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К.П. КОРОБЧИНСКИЙ, С.В. ЯКОВЛЕВ

## ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ МЕТОДА ИСКУССТВЕННОГО РАСШИРЕНИЯ ПРОСТРАНСТВА В ЗАДАЧАХ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ ГОМОТЕТИЧНЫХ ОБЪЕКТОВ

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 $S_0$  $S_1,...,S_n$  $\boldsymbol{p}^{i} = (p_{1}, p_{2}^{i}.., p^{i}),$  $J_n = \{1, 2, ..., n\}.$  $i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n$ .  $p^0 = (0,0,...,0).$  $S_i$  $S_i(\boldsymbol{p}^i), i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n,$  $S_0(\boldsymbol{m}^0)$ .  $\mathbf{m}^{0} = (m_{1}^{0}, m_{2}^{0}, ..., m_{\beta}^{0})$  $F(m^0, p^1, p^2, ..., p^n) \rightarrow extr$ (1)  $W_{ij}(\boldsymbol{p}^i, \boldsymbol{p}^j) \ge \forall i, j \in \boldsymbol{J}_n, i < j,$ (2)  $W_{i0}(\boldsymbol{p}^{j},\boldsymbol{m}^{0}) \geq 0, j \in \boldsymbol{J}_{n},$  $F(\cdot)$ (2), (3)  $S_0(m^0)$ .  $S_i(\boldsymbol{p}^i) \qquad S_j(\boldsymbol{p}^j), \ i, j \in \boldsymbol{J}_n$ [15–17]. **S** .  $S_i$  $_{i}^{0}\mathbf{S}$ ,  $i\in\mathbf{J}_{n}$ , (3) (2)  $W_{ij}\left(\boldsymbol{p}^{i},\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{0},\,\boldsymbol{p}^{j},\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{j}^{0}\right) \geq 0 \ \forall i,j \in \boldsymbol{J}_{n}\,,\,\, i < j\,,$ (4)  $\mathsf{W}_{0j}\!\left(\boldsymbol{p}^{i},\!\lambda_{j}^{0},\!\boldsymbol{m}^{0}\right)\!\geq\!0\;,\;\;j\!\in\!\boldsymbol{J}_{n}\;\!,$ (5)  $\lambda_i^0$ ,  $i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n$  –

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(1) - (3).  $\lambda_i, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n$  $\lambda_i, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n,$  $\lambda_i^0\,,\ i\in \boldsymbol{J}_n\,,$  $E(\lambda_1^0, \lambda_2^0, ..., \lambda_n^0)$ [18]  $\boldsymbol{E}(\lambda_1^0,\lambda_2^0,...,\lambda_n^0)$ .  $, \qquad \lambda_1^0 \le \lambda_2^0 \le \dots \le \lambda_n^0.$  $\lambda_i^0$ ,  $i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n$  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i^0,$ (6)  $\sum_{i \in W} \lambda_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^{|W|} \lambda_i^0, \ \forall W \subset \boldsymbol{J}_n,$  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda_i - \tau)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda_i^0 - \tau)^2,$ (7)  $\tau = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i^0, |W| = card W.$  $\boldsymbol{E}(\lambda_1^0, \lambda_2^0, ..., \lambda_n^0)$ , [19, 20], (6), (7). (8)  $\widetilde{W}_{0j}(p^j, p^j, m^0) \ge 0, j \in \boldsymbol{J}_n.$  $\lambda_i S(\mathbf{p}^i)$   $_j S(\mathbf{p}^j), i, j \in \mathbf{J}_n, i < j, \quad \widetilde{}_{i0}(\cdot)$  $_{i}S(p^{i})$   $\mathbf{c}S_{0}(m^{0}), i \in \mathbf{J}_{n},$   $\mathbf{c}$  -(1) - (3) $p_1^i, p_2^i, p_3^i$ . 2017, 2 120

$$m_{1}^{0}, m_{2}^{0}, ..., m_{\beta}^{0}$$

$$(6) - (9) \qquad (n+1)\alpha + \beta$$

$${}_{i}, p_{1}^{i}, p_{2}^{i}, ..., p_{\alpha}^{i}, m_{1}^{0}, m_{2}^{0}, ..., m_{\beta}^{0}, i \in \mathbf{J}_{n}.$$

$$[21, 22]$$

$$(1), (6) - (9)$$
  $2^n$ .

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\}.$$
 (6), (7) 
$$\mathbf{J}_n \qquad k$$

$$J_n = \bigcup_{i=1}^k L_i, L_i \cap L_j = \emptyset \ \forall i, j \in J_n, i \neq j.$$

 $k_i = |\boldsymbol{L}_i|, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_k$ .

$$=\bigcup_{i=1}^{k} _{i}, \qquad (10)$$

$$_{i} = \begin{Bmatrix} {}^{\sim 0}, {}^{\sim 0}, {}^{\sim 0}, {}^{\sim 0}, {}^{\sim 0}, {}^{\sim 0} \\ {}_{i} \end{Bmatrix}_{j \in \mathbf{L}_{i}}, {}^{\sim 0}, {}^{\sim 0},$$

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbf{L}_{i}} \int_{j}^{j} = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{L}_{i}}^{0} \int_{j}^{0},$$

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbf{W}} \int_{j}^{j} \geq \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathbf{W}|} \int_{i}^{0}, \forall \mathbf{W} \subset \mathbf{L}_{i},$$
(11)

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbf{L}_{i}} (\lambda_{j} - \tau)^{2} = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{L}_{i}} (\lambda_{j}^{0} - \tau)^{2},$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{L}_{i}|} \sum_{j \in \mathbf{L}_{i}} \lambda_{j}^{0},$$

$$i \in \mathbf{J}_{k}.$$
(12)

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(11), (12)
                                                                                                                                                                                                    [23, 24],
                                                                                                              (1) - (3)
                                             \lambda_i = \lambda_i^0, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n,
                                          \lambda_i, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n
                                (10).
                                                            k,
i \in \boldsymbol{J}_k .
\widetilde{\mathbb{W}}_{ij}\left(\boldsymbol{p}^{i}, \lambda_{i}, \boldsymbol{p}^{j}, \lambda_{j}\right), \, \widetilde{\mathbb{W}}_{0j}\left(\boldsymbol{p}^{j}, \lambda_{j}, \boldsymbol{m}^{0}\right), \, i, \, j \in \boldsymbol{J}_{n}, \, i < j \,,
(8), (9).
                                                                                                                                                                     [7–10].
 \boldsymbol{S},
 r_i, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n.
                                                                                                                                                                                              r_0
                      \boldsymbol{p}^0 = (0,0,0)
                                                                                                                      (x_{0i}, y_{0i}, z_{0i}), i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n.
                                                                                                                                                                                          r_0
                                                                                                                           \boldsymbol{p}^i = (x_i, y_i, z_i), \ i \in \boldsymbol{J}_m.
                                                                                          r_0 \rightarrow \min
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 (13)
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 $x_i^2 + y_i^2 + z_i^2 \le (r_0 - r_i)^2, i \in J_n$ (14) $(x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2 + (z_i - z_j)^2 \ge (r_i - r_j)^2, \ \forall i, j \in \mathbf{J}_n, i \ne j,$ (15)

 $(x_i - x_{0j})^2 + (y_i - y_{0j})^2 + (z_i - z_{0j})^2 \ge (r_i - r_{0j})^2, \forall i \in J_n, j \in J_m.$  (16)

(13) - (16) 3n+1  $r_0, x_i, y_i, z_i, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n$  .  $r^0=r,\,i\in\boldsymbol{J}_n,$ 

 $r_{1}^{0} \leq r_{2}^{0} \leq ... \leq r_{n}^{0}.$   $= \left\{ \tilde{r}_{1}, \tilde{r}_{2}, ..., \tilde{r}_{k_{i}} \right\} = \left\{ r_{j}^{0} \right\}_{j \in L_{i}},$   $\tilde{r}_{1} \leq \tilde{r}_{2} \leq ... \leq \tilde{r}_{k_{i}}, i \in \mathbf{J}_{k}.$   $= \left\{ \tilde{r}_{1}, \tilde{r}_{2}, ..., \tilde{r}_{k_{i}} \right\} = \left\{ \tilde{r}_{j} \right\}_{j \in L_{i}},$ 

 $\sum_{j\in L_i} r_j = \sum_{j\in L_i} r_j^0,$ (17) $\sum_{i \in W} r_j \geq \sum_{i=1}^{|W|} \tilde{r}_i^0, \ \forall W \subset \boldsymbol{L}_i,$ 

 $\sum_{j \in L_i} \left( r_j - \tau \right)^2 = \sum_{j \in L_i} \left( r_j^0 - \tau \right)^2,$ (18)

 $\tau = \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{L}_i|} \sum_{j \in \boldsymbol{L}_i} r_j^0, \ i \in \boldsymbol{J}_k.$ 4n + 1

 $r_0, x_i, y_i, z_i, r_i, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n.$ 

 $r_i, i \in \boldsymbol{J}_n$ 

(13) - (18)

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## K.P. Korobchynskyi, S.V. Yakovlev

## COMPUTATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPACE EXPANSION METHOD IN PROBLEMS OF HOMOTETIC OBJECT PACKING

A new approach to the formalization of packing problems of homothetic objects by allocating their combinatorial structure is proposed. An equivalent mathematical model of the problem is constructed by expanding the dimension of the space of variables in the original formulation. This approach allows us to overcome the regions of attraction of local extrema in various schemes of global optimization. The results are illustrated on the class of unequal sphere packing problems.

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## Об авторах:

-mail: kirill.korobchinskiy(at)gmail.com

-mail: svsyak7(at)gmail.com