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الانسيابية الهجينة المتعددة المراحل

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الملخص

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A hybrid lower bound for multi-processor task scheduling problems in multi-stage hybrid flow shop environment

ABSTRACT

In this paper, a lower bound for the optimal makespan value have been improved (Hybrid lower bound) which can be used to evaluate the performance algorithm for multi-processor task scheduling problems in multi-stage FSMP(flow shop with multi-processor).

So, the values of hybrid lower bounds can be used as an optimal solution when the problems are small size.

After applying the hybrid bounds, the result has shown that the bounds are efficient in estimating the optimal makespen value.

In addition, the high competence of this program in calculating the lower bound and execution speed are proofed

1- مقدمة

(flow shop with multi-processor or hybrid flow shop)(FSMP)

I_i (flow shop)

(hybrid flow shop)

(1)

(Polynomial)

(7)

(NP-hard)

:

$I = \{1, \dots, n\}$. (n) I

(m) . (m)

. t = 0 .

$$Size(i,j) \quad j \quad (m_j)$$

$$P(i,j) \quad I_i \quad Size(i,j)$$

$$P(i,j) \quad Size(i,j) \quad I_i \quad O_{ij}$$

$$\alpha/\beta/\gamma$$

$$^{(2)} Fm(Pm_1, \dots, Pm_m) / Size(i,j) / C_{max}$$

2- الحد الأدنى (LB) Lower bound
(NP-hard)

$$^{(5)} \quad ^{(4)} \quad Fm(Pm_1, \dots, Pm_m) / Size(i,j) / C_{max}$$

(LB)

$$^{(10)}$$

$$^{(6)}$$

(Optimal makespan) (LB)

Lower (LBs)

(LB₀) (bound based stage)

^{(9), (8), (6)} (Lower bound based job)

LB = max {LB₀, LBs} :

(LBs)

j = 1, \dots, m (LB(j))

LBs = max_j {LB(j)}

$$LB(j) = \left\{ \min_I \sum_{j'=1}^{j-1} p(i, j') \right\} + \max \{x_1(j), x_2(j)\} + \left\{ \min_I \sum_{j'=j+1}^m p(i, j') \right\}$$

:

$$x_1(j) = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_I P(i, j) \text{size}(i, j)$$

(j)

$x_1(j)$
(11) $P // C_{\max}$

$$x_2(j) = \sum_{I \in A_j} P(i, j) + \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{I \in B_j} P(i, j) \right]$$

(j)

$x_2(j)$
(6) Oğuz

$$A_j = (i / \text{size}(i, j) > \frac{m_j}{2})$$

$$B_j = (i / \text{size}(i, j) = \frac{m_j}{2})$$

(LB₀)

$$LB_0 = \max_I \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m P(i, j) \right\}$$

3- تحسين الحد الأدنى (الحد الأدنى الهجين) (NLB)

The improvement of the lower bound (Hybrid lower bound)

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(

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{aligned}
 & x_2(j) \\
 & \text{(NLB)} \\
 & F_m(P_{m_1}, \dots, P_{m_m}) / \text{Size}(i, j) / C_{\max} \\
 & \text{(j)} \\
 & \cdot \\
 & x_2(j) \quad x_1(j) \quad \text{(j)} \quad \text{NLB(j)} \\
 & \cdot (\lambda) \quad x_2(j) \quad j \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \\
 & \cdot x_1(j)
 \end{aligned} \right\} \\
 & \left. \begin{aligned}
 & (\lambda) \\
 & \text{(P)} \\
 & (Z_C) \\
 & : \\
 & \text{(j)} \\
 & x_3(j) = x_2(j) + \lambda f(j) \\
 & :
 \end{aligned} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(j) = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{I \in c_j} P(i, j) \text{size}(i, j)$$

$$C_j = \left(i / \text{size}(i, j) < \frac{m_j}{2} \right)$$

$$\lambda_1 = P / Z_C$$

(j)

(j)

.2

: NLB(j) j

$$NLB(j) = \min_I \left\{ \sum_{j'=1}^{j-1} p(i, j') \right\} + \max \{x_1(j), x_3(j)\} + \min_I \left\{ \sum_{j'=j+1}^m P(i, j') \right\}$$

NLBs

$$NLBs = \max \{NLB(j)\}$$

.NLB

$$NLB = \max \{LBo, NLBs\}$$

4- الخوارزمية المصممة للحد الأدنى الهجين

Design algorithm for Hybrid lower bound

$$(m_j) \quad (m) \quad (n) \quad : (1)$$

.j

$$.j = 1 \quad : (2)$$

$$.j \quad (u) \quad : (3)$$

$$u = \min_I \left\{ \sum_{j'=1}^{j-1} P(i, j') \right\}$$

$$.j \quad (w) \quad : (4)$$

$$w = \min_I \left\{ \sum_{j'=j+1}^m P(i, j') \right\}$$

$$x_1(j) \quad j \quad : (5)$$

$$x_1(j) = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{i=1}^n P(i, j) \text{size}(i, j)$$

$$j \quad : (6)$$

$$A_j = \left(i / \text{size}(i, j) > \frac{m_j}{2} \right)$$

$$B_j = \left(i / \text{size}(i, j) = \frac{m_j}{2} \right)$$

$$C_j = \left(i / \text{size}(i, j) < \frac{m_j}{2} \right)$$

$$x_2(j) \quad j \quad : (7)$$

$$x_2(j) = \sum_{I \in A_j} P(i, j) + \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{I \in B_j} P(i, j) \right]$$

$$: (8)$$

$$: \quad A_j \quad .1 \quad (Na)$$

$$.(m_j)$$

$$r = Na * m_j$$

$$A_j \quad Z_A \quad .2$$

$$Z_A = \sum_{I \in A_j} \text{Size}(i, j)$$

$$Z_A \quad r \quad (q) \quad .3$$

$$q = r - Z_A$$

$$C_j \quad Z_c \quad : (9)$$

$$Z_C = \sum_{I \in C_j} \text{size}(i, j)$$

$$Z_C > q \quad \lambda = 0 \quad Z_C \leq q \quad : (10)$$

$$A_j \quad : \quad (\lambda) \quad .C_j$$

(P) .1
 ()

$$P = Z_C - q \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda = P/Z_C$$

$$f(j) = \frac{1}{m_j} \sum_{i \in C_j} P(i, j) Size(i, j)$$

$$X_3(j) = x_2(j) + \lambda \cdot f(j) \quad (12)$$

$$NLB(j) = u + \max \{x_1(j), x_3(j)\} + w \quad (13)$$

$$j = j + 1 \quad (14)$$

$$j \leq m \quad (15)$$

$$NLBs \quad (16)$$

$$NLBs = \max \{NLB(j)\} \quad (17)$$

$$LBo = \max_l \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^m P(i, j) \right\} \quad (18)$$

$$NLB = \max \{LBo, NLBs\}$$

$$F_m(P_{m_1}, \dots, P_{m_m}) / \text{Size}(i, j) / C_{\max}$$

$$(n = 100)$$

$$(m) \quad (n)$$

$$(m = 5, 10, 25)$$

:

.1

[1,40] (Uniform distribution)

(i=1, ..., n) (j=1, ..., m)

$$P(i, j) \sim U[1, 40]$$

p(i, j)

:

j

.2

$$m_j = 2^V$$

[1,4]

V

(m)

$$V \sim U[1, 4]$$

$$V = \{ V_1, V_2, \dots, V_m \}$$

V

j

. Size(i, j)

I_i

.3

[1, m_j]

$$\text{Size}(i, j) \sim U[1, m_j]$$

6- عرض النتائج والمناقشة

(6.1)

5

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J	m _j	u _j	X ₁ (j)	X ₂ (j)	W _j	q	Zc	λ	λ f(j)	X ₃ (j)	LB(j)	NLB(j)
1	4	0	1283	1399	37	40	17	0	0	1399	1436	1436
2	8	1	1143	1129	15	81	92	0.12	28	1157	1159	1173
3	4	7	1207	1266	7	26	17	0	0	1266	1280	1280
4	16	11	1075	1033	2	158	213	0.26	70	1103	1088	1116
5	8	14	1292	1404	0	100	71	0	0	1404	1418	1418

LBS	LBO	NLB
1436	157	1436

(6.2)

(2005) Oğuz

10

J	m _j	U _j	X ₁ (j)	X ₂ (j)	W _j	q	Zc	λ	λ f(j)	X ₃ (j)	LB(j)	NLB(j)
1	8	0	1017	977	100	74	89	0.17	36	1013	1117	1117
2	16	1	969	961	87	154	179	0.14	26	987	1057	1075
3	16	9	1047	1013	74	177	212	0.17	45	1058	1130	1141
4	16	17	1108	1036	64	154	244	0.37	109	1145	1189	1226
5	4	28	1316	1378	47	32	21	0	0	1378	1453	1453
6	8	54	1166	1185	27	74	87	0.15	28	1213	1266	1294
7	8	66	1305	1361	14	87	68	0	0	1361	1441	1441
8	4	75	1250	1329	8	36	16	0	0	1329	1412	1412
9	8	93	1003	1078	2	97	71	0	0	1078	1173	1173
10	4	113	1347	1463	0	33	12	0	0	1463	1576	1576

LBS	LBO	NILB
1576	289	1576

(6.3)

25

(2005) Oğuz

J	m _j	U _j	X ₁ (j)	X ₂ (j)	W _j	q	Zc	λ	λ f(j)	X ₃ (j)	LB(j)	NLB(j)
1	8	0	1181	1236	358	90	61	0	0	1236	1594	1594
2	16	1	1155	1103	350	174	218	0.20	59	1162	1506	1513
3	2	7	1586	1586	328	0	0	0	0	1586	1921	1921
4	2	27	1579	1579	303	0	0	0	0	1579	1909	1909
5	4	44	1209	1316	282	40	12	0	0	1316	1642	1642
6	2	51	1617	1617	277	0	0	0	0	1617	1945	1945
7	16	60	1075	1075	268	168	192	0.13	29	1104	1403	1432
8	4	84	1231	1274	251	30	20	0	0	1274	1609	1609
9	16	103	1054	1101	243	185	180	0	0	1101	1447	1447
10	16	107	1110	996	234	147	216	0.32	94	1090	1451	1451
11	8	130	1331	1367	215	95	77	0	0	1367	1712	1712
12	4	151	1259	1286	183	23	16	0	0	1286	1620	1620
13	4	160	1324	1399	179	28	20	0	0	1399	1738	1738
14	2	170	1448	1448	162	0	0	0	0	1448	1780	1780
15	2	194	1647	1647	125	0	0	0	0	1647	1966	1966
16	8	220	1146	1145	111	81	78	0	0	1145	1477	1477
17	16	226	1133	1087	103	147	221	0.33	93	1180	1462	1509
18	16	261	1213	1364	77	238	120	0	0	1364	1702	1702
19	4	274	1344	1323	62	19	25	0.24	34	1357	1680	1696
20	16	303	1167	1175	53	163	175	0	15	1190	1531	1546
21	4	311	1419	1477	33	30	17	0.7	0	1477	1821	1821
22	4	327	1335	1386	10	28	21	0	0	1386	1723	1723
23	2	336	1469	1469	9	0	0	0	0	1469	1814	1814
24	8	348	1155	1135	1	87	82	0	0	1135	1504	1504
25	4	350	1328	1440	0	40	12	0	0	1440	1790	1790

LBS	LBO	NILB
1966	668	1966

الحالة (1):

$$X_2(j) \quad (j=1) \quad (6.2)$$

(1)

$$(Z_c) \quad (q)$$

$$C_j$$

$$(89) \quad C_j$$

$$(74) \quad (q)$$

$$X_3(1)$$

$$f_1=36$$

$$P//C_{\max}$$

$$(j=1)$$

$$(X_1(1) > X_3(1)) \quad X_3(j)$$

$$X_1(1)$$

$$(LB(1))$$

$$(NLB(1)) \quad (1)$$

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$$(NLB(j))$$

$$(j=10)$$

$$(3)$$

$$X_1(1)$$

الحالة (2):

$$j=2,3,4$$

$$j=2,4$$

$$(6.3)$$

$$(6.2)$$

$$(6.1)$$

$$X_1(j)$$

$$j=2,17,19$$

$$X_2(j)$$

$$X_1(j)$$

$$(P//C_{\max})$$

$$(Z_c) \quad (q)$$

$$X_2(j)$$

$$(P//C_{\max})$$

$$X_3(j)$$

$$X_3(j)$$

I

$$X_1(j)$$

الحالة (3):

$$j=18,20$$

$$j=6$$

$$(6.3)$$

$$(6.2)$$

$$X_2(j)$$

$$j$$

:

$(z_c) (q)$

$X_3(j)$

$X_2(j)$

الحالة (4) :

2

$X_3(j) X_2(j) X_1(j)$

2

$(m_j=2)$

j

j =5,10,25

100

$X_3(j) X_2(j) X_1(j)$

Conclusions -7 الاستنتاجات

$(m_j=2) 2 j$

.1

$LB(j) = NLB(j)$

.2

(LB_s)

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(LB)

.3

$Fm(Pm_1, \dots, Pm_m) / Size(i,j) / C_{max}$

.4

$P / Size(i,j) / C_{max}$

(makespan)

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