

* LogMIP input file for small example1
*

```

SET I /1*3/;
SET J /A,B,C/;
BINARY VARIABLES Y(I);
POSITIVE VARIABLES X(J),T;
VARIABLE Z;
EQUATIONS          EQUAT1, EQUAT2, EQUAT3,
                   EQUAT4, EQUAT5, EQUAT6,
                   EQUAT7, EQUAT8, EQUAT9, DUMMY,
OBJECTIVE;

```

GAMS components
declaration section.

```

EQUAT1.. T=G= X('A') + 8; } Constraints independent
EQUAT2.. T=G= X('B') + 5; } of discrete choices
EQUAT3.. T=G= X('C') + 6; } (disjunctions)
EQUAT4.. X('A')-X('C') + 5 =L= 0; }
EQUAT5.. X('C')-X('A') + 2 =L= 0; } Constraints for
EQUAT6.. X('B')-X('C') + 1 =L= 0; } discrete choices
EQUAT7.. X('C')-X('B') + 6 =L= 0; } (disjunctions)
EQUAT8.. X('A')-X('B') + 5 =L= 0; }
EQUAT9.. X('B')-X('A') =L= 0; }
DUMMY..  SUM(I, Y(I)) =G= 0;
OBJECTIVE.. Z =E= T;

```

GAMS equations and
constraints definition.

Constraint definitions
corresponding to disjunction
terms are defined here.

X.UP(J)=20.;

Dummy equation to avoid the
elimination of variable Y from
the model, which handles
disjunction terms.

```

$ONECHO > "%lm.info%"
DISJUNCTION D1,D2,D3;

D1 IS
  IF (Y('1')) THEN
    EQUAT4;
  ELSE
    EQUAT5;
  ENDIF;

D2 IS
  IF (Y('2')) THEN
    EQUAT6;
  ELSE
    EQUAT7;
  ENDIF;

D3 IS
  IF (Y('3')) THEN
    EQUAT8;
  ELSE
    EQUAT9;
  ENDIF;

```

In this section are defined
the disjunctions according
to the syntax defined for
LogMIP.
This section is compiled by
LogMIP and ignored by GAMS.

\$OFFECHO

```

OPTION MIP=LMCHULL;
MODEL PEQUE1 /ALL/;
SOLVE PEQUE1 USING MIP MINIMIZING Z;

```

LMCHULL is the solver, which
generates a MIP problem by
applying the convex hull of a
disjunctive set. Then a
conventional B&B algorithm
solves the MIP GAMS Input file
generated by the application.