

SETS:

! Gymnast selection problem.
How best to select which candidates are part of a team,
and to which specialty each candidate is assigned.
A particular application is to selecting a gymnastics team;

!Refs:

Ellis, P. and R. Corn (1984), "Using bivalent integer programming to select teams for intercollegiate women's gymnastics competition," Interfaces, 14(3):41-46.
Eilon, S. and A. Land, (1986) "Note: Further Gymnastics," Interfaces, 16(2):69-71.
Land, A. and S. Powell (1985), "More gymnastics," Interfaces, 15(4):52-54;

! Keywords: Assignment, Corn, Eilon, Ellis, Gymnastics, Land, LINGO, Powell, Sports, Team;

Gymnast: Y;

Event;

GxE(Gymnast, Event): S, X, Z;

Endsets

Data:

!CaseAll; MAKINT = 1; ! = 1 if make variables integer, else 0;
!CaseAll; NPEVENT = 6; ! Number gymnasts assigned to each event;
!CaseAll; NALLRND = 4; ! Number of all rounders required;
!CaseAll; NCTOP = 5; ! Count only the NCTOP highest scores;
!CaseAll; Gymnast = NADIA1 BRUCE2 SIMONE3 DOUG4 MARYLU5 LINUS6 OLGA7 LIDA8 NASTIA9
LUCY10;

!CaseAll; Event =
VAULT BARS BEAM FLOOR;

! Case1

S =	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5
	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.7
	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.0
	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.65
	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5
	8.7	7.5	7.5	8.7
	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.5
	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.2
	9.2	7.0	7.0	9.1
	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.7

;

! Case2

S =	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.6
	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.2
	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.6
	9.1	7.5	7.5	8.7
	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.1
	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.6
	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.2
	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9

;

! Case3;

S =	9.5	9.5	8.6	8.6
	8.6	9.5	9.5	8.6
	9.5	8.6	9.5	8.6
	8.6	8.6	9.5	9.5
	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.4
	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.1
	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.0
	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.3
	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3
	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3

;

! To take data from an Excel spreadsheet,

- 1) replace a statement like MAKINT = 0, by MAKINT = @OLE(),
- 2) make sure the spreadsheet has range names matching the LINGO names,
- 3) make sure the only spreadsheet open is the desired one;

!CaseXcl MAKINT = @Ole(); ! = 1 if make variables integer, else 0;
!CaseXcl NPEVENT = @Ole(); ! Number gymnasts assigned to each event;
!CaseXcl NALLRND = @Ole(); ! Number of all rounders required;

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!CaseXcl      NCTOP = @Ole();      ! Count only the NCTOP highest scores;
!CaseXcl      Gymnast = @Ole();    ! Names of candidates;
!CaseXcl      Event = @Ole();      ! Names of events;
!CaseXcl      S = @OLE(, SCORE);  ! Score matrix;
Enddata

Submodel HuDuzWat:
! Parameters:
  S( i, j) = expected score of gymnast i in event j;
! Variables:
  Y( i) = 1 if gymnast i is selected as all-rounder,
  X( i, j) = 1 if i participates in event j,
  Z( i, j) = 1 if score of gymnast i is counted for event j
  ;
  NEVENTS = @SIZE( EVENT); ! Number of events;
! Maximize expected score of team;
  MAX = @SUM( GxE( i, j): S( i, j) * Z( i, j));
! If Gymnast i selected as all-rounder, must participate in every event j;
  @For( GxE( i, j):
    X( i, j) >= Y( i);
  );

  @For( EVENT( j):
    @SUM( GYMNASt( i): Z( i, j)) <= NCTOP; ! Count only the NCTOP highest scores;
  );

  @SUM( GYMNASt( i): Y( i)) >= NALLRND; ! Must have enough All-rounders;

  @FOR( EVENT( j):
! Must have NPEVENT participants in each event;
    @Sum( GYMNASt( i): X( i, j)) = NPEVENT;
  );

  @For( GxE( i, j):
    Z( i, j) <= X( i, j); ! Score of i counted implies i participated in event;
    @BND( 0, X( i, j), 1); ! Cannot count a gymnast more than once;
  );
! If MAKINT = 1, then make all X variables binary;
  @For( GxE( i, j) | MAKINT:
    @Bin( X( i, j)); ! (Perhaps) make X variables binary integer;
  );
Endsubmodel
Calc:
  @Solve( HuDuzWat);

! Display a simple report;
  @For( GYMNASt( i) | Y( i) #GT# 0:
    @Write( ' Gymnast ', @Format( GYMNASt( i),'8s'),' is an all-rounder      (' ,Y( i),' )',
@NEWLINE( 1));
  );
  @Write( @NEWLINE( 1));
  @For( GxE( i, j) | X( i, j) #GT# 0:
    @Write( ' Gymnast ', @Format( GYMNASt( i),'8s'),' participates in ', Event( j),'
( , X( i, j),' )', @NEWLINE( 1));
  );
Endcalc

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