

**ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ АЛГОРИТМЫ  
ПОИСКА ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО  
МИНИМУМА МНОЖЕСТВА**

[1, 2].

[1]:  $x \in R^n$

$x >^L 0$  ( $>^L$  – «»),

;  $x \in R^n$   
 $y \in R^n$ ,

$x >^L y$ ,  $(x - y) -$   
,  $x - y >^L 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
& G \subset R^n \\
x^{\min} = \min^L G, & \quad x^{\min} \\
& \quad x^{\min}, \dots, x \\
& \quad x \geq^L x^{\min} (\geq^L - \ll - \gg) \\
& \quad \text{»).} \\
& \quad X^D, \quad x^{\min} = \min^L X^D, \\
X^D = \{x \in B^n \mid Ax \geq b, a_{ij} \geq 0, b_i > 0, i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, n\}, \\
& \quad B^n = \underbrace{\{0,1\} \times \dots \times \{0,1\}}_n \cdot B^n. \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& X^D. \\
& \quad X^D \quad [1, 2]:
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \underline{1}. \quad \text{ABLexMin1} \\
& \quad x_1^1 = \min(x_1 \mid x \in X^D, x_j = 1, j = 2, \dots, n) \tag{2} \\
& \quad (2) \\
& \quad x_1^1 = \max(0, \lceil \delta_1 \rceil),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{\beta_i^1}{a_{i1}} \mid a_{i1} > 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\}, \quad \beta_i^1 = b_i - \sum_{j=2}^n a_{ij}, i = 1, \dots, m, \\
x_j^1 = 1, j = 2, \dots, n..
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \underline{k}. \quad (1 < k \leq n). \\
& \quad x_k^k = \min(x_k \mid x \in X^D, x_j = x_j^{k-1}, j = 1, \dots, k-1, x_j = 1, j = k+1, \dots, n) \tag{3} \\
& \quad (3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \quad x_j^k = x_j^{k-1}, j = 1, \dots, k-1, \\
& \quad x_k^k = \max(0, \lceil \delta_k \rceil), \\
\delta_k = \max \left\{ \frac{\beta_i^k}{a_{ik}} \mid a_{ik} > 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\}, \quad \beta_i^k = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} a_{ij} - \sum_{j=k+1}^n a_{ij}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\
& \quad x_j^k = 1, j = k+1, \dots, n.
\end{aligned}$$

$n$  **ABLexMin1**  $x^n$ .

$$1. \quad x^n, \quad x^{\min} \quad (1).$$

$$ABLexMin1- \quad x^n \quad p(1 \leq p \leq n)$$

$$(2) \quad (3). \quad x_j^n, \quad j = 1, \dots, p-1.$$

$$x_p^n = x_p^p, \quad x_j^{\min} = x_j^n, \quad j = 1, \dots, p-1, \quad (1)$$

$$x_p^{\min} = x_p^n, \quad x^{\min} <^L x^n.$$

$$2. \quad (1), \quad \delta_k \leq 1, \quad k = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\bar{1} = (\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_n)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n 1 * a_{ij} \geq b_i \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

$$a_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^n a_{ij} \geq b_i \Leftrightarrow b_i - \sum_{j=2}^n a_{ij} \leq a_{i1}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad a_{i1} > 0,$$

$$\frac{b_i - \sum_{j=2}^n a_{ij}}{a_{i1}} \leq 1, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \quad \beta_i^1 = b_i - \sum_{j=2}^n a_{ij}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m,$$

$$p \quad \beta_p^1 = \max \left\{ \frac{\beta_i^1}{a_{i1}}, a_{i1} > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, m \right\} \leq 1.$$

$$ABLexMin1 \quad \delta_1.$$

$$\delta_1 \leq 1. \quad k > 1,$$

$$(x_1^{k-1}, \dots, x_{k-1}^{k-1}, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-k+1}) \quad X^D, \quad \delta_k \quad 1,$$

$$ABLexMin1 \quad . 1.$$

$$from(0 \leq from < n) - \quad k > 0$$

$$ABLexMin1, \quad k = from + 1.$$

$$from = 0, \quad n$$

$$ABLexMin1, \quad (1).$$

$from > 0,$

**ABLexMin1**

$$\{x \in X^D \mid x \geq^L \bar{x}\},$$

$$\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{from-1}, 1, 0, \dots, 0). \quad \text{delta}_i = \begin{cases} \beta_i^1, & from = 0 \\ \beta_i^{from+1}, & from > 0 \end{cases}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

```

for (int j = from + 1; j ≤ n; j++){
double δj = 0.0;
for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++){
if (aij > 0){
δj = Max(δj, (deltai + aij)/aij);
}
}
xj = Max(0, [δj]);
if (xj = 0){
for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++){
deltai += aij;
}
}
}

```

. 1.

(1)

**ABLexMin1.**

$$k(k > 0) \quad \delta_k = \max \left\{ \frac{\beta_i^k}{a_{ik}} \mid a_{ik} > 0, i = 1, \dots, m \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1^k \leq a_{1k} x_k \\ \dots \\ \beta_m^k \leq a_{mk} x_k \end{cases}$$

(4):

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1^k \leq 0 \\ \dots \\ \beta_m^k \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

---

	$p(1 \leq p \leq m)$	$\beta_p^k > 0,$	-
$x_k$			
$k(k > 0)$	<b>ABLexMin1</b>	1.	-
	$\beta_i^k, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$	(4), . . .	
	3.	(2) (3),	
$k = 1, \dots, n,$		(4).	
	3		-
	<b>ABLexMin1</b>	(1).	-
	:	. 2.	

```

int oldJ = from;
int xOldJ = 1;
for (int j = from + 1; j ≤ n; j++){
    int dlt = 0;
    if (xOldJ == 1){
        for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++){
            delta_i += a_i,oldJ;
            if (dlt = 0 ∧ a_ij > 0 ∧ delta_i > -a_ij) dlt = 1;
        }
    }
    else{
        for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++){
            if (a_ij > 0 ∧ delta_i > -a_ij){
                dlt = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    x_j = dlt;
    oldJ = j;
    xOldJ = dlt;
}
if (xOldJ == 0){
    for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++){
        delta_i += a_i,oldJ;
    }
}

```

. 2. 1-

(1)



4.  $mJ$ ,  $p > 0$ ,  
 $mJ - p + 1$  **ABLexMin1.**

```

int beginJ = from + 1;
int oldJ = -1;
bool changeDelta = false;
do{
  int maxJ = beginJ;
  int countI = 0;
  if (changeDelta){
    for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++){
      deltai += ai,oldJ;
      int j = maxJ;
      while (j ≤ n ∧ deltai > -aij) j += 1;
      if (j > maxJ){
        maxJ = j;
        countI += 1;
      }
    }
  }
  else{
    for (int i = 1; i ≤ m; i++){
      int j = maxJ;
      while (j ≤ n ∧ deltai > -aij) j += 1;
      if (j > maxJ){
        maxJ = j;
        if (maxJ > n) break;
        countI += 1;
      }
    }
  }
  if (maxJ > n) break;
  changeDelta = false;
  if (countI = 0){
    changeDelta = true;
    xmaxJ = 0;
    oldJ = maxJ;
    maxJ += 1;
  }
  beginJ = maxJ;
} while (true);

```

. 3. 2-

(1)

(1).

(1)

[3].

(1).

250.  
 25 %, 50 % 75 %  
 10  
 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 50.

[2]

10000000

5

(1)  $\hat{t}_1 -$  ,  $\hat{t}_s -$  ,  $\hat{t}_2$  ( - )

m	25 %			50 %			75 %		
	$\hat{t}_s$	$\hat{t}_1$	$\hat{t}_2$	$\hat{t}_s$	$\hat{t}_1$	$\hat{t}_2$	$\hat{t}_s$	$\hat{t}_1$	$\hat{t}_2$
5	4,25 $\hat{t}_2$	1,30 $\hat{t}_2$	4,69	5,35 $\hat{t}_2$	1,32 $\hat{t}_2$	5,64	6,40 $\hat{t}_2$	1,37 $\hat{t}_2$	7,67
10	4,45 $\hat{t}_2$	1,24 $\hat{t}_2$	6,42	6,14 $\hat{t}_2$	1,40 $\hat{t}_2$	7,91	7,14 $\hat{t}_2$	1,43 $\hat{t}_2$	10,83
15	5,99 $\hat{t}_2$	1,25 $\hat{t}_2$	8,35	6,90 $\hat{t}_2$	1,30 $\hat{t}_2$	9,38	8,27 $\hat{t}_2$	1,34 $\hat{t}_2$	12,52
20	5,32 $\hat{t}_2$	1,34 $\hat{t}_2$	10,99	7,86 $\hat{t}_2$	1,47 $\hat{t}_2$	12,22	9,32 $\hat{t}_2$	1,41 $\hat{t}_2$	15,09
25	5,33 $\hat{t}_2$	1,25 $\hat{t}_2$	11,87	7,61 $\hat{t}_2$	1,40 $\hat{t}_2$	13,62	9,62 $\hat{t}_2$	1,56 $\hat{t}_2$	16,01
30	5,59 $\hat{t}_2$	1,30 $\hat{t}_2$	13,26	8,16 $\hat{t}_2$	1,37 $\hat{t}_2$	15,97	10,18 $\hat{t}_2$	1,63 $\hat{t}_2$	18,74
35	6,25 $\hat{t}_2$	1,18 $\hat{t}_2$	15,33	8,47 $\hat{t}_2$	1,26 $\hat{t}_2$	16,61	10,07 $\hat{t}_2$	1,38 $\hat{t}_2$	19,64
40	5,63 $\hat{t}_2$	1,24 $\hat{t}_2$	16,94	7,73 $\hat{t}_2$	1,32 $\hat{t}_2$	18,97	10,55 $\hat{t}_2$	1,73 $\hat{t}_2$	22,28
45	5,89 $\hat{t}_2$	1,23 $\hat{t}_2$	18,50	8,87 $\hat{t}_2$	1,41 $\hat{t}_2$	19,95	10,89 $\hat{t}_2$	1,60 $\hat{t}_2$	24,37
50	5,55 $\hat{t}_2$	1,19 $\hat{t}_2$	19,07	8,43 $\hat{t}_2$	1,29 $\hat{t}_2$	19,72	11,38 $\hat{t}_2$	1,50 $\hat{t}_2$	23,84
-	<b>5,43 <math>\hat{t}_2</math></b>	<b>1,25 <math>\hat{t}_2</math></b>		<b>8,66 <math>\hat{t}_2</math></b>	<b>1,35 <math>\hat{t}_2</math></b>		<b>9,38 <math>\hat{t}_2</math></b>	<b>1,50 <math>\hat{t}_2</math></b>	



[3].

5 – 10

25 % – 50 %.

*S.V. Chupov*

#### EFFICIENT ALGORITHMS FOR LEXICOGRAPHICAL MINIMUM OF A SET SEARCHING

The issues of improving the efficiency of the algorithms for lexicographical minimum of a set searching, which is determined by a system of linear inequalities with nonnegative coefficients and Boolean variables, is considered. We propose new search algorithms for finding the lexicographic minimum of a set as well as the analysis of their efficiency compared to the standard search algorithms.

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**Об авторе:**

-mail: sergey.chupov@gmail.com