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TSO Midterm Exam

35

11 + 24

① its a problem with method uses in optimization, +2 they have many solutions, we answer with brauch-boud or simplex method

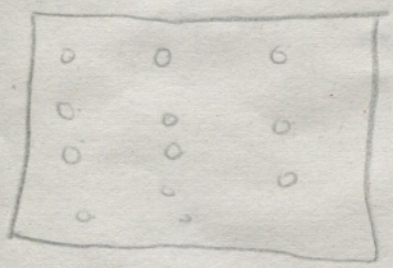
2 For this type of problem brounch bound, or a mpls

③ +3 simplex method +1

4 its better use when we need optimotize the problem +1 and then search the maximize or minimize

⑤ its a heuristic with algrebraic expresions, we use this +1 for 3 or more posible solutions

⑥ +3 this problem need found the nearest point to arrive, if we draw a example



we have many points in the sphere to move, for the heuristic we have [1,8] points, we need finde the nearest using this heuristic, we move the points to locate sort new travel in the map

⑦ +0

a) this not a feasible solution we can make
+5 the perfect match with that data numbers

b) this his the better for create the perfet match
+5 If we create the original each nodes they are not
in common node

c) M4, M3 and M5 this steps make a perfet match
+2 If we see in the 2 charts we can create nodes
and move for each others ?

d) +12 Too confusing

For this problem we make a pseudocode to create
a heuristic, we need move each nodes for the perfect match

d // sort vertex by include the node and vertices
// Initialize variables to Fin the better solution
Initialize variables
selected_MP = M3, M4, M5 ← 2?
remaining = M3 = {(1,5), (2,6), (3,7), (4,8) (7,11), (9,10)}
M4 = {(1,2), (5,9), (6,10), (3,7) (4,8), (11,12)}
M5 = {(1,5), (2,6), (9,10), (3,4) (7,11) (8,12)}
node_vertices = (M3, M4, M5)
load a instance MP → If they each with a same node there is not the curved
n, x, w = total solution
total = M3
value = M4 (M3 M4, M5) (X / [3]) ← For the 3 possible solutions

→ +0