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**SOLUTION OF LINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEMS  
IN ZERO-ONE VARIABLES**

**1. Procedure declaration.** The procedure *PLB* solves the following linear zero-one programming problem:

Find the maximum of the objective function

$$f = a_{01}x_1 + a_{02}x_2 + \dots + a_{0n}x_n$$

under the constraints

$$a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots + a_{in}x_n \geq b_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m),$$

$$x_j = 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

where  $a_{ij}$  and  $b_i$  are given integer coefficients.

Data:

$n$  — number of variables;

$m$  — number of constraints;

$a[0 : m, 1 : n]$  — integer array containing the coefficients of the objective function in row number 0 and the coefficients of the constraints in rows from 1 to  $m$ ;

$b[0 : m]$  — integer array containing in  $b[1]$  to  $b[m]$  the right-hand sides of the constraints ( $b[0]$  is arbitrary).

Results:

$e$  — Boolean variable with the value **true** if an optimal solution to the problem exists and with the value **false** if there is no feasible solution;

$x[1 : n]$  — optimal solution (if  $e \equiv \mathbf{true}$ );

$f$  — maximum value of the objective function (if  $e \equiv \mathbf{false}$ );

$d$  — number of iterations performed during the call of the procedure.

Arrays  $a$  and  $b$  are unchanged on return from the procedure.

**2. Method used.** The algorithm employed in the procedure *PLB* agrees generally with the method presented in papers [2]-[4]. However,

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procedure PLB(n,m,a,b,x,e,d,f);
  value n,m;
  integer n,m,d,f;
  Boolean e;
  integer array a,b,x;
  begin
    integer c,g,h,i,j,k,l,r,t,v,y,z;
    integer array w[0:m],p,q,s[1:n];
    Boolean array u[0:m];
    procedure qq;
      begin
        k:=s[j];
        h:=h+1;
        s[j]:=s[h];
        s[h]:=k;
        if a[i,k]≤0
          then q[k]:=0
          else
            begin
              q[k]:=1;
              for v:=0 step 1 until m do
                b[v]:=b[v]-a[v,k]
              and a[i,k]>0
            end qq;
        f:=-1;
        for j:=1 step 1 until n do
          begin
            v:=a[0,j];
            if v<0
              then f:=f+v;
            s[j]:=j
          end j;
        b[0]:=f;

```

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e:=false;
d:=g:=h:=t:=0;
11:
  for i:=0 step 1 until m do
    u[i]:=false;
12:
  d:=d+1;
  k:=1;
  v:=h+1;
  for i:=0 step 1 until m do
    begin
      r:=y:=0;
      for j:=v step 1 until n do
        begin
          z:=a[i,s[j]];
          if z>0
            then y:=y+z
            else r:=r+z
          end j;
      y:=w[i]:=y-b[i];
      if y<0
        then go to 17;
      if b[i]≤r
        then u[i]:=true
        else k:=0
      end i;
  if k=1
    then go to 16;
  for i:=0 step 1 until m do
    begin
      if u[i]
        then go to 15;
      v:=w[i];
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if v>0
  then
    begin
      j:=h;
13:   j:=j+1;
      if j>n
        then go to 15;
      z:=a[i,s[j]];
      if z=0
        then go to 13;
      if z<0
        then z:=-z;
      r:=z;
      for k:=j+1 step 1 until n do
        begin
          y:=a[i,s[k]];
          if y≠0
            then
              begin
                if y<0
                  then y:=-y;
                if y>z
                  then
                    begin
                      z:=y;
                      j:=k
                    end y>z
                else
                  if y<r
                    then r:=y
                end y≠0
          end k;

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    if v<r
      then go to 14;
    if v>z
      then go to 15;
    qq
    and v>0
  else
14: begin
    z:=h;
    for j:=h+1 step 1 until n do
      if a[i,s[j]]≠0
        then qq;
      if z=h
        then go to 15
    end v≤0;
    go to 12;
15: end i;
    j:=h+1;
    z:=0;
    for i:=j step 1 until n do
      begin
        r:=a[0,s[i]];
        if r<0
          then r:=-r;
        if z<r
          then
            begin
              z:=r;
              j:=i
            end z<r
        end i;
    i:=0;
    qq;

```

```
g:=g+1;
p[g]:=h;
go to 12;
16:
i:=0;
for j:=h+1 step 1 until n do
  qq;
  f:=1:=0;
  c:=n;
  t:=g;
  for j:=1 step 1 until n do
    begin
      x[j]:=y:=q[j];
      if y=1
        then f:=f+a[0,j]
      end j;
  b[0]:=1;
  e:=true;
17:
  if g=0
    then go to 18;
  v:=p[g];
  g:=g-1;
  if t=g+1
    then
      begin
        t:=t-1;
        for j:=v+1 step 1 until c do
          begin
            k:=s[j];
            r:=a[0,k];
            y:=x[k];
```

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    if  $y=0 \wedge r > 0 \vee y=1 \wedge r < 0$ 
      then  $l:=1+\text{abs}(r)$ 
    end j;
  c:=v;
  if  $\text{abs}(a[0,s[v]]) > 1$ 
    then go to 17
  end t=g+1;
for j:=v step 1 until h do
  begin
    k:=s[j];
    if  $q[k]=1$ 
      then
        for i:=0 step 1 until m do
           $b[i]:=b[i]+a[i,k]$ ;
        if j=v
          then
            begin
               $y:=q[k]:=1-q[k]$ ;
              if  $y=1$ 
                then
                  for i:=0 step 1 until m do
                     $b[i]:=b[i]-a[i,k]$ 
                  end j=v
            end j;
          h:=v;
          t:=0;
          go to 11;
        18;
      end PLB

```

the code of the procedure shows many differences when compared with the code of the Fortran subroutine given in [3].

**3. Certification.** The procedure *PLB* has been verified on both the K-202 and the ICL System 4 computers. This procedure shows improvements in saving both computer memory space and processor time as compared with Balas' procedure [1]. Table 1 contains the results of com-

TABLE 1. Results of comparison

No.	$n$	$m$	Balas' method		<i>PLB</i>	
			$I$	$T$	$I$	$T$
1	25	5	1482	21	1500	18
2	25	15	4814	144	1032	33
3	25	15	6302	150	5502	141
4	15	15	900	18	503	12
5	15	25	592	18	408	15

$I$  — number of iterations,  $T$  — execution time in seconds.

parison of the algorithm *PLB* with the Balas method obtained on the ICL System 4 (programmed in Algol). The gain in processor time is particularly significant.

#### References

- [1] Z. Cylkowski and J. Kucharczyk, *Algorithm 3: Solution of zero-one integer linear programming problems by Balas' method*, Zastosow. Matem. 11 (1969), p. 111-116.
- [2] F. Fiala, *Computational experiences with a modification of an algorithm by Hammer and Rudeanu for 0-1 linear programming*, Proc. Nat. Conf. ACM (1971), p. 482-488.
- [3] — *Algorithm 449: Solution of linear programming problems in 0-1 variables*, Comm. ACM 16 (1973), p. 445-447.
- [4] P. L. Hammer and S. Rudeanu, *Pseudo-Boolean programming*, Operat. Res. 17 (1969), p. 233-261.

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ROZWIĄZYWANIE ZADAŃ PROGRAMOWANIA LINIOWEGO  
ZE ZMIENNYMI ZERO-JEDYŃKOWYMI

## STRESZCZENIE

Procedura *PLB*, która jest ulepszoną wersją algolowską procedury przedstawionej w [3], służy do rozwiązywania zadań programowania liniowego ze zmiennymi zero-jedynkowymi.

Dane:

- $n$  – liczba zmiennych;
- $m$  – liczba ograniczeń;
- $a[0:m, 1:n]$  – tablica zawierająca w wierszu zerowym współczynniki funkcji celu, a w pozostałych  $m$  wierszach – współczynniki ograniczeń;
- $b[0:m]$  – tablica, której zerowy element jest dowolny, a pozostałe elementy są równe prawym stronom ograniczeń.

Wyniki:

- $e$  – równe jest **true**, jeżeli istnieje rozwiązanie optymalne, i równa się **false**, jeżeli nie ma żadnego rozwiązania dopuszczalnego;
- $x[1:n]$  – rozwiązanie optymalne (jeżeli  $e \equiv \text{true}$ );
- $f$  – maksymalna wartość funkcji celu (jeżeli  $e \equiv \text{true}$ );
- $d$  – liczba wykonanych iteracji.

Zakłada się, że współczynniki ograniczeń i wartości prawych stron ograniczeń oraz współczynniki funkcji celu są liczbami całkowitymi.

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