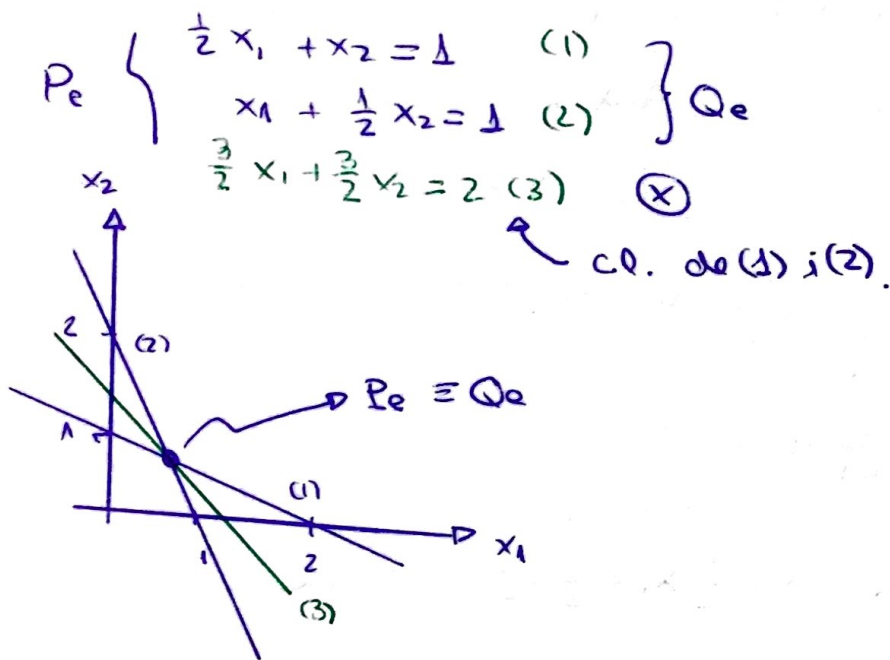
Exemple

Teorema 3 (p.42)

Suposi $P_e \neq \emptyset$, $\text{rang}(A) = m$, $x^* \in P_e$.

x pt extrem $\Leftrightarrow x^*$ SBF

Demo

x pt extrem \Rightarrow SBF

del sistema de restriccions eliminem les que s'ón 0,

1. - $x = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r, 0, \dots, 0]^T$ pt extrem de P_e amb $x_1, \dots, x_r > 0$.

$$\Rightarrow Ax = b \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^r A_i x_i = b \quad (1)$$

Demostrem:

an end

2. - A_i , $i=1, \dots, r$ són l.i. (per reducció d'ordre).

► x pt extrem $\Rightarrow \exists \alpha_i \neq 0 : \sum_{i=1}^r A_i \alpha_i = 0 \quad (2)$

► Amb (1), (2) i prenent un escalar $\theta > 0$.

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^r A_i (x_i + \theta \alpha_i) = b, \sum_{i=1}^r A_i (x_i - \theta \alpha_i) = b \right] \Rightarrow Ax^2 = b$$

$$\theta \sum_{i=1}^r A_i \alpha_i = 0$$

hipòtesi.

construïm

$$x^1, x^2 \neq x$$

$\subset P_e$

$$\text{tal que } x = \frac{1}{2} x^1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

← Idea

► A les que $x_i > 0, \alpha_i \neq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, r$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \bar{\theta} > 0 \text{ tal que } \forall \theta \in [0, \bar{\theta}) :$$

$$x_i + \theta \alpha_i > 0, x_i - \theta \alpha_i > 0, i=1, \dots, r \quad (4)$$

← les primeres r components són > 0 , i les restes són $= 0$.

$$x^1 = [x_1 + \theta \alpha_1, x_2 + \theta \alpha_2, \dots, x_r + \theta \alpha_r, 0, \dots, 0]^T$$

$$x^2 = [x_1 - \theta \alpha_1, x_2 - \theta \alpha_2, \dots, x_r - \theta \alpha_r, 0, \dots, 0]^T$$

$$\Rightarrow x^1, x^2 \in P_e \leftarrow (3), x^1, x^2 \geq 0 \leftarrow (4)$$

vector de variables

contradição Demo (T3).

combinacão convexa de x^1 e x^2

$$\frac{1}{2}x^1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 = x \rightarrow \text{pt extrem III} \quad \text{contradição}$$

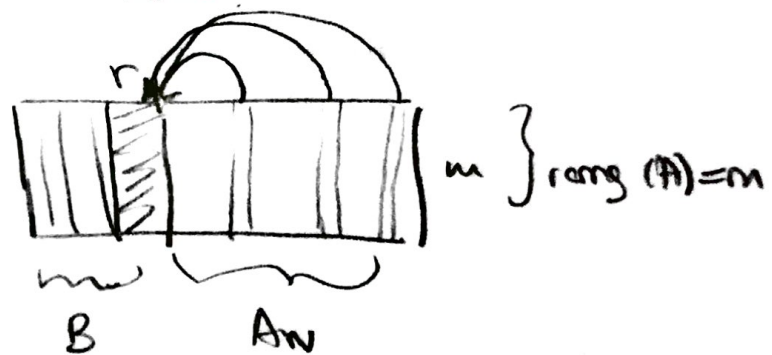
$\Rightarrow A_i, i=1, 2, \dots, r$ são lin indep.

• factível por \exists m vars associadas a uma matriz B não singular.

$\Rightarrow X \in \text{SBF}$:

1) $r=m \Rightarrow B = [A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{r=m}] \in A_N$

2) $r < m$
 $\text{rang}(A) \quad \left\{ B = [A_1, \dots, A_r, \underbrace{A_{r+1}, \dots, A_m}_{X_i=0}] \right\}$



$X \in \text{SBF} \Rightarrow X$ pt extrem

1- $x \in P_e$, SBF $X = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_s, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{s+1, \dots, n}]'$, $x_j > 0, j=1, \dots, s$ (1)
 $s \leq m$

2- $\sum_{i=1}^s A_i x_i = b$, $A_i, i=1, \dots, s$ são l.i.
 $AX=b$

3- x é pt extrem (per contradição)

x no é pt extrem \Rightarrow el puc escreve com a combinacão convexa de dos pontos $\in P_e$,

$$x = \lambda \cdot x^1 + (1-\lambda) \cdot x^2, \quad x^1, x^2 \in P_e, \quad x^1 \neq x, \quad x^2 \neq x$$

$$\lambda \in [0, 1]$$

$x^1, x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^1_i = x^2_i = 0, i=s+1, \dots, n$ (3)

(1) se $x_i = 0 \forall i \in \{s+1, \dots, n\}$.

$x, x^1, x^2 \in P_e \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^s A_i x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^s A_i x_i^2 = b$ (4)

~~$x^1 = 0, x^2 = 0, \dots, x^1 = 0, x^2 = 0, \dots, x^1 = 0, x^2 = 0, \dots$~~

$$\triangleright \text{At } i=1, \dots, r \text{ and } \left. \begin{array}{l} (4) \\ x_i = x_i^1 = x_i^2, i=1, \dots, s \\ x_i = x_i^1 = x_i^2 = 0, i=s+1, \dots, n \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = x^1 = x^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_{\text{pt}} \text{ extrem}}$$