Пример 1 Решить задачу линейного программирования  $Z = x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \rightarrow max$  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 8$  $x_1 - x_2 \ge 4$  $x_{1} + 2x_{2} > 6$ (x, 20, i = 1, 2, 3) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 8$  $x_1 - x_2 - x_4 = 4$ 1200-1  $x_1 + 2x_2 - x_5 = 6$  $x_{i} > 0, i = 1, 5$  $2 = 3c_1 + 3c_2 + 2(8 - x_1 - x_2) = 16 - x_1 - x_2 \rightarrow max$ 201 202 203 20.4 20.2 X' = (0,0,8,-4,-6) - nce 650 nna 4x3 2(x') = 160 -1 =2 0 CO 1/2 1  $\chi^{c}=(0,3,5,-7,0)-ncelsonaah$  $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5$  $0 + 1/2 \leftarrow 2(x^2) = 13$ 0 0 0 1/3  $5 \rightarrow 5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-7)(-\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{8}{2}$  $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5$ x 3 8/3 0 0 3-3-2(-7)(-3)=== 0 -2/3 -1/3 10 21 14/3  $13 \rightarrow 13 - \frac{1}{2}(-7)(-\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{32}{3}$ 0 1 0  $x_2 |2/3|$  $0 \rightarrow 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1(-\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{1}{3}$ 0 1/3 2/3 0  $\chi^3 = (1413, 213, 8/3, 0, 0)$ onopuse per nontun  $2(x^3) = \frac{32}{3}$  $2_{\text{max}} = 2(\frac{14}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{8}{3}) = \frac{32}{3}$ Пример 2 Решить задачу линейного программирования и сделать геометрическую интерпретацию поиска оптимального решения  $Z=3x_1+4x_2$  -min 901+372-73=12 $x_1 + 3x_2 \ge 12$  $5x_1 + 4x_2 - x_4 = 31$ 5x, +4x2=31 2300-1  $2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_5 = 18$ 2x1+3x2 = 18  $x_{1} > 0, i = 1,5$  $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$  $\sim \begin{pmatrix} -1-3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & | -12 \\ -5-4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | -31 \end{pmatrix}$ 1-2-3 001 1-13/  $2_1 = -2 = -3 \propto 1 - 4 \propto 2 \rightarrow max$ 1 1 2 x 2 x 3 x 4 x 5 X'=(0;0;-12;-31;-18)-ncebsonna4 -12 -1 -3 1 0 0 2(x') = 00 < -31 (-5) -4 0 1-18 x, x 2 x 3 x 4 x 5 $0 = \frac{115}{15} = \frac{1}{15} = \frac{115}{15} = \frac$  $0 \to 0 - \frac{-31.3}{-5} = -\frac{33}{5}$ 1-28/5 -715 0 |-93/<sub>5</sub>| ,  $-3 - 3 - \frac{1 \cdot (-4)}{-5} = \frac{-15 + 4}{5} = -\frac{11}{5}$ 0 8/5 3/5 0  $\chi^2 = (3115, 0, -25/5, 0, -28/5) -$ CO 8/11  $-3 \Rightarrow -3 - \frac{-4(-2)}{-5} = \frac{-15+8}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$  ncebsonnan  $2_1(x^2) = -93/5$  $\frac{4}{54} - \frac{-4.3}{-5} = \frac{20 - 12}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$  $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5$ x2 29/11 -5/11 7/11  $0 \frac{7111 - 2111}{0 (-711) - 2111} 1 = \frac{31}{5} = \frac{31}{5} - (-\frac{29}{5}) \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot (-\frac{5}{11}) = \frac{341 - 116}{55} = \frac{225}{55} = \frac{45}{11}$ 45/11 25 -21/11  $-\frac{28}{5} \Rightarrow -\frac{28}{5} - \left(-\frac{29}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{7}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{11}\right) = \frac{-308 + 203}{55} = \frac{-105}{55} = \frac{-21}{11}$  $-\frac{93}{5} \Rightarrow -\frac{93}{5} - \left(-\frac{29}{5}\right)\frac{8}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{11}\right) = \frac{-1023 - 232}{55} = -\frac{1255}{55} = \frac{-251}{11}$ 2, -251 0 0 8/11 5/11 0 8/7 5/3  $-\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} - \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{11}\right) = -\frac{11-4}{55} = -\frac{15}{55} = -\frac{3}{11}$  $-\frac{2}{5} \rightarrow -\frac{2}{5} - (-\frac{1}{5})(-\frac{7}{5})(-\frac{7}{5})(-\frac{7}{5}) = -\frac{22+7}{55} = -\frac{15}{55} = -\frac{3}{11}$  $3/5 \rightarrow \frac{3}{5} - (-\frac{1}{5}) \cdot \frac{8}{5} \cdot (-\frac{8}{71}) = \frac{33 - 8}{55} = \frac{25}{55} = \frac{5}{11}$  $\chi^{3} = (45/11, 29/11, 0, 0, -21/11), 2(\chi^{3}) = -251/11$  $\frac{29}{11} - 3\frac{29}{11} - \left(-\frac{5}{11}\right)\left(-\frac{24}{4}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{44}{7}\right) = \frac{29+15}{11} - 4$  $\frac{45}{11} \rightarrow \frac{45}{11} - \frac{4}{11} \left(-\frac{24}{44}\right) \left(-\frac{44}{2}\right) = \frac{45-12}{11} = 3$ 1 3/7 - 11/7  $\frac{-251}{11} - 3 - \frac{251}{11} - \left(-\frac{24^3}{11}\right) \cdot \frac{8}{14} \cdot \left(-\frac{14}{2}\right) = \frac{-251 - 24}{11} = -\frac{275}{11} = -25$ 7,2500 0 1/7 8/7  $\frac{5}{11} - \frac{5}{11} - \left(-\frac{3}{11}\right) \cdot \frac{8}{14} \left(-\frac{4}{7}\right) = \frac{35 - 24}{72} = \frac{11}{72} = \frac{1}{7}$ X = (3; 4; 3; 0;0) - ont. peu 2,(3,4,3)=-252 may = 2(3;4;3)=25  $(1) x_1 + 3 x_2 = 12$ (2)  $5x_1 + 4x_2 = 31$ x<sub>1</sub> 0 6,2 x<sub>2</sub> 7,8 0 (3)  $2x_1 + 3x_2 = 18$ 7=3x1+4x2 grad 2 = (3,4) Created with IDroo.com