

**СКЛАДНІСТЬ АНАЛІЗУ
СТІЙКОСТІ ЗАДАЧ
ДИСКРЕТНОГО ПРОГРАМУВАННЯ
З БУЛЕВИМИ ЗМІННИМИ**

analysis) [1], (sensitivity

), (

NP - [2] 0/1

NP - (*P* ≠ *NP*)

NP -
:
 $M = \{1, \dots, m\}$

$$M_1, \dots, M_n, \quad \bigcup_{j=1}^n M_j = M.$$

$$M_j, \quad j \in J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\},$$

NP-
P *NP*
(
).

$$\begin{aligned}
 & M, \quad \bigcup_{j \in J} M_j = M. \quad M_j \quad - \\
 c_j \geq 0; & \quad ; \\
 f(c, A, b) = \min \{ & cx \mid Ax \geq b, x \in \{0, 1\} \}. \quad (1) \\
 A = \{a_{ij}\} \quad - & \quad m \times n \quad a_{ij} = 1, \quad i \in M_j, \\
 a_{ij} = 0 & \quad ; \quad b = (b_1, \dots, b_m) \quad b_i \quad - \\
 i = 1, \dots, m; \quad c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \quad - & \quad ; \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad - \\
 x_j = 1, \quad M_j & \quad , \quad x_j = 0 \\
 & \quad \cdot \\
 & \quad , \quad (GenSet):
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i \right\}, \\
 & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \geq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \\
 & x_i \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2) \\
 GenSet & \quad : \quad - \\
 & \quad (m, n) \quad - \quad A = \{a_{ij}\} \\
 (i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, n) \quad b = (b_1, \dots, b_m) \quad (& \quad c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \\
 & \quad). \\
 (2) & \quad GenSet(A, b) \quad GenSet(\bar{A}), \\
 \bar{A} = (A, b) \quad - (m, n + 1) \quad - & \quad GenSet(\quad), \quad I = \bar{A}. \\
 (m, n + 1) \quad - & \quad \bar{A} = \{\bar{a}_{ij}\} \quad \bar{B} = \{\bar{b}_{ij}\}, \\
 (i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, n, n + 1) & \quad \rho(\bar{A}, \bar{B}) = \sum_{i,j} |\bar{a}_{ij} - \bar{b}_{ij}|. \\
 & \quad :
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i \right\}, \\
 & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \\
 & x_i \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad \frac{c_{\max} \cdot n}{c_{\min}}, \quad (2) \quad \left(c_{\max} = \max_i \{c_i\}; \right. \\ \left. c_{\min} = \min_i \{c_i\} \right).$$

1 [4].

$$M = \{1, \dots, m\}, N = \{1, \dots, n\}, K_1 = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} - N$$

$$k(1 \leq k < n; k < m; m \leq n). \quad \alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in B^n = \{0, 1\}^n, \quad ,$$

$$\alpha_j = 1 \quad j \in K_1, \alpha_j = 0 \quad j \in N \setminus K_1. \quad b^* = \max_i \{b_i\}. \quad :$$

$$1) \alpha^{1, K_1} - 1 \quad A, \quad , \quad K_1 = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\} \\ (\quad) \quad b_1 \quad (\quad) \quad 0);$$

$$2) \alpha^{2, K_1} - 2 \quad A, \quad , \quad K_1 = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\} \\ (\quad) \quad b_2 \quad (\quad) \quad 0) \quad . \quad ;$$

$$k) \alpha^{k, K_1} - k \quad A, \quad , \quad K_1 = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\} \\ (\quad) \quad b_k \quad (\quad) \quad 0).$$

$$\{A_\alpha\} \quad m \times n - \quad A = \{a_{ij}\}. \quad A \in \{A_\alpha\}$$

A

$$1) \quad A \quad A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{1, K_1} \\ \dots \\ \alpha^{k, K_1} \end{pmatrix};$$

$$2) \quad A \quad A^2 = \{a_{ij}\} (i \in M \setminus K_1, j \in N), \quad , \\ i \in M \setminus K_1 \sum_{j \in K_1} a_{ij} \geq b^*, \quad A^2 - \quad .$$

$$b, \quad A \in \{A_\alpha\} \quad \bar{b}.$$

$$x^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in B^n, \quad , \quad x_{i_1}^* = \dots = x_{i_k}^* = 1,$$

$$x^* \quad 0, A^* \in \{A_\alpha\}.$$

$$3. \quad x^* - \quad , \quad I = (A^*, \bar{b}) \quad (1).$$

$x^* -$, x' (1),
 $x' \leq x^* (x'_i \leq x_i^*, i = 1, \dots, n), x' \neq x^*$,
1. $Reopt(GenSet(\bar{A}'))$ NP - Π (2) (
 $GenSet()$, $I = \bar{A}$. $A^* \in \{A_\alpha\}$, x^* , -
2 3, . 1) 2) 1. -
. 3) 1. $m \times (n + 1) - \bar{A}, T(\bar{A}) -$ -
 \bar{A} $A \ 0 \ 1, \ 1 \ 0;$
 $b \ 1$,
 $\bar{A}' = T(\bar{A})$, \bar{A} T
 \bar{A}' (, $\rho(\bar{A}, \bar{A}') = 1$). $\bar{A} = (A, b)$
 $\bar{A}^* = (A^*, \bar{b})$, , $m \cdot (n + 1) -$
T :
 $\bar{A}^* \xrightarrow{T} \bar{A}_1 \xrightarrow{T} \bar{A}_2 \xrightarrow{T} \dots \xrightarrow{T} \bar{A}_k = \bar{A}$,
 $\bar{A}_1 = T(\bar{A}^*), \rho(\bar{A}_1, \bar{A}^*) = 1, \bar{A}_{i+1} = T(\bar{A}_i), \rho(\bar{A}_{i+1}, \bar{A}_i) = 1, i = 1, \dots, k - 1;$
 $k \leq m \cdot (n + 1)$.
mod - T , . 3) 1
1. -
4. , $\frac{c_{\max}}{c_{\min}} \cdot n$
, (3) ($c_{\max} = \max_i \{c_i\};$
 $c_{\min} = \min_i \{c_i\}$).
1' [4].
 $N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, K_1 = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} - N$
 $k(1 \leq k \leq n), x^* = (x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in B^n$, , $x_{i_1}^* = \dots = x_{i_k}^* = 1$,
 x^* 0. (3) $KP(\bar{A}^*)$,
 $\bar{A}^* = (A^*, b^*) - m \times (n + 1) -$, $A^* = \{a_{ij}^*\}, b^* = \{b_i^*\} (i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, n)$,
 $a_{ij}^* = 1 (i = 1, \dots, m; j \in K_1)$ $a_{ij}^* = k + 1 (i = 1, \dots, m; j \in N \setminus K_1)$ $b_i^* = k (i = 1, \dots, m)$.
5. $x^* -$, $I = (A^*, b^*)$ (3).

...

I , , , x^* - , x' (3), -
 $x' \geq x^* (x'_i \geq x_i^*, i = 1, \dots, n), x' \neq x^*$, , .
2. $Reopt(KP(\bar{A}'))$ NP - .
 1. (3) ($KP()$,
 $I = \bar{A}$). A^*, b^* , x^* ,
 4 5, . 1) 2) 1. . 3) 1.
 $m \times (n+1) - \bar{A}, T(\bar{A}) - \bar{A}$
 $A, b \frac{1}{\bar{A}}$
 . , $\bar{A}' = T(\bar{A})$, \bar{A}
 T $\bar{A}' (\rho(\bar{A}, \bar{A}') = 1)$.
 $\bar{A} = (A, b)$ $\bar{A}^* = (A^*, b^*)$,
 $poly(m \cdot n)$ $T :$
 $\bar{A}^* \xrightarrow{T} \bar{A}_1 \xrightarrow{T} \bar{A}_2 \xrightarrow{T} \dots \xrightarrow{T} \bar{A}_k = \bar{A}$,
 $\bar{A}_1 = T(\bar{A}^*), \rho(\bar{A}_1, \bar{A}^*) = 1, \bar{A}_{i+1} = T(\bar{A}_i), \rho(\bar{A}_{i+1}, \bar{A}_i) = 1, i = 1, \dots, k-1;$
 $k \leq poly(m \cdot n)$.
 mod - T , . 3) 1
2. 2 - [5].
 . , -
 , -
 NP - , -
 () , NP - , $P \neq NP$
 .
 .
 ,
 P NP NP - . ,
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N.V. Lishchuk

COMPLEXITY OF SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS FOR DISCRETE PROGRAMMING PROBLEMS WITH BOOLEAN VARIABLES

It is shown that the problems of sensitivity analysis for the generalized adjacent set covering problems and multivariate boolean knapsack problems are *NP*-hard. This implies that when the classes *P* and *NP* are mismatched, in worst case, the corresponding polynomial algorithms of sensitivity analysis for the classes of generally similar problems (differing in one element of matrices of constraints or in right hand sides) do not exist.

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