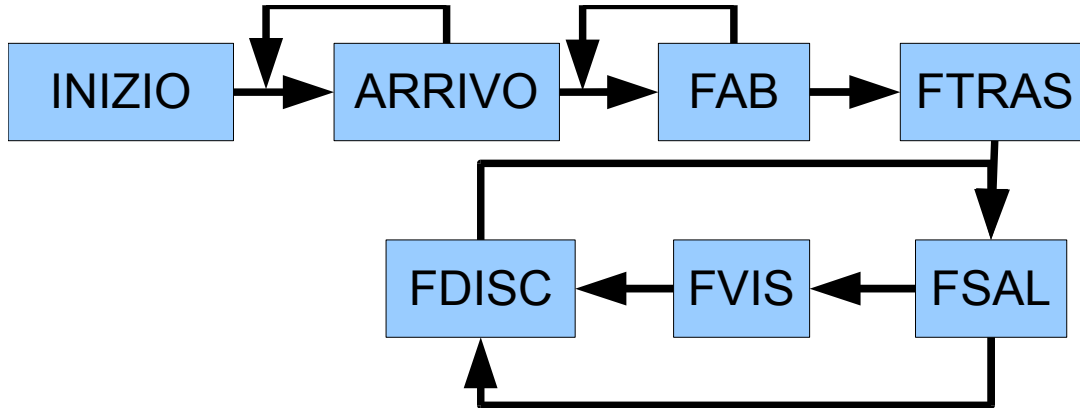


Ricerca Operativa M

Simulazione d'esame

1. Esercizio 1

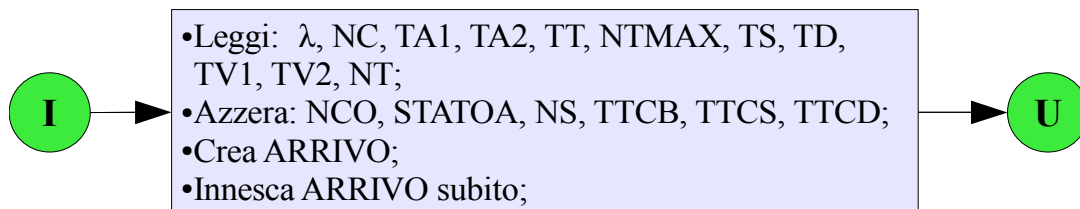
Diagramma degli inneschi



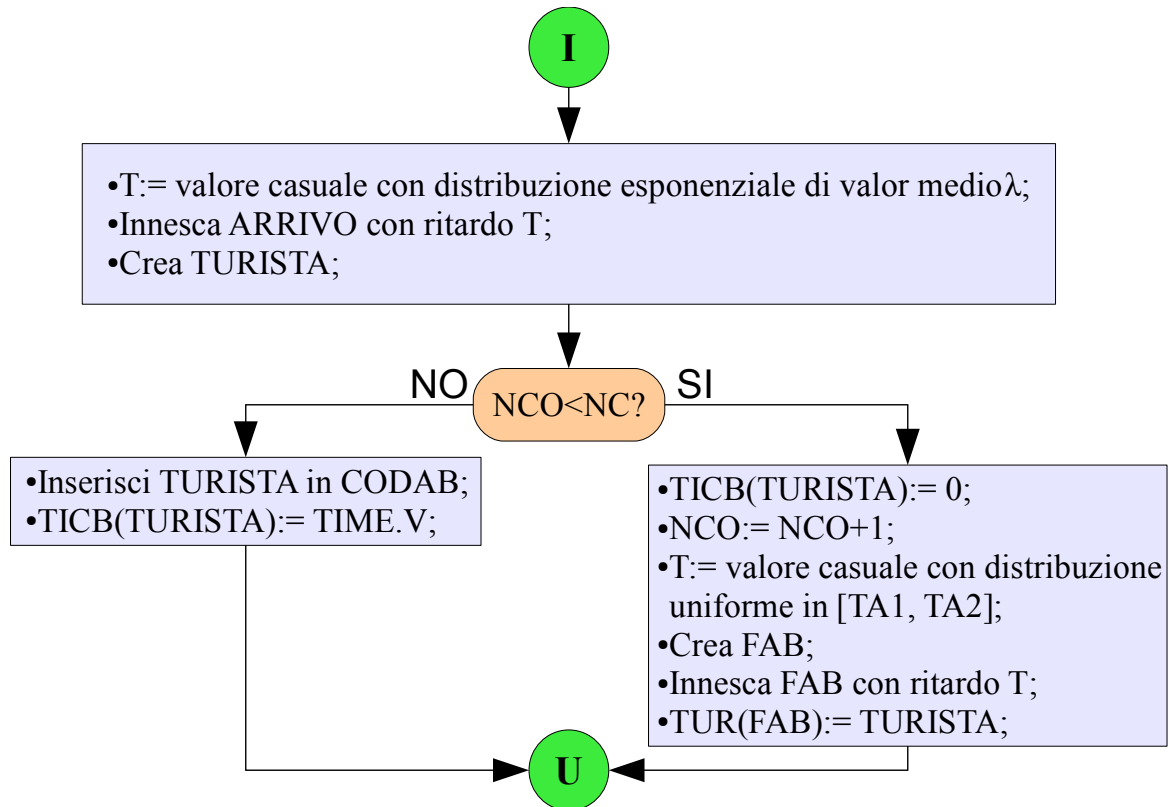
Nota: si distingue se l'ascensore sta salendo o scendendo in base all'evento innescato

STATOA	POSIZIONE ASCENSORE
0	ASCENSORE NELLA LOBBY
1	ASCENSORE NELLA TERRAZZA
2	ASCENSORE IN VIAGGIO

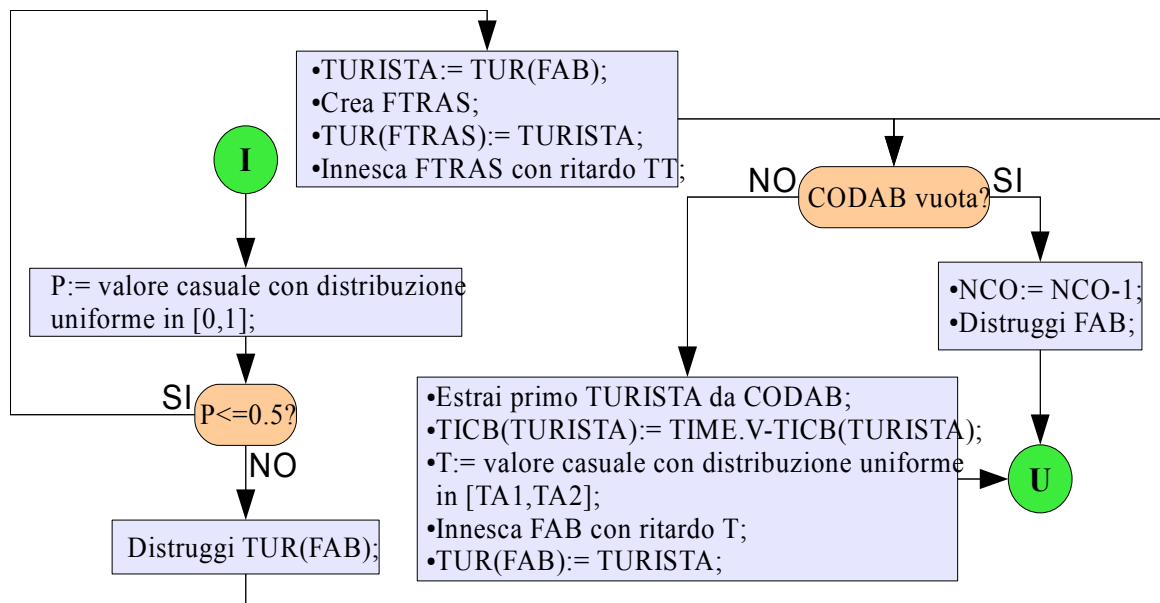
a) evento **INIZIO**:



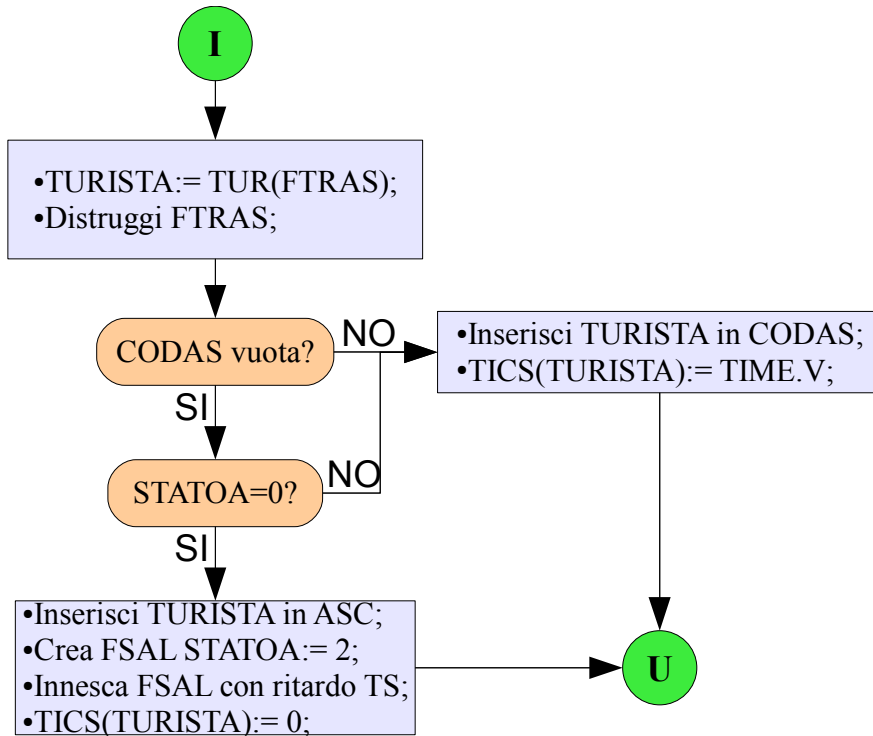
b) evento **ARRIVO**:



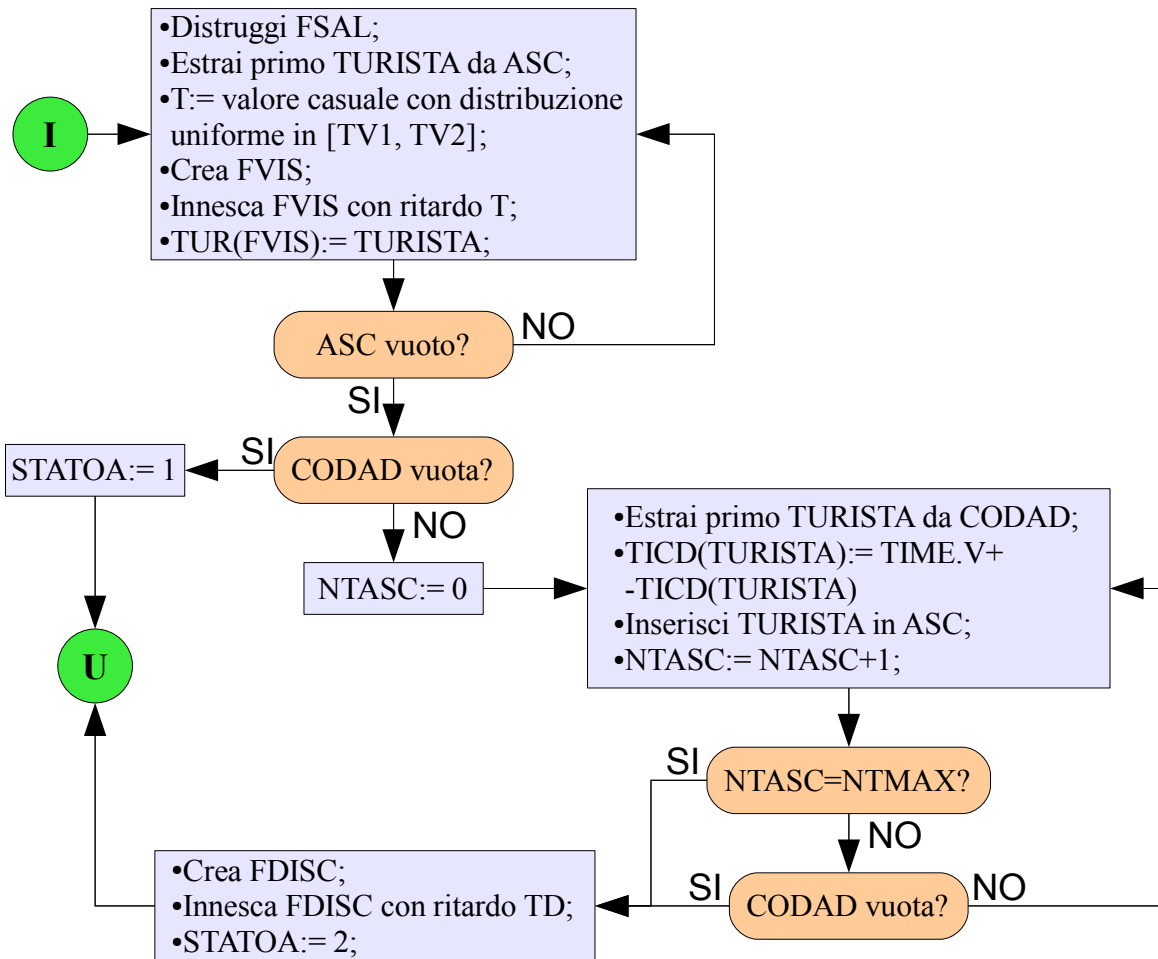
• evento **FAB**:



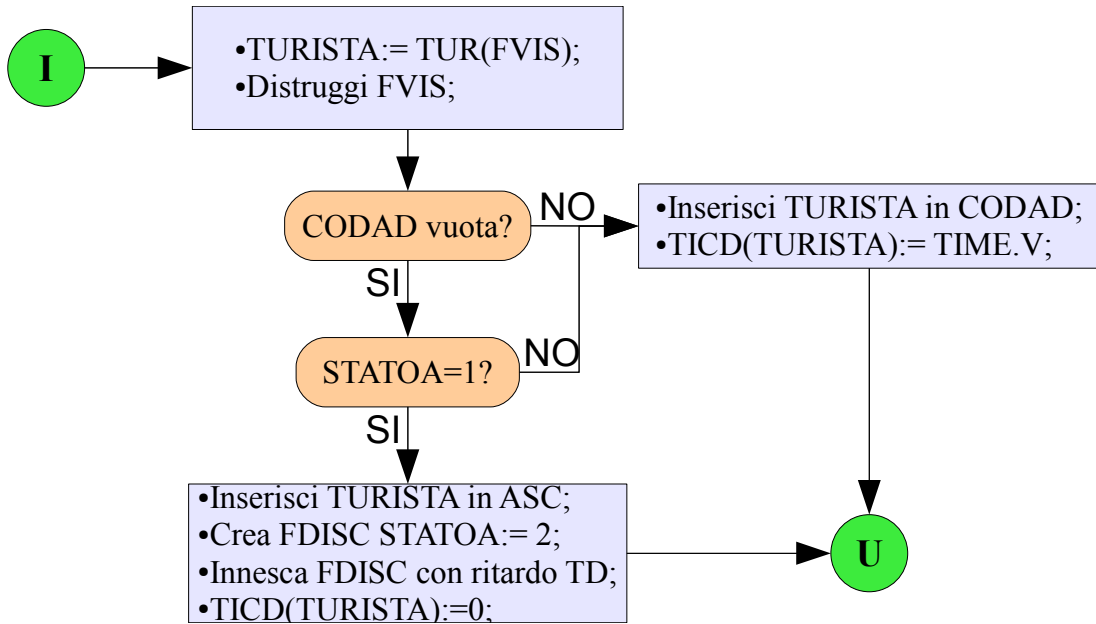
- evento **FTRAS**:



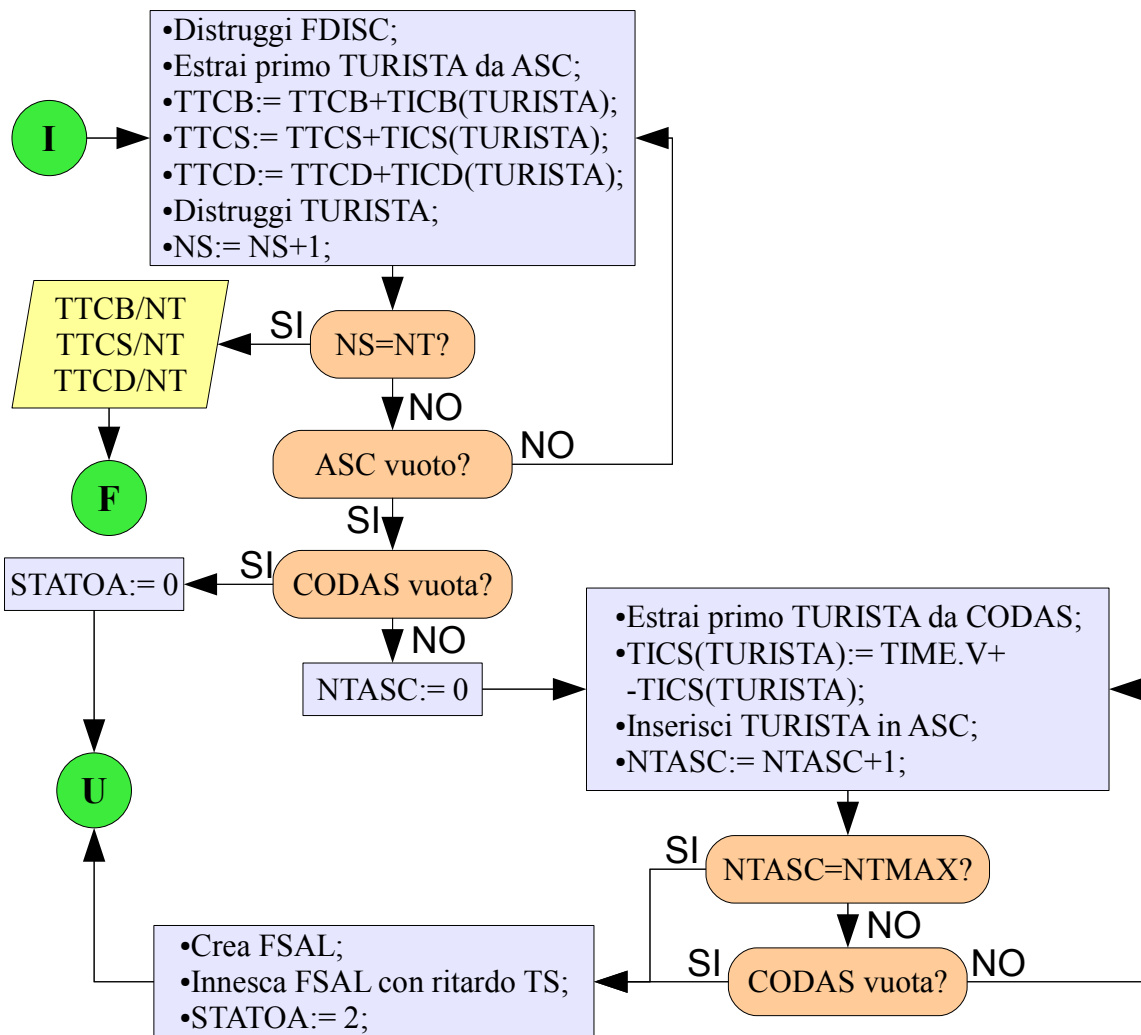
- evento **FSAL**:



- evento **FVIS**:



- evento **FDISC**:



2. Esercizio 2

x_1 := numero di pokemon elettrici;

x_2 := numero di pokemon d'acqua;

a) $\max z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$

$$x_1 - x_2 \leq 3;$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 24;$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0; \text{ interi}$$

b) $-\min w = -3x_1 + -2x_2$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 3;$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 = 24;$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0; \text{ interi}$$

Metodo delle due fasi (direttamente fase 2)

0		↓	-3	-2	0	0
3			1	-1	1	0
24			2	3	0	1

$\alpha = (0,0)$

9		↓	0	-5	3	0	
3			1	-1	1	0	$r_0' = r_0 + 3r_1$
18			0	5	-2	1	$r_2' = r_2 - 2r_1$

$\beta = (3,0)$

27			0	0	1	1	$r_0' = r_0 + 5r_2'$
33/5			1	0	3/5	1/5	$r_1' = r_1 + r_2'$
18/5			0	1	-2/5	1/5	$r_2' = r_2/5$

$\gamma = (33/5, 18/5)$ $w = -27 \rightarrow z = 27$

Generiamo un taglio di Gomory dalla riga 1:

$$3/5x_3 + 1/5x_4 \geq 3/5 \rightarrow -3/5x_3 - 1/5x_4 + s = -3/5$$

avendo $UB=27$, bisogna continuare a risolvere il sottoproblema 2, anche se il sottoproblema non è ammissibile: lo si vede subito per via grafica, ma è necessario risolverlo fino ad avere soluzione 0.

3. Esercizio 3

a) Dato il problema **knapasack 0-1**:

$$(p_j) = (19, 20, 8, 5, 2)$$

$$(w_j) = (30, 31, 15, 10, 5)$$

$$c = 50$$

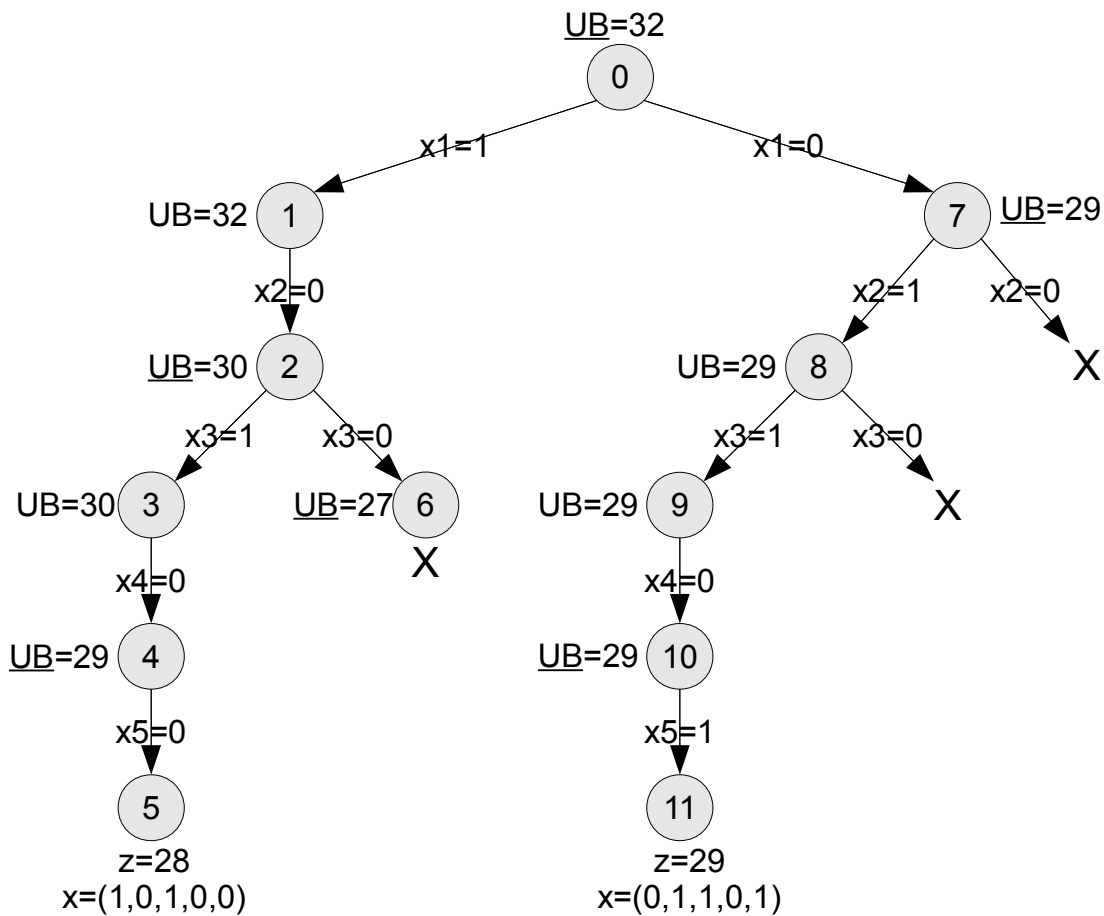
ordinare gli oggetti per rapporto p/w decrescente:

$$(p_j) = (20, 19, 8, 5, 2)$$

$$(w_j) = (31, 30, 15, 10, 5)$$

$$c = 50$$

b) Calcolare lo upper-bound di Dantzig per il nodo 0 e quindi procedere con l'algoritmo:



Soluzione ottima: $x = (0,1,1,0,1) \rightarrow z = 29$

Per i nodi a cui si arriva ponendo una variabile ad 1, lo UB coincide con quello del nodo padre, mentre in caso contrario bisogna ricalcolare lo UB (bisogna indicarlo sottolineandolo - UB).

$$UB_0 = 20 + [19 * 19/30] = 32$$

$$UB_2 = 20 + 8 + [4 * 5/10] = 30$$

$$UB_4 = 20 + 8 + [4 * 2/5] = 29$$

$$UB_6 = 20 + 5 + 2 = 27$$

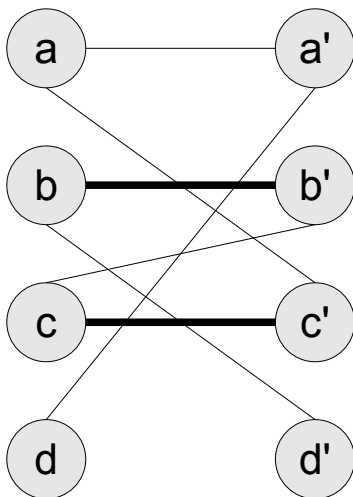
$$UB_7 = 19 + 8 + [5 * 5/10] = 29$$

$$UB_{10} = 19 + 8 + 2 = 29$$

Nota: con [] si indica l'intero inferiore.

4. Esercizio 4 (integrazione)

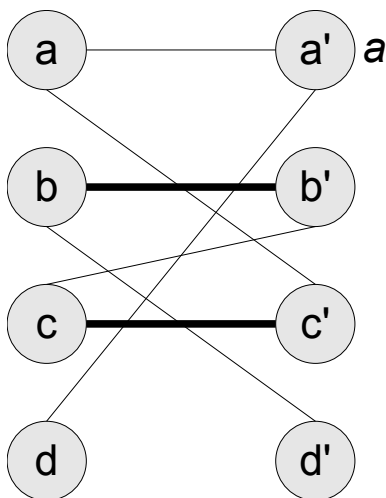
a) Matching iniziale



$$M = \{ [b,b'], [c,c'] \}$$

$$L = \{a, d\}, R = \emptyset$$

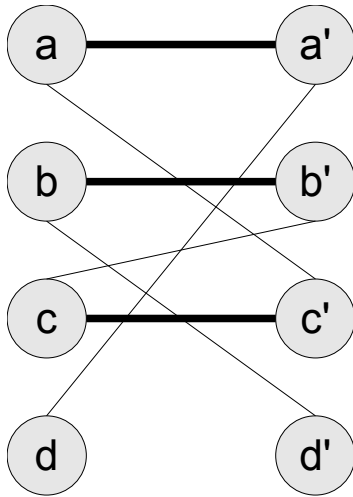
b) Step 1



$$x = a ;$$

$$\text{Scan_leftvertex}(a): L = \{d\}, R = \{a'\};$$

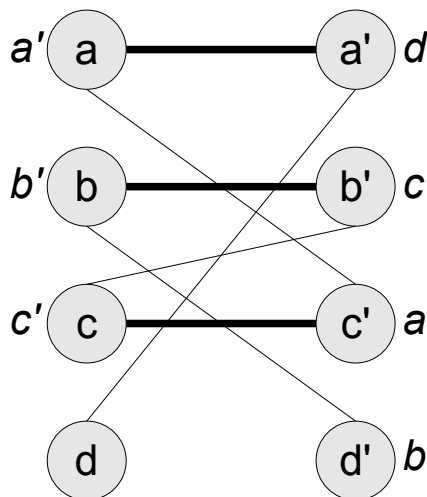
c) Step 2



$x = a'$;
 Scan_rightvertex(a'): $R = \emptyset$;

Augmentation $P = \{a, a'\}$;
 $M = \{ [b, b'], [c, c'], [a, a'] \}$;
 $L = \{d\}$, $R = \emptyset$;

d) Step 3



$x = d$;
 Scan_leftvertex(d): $L = \emptyset$, $R = \{a'\}$;

$x = a'$;
 Scan_rightvertex(a'): $R = \emptyset$, $L = \{a\}$;

$x = a$;
 Scan_leftvertex(a): $L = \emptyset$, $R = \{c'\}$;

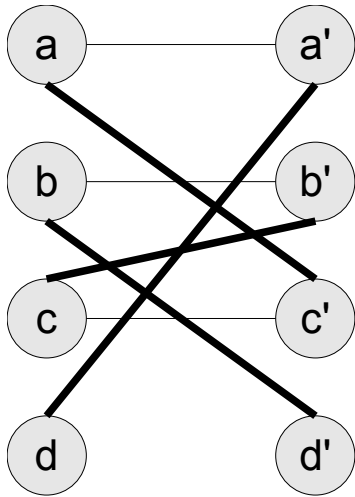
$x = c'$;
 Scan_rightvertex(c'): $R = \emptyset$, $L = \{c\}$;

$x = c$;
 Scan_leftvertex(c): $L = \emptyset$, $R = \{b'\}$;

$x = b'$;
 Scan_rightvertex(b'): $R = \emptyset$, $L = \{b\}$;

$x = b$;
 Scan_leftvertex(b): $L = \emptyset$, $R = \{d'\}$;

e) Step 4



$x = d'$;
Scan_rightvertex(d'): $R = \emptyset$;

Augmentation

$P = \{d, a', a, c', c, b', b, d'\}$;
 $M = \{ [a,c'], [b,d'], [c,b'], [d,a'] \}$;
 $L = \emptyset, R = \emptyset$;