

\* : . \* : .  
2006/7/5 :  
2007/11/1:

)  
(MSCPA

#### Abstract

There are many methods for solving Fractional Programming problems that getting the optimal solution of the problem where the values of variables are fractional numbers not integer numbers, But when there are conditions in the problem that requires the result is optimal integer solution, that is the resulted variables values was numerical integer, At that time we must turn to a method that we get from it the integer solution of the problem. That is the subject of the research where we will employ an algorithm of the method (Modify Surrogate Cutting Plane to solve linear integer programming problems) to find integer solution of Fractional Programming problems that after getting a view at Fractional Programming and Integer Programming.

$$Ax \leq b$$

$$x \geq 0$$

#### Fractional Programming

-1

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Fractional} \\ & \text{(Linear Programming FLP.)} \\ & \text{Max} Z = \frac{cx + \alpha}{dx + \beta} \\ & \text{S.T} \quad \dots\dots\dots (*) \end{aligned}$$

-2

## Integer Programming

:b

(\*)

$$dx + \beta \neq 0 \quad -1$$

$$Z(x)$$

$$dx + \beta = \phi(cx + \alpha) \quad -2$$

(MSCPA )

$$\phi \quad x \quad Z(x) \quad (*)$$

MSCPA

.(MSCPA)

-1

(Si)

**Complementary Development Method to Solve FLP.**

.(2)

-2

( )

(MaxZ)

(MinZ)

.(3)

-3

( )

(B)

-1

(MaxZ<sub>1</sub>)

(Sc1)

.(MinZ<sub>2</sub>)

MaxZ\*

-2

:

(1)

-

.(-1)

:

.(3)

-3

(Si)

$$a(i, j)_{new} = a(i, j) - a(r, j) * a(i, c)$$

$x_j$

. MaxZ\*

MaxZ\*

-4

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n + m + 1$$

Z

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$$

-:

$$.(r=n+m+2)$$

: r

$x_j$

(1)

(Z)

:  $c$

:  $n$

:  $m$

-

$$MaxZ_1 = 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 1$$

(-1)

S.T

$$5x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$$

( $c_j \geq 0$ )

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

(2)

$$x_1, x_2 \text{ (integer)}$$

-3

$$MinZ_2 = x_1 + x_2 + 1$$

**Finding Integer Solution to Fractional Programming Problems**

S.T

$$5x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \text{ (integer)}$$

:

$Z_2$

-1

(1)

$$MaxZ_2 = -x_1 - x_2 - 1$$

S.T

$$5x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$$

$MaxZ^*$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

-2

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

-3

$$x_1, x_2 \text{ (integer)}$$

(MSCPA)

$$MaxZ^*$$

:

:

$$MaxZ^* = 2x_1 + x_2$$

:(1-3)

S.T

$$5x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \text{ (integer)}$$

(Si)

$$MaxZ^* - 2x_1 - x_2 = 0$$

S.T

:

$$(1) \quad (T1) \quad (-1) \quad (1)$$

$$a(i, j)_{new} = a(i, j) - a(r, j) * a(i, c)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n + m + 1$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, n + 1$$

$$c=2 \quad r=6 \quad n=2 \quad m=2$$

$$a(4,1)$$

$$a(4,1)_{new} = a(4,1) - a(6,1) * a(4,2) = 2 - 0 * 5 = 2$$

	B	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
Z*	0	-2	-1
X <sub>1</sub>	0	-1	0
X <sub>2</sub>	0	0	-1
S <sub>1</sub>	2	5	1
S <sub>2</sub>	3	2	3

(2)

$$5x_1 + x_2 + S_1 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + S_2 = 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \quad (1)$$

$$(1)$$

	B	SC <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
Z*	0	2	-1
X <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0
X <sub>2</sub>	0	0	-1
S <sub>1</sub>	2	-5	1
S <sub>2</sub>	3	-2	3

(1)

MSCPA

$$T_1 \quad (1)$$

B

$$(\text{Min}(2/5, 3/2))$$

$$S_1 \quad (1)$$

$$(5) \quad S_1 \quad \text{Sc}_1$$

$$: \quad \text{Sc}_1$$

$$(2) \quad (\text{MSCPA}) \quad (2)$$

$$S_2 \quad T_2 \quad (3)$$

$$: \quad (\text{Sc}_2)$$

(3)

	B	SC <sub>1</sub>	SC <sub>2</sub>
Z*	1	1	1
X <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0
X <sub>2</sub>	1	-1	1
S <sub>1</sub>	1	-4	-1
S <sub>2</sub>	0	1	-3

(3)

$$\text{Sc}_1 = ([2/5], [5/5], [1/5]) = (0, 1, 0)$$

$$(1) \quad [.]$$

	B	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
Z*	0	-2	-1
X <sub>1</sub>	0	-1	0
X <sub>2</sub>	0	0	-1
S <sub>1</sub>	2	(5)	1
S <sub>2</sub>	3	2	3
Sc <sub>1</sub>	0	((1))	0

:

S.T

$$-3x_1 - 5x_2 \leq -15$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 9$$

$$-6x_1 - 4x_2 \leq -24$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \text{ ( )}$$

B

MSCPA

:

(1)

	B	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>
Z*	-1	1	-2
X <sub>1</sub>	0	-1	0
X <sub>2</sub>	0	0	-1
S <sub>1</sub>	-15	-3	-5
S <sub>2</sub>	9	1	1
S <sub>3</sub>	-24	-6	-4
S <sub>4</sub>	7	1	(1)
Sc <sub>1</sub>	7	1	((1))

(2)

	B	T <sub>1</sub>	SC <sub>1</sub>
Z*	13	3	2
X <sub>1</sub>	0	-1	0
X <sub>2</sub>	7	1	1
S <sub>1</sub>	20	2	5
S <sub>2</sub>	2	0	-1
S <sub>3</sub>	4	2	-4
S <sub>4</sub>	0	0	-1

:

$$X_1=0$$

$$X_2=7$$

$$Z^*=13$$

: MaxZ

$$\text{MaxZ} = \frac{42}{29} = 1.4482759$$

:

$$X_1=0$$

$$X_2=1, Z^*=1$$

: MaxZ

$$\text{MaxZ} = \frac{3*0+2*1+1}{0+1+1} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

: (2-3)

$$\text{MaxZ} = \frac{2x_1 + 6x_2}{3x_1 + 4x_2 + 1}$$

S.T

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 \geq 15$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 9$$

$$6x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 24$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \text{ ( )}$$

:

(2) (1)

$$\text{MaxZ}^*$$

:

$$\text{MaxZ}^* = -x_1 + 2x_2 - 1$$

:

$$\text{MaxZ}^* = -x_1 + 2x_2 - 1$$

$$3x_1 + 5x_2 \geq 15$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 9$$

$$\text{S.T } 6x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 24$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \text{ ( )}$$

$$\therefore \text{MaxZ}^* = -x_1 + 2x_2 - 1$$

6. Jason I., Integer Programming , 2004  
<http://ftp.sdsmt.edu/~rwjohnso/Ip.html>
7. Michual E. and Harry m., An Advance Start Algorithm for all integer programming, Computer And O.R vol-12 No.3, 1985 .
8. L.Winston, Operation Research Applications and Algorithms WAYNE 1993.
9. Hamdy A.Taha, Operations Research, An Introduction fifth edition, 2000.
10. Prof. Dr. Iosif Kolumb'an., New Interior Point Algorithms in Linear Programming. Advanced Modeling and optimization, volume 5, number 1, 2003.  
<http://www.google.com, Fractional Linear programming.>
11. J.E.Beasley, Operations Research-Notes, Advanced Linear programming.  
<http://mscmga.ms.ic.ac.uk/jeb/or/Ipadv.htm> ,2005.
12. <file://F:\Linear%20Programming\Linear%20Optimization.htm> 2006.

## Conclusions

-4

(MSCPA)

:

-1

.( )

-2

(MSCPA)

-3

(-1) (1)

(MSCPA)

-4

-5

(MSCPA)

## References

1. " " 2004.
2. " " 2004.
3. " " 1977.
4. Karel lenstra; Fractional Linear Programming, linear time dynamic-programming, Algorithms for new classes of restricted TSPs:  
A Computational Study journal on computing, vol. 13, No. 1, winter 2001.  
<http://www.Google.com, Fractional Linear programming.>
5. Gomory R.E., Gomory's cutting plane method for integer programming.  
<http://www.som.umd.umich.edu/romagnoli/Gomory.html> 2004