

**МЕТОД РЕЗОЛЮЦИИ  
ДЛЯ АНАЛИЗА УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ  
ЗАДАЧ 0-1 ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ**

[1].

[2 – 4]. [2]

$\varepsilon$  -

[3].

$\varepsilon$  -

[4].

[5, 6]

0-1

NP-  
 [7]  
 0/1  
 NP- (  $P \neq NP$  )  
 NP-  
 [8 – 11].  
 [12].  
 [13 – 15]  
 ( , tolerance-based methods).  
 (the upper tolerance)  
 $e$ ,  
 $e(c(e))$ ,  
 (  $e$  )  
 (the lower tolerance)  
 $e(c(e))$ ,

1. « »
2. ( )
- 3.

Tolerance-based methods (Assignment Problem, ) MSTP (Minimum Spanning Tree Problem) ATSP (Asymmetric Traveling Salesman Problem).  
 $n$  AP ( . . . )  
 «The reduction of computation times of upper...»

. Tolerance-based methods :

);  
 ( inference duality)  
 [16, 17].

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{x \in D} f(x), \\
 & C(x), \\
 & x \in D, \\
 & x \in D, \\
 & (1): f(x),
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max v \\
 & C(x) \xrightarrow{P} (f(x) \geq v), \\
 & v \in R, P \in \mathcal{P}, \\
 & C(x) \xrightarrow{P} (f(x) \geq v), \\
 & C(x). \\
 & (v, P). \\
 & (2) - \\
 & x, P, f(x) \geq v, C(x)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & z^* \\
 & v^* \\
 & f(x) \geq z^*. \\
 & f(x) \geq z^*.
 \end{aligned}$$

**1** [17].  
 $f(x) \geq v.$  (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (2) \\
 & x^* \\
 & (1) \\
 & (v, P) \quad v = f(x^*).
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$ ,  $v^*$  ( )  
 $f(x) < v^*$   
*NP*,  
*co-NP*,  
**2** [17]. (1) *co-NP*  
 (2) *NP* *P*.  
*co-NP*, *NP*.  
*NP*,  
 [17].  

$$\begin{aligned} & \min cx, \\ & Ax \geq 0, \\ & x \geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$(Ax \geq a, x \geq 0) \xrightarrow{R^n} cx \geq z, \tag{4}$$
 $A - m \times n$   
 (1) -  
 $z^*$   
 $f(x) < z^*$   
 $f(x) < z_t$   $C$   $t$ ,  
 $z_t -$   $f(x) < z_t -$   
 $t$ .

—

1.  $C(x)$  , (1).
2.  $L$  ,
3.  $\bar{z} -$  ;  $\bar{z} =$  .
4.  $L$  ,  $L$   $A -$  -
5.  $A$   $C$  ,  $A$  -  
 $v_1, \dots, v_n$   $x_1, \dots, x_n$  ,
6.  $\bar{z} = \min\{\bar{z}, f(v_1, \dots, v_n)\}$ ,  $x_j$ ,
7.  $v \in D_{x_j} :$   $L$   
 $A \cup \{x_j = v\}$ .
8.  $\bar{z} <$  ,  $\bar{z} -$  (1). (1) - .

[16].

$(x_j \bar{x}_j)$ ,

$\{\wedge, \vee, \neg\}$ .

$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge \neg(\neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$

—

$C_2 ( C_1 C_2 )$  ,  $C_1 C_2$   
 $C_1 C_2$   
 $( x_j )$   
 $x_j \neg x_j$  ,  $x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_3 \neg x_1 \vee x_2 \vee \neg x_4$   
 $x_2 \vee x_3 \vee \neg x_4$   $x_1$  ,  
 $x_2 \vee x_3$  ,  $x_2 \vee \neg x_4$   
 $S$   $S$   
 $R$  ,  $R S$   $S$   $R$   
 $S$  :  $S S'$  ;  
 $S$  ,  $S S'$  .

(nogood constraints).

$$(2) \quad f(x) \geq z^* \quad (1),$$

$$f(x) \geq z$$

( )

(nogood constraints)

$$\min 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 7x_3,$$

$$(a) \quad 2x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 \geq 3,$$

$$(b) \quad -x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 \geq 4,$$

$$(c) \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \geq 2,$$

$$x \in \{0, 1\}^3.$$

$$z \geq 12 - \Delta z \quad (\Delta z \geq 0)$$

$$cx \leq \tilde{z} - \Delta z - \varepsilon,$$

$$\tilde{z} \quad ; \quad \varepsilon = \begin{cases} 0, & \Delta z > 0, \\ > 0, & \Delta z = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$cx \leq \tilde{z} - \Delta z - \varepsilon \quad -cx \geq \varepsilon - \tilde{z} + \Delta z.$$

$$z \geq 12 - \Delta z$$

2 [17].

$$ax \geq \alpha$$

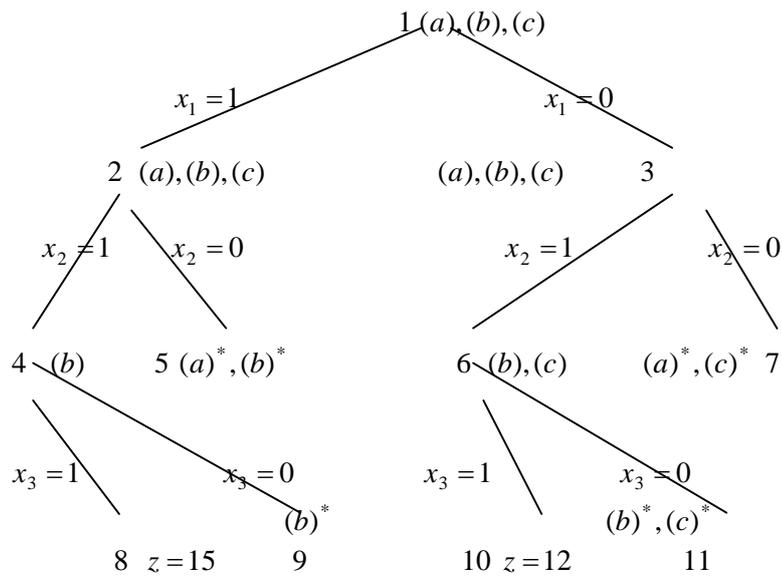
$$(x_{j_1}, \dots, x_{j_d}) = (v_{j_1}, \dots, v_{j_d}). \quad J$$

$$j \in \{j_1, \dots, j_d\}, \quad a_j > 0, \quad v_j = 1 \quad a_j < 0, \quad v_j = 0. \quad x_j(v)$$

$$x_j, \quad v = 1 \quad -x_j, \quad v = 0. \quad \forall_{j \in J} x_j(1 - v_j) -$$

$$\sum_{j \in J} a_j v_j + \sum_{j \notin J} \max\{0, a_j\} < \alpha,$$

...  
 ( ) ;  
 z ( ).  
 ( )  
 , nogood constraints).



1	
2	$\neg x_1$
3	$x_1$
4	$\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2$
5	$(\neg x_1 \vee x_2)$
6	$x_1 \vee \neg x_2$
7	$(x_1 \vee x_2)$
8	$(\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$
9	$(\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3)$
10	$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3)$
11	$(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3)$

$K_1 \quad K_2 \quad \text{Re}(K_1, K_2).$

1.  $\text{Re}(\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3, \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) = \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2.$
2.  $\text{Re}(\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2, \neg x_1 \vee x_2) = \neg x_1.$
3.  $\text{Re}(x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3, x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3) = x_1 \vee \neg x_2.$
4.  $\text{Re}(x_1 \vee \neg x_2, x_1 \vee x_2) = x_1.$
5.  $\text{Re}(\neg x_1, x_1) = .$

(c) (c)

(b),

9 11.  $\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3.$  (b)  $9 - \neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3,$  11

, (b)  $(-1 + \Delta b_1)x_1 + (1 + \Delta b_2)x_2 + (4 + \Delta b_3)x_3 \geq \geq 4 + \Delta\beta.$

2,  $\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3$

,  $(-1 + \Delta b_1) + (1 + \Delta b_2) < 4 + \Delta\beta.$

$x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee x_3$ ,  $\Delta b, \Delta\beta$

(1 + \Delta b\_2) < 4 + \Delta\beta. :

$\Delta b_1 + \Delta b_2 < 4 + \Delta\beta,$

$\Delta b_2 < 3 + \Delta\beta.$  (5)

$\Delta z$ ,  $(3 + \Delta c_1)x_1 + (5 + \Delta c_2)x_2 + (7 + \Delta c_3)x_3$ ,  $-(3 + \Delta c_1)x_1 -$

$-(5 + \Delta c_2)x_2 - (7 + \Delta c_3)x_3 \geq \varepsilon - 15 + \Delta z$   $\neg x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3$

$-(3 + \Delta c_1)x_1 - (5 + \Delta c_2)x_2 - (7 + \Delta c_3)x_3 \geq \varepsilon - 12 + \Delta z$

$x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3.$

$\Delta c_1 + \Delta c_2 + \Delta c_3 \geq -\Delta z,$

$\Delta c_2 + \Delta c_3 \geq -\Delta z.$



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