

Generar ailal de soluciones

XI = X actival - Xij OJE $\angle_{ij} < 0 \longrightarrow X_i^{i} \uparrow$ $\angle_{ij} > 0 \longrightarrow X_i^{i} \downarrow$

MAX
$$Z: 3X_1 + 4X_2$$

 $S.a.:$ $2X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 6$
 $2X_1 + 3X_2 + X_4 = 9$
 $X_1, ..., X_4 \ge 0$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\chi_{1}=225 - 1 \times 1 \\
\hline
Po + \chi_{1} \ge 3 - \chi_{1}=3e l_{1}, l_{1} \ge 0 \\
1) \overline{1S} = \chi_{1} \\
\hline
Los Allcara la cola$$

2) VNB:
$$X_3$$
, X_4

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\chi_{x_1} &= & & \\
\chi_{x_2} &= & \\
\chi_{x_3} &= & \\
\chi_{x_4} &= & \\
\chi_$$

3)
$$B^{-1} de P1$$

$$B^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3/4 & -1/4 \\ -1/4 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

B¹ =
$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

HAX $2 = 9 + 3l_1 + 4X_2$
5) $X_B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
5. a.: $2l_1 + X_2 \neq 0$
 $2l_1 \neq 3X_2 \neq 3$
V.b. $B^{-1} \mid X_B$
 $X_1 = 3 + l_1 = 3$
 $X_2 = 0$
V.b. $A_1 = 3 + l_2 = 3$
 $A_2 = 0$

a) (Po) MIN Z = 5 X, +2X2

s.a.: $2X_1 + 2X_2 + X_3 = 9$ $3X_1 + X_2 + X_4 = 11$

X1, ..., X4 =0

$$\begin{array}{c} X_1 = 2.25 \longrightarrow X_1 \downarrow \\ (P2) : Po + X_1 \leq 2 \longrightarrow X_4 = 2 - u_1 \mid u_1 \geq 0 \\ 1 \mid \overline{IS} = X_1 \end{array}$$

2)
$$Y_{x3} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\angle ij > 0$ $\longrightarrow \left[JE = X_3 \right]$

$$Y_{x4} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

3)
$$\beta_{a}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 34 & -1/4 \\ -1/2 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} & \longrightarrow & (1 & -1/3) \\ & \longrightarrow & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & \longrightarrow & (1 & -1/2) \\ & & \longrightarrow & (1 & -1/2) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & & & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\ & \bigcirc & (1 & -1/3) \\$$

4)
$$X_{1} \rightarrow 2 - u_{1}$$

MAX $Z = 6 - 3u_{1} + 4X_{2}$

5. a: $2X_{1} + X_{2} = 6 - 2(2 - u_{1}) + X_{2} + X_{3} = 6 \rightarrow 2u_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3} + 2$
 $2X_{1} + 3X_{2} + X_{3} = 9 \rightarrow 2(2 - u_{1}) + 3X_{2} + X_{3} = 9 \rightarrow 2u_{1} + 3X_{2} + X_{4} = 5$
 $X_{1}, \dots, X_{4} \ge 0$

S)
$$\chi_3 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12.67 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12.67 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12.67 \end{pmatrix}$$

Dado el siguiente programa lineal:

MIN 5 x1 + 2 x2

s.a: $2 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 \ge 9$

 $3 x1 + x2 \ge 11$

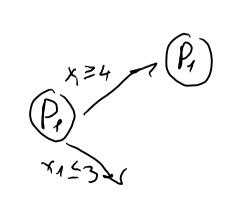
v.básicas	B-1		x _B
x1	-1/4	1/2	13/4
x2	3/4	-1/2	5/4
c ^t _B B ⁻¹	1/4	3/2	Z = 75/4

Calcula la solución óptima entera mediante el algoritmo de bifurcación y acotación utilizando las siguientes técnicas de selección del nodo a bifurcar:

a) Técnica del nodo de creación más reciente

b) Técnica de la mejor cota

En ambos casos empezar acotando la variable x1 inferiormente (x1≥)



2) VNB:
$$X_{3}$$
, X_{4}
 X_{3} : $(-\frac{1}{4})^{4}$ $(\frac{1}{0})^{2}$ = $(-\frac{1}{4})^{4}$
 $(\frac{1}{3})^{4}$ $(\frac{1}{0})^{2}$ = $(-\frac{1}{2})^{4}$
 $(\frac{1}{3})^{4}$ $(\frac{1}{0})^{2}$ = $(-\frac{1}{2})^{4}$
 $(\frac{1}{3})^{4}$ = $(-\frac{1}{2})^{4}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \chi_{1} = 4 + l_{1} \\ \chi_{1} = 4 + l_{1} \\ \chi_{2} = 5 \cdot \chi_{1} + 2\chi_{2} = 20 + 5l_{1} + 2\chi_{2} \\ 2\chi_{1} + 2\chi_{2} + \chi_{3} = 9 \\ 3\chi_{1} + \chi_{2} + \chi_{4} = 11 \end{array}$$