

4, 3

Mox $Z = 5x_1 + 2x_2$

Usa $x_1 \leq 3$ (I)

$x_2 \leq 4$ (II)

$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 9$ (III)

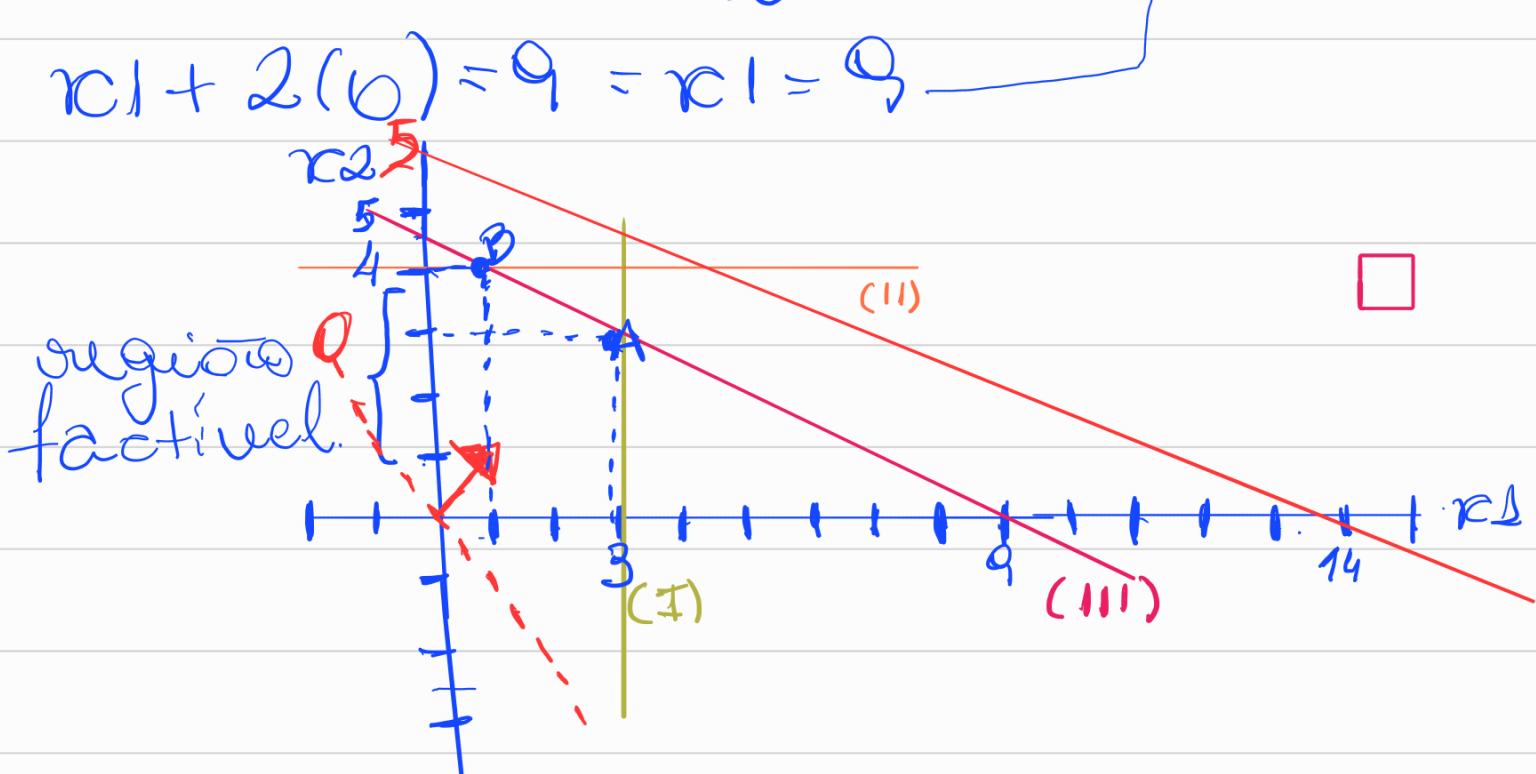
$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$.

Pegomos somente na parte
= VdQ restritas I e II

$$x_1 = 3 \quad x_2 = 4$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 9$$

$$0 + 2x_2 = 9 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{9}{2} = 4,5$$



$$5x_1 + 2x_2 = 3$$

$$5(0) + 2(0) = 0$$

$$x_1 \ x_2$$

$$(0, 0) = 0.$$

$$(1, 2.5) = 0.$$

$$5(1) + 2x_2 = 0.$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-5}{2}$$

$$x_2 = -2,5$$

df [5, 2]

$$f(5, 2) = 5(5) + 2(2) = 29$$

$$5(x_1) + 2x_2 = 29$$

$$x_2 = 29 \div 2$$

$$x_2 = 14.5$$

$$(0, 14.5) = 29$$

$$(5.8, 0) = 29$$

$$5x_1 + 2(0) = 29$$

$$x_1 = 29 / 5$$

$$x_1 \approx 5.8$$

Descobrindo o maior objetivo

$$x_1 = 3 \quad (\text{I})$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 9 \quad (\text{III})$$

$$3 + 2x_2 = 9$$

$$A = (3, 3)$$

$$2x_2 = 9 - 3$$

$$x_2 = 6 / 2$$

$$x_2 = 3$$

$$x_2 = 4 \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\mathcal{B}(1, 4)$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 9$$

$$x_1 + 2(4) = 9$$

$$x_1 = 9 - 8$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$A = (3, 3)$$

$$Z = 5x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$Z = 5(3) + 2(3)$$

$$Z = 21 \quad \text{4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(1, 4)$$

$$Z = 5(1) + 2(4)$$

$$Z = 13.$$

melhor valor do Z pelo ponto $A = (3, 3) = 21$.