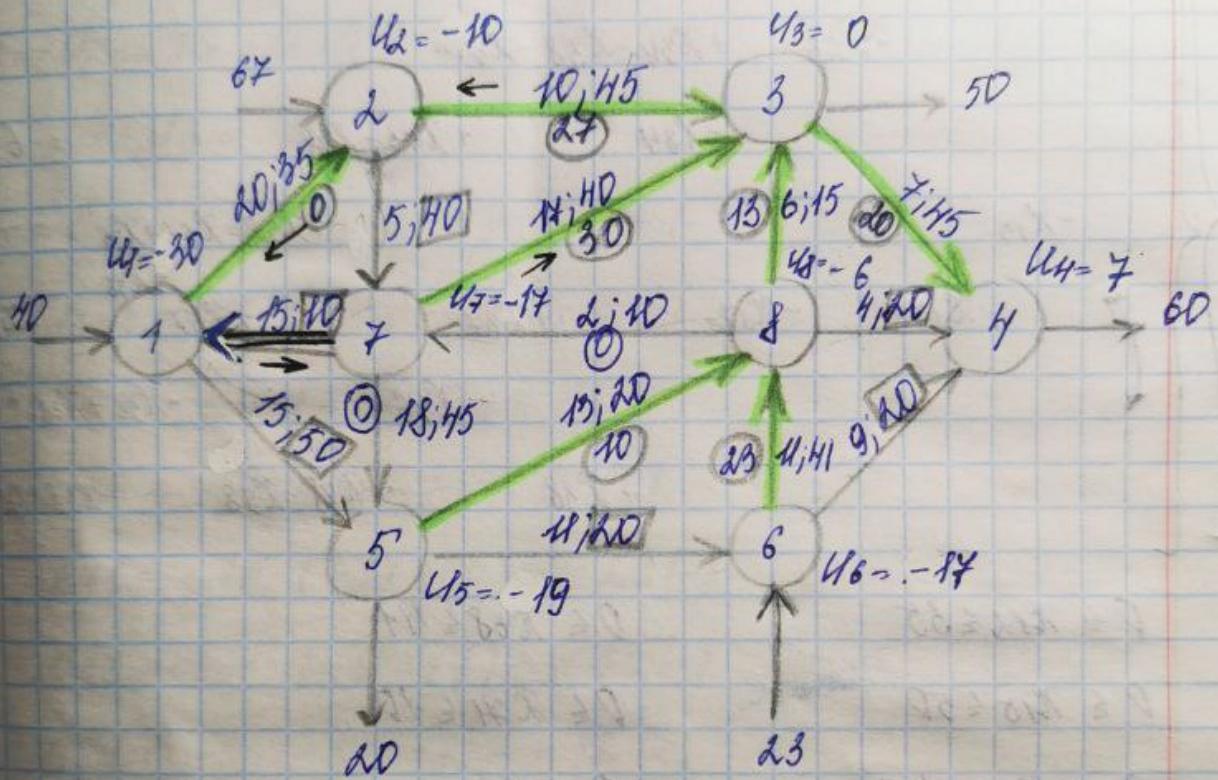


N 5.5 Q-7, D-92

1)



1, 2, 6 - члены штаба; 3, 4, 5 - сторонники

7, 8 - центральное углы

Проверка выполнения равенства:

$$40 + 64 + 23 = 50 + 60 + 10$$

$130 = 130 \Rightarrow$  задача решена

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 20x_{12} + 15x_{15} + 10x_{23} + 5x_{47} + 7x_{34} + 9x_{46} + 11x_{56} + \\
 & + 13x_{58} + 11x_{68} + 15x_{41} + 17x_{73} + 18x_{75} + 6x_{83} + \\
 & + 4x_{84} + 2x_{87} \rightarrow \min
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{12} + x_{15} - x_{17}$$

$$= 40$$

$$x_{12}$$

$$+ x_{23} + x_{27}$$

$$= 67$$

$$- x_{23} + x_{34} - x_{38} - x_{57}$$

$$= -57$$

$$- x_{34} + x_{46} - x_{48}$$

$$= -60$$

$$- x_{15}$$

$$+ x_{58} - x_{57} + x_{56} = -10$$

$$x_{17} - x_{67}$$

$$+ x_{37}$$

$$+ x_{57}$$

$$- x_{77} = 0$$

$$- x_{46}$$

$$- x_{56} + x_{66} = 13$$

$$+ x_{38}$$

$$+ x_{48} - x_{58}$$

$$- x_{68} + x_{68} = 0$$

$$0 \leq x_{12} \leq 35$$

$$0 \leq x_{68} \leq 41$$

$$0 \leq x_{15} \leq 50$$

$$0 \leq x_{24} \leq 10$$

$$0 \leq x_{23} \leq 45$$

$$0 \leq x_{23} \leq 40$$

$$0 \leq x_{27} \leq 40$$

$$0 \leq x_{25} \leq 15$$

$$0 \leq x_{34} \leq 45$$

$$0 \leq x_{83} \leq 15$$

$$0 \leq x_{46} \leq 20$$

$$0 \leq x_{84} \leq 20$$

$$0 \leq x_{56} \leq 20$$

$$0 \leq x_{87} \leq 10$$

$$0 \leq x_{58} \leq 20$$

2) Прямой метод потенциалов

$$u_i - u_j = -\ell_{ij}; \quad \Delta_{ij} = -\ell_{ij} - (u_i - u_j)$$

Итерации 1.

$$= 40$$

$$= 67$$

$$= -50$$

$$= -60$$

$$x_{15} = -20$$

$$-x_{28} = 0$$

$$x_{56} + x_{68} = 23$$

$$-x_{68} + x_{28} = 0$$

$$U_3 = 0, \quad U_2 = -10, \quad U_4 = -17, \quad U_8 = -6, \quad U_7 = 7$$

$$U_7 - U_8 = -30 \Rightarrow U_1 = -30$$

$$U_5 - U_8 = -13 \Rightarrow U_5 = -19$$

$$U_6 - U_8 = -11 \Rightarrow U_6 = -17$$

$$\Delta_{15} = -15 - (-30 + 19) = -4 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{56} = -11 - (-19 + 17) = -9 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{64} = -9 - (-17 - 7) = 15 (+)$$

$$\Delta_{84} = -4 - (-6 - 7) = 9 (+)$$

$$\Delta_{48} = -15 - (-17 + 30) = -28 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{87} = -2 - (-6 + 17) = -13 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{24} = -5 - (-10 + 17) = -12 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{45} = -18 - (-14 + 19) = -20 (-)$$

Установлено оптимальное се базомакс.

$$(i_0, j_0) = (7, 1)$$

$$\theta_{11} = 10$$

$$\theta_{23} = 17$$

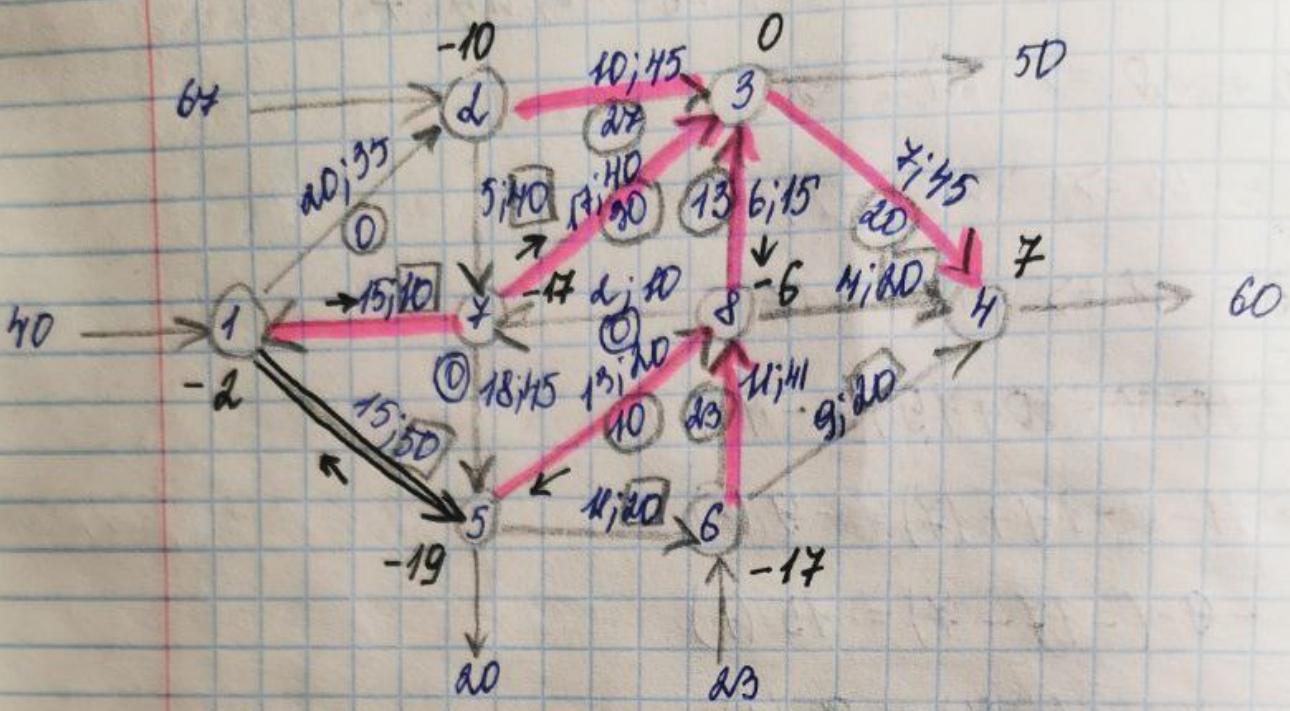
$$\theta_{12} = 0$$

$$\theta_{34} = 10$$

$\theta_{12}^0 \Rightarrow (i^*, j^*) = (1, 2)$  и  $x_{ij}$  сорасполагается.

$$U_8 = (U_5 | (1, 2)) \vee (7, 1)$$

Итерация 2:



$$\Delta_{12} = -2 \Delta (+)$$

$$\Delta_{56} = -9 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{67} = -12 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{64} = 15 (+)$$

$$\Delta_{15} = -3 \Delta (-)$$

$$\Delta_{87} = -13 (+)$$

$$\Delta_{75} = -20 (+)$$

$$\Delta_{84} = 9 (+)$$

$$(i_0, j_0) = (1, 5)$$

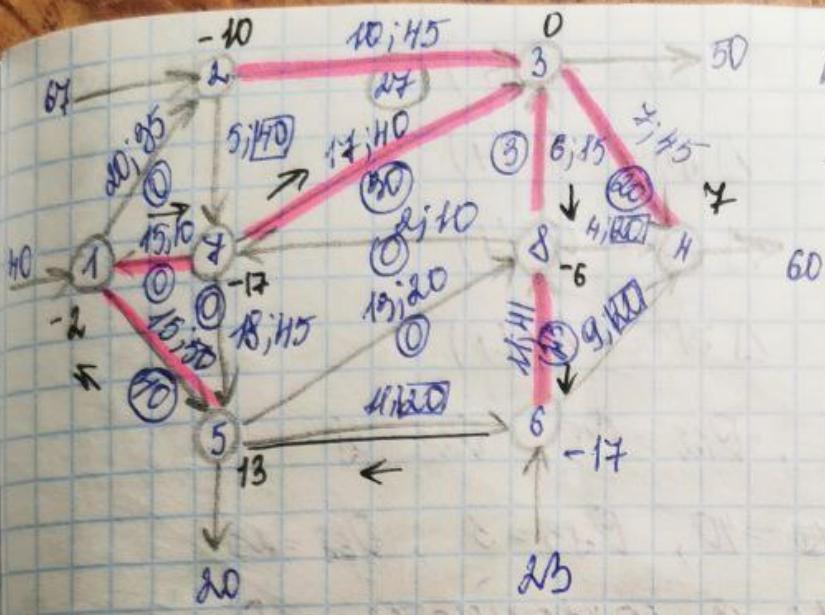
$$\theta_{15} = 5D, \theta_{41} = 10, \theta_{43} = 10, \theta_{83} = 13, \theta_{58} = 10$$

$$\theta_{58} = 10 \Rightarrow (i_*, j_*) = (5, 8)$$

$$x_{15} = 40, x_{41} = 0, x_{43} = 40, x_{83} = 3, x_{58} = 0$$

$$U_5 = (U_5 \mid (5, 8)) \cup (1, 5)$$

Итерация 3:



$$U_1 - U_5 = -15 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow U_5 = 1.3$$

$$\Delta_{12} = -28(+), \Delta_{24} = -12(-), \Delta_{45} = 12(-), \Delta_{58} = -22(+)$$

$$\Delta_{56} = -41(-), \Delta_{64} = 15(+), \Delta_{84} = 9(+), \Delta_{87} = -13(+)$$

$$\nabla (i_0, j_0) = (5, 6)$$

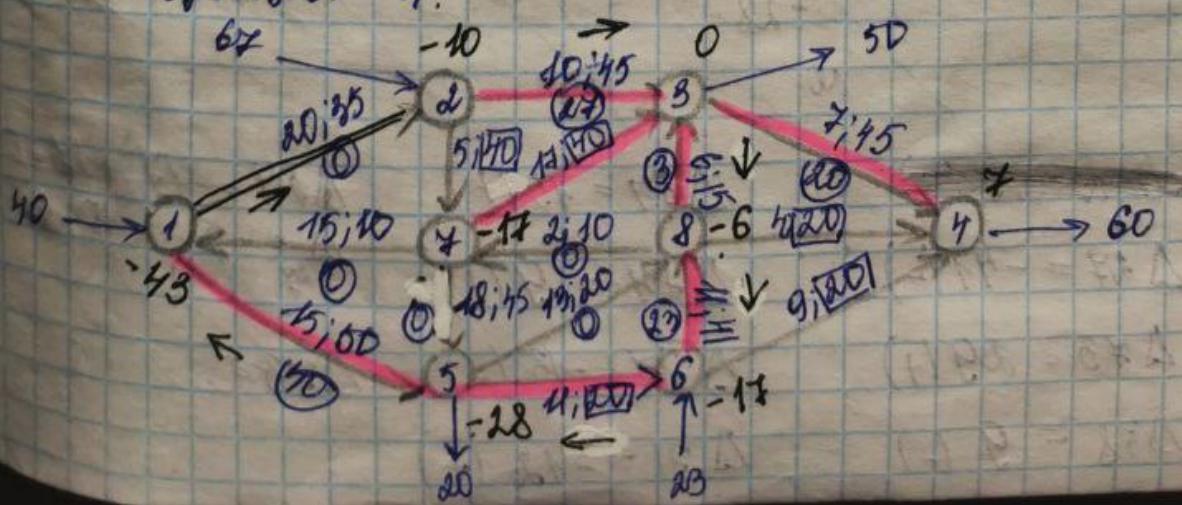
$$\theta_{56} = 80, \theta_{15} = 40, \theta_{14} = 0, \theta_{73} = 10, \theta_{83} = 3$$

$$\theta_{68} = 23, \theta_{56} = 80, \theta_{15} = 40$$

$$\theta^* = \theta_{41} = 0 \Rightarrow (i^*, j^*) = (4, 1)$$

$U_5 = (U_5 | (4, 1)) \vee (5, 6)$  bee x соединитель.

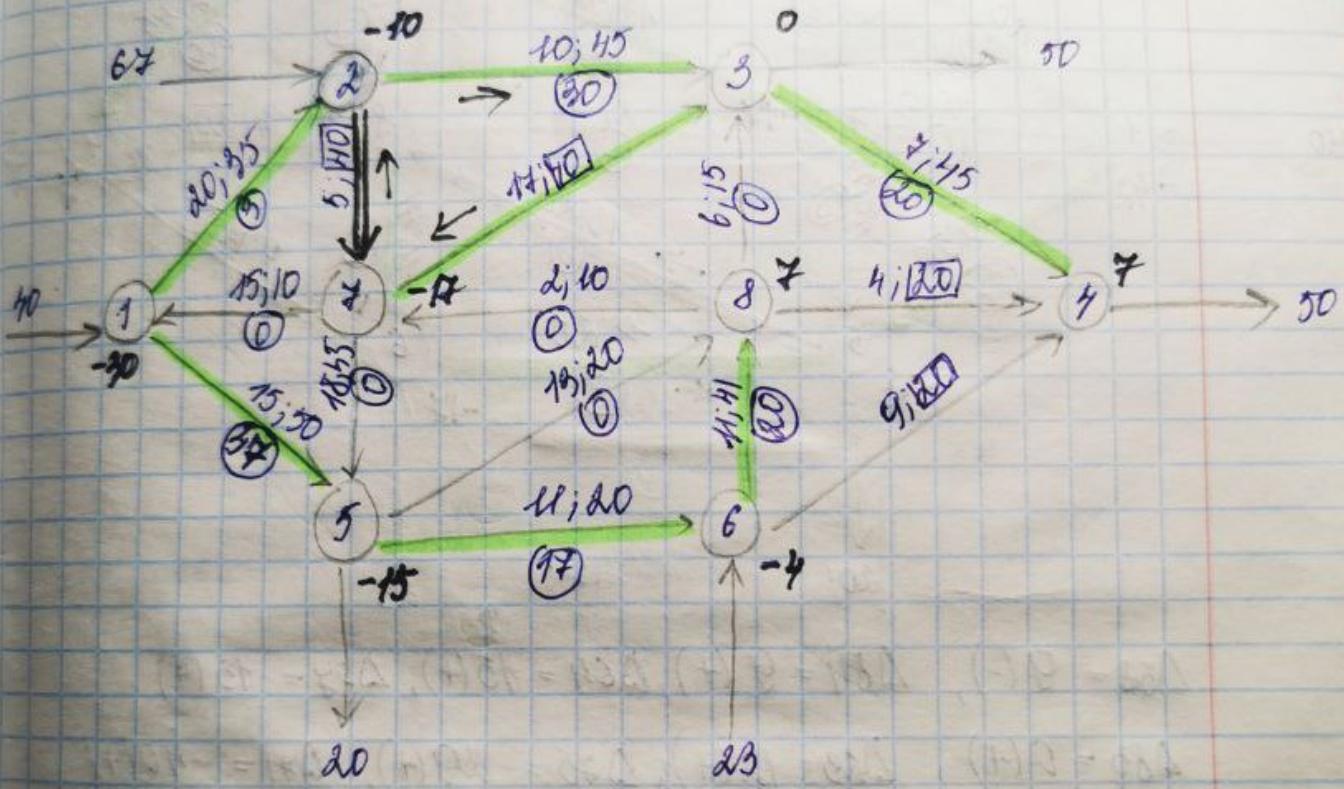
Числитель 4.



$$x_{12} = 3, \quad x_{23} = 20, \quad x_{38} = 0, \quad x_{68} = 20, \quad x_{56} = 57, \quad x_{15} = 37$$

$$\bullet \quad \theta^0 = \theta_{83} = 3, \quad (i^*, j^*) = (8, 3), \quad U_5 = (U_5) (183) \cup (1, 2)$$

Umkehrung 5



$$U_2 = -10, \quad U_7 = -17, \quad U_4 = 7, \quad U_1 = -30, \quad U_5 = -15$$

$$U_6 = -4, \quad U_3 = 0, \quad U_8 = 7$$

$$\Delta 21 = -28 (+), \quad \Delta 25 = -16 (+), \quad \Delta 58 = 9 (-), \quad \Delta 64 = 2 (+)$$

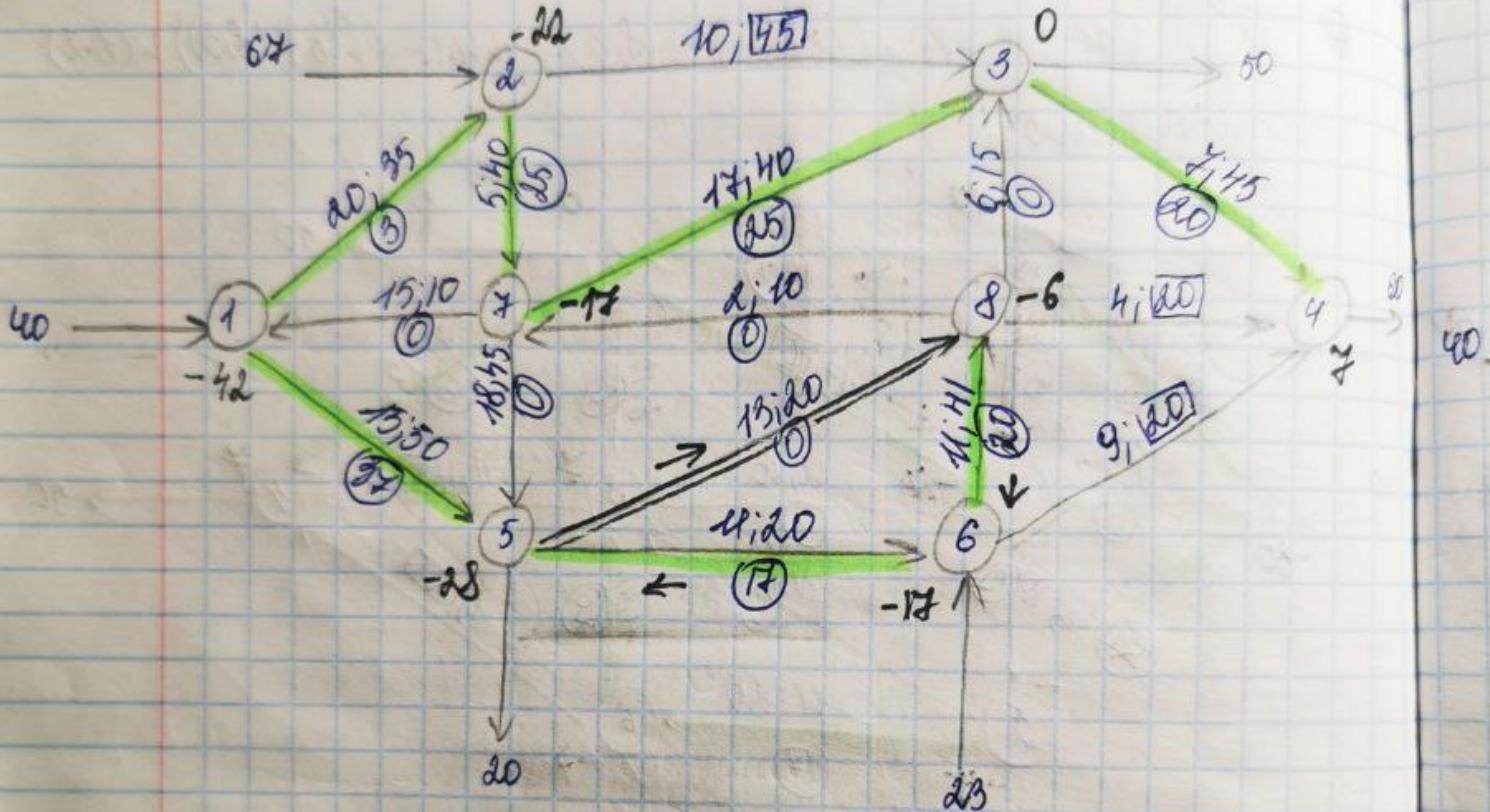
$$\Delta 84 = -4 (-), \quad \Delta 87 = -26 (+), \quad \Delta 83 = -13 (+), \quad \Delta 87 = -12 (-)$$

$$(i^*, j^*) = (2, 7)$$

$$\theta_{24} = 40, \quad \theta_{23} = 15, \quad \theta_{43} = 40; \quad (i^*, j^*) = (2, 3) \Rightarrow$$

$$U_5 = (U_5) (12, 3) \cup (2, 7); \quad x_{24} = 25, \quad x_{23} = 45, \quad x_{43} = 25$$

Упражнение 6.



$$\Delta_{58} = 9(-), \Delta_{84} = 9(+), \Delta_{64} = 15(+), \Delta_{87} = -13(+)$$

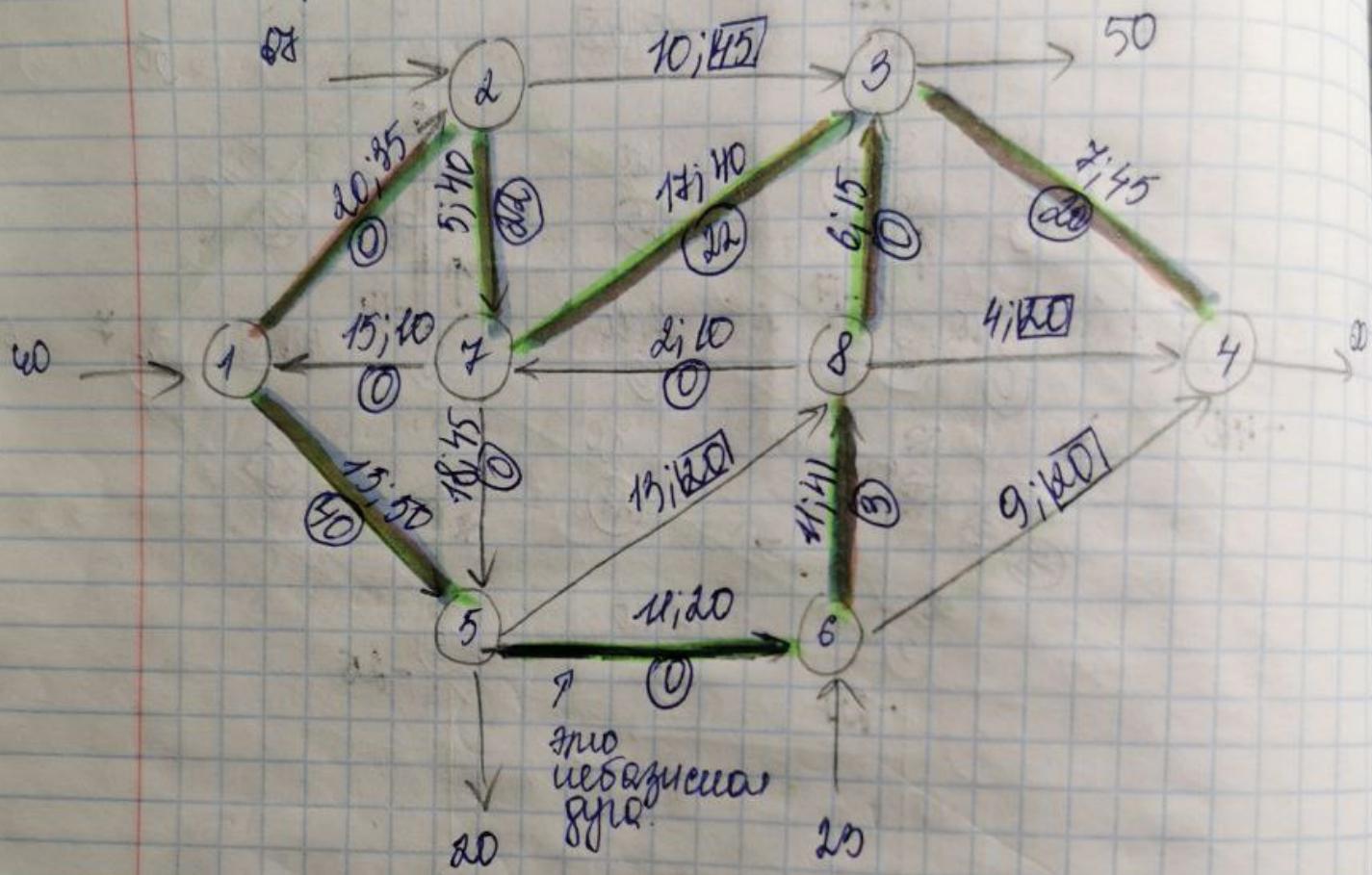
$$\Delta_{83} = 0(+), \Delta_{23} = 12(+), \Delta_{25} = -29(+), \Delta_{71} = -40(+)$$

$$(i_0, j_0) = (3, 8)$$

$$\theta_{58} = 20, \theta_{68} = 20, \theta_{56} = 14 \Rightarrow (i_*, j_*) = (5, 6)$$

$$x_{58} = 17, x_{68} = 3, x_{56} = 0 \Rightarrow U_5 = \{U_5\}(5, 6) \cup (5, 8)$$

## Итерация 8.



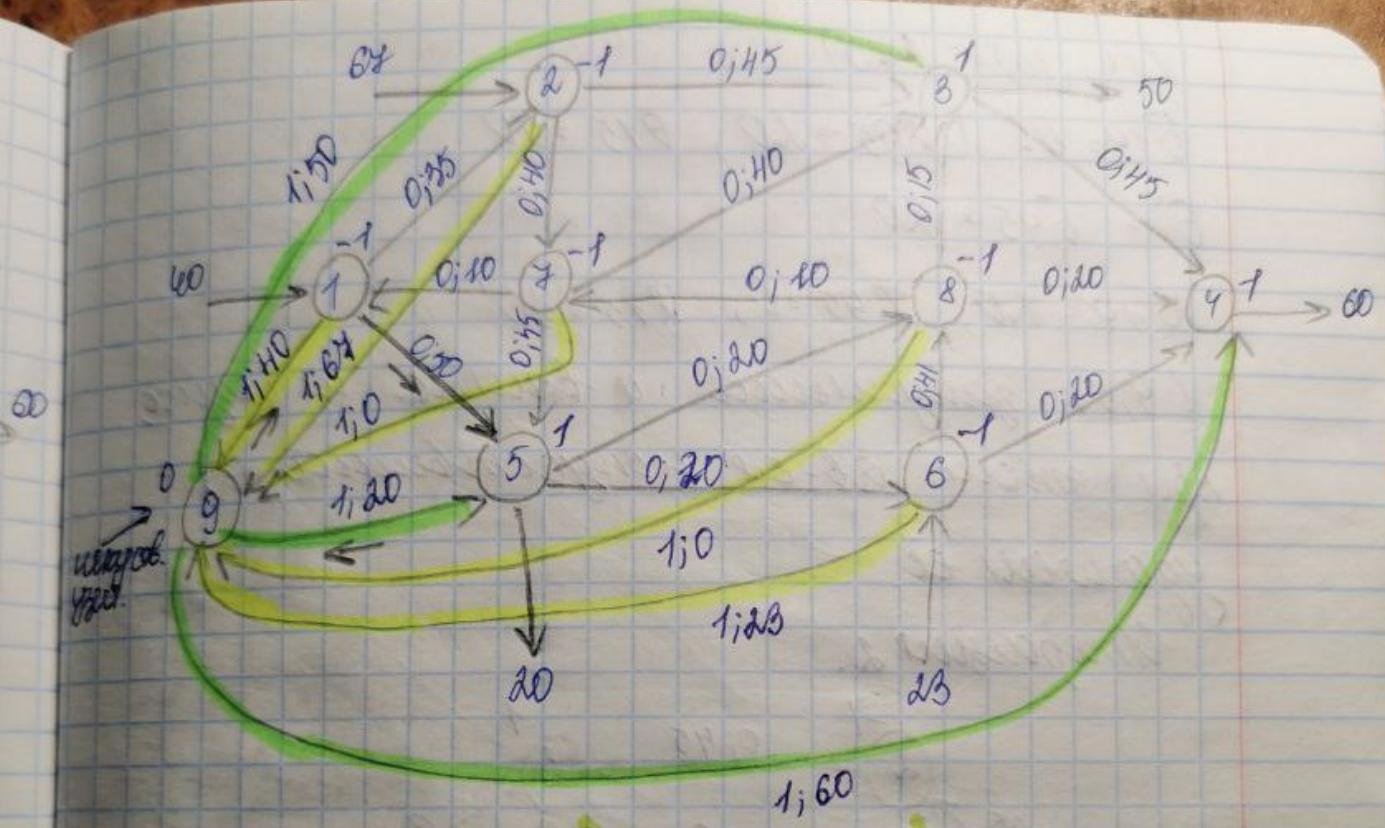
$$\Delta_{24} = -4.0(+), \Delta_{45} = -2.8(+), \Delta_{56} = -9(+), \Delta_{87} = -13(+)$$

$$\Delta_{64} = 3(+), \Delta_{84} = 9(+), \Delta_{23} = 12(+), \Delta_{58} = 8(+)$$

Установленные оптимальные цепи включают:

$$U_5 = \{(1,2), (1,5), (2,7), (2,3), (8,3), (6,8), (3,4)\}$$

3) Задача 1-й разбор



# Umrechnungen:

$$U_9 = 0, U_1 = -1, U_2 = -1, U_3 = 1, U_4 = 1, U_5 = -1$$

$$U_6 = -1, U_7 = -1, U_8 = -1$$

$$\Delta_{12} = 0 (+), \Delta_{23} = 2 (-), \Delta_{34} = 0 (+), \Delta_{41} = 0 (+)$$

$$\Delta_{27} = 0 (+), \Delta_{73} = 2 (-), \Delta_{35} = 2 (-), \Delta_{57} = 0 (+)$$

$$\Delta_{87} = 0 (+), \Delta_{84} = 2 (-), \Delta_{45} = 2 (-), \Delta_{25} = 2 (-)$$

$$\Delta_{58} = -2 (+), \Delta_{56} = -2 (+), \Delta_{68} = 0 (+)$$

~~$$(i_2, j_2) = (1, 3)$$~~

~~$$\beta_{25} = 15, \beta_{19} = 50, \beta_{93} = 67$$~~

$$(i_0, j_0) = (1, 5)$$

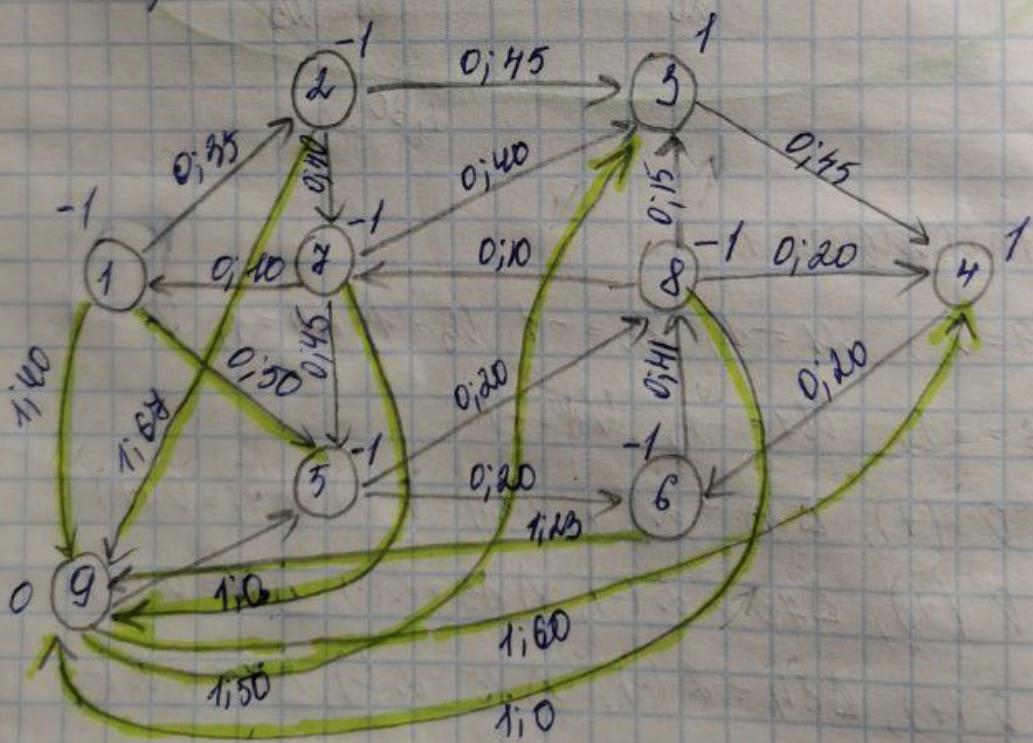
$$\theta_{19} = 40^\circ, \theta_{95} = 20^\circ, \theta_{15} = 50^\circ$$

$$\theta^* = \theta_{95} = 20^\circ$$

$$x_{19} = 80, x_{95} = 0, x_{15} = 30$$

(19, 5) замечается в борьбе из боязни, при этом обе-ея неуспешившись  $\Rightarrow$  удалили её.

Итерация 2.

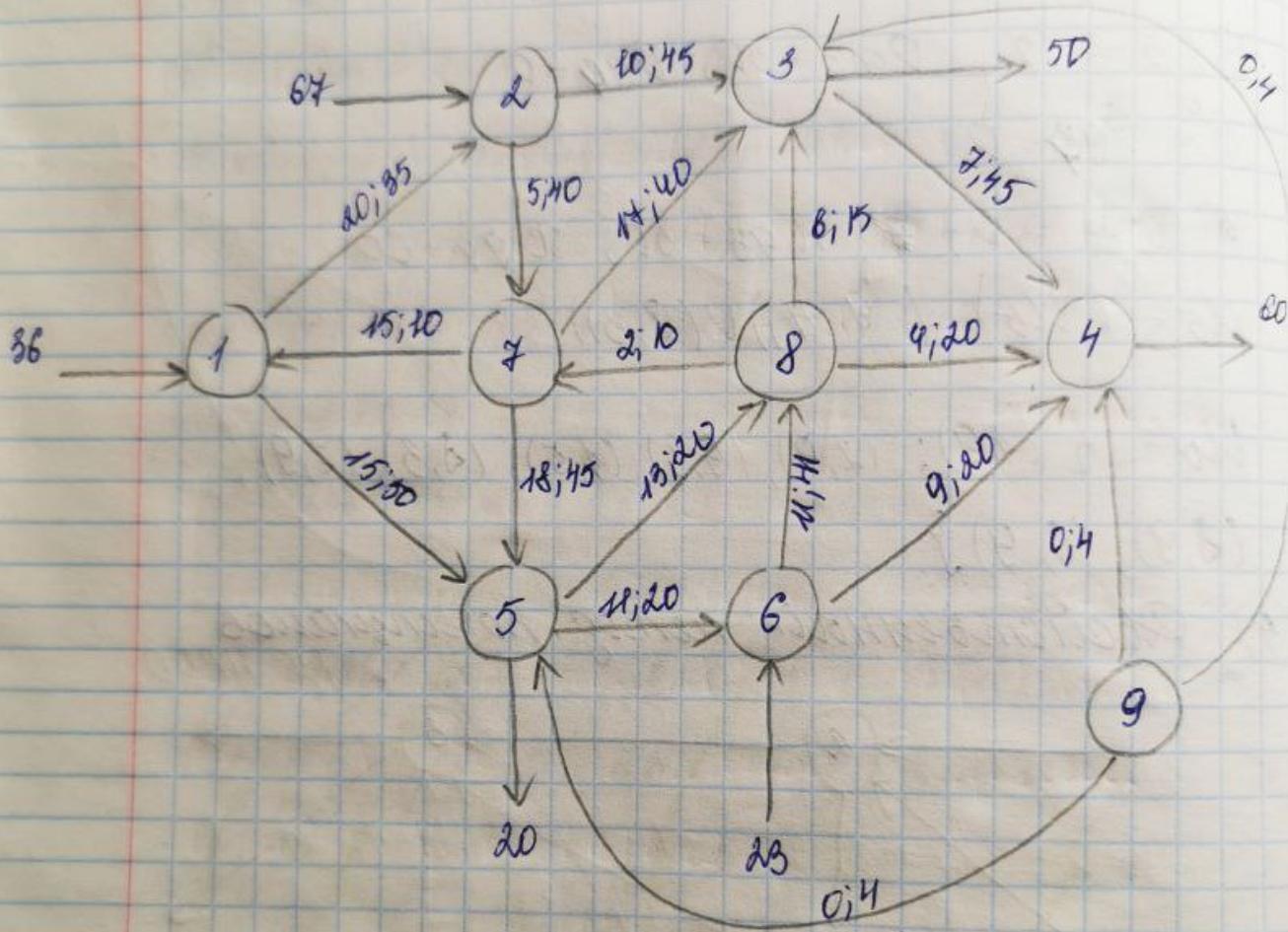


$$u_9 = 0$$

$$\Delta_{56} = 0(+), \Delta_{83} = 2(-), \Delta_{95} = -2(+), \Delta_{12} = 0(+)$$

$$\Delta_{23} = 2(+), \Delta_{27} = 0(+), \Delta_{34} = 0(+), \Delta_{46} = -2(+)$$

N3.6 101-7, 5-12)



Т.к. в умножении на 4 лг., то условие баланса не выполняется, это означает предложение. Поэтому свободная единица нового поставщика 9.

При текущем способе оптимизации можно  
уровнять потоков с оптимизацией наше  
 $x^*$ :

$x_{93}$  = итоговый поставок  
3-му потребителю

$x_{94}$  = итоговый поставок 4-му потребителю

$x_{95}$  = итоговый поставок 5-му потребителю

$$20x_{12} + 15x_{15} + 10x_{23} + 5x_{28} + 7x_{34} + 9x_{46} + 11x_{56} + \\ + 13x_{58} + 18x_{68} + 15x_{71} + 18x_{73} + 18x_{75} + 6x_{83} + \\ + 4x_{84} + 2x_{87} \rightarrow \min$$

$$x_{12} - x_{15} - x_{17} = 36$$

$$-x_{12} + x_{23} + x_{27} = 64$$

$$-x_{23} + x_{34} - x_{38} - x_{37} - x_{93} = -50$$

$$-x_{34} + x_{46} - x_{48} - x_{94} = -60$$

$$-x_{15} + x_{58} - x_{57} + x_{56} - x_{95} = -20$$

$$-x_{46} - x_{56} + x_{68} = 23$$

$$x_{17} - x_{27} + x_{37} + x_{54} = 0$$

$$+ x_{38} + x_{48} - x_{58} - x_{68} + x_{74} = 0$$

$$x_{93} + x_{94} + x_{85} = 4$$

$$0 \leq x_{12} \leq 35, 0 \leq x_{15} \leq 50, 0 \leq x_{23} \leq 45, 0 \leq x_{34} \leq 40, 0 \leq x_{38} \leq 45$$

$$0 \leq x_{46} \leq 20, 0 \leq x_{56} \leq 20, 0 \leq x_{58} \leq 20, 0 \leq x_{68} \leq 41, 0 \leq x_{71} \leq 20$$

$$0 \leq x_{73} \leq 40, 0 \leq x_{75} \leq 15, 0 \leq x_{83} \leq 15, 0 \leq x_{84} \leq 20, 0 \leq x_{87} \leq 10$$

$$0 \leq x_{93} \leq 4, 0 \leq x_{94} \leq 4, 0 \leq x_{95} \leq 4$$

$$x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} + x_{14} + x_{15} = 10$$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} + x_{24} + x_{25} = 9$$

$$x_{31} + x_{32} + x_{33} + x_{34} + x_{35} = 8$$

$$x_{41} + x_{42} + x_{43} + x_{44} + x_{45} = 7$$

$$+ x_{46} + x_{47} + x_{48} + x_{49} + x_{40} \rightarrow \text{sum}$$

$$+ x_{51} + x_{52} + x_{53} + x_{54} + x_{55} + x_{56} + x_{57} + x_{58} + x_{59} + x_{50} \rightarrow \text{sum}$$

$$+ x_{61} + x_{62} + x_{63} + x_{64} + x_{65} + x_{66} + x_{67} + x_{68} + x_{69} + x_{60} \rightarrow \text{sum}$$

redundant measure E measure  
redundant measure F measure

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 < x_2 = 8 + 9 + 12 \\ x_1 < x_3 = 4 + 5 + 9 + 10 \\ x_1 < x_4 = 4 + 6 + 9 + 10 \\ x_1 < x_5 = 5 + 6 + 5 + 8 \\ 9 < x_6 = 8 + 5 + 4 + 6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_6 = 46$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{measure E measure} \\ \text{measure F measure} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 = 41 + 9 + 10 + 24 + 24 = 94$$

	24	24	10	9	6	6	44
24	84	84	43	43	55	55	48
9	10	10	510	510	101	101	48
10	10	10	610	610	111	111	44
910	85	60	109	56	81	81	41
91	82	72	84	95	95	95	41

NH<sub>4</sub>(Hf) O-H, D-H

$$x_{18} = \alpha, x_{13} = \alpha, x_{15} = \beta, x_{26} = \beta$$

$$\gamma = \delta, \theta = \delta, \theta = \delta, \theta = \delta$$

$$(+) H = G_4 D, (-) L = H_4 D$$

$$(+H = G_4 D, (+) H = H_4 D, (-) H = G_4 D, (-) L = H_4 D)$$

$$(+8f = H_4 D, (-) H = G_4 D, \Delta_{8f} = -1(+), \Delta_{H_4} = 1(-), \Delta_{G_4} = 1(+), \Delta_{H_4} = 1(-))$$

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
21	H-	I-	I-	⑨	H-	H-	W	*
22	10	8	8	5	5	48		
23	6	⑥	-6	-5	-5	-8		
24	10	1	10	5	5	5	5	
25	6	⑤	-10	-10	-10	-10	4	
26	10	6	6	4	4	4	4	
27	10	⑧	-⑧	-④	-④	-④	4	0
28	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	

$$x_{25} + x_{26} + x_{23} + x_{24} = 12$$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} + x_{24} = 12$$

$$x_{25} + x_{26} + x_{23} + x_{24} = 12$$

$$x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} + x_{24} = 12$$

$$x_{25} + x_{26} + x_{23} + x_{24} = 12$$

		12	12	10	6	6	
01	①			⑤			
01	P	8	74	8	73	59	48
9	⑥						44
6	+	10	10	6	12	65	43
6							
9				②			
01	9	62	62	4	1510	41	42
10	⑧			⑦			
6	6	10	9	6	10	9	4
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
9				③			
01	910	910	910	910	910	910	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
9				④			
01	85	85	85	85	85	85	
6							
9							
01	84	84	84	84	84	84	
6							
9							
01	83	83	83	83	83	83	

$$x_{23} = 3, \quad x_{26} = 0, \quad x_{45} = 1, \quad x_{43} = 5$$

$$\Delta_{25} = 1$$

$$\gamma = \Delta_{45} = 0.025$$

$$(-) \gamma = \Delta_{45}, \quad \Delta_{45} = \gamma (-), \quad \Delta_{45} = -\gamma (+)$$

$$(+)\gamma = \Delta_{45}, \quad (+)\gamma = -\Delta_{45}, \quad \Delta_{38} = \gamma (+), \quad \Delta_{38} = -\gamma (-)$$

$$\Delta_{45} = -\gamma (+), \quad \Delta_{45} = \gamma (-), \quad \Delta_{38} = -\gamma (+), \quad \Delta_{38} = \gamma (-)$$

		12	12	10	6	6	
01	+	-	-	-	-	-	
01	8	1	1	1	1	1	
9	18	18	18	18	18	18	
6	10	10	10	10	10	10	
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	10	10	10	10	10	10	
01	9	1	1	1	1	1	
6	12	12	12	12	12	12	
9	12	12	12	12	12	12	
01	6	6	6	6	6	6	
9	16	16	16	16	16	16	
6	10	10	10	10	10	10	
9	10	10	10	10	10	10	
01	6	6	6	6	6	6	
9	10	10	10	10	10	10	
01	6	6	6	6	6	6	
9	10	10	10	10	10	10	
01	6	6	6	6	6	6	

-9 -18 -10 -5 -6

uniforium

$$x_{22} = 6, x_{23} = 8, x_{24} = 9, x_{25} = 10, \\ D_{22} = 6, D_{23} = 8, D_{24} = 9, D_{25} = 10$$

$\textcircled{1}$	$\textcircled{2}$	$\textcircled{3}$	$\textcircled{4}$	$\textcircled{5}$	$\textcircled{6}$	$\textcircled{7}$	$\textcircled{8}$	$\textcircled{9}$	$\textcircled{10}$	$\textcircled{11}$	$\textcircled{12}$	$\textcircled{13}$	$\textcircled{14}$	$\textcircled{15}$	$\textcircled{16}$	$\textcircled{17}$	$\textcircled{18}$	$\textcircled{19}$	$\textcircled{20}$	$\textcircled{21}$	$\textcircled{22}$	$\textcircled{23}$	$\textcircled{24}$	$\textcircled{25}$	
0	94	04	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	04	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	04	14	24	34
$\textcircled{16}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	66	06	96	86	76	66	56	46	36	26	16	06	96	86	76	66	56	46	36	26	16	06	96	86	76
$\textcircled{17}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	91	01	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	01	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	01	10	20	30
$\textcircled{18}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	

Wurzelausdruck

$$D_{21} = 15, D_{22} = 6, D_{23} = 10, D_{24} = 6$$

$$D_{25} = 6, D_{26} = 6, D_{27} = 6$$

4184-

$\textcircled{1}$	$\textcircled{2}$	$\textcircled{3}$	$\textcircled{4}$	$\textcircled{5}$	$\textcircled{6}$	$\textcircled{7}$	$\textcircled{8}$	$\textcircled{9}$	$\textcircled{10}$	$\textcircled{11}$	$\textcircled{12}$	$\textcircled{13}$	$\textcircled{14}$	$\textcircled{15}$	$\textcircled{16}$	$\textcircled{17}$	$\textcircled{18}$	$\textcircled{19}$	$\textcircled{20}$	$\textcircled{21}$	$\textcircled{22}$	$\textcircled{23}$	$\textcircled{24}$	$\textcircled{25}$	
0	94	04	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	04	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94	04	14	24	34
$\textcircled{16}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	04	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4
$\textcircled{17}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	91	01	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	01	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	01	10	20	30
$\textcircled{18}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4

Wurzelausdruck

$$D_{21} = 6, D_{22} = 6, D_{23} = 6$$

③ Ари

90	80	60	100	50	211
6				15	
70	150	40	60	90	91
6				3	
50	60	60	50	100	61
				6	
10	50	70	40	80	101
				10	
		101	121	111	460
		12	12	12	12

~~X~~

④ Наиболее предпочтитель на 5 единиц.

910	85	610	109	56	50	21
20	20	7	3	15	10	
71	1510	152	152	1510	150	9
30						
510	155	1512	1510	101	150	6
26						
810	159	153	153	1510	150	15
15						
6	6	10	12	12	5	

сокращенное предложение > сокращенное опрос  
1-й столбец и строка - базисное множество  
клемок.

Физический смысл.

$x_1$   
 $x_2$   
 $x_3$   
 $x_4$   
 $\{ \}$       }      сформировавшая продукцию  
 для оптимального пакета  $x^*$ .

⑤ правило северо-западного угла.

10	5	10	9	-	-	6		
6	6	10	2	2	-	-	10	21 15 9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 8
10	5	12	10	10	1	1	8	8
10	9	3	5	5	10	10	10	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	6	10	12	12	12	12	12	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	6	10	12	12	12	12	12	

правило минимального количества.

10	5	10	9	-	-	6		
1	6	9	1	1	6			21 15 9
6	1	10	2	2	10			8 8
10	5	12	10	10	1			8
10	9	3	3	3	10			10 1
1	1	1	1	1	1			
6	6	10	12	12	12			
1	1	1	1	1	1			
6	6	10	12	12	12			

правило двойного предпочтения.

10	5	10	9	6				
1	6	10	12	10				
6	1	10	3	10				21 15 9
10	5	12	10	10				8 8
10	9	3	3	6				8
1	1	1	1	1				
6	6	10	12	12				
1	1	1	1	1				
6	6	10	12	12				

### N5.2 (Без варианта)

$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ -вектор,  $A$  - матрица  $m \times n$ ,  $d \in \mathbb{R}$

a)  $AX = \{z : z = Ax, x \in X\}$

$\forall x^1, x^2 \in X$  и  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ , тогда  $x^1 = \lambda x^1 + (1-\lambda)x^2$

$$\Rightarrow Ax^1 = A(\lambda x^1 + (1-\lambda)x^2) = \lambda Ax^1 + (1-\lambda)Ax^2 =$$

$$= \lambda z^1 + (1-\lambda)z^2 = z^1, z^1 = Ax^1, z^2 = Ax^2$$

$z^1, z^2 \in Ax \Rightarrow Ax$  - векторное множество определено

b)  $\alpha X = \{\alpha x : x \in X\}$

Используем определение векторного множества:  $\alpha X^1 = \alpha(1x^1 + (1-\lambda)x^2) = \alpha x^1 + (1-\lambda)\alpha x^2 \Rightarrow$  множество векторное.

$$x^1, x^2 \in \alpha X \quad \forall \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

### N5.3 (Без варианта)

$$X_1 = \{x : x_1 = 0, 0 \leq x_2 \leq 1\}$$

$$X_2 = \{x : 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1, x_2 = 2\}$$

Операторы  $x_1 + x_2, x_1 - x_2$

$$x_1 + x_2 = \{x : x_1 + x_2; x_1 \in X_1, x_2 \in X_2\} =$$

$$= \{x : 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1, 2 \leq x_2 \leq 3\}$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = \{x : x_1 - x_2; x_1 \in X_1, x_2 \in X_2\} =$$

$$= \{x : -1 \leq x_1 \leq 0, -2 \leq x_2 \leq -1\}$$

### N5.4 / Свойства векторного поля

Доказательство выпуклости в  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$1) X = \{x : x_1^2 \leq x_2\}$$

$$2) X = \{x : x_1 x_2 \geq 1, x_1 > 0\}$$

$$3) X = \{x : \sin x_1 \geq x_2, 0 \leq x_1 \leq \pi\}$$

$$4) X = \{x : e^{x_1} \leq x_2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) (1x_1 + (1-\lambda)y_1)^2 &= 1^2 x_1^2 + (1-\lambda)^2 y_1^2 + \\ &+ 2\lambda(1-\lambda)x_1y_1 \leq 1^2 x_2 + (1-\lambda)^2 y_2 + 2\lambda(1-\lambda)\sqrt{x_1y_2} \\ &\leq 1^2 x_2 + (1-\lambda)^2 y_2 + 1(1-\lambda)(x_2 + y_2) = 1x_2 + (1-\lambda)y_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \lambda \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$  множество выпуклое

$$2) \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{(1-\lambda)}{y_1} = \frac{1y_1 + (1-\lambda)x_1}{x_1y_1} \leq x_1y_2 \quad |$$

$$(1y_1 + (1-\lambda)x_1) \leq 1x_1 + (1-\lambda)y_2 \quad \forall \lambda \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow$$

множество выпуклое

$$3) \sin(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)y_1) \geq \lambda \sin x_1 + (1-\lambda) \sin y_1$$

$$\sin(\alpha x + \beta y) = \sin \alpha x \cos \beta y + \sin \beta y \cos \alpha x \geq$$

$$(\text{m.k. } \cos \beta y \text{ и } \cos \alpha x \in [-1; 1] \Rightarrow) \geq \sin \alpha x + \sin \beta y$$

$$\text{Вычесим синусы: } \sin \alpha x + \sin(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)y_1) \geq$$

$$\geq \lambda \sin x_1 + (1-\lambda) \sin y_1, \text{ m.k. } \lambda \in [0, 1] \geq$$

$$\geq 1x_2 + (1-\lambda)y_2 \Rightarrow \forall \lambda \in [0, 1] \quad X - \text{выпукла}$$

$$4) \quad \ell^{\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)y_1} \leq \ell^{\lambda x_1} \cdot \ell^{(1-\lambda)y_1} \leq \\ \leq \lambda \ell^{x_1} + (1-\lambda) \ell^{y_1} \leq \lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)y_2 \Rightarrow \\ \forall_{1 \leq i \leq 17} \quad x_i - \text{базисное}$$

N5.8D, задача 17

$$x^* = (3, 2, 1, 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 + 9x_3 - 9x_4 \leq 7 \\ -x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 \leq 1 \\ 4x_2 - 5x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 9 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 9x_4 \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

Проверим, при каком значении  $\alpha$   $x^*$  является базисной?

$$3 \cdot 2 + 2 \leq 7 \quad (-)$$

$$-3 - 2 + 3 - 1 \leq 1 \quad (+)$$

$$8 - 5 + 2 \leq 9 \quad (+)$$

$$6 - 6 + 2 + 9 \leq 5 \quad (-)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x_1 + x_2 + 9x_3 - 9x_4 = \alpha \quad 7 \leq \alpha \leq 8$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 9x_4 = \beta \quad 5 \leq \beta \leq 11$$

тогда  $\alpha = 7, \alpha = 8 \quad \text{и} \quad \beta = 5, \beta = 11$  будем искать сплошное однозначное

N5.21, вариант 17

$$x = \{x: \frac{x_1^2}{4} + \frac{x_2^2}{9} + \frac{x_3^2}{25} \leq 1\} \text{ в форме}$$

$$x^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*)$$

$$x^* = (0; -\frac{12}{5}; 3)$$

Проверим  $x^* \in X$ :

$$0 + \frac{144}{25 \cdot 9} + \frac{9}{25} = \frac{144+81}{225} = \frac{225}{225} = 1 \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$x^* \in X$ .

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} x_1 \\ \frac{2}{9} x_2 \\ \frac{d}{25} x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x^2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{9} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{25} \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

$f(x)$  строго выпуклая.

Дифференциал касательной к кривой  $\partial x = \{x: f(x) = 1\} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial f(x^*)}{\partial x} (x - x^*) = 0$$

$$(0, -\frac{4}{15}, \frac{6}{25}) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 + \frac{12}{5} \\ x_3 - 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$-\frac{4}{15} x_1 - \frac{4 \cdot 4}{25} + \frac{6}{25} x_3 - \frac{18}{25} = 0$$

$$-\frac{8}{15} x_1 + \frac{6}{25} x_3 - 2 = 0, \quad -40 x_1 + 18 x_3 - 150 = 0$$

$$\text{Ответ: } -40x_2 + 18x_3 = 150$$

$$-20x_2 + 9x_3 = 75$$

N5.23 (вариант 12)

$$X_1 = \{x: x_1 x_2 \geq 1, x_1 > 0\}$$

$$X_2 = \{x: x_2 \leq \frac{1}{9(x_1 - \frac{1}{3})} + \frac{16}{3}, x_1 < \frac{1}{3}\}$$

Записать уравнение пересечения, разделяющей множество.

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{x_1}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{9x_1 - 3} + \frac{16}{3}$$

Уравнение, пересекающееся на  $x_1$  и  $x_2$ .

$$\frac{1}{x_1} = \frac{1}{9x_1 - 3} + \frac{16}{3} \quad | \cdot 3(3x_1 - 1) \cdot x_1$$

$$3(3x_1 - 1) = \cancel{x_1} + 16x_1(3x_1 - 1)$$

$$9x_1 - 3 - 3 - 48x_1^2 + 16 = 0$$

$$-48x_1^2 + 24x_1 - 3 = 0$$

$$9x_1 - 3 - x_1 - 48x_1^2 + 16x_1 = 0$$

$$-48x_1^2 + 24x_1 - 3 = 0$$

$$16x_1^2 - 8x_1 + 1 = 0$$

$$(4x_1 - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x_2 = 4; m\left(\frac{1}{4}; 4\right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}, f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^5}, f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = -16$$

$$y = kx + b$$

$$x_2 = -16x_1 + b, b = -16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -4 \Rightarrow b = 8$$

$$\text{Osnovem: } 16x_1 + x_2 = 8$$

N5.26 (вариант 17)

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x_1^7 + \frac{1}{2}x_3^4 + 2x_2x_3 + 11x_1 + 6, X = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x \leq 0\}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2}x_1^6 + 11 \\ 2x_3 \\ 2x_3^3 + 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \begin{pmatrix} -21x_1^5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 6x_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_1 = -21x_1^5$$

$$\Delta_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta_3 = -21x_1^5 \cdot (-2) = 42x_1^5$$

также  $x_1 = 0, \forall x_2, x_3 \quad f(x)$  выпукла

также  $x_1 \neq 0, \forall x_2, x_3 \quad f(x)$  выпукла

N6.61 (a-1, b-1)

$$f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 6$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 6x_2 + 2 \leq 0 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 - 24 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 6 \rightarrow \min$$

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{2x_1} - 6x_2 - 12 \leq 0 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 - 24 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 \\ 2x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$f(x)$  выпуклая

$Q = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0\}$  - выпуклое непрерывное полупространство.

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x) &= 2x_1 - 6x_2 - 12 \leq 0 && \text{3. условие} \Rightarrow \text{усл.} \\ g_2(x) &= 3x_1 + 8x_2 - 24 \leq 0 && \text{если первое} \\ &&& \text{использовано.} \end{aligned}$$

9. лагранжа

$$F(x, \lambda) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 6 + \lambda_1(2x_1 - 6x_2 - 12) + \lambda_2(3x_1 + 8x_2 - 24), \quad x \in Q, \lambda \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 + \lambda_1(2) + \lambda_2(3) \\ 2x_2 + \lambda_1(-6) + \lambda_2(8) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \lambda_1(2x_1 - 6x_2 - 12) = 0 \\ \lambda_2(3x_1 + 8x_2 - 24) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \geq 0, x \in Q = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0\}$$

1. Несим  $\begin{cases} g_1 < 0 \quad (\text{нессим}) \\ g_2 = 0 \quad (\text{дкнсим}) \end{cases}$

$$\lambda = 0, \quad \boxed{\lambda_1 > 0}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 + 8x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2x_1 + 8x_3 = 0$$

$$(2x_1 + 8x_3) - 2(2x_2 + 8x_3) = 0$$

$(\frac{72}{73}, \frac{192}{73})$  не стационарная точка.

$$g_1 = 0, \quad g_2 < 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0, \quad \lambda = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2x_1 - 6x_2 - 8x_3 = 0$$

$$2x_1 - 6x_2 - 8x_3 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{72}{73} \\ x_2 = \frac{192}{73} \\ x_3 = -\frac{48}{73} < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$(\frac{9}{5}, -\frac{9}{5})$  - не стационарная точка.

$$g_1 < 0, \quad g_2 < 0$$

$$\lambda = 0, \quad \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 = 0 \\ 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (0; 0) - \text{стационарная.}$$

Одн.р.:  $x = (0; 0)$

### N8.6 (вариант 17)

$$f(x) = x_1 x_2^2 \cdot (1 - x_1 - x_2)$$

$$f(x) = x_1 x_2^2 - x_1^2 x_2^2 - x_1 x_2^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} = x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2^2 - x_2^3 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} = 2x_1 x_2 - 2x_1^2 x_2 - 3x_1 x_2^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2^2 - 2x_1 x_2^2 - x_2^3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 x_2 - 2x_1^2 x_2 - 3x_1 x_2^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(0; 1) - точка A

$(\frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{2})$  - точка B

(0; 0) - точка C

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x_2^2 & 2x_2 - 4x_1 x_2 - 3x_2^2 \\ 2x_2 - 4x_1 x_2 - 3x_2^2 & 2x_1 - 2x_1^2 - 6x_1 x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} \right|_A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 < 0 \\ \Delta_2 < 0$$

т. A не является точкой стационарного экстремума.

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} \right|_B = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -5\frac{1}{8} \\ -5\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{123}{16} \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta_1 < 0 \\ \Delta_2 < 0$$

т. B не является точкой стационарного экстремума

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} \right|_C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \Delta_1 = 0 \\ \Delta_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

т.е. в.е. является сконцентрированной.

Две гр-ни  $f(x)$  и вспомогательные  
нед. и услов. условия неравенства, сконцен-  
трированы им.

### N9.6 (вариант 17)

$$f(x) = -x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2 \rightarrow \max$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ h(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 5 \\ g(x) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$X: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 5 \leq 0, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

так как ограничение  $g(x), h(x)$  неограни-  
ченное, то условие неравенства ограничи-  
то.

$$F(x, \lambda, \mu) = -x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2 + \lambda(x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 5) +$$

$$+ \mu(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 3), x \in X, \lambda \neq 0, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = -2x_1 + \lambda + \mu = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = -2x_2 - \lambda + \mu = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_3} = -2x_3 + 2\lambda + \mu = 0 \\ \lambda \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lambda(x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 5) = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 3 = 0$$

1)  $g(x) < 0$ ,  $\lambda = 0$

$$M=2, x_1=1, x_2=1, x_3=1, \lambda=0$$

$$g(x) = 1 - 1 + 2 - 5 = -3 < 0 \text{ (бонусное)}$$

2)  $g(x) = 0$

$$\lambda = \frac{9}{7}, M = \frac{8}{7}, x_1 = \frac{17}{14}, x_2 = -\frac{1}{14}, x_3 = \frac{13}{7}$$

Доведательное условие оптимизированности  
этого направления:

$$\frac{\partial h'(x^*)}{\partial x} \ell = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F(x^*, \lambda^*, M^*)}{\partial x^2} \ell > 0 \quad (< 0) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ell = \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 \\ \ell_2 \\ \ell_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(l_1, l_2, l_3) \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 \\ \ell_2 \\ \ell_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\ell_1 \\ -2\ell_2 \\ -2\ell_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 \\ \ell_2 \\ \ell_3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

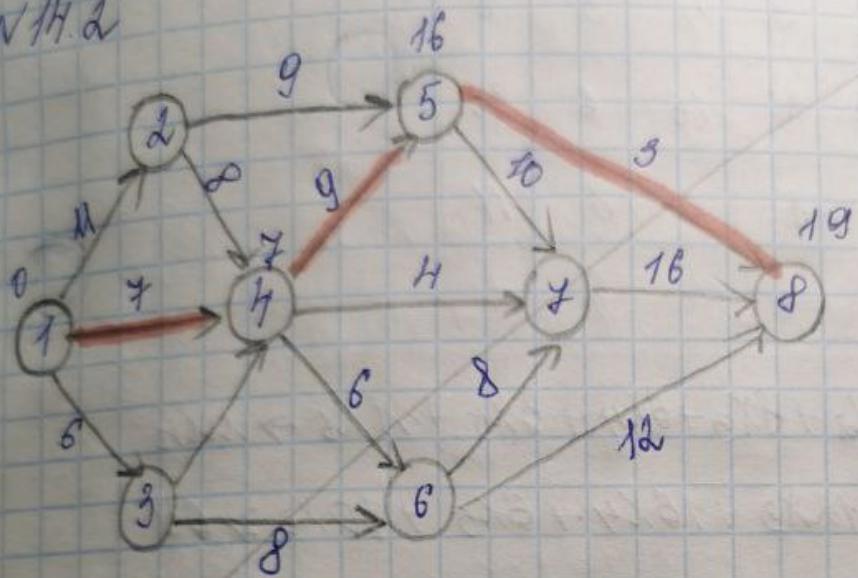
$$= -2\ell_1^2 - 2\ell_2^2 - 2\ell_3^2 < 0$$

Недостаточное условие близкости  $\nabla L \Rightarrow$

$m(1,1,1)$  и есть  $X^0$

Однако:  $X^0 = (1, 1, 1)$ ,  $f(X^0) = -3$

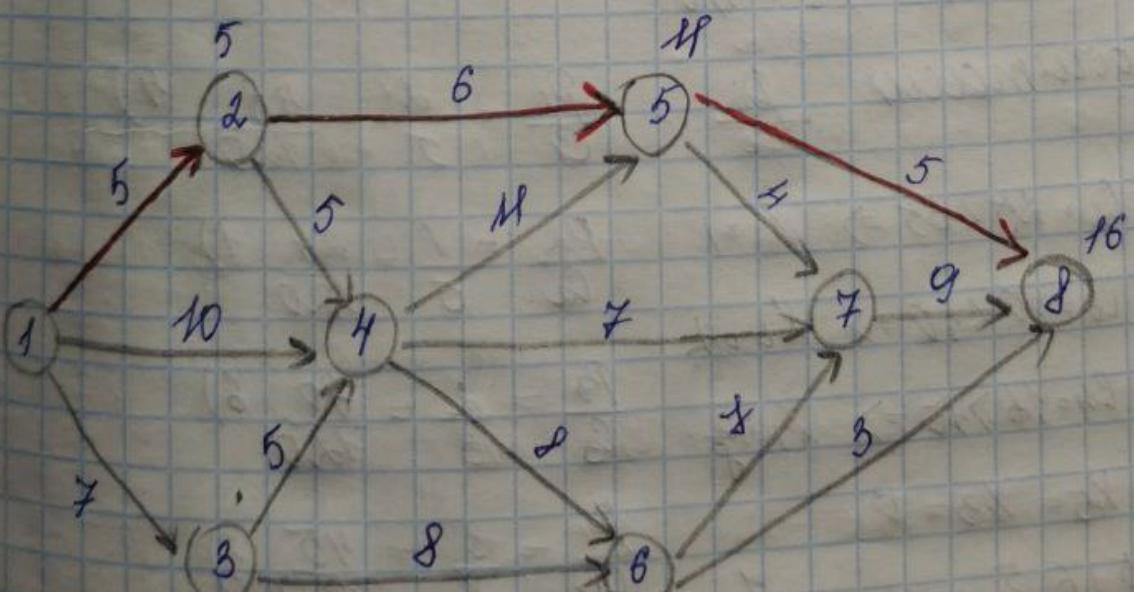
NH.2



Длина наикратчайшего пути: 10

( $x_{14} \rightarrow x_{45} \rightarrow x_{58}$ )

NH.2 (вариант 17.)



Длина наикратчайшего пути: 16

( $x_{12} \rightarrow x_{25} \rightarrow x_{58}$ )

### N10.3 (Barium 14)

$$C = 65$$

i	1	2	3	4	5	6
C <sub>i</sub>	10	25	12	16	6	30
P <sub>i</sub>	4	5	8	6	3	11
	4	1	6	3	5	2

$$f(x) = 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_3 + 6x_4 + 3x_5 + 11x_6 \rightarrow \min$$

$$10x_1 + 25x_2 + 12x_3 + 16x_4 + 6x_5 + 30x_6 \geq 65$$

$$x_i = 0 \vee 1, i=1,6$$

$$\zeta(x) = \min (4x_1 + 5x_2 + 8x_3 + 6x_4 + 3x_5 + 11x_6)$$

Рассмотрим ограничение:

$$0 \leq x_i \leq 1, i = 1, 6$$

Ноутбук:  $\frac{P_i}{C_i} : \frac{P_i}{C_i} = \frac{x_i}{5} = \frac{48}{120} \quad 4)$

$$x_2: C_2 = 25 < 65 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{P_2}{C_2} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{24}{120} \quad 1)$$

$$x_6: C_6 = 30 < 40 \Rightarrow x_6 = 1$$

$$x_4: C_4 = 16 > 10 \Rightarrow x_4 = \frac{5}{8} \quad \frac{P_4}{C_4} = \frac{\frac{5}{8}}{3} = \frac{45}{120} \quad 6)$$

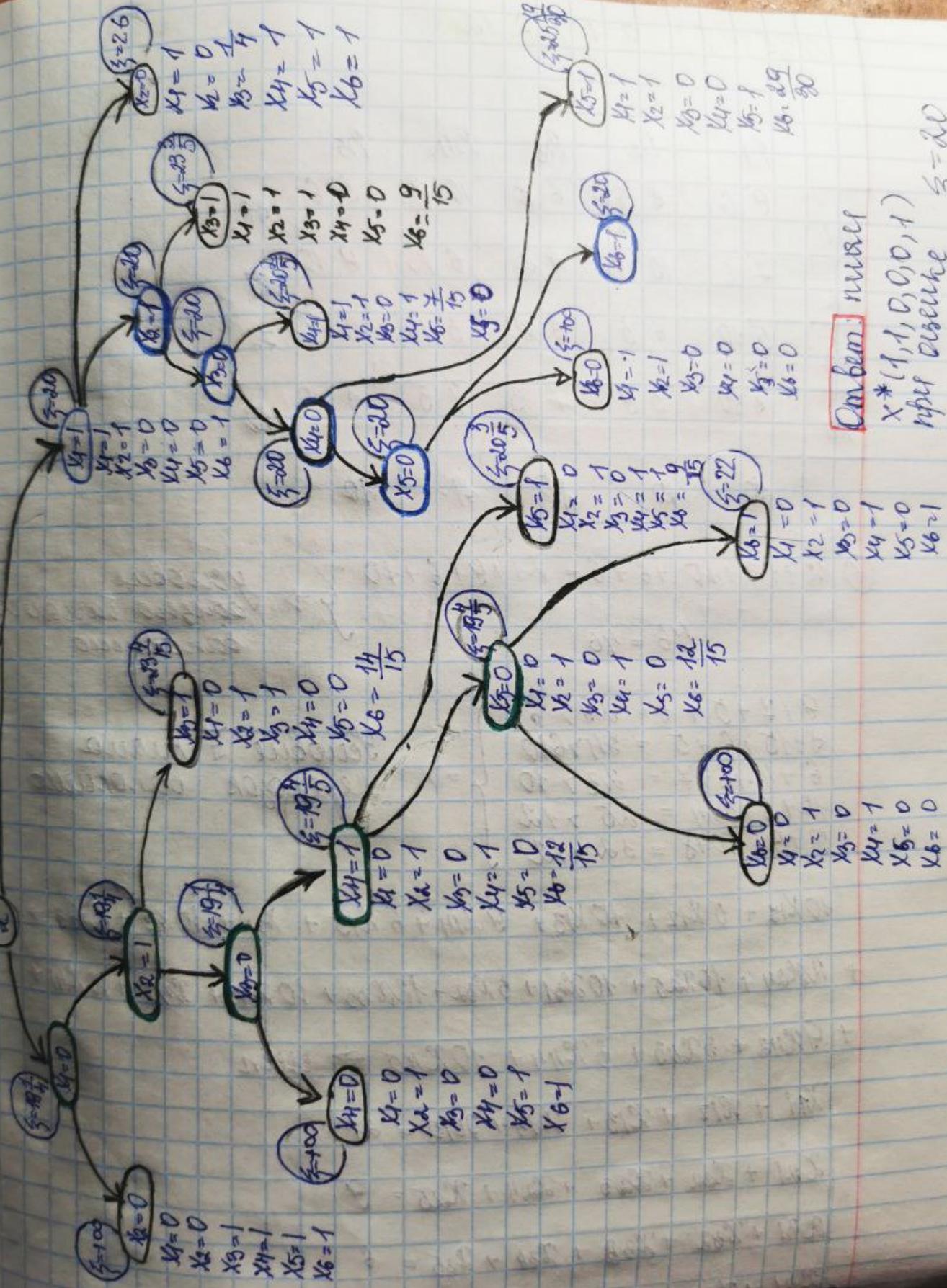
$$x_1 = x_5 = x_3 = 0$$

$$\frac{P_1}{C_1} = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{45}{120} \quad 3)$$

$$\zeta = 5 + 6 \cdot \frac{5}{8} + 11 \cdot 19 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{P_5}{C_5} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{60}{120} \quad 5) \quad \frac{P_6}{C_6} = \frac{44}{120} \quad 2)$$

2\*



Optimal:  $\text{max } V$

$$x^* (1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)$$

$$\sum = 20$$

$$V_6 = \frac{29}{30}$$

$$V_5 = 0$$

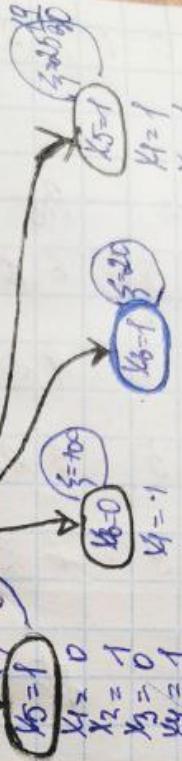
$$V_4 = 1$$

$$V_3 = 1$$

$$V_2 = 1$$

$$V_1 = 1$$

$$V_0 = 0$$



$$V_6 = 0$$

$$V_5 = 1$$

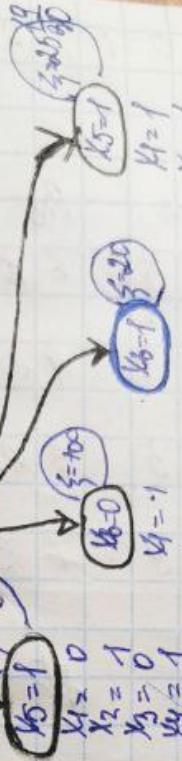
$$V_4 = 1$$

$$V_3 = 1$$

$$V_2 = 1$$

$$V_1 = 1$$

$$V_0 = 0$$



$$V_6 = 0$$

$$V_5 = 1$$

$$V_4 = 1$$

$$V_3 = 1$$

$$V_2 = 1$$

$$V_1 = 1$$

$$V_0 = 0$$

# N14.1 (вариант 14)

$x$	0	2	4	6	8	10
$f_1$	0	6	9	12	15	18
$f_2$	0	4	8	12	16	19
$f_3$	0	4	7	10	13	15

$$\begin{array}{l} n=3 \\ c=10 \end{array}$$

Уравнение бимаксима:

$$P_{k+1}(y) = \max_{0 \leq z \leq y} (f_{k+1}(z) + P_k(y-z))$$

$y$	0	2	4	6	8	10
$P_1(y)$	0	6	9	12	15	18
$\frac{P_2(y)}{f_2(y)}$	0	6/0	10/2	14/4	18/6	22/8
$\frac{P_3(y)}{f_3(y)}$	0	6/0	10/2	14/2	18/2	22/2

максимальное базис. прибыль.

$$P_3(10) = 22$$

Оптимальное распределение ресурсов:

$$x_3^* = x_3^*(10) = D$$

или

$$x_3^* = x_3^*(10) = 2$$

$$x_2^* = x_2^*(10 - D) = 8$$

$$x_2^* = x_2^*(10 - 2) = 6$$

$$x_1^* = 10 - 8 - 2 = 0$$

$$x_1^* = 10 - 2 - 6 = 2$$

$$a) n=2$$

$$x_2^0 = x_2^0(10) = 8$$

$$x_1^0 = 10 - 8 = 2$$

$$b) c=8$$

$$x_3^0 = x_3^0(8) = 0$$

$$\text{unter } x_3^0 = x_3^0(8) = 2$$

$$x_2^0 = x_2^0(8-0) = 6$$

$$x_2^0 = x_2^0(8-2) = 4$$

$$x_1^0 = 8 - 0 - 6 = 2$$

$$x_1^0 = 8 - 2 - 4 = 2$$

$$b) n=2, c=8$$

$$x_2^0 = x_2^0(8) = 6$$

$$x_1^0 = 8 - 6 = 2$$