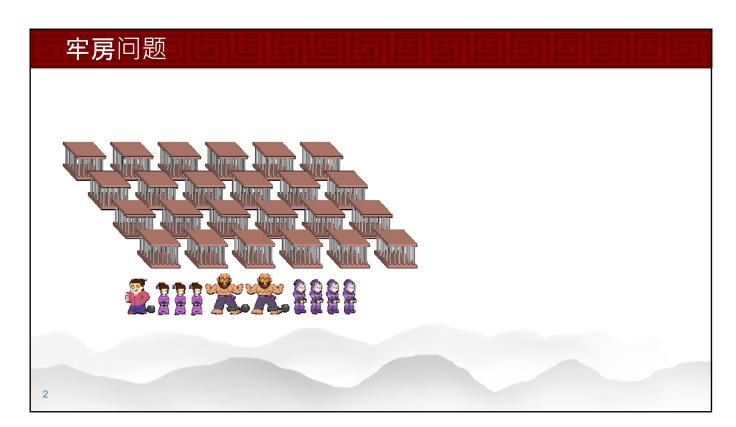


另一个分配问题例子

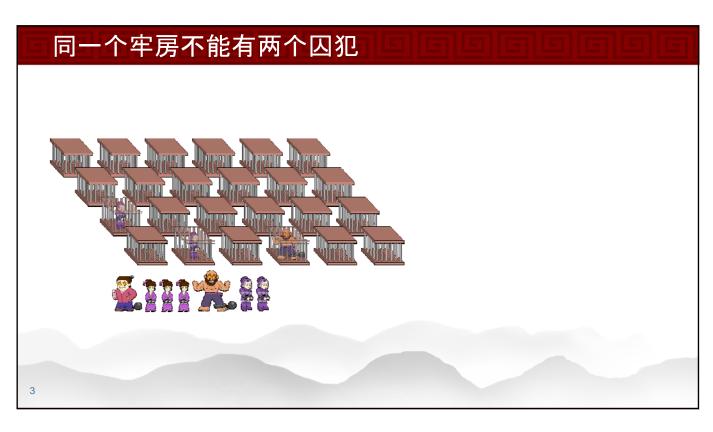
李浩文、彼得·斯塔基

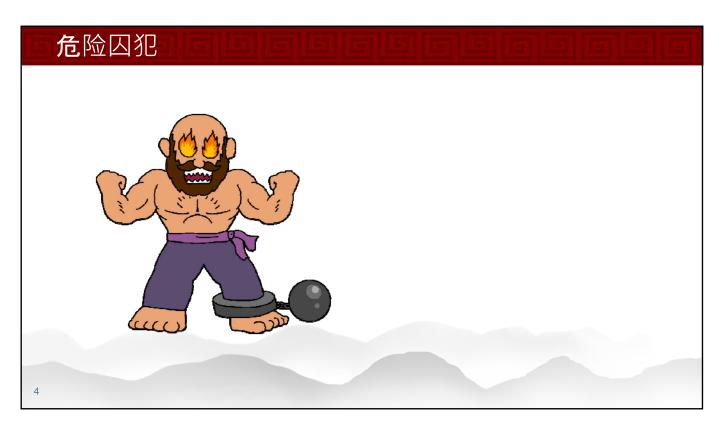




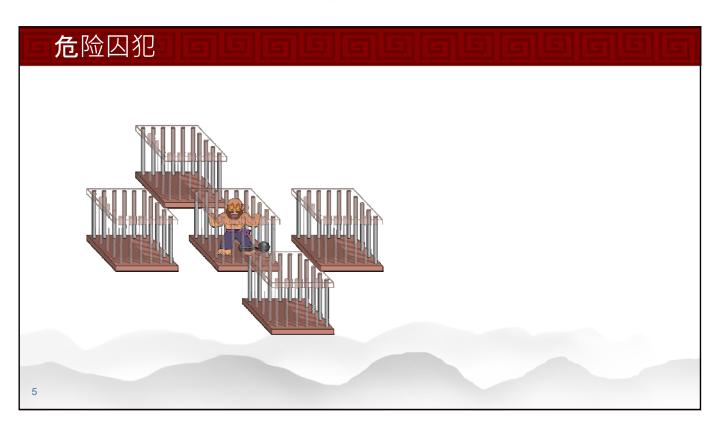


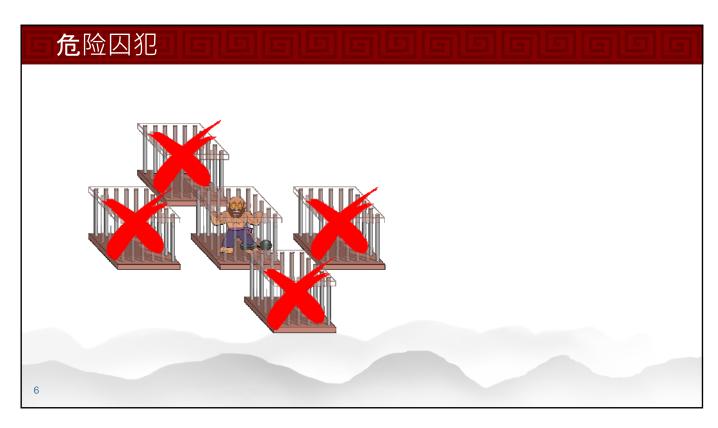








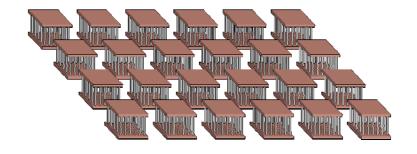






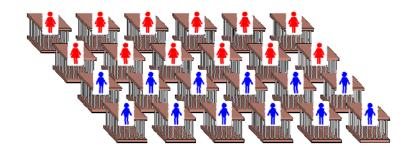


男性与女性分隔开



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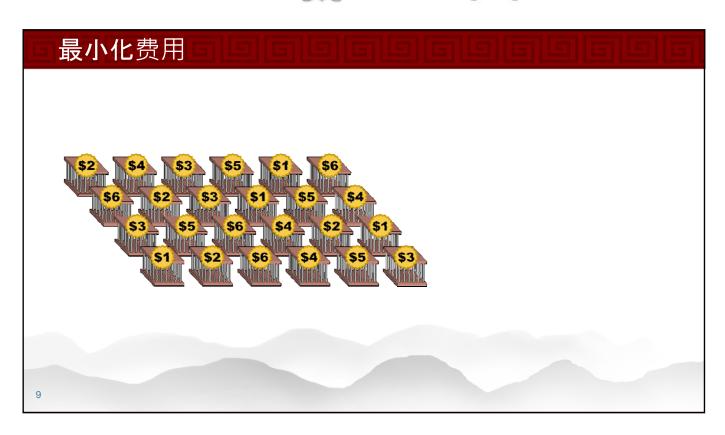
男性与女性分隔开

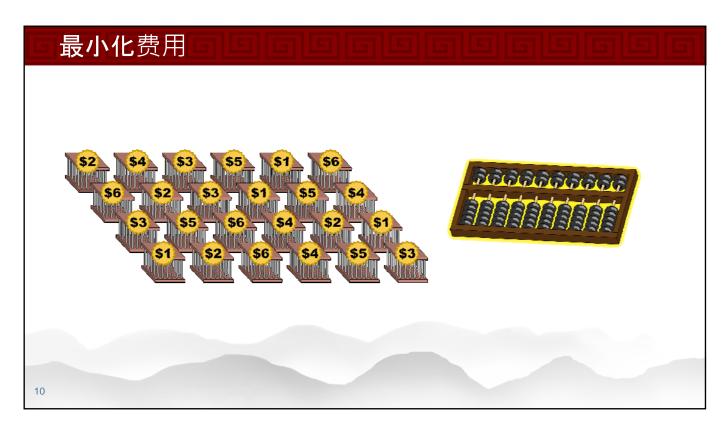


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牢房问题的数据 (cellBlock.mzn)

```
enum PRISONER;
int: n;
set of int: ROW = 1..n;
int: m;
set of int: COL = 1..m;
array[ROW,COL] of int: cost;

set of PRISONER: danger;
set of PRISONER: female;
set of PRISONER: male = PRISONER diff female;
```

依赖参数声明

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牢房问题的决策变量 (cellBlock.mzn)

- **"定**义域的对象是什么?
 - DOM = PRISONER
- ▮ 值域的对象是什么?
 - COD = ROW x COL
- *表示:两个函数

```
array[PRISONER] of var ROW: r;
array[PRISONER] of var COL: c;
```

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牢房问题的约束 (cellBlock.mzn)

同一个牢房不能有两个囚犯

```
forall(p1, p2 in PRISONER where p1 < p2)  (abs(r[p1]-r[p2]) + abs(c[p1]-c[p2]) > 0);
```

- * 难道我们不能使用alldifferent吗?
- * 可以

```
alldifferent([r[p] * m + c[p] | p in PRISONER]);
```

- **累将每个牢房映射到一个独有的数**
- **"危险**囚犯不能有邻居

```
forall(p in PRISONER, d in DANGER where p != d)
(abs(r[p] - r[d]) + abs(c[p] - c[d]) > 1);
```

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牢房问题的约束 + 目标 (cellBlock.mzn)

性别约束

```
forall(p in female)(r[p] \leftarrow (n + 1) div 2);
forall(p in male)(r[p] \rightarrow n div 2 + 1);
```

- *注意male的使用
 - 比使用定义的方式更清晰
- **#** 目标函数

```
var int: tCost =
   sum(p in PRISONER)(cost[r[p],c[p]]);
solve minimize tCost;
```

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求解模型

Female: P1 in cell[1,1]
Female: P6 in cell[2,4]
Female: P7 in cell[1,5]
Female: P10 in cell[2,2]

Male: P2 in cell[3,1]
Male: P3 in cell[4,6]
Male: P4 in cell[4,4]
Male: P5 in cell[4,2]
Male: P8 in cell[3,5]
Male: P9 in cell[4,1]

Total Cost: 21

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小结

- **发** 分配子问题在很多应用中都很常见
- **企以后一个关于刘**备的问题中,也有一个分 **配子**问题,但是那个函数是双射的
 - 。这个就是匹配问题了

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图像引用

所有图像由Marti Wong设计提供, © 香港中文大学与墨尔本大学 2016

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