

CLASS SCHEDULE

DATE

SCHOOL

NAME

ADDRESS

24

20

Avalon

X-1 - Monogram
X-6KA

卷之三

$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

Mus musculus Schönfeld
patched mark with 2 (Mus sp. v.)
superior

- $u_1(x) = \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow \max$
- $u_2(x) = \min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow \min$
- $u_m(x) = \text{un}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \rightarrow \max$

Bekukukko ga Nakasunagoya
"Mataeue - Mi yabico He tano mi
omochauime x-oh
Amoromochauime aspa ho w uapan
me carimpo mukkum
mukkumayay ay,

Как да изберат оптималните си?

Преговаряне бих било на граф-графа:

III. първото предложение е 2 изпари и също се
(хакоме със съществен ефект, то не е на
първи ред).

Четвъртото предложение:

- с 2 изпари и не са допълнителни;
- с 3 изпари - всичко за всяка програма се
използва, като съществен ефект.
Но може да има ограничение, когато ко-
дификацията е ограничена.

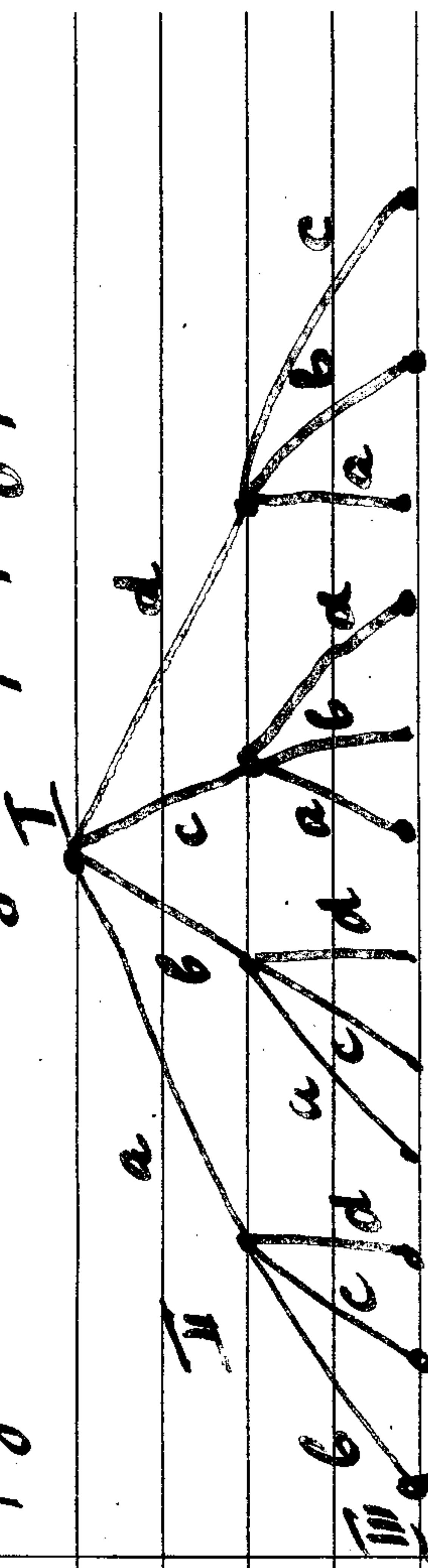
При мер: 1 свидетелство

и конкуренция a, b, c, d
които имат различни предимства и недостатъци
всеки ще използва "задачки" логика
на изпари и съществен ефект, като съществен
ефект е "задачки" логика

I: $u_1(a) < u_1(b) < u_1(c) < u_1(d)$ (d - "задачки")

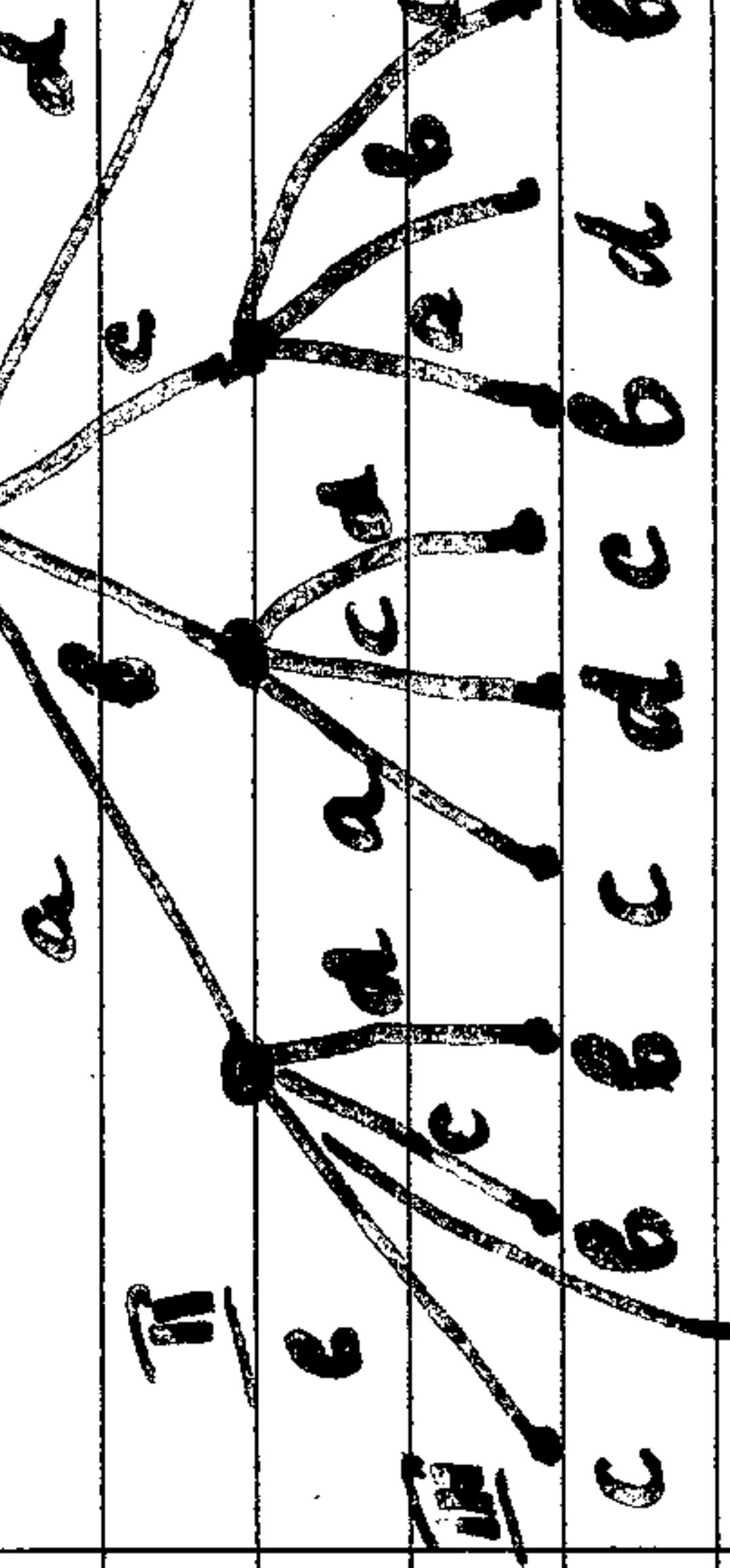
II: $u_2(a) < u_2(c) < u_2(d) < u_2(b)$

III: $u_3(a) < u_3(d) < u_3(c) < u_3(b)$



Ако съществените изпари са

- съществените изпари са на първи ред;
- съществените изпари са на втори ред;
- съществените изпари са на трети ред.

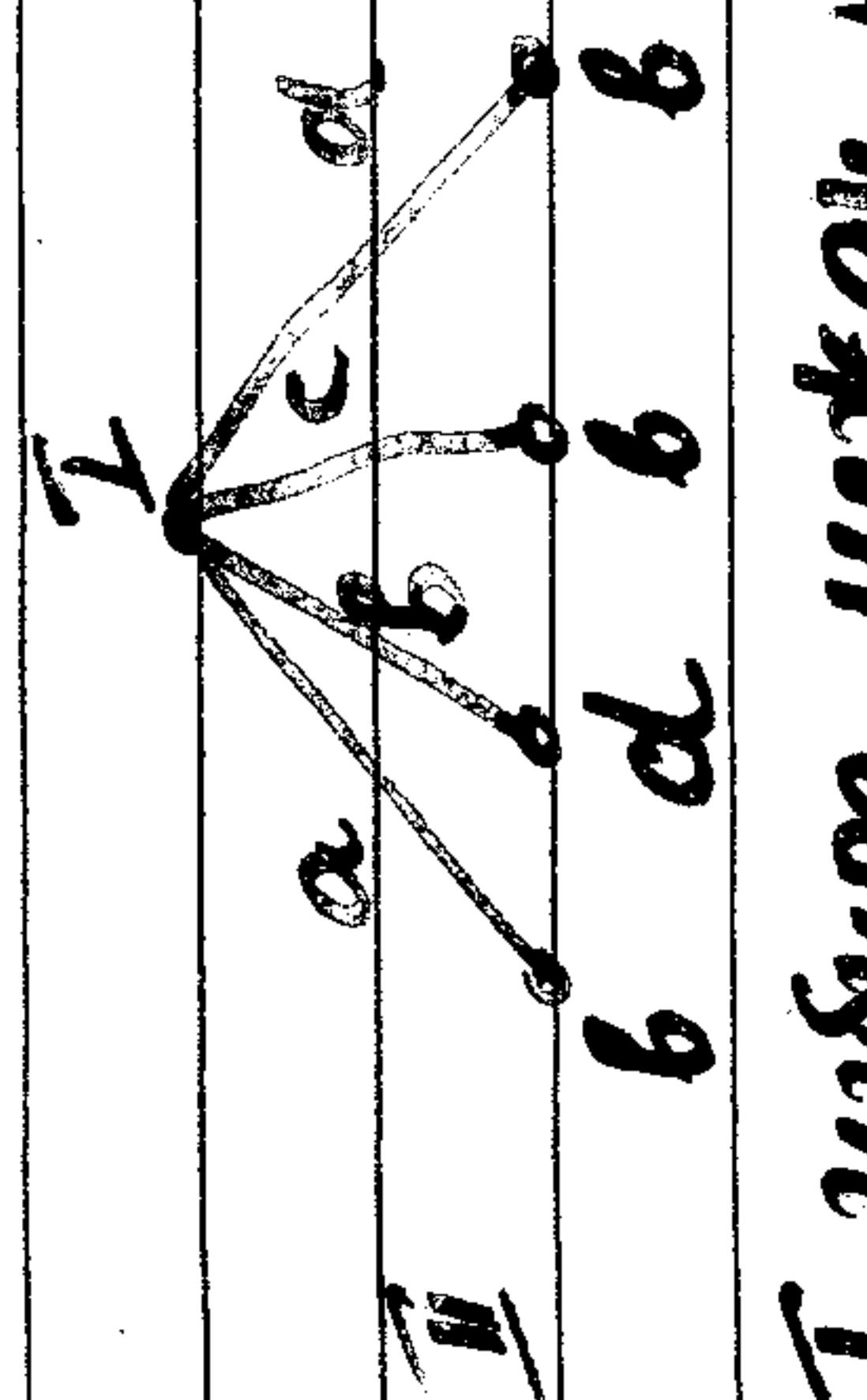


Ако съществените изпари са

- съществените изпари са на първи ред;
- съществените изпари са на втори ред;
- съществените изпари са на трети ред.

Бидејќи изпари са

III. съществените изпари са на първи ред.



T. e. i. n. s. i. p. a **u. r. k. e. g. y** **H. a. 2. H. o. k. o. b. a. s. t. o.**
- - - - -
u. H. a. g. a. n. b. a. v. n. o **H. a. 2. H. o. k. o. b. a. s. t. o.**

卷之三

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A 4x4 grid containing the following elements:

- Top row: A large '0' in the top-left, a '3' in the top-center, a '1' in the top-right, and a '7' in the top-right corner.
- Second row: An '8' in the second column, a '2' in the third column, and a '9' in the fourth column.
- Third row: A '3' in the first column, a '2' in the second column, a '3' in the third column, and a '2' in the fourth column.
- Bottom row: A '2' in the first column, a '3' in the second column, a '2' in the third column, and a '3' in the fourth column.

Uma chybera → **unpa chybera**

egħarrapka: **Akogha** **is-sarġi** **is-**
roxa **votka**, **ie,** **għalli** **sej-**
għadha **l-****is-****ħidher**.

A *Alveo Kogelkasten e. S.*
B *Bauschulzungen Zähne*
C *Cavos Zahnschmelz*
D *Dental Kugelfüllung*
E *Endodontie Körner*
F *Füllzähne Komposit*
G *Gummizähne Hartgummi*
H *Hartgummi II e. Zahnheilpraktiker*

Равновесие no Hesu:

n -торка от компоненти $(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*)$
на n -те инварианти на n -те инварианти.

Таги n -тряда определя равновесие no Hesu, ако е изпълнено:

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_{i-1}^*, x_i, x_{i+1}^*, \dots, x_n^*) &= \\ &\leq u_i(x_1^*, \dots, x_n^*) \end{aligned}$$

за всички $i = 1, \dots, n$; $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$.
T.e. тозиот инвариант не е залупене-
собен да си създаде определена, достат-
чно да съществува набор

$$P\text{ayage: } r(y) = \frac{3}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y$$

произведено отоки

неравен:

$$u_i(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \cdot (1 - x_1 - x_2) - \left(\frac{3}{4}y^2 x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1\right)$$

$$u_i(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \cdot (1 - x_1 - x_2) - \left(\frac{3}{4}x_2^2 x_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1\right)$$

Възможните възможни стойности на x_1 ,
които са максимум за x_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x_1, x_2^*) &= x_1 - x_1^2 - x_1 \cdot x_2^* - \frac{3}{4}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1 \\ &= \frac{x_1}{4} - \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + x_1 \end{aligned}$$

За номинара с Болин-лип:

ако $\frac{1}{4} < x_1^*$, то инициалният
ако $\frac{1}{4} > x_1^*$, то инициалният

$\Rightarrow \exists!$ равновесие no Hesu: Болин-Болин

пример: 2 фигури, една в горна стока

$$x_1 = X_1 = \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$x_1 \in X_1, x_2 \in X_2$$

$$P = 1 - x_1 - x_2 = P(x_1, x_2)$$

Болин

$$u_i'(x_1, x_2^*) = -\frac{3}{2}x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2^* = -\frac{3}{2}x_1 + \frac{3}{2} - x_2^*$$

$$u_i' = 0 \text{ (за да инициалният}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}x_1^* - x_2^* = -3 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}x_1^* + x_2^* = 3.$$

$$\text{Инициалният за } x_2 \text{ ще е: } \frac{3}{2}x_1^* + x_2^* = \frac{3}{2}$$

\Rightarrow Търсещата за инициалният инициалният

и инициалният

$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{3}x_1^* + x_2^* = \frac{3}{2} \\ x_1^* + \frac{3}{2}x_2^* = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{1}{2}, x_2^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$M_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{M_1}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2^* = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x_1^* = \frac{M_2}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2^* = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{решение не имеет решений} \quad x_1^* = x_2^* = \frac{1}{3}$$

Но можно ли сказать, что это решение является оптимальным?

Измените:

$$\max_{x_1, x_2} u_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1(1-x_1) + x_2(1-x_2)$$

$$= x_1 - x_1^2 + x_2 - x_2^2$$

$$x_1^* = -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2^* = -\frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_1^* = 0 : \quad \frac{1}{2}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_2^* = 0 : \quad \frac{1}{2}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1^* = -\frac{1}{4}x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 1$$

2

След.

$$u(x_1, \frac{3}{2}) \rightarrow \max_{x_1 \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]} \rightarrow \text{максимум}$$

$$x_1^* = 0 :$$

$$u_1\left(x_1, \frac{3}{2}\right) = x_1 \cdot \left(1 - x_1 - \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1 =$$

$$= \frac{4}{7}x_1^2 - \frac{3}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1 = -\frac{3}{4}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_1 =$$

$$u_1' = -\frac{4}{2}x_1 + \frac{15}{14}$$

$$u_1' = 0 \Rightarrow x_1^* = \frac{15}{14} \Rightarrow \text{при } x_1 = 0 \text{ наше}$$

$$49$$

$$u_1' = -\frac{4}{2}x_1 + \frac{15}{14}$$

значение получено при $x_1 = 0$ не является оптимальным, так как оно не соответствует условиям задачи.

Измените:

$$u_1(x_1, x_2) = x_1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - x_1\right) - \frac{3}{4}x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x_1 - x_1^2 - \frac{3}{4}x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{2}x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 =$$

$$= -\frac{4}{4}x_1^2 + x_2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1^* = -\frac{4}{4}x_1^2 + x_2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1^* = -\frac{4}{4}x_1^2 + x_2 + 1$$

2

$$u_1' = 0 \Rightarrow x_2^* = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1\left(x_1, \frac{2}{7}\right) \rightarrow \max_{x_1 \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]} \quad \text{pravba ja mangun } x_1^* = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1\left(x_1, \frac{2}{7}\right) &= x_1 \cdot \left(1 - x_1 - \frac{2}{7}\right) - \frac{3}{4} x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_1 = \\ &= \frac{5}{7} x_1 - x_1^2 - \frac{3}{4} x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_1 = \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{11}{4} x_1^2 + \frac{14}{7} x_1$$

$$u_1' = -\frac{11}{2} x_1 + \frac{14}{14}$$

$$u_1' = 0 \Rightarrow x_1^* = \frac{14}{11} \Rightarrow \text{npr } x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ mangun } u_1 \quad (\log_2 A = 13 \cdot 10^6)$$

rabtobenie no u_1 .

Analogichno npr $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ mangun rabtobenie
no u_2 .

$$\Rightarrow \text{Equititcembro rabtobenie no } u_1 \text{ ce goc-} \\ \text{muna npr } x_1^* = x_2^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

Zagara: 13 mangunuka; omkragnani ca. 13.1
ulnam ga cu ce pageta.

Mud impora tiepoprenia.

Hau'-backer: $1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 13$ hau'-ulalobaxa.

Doba a gyuoma na hau'-cmoprius. 13
mpleganda kax ga ce pageta naprene
u bucku usacybar. Ako cudepe $\approx 50\%$ o
mangobeme, napume ce pageta kax
moj' kazne. Ako ne-zacimper car zo u
gabas gyuota na ciegbaugua u T.H.
proporcionem 1: 1 ga dyene.

mangobem 2: 1 ga bzeue hau'-mura

za norbase omzog-hampig: $\log_2 A = 13 \cdot 10^6$

$$13 \quad 12 \quad 11 \quad 10 \quad 9 \quad 8 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5$$

$$0 \quad A \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad A-1$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad A-2$$

$$0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad A-1$$

$$1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad \dots$$

kratukore (bez 1) $\rightarrow x_1$

kratukore $\rightarrow 0$

10.)

7

Изменение места
веков гравии паре
и места

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m & a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) \text{ изменение} \\ 2 \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m & a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) \text{ изменение на } T \\ 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

 $x \in X$, неизвестна: $P(x, y)$ $y \in Y$, неизвестна: $Q(x, y) = -P(x, y)$ (какимо более близко, то
и близко от нуля).Приобретение на \bar{x} и \bar{y} :

$$P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = P(x, \bar{y}) \geq P(x, y)$$

$$Q(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = Q(\bar{x}, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow -P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = -P(\bar{x}, y), \text{ т.е.}$$

$$P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \leq P(\bar{x}, y)$$

 $\Rightarrow P(x, \bar{y}) \leq P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \leq P(\bar{x}, y), x \in X, y \in Y$
 \Rightarrow приобретено на \bar{x} и \bar{y} в пользу
условия для этого торка (\max по X ,
 \min по Y).

Задача: Образование пар с концом.
 Т.а скрыва в единице ряда, T ее определяет
то же самое в каждой паре и математика.

Наш-результаты пары и пары с концом:
 $T \rightarrow -1$; $1 \rightarrow +1$.

$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{\textcircled{1}} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{\textcircled{2}}$$

Cena:

$$v_I = \max_{x_0 \in X} (\min_{y \in Y} P(x_0, y))$$

drjekc. x_0 -no (ne zabenec or y_0) \Rightarrow
 $v_I = \max_{x \in X} (\min_{y \in Y} P(x, y)) = v_{II}$ nyckrave
 $y_0 \in Y$ ($x \in X$ anocionno).

$v_I = \min_{y \in Y} (\max_{x \in X} P(x, y)) = -1$
 $v_{II} = \min_{x \in X} (\max_{y \in Y} P(x, y)) = -1$

$$\Rightarrow v_I \leq v_{II} \text{ l'b mogu byt'}$$

Ako v chislennye na matrjigata ce
 rabchi, $v_I = v_{II}$.

Uz generacii, ce $v_I = v_{II}$ npr $\forall x \in X, \forall y \in Y$:

Drjekravie pronyazhanna m. $x_0 \in X$ ce
 pronyazhanna morka yach.

I. Donyckravie, ce min cena ($v_I = v_{II}$)
 \Rightarrow b chia e:
 $\max_{x \in X} (\min_{y \in Y} P(x, y)) = v = \min_{x \in X} (\max_{y \in Y} P(x, y))$
 \Rightarrow Praska ga gokravie, re $\exists m. (x, y)$
 $\forall y \in Y \min_{x \in X} P(x, y) \leq P(x, y) \leq \max_{x \in X} P(x, y)$
 $\Rightarrow \min_{x \in X} P(x, y) \leq \max_{x \in X} P(x, y)$
 $\forall y \in Y$

Teka $v = \min_{y \in Y} P(x, y)$ (formura ce za x);

$$v = \max_{x \in X} p(x, \bar{y}) \quad (\text{функция } v \text{ за } \bar{y})$$

$$v_{II} = \min_{y \in Y} \left(\max_{x \in X} p(x, y) \right) = v = \max_{x \in X} \left(\min_{y \in Y} p(x, y) \right) = v.$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} p(x, \bar{y}) = v = \min_{y \in Y} p(\bar{x}, y).$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Будем } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \Rightarrow H(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = v.$$

⑩ Обратно:

Искаже за доказуем, что $\max(\min) = \min$ (меньшее),
что дана \Leftrightarrow находима некоторая максима.

нашему исследуемо за некоторую точку.

$$\partial_{\bar{x}} p(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \Rightarrow p(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \leq v$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} p(x, \bar{y}) \leq v$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{y \in Y} \left(\max_{x \in X} p(x, y) \right) \leq v.$$

Следует доказать:

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Справедливо } \text{ для } x_2$$

на данной точке (гипотезе) непротиворечит закону нормальности.

$$y_1 \quad y_2$$

$$v \leq \min_{y \in Y} p(\bar{x}, y)$$

$$x_1 \begin{cases} a_1 & \dots & a_m \\ a_1 & \dots & a_m \\ \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_1 & \dots & a_m \end{cases} \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_m):$$

$$\Rightarrow v \leq \max_{x \in X} \left(\min_{y \in Y} p(x, y) \right).$$

След.

$$y_1 \dots y_m$$

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) : x_1 + \dots + x_m = 1,$$

$y = y_0 + g(x)$

*Polymerase Chain Reaction
Amplification*

*Ummepnemman Ha cusehme ctpa-
meau:*

Лекции по литературе

Locavore campamento

Yukon River
Delta
Ecosystem
Assessment
Report

*Impedimenta
summaria
succincta
et
exakte*

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x,y) &= Q_1 x_1 y_1 + Q_2 x_2 y_2 + \dots + Q_m x_m y_m \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j
 \end{aligned}$$

Conyza canescens (L.) Cronq.

$$\text{Caso: } \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} x_j \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} x_i$$

میں پلے رہیں گے
تھیں میں پلے رہیں گے
پلے رہیں گے میں پلے رہیں گے

*organizar la
victoria jí-ma
compañera*

$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \rightarrow \text{palindrome}_m(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \leq p(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

mpo13bam

$\bar{x} = \text{back}$ $\bar{y} = \text{right}$
 $x = \text{arm}$ $y = \text{leg}$

Hekate \rightarrow $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{X}$, $y \in \mathcal{Y}$
 \rightarrow $p(x, y) = p(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = p(x, y)$
 \rightarrow $p(x, y) = p(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = p(x, y)$

Musique, ou Pianoforte

$p(x_1, y_1) \in p(\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1) \subseteq p(x_2, y_2)$ ja $y_1 = y_2$
 \Rightarrow es es eine x_1 x_2 $x = \bar{x}_2$ u $y = \bar{y}_2$:
 $p(\bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_2) \subseteq p(x_1, y_1) \subseteq p(x_2, y_2)$.
 Am $p(x_1, y_1) \subseteq p(\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1) \subseteq p(x_2, y_2)$
 trage y u y_2 e y
 \Rightarrow es es eine x_1 x_2 $x = \bar{x}_1$ u $y = \bar{y}_1$:
 $p(\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1) \subseteq p(x_1, y_1) \subseteq p(x_2, y_2)$
 Cela:
 Om x u y • $y_1 = y_2$:
 $p(\bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_1) \subseteq p(\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1) \subseteq p(x_2, y_2)$

3a) Placido) \rightarrow Anasovna \rightarrow ya popyut
Hepatoblastoma.

→ **Impuesto**: $(a - b) \cdot c \alpha$

→ **Mercado**: $\frac{a}{b}$

→ **Consumidor**: $\frac{a}{b} \cdot x + y = 10$

→ **Consumidor**: $x = 10, y = 0$

→ **Consumidor**: $y = 10$

This image shows a vertical strip of paper with a decorative border. The border features a repeating pattern of stylized, cartoonish faces with large noses and various expressions. Interspersed among these faces are the letters 'F', 'U', 'C', and 'K', which are arranged vertically along the edge of the strip. The entire strip is set against a white background.

$$\Rightarrow v = a\bar{y}_1 + b\cdot\bar{y}_2 \Leftrightarrow a \cdot y_1 + b \cdot y_2$$

$$\text{Bco } a \leq b$$

$$b \Rightarrow v \in \text{uengy a u} \in$$

$$\Rightarrow a \leq v \leq b.$$

$$v \in H_0, \text{ako } v \text{ seperi } y_1=1, y_2=0$$

\Rightarrow yzobivimo za uema gaba.

$$v \leq a \cdot 1 + b \cdot 0 = a$$

$$\Rightarrow a \leq v \leq a$$

$$\Rightarrow v = a$$

$$\text{u anazivimo } v = c$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b = v.$$

$$\text{/* No gpya harun: } \begin{cases} v \leq a & \text{or} \\ v \geq b & \text{uema u npu} \end{cases} \text{ uema compamevne}$$

$$u \quad | \quad V = y_1 \cdot a + y_2 \cdot b$$

$$\Rightarrow v \leq a \cdot 1 \cdot y_1 + b \cdot 0 = a$$

$$v \leq b \cdot 1 \cdot y_2 + a \cdot 0 = b$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 \cdot V + y_2 \cdot b \leq y_1 \cdot a + y_2 \cdot b = V$$

$$(y_1 + y_2) \cdot b \leq a$$

$$\Rightarrow V \leq a, \text{ p-lec } \Leftrightarrow V = a \text{ ac } V = b$$

$$\Rightarrow V = a = b$$

\Rightarrow uema Ha naže upe e l'v v
ic d

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} v & v \\ 0 & c \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{y}_1 \quad \bar{y}_2$$

x upe uema nepla compamevna,

y \Rightarrow uema compamevna

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} v & v \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \min & \max \\ \max & \min \end{pmatrix}$$

mark, y markd, v

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} v & v \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \min & \max \\ \max & \min \end{pmatrix}$$

markd, y markd, v

mark, y markd, v

/* 6. Pkt:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1. } & \text{a} \in S \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}^2: \\ & \text{2. } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow ax + by = c. \end{aligned}$$

a $\in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow$ gema pauega.

Thema gema noch: da $\forall \epsilon > 0$ fex:

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, (x_1, y_1) \in S$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \|x - x_1\| = d + 1$$

$$\exists \bar{x}: \|y - \bar{x}\| = d$$

bereit,

Primaue u-bma na A za uesun:

$$\|y - y_1\| \leq \|x - x_1\| + d \leq d + 1 \quad \text{dumit}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{S} \text{-} \text{signemais zem.} \\ & \text{drei: } \rightarrow \text{additivit.} \end{aligned}$$

$$X \neq S.$$

Domäne m primärem:

Objektivfunktion
Name Repäsentativ:

$$\langle p, x \rangle = q$$

Wegweise: \exists bema per p, q, S :

$$\langle p, x \rangle = q \quad \forall x \in S.$$

$$\langle p, x \rangle = q$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle p, x \rangle = q \quad \forall x \in S \\ & \Rightarrow \langle p, x \rangle = q \quad \forall x \in S \\ & \Rightarrow \langle p, x \rangle = q \quad \forall x \in S \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \langle \bar{x} - \bar{y} - \varepsilon_{11}\bar{x} - \varepsilon_{12}\bar{y} - \varepsilon_{21}\bar{x} - \varepsilon_{22}\bar{y}, \bar{x} - \bar{y} \rangle = \\
 &= \langle \bar{x} - \varepsilon_{11}\bar{x} - \varepsilon_{12}\bar{y} - \bar{y} - \varepsilon_{21}\bar{x} - \varepsilon_{22}\bar{y}, \bar{x} - \bar{y} \rangle = \\
 &= -\langle \bar{x}, \bar{y} - \bar{y} \rangle = \\
 &= \varepsilon_{11}\bar{y} - \varepsilon_{12}\bar{y} = \\
 &= \varepsilon_{11}\bar{y} - \varepsilon_{12}\bar{y} > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Rightarrow \bar{x}^2 - \bar{y}^2 - \varepsilon_{11}^2\bar{x}^2 - \varepsilon_{12}^2\bar{y}^2 - \varepsilon_{21}^2\bar{x}^2 - \varepsilon_{22}^2\bar{y}^2 < 0 \\
 &\text{или } \bar{x}^2 - \varepsilon_{11}^2\bar{x}^2 - \varepsilon_{21}^2\bar{x}^2 < \varepsilon_{12}^2\bar{y}^2 + \varepsilon_{22}^2\bar{y}^2 \\
 &\text{то } x \text{ можно выбрать так,}\\
 &\Rightarrow \bar{x} + \varepsilon_1\bar{x} - \varepsilon_2\bar{y} \text{ и } \bar{x} - \varepsilon_2\bar{y} \text{ можно выбрать так,}
 \end{aligned}$$

Задача 23.50.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Задача 23.50.} \\
 &\text{Найдите } \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2 \text{ при условии, что } \\
 &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = \nu \\ \bar{x}_1 - \bar{y}_2 = \nu \\ \bar{x}_1 + \bar{y}_1 = 1 \\ \bar{y}_1 > 0, \bar{y}_2 > 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1\bar{x}_1 + \alpha_2\bar{y}_2 = \nu \\ \alpha_1\bar{x}_1 + \alpha_2\bar{y}_1 = \nu \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1\bar{x}_1 + \alpha_2\bar{x}_2 = \nu \\ \alpha_1\bar{x}_1 + \alpha_2\bar{x}_2 = \nu \end{array} \right. \\
 &\Rightarrow \nu = 0, \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2 = \bar{y}_1 = \bar{y}_2 = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Задача 23.50. Найдите $\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2$ при условии, что

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Задача 23.50.} \\
 &\text{Найдите } \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2 \text{ при условии, что} \\
 &\left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 4 \\ 12 & 11 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \bar{y}_1 \\ \bar{y}_2 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 11 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\text{и } \bar{x}_1 > 0, \bar{x}_2 > 0, \bar{y}_1 > 0, \bar{y}_2 > 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Решение 6 способом оптимизации:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Н.п. 3: } \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \bar{y}_1 \\ \bar{y}_2 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 14 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2), \bar{y} = (\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2), \bar{x}_1 > 0, \bar{x}_2 > 0, \bar{y}_1 > 0, \bar{y}_2 > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Up. 4: } \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} ① \\ ⑤ \end{matrix}$$

Yasna pabnoberce b nuncu empan-

meniu \Rightarrow pernabase obeme siedeu:

$$\begin{vmatrix} -3x_1 + 5x_2 = v \\ 4x_1 + x_2 = v \end{vmatrix} \quad \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 - 35 = -38$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 = v}{x_1 = 5v}, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -19$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & v \\ 1 & v \end{vmatrix} = -10$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{-4v}{-38} = \frac{2v}{19}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{-10v}{-38} = \frac{5v}{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{vne } \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2v}{19} + \frac{5v}{19} = 1$$

$$\frac{7v}{19} = 1 \Rightarrow v = \boxed{\frac{19}{7}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{x}_1 = \frac{2}{7}, \bar{x}_2 = \frac{5}{7}}$$

$$-3x_1 + 4x_2 = v \quad | \cdot (-1) \quad \Delta = -19, \quad \Delta_1 = 19$$

$$5x_1 + x_2 = v \quad | \cdot 5 \quad \Delta = 3, \quad \Delta_1 = 15$$

19

Natonega Amm: $\int_{A_{11}} A_{12} \dots A_{1n}$

$$A_{11} = \dots = A_{1n}$$

$$A_{21} = \dots = A_{2n}$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

Amn: $A_{m1} = \dots = A_{mn}$

aij, $i=1, \dots, m$, $j=1, \dots, n$

$$P_A(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j, \quad x \in X, y \in Y$$

usupuya Bmn: $b_{ij} = c \cdot a_{ij} + d$, $c > 0$, def

$$P_B(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} x_i y_j =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (c \cdot a_{ij} + d) x_i y_j =$$

$$= c \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i y_j + d \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j =$$

$$= c \cdot P_A(x, y) + d$$

$$\Rightarrow P_B = c \cdot P_A + d$$

Osig:

$$P_A(x, y) \leq P_A(x, \bar{y}) \leq P_A(\bar{x}, y) \quad | \cdot c > 0 \quad \text{Bax.}$$

$$c \cdot P_A(x, y) \leq c \cdot P_A(x, \bar{y}) \leq c \cdot P_A(\bar{x}, y) \quad | + d$$

$$c \cdot P_A(x, y) + d \leq c \cdot P_A(\bar{x}, y) + d$$

$$\Rightarrow P_B(x, y) \leq P_B(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \leq P_B(\bar{x}, y)$$

$$V_I^A = \max_{x \in X} \min_{y \in Y} P_A(x, y)$$

$V_I^A = \min_{y \in Y} \max_{x \in X} P_A(x, y)$

$$P_B(x, y) = c \cdot P_A(x, y) + d.$$

$$V_I^B = c \cdot V_I^A + d, \quad V_B^B = c \cdot V_B^A + d$$

Maximin

$$V_A^A = \max_{x \in X} \min_{y \in Y} P_A(x, y)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_A = \begin{pmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} & \dots & q_{1m} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} & \dots & q_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ q_{m1} & q_{m2} & \dots & q_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$$

Maximax

$$V_B^A = \max_{y \in Y} \min_{x \in X} P_B(x, y)$$

Minimax

$$V_B^B = \max_{y \in Y} \min_{x \in X} P_B(x, y)$$

Maximin-Maximax

Maximax-Minimax

Monte Carlo:

$$x_1 = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \cdot r_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \cdot e_i$$

$$x_2 = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \cdot r_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \cdot e_i$$

$$\text{Exist } (1-\varepsilon) x_2 \in S$$

$$x_3 = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \cdot r_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \cdot e_i$$

Monte Carlo:

$$Ex_1 + (1-\varepsilon) x_2 = \sum_{j=1}^m (E a_j + (1-E)a_j \cdot r_j) \cdot r_j +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^m (E p_i + (1-E)p_i \cdot r_i) \cdot e_i$$

$$E a_j + (1-\varepsilon) a_j \cdot r_j = \sum_{i=1}^m E a_i + (1-E)a_i \cdot r_i = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i + (1-E)a_i \cdot r_i =$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^m (E a_j + (1-E)a_j \cdot r_j) + \sum_{i=1}^m (E p_i + (1-E)p_i \cdot r_i) =$$

$$= \varepsilon + 1 - \varepsilon = 1$$

Samplerechen:

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \cdot r_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \cdot e_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \cdot a_j \cdot r_i = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^m a_j \cdot r_i =$$

Algorithmus Schleife

Wiederholung

$$x_k = \sum_{j=1}^m a_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i \cdot e_i,$$

Initialzelle:

$$\text{Klęgamy } \sum_{j=1}^n d_j x + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i x = 1, \quad d_j \geq 0, \quad p_i \geq 0.$$

Koniec Osg:

[30.10.]

Dżumudżegama dkt:
 $0 \leq d_i \leq 1, \quad i=1, \dots, n$

Czyli $\sum d_i x_i \rightarrow d_i$.

Przykładem jest dkt:
 $0 \leq d_i \leq 1, \quad i=1, \dots, n$

$\Rightarrow \sum d_i x_i \rightarrow d_i$
 U M.H.
 K - kątowe wskw \Rightarrow kątowy skośny & u g.

$\Rightarrow x_i = \sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i x_i$ wskw.

$x = \sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i x_i = \sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i x_i$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j \geq 0, \quad p_i \geq 0.$$

$\Rightarrow \sum d_j x_j \geq 0 \quad \text{oraz} \quad p_i \geq 0$

3a. Dżumudżegama & kątowa całkowite
 2. kątowa całkowite
 $-0 \in S$
 $-0 \notin S$

O=
 $\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i x_i \rightarrow \text{bermofro paleńczo}$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^m p_i x_i = 1$$

$$d_i \geq 0, \quad p_i \geq 0$$

Nokautowane mno:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j + p_i = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

Om mno paleńczo negba, re ne
 mnoce & $d_j = 0$, T.K. mnoala m & $p_i = 0$, T.c.
 $\sum d_j + \sum p_i = 0$, a to 1.

$$\Rightarrow \exists j: d_j \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum d_j > 0.$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j = -p_i, \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n d_j x_j \geq 0, \quad p_i \geq 0$$

Bezesczu no c yj.

n

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n d_{ij} y_j = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\bar{y}_j \geq 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j = 1$$

\Rightarrow moka e cwečna complementa

$$\Rightarrow P(i, \bar{y}) = 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, m$$

\leftarrow

vurma ita
impameua

Priskupane $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow$ cwečna
impameua

$$P(i, \bar{x}) = 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$x_i \cdot P(i, \bar{y}) = 0 \quad \sum_{i=1}^m$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x, \bar{y}) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X.$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} P(x, \bar{y}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{y \in Y} \max_{x \in X} P(x, y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{y}_k \leq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{takao des muone, se } y_k \leq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_i \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{x_i}{x_i} = 1. \\ & \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \frac{x_i}{x_i} \geq 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

Kolamo $O \neq S$.
Npwsaue mbepgenuemo za xunep-paburama:

$$\begin{aligned} & B \text{ naunje syran}: \quad O \neq P \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad P = P_{n-1} \\ & x = 0 \Rightarrow \langle P, 0 \rangle = q \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$q = 0$$

Oblast moka $\langle P, s \rangle \geq 0 \forall s \in S$.

Bznamne $s = \sum_j s_j e_j$ ($\beta_j = 1, \forall j$ u $\beta_j \cdot a = 0$)

$$\Rightarrow p_i = \langle P, e_i \rangle \geq 0.$$

$$\langle P, e_i \rangle \geq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i a_{ij} \geq 0 \quad \forall j, \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \cdot \frac{p_i}{a_i} \geq 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\frac{p_k}{a_k}$$

\hookrightarrow benerkun x_i

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, j) > 0, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Будущее значение текущего компаратора

$$\text{для } y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in Y$$

$$P(\bar{x}, j) > 0, j, y_i \in m$$

$$y_i \cdot p(x, j) > 0, \quad \forall j,$$

$$P(\bar{x}, y) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{x \in X} P(\bar{x}, y) > 0$$

$$y \in Y$$

$$\geq \max_{x \in X} P(x, y) > 0$$

$$x \in X, y \in Y$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{близость к текущему } \bar{x} > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{если } 0 \in S \text{ и } V_I^A = 0,$$

$$\text{тогда } 0 \notin S \text{ и } V_I^A > 0.$$

Доказательство утверждения

Часть A: $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ и $y^A \in Y^A$,

т.е. $y^A \in \text{пред. к. } \bar{x}$.

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot V_I^A$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент в меню}$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_I^B = V_I^A + \alpha$$

$$V_I^B = V_I^A + \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow V_I^A + \alpha = -V_I^A - \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha = -V_I^A - V_I^A$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{V_I^A + V_I^A}{2}$$

$$\text{тогда } V_I^B = \frac{V_I^A + V_I^A}{2} + V_I^B = -\frac{V_I^A + V_I^A}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_I^B < 0 < V_I^B$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{дальнейшее } B \text{ и } V_I^B < 0, \text{ т.к.}$$

$$V_I^B > 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{расстояние с границами.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Наша текущая компонента блоки }$$

$$V_I^A = V_I^A, \text{ т.е. блоки пока есть, т.к.}$$

$$\text{если } 0 \in S \text{ и } V_I^A > 0 \text{ или}$$

$$V_I^A < 0 \text{ и } V_I^A > 0 \text{ то } V_I^A = 0 \text{ и } V_I^A < 0.$$

Доказательство утверждения

Часть B: $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ и $y^A \in Y^A$,

т.е. $y^A \in \text{пред. к. } \bar{x}$.

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot V_I^A$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$V_I^A = A + \alpha \cdot \text{текущий элемент меню}$$

$$\bar{X} = (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2), \bar{x}_1 > 0, \bar{x}_2 > 0$$

$$\bar{Y} = (\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2), \bar{y}_1 > 0, \bar{y}_2 > 0$$

\Rightarrow Находим \bar{x}, \bar{y} и v како решения:

$$\begin{cases} 13x_1 - x_2 = v \\ 12x_1 + 100x_2 = v \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 13y_1 + 12y_2 = v \\ -y_1 + 100y_2 = v \\ y_1 + y_2 = 1 \\ y_1 > 0, y_2 > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow 13x_1 - x_2 = 12x_1 + 100x_2$$

$$x_1 = 101x_2$$

$$\text{и } x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$101x_2 + x_2 = 1$$

$$102x_2 = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{102}$$

$$x_1 = 101 \cdot \frac{1}{102}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{101}{102}$$

$$v = 13 \cdot \frac{101}{102} + 12 \cdot \frac{1}{102}$$

$$v = \frac{13 \cdot 101 - 12}{102}$$

$$v = \frac{656}{102}$$

Он бываете альбома решения:

$$13y_1 + 12y_2 = -y_1 + 100y_2$$

$$14y_1 = 88y_2$$

$$y_1 = 4y_2$$

$$\text{и } y_1 + y_2 = 1 \Rightarrow y_1 + 4y_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y_1 + 4y_2 = 1$$

$$5y_1 + 4y_2 = 1$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

\Rightarrow Найдем:

$$x_1 = 101, x_2 = 1, y_1 = \frac{1}{5}, y_2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$x_1 = 102, x_2 = 0, y_1 = 1, y_2 = 0$$

\sim

Рассмотрим $A_{2 \times n}$ в матрице:

$$A = (a_{11} \ a_{12} \dots \ a_{1n}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

$$a_{11} = 101, a_{12} = 102, \dots, a_{1n} = 10n$$

$$a_{21} = 102, a_{22} = 101, \dots, a_{2n} = 10n-1$$

$$a_{31} = 101, a_{32} = 102, \dots, a_{3n} = 10n-2$$

$$a_{41} = 102, a_{42} = 101, \dots, a_{4n} = 10n-3$$

$$a_{51} = 101, a_{52} = 102, \dots, a_{5n} = 10n-4$$

$$a_{61} = 102, a_{62} = 101, \dots, a_{6n} = 10n-5$$

$$a_{71} = 101, a_{72} = 102, \dots, a_{7n} = 10n-6$$

$$a_{81} = 102, a_{82} = 101, \dots, a_{8n} = 10n-7$$

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Da poszegane nepo cyras. Aan:

$$v = \max_{x \in X} v(x),$$

$$v(x) = \min_{y \in Y} P(x, y)$$

$$P(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \cdot P(x, j) \geq \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \cdot \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k) =$$

$$= \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k). \sum_{j=1}^n y_j = \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k) \leq P(x, y), \forall y \in Y$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k) \leq \min_{y \in Y} P(x, y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} \left(\min_{y \in Y} P(x, y) \right) \geq \max_{x \in X} \left(\min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k) \right) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left(\min_{x \in X} P(x, k) \right)$$

$$\min_{y \in Y} P(x, y) \leq \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} \left(\min_{y \in Y} P(x, y) \right) \leq \max_{x \in X} \left(\min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k) \right)$$

$$= \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \left(\min_{x \in X} P(x, k) \right) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} v(x) = v$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \max_{x \in X} \left(\min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k) \right)$$

$$\text{Np. uog: } x_1 (1 \ 4 \ 7 \ 2) \quad 0 \\ x_2 (2 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1) \quad 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \ 4 \neq \textcircled{2}$$

\Rightarrow Hgua pabnobeue & trecu capare

2.1.1.

$$x = (x_1, x_2), x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \max(\min P(x, k))$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} (\min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k))$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} (\min_{1 \leq k \leq n} P(x, k))$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (\min_{x \in X} P(x, k))$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (v(x_k))$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} (v_k)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i = 1$$

$$\bar{y}_j \geq 0 \quad \bar{x}_i \geq 0$$

$$w \rightarrow \min \quad w \rightarrow \max$$

\Rightarrow pernabaleue egha one mlyse de zaganha
na sua. or. (kono e no-zagan).

Teny gbe zaganu ca koyigocm npata u
gborinembula:

$$w \rightarrow \min$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{y}_j = w, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \bar{y}_j = 1$$

$$\bar{y}_j \geq 0, \forall j=1, \dots, m$$

$$w \rightarrow \max$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{x}_i = w, j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i = 1$$

$$\bar{x}_i \geq 0, \forall i=1, \dots, n$$

Om nphata numerua nowane, re:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \leq 1, \text{ kegemo } \bar{y}_j = \bar{y}$$

$$w \rightarrow \min \quad \bar{y}_j \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \leq w \rightarrow \max$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \leq w \rightarrow \max$$

\Rightarrow Tposha ga pernase cugama onpoche
zadara:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{x}_i \geq w, i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i \geq 1 \quad \bar{x}_i \rightarrow \min$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{x}_i \geq 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{x}_i \geq 1 \quad \bar{x}_i \geq 0.$$

meje gbe zaganu ha no ca glicinachon

Числопрограммирование

$$\begin{aligned} -x^T A x &= x^T A x \\ \Rightarrow x^T A x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$A = (a_{ij})_{mn} \rightarrow$ квадратная матрица
однородное урп: $a_{ii} = -a_{ii}$

$$\boxed{a_{ii}=0}$$

$$\text{сера: } v = \min (\max_{x \in X} p(x, y)) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \min_{y \in Y} (\max_{x \in X} x^T A y) = \max_{x \in X} (\min_{y \in Y} x^T A y) \\ &= \min_{y \in Y} (\max_{x \in X} x^T A y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{у: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 & 0 & 5 \\ -3 & 3 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow однородные урп для максимума урп

$$e_{\infty}$$

Мы можем ли решить однородные урп для максимума урп?

$$\boxed{v=0}$$

Однако:

$$\boxed{v=0}$$

$$\min_{x \in X} x^T A y \leq 0 = x^T A x$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow v = \min (\max_{y \in Y} x^T A y) \geq 0 \Rightarrow v \geq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow v = \min_{y \in Y} (\max_{x \in X} x^T A y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{6.11.} \quad \text{однородные урп} \Rightarrow A^T = -A \\ &A = (a_{ij})_{nn} \end{aligned}$$

Задача n-мерен вектором x:

$$\begin{aligned} &x^T A x \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 1} \text{ однородные, т.е. нуло} \\ &\Rightarrow (x^T A x)^T = x^T A x \\ &\Rightarrow x^T A^T x = x^T A x \end{aligned}$$

Сета је норавна, те сабије симетрична квадратна и па је

он буга (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) :

Definicijus на равновесјено по Нану
рекоја тогда:

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

$$P(x, y) = x^T A y$$

$$\forall x \in X \quad \forall y \in Y$$

v

$$\Rightarrow P(x, \bar{y}) \leq v \leq P(\bar{x}, y) \rightarrow 2n \text{ на броју}$$

$\forall i = 1, \dots, n$ $\forall j = 1, \dots, m$ неравенства

$$\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \leq v.$$

Da познаваме субјекте неравенства:

$$P(x, y) \leq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} y_j \geq 0.$$

Неравенства изју:

$$\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} y_j \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{y}, \bar{y}) \geq 0.$$

\Rightarrow неравене симетрична квадратна и па је

сторкана (\bar{y}, \bar{y}) е паседење по Нану

\Rightarrow деомама то је да мополиста вабиће

сејма по Нану по буга (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) .

$$\text{Прилип: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 ① 3

\Rightarrow неравене по Нану је висе

која је висе

\Rightarrow неравене симетрична квадратна и па је

сторкана (\bar{x}, \bar{x}) , $\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3 = 1, \bar{x}_1 \geq 0, \bar{x}_2 \geq 0,$

$\bar{x}_3 \geq 0.$

Беноч: Беноч је симетрични и па је

$\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 \in X_3$ да је виса 0 и га не

номинуји:

$$600: \quad \bar{x}_3 = 0$$

$$\bar{x}_1 > 0 \Rightarrow P(1, \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$\bar{x}_2 > 0 \Rightarrow P(2, \bar{x}) = 0$$

$$P(1, \bar{x}) = 0 = Q\bar{x}_1 + 1 \cdot \bar{x}_2 - 2\bar{x}_3 = \bar{x}_2 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_2 = 0$$

$$P(2, \bar{x}) = 0 = -1 \cdot \bar{x}_1 + Q\bar{x}_2 + 3\bar{x}_3 = -\bar{x}_1 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = 0$$

\Rightarrow naujų x₁, x₂, x₃ = 0
 \Rightarrow nėra ribos per x₁, x₂, x₃

B ūgis yra:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{npaskelba } x_1 > 0 \Rightarrow P(1, X) = 0$$

$$x_2 > 0 \Rightarrow P(2, X) = 0$$

$$x_3 > 0 \Rightarrow P(3, X) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 2x_3, x_1 = 3x_3$$

$$\text{u } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x_3 + 2x_3 + x_3 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x_3 = 1 \Rightarrow x_3 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{3}, x_3 = \frac{1}{6} \leftarrow \text{pabrobtinė } \begin{cases} \text{ne } x_1, x_2, x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ ne } x_1, x_2, x_3 > 0$$

$a_{ij} > 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = 0$

$P(i,j) \quad P(i,i) \quad P(j,j)$

Hekia užpa nėra pabrobtinė būtumai

kompiuteriu $\mathcal{G}(y, f)$:

$$P(i, 1) \leq 0 \Leftarrow P(i, j)$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3 \quad j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} = a_{ij}$$

$$a_{ij} \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, m, j \neq i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ii} = 1$$

npabnus ja entscheidende:

$$\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq j_0}}^n b_j p_j \leq b_{j_0}$$

$$p_{j_0} \geq 0, j_0 = 1, \dots, n, j \neq j_0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n p_j = 1.$$

$$v = \min_y (\max_x P(x, y)).$$

Es sei $P(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot P(i, y) = \max_{i=1, 2, 3} P(i, y)$

$$P(x, y) = \max_{i=1, 2, 3} x_i \cdot P(i, y) \leq \max_{i=1, 2, 3} P(i, y)$$

$$\max_{i=1, 2, 3} P(i, y) \leq \max_{x \in X} P(x, y) \leq \max_{i=1, 2, 3} P(i, y)$$

~~ganzes rechteckige Spielraum ist möglich~~
 möglichst einseitig für alle Spieler
 $\Rightarrow \max_{x \in X} P(x, y) = \max_i P(i, y)$

$$v = \min_y (\max_{x \in X} P(x, y)) = \min_y (\max_{i=1, 2, 3} P(i, y))$$

$$= \min_{y \in \{0, 1\}} (\max_{i=1, 2, 3} P(i, y))$$

1 an 012 ... - An

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Null gesetzte } v$$

$$\Rightarrow m \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_{-1} \\ -A^T & C & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Permutationsdiagramme:

$$\begin{array}{l|ll} 0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 + 0 \cdot \bar{y}_2 = v & 0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + 3 \bar{x}_3 = v \\ \bar{x}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = v & 3 \cdot \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + 0 \cdot \bar{x}_3 = v \\ 0 \cdot \bar{y}_1 + 0 \cdot \bar{y}_2 = v & \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3 = 1 \\ \bar{x}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = v & \bar{x}_1 \geq 0, \bar{x}_2 \geq 0, \bar{x}_3 \geq 0 \\ \bar{y}_1 \geq 0, \bar{y}_2 \geq 0 & \end{array}$$

За компоненти A:

$$\rho(i, j) \leq v \leq \rho(\bar{x}, j)$$

$$i=1, \dots, m \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{y}_j = v, \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i = v, \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i = 1 = \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{y}_j$$

$$\bar{x}_i \geq 0, \quad \bar{y}_j \geq 0$$

Da hanumeil cene tenu repalvestra

$$ga \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A-1 \\ -A^T & C-1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Cõlbemame ka nõelume m repa-bembla ga A ca.

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{y}_j - \bar{\lambda} \leq 0, \quad i=1, \dots, m \rightarrow \text{nõelume m pega}$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i + \bar{\lambda} \leq 0, \quad j=1, \dots, n \rightarrow \text{negatiume n pega}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{y}_j \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{nõelumis pega}$$

use nootruu (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, v) : \bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j u nõelama v.

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i + \sum_{j=1}^n y_j + \lambda = 1 \\ x_i \geq 0, y_j \geq 0, \lambda \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

1a.) Donyskavuse $\bar{\lambda} = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_i = \bar{y}_j = 0$
 \Rightarrow uua paabuse eba uicmu crpa-mere
 \Rightarrow nõpabla ga uua neutruu yageneht peeg
 \Rightarrow nõenulokperuu $\Rightarrow \bar{\lambda} \neq 1$.

$$\boxed{2a.)} \quad \bar{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{y}_j = 0.$$

Ho om myk: $\bar{y}_j = 0, \forall j = 1, \dots, n$.

$$\text{Uusuvuse: } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{y}_j + \bar{\lambda} = 1 \\ \bar{x}_i \geq 0, \bar{y}_j \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{3a.)} \quad \bar{\lambda} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{y}_j \leq 0.$$

$$\text{Ho om myk: } \bar{y}_j = 0, \forall j = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\text{Uusuvuse: } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i = 1 \\ \bar{x}_i \geq 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, m \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{4a.)} \quad \bar{\lambda} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_i = 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{y}_j = 0 \rightarrow \bar{x}_i = 0, \forall i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$-\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i + \bar{\lambda} \leq 0, \quad j=1, \dots, n \rightarrow \text{negatiume n pega}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{y}_j \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{nõelumis pega}$$

[3c.] $\bar{x} \in (0, 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{6 неравенствомо } \sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{y}_j \leq 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \bar{x}_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{y}_j \text{ и } m \geq n \Rightarrow \bar{x}_i = \frac{\bar{y}_j}{n}$$

Справедливо:

$$\bar{x}_i = \bar{x}_i, \quad \bar{y}_j = \bar{y}_j$$

$$\mu$$

\Rightarrow неравенствами утверждаем:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i - \bar{y}_j \leq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x}_i \in [0, 1] \\ \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i - \bar{y}_j \leq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

[3d.] Разберем случай когда A не является матрицей

Предположим что A не является матрицей

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i - \bar{y}_j \leq 0 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i \leq \bar{y}_j \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i \leq v_j \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$a_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^m c_{ij}, \quad c_{ii} = 1.$$

Предположим что A не является матрицей

$$\bar{X} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_m) \cdot \text{Будем } \bar{X} = (\bar{x}, \bar{z})$$

и $\bar{Y} = (\bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_n)$

$\Rightarrow \bar{P}(i, \bar{y}) \leq v \leq \bar{P}(\bar{x}, j)$:

$$i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$j = 1, \dots, n$$

он же неравенства имеет:

$$v \leq \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i - \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i = P(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i = v, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$P(i, \bar{y}) \leq v, \quad i = 1, \dots, m \in \text{натур.} \quad \text{и}$

он $a_{ij} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i$ имеет:

[3e.] Установим с y_{ij} связь:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} \bar{x}_i = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} c_i \cdot y_{ij} = \bar{P}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}),$$

т.к. $v \in \text{натур.}$
так как

Anaconda za cimbobem:

$$g(y_n) = f(x_n, y_n) \geq f(x, y_n)$$

$$a_{ii} \geq \sum_{j \neq i} c_{ij} a_i \Rightarrow \text{moncer ga maxwell}$$

nuples chisel.

Hcka X -cimbobem u lamboreso, $X \subset \mathbb{R}^m$
 y -spakurenc u lamboreso, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$f: \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Zagara:

\hookrightarrow nperxchama pyryngue
 Herko $g(y) = \max_{x \in X} f(x, y)$

$$h(x) = \min_{y \in Y} f(x, y).$$

Uznyazbaue gedrusuyma ya ne-

nperxchamom c beqeqiui:

$$\text{pazn. } g(y) = \max_{x \in X} f(x, y), \quad y\text{-druse.}$$

bznyazbaue llyay \rightarrow y -& moka. mastic.

$$\Rightarrow g(y_n) \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} g(y_0) \leftarrow \text{moka. mastic.}$$

go. mokadien.

$\Rightarrow g(y_n) \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} g(y_0) \leftarrow \text{moka. mastic.}$

$$g(y_0) = \max_{x \in X} f(x, y_0) = f(x_0, y_0) \geq f(x, y_0),$$

ECO cimbaue, re. Tkoex: $f(x_0, y_0) \leq f(x, y_0)$.

pa3togramka rozhvachennye.

Gene ca. 800 le.

$$g(y_n) = f(x_n, y_n) \geq f(x, y_n)$$

$$g(y) = f(x_0, y_0) \geq f(x, y_0).$$

u neprahonomno ce zanade.

$$\Rightarrow g(y_n) \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\rightarrow} g(y_0).$$

U neprahonomno ce zanade.

Uebemöglichkeiten 4m mit 1kg Baumwolle

$$\begin{cases} I & 1,60 \text{ Stk. } 2,40 \text{ Stk. } 0,60 \text{ Stk.} \\ II & 1,00 \text{ Stk. } 1,60 \text{ Stk. } 0,40 \text{ Stk.} \end{cases}$$

1 m² = 1000 km

Baumwolle	I	II
1.500	2000	1200
2.000	8000	2000

Periode: max (min P(x,y))

x y

Maximale Länge ist 2 cm je Seite:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y \end{pmatrix}$$

maximaler Wert für x und y ist 10000, da es sich um eine quadratische Form handelt.

Maximale Länge muss 10000 sein.

Maximale Länge:

$$\begin{aligned} d &= 2000 \cdot 0,6 + 2400 \cdot 0,6 - 800 = \\ &= 1600 - 4200 = -3520. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &\leq 2000 \cdot 0,8 + 1200 \cdot 0,6 - 800 = \\ &= 1600 + 4200 - 800 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8000 \leq 1600 \Rightarrow \overline{x_2} = 16 \Rightarrow \overline{x_1} = 15. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8000 \leq 16 \Rightarrow \overline{x_2} = 16 \Rightarrow \overline{x_1} = 15. \end{aligned}$$

$$C = 8000 \cdot 0,6 + 2400 \cdot 0,6 - 800 =$$

$$= 6400 + 14400 - 800 = 7040$$

$$d = 2000 \cdot 0,8 - 6000 \cdot 1 + 2400 \cdot 0,6 - 800 =$$

$$= 1600 - 6000 + 14400 - 800 =$$

$$= 3040 - 6800 = -3760.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Maximale: } \begin{pmatrix} -3520 & 8000 \\ 4040 & -3760 \end{pmatrix} : 80$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \overline{x_1} & (-44 & 100) \\ \overline{x_2} & (88 & -47) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{y_1} \quad \overline{y_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -44 \cdot \overline{x_1} + 88 \cdot \overline{x_2} = V \\ 100 \cdot \overline{x_1} - 47 \cdot \overline{x_2} = V \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -44 \cdot \overline{y_1} + 100 \cdot \overline{y_2} = V \\ 88 \cdot \overline{y_1} - 47 \cdot \overline{y_2} = V \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{x_1} + \overline{x_2} = 1$$

$$\overline{y_1} + \overline{y_2} = 1$$

$$\overline{x_1} \geq 0, \overline{x_2} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 144 \cdot \overline{x_1} = 1355 \cdot \overline{x_2} | : 9$$

$$\begin{cases} 16 \cdot \overline{x_1} = 15 \cdot \overline{x_2} \\ \overline{x_1} = 15 \cdot \overline{x_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{x_1} + \overline{x_2} = 1 \\ \overline{x_1} = 15 \cdot \overline{x_2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \overline{x_1} + \overline{x_2} = 1 \\ 15 \cdot \overline{x_2} + \overline{x_2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8000 \cdot 0,8 + 1200 \cdot 0,6 - 800 = \\ &= 1600 + 4200 - 800 = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8000$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8000 \cdot 0,8 + 1200 \cdot 0,6 - 800 = \\ &= 1600 + 4200 - 800 = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8000$$

$$V = -44 \cdot 31 + 88 \cdot 16 \\ 31 \quad 31 \\ V = +44 \cdot (-15 + 2 \cdot 16) = 44 \cdot 17$$

$$V = 748$$

$$\Rightarrow 80, V = 80, 748 \approx 1930, 32$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} 132\bar{y}_1 = 147\bar{y}_2 \\ 44\bar{y}_1 = 49\bar{y}_2 \\ \hline \bar{y}_1 = 49 \quad \bar{y}_2 = 44 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} \bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = 1 \\ \Rightarrow 49\bar{y}_2 + \bar{y}_2 = 1 \\ \hline 50\bar{y}_2 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{93}{44} \bar{y}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{y}_2 = \frac{44}{93} \Rightarrow \bar{y}_1 = \frac{49}{93}$$

$$\bar{y}_1 = 10, \bar{y}_2 = 1$$

\Rightarrow окончательно получаем,

$$\bar{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 16 \\ 31 & 31 \end{pmatrix}; \bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 49 & 44 \\ 93 & 93 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$80, V = 80, 748 \approx 1930, 32$$

31

Ако промеждите са на 2000 см, то
кофти се на 2400 см. Ето така
мера сама е същата.

$$2000 \cdot 0,80 + 2400 \cdot 0,6 - 800 = \\ = 1600 + 1440 - 800 = 2240.$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} \bar{x}_1 = ? \\ \bar{x}_2 = ? \\ \bar{x}_3 = ? \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} V = ? \\ \bar{y} = ? \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 10 & 11 & 9 \\ 11 & 9 & 10 \end{array} \quad \text{Наша пътното съединение е}$$

$$\bar{y}_1 \quad \bar{y}_2 \quad \bar{y}_3$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} 9\bar{x}_1 + 10\bar{x}_2 + 11\bar{x}_3 = V \\ 10\bar{x}_1 + 11\bar{x}_2 + 9\bar{x}_3 = V \\ 11\bar{x}_1 + 9\bar{x}_2 + 10\bar{x}_3 = V \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \text{получаваме тази}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} \bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_3 = 1 \\ \bar{x}_1 = 10, \bar{x}_2 = 1 \\ \bar{x}_3 = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} V = 10, \\ \bar{y} = ? \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} \bar{x}_1 \geq 0, \bar{x}_2 \geq 0, \bar{x}_3 \geq 0 \\ \bar{y}_1 = 10, \bar{y}_2 = 1, \bar{y}_3 = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|l} \bar{X} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right), \\ \bar{y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|l} \bar{y}_1 \text{ съществува и създава: } \bar{y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \\ \bar{y}_2 \text{ съществува и създава: } \bar{y} = \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

Qdm, че наша пътн. мрк. кофта $x_1 = 0$.
 \Rightarrow мярка за съединение ѝ попада в
близките.

20.11.

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \geq P(x, y).$$

Analogично яа $C(x, y) \geq C(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \geq P(i, j), \forall i, j, \text{ т.к. } m \text{ и } n \\ \text{а } P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \geq Q(x, y), \forall j = 1, \dots, n$$

согласование яакиу за пакет
бүрэе не иши.

Теорема на браунза менгвижна
мэрийн:

$$F: S \rightarrow S, S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \\ S - \text{ замкнуты,} \\ \text{ ограничен,} \\ \text{ непусто.}$$

F-менгвижнам язгуулсанын

$$\Rightarrow \exists \exists m, \exists \in S: X \in F(X). \\ H: S \rightarrow T \\ \text{т.к. } H^{-1}: T \rightarrow S$$

Бийвчийн урвал:

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n} \\ X \in X = f(x_1, \dots, x_m) \in T, m \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, \\ i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$Y \in Y = f(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j = 1, y_j \geq 0, \\ \text{т.к. } H^{-1}: T \rightarrow S$$

$$P(X, Y) \leq P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \forall x \in X \Leftrightarrow P(x, y) \leq P(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

$$Q(X, Y) \leq Q(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \forall y \in Y \Leftrightarrow Q(x, y) \leq Q(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

$$H^{-1}(i) = 1, \dots, m$$

$$V_j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$P(x, y) = x^T A y \quad A(x, y) = x^T B y.$$

$f(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Нека } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) & \text{ е пълнобурса на } H_n \text{ и } \\ \bar{x}_0 > 0 & \text{ за всички } i_0 = 1, \dots, m \\ \Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) & = v = P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}). \end{aligned}$$

Доказваме номинативно:

$$\begin{aligned} P(x_0, \bar{y}) & < v, \bar{x}_0 > 0 \text{ и } \bar{x}_{i_0} \\ P(i, \bar{y}), i & \neq i_0 \text{ и } x_i \\ \Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) & < v = P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P(x_0, \bar{y}) = v = P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \text{ при } \bar{x}_{i_0} > 0}$$

$$\text{Аналогично при } \bar{y}_{j_0} > 0 \Rightarrow Q(\bar{x}, \bar{y}_{j_0}) = w =$$

$$P(x_0, \bar{y}) \Rightarrow \bar{y}_{j_0} = \bar{y}_0 \text{ и } \bar{x}_{i_0} = 0.$$

$F: X \times Y \rightarrow X \times Y$
изпълнява, определена замбопено
кенекс.

Будеме $(x, y) \in X \times Y$
 $\Rightarrow F(x, y) = (x', y')$.

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{x + c}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m c_s}; \quad y' = \frac{y + d}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m d_s} \\ \bar{x}_0 &= \frac{\bar{x}_0 + c}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m c_s}, \quad \bar{y}_0 = \frac{\bar{y}_0 + d}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m d_s} \\ \bar{x}_0 &= \bar{x}_0 + c \\ \Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) & > P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \\ \Rightarrow \exists & \text{ и } \bar{x}_0 = 0 \text{ за всичко в.} \end{aligned}$$

Он, ие $\exists i_0 \in \{1, \dots, m\}$: $\bar{x}_{i_0} > 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{он, ие } \bar{c}_i > 0, \bar{x}_i = 1, \dots, m \\ \Rightarrow P(i, \bar{y}) > P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}). \quad |. \quad \bar{x}_i \\ \frac{\bar{x}_i + c}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m c_s} & > \frac{\bar{y}_0 + d}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m d_s} \\ \Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) & > P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \\ \Rightarrow \exists & \text{ и } \bar{x}_0 = 0 \text{ за всичко в.} \end{aligned}$$

Доказваме на броят на марка \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ако } (x, y) & \text{ е пълнобурса марка } \Rightarrow \\ c_i = 0, d_j = 0 & \Rightarrow x'_i = x_i, \\ y'_j = y_j & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{он, нещоумена на броя } \Rightarrow \exists \\ \text{ненадникова марка:} \\ \bar{x}_i = \frac{\bar{x}_i + c}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m c_s}, \quad \bar{y}_j = \frac{\bar{y}_j + d}{1 + \sum_{s=1}^m d_s} \\ 1 + \sum_{s=1}^m c_s & > 1 + \sum_{s=1}^m d_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_i &= \max(0, P(i, \bar{y}) - P(\bar{x}, \bar{y})), \quad i = 1, \dots, m \\ \bar{d}_j &= \max(0, Q(j, \bar{y}) - Q(\bar{x}, \bar{y})), \quad j = 1, \dots, m \end{aligned}$$

Ако $\forall c_i \in \mathbb{C}, \bar{x}_i = 0 \Rightarrow \forall c_k$

$$\text{Задача: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{помножение}}$ на 2-й столбец и 3-й столбец
сравнение

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow на 2-й столбец и 3-й столбец
менять

$A \rightarrow$ max no строка

$B \rightarrow$ max no строка

\Rightarrow на 2-й строка сравнивание

$$\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$$

$$\bar{y} = (\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \bar{y}_3)$$

$$\begin{cases} Q(\bar{x}, 1) \\ Q(\bar{x}, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7\bar{y}_2 + 3\bar{y}_3 = 1 \quad 2\bar{y}_2 + \bar{y}_3 = 0 \quad \bar{y}_2 = 0,$$

$$5\bar{y}_2 + 2\bar{y}_3 = 1 \quad \bar{y}_3 = 0, \quad \bar{y}_2 + \bar{y}_3 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{y}_2 = 1, \bar{y}_3 = 0$
 \Rightarrow 2-й столбец

Ако $Q(\bar{x}, j_0) < Q(\bar{x}, \bar{j}) \Rightarrow \bar{y}_{j_0} = 0$.

$\bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \rightarrow$ на 1-й столбец
оператор е 1-я строка

$$\bar{y}_{j_0} > 0 \Rightarrow Q(\bar{x}, j_0) = V \quad Q(\bar{x}, i) = v$$

$$Q(\bar{x}, j_0) < V \Rightarrow \bar{y}_{j_0} = V$$

\Rightarrow линейное неравенство за \bar{x} вида

$$\bar{x} = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) \text{ и } \bar{x} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

1-я. Или $\bar{x}_1 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \bar{x}_2 = 2 \Rightarrow \bar{y}_1 = 0, \bar{y}_2 > 0,$

$\bar{y}_3 > 0$

\Rightarrow линейное неравенство на $A \Rightarrow$ омнеба

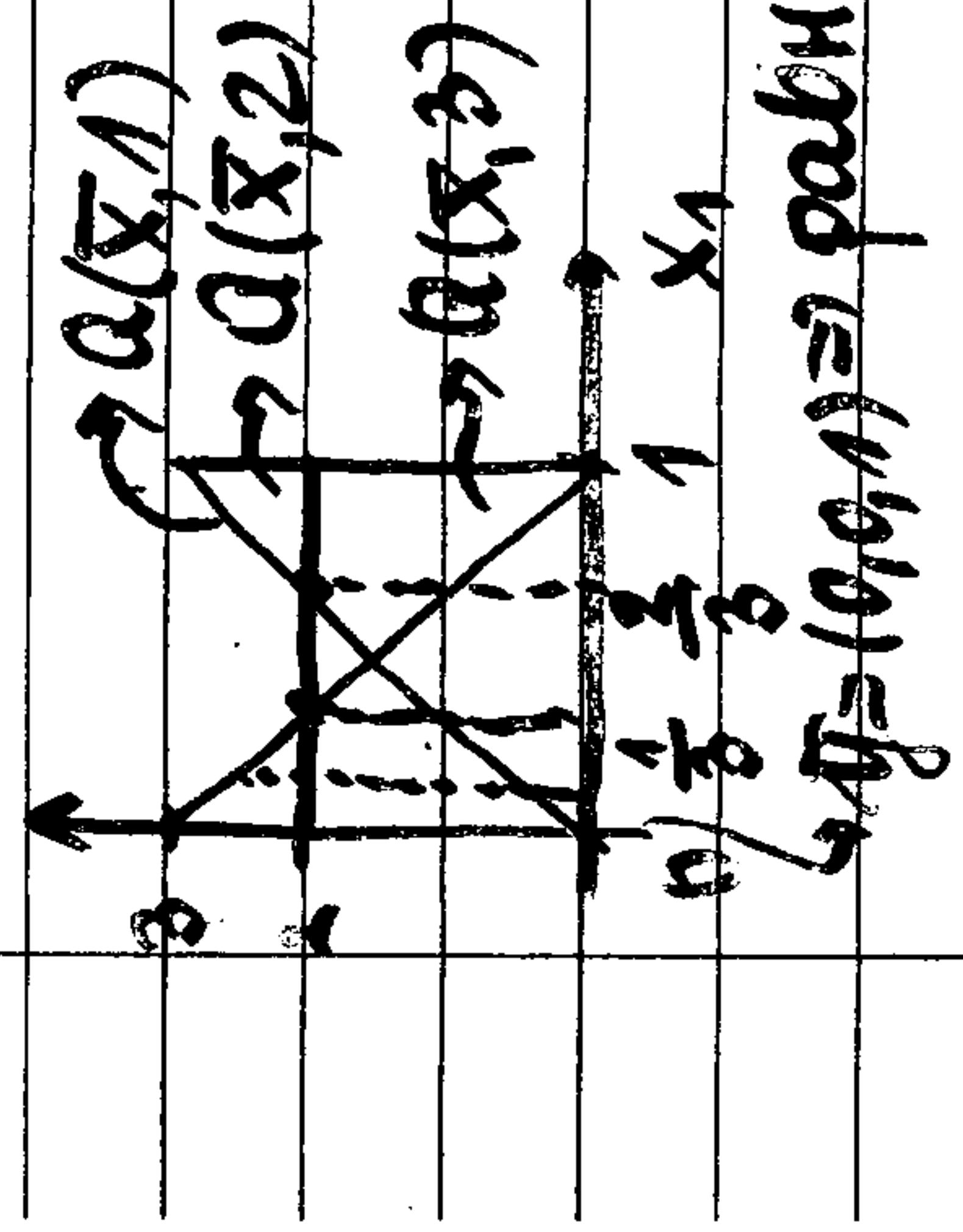
$$\begin{cases} P(4, \bar{y}) = V = P\left(\frac{1}{3}, \bar{y}\right) \\ P(2, \bar{y}) = V = P\left(\frac{2}{3}, \bar{y}\right) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow 7\bar{y}_2 + 3\bar{y}_3 = 1 \quad 2\bar{y}_2 + \bar{y}_3 = 0 \quad \bar{y}_2 = 0,$

$$5\bar{y}_2 + 2\bar{y}_3 = 1 \quad \bar{y}_3 = 0, \quad \bar{y}_2 + \bar{y}_3 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow \bar{y}_2 = 1, \bar{y}_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 1-й столбец

\Rightarrow 1-я строка



$$2ca \quad | \quad \bar{x}_1 = \frac{2}{3}, \bar{x}_2 = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \bar{y}_3 = 0, \bar{y}_4 = 0, \bar{y}_5 = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} P(1, \bar{y}) = V \\ P(2, \bar{y}) = V \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \cdot \bar{y}_1 + 4 \cdot \bar{y}_2 = V \\ 4 \cdot \bar{y}_1 + 5 \cdot \bar{y}_2 = V \\ \bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = 1, \\ \bar{y}_1 > 0, \bar{y}_2 > 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$3\bar{y}_1 + 2\bar{y}_2 \geq \bar{y} = 2, \bar{y} \leq \bar{y} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{x} = (2; 1); \bar{y} = (\frac{2}{5}; 3; 0), \\ V = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2}{5}. \end{cases}$$

Приведем, что \bar{x}, \bar{y} в перечисленном

$$P(x, \bar{y}) = (2; 1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (2; 2; 1) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3/5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (2) \Rightarrow V = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (2; 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (2; \frac{19}{5}; \frac{23}{5}) = \frac{23}{5} \Rightarrow V = \frac{23}{5} = 4,6.$$

$$\Rightarrow P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \frac{23}{5}; Q(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 2.$$

$$\begin{cases} P(1, \bar{y}) = V \\ P(2, \bar{y}) = V \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \cdot \bar{y}_1 + 4 \cdot \bar{y}_2 = V \\ 4 \cdot \bar{y}_1 + 5 \cdot \bar{y}_2 = V \\ \bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = 1 \\ \bar{y}_1 > 0, \bar{y}_2 > 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$Q(\bar{x}, 1) = 2 \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

$$Q(\bar{x}, 2) = 2 \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

$$Q(\bar{x}, 3) = 1 < 2 \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

$$\begin{cases} P(x_1, 1) = V \\ P(x_1, 2) = V \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = V \\ x_1 + x_2 = V \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$P(x_1, x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{применяна на } u \text{ и } a - \\ \text{избрана функция,} \\ \text{последовательное} \\ \text{исследование} \\ \text{функции} \\ \text{см. в} \end{cases}$$

$$Q_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_i \cdot P(x_1 + \dots + x_n), \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n$$

Что же получается наше x_i както в то?

$$u^* = u \Rightarrow x_i \cdot P(x_1 + \dots + x_n) = x_i \cdot P(x_1^* + \dots + x_n^*)$$

$$x_i^*$$

$$x_i^*$$

$P > 0$, $P \rightarrow$ ненулевая
 $\Rightarrow P' \dots$

Прибавив к обеим членам n -ную единицу:

$$\text{тогда } (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) =$$

$$u_i(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n) = u_i(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_{i-1}, \bar{x}_i + 1, \bar{x}_{i+1}, \dots, \bar{x}_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i(\bar{x}) = x_i \cdot P(x_i + c),$$

$$c = \bar{x}_1 + \dots + \bar{x}_{i-1} + \bar{x}_{i+1} + \dots + \bar{x}_n$$

$$\Rightarrow u'_i(\bar{x}) = P(\bar{x}_i + c) + \bar{x}_i \cdot P'(\bar{x}_i + c) = 0$$

↓

то получим

$$\bar{x}_i + c = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i = c^*$$

$\Rightarrow P(c^*) - \bar{x}_i \cdot P'(c^*) = 0$

$$\bar{x}_i = -\frac{P(c^*)}{P'(c^*)} \Rightarrow \text{получим } \bar{x}_i =$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} = -\frac{P(n\bar{x})}{P'(n\bar{x})}$$

\rightarrow единственное значение \bar{x} ,
 \rightarrow ненулевое значение \bar{x} .

\rightarrow ненулевое значение \bar{x} ,
 \rightarrow ненулевое значение \bar{x} .

Нашли:

\bar{x} максимум



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 10 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \min$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow A \text{ и } B \text{ не симметричны, не симметричные}$
 \rightarrow ненулевые значения c .

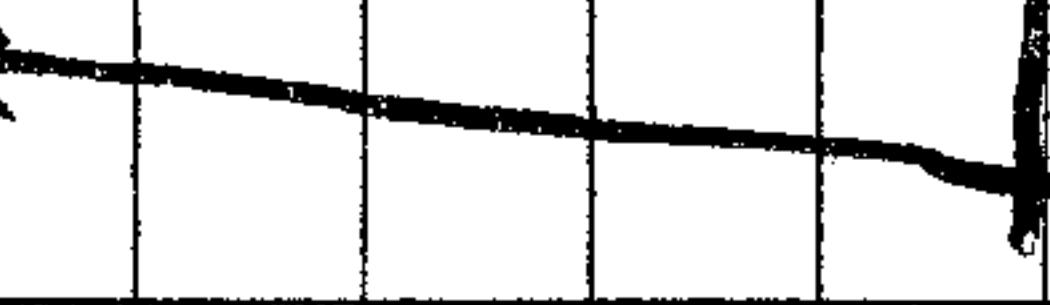
Однако нам нужно:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_i \left[\sum_{j=1}^n y_j / |a_{ij}| \right] \rightarrow \text{без ненулевых}$$

значений x_i

\Rightarrow ненулевые оценки

\rightarrow ненулевые оценки



\rightarrow ненулевые оценки

\rightarrow ненулевые оценки

$$\min_{i,j} \sum_{i,j=1}^{m,n} p_{ij} |A_{ij}|$$

Ako nesuprat c egnakku kognitiv

~~$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{matrix}$$~~

~~$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$~~

Nesuprat:

~~~~~

Kazanu cile, ce npr nio 10  $\Rightarrow P(x_0, y_1) = 1$   
Cile nkojoxas sic, ce spammomo  
e bspno.

$$\bar{x} = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\bar{y} = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

v

pazuecmboe uemantua wa  
pazobene

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & +1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & +1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = 0 \\ & \bar{x} = (1, 0, 0) \\ & \bar{y} = (1, 0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{x} = (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) ; \bar{y} = (0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \text{moba pale}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

zobue no tenui sic?

## A: (T Upas)

Donyckanze  $x = (0, x_1, x_2)$  e pabuke-  
cue no Hene

$$\Rightarrow -1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 0, \quad \bar{x} = (0, 1, 0) \\ \text{u. } 1 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0, \quad W = \frac{18}{5}$$

! Iloncne ga wampalnu cekana  
• parsonceris, aka re clemag ne  
rephana kelle cekut pource.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1 \quad y_2$$

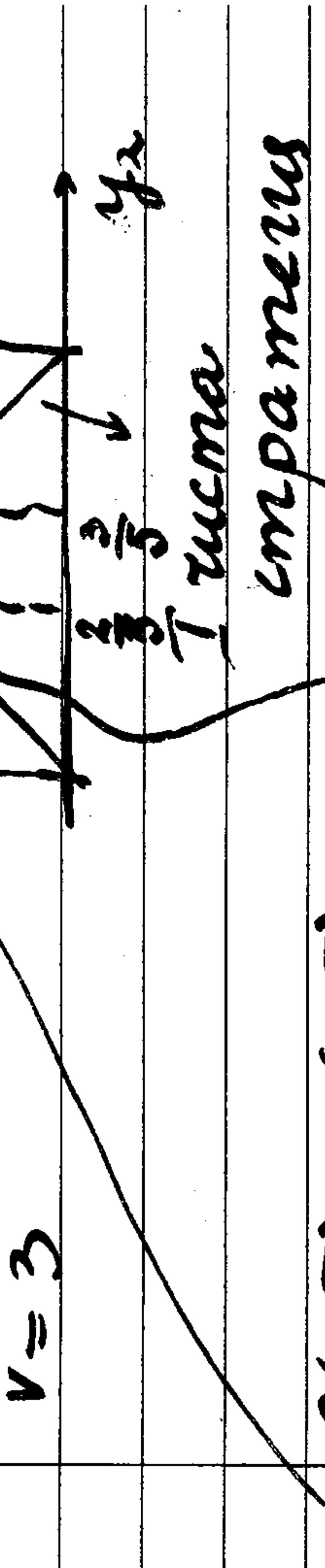
- A: max no cekame  
B: max no negobeme

A: aka T upar upar T im. pame-  
aus, T upar we upar 5, (10);

aka T upar upar we upar 5 compame-  
nis, T upar upar we upar omtribo 5  
(10).

$\Rightarrow$  we use pabukecue 6 tuncu  
compame nini.

$$\bar{y} = \left( \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right)$$



$$P(x, \bar{y}) \leq P(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = 12 \\ Q(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \leq Q(x, y) = w \rightarrow$$

maye om cekka e:

$$P(3, y) = P(3, (1-y^2, y_2))$$

$$\| P(3, y) = P(3, (1-y_2^2, y_2)) = 5y_2$$

$$\alpha \cdot (0, 5) + (1-\alpha) \cdot (1, 0) = (1-\alpha, 5\alpha) \\ 5\alpha - 3 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow 1 - \alpha = 1 - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$1 * \text{Ako } \bar{y}_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{y}_1 = 1, \bar{x}_1 = 1, \bar{x}_2 = 0, \bar{y}_2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \text{nopomuboperue (maye yux. u. ne-} \\ \text{palnokce cue b yuncne empamerue} \\ \text{u. s. T upar upar we upar omtribo 5} \\ (\text{10.})$$

$$\| (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \rightarrow \text{pabu. no iherke} \\ \| x_0 > 0 \Rightarrow P(c_0, \bar{y}) = 0 \\ \| P(c_0, \bar{y}) < V \Rightarrow \bar{x}_0 = 0 \\ \| P(c_0, \bar{y}) = V \Rightarrow \bar{x}_0 = \infty$$

$$\text{Om } y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(3, y) = P(3, (1-y_2, y_2)) =$$

$$= 6 \cdot (1-y_2) + 5 \cdot y_2 = 5y_2$$

$$P(1, (1-y_2, y_2)) = 5 \cdot (1-y_2) + 0 \cdot y_2 = \\ = 5 - 5y_2$$

$$\bullet \quad y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 1, x_2 = x_3 = 0, x_1 = 1 \rightarrow \text{naga} \\ P(2, (1-y_2, y_2)) = 3 \cdot (1-y_2) + 3 \cdot y_2 = 3$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{koromo } \frac{3}{5} < \bar{y}_2 < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} < \bar{y}_1 < 1$$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{y}_1 = 1 - \bar{y}_2 \\ x_2 = \bar{x}_3 = 0, \bar{x}_1 = 1 \\ \bar{x} = (1, 0, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{y} = (\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2)$$

$$\bullet \quad \bar{y}_1 = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{u} \quad \bar{y}_2 = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ m.e. } \bar{y}_1 = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = Q(\bar{x}, 1) = w \quad 1 \neq 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$2 = Q(\bar{x}, 2) = w \quad \text{naomuhiboperue} \\ \Rightarrow \text{moge cylcani om-naga}$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{koromo } \frac{3}{5} < \bar{y}_2 < 1 \Rightarrow \bar{y}_1 = 1 - \bar{y}_2 \\ \frac{3}{5} < \bar{x}_2 < 1 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = 0, \bar{x}_2 > 0$$

$$\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_3 = 0, \bar{x}_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 = Q(\bar{x}, 1) = w \quad 3 \neq 4 \\ 4 = Q(\bar{x}, 2) = w \quad \text{naomuhiboperue}$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{koromo } \frac{3}{5} < \bar{y}_2 < 1 \rightarrow 4 \neq 1 \\ \text{naomuhiboperue}$$

$$\bullet \quad y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 1 \\ P(2, (1-y_2, y_2)) = 3 \cdot (1-y_2) + 3 \cdot y_2 = \\ = 3 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot y_2 + 3 \cdot y_2 = 3$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{koromo } \frac{3}{5} < \bar{y}_2 < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} < \bar{y}_1 < 1 \\ \Rightarrow \text{omakatsu cylcani } \bar{y}_2 = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ m.e.}$$

$$\bullet \quad \bar{y}_1 = 1 - \bar{y}_2 \\ \frac{3}{5} < \bar{y}_2 < 1 \Rightarrow \bar{y}_1 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{koromo } \bar{y} = 2, \bar{y}_1 = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \bar{x}_3 = 0, \bar{v} = 3 \\ \text{naomuhiboperue} \\ \Rightarrow \text{koromo } \bar{y} = 2, \bar{y}_1 = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{(naga ce om-repmenca)}$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{koromo } \bar{y} = 1, \bar{y}_1 = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = 0, \bar{x}_2 = 1 \\ \text{naomuhiboperue} \\ \Rightarrow \text{koromo } \bar{y} = 1, \bar{y}_1 = \frac{2}{5} \quad \text{(naga ce om-repmenca)}$$

$$\bullet \quad \bar{y}_1 + \bar{y}_2 = 1$$

4

*W. H. Smith & Sons  
London & New York*

This image shows a vertical strip of paper with a grid pattern. The grid consists of several horizontal and vertical lines that intersect to form a series of rectangular cells. Within these cells, there are various symbols and markings, including what appear to be numbers, letters, and other abstract shapes. The symbols are rendered in a dark, high-contrast style against the lighter background of the grid.

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privilege  
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and  
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reform  
of  
the  
slave  
system  
of  
the  
Southern  
States.

1. Indicates  
2. Indicates  
3. Indicates  
4. Indicates  
5. Indicates  
6. Indicates  
7. Indicates  
8. Indicates  
9. Indicates  
10. Indicates

卷之三

卷之三

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二二二二二二二二

山東省立農業技術學院

卷之三

A vertical strip of paper with handwritten numbers from 1 to 10 arranged in two columns. The numbers are as follows:  
Column 1: 1, 4, 7, 10  
Column 2: 2, 5, 8  
The strip has rounded corners and is oriented vertically.

A small, round, light-colored object, possibly a piece of pottery or a lid, featuring a stylized bird design.

This block contains a vertical strip of paper with four distinct snake illustrations and their corresponding names written in a cursive script. The strip is oriented vertically on the page. The names are: 'Vipera' (top), 'Crotalus' (second from top), 'Natrix' (third from top), and 'Coluber' (bottom). Each name is preceded by a small, detailed drawing of a snake's head and upper body.

This block contains five vertical black-and-white photographs of a fossil specimen, possibly a shell or bone fragment, arranged vertically from top to bottom. The specimen is shown from different angles and perspectives, highlighting its internal structure and surface details. The background is plain white.

sexually

卷之三

monday  
tuesday  
wednesday  
thursday  
friday  
saturday  
sunday

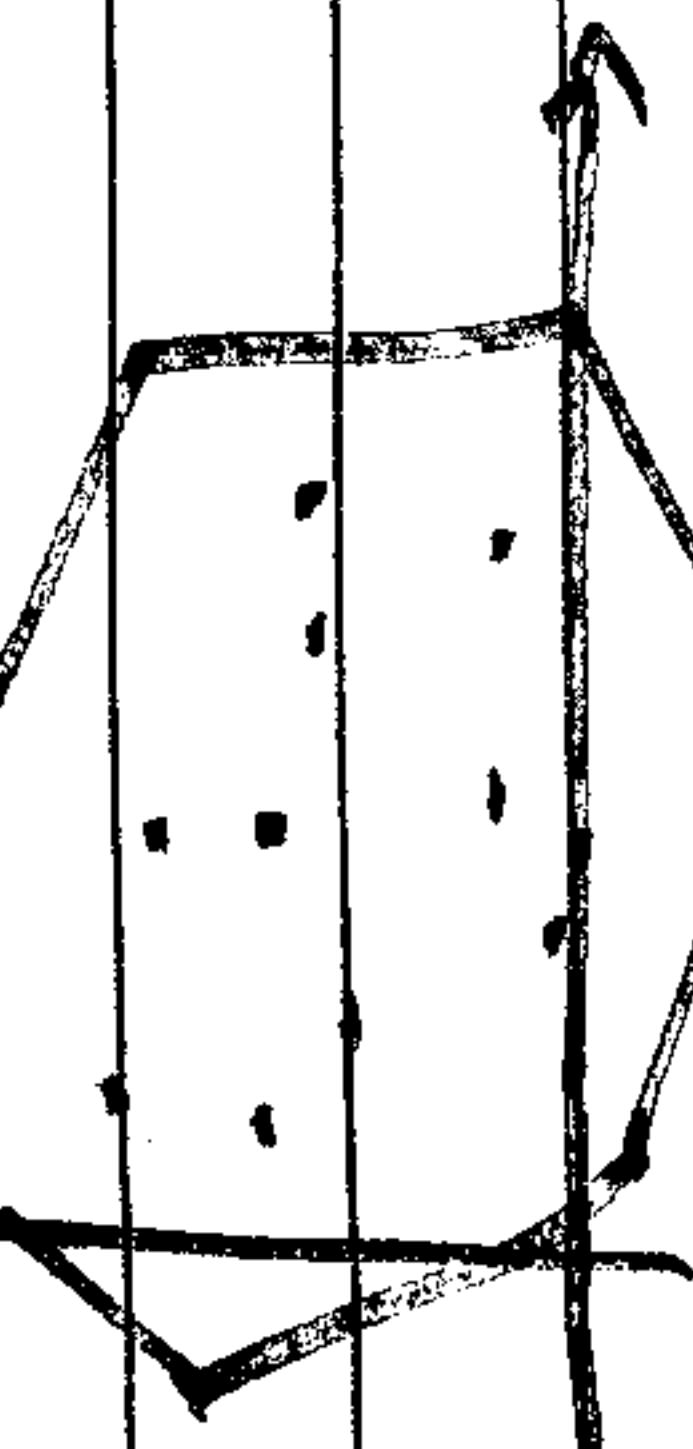
This image shows a vertical strip of paper with horizontal lines and various black ink markings. The markings include loops, crosses, and arrows, suggesting a code or cipher. The style is consistent with historical documents like the Voynich Manuscript.

This image shows a vertical strip of paper that has been severely compressed and twisted. The text 'HAPPY' is visible but appears as a distorted, wavy, and compressed sequence of letters.

$$A = (a_{ij}) \text{ max}$$

$$B = (b_{ij}), \text{ min}$$

Что есть на линии где есть only one?



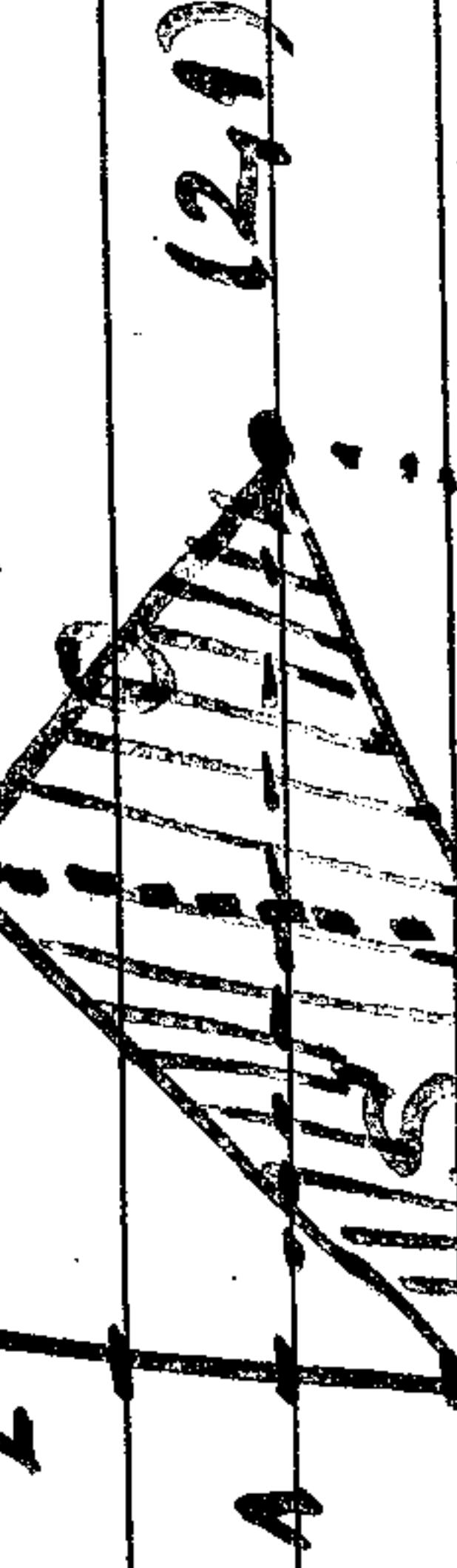
неприменяется обработка

(в 경우ах огни)

+ непрекратно, замкнутое не определено

но определено неope:

$$(1,2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} & (1,1) \\ & -1 \quad 1 \\ & -1 \quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right) = \left( \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}, \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \right)$$

$$(f(x_1, x_2), f(y_1, y_2)) = (2\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}, (2\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & G((x_1, y_1), (y_1, y_2)) \\ & + (-1)(x_2 + y_2) \end{aligned}$$

2 ①

Что есть на линии где есть only-

one?

$$\left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \right) \leftarrow \text{беско?}$$

тогда в программе не онискама

$$(2,1) \Leftrightarrow (1,2)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 y_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 y_2 = 0 \quad x_1 \neq 0, y_2 = 0$$

$$\text{Ако } x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_2 = 1$$

$$\text{Ако } y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1$$

$$\text{тогда } x_1 y_2 = 0, x_2 y_1 = 1 \quad \text{наше}$$

$$x_1 y_1 = 1, x_2 y_2 = 0.$$

$\Rightarrow$  nontribe

$$\Rightarrow \text{Безумие матрица } (2, -1).$$

Наше матрица 1x1:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{небольшое}$$

победа. Где

лучши страт.

$\Rightarrow$  уравнение касательной:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = u^* \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 = -1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0 \\ x_1 = \frac{2}{5}, x_2 = \frac{3}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow u^* = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u^* = 2x_1 - x_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$v^* = \frac{1}{5}$$

3а)  $v^*$  ищем симметрии:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 - y_2 = v^* &\Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 = -y_1 + 2y_2 \\ -y_1 + 2y_2 = v^* &\Rightarrow 2y_2 = 3y_1 \\ y_1 + y_2 = 1 &\Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{3}{5}, y_2 = \frac{2}{5} \\ y_1 > 0, y_2 > 0 &\Rightarrow v^* = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$v^* = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$l^* = ((b_{11} - b_{1n}) \cdot 1) \Rightarrow b_{11} - b_{1n}$$

Множество  $C$  линий лежит на прямой  $x_1 + x_2 = 1$ , т.е.  $x_1 = 1 - x_2$ .  
Найдем  $x_1$  и  $x_2$  в виде линейных выражений из  $b_{11} - b_{1n}$ .

$\Rightarrow$  за граничные II узлы решу, например  
то да решу задачу симплекс-методом.

$$\begin{cases} (S, (u^*, v^*)) \rightarrow (\bar{U}, \bar{V}) \\ \downarrow \\ \text{аналогично точка } \bar{v} \end{cases}$$

Задача на  $(\bar{U}, \bar{V})$ :

- ①  $(\bar{U}, \bar{V}) \in S$  (за условие  $\bar{v} \in C$ )
- ②  $\bar{U} = u^*, \bar{V} = v^*$  (т.к.  $\bar{v}$  лежит на прямой  $x_1 + x_2 = 1$ , т.е.  $x_1 = 1 - x_2$ ).
- ③  $\# m. (\bar{U}, \bar{V})$  есть  $\bar{U} \neq \bar{V}$ ,  
(логопротивно; т.к.  $\bar{v}$  лежит на прямой  $x_1 + x_2 = 1$ , т.е.  $x_1 = 1 - x_2$ ).

Задача на  $(\bar{U}, \bar{V})$ :  
использовать метод градиентного спуска;

④  $T^*$ -ядро неtekhnicheskogo, opazurcheno u

для  $\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3, \pi_4$

$$(S, V, V^*, V) \rightarrow (T, V) \in T^*$$

$$\Rightarrow (V, V^*, V^*) \rightarrow (T, V)$$



$$(u^*, v^*) \text{ income game e}$$

kakno b' y, torika re

uzhet T / no b's), a  
income game e u zhet S

$$l(u^* \text{ game } g, S)$$

(t.e. ako oznachit nanya torika

3e no-zhet u no zuchko

2e no-zhet u nashemko, no

on nashemko nanya torika je

no-zhet u no zuchko nanya torika.

04.12.

$$⑤ L(u, v) = (u, v)$$

$$u_1 = d_1 u + p_1, \quad d_1 > 0$$

$$v_1 = d_2 v + p_2, \quad d_2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L(u_1, v_1) = (u_1 - p_1, v_1 - p_2)$$

$$(u_1 - p_1, v_1 - p_2)$$

$$= (u^* - p_1, v^* - p_2)$$

$$(S, (u^*, v^*)) \rightarrow (T, V)$$

$$\Rightarrow (V, V^*, V^*) \rightarrow L(T, V).$$

⑥  $(u, v) \in S \Rightarrow (u, v) \in S'$

$$\Rightarrow (S, (u^*, v^*)) \rightarrow (T, V)$$

напарение ca залогом в

бене, resum, nleglich koltka b

маже яспи, жаба же бене

жареное.

3! torika, kozino, yel' demokraska  
zopruje 6 chot'inka, e pture res-  
ems uo jagule mali.

$(u - u^*, v - v^*) \rightarrow \max$

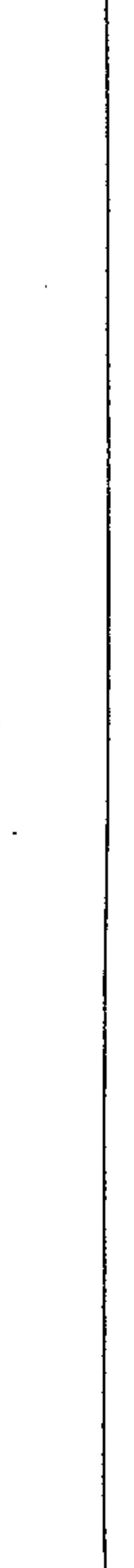
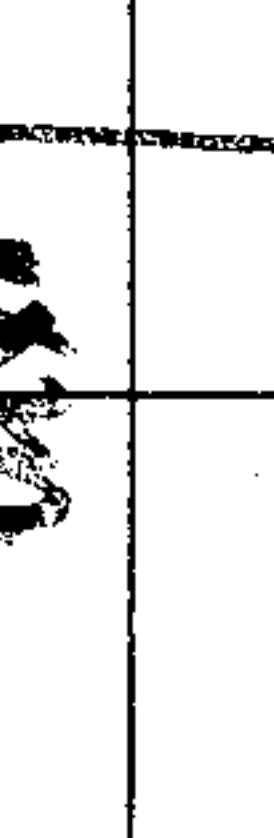
$$u \geq u^*$$

$$v \geq v^*$$

$$(u, v) \in S$$

tor:  $(u, v) \rightarrow$

$$\rightarrow (-D, t, 0)$$



$$x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0, \lambda \in (0; 1)$$

$x_1 \neq x_2$

$$\ln(x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) > \lambda \ln x_1 + (1-\lambda) \ln x_2$$

Hipotezimmo se bucas. ore  
spesifikante ( $\lambda$  om melaue  $x_1$  e  
 $x_2$  hama d'yeus).

Cmpone guragamenclo:

$$\ln(\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) > \lambda \ln x_1 + (1-\lambda) \ln x_2$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\ln(x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2) > \ln x_1 + x_2(1-\lambda)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 > x_1 + x_2(1-\lambda)$$

Koemo e szenetru nopega repabut-  
gialomse na Karu e mensc:  
 $\lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 = x_1 + x_2(1-\lambda)$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \lambda x_1 + \ln x_2 &= \ln \left[ \lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 \right] \\ &\Rightarrow \ln \lambda + \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 - \ln \lambda = \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 - \ln \lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln f(x_1, x_2) = \ln(x_1 + x_2) + \ln(x_1 - x_2)$$

Pecuhuene jagara:

$$\begin{cases} f(x_1, x_2) = (\lambda x_1 - x_1^*)((x_2 - x_2^*) \rightarrow \max) \\ (\lambda x_1 - x_1^*) \in S \\ x_2 - x_2^* \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Pecuhuene  $\in (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$ .

Mesa noce 1 malaixa roxa.  
Equilibrium ha denchiumo:  
Osnycione ke nub 2 denchiumo:  
Keda  $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) \in (\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$  ca meze penue

$\forall \lambda \in S \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Imala } g(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) &= g(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2) = M \\ \Rightarrow \text{nucokeli, re gl'mittel, } \bar{x}_1 &= \bar{x}_2 \end{aligned}$$

Koemo use golge go rponnulaperil:  
Koemo e szenetru nopega repabut-

gialomse na Karu e mensc:  
 $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2(1-\lambda)$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln f(x_1, x_2) &= \ln \left[ x_1 + x_2(1-\lambda) \right] \\ &\Rightarrow \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 - \ln(1-\lambda) + \ln(1-\lambda) = \ln x_1 + \ln x_2 \end{aligned}$$

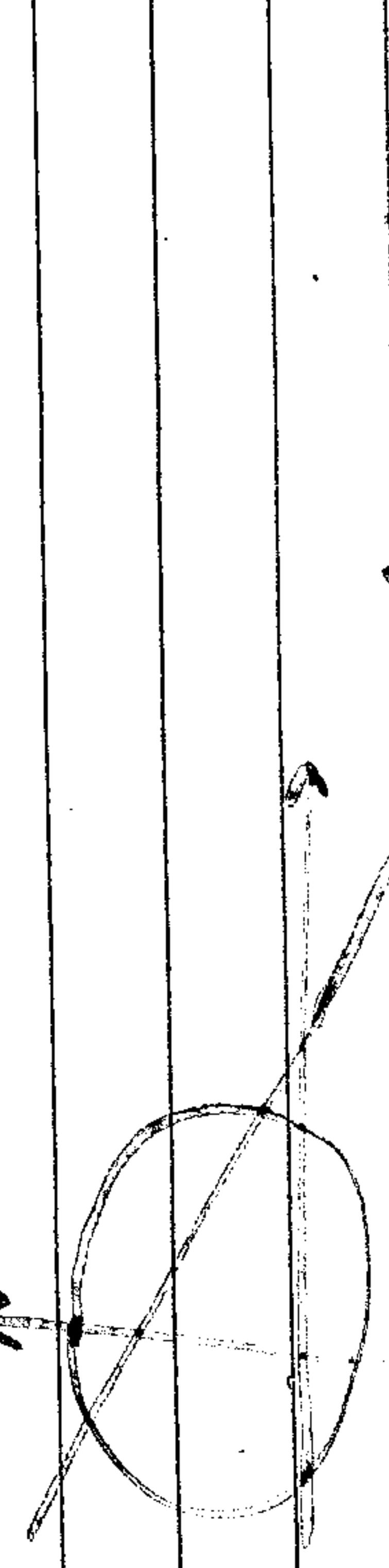
$\Rightarrow$  sagarama sua egualmente reue  
uie

$$\text{Aut } M_2 u^* = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\bar{U}_1 - U^*) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\bar{U}_2 - U^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left( \frac{\bar{U}_1 - U^*}{\bar{U}_2 - U^*} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \ln (\bar{U}_1 - U^*) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (\bar{U}_2 - U^*)$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{\bar{U}_1 - U^*}{\bar{U}_2 - U^*} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \ln (\bar{U}_1 - U^*) + \frac{1}{2} \ln (\bar{U}_2 - U^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Desigualdade da propriedade h:} \\ & h(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u - v) \in \text{Aut}(U - U^*) \\ & \text{Regime } (U, V) \in \text{reduzir para} \\ & \text{sagarama no topo.} \\ & + \\ & h(u, v) - \text{unidade de medida no topo} \\ & \text{no topo} \\ & (u, v) \in S \Rightarrow h(u, v) \in h(U, V) \\ & \frac{1}{2} \ln(u - v) \in h(U, V) \in h(U, V) \\ & \text{também} \\ & \text{a } u + b, v + c \rightarrow \text{não afeta h} \\ & \Rightarrow S \subset h \text{ é uma manifolds} \\ & \text{infinita } h(U, V) = h(U, V) \\ & \Rightarrow \text{moba se unida de medida} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \ln M + \frac{1}{2} \ln M = \ln M \end{aligned}$$



$\Rightarrow$  geodésicas reais das comunicações  
têm se nalgum momento  
concretas e reais.

$$h(U, V) = h(U, V)$$

A black and white photograph showing a person from the chest up, looking upwards. The person is wearing a light-colored, vertically striped shirt and a dark cap. A hand is pointing upwards towards a tall utility pole. The pole has several horizontal cross-arms supporting wires. Insulators are visible on the wires. The background is bright and overexposed.

人(人) = 人(人)

*et  
gar*

*Bhāskarācārya* 170, *Mādāvīkā*  
170 *Mādāvīkā* *Mādāvīkā*  
*Mādāvīkā* *Mādāvīkā* *Mādāvīkā*  
*Mādāvīkā* *Mādāvīkā* *Mādāvīkā*

卷之三

**Yokogamme  
yūgōchimba:**

卷之三

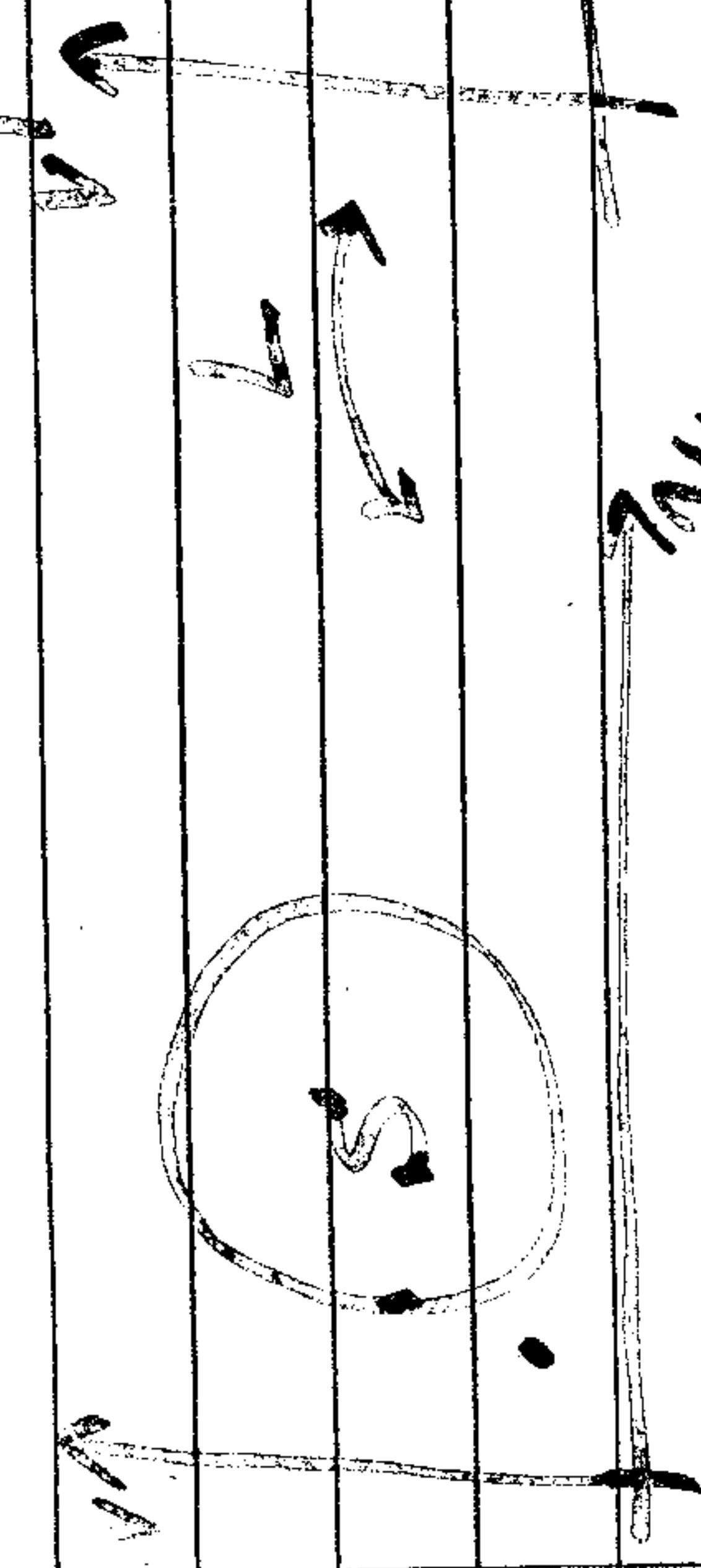
q u e a n t i t a t i v e  
s t r u c t u r e s

This image shows a vertical strip of a repeating pattern. The pattern consists of a series of stylized, abstract shapes that appear to be rotated and layered. The shapes are rendered in black ink on a white background. The overall effect is like a decorative border or a repeating motif from a traditional or modern design.

gigantissima = (A. l. M.)

alluvium

A decorative border composed of a repeating pattern of stylized floral and geometric motifs. The design includes large, rounded leaves, small flowers, and abstract shapes, all rendered in a dark, monochromatic style against a light background.



II.12]

## Súmampustava súprá

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(X, Y) = X^T A Y \rightarrow u^* = \max_{X \in X} \min_{Y \in Y} P(X, Y)$$

$$Q(X, Y) = X^T B Y \rightarrow v^* = \max_{Y \in Y} \min_{X \in X} Q(X, Y)$$

Díl:

$\Rightarrow$  max,  $q^* = \text{d. f. d. max } q$ .  
 $\Rightarrow$  číslo jednoho člena může být  
 v m. výkazu. Nejdříve  $q^*$  než  $g$ .

- C. Konvexní, ne konvexní  $u^*, v^*$  -  
 Lemžma měří  $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \in U \times V$ .  
 To má:

$$g(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) = (\bar{u} - u^*)(\bar{v} - v^*) =$$

$$= (\bar{v} - v^*)(\bar{u} - u^*) = g(\bar{v}, \bar{u})$$

$\Rightarrow$  maximální 2 páry jsou identické  
 a tedy misku.

- $\Rightarrow$  misku může být alespoň 2 páry  
 $\Rightarrow (\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \rightarrow (\bar{v}, \bar{u})$ .

## Súmampustava súprá

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(X, Y) = X^T A Y \rightarrow u^* = \max_{X \in X} \min_{Y \in Y} P(X, Y)$$

$$Q(X, Y) = X^T B Y \rightarrow v^* = \max_{Y \in Y} \min_{X \in X} Q(X, Y)$$

$$| q(u, v) \rightarrow \max_{(u, v) \in S, u = u^*, v = v^*}$$

$$q(u, v) = (u - u^*)(v - v^*)$$

$$h(u, v) = (\bar{v} - v^*)(\bar{u} - u^*) v$$

$\downarrow \quad \leftarrow \quad \swarrow$

prokupanu může

$h \in \text{misku no ne mo } v$

$$(u, v) \in S$$

$$\Rightarrow h(u, v) \leq h(\bar{u}, \bar{v})$$

$$\begin{cases} g(u, v) \rightarrow \max \\ (u, v) \in S' \\ u = u^*, v \geq v^* \end{cases}$$

Bytneue mnozino naydrokcerne  
 $(u', v') = L(u, v)$ :

$$d_1 = 1 - \frac{u^*}{\bar{u} - u^*}, \quad \beta_1 = -\frac{v^*}{\bar{v} - v^*}$$

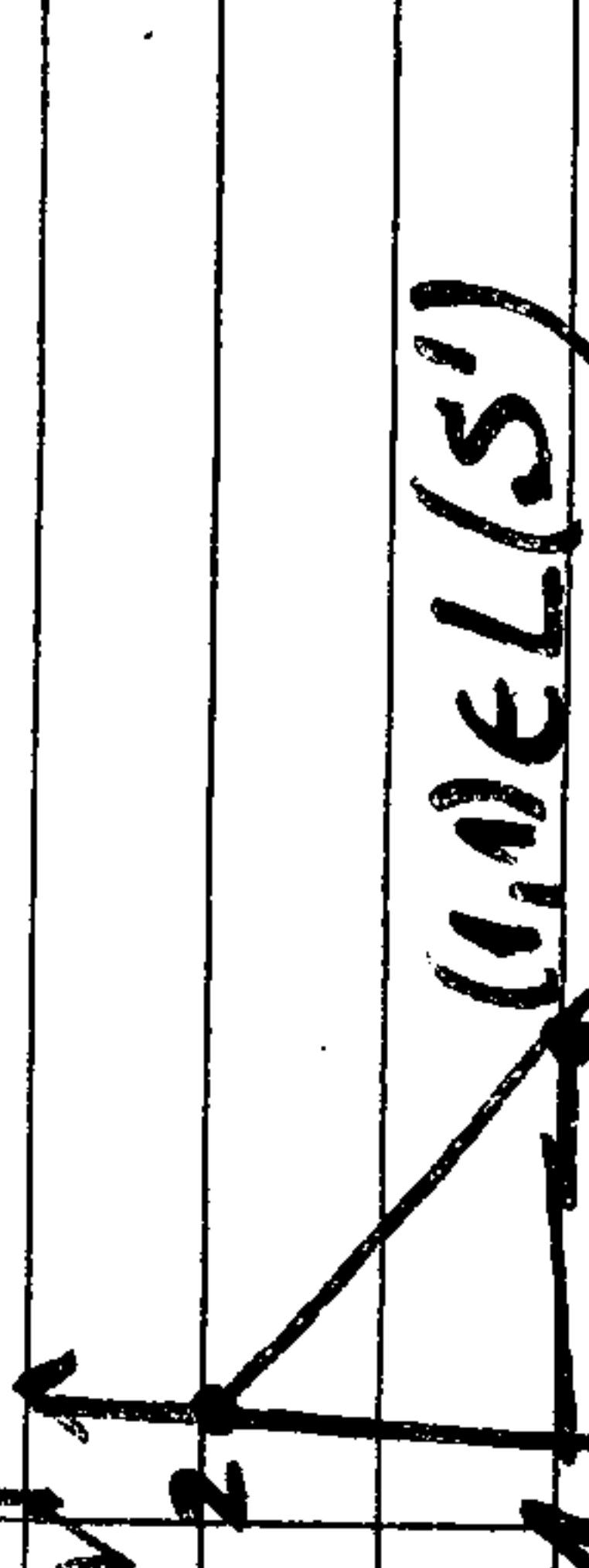
$$u' = \frac{u - u^*}{\bar{u} - u^*}$$

$$mnozino v' = \frac{v - v^*}{\bar{v} - v^*}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(u^*, v^*) &= (0, 0) \\ L(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) &= (1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

B nolymie koognomni:

$$\begin{cases} (u^*, v^*) \rightarrow (0, 0) \\ (\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \rightarrow (1, 1) \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nif} h(u, v): h(u, v) &= h(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) \cdot \gamma \\ h(\bar{u}, \bar{v}) &= (\bar{v} - v^*) u + (\bar{u} - u^*) v \\ (\bar{v} - v^*) / (\bar{u} - u^*) + (\bar{u} - u^*) / (\bar{v} - v^*) &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

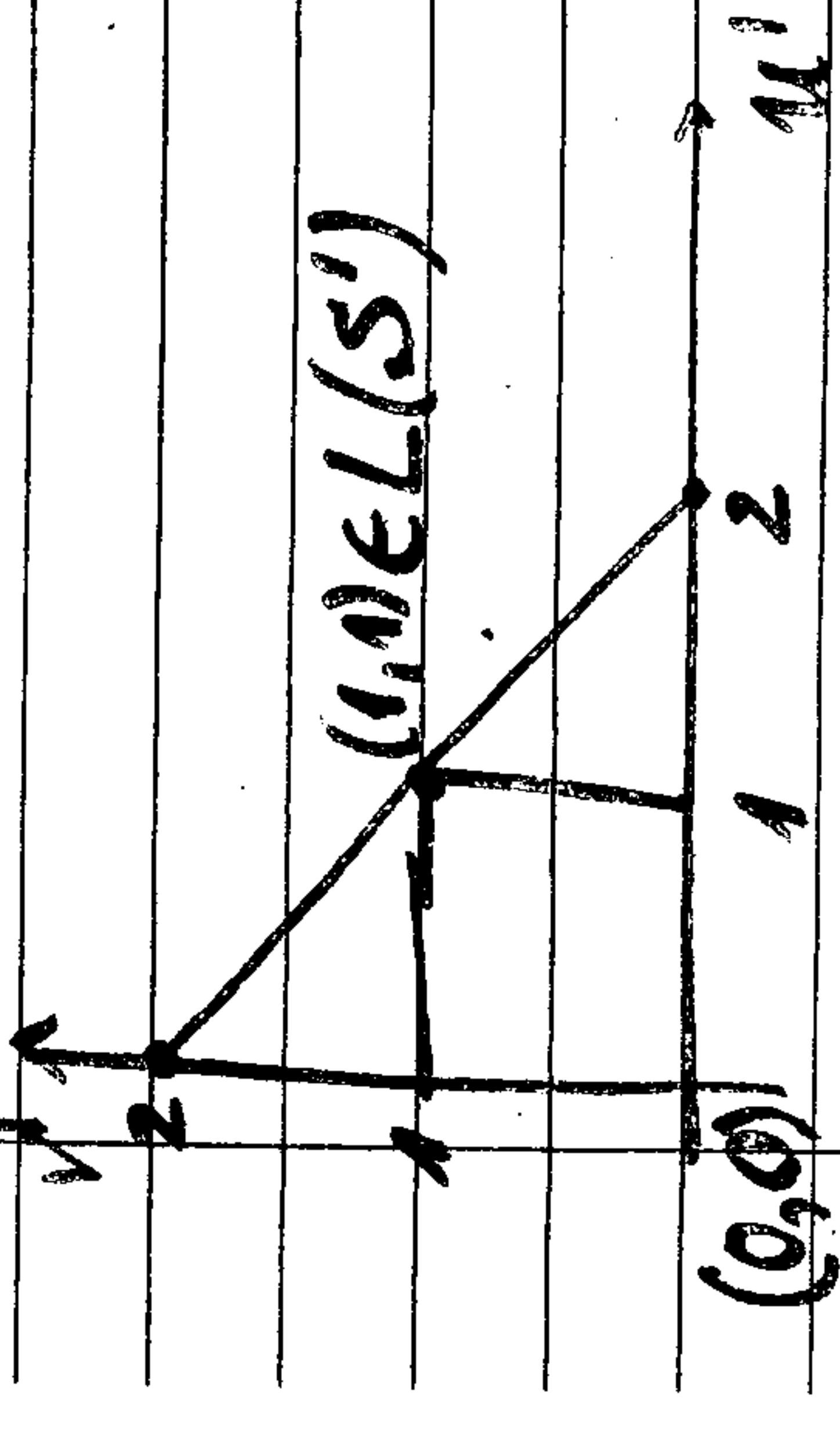
$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{v} - v^*) / (\bar{u} - u^*) + (\bar{u} - u^*) / (\bar{v} - v^*) &\leq 0 \\ + (\bar{u} - u^*) / (\bar{v} - v^*) &\leq 0 / (\bar{u} - u^*) \\ 5 & \Rightarrow mnozina na \end{aligned}$$

naydrokcerne ce  
 ziamyka

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow u - u^* + u^* - \bar{u} &+ v - v^* + v^* - \bar{v} \leq 0 \\ \bar{u} - u^* & \quad \bar{v} - v^* \end{aligned}$$

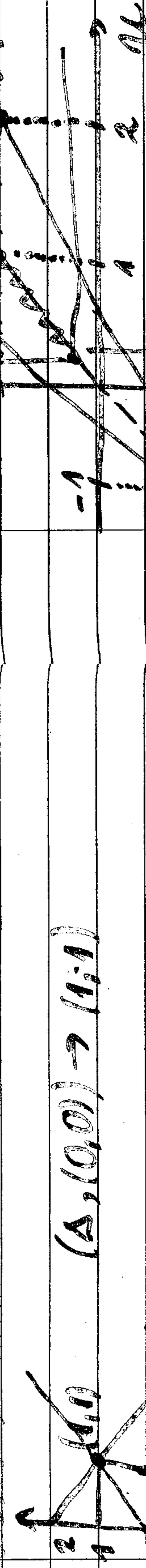
$$\frac{u - u^*}{\bar{u} - u^*} + \frac{v - v^*}{\bar{v} - v^*} - 1 \leq 0$$

$$\boxed{u' + v' \leq 2}$$



Приложение к теореме  $\Delta \subset$   
Будет ли  $(0,0), (1,2) \in (\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$  в  
рамках, замкнутых в определенном  
множестве?

Но names номинал:  $(k_1, 1), (k_2, 1)$ .  
 $k_1 \uparrow$   
 $k_2 \uparrow$



$$(1,0) \xrightarrow{1} (1,1) \quad (1,1) \xrightarrow{2} (1,2)$$

А в дисперсии  
одинично реконструировать  
изображение на  $\mathbb{R}$ .  
и  $\mathbb{R}^2$  в  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

\* от  $\mathbb{R}^3$  в  $\mathbb{R}^2$   $\Rightarrow$  упростить эту задачу  
от  $\mathbb{R}^3$  в  $\mathbb{R}^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $(1,1)$  \* /  
 $\Rightarrow$  Единственный морф, который  
западает из  $\mathbb{R}^3$  в  $\mathbb{R}^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $(1,1)$  \* /  
и задача решена.

Также:  $\exists$  биjective морф из  $\mathbb{R}^m$  -  
пунктма. Используя  $\mathcal{C}$  "up to  
isom" не имея / и 0. Я могу не выделять  
точку. Помимо этого есть  $\mathcal{C}$  "бесконеч-  
ность" в  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .  
 $\Rightarrow$  единственный морф, который  
западает из  $\mathbb{R}^3$  в  $\mathbb{R}^2$   $\Rightarrow$   $(1,1)$  \* /  
и задача решена.

Задача №20 (3; 3).?

Решение программы:

$$(x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \max.$$

$$\begin{cases} u \geq 1 \\ v \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{коэффициенты: } (u; v) \in (2; 1)$$

Решение с использованием на-  
значений:

дискретные на значения:

$$f(u, v, x) = (u-1)(v-1) + 1/(uv-3)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 0 \Rightarrow v - 1 + x = 0 \Rightarrow v = 1 - x$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} = 0 \Rightarrow u - 1 + x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1 - x$$

равенство

$$\frac{1-x}{5} + \frac{1-x}{5} + 1 = 3$$

$$2x = 2 - 3 = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -1/5 \\ u = 10 \\ v = 10 \end{array} \right.$$

$$u = x - 1 = -1/5 - 1 = -6/5 = -1.2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = 3 \\ v = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{функция } \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = 3 \\ v = 2 \end{array} \right]$$

\* Указание по решению задачи №20 -  
Коэффициенты линейной  
нестандартной программы не  
изменяются при решении.

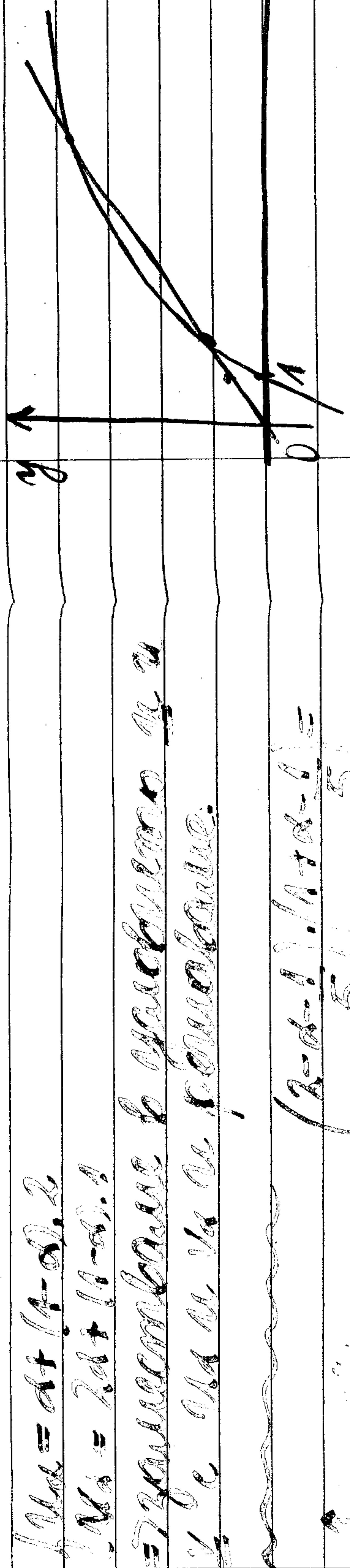
$$\begin{aligned} & f(u-1)(v-1) + 1/(uv-3) = \\ & = (u-1)(v-1) + 1/(5-1/5) = \end{aligned}$$

III вариант: Определение, сложность:  
 $(x_1; x_2) \in [2; 1]:$

$$d \cdot (1 \cdot 1; 2) + (1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 1) = d \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 2 = 3$$

$$= 1/2 - 3/5 + 2/5 = 1/10 \approx 0.1$$

для  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .



$A \rightarrow$  вида  $y_1 = d + kx - 0.2$

$$(k-d-1) \cdot k + d - 1 = 0$$

$$5 \cdot k - 5 = 0$$

$$5k = 5$$

$$k = 1$$

Для  $x_1$

$$= 1.9 - 0.1 \cdot 1 + 0.1 = 1.9 - 0.1 + 0.1 = 1.9$$

$$= 1.9 + 0.1 = 2.0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1.9 + 0.1 + 0.1 = 2.1$$

$$2.1 - 0.1 = 2.0$$

$$2.0 - 0.1 = 1.9$$

$$1.9 - 0.1 = 1.8$$

$$1.8 - 0.1 = 1.7$$

$$1.7 - 0.1 = 1.6$$

$$1.6 - 0.1 = 1.5$$

$$1.5 - 0.1 = 1.4$$

$$1.4 - 0.1 = 1.3$$

$$1.3 - 0.1 = 1.2$$

$$1.2 - 0.1 = 1.1$$

$$1.1 - 0.1 = 1.0$$

$$1.0 - 0.1 = 0.9$$

$$0.9 - 0.1 = 0.8$$

$$0.8 - 0.1 = 0.7$$

$$0.7 - 0.1 = 0.6$$

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$$-0.7 - 0.1 = -0.8$$

$$-0.8 - 0.1 = -0.9$$

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$$-10.6 - 0.1 = -10.7$$

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$$-11.0 - 0.1 = -11.1$$

&lt;math display="block