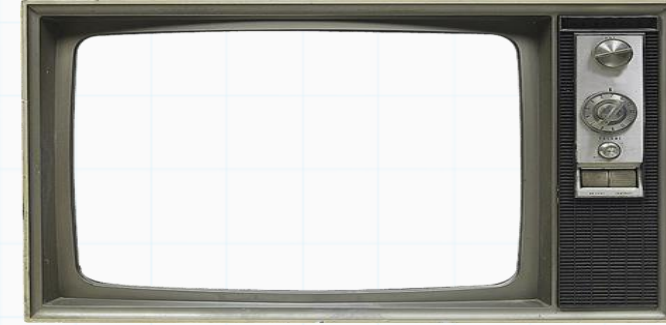
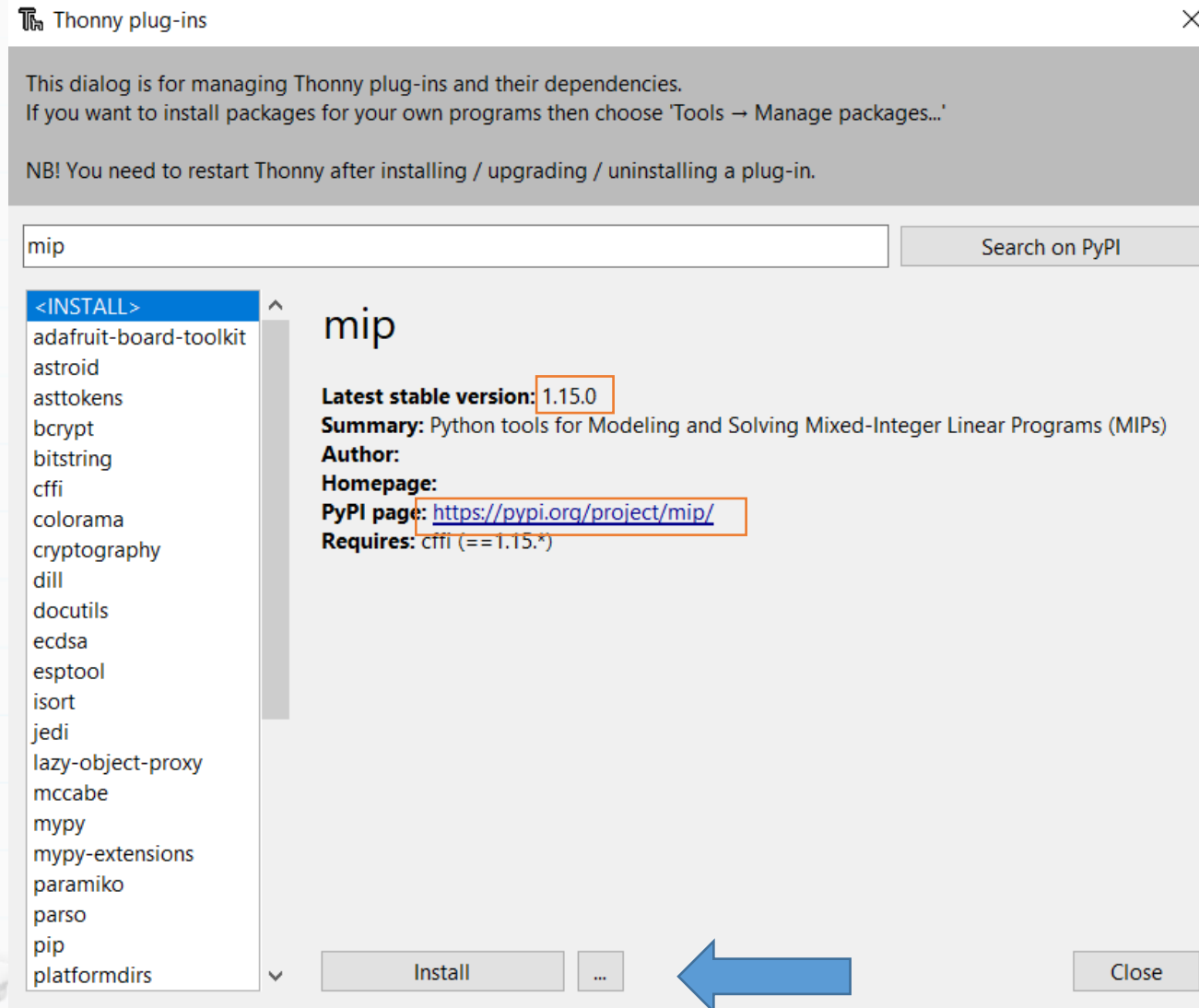
Python-MIP

Instalando a biblioteca Python-MIP



Python-MIP

Instalando a biblioteca Python-MIP



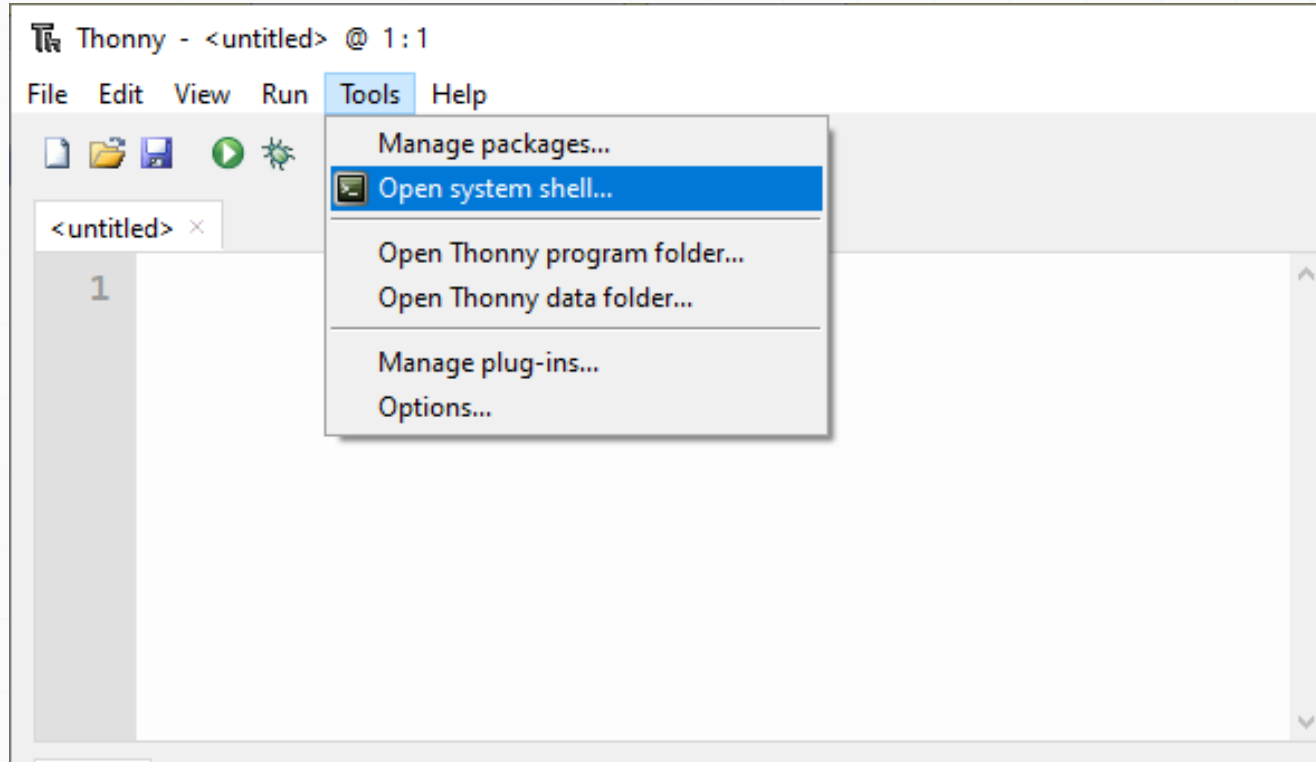
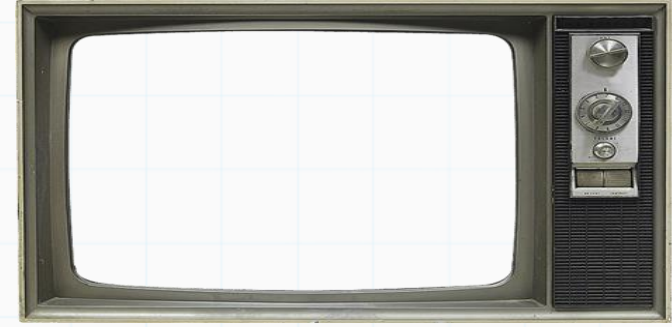
Pronto, acabou toda
a instalação e está
pronto para usar

NÃO ESQUEÇA DE REINICIAR O
THONNY !

Python-MIP

Instalando a biblioteca Python-MIP

Alguns computadores podem ter problema e não conseguir usar o gerenciador de pacotes



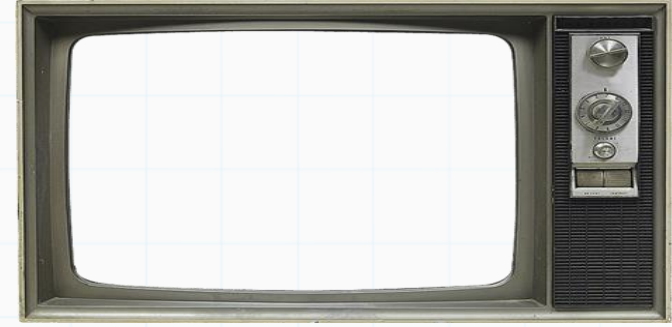
Nesse caso podemos instalar por linha de comando



Python-MIP

Instalando a biblioteca Python-MIP

Alguns computadores podem ter problema e não conseguir usar o gerenciador de pacotes



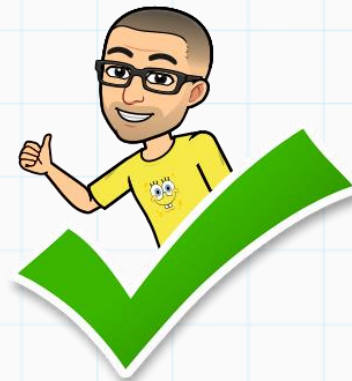
```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

*****
Some Python commands in the PATH of this session:
- python == C:\Users\yuri\AppData\Local\Programs\Thonny\python.exe
- pip    == C:\Users\yuri\AppData\Local\Programs\Thonny\Scripts\pip.bat
- pip3   == C:\Users\yuri\AppData\Local\Programs\Thonny\Scripts\pip3.bat
- pip3.7 == C:\Users\yuri\AppData\Local\Programs\Thonny\Scripts\pip3.7.bat
*****

G:\Meu Drive\Cursos\PO\Yuri\13 - LAB Python-MIP\Coloração>pip install mip_
```

Nesse caso podemos instalar por linha de comando:

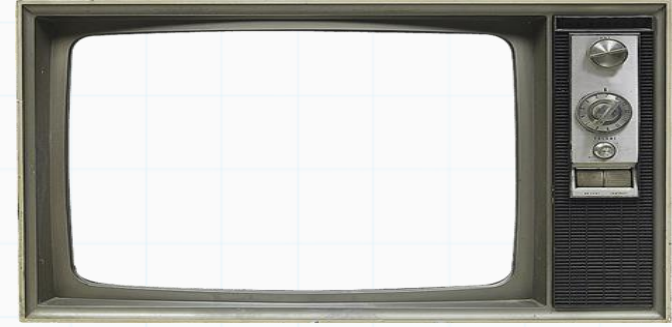
`pip install mip`



NÃO ESQUEÇA DE REINICIAR O THONNY !

Python-MIP

1-python_exemplo_formulacao: 4 exemplos para vocês testarem



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

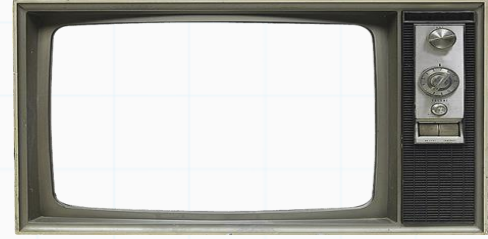
s.a.

$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

```
→ from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo1", sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# variáveis
x0 = model.add_var(name='x0', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0, ub=40)
x1 = model.add_var(name='x1', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x2 = model.add_var(name='x2', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)

# restrições
model.add_constr(-x0 + x1 + x2 <= 20, name='rest1')
model.add_constr(x0 - 3*x1 + x2 <= 30, name='rest1')

# função objetivo
model.objective = maximize(x0 + 2*x1 + 3*x2)

# otimiza
model.optimize()

# saída
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

s.a.

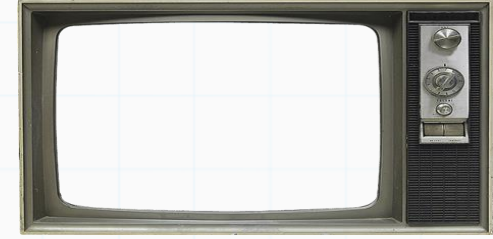
$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- Importa biblioteca mip



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo1", sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# variáveis
x0 = model.add_var(name='x0', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0, ub=40)
x1 = model.add_var(name='x1', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x2 = model.add_var(name='x2', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)

# restrições
model.add_constr(-x0 + x1 + x2 <= 20, name='rest1')
model.add_constr(x0 - 3*x1 + x2 <= 30, name='rest1')

# função objetivo
model.objective = maximize(x0 + 2*x1 + 3*x2)

# otimiza
model.optimize()

# saída
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

s.a.

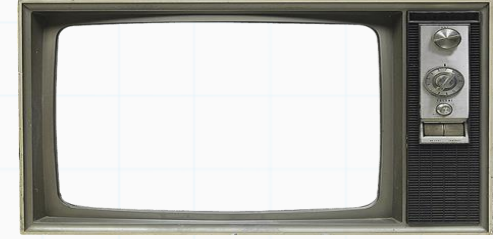
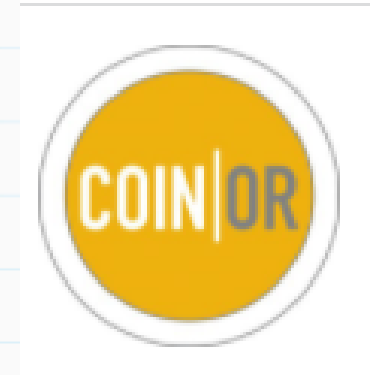
$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- Importa biblioteca mip
- Cria modelo



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo1", sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# variáveis
x0 = model.add_var(name='x0', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0, ub=40)
x1 = model.add_var(name='x1', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x2 = model.add_var(name='x2', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)

# restrições
model.add_constr(-x0 + x1 + x2 <= 20, name='rest1')
model.add_constr(x0 - 3*x1 + x2 <= 30, name='rest1')

# função objetivo
model.objective = maximize(x0 + 2*x1 + 3*x2)

# otimiza
model.optimize()

# saída
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

s.a.

$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- Importa biblioteca mip
- Cria modelo
- Cria variável e retorna referencia



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo1", sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# variáveis
x0 = model.add_var(name='x0', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0, ub=40)
x1 = model.add_var(name='x1', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x2 = model.add_var(name='x2', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)

# restrições
model.add_constr(-x0 + x1 + x2 <= 20, name='rest1')
model.add_constr(x0 - 3*x1 + x2 <= 30, name='rest1')

# função objetivo
model.objective = maximize(x0 + 2*x1 + 3*x2)

# otimiza
model.optimize()

# saída
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

s.a.

$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- Importa biblioteca mip
- Cria modelo
- Cria variável e retorna referencia
- Cria restrição



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo1", sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# variáveis
x0 = model.add_var(name='x0', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0, ub=40)
x1 = model.add_var(name='x1', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x2 = model.add_var(name='x2', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)

# restrições
model.add_constr(-x0 + x1 + x2 <= 20, name='rest1')
model.add_constr(x0 - 3*x1 + x2 <= 30, name='rest1')

# função objetivo
model.objective = maximize(x0 + 2*x1 + 3*x2)

# otimiza
model.optimize()

# saída
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

s.a.

$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- Importa biblioteca mip
- Cria modelo
- Cria variável e retorna referencia
- Cria restrição
- Define objetivo



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo1", sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# variáveis
x0 = model.add_var(name='x0', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0, ub=40)
x1 = model.add_var(name='x1', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x2 = model.add_var(name='x2', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)

# restrições
model.add_constr(-x0 + x1 + x2 <= 20, name='rest1')
model.add_constr(x0 - 3*x1 + x2 <= 30, name='rest1')

# função objetivo
model.objective = maximize(x0 + 2*x1 + 3*x2)

# otimiza
model.optimize()

# saída
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

s.a.

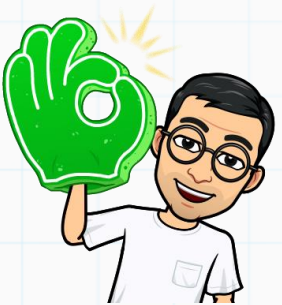
$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- Importa biblioteca mip
- Cria modelo
- Cria variável e retorna referencia
- Cria restrição
- Define objetivo
- Otimiza e imprime saída



Python-MIP

Ex1 (PPL):

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$

s.a.

$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 \leq 20$

$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$



```
from mip import *
```

```
# cria model  
model = Model
```

```
# variáveis  
x0 = Model.add_var(var_type=MIPLIB.X_0)  
x1 = Model.add_var(var_type=MIPLIB.X_0)  
x2 = Model.add_var(var_type=MIPLIB.X_0)
```

```
# restrições  
model.add_constraint(-x0 + x1 + x2 <= 20)  
model.add_constraint(x0 - 3x1 + x2 <= 30)
```

```
# função objetivo  
model.set_objective(x0 + 2x1 + 3x2)
```

```
# otimiza  
model.optimize()
```

```
# saída  
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

Saída

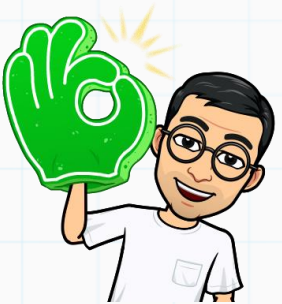
```
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CONTENT
```

```
Welcome to the CBC MILP Solver  
Version: Trunk  
Build Date: Oct 28 2021
```

```
Starting solution of the Linear programming problem using Primal Simplex
```

```
sol = 202.5
```

ência



Python-MIP

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2$
s.a.



Ex1 (PPL):

O CBC não vai funcionar com plataformas 32bits

```
>>> %Run ex1.py

An error occurred while loading the CBC library: Win32 platform not supported.

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:\Users\yuri\OneDrive\Desktop\python exemplo formulacao\ex1.py", line 4, in <module>
    model = Model(name="exemplo1",sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)
  File "C:\Users\yuri\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python37\site-packages\mip\model.py", line 87, in init
    import mip.cbc
  File "C:\Users\yuri\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python37\site-packages\mip\cbc.py", line 603, in <module>
    Osi_getNumCols = cbclib.Osi_getNumCols
NameError: name 'cbclib' is not defined
```

pode tentar resolver em:

<https://docs.python-mip.com/en/latest/install.html#using-your-own-cbc-binaries-optional>

Ou tentar outro IDE (Pycharm, etc, ...)



```
# saida
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

Python-MIP

- Caso não consiga rodar em Windows, pode tentar instalar Linux e depois instalar o Thonny no Linux

<https://www.virtualbox.org/>



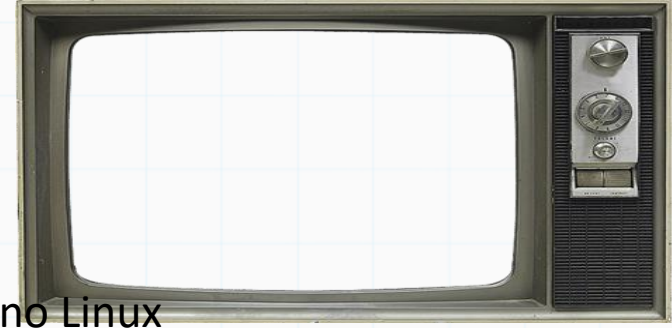
<https://www.vmware.com/in/products/workstation-player/workstation-player-evaluation.html>

vmware®

- Depois instalar linux

<https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop>

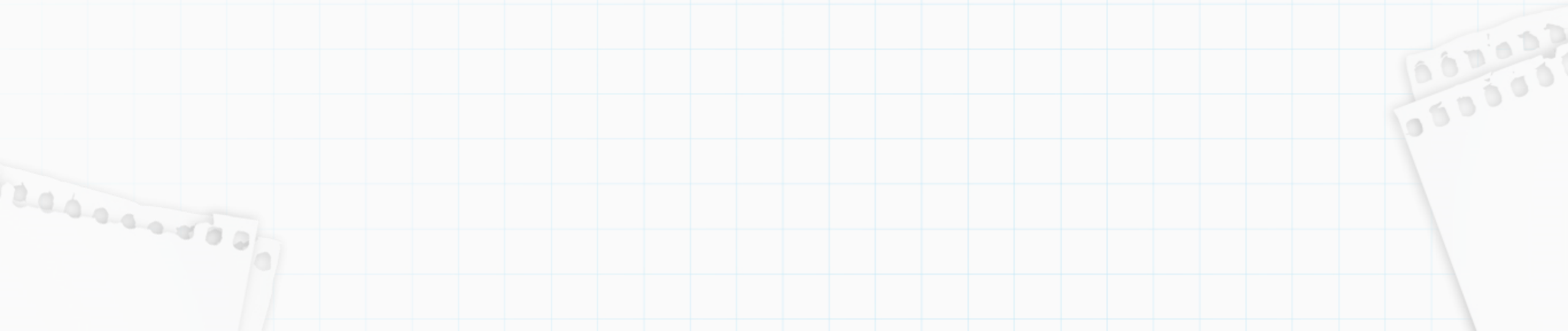
ubuntu®



Python-MIP

Ex2 (PPI):

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3$
s.a.
 $-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + 10x_3 \leq 20$
 $x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$
 $x_1 - 3.5x_3 = 0$
 $x_0 \leq 40$
 $x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$
 $2 \leq x_3 \leq 3$ e inteira



Python-MIP

Ex2 (PPI):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo1", sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# variáveis
x0 = model.add_var(name='x0', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0, ub=40)
x1 = model.add_var(name='x1', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x2 = model.add_var(name='x2', var_type=CONTINUOUS, lb=0)
x3 = model.add_var(name='x3', var_type=INTEGER, lb=2, ub=3)

# restrições
model.add_constr(-x0 + x1 + x2 + 10*x3 <= 20, name='rest1')
model.add_constr(x0 - 3*x1 + x2 <= 30, name='rest2')
model.add_constr(x1 - 3.5*x3 == 0, name='rest3')

# função objetivo
model.objective = maximize(x0 + 2*x1 + 3*x2 + x3)

# otimiza
model.optimize()

# saída
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

MAX $x_0 + 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3$

s.a.

$-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + 10x_3 \leq 20$

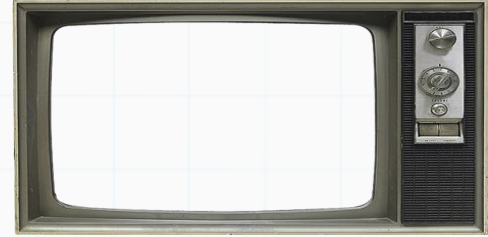
$x_0 - 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 30$

$x_1 - 3.5x_3 = 0$

$x_0 \leq 40$

$x_0, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

$2 \leq x_3 \leq 3$ e inteira



>>> %Run ex2.py

Python-MIP



Welcome to the CBC MILP Solver
Version: Trunk
Build Date: Oct 28 2021

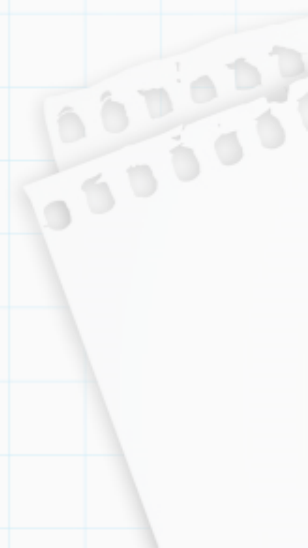
Starting solution of the Linear programming relaxation problem using Primal Simplex

```
Coin0506I Presolve 2 (-1) rows, 3 (-1) columns and 6 (-3) elements
Clp1000I sum of infeasibilities 0 - average 0, 1 fixed columns
Coin0506I Presolve 2 (0) rows, 2 (-1) columns and 4 (-2) elements
Clp0029I End of values pass after 2 iterations
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Coin0511I After Postsolve, objective 125.20833, infeasibilities - dual 0 (0), primal 0 (0)
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Coin0511I After Postsolve, objective 125.20833, infeasibilities - dual 0 (0), primal 0 (0)
Clp0032I Optimal objective 125.2083333 - 0 iterations time 0.002, Presolve 0.00, Idiot 0.00
```

Preproc

Starting MIP optimization

```
Cgl0004I processed model has 2 rows, 3 columns (1 integer (0 of which binary)) and 6 elements
Coin3009W Conflict graph built in 0.000 seconds, density: 0.000%
Cgl0015I Clique Strengthening extended 0 cliques, 0 were dominated
Cbc0045I Nauty did not find any useful orbits in time 0
Cbc0038I Initial state - 1 integers unsatisfied sum - 0.0833333
Cbc0038I Pass 1: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass 2: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass 47: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass 48: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass sol = 122.5
```



>>> %Run ex2.py

Python-MIP



Welcome to the CBC MILP Solver
Version: Trunk
Build Date: Oct 28 2021

Starting solution of the Linear programming relaxation problem using Primal Simplex

```
Coin0506I Presolve 2 (-1) rows, 3 (-1) columns and 6 (-3) elements
Clp1000I sum of infeasibilities 0 - average 0, 1 fixed columns
Coin0506I Presolve 2 (0) rows, 2 (-1) columns and 4 (-2) elements
Clp0029I End of values pass after 2 iterations
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Coin0511I After Postsolve, objective 125.20833, infeasibilities - dual 0 (0), primal 0 (0)
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Coin0511I After Postsolve, objective 125.20833, infeasibilities - dual 0 (0), primal 0 (0)
Clp0032I Optimal objective 125.2083333 - 0 iterations time 0.002, Presolve 0.00, Idiot 0.00
```

Starting MIP optimization

```
Cgl0004I processed model has 2 rows, 3 columns (1 integer (0 of which binary)) and 6 elements
Coin3009W Conflict graph built in 0.000 seconds, density: 0.000%
Cgl0015I Clique Strengthening extended 0 cliques, 0 were dominated
Cbc0045I Nauty did not find any useful orbits in time 0
Cbc0038I Initial state - 1 integers unsatisfied sum - 0.0833333
```

```
Cbc0038I Pass 1: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass 2: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
```

```
Cbc0038I Pass 47: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass 48: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass sol = 122.5
```

Cortes



>>> %Run ex2.py

Python-MIP



Welcome to the CBC MILP Solver
Version: Trunk
Build Date: Oct 28 2021

Starting solution of the Linear programming relaxation problem using Primal Simplex

```
Coin0506I Presolve 2 (-1) rows, 3 (-1) columns and 6 (-3) elements
Clp1000I sum of infeasibilities 0 - average 0, 1 fixed columns
Coin0506I Presolve 2 (0) rows, 2 (-1) columns and 4 (-2) elements
Clp0029I End of values pass after 2 iterations
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Coin0511I After Postsolve, objective 125.20833, infeasibilities - dual 0 (0), primal 0 (0)
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Clp0000I Optimal - objective value 125.20833
Coin0511I After Postsolve, objective 125.20833, infeasibilities - dual 0 (0), primal 0 (0)
Clp0032I Optimal objective 125.2083333 - 0 iterations time 0.002, Presolve 0.00, Idiot 0.00
```

Starting MIP optimization

```
Cgl0004I processed model has 2 rows, 3 columns (1 integer (0 of which binary)) and 6 elements
Coin3009W Conflict graph built in 0.000 seconds, density: 0.000%
Cgl0015I Clique Strengthening extended 0 cliques, 0 were dominated
Cbc0045I Nauty did not find any useful orbits in time 0
Cbc0038I Initial state - 1 integers unsatisfied sum - 0.0833333
```

```
Cbc0038I Pass 1: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass 2: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
```

```
Cbc0038I Pass 47: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass 48: suminf. 0.08333 (1) obj. -125.208 iterations 0
Cbc0038I Pass sol = 122.5
```

Árvore de
enumeração: B&C

Python-MIP



Ex3 (PPI):

```
ex3.lp - Bloco de Notas
Arquivo  Editar  Formatar  Exibir  Ajuda
Maximize
  obj: x1 + 2 x2 + 3 x3 + x4
Subject To
  c1: - x1 + x2 + x3 + 10 x4 <= 20
  c2: x1 - 3 x2 + x3 <= 30
  c3: x2 - 3.5 x4 = 0
Bounds
  0 <= x1 <= 40
  2 <= x4 <= 3
General
  x4
End
```

Existe um formato específico para escrever modelos (.lp)

Variáveis que não aparecem no Bounds tem limites entre 0 e +inf

General = var. inteiras
Binary = var. binárias

Python-MIP

Ex3 (PPI):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo3",sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# le arquivo .lp
model.read('ex3.lp')
print('modelo tem', model.num_cols, 'variaveis')
print('e ', model.num_rows, ' restrições')

# otimiza
status = model.optimize()
print("\n",status)

# valores das variaveis
variaveis = model.vars

for i in range(len(variaveis)):
    print(variaveis[i].x)

# saida
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

ex3.lp - Bloco de Notas

Arquivo Editar Formatar Exibir Ajuda

Maximize
obj: $x_1 + 2 x_2 + 3 x_3 + x_4$
Subject To
c1: $- x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 10 x_4 \leq 20$
c2: $x_1 - 3 x_2 + x_3 \leq 30$
c3: $x_2 - 3.5 x_4 = 0$
Bounds
 $0 \leq x_1 \leq 40$
 $2 \leq x_4 \leq 3$
General
 x_4
End

-lê modelo, podemos ver também
número de variáveis e restrições

Python-MIP

Ex3 (PPI):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo3",sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# le arquivo .lp
model.read('ex3.lp')
print('modelo tem', model.num_cols, 'variaveis')
print('e ', model.num_rows, ' restrições')

# otimiza
status = model.optimize() ←
print("\n",status)

# valores das variaveis
variaveis = model.vars

for i in range(len(variaveis)):
    print(variaveis[i].x)

# saida
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

ex3.lp - Bloco de Notas

Arquivo Editar Formatar Exibir Ajuda

Maximize
obj: $x_1 + 2 x_2 + 3 x_3 + x_4$
Subject To
c1: $- x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 10 x_4 \leq 20$
c2: $x_1 - 3 x_2 + x_3 \leq 30$
c3: $x_2 - 3.5 x_4 = 0$
Bounds
 $0 \leq x_1 \leq 40$
 $2 \leq x_4 \leq 3$
General
 x_4
End

STATUS:

OptimizationStatus.OPTIMAL

OptimizationStatus.FEASIBLE

OptimizationStatus.NO_SOLUTION_FOUND

Python-MIP

Ex3 (PPI):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo3",sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# le arquivo .lp
model.read('ex3.lp')
print('modelo tem', model.num_cols, 'variaveis')
print('e ', model.num_rows, ' restrições')

# otimiza
status = model.optimize()
print("\n",status)

# valores das variaveis
variaveis = model.vars

for i in range(len(variaveis)):
    print(variaveis[i].x)

# saida
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

ex3.lp - Bloco de Notas

Arquivo Editar Formatar Exibir Ajuda

Maximize

obj: $x_1 + 2 x_2 + 3 x_3 + x_4$

Subject To

c1: $- x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 10 x_4 \leq 20$

c2: $x_1 - 3 x_2 + x_3 \leq 30$

c3: $x_2 - 3.5 x_4 = 0$

Bounds

$0 \leq x_1 \leq 40$

$2 \leq x_4 \leq 3$

General

x_4

End

- Retorna referencia para vetor de variáveis
- Cada variável possui um campo 'x' com o valor da variável.

Python-MIP

Ex3 (PPI):

```
from mip import *

# cria modelo
model = Model(name="exemplo3",sense=MAXIMIZE, solver_name=CBC)

# le arquivo .lp
model.read('ex3.lp')
print('modelo tem', model.num_cols, 'variaveis')
print('e ', model.num_rows, ' restrições')

# otimiza
status = model.optimize()
print("\n",status)

# valores das variaveis
variaveis = model.vars

for i in range(len(variaveis)):
    print(variaveis[i].x)

# saida
print("sol = ", model.objective_value)
```

ex3.lp - Bloco de Notas

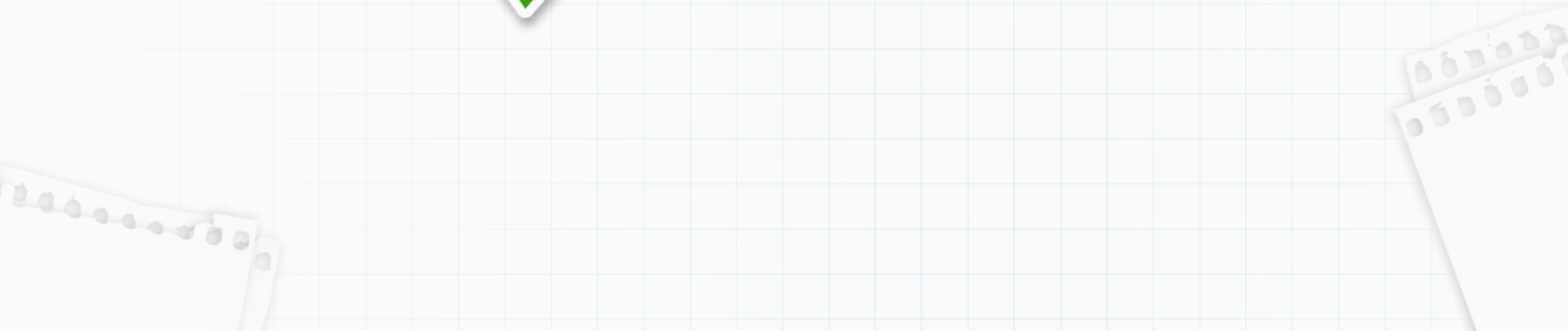
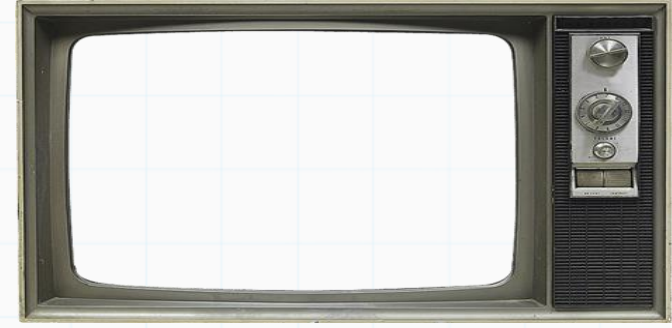
Arquivo Editar Formatar Exibir Ajuda

```
Maximize
  obj: x1 + 2 x2 + 3 x3 + x4
Subject To
  c1: - x1 + x2 + x3 + 10 x4 <= 20
  c2: x1 - 3 x2 + x3 <= 30
  c3: x2 - 3.5 x4 = 0
Bounds
  0 <= x1 <= 40
  2 <= x4 <= 3
General
  x4
End
```

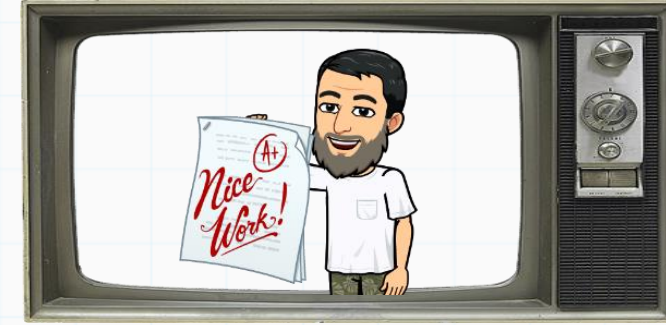
```
OptimizationStatus.OPTIMAL
40.0
10.5
19.5
3.0
sol = 122.5
```

Python-MIP

- Documentação: [link](#)



Exercício



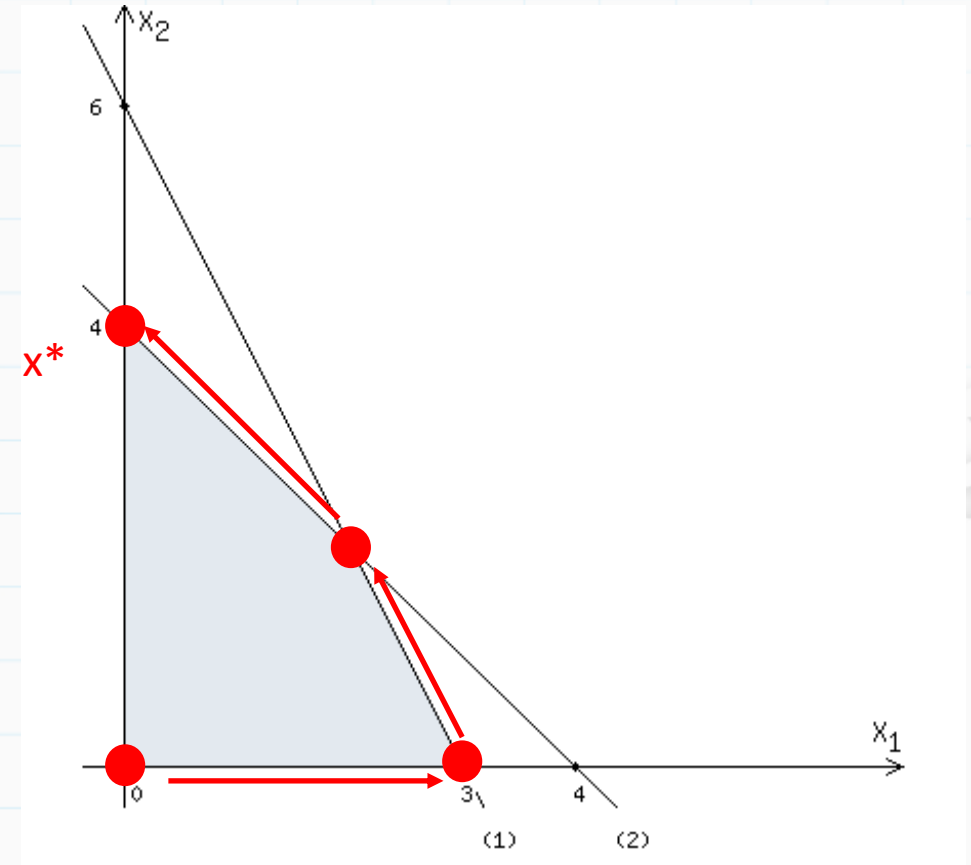
PPL1: Vamos ver se conseguimos implementar e resolver esse PPL que já resolvemos com o Simplex anteriormente, para alcançar a mesma solução.

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 \\ \text{s.a.} \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \\ & x_1 + x_2 \leq 4 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1^* = 0, x_2^* = 4, \text{ com } Z^* = 8$$

A pergunta é, qual a nova solução se introduzirmos uma nova restrição:

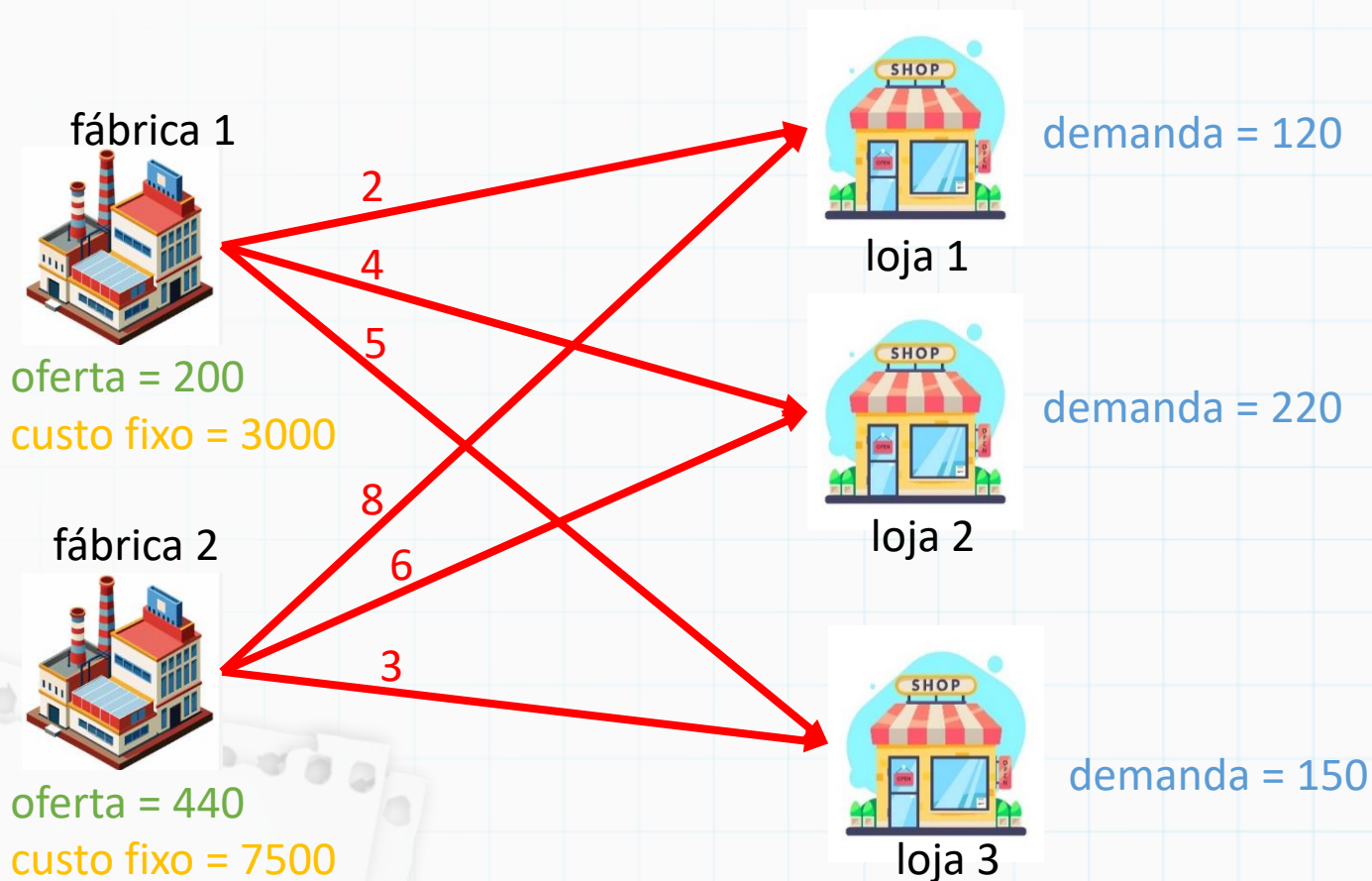
$$x_2 \leq 3.5$$





Exercício

Dolly: A empresa de guaraná Dolly possui 3 lojas para venda de seus produtos. E cada loja possui uma demanda (em azul) específica (em garrafas). Para atender essa demanda, a empresa possui 2 fábricas, cada uma com uma capacidade de oferta (em verde) de garrafas de Dolly. Além disso, existe um custo unitário de transporte (por garrafa) entre as fábricas e as lojas (em vermelho). Mais ainda, se a fábrica realizar qualquer entrega, existe um custo fixo (em laranja) a ser pago (não importa se entregou 1 ou 1000 garrafas) além do custo por unidade. Queremos ajudar a empresa Dolly a estabelecer as entregas de forma que : (1) toda a demanda das lojas é atendida (2) os limites de oferta das fábricas não são ultrapassados (3) as entregas foram feitas ao menor custo possível.



Modelo a seguir:



x_{ij} -> qtd de garrafas enviadas da fabrica i para a loja j ($i=1,2$ e $j=1,2,3$)
 y_i -> se a fabrica i realizou alguma entrega ou não ($i=1,2$)



Exercício

$$\min 2x_{11} + 4x_{12} + 5x_{13} + 8x_{21} + 6x_{22} + 3x_{23} + 3000y_1 + 7500y_2$$

$$x_{11} + x_{21} = 120$$

$$x_{12} + x_{22} = 220$$

$$x_{13} + x_{23} = 150$$

$$x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} \leq 200 \cdot y_1$$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} \leq 440 \cdot y_2$$

$$x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{13}, x_{21}, x_{22}, x_{23} \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ and } y_1, y_2 \in \{0, 1\}$$

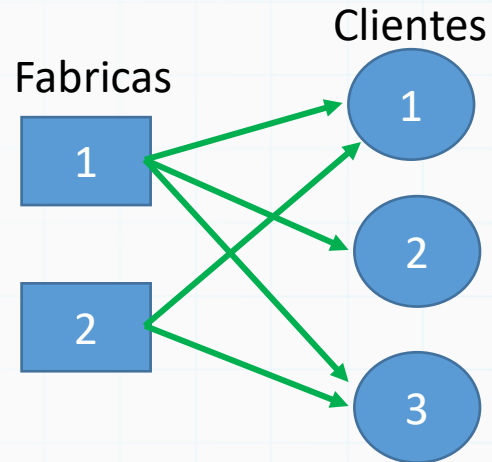


Qual deve ser os valores das variáveis no ponto ótimo ? Sabendo que o valor ótimo é 12350.

Exercício



Solução Ótima para
chegar se o modelo
está correto: 165



Fab/Clientes	1	2	3
1	20/2	15/2	10/2
2	40/2	-	30/2

Variáveis: x_{ij} -> se fábrica $i \in I$ atende cliente $j \in J$, ou não (custo de atendimento)
 y_i -> se fábrica $i \in I$ atende alguém, ou não (custo fixo)

Restrições: 1) Todo cliente tem que ser atendido 2) Se Fábrica atendeu alguém então tem que construir ela 3) para cada fábrica não ultrapassar o limite de recursos.

Até a próxima

