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## 56:272 Integer Programming \& Network Flows Quiz \#9 - Fall 2003

1. . Location in a network: Consider the network,

where the numbers on the edges are distances. The demand at the nodes are all equal, which we may consider to be 1 unit. The table of shortest path lengths found by Floyd's algorithm is:

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1 | 0 | 31 | 52 | 71 | 87 | 88 |
| 2 | 31 | 0 | 40 | 52 | 69 | 57 |
| 3 | 52 | 40 | 0 | 19 | 35 | 67 |
| 4 | 71 | 52 | 19 | 0 | 17 | 48 |
| 5 | 87 | 69 | 35 | 17 | 0 | 65 |
| 6 | 88 | 57 | 67 | 48 | 65 | 0 |

a. At which node is the median (1-median) of the network?
b. What is the objective function value of the median problem at this node? $\qquad$
c. Consider the 2-median problem. What is the objective function value at the solution with nodes 3 and 4 selected as facility locations? $\qquad$
d. Which node is the vertex center (node center) of the network? $\qquad$
e. What is the objective function $\sigma(x)$ of the center problem at this node? $\qquad$
f. We are interested in finding the absolute center of the network, which might not be located at one of the nodes.

The lower bound on the objective function $\sigma(\mathrm{x})$ on each edge is shown below:

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Which edges are candidates for containing the absolute center? (circle above.)

