

Programação Linear

Notas de Aula 2

Método Gráfico

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Introdução

Veremos nesta aula o método gráfico para a resolução de problemas de programação linear. O método se aplica a problemas de apenas duas variáveis, porém seu aprendizado nos fornece alguns *insights* importantes para o estudo posterior do método simplex.



Vejamos a resolução gráfica por meio de um exemplo.

Exemplo

Resolva o seguinte problema de programação linear.

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Plotando as restrições

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Plotando as restrições

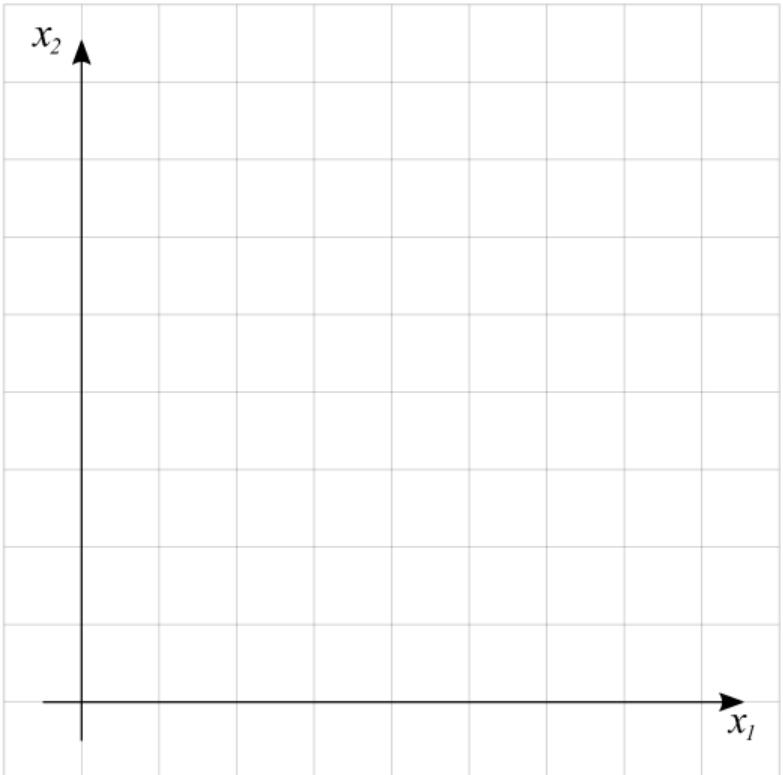
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

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$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Método Gráfico



Plotando as restrições

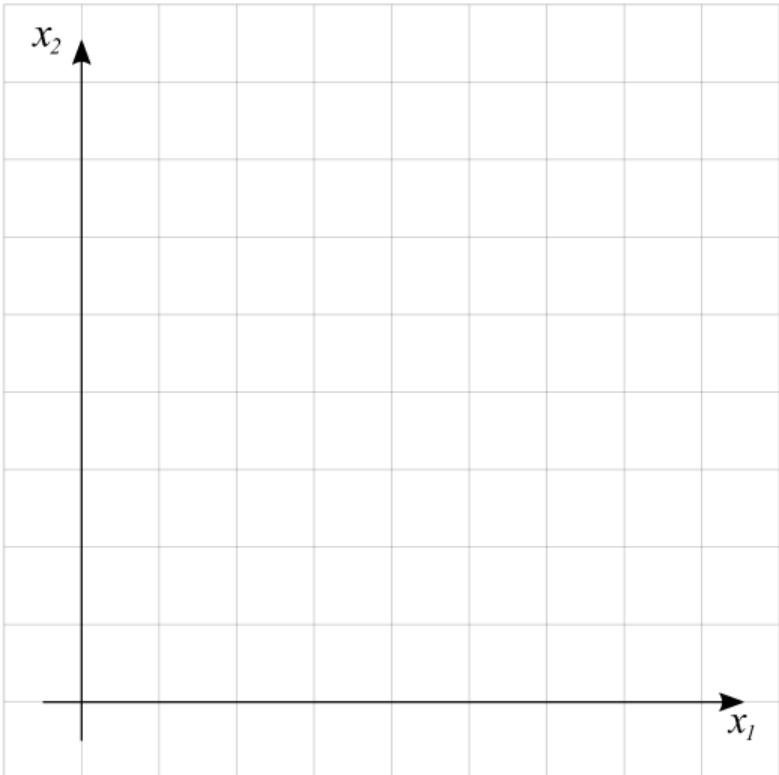
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

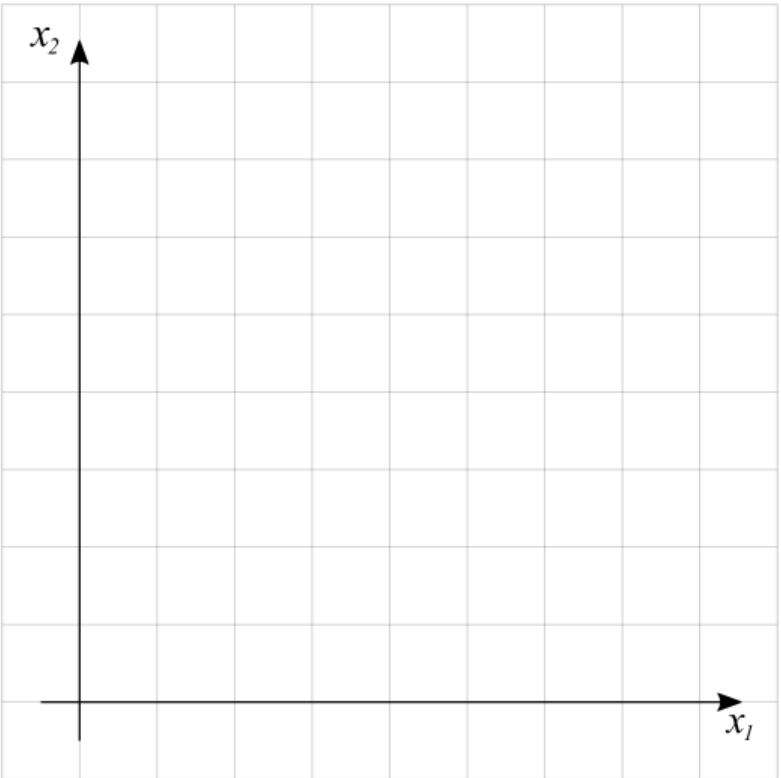
$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Plotando as restrições

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

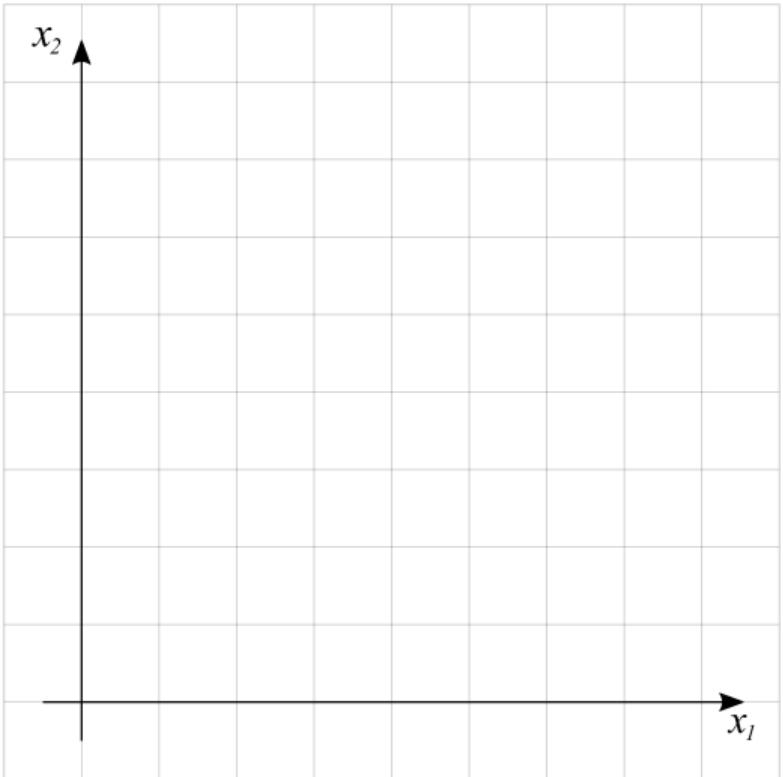


Plotando as restrições

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$



$$x_1 + x_2 = 7$$





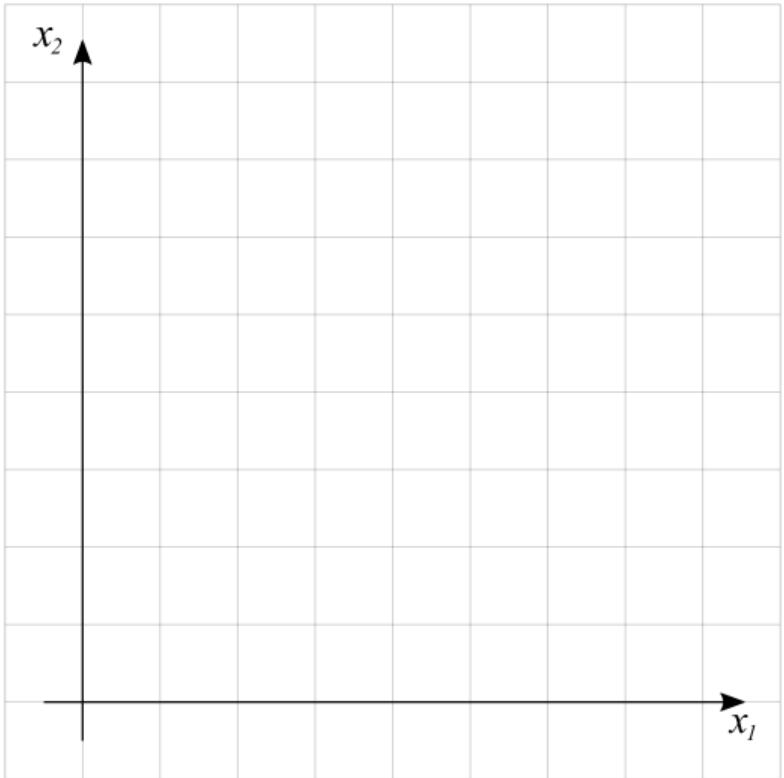
Plotando as restrições

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$



$$x_1 + x_2 = 7$$

$$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 7 \quad (0, 7)$$



Método Gráfico



Plotando as restrições

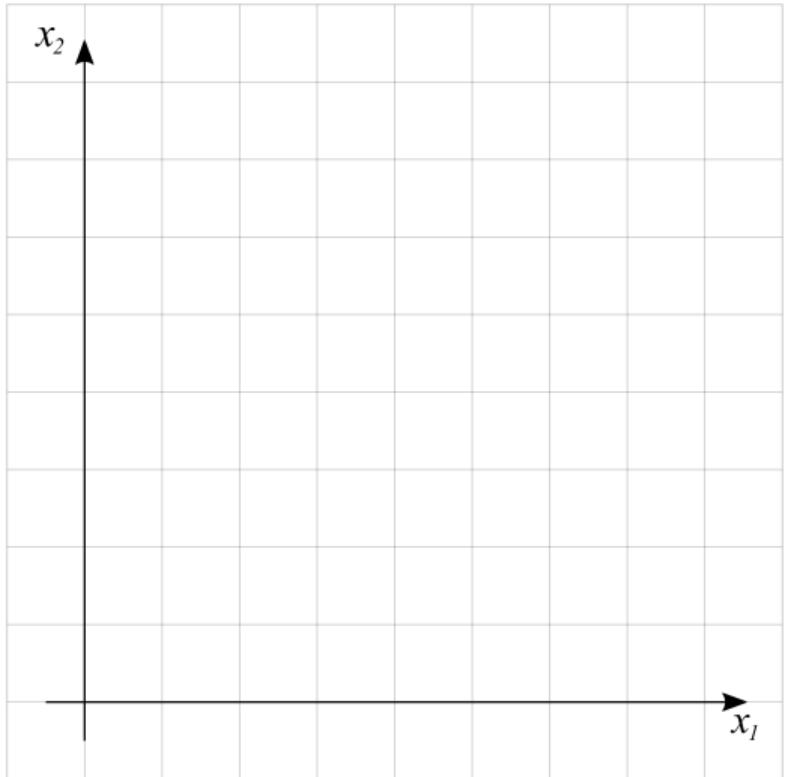
$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$



$$x_1 + x_2 = 7$$

$$x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 7 \quad (0, 7)$$

$$x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 7 \quad (7, 0)$$



Método Gráfico



Plotando as restrições

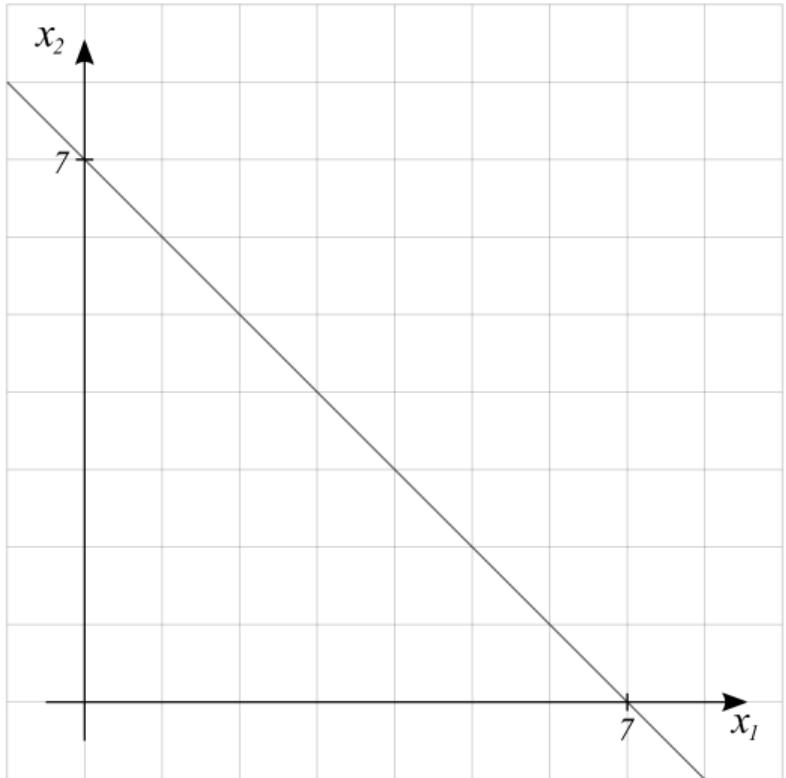
$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$



$$x_1 + x_2 = 7$$

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Método Gráfico



Plotando as restrições

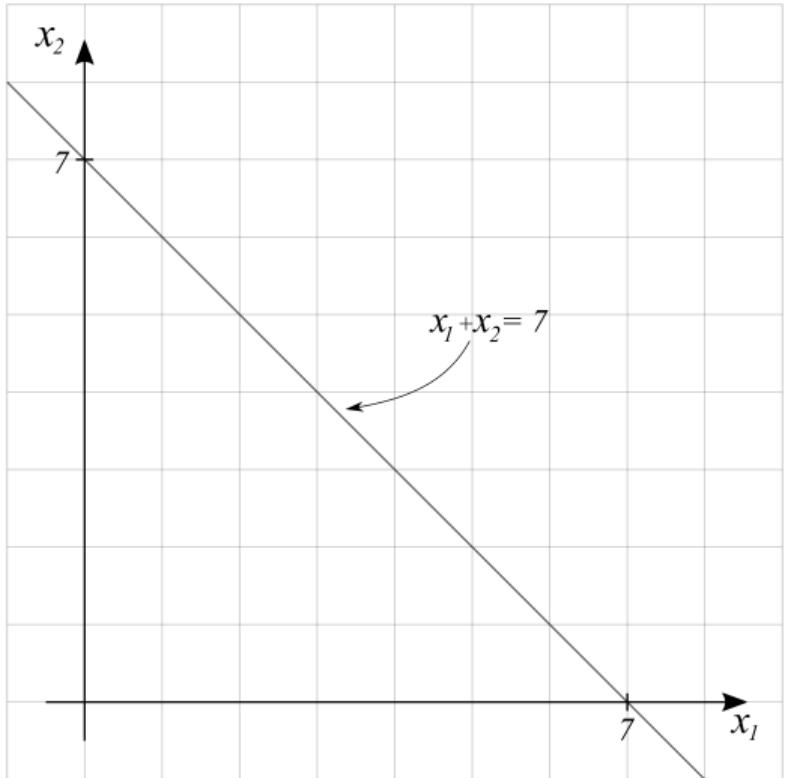
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Método Gráfico



Plotando as restrições

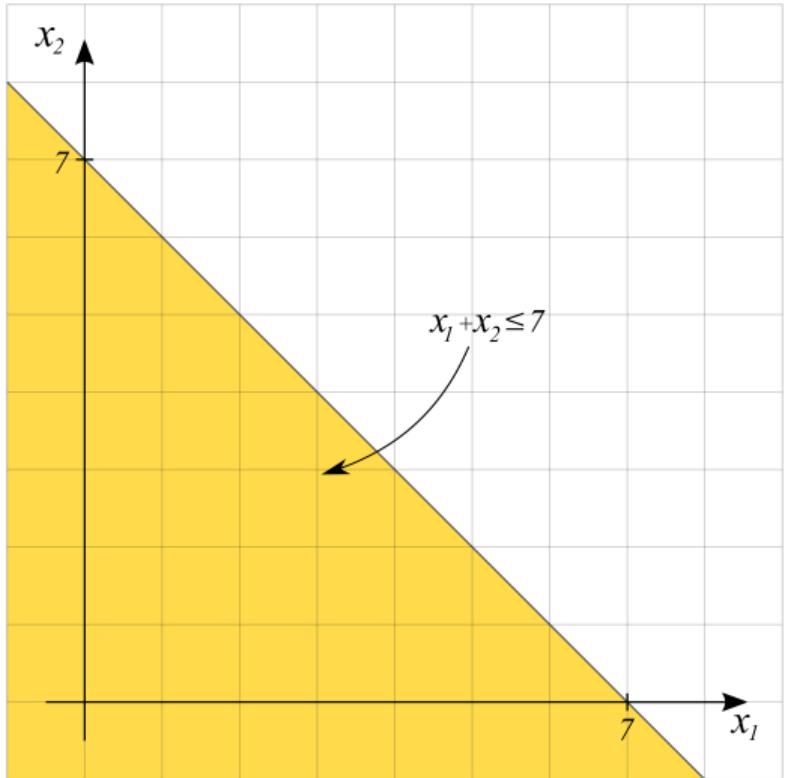
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Método Gráfico



Plotando as restrições

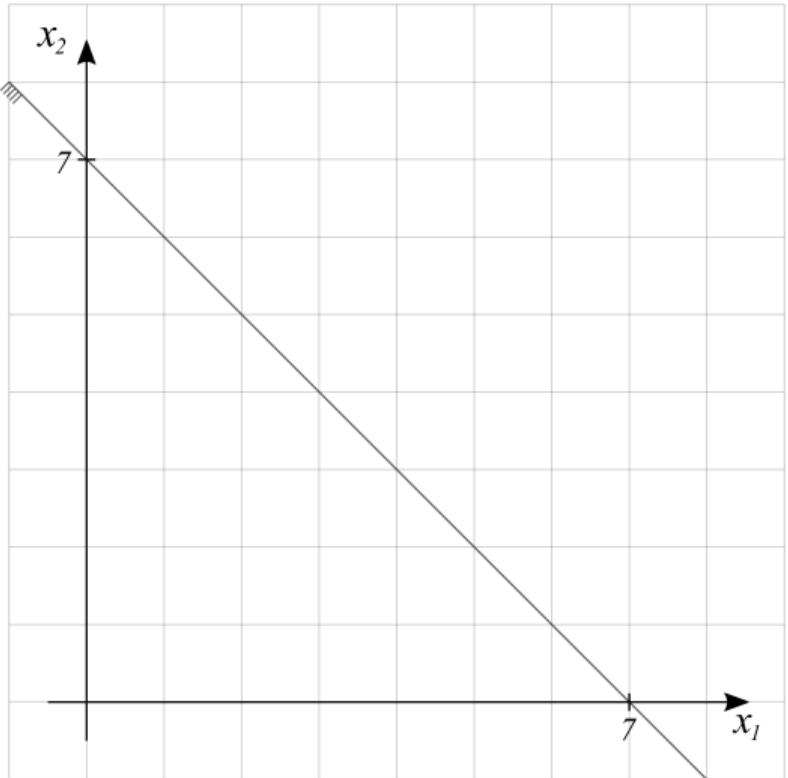
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$$x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 7 \quad (7, 0)$$





Plotando as restrições

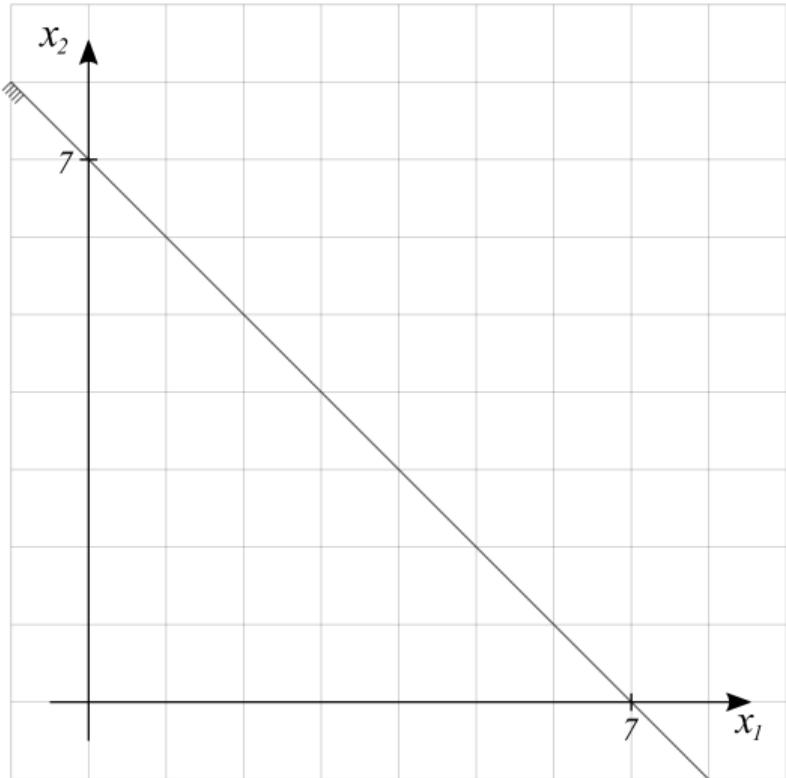
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

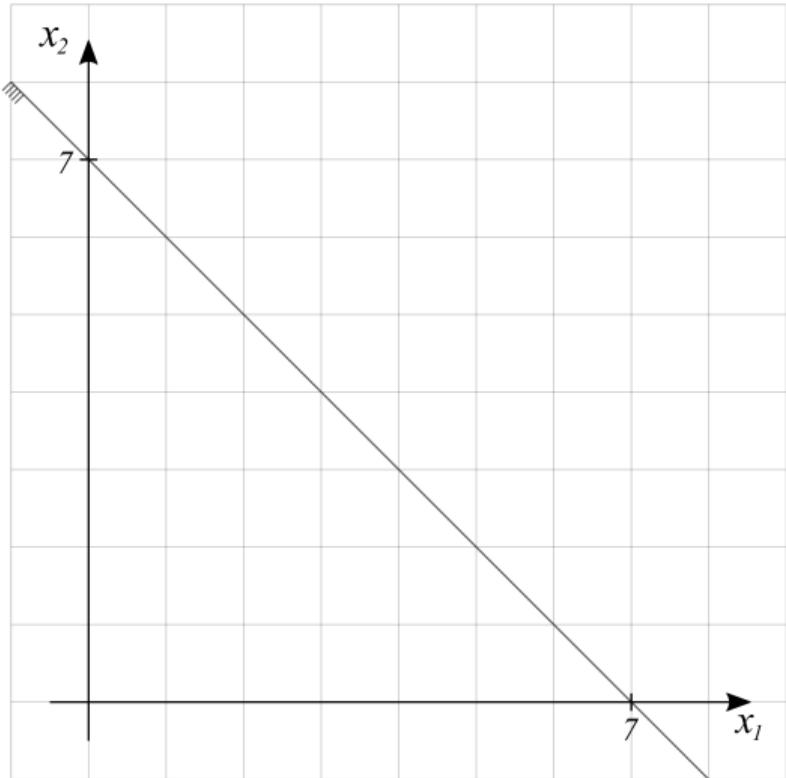
$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Plotando as restrições

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

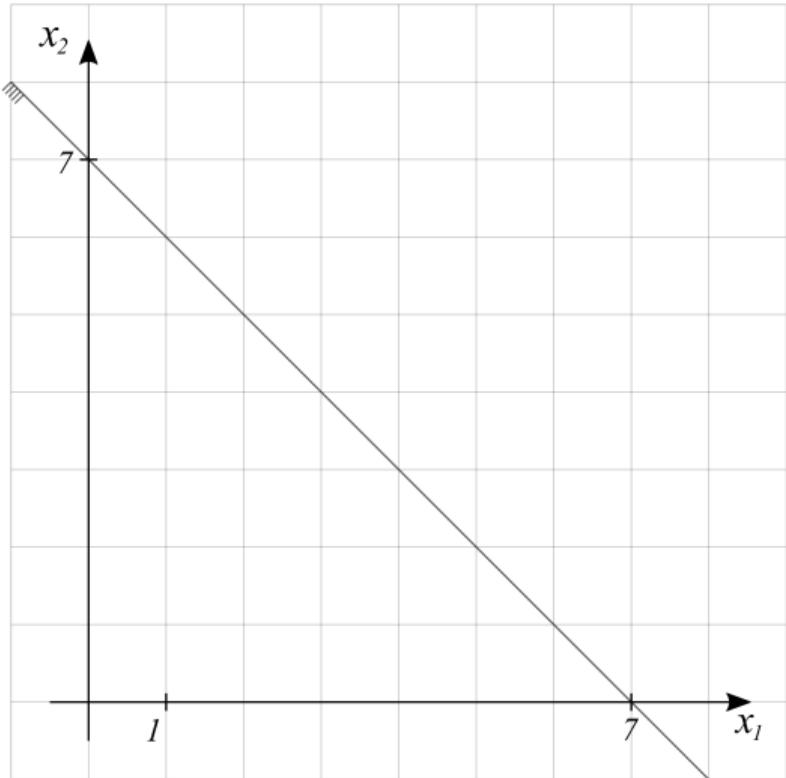


Plotando as restrições

$$x_1 \geq 1$$



$$x_1 = 1$$

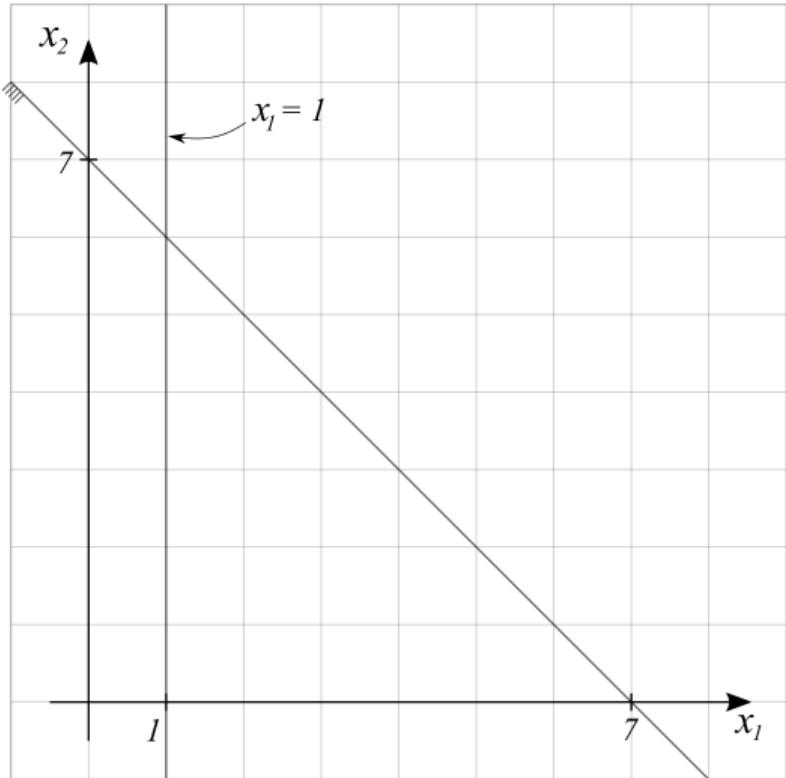


Plotando as restrições

$$x_1 \geq 1$$



$$x_1 = 1$$

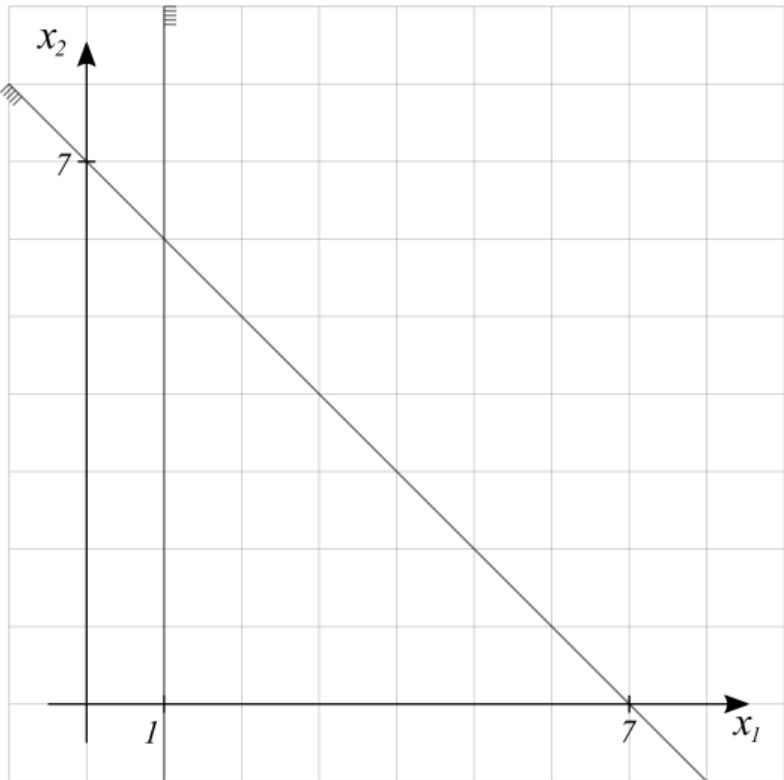


Plotando as restrições

$$x_1 \geq 1$$



$$x_1 = 1$$



Método Gráfico



12

Plotando as restrições

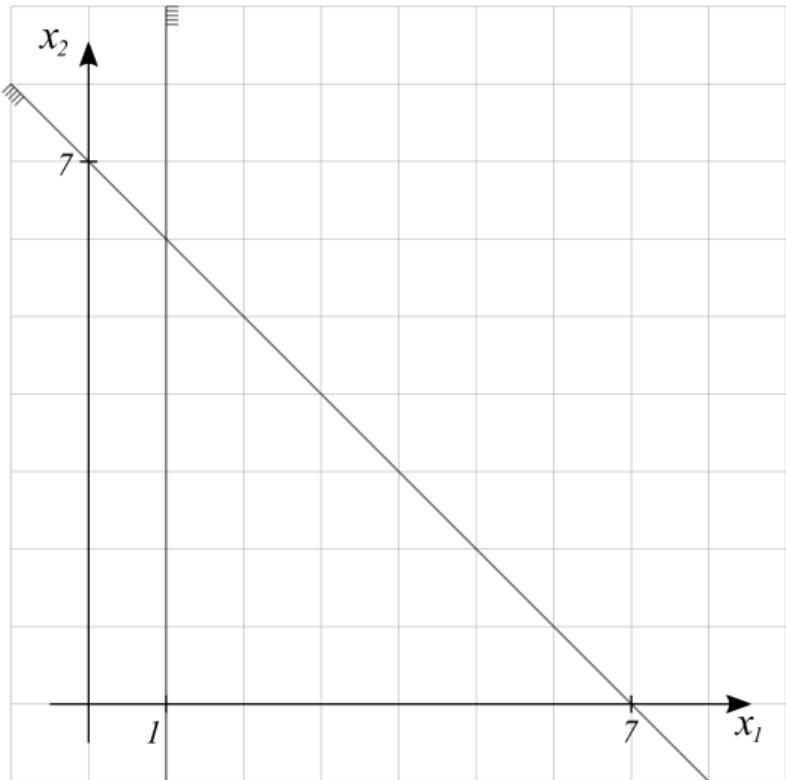
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

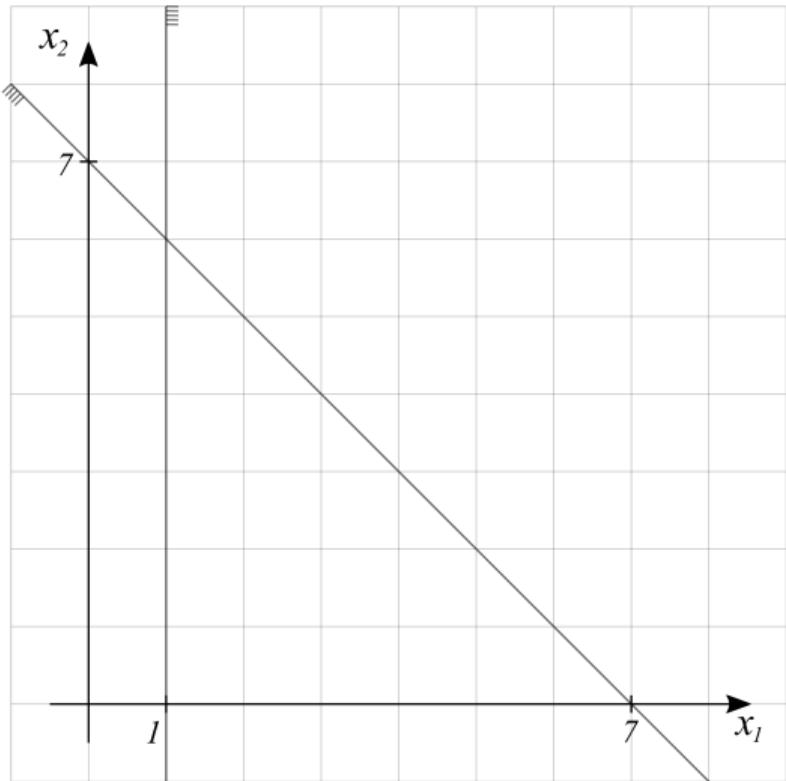
$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Plotando as restrições

$$x_2 \geq 2$$



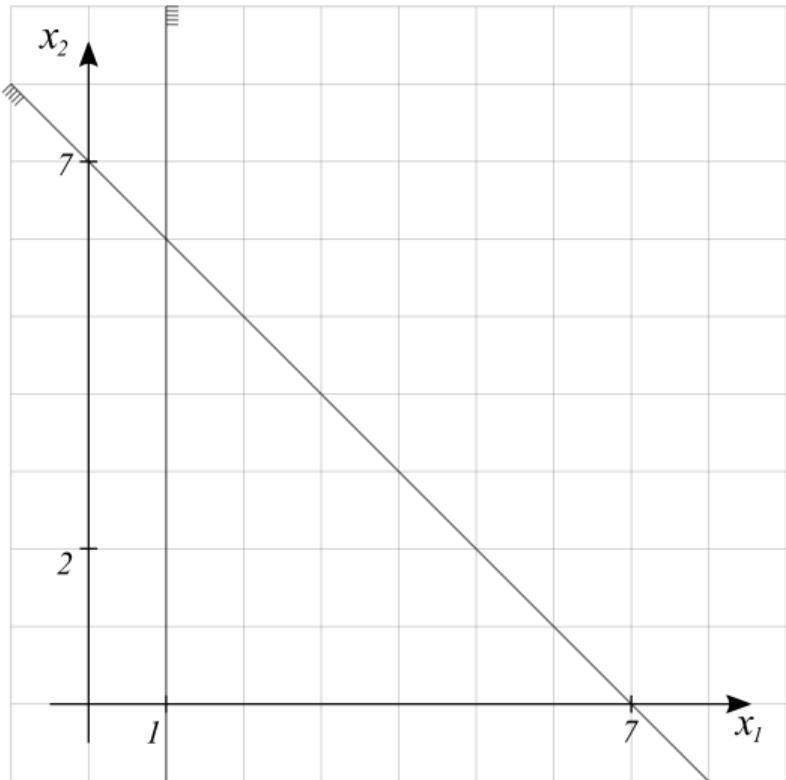


Plotando as restrições

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

↓

$$x_2 = 2$$



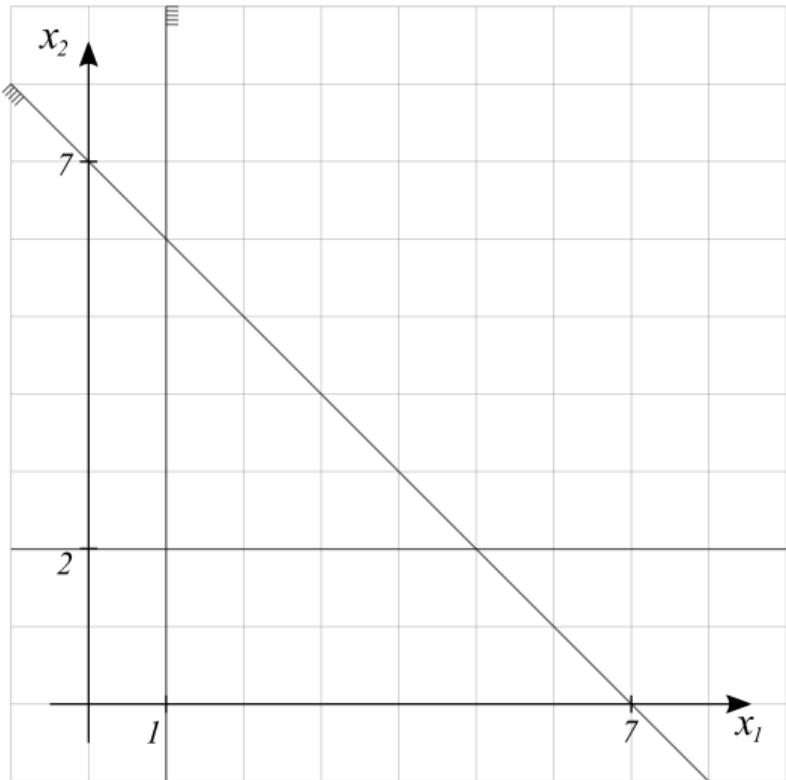


Plotando as restrições

$$x_2 \geq 2$$



$$x_2 = 2$$



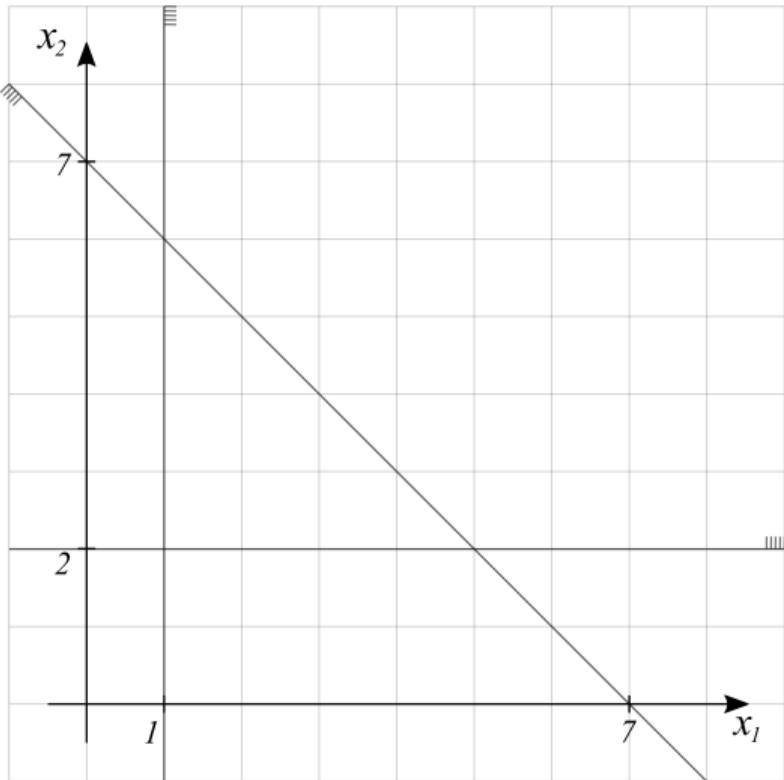


Plotando as restrições

$$x_2 \geq 2$$



$$x_2 = 2$$





Plotando as restrições

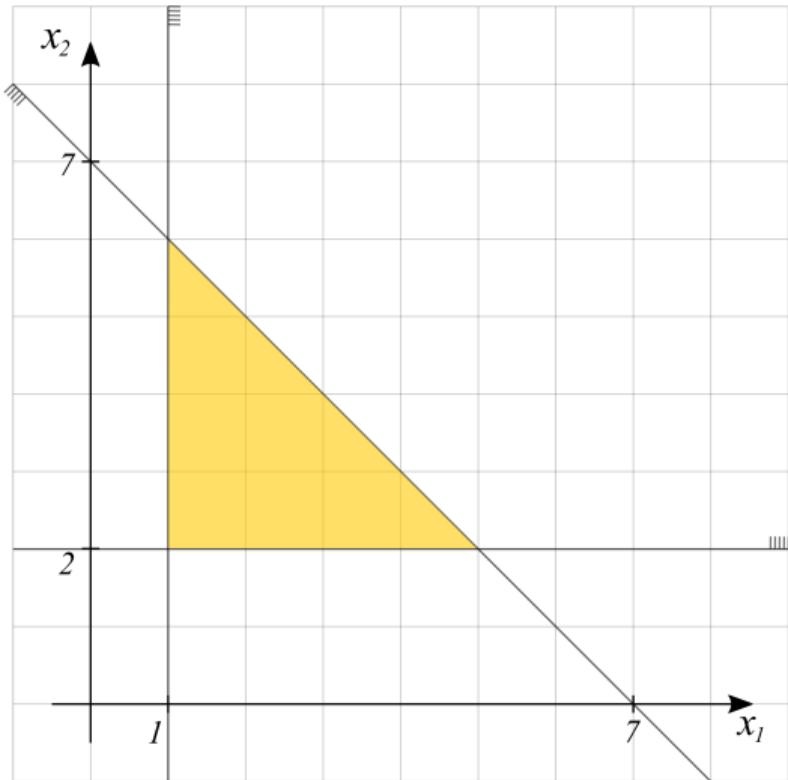
$$\text{max } 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a } x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Método Gráfico



Plotando as restrições

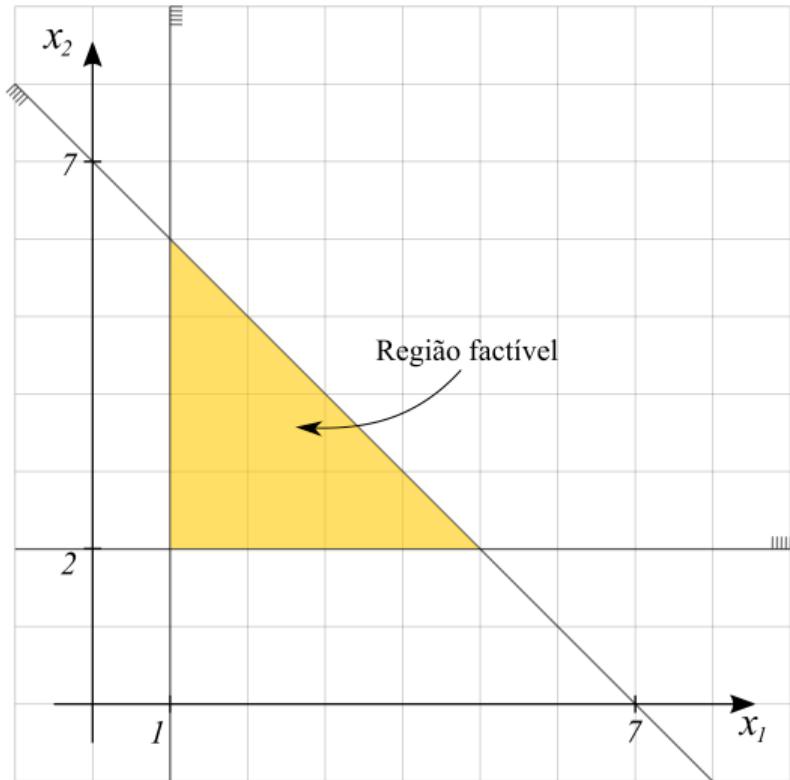
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

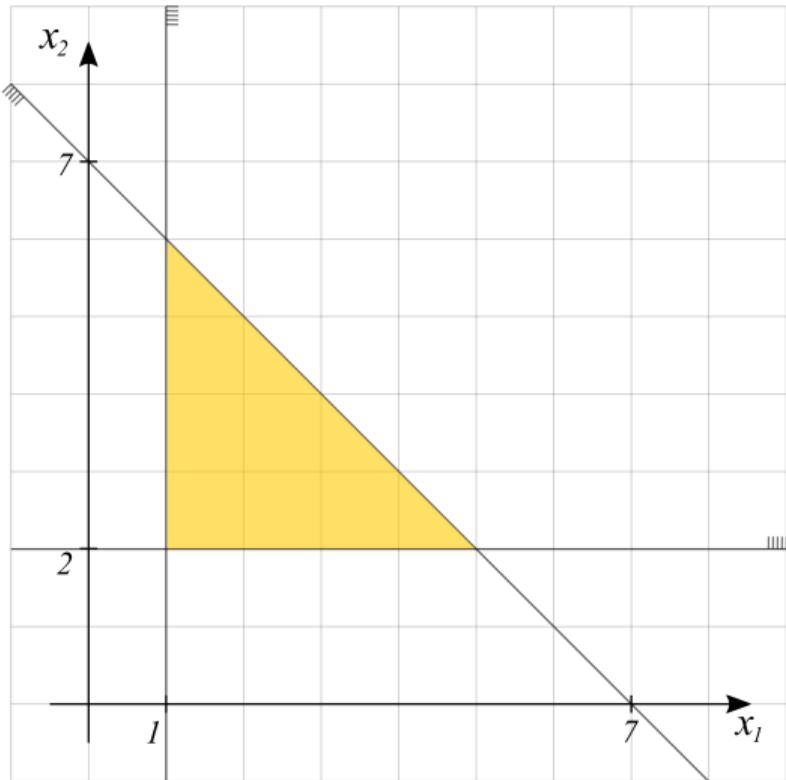
$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Plotando o vetor gradiente

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



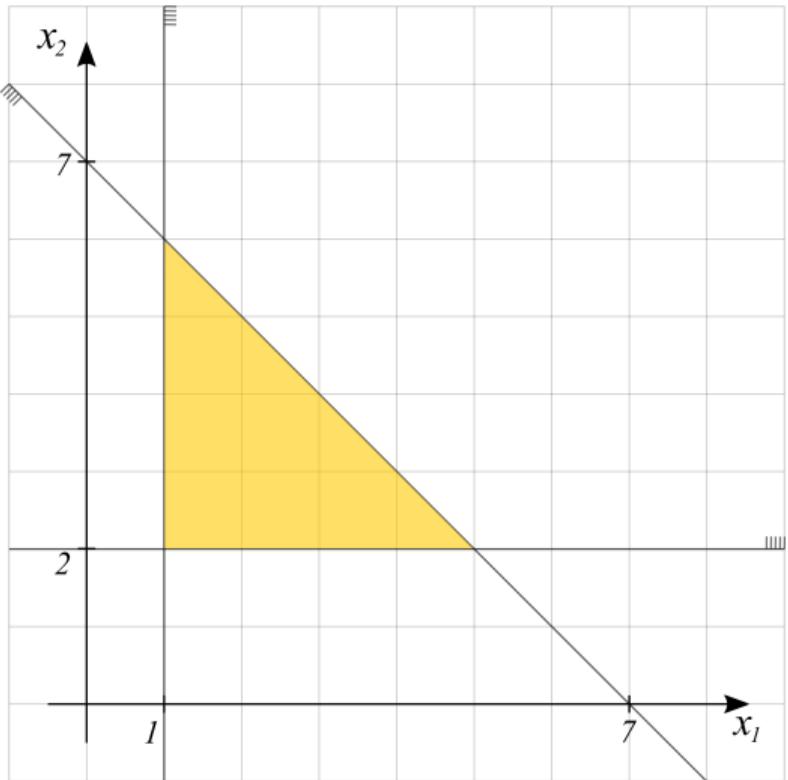


Plotando o vetor gradiente

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

↓

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



Método Gráfico



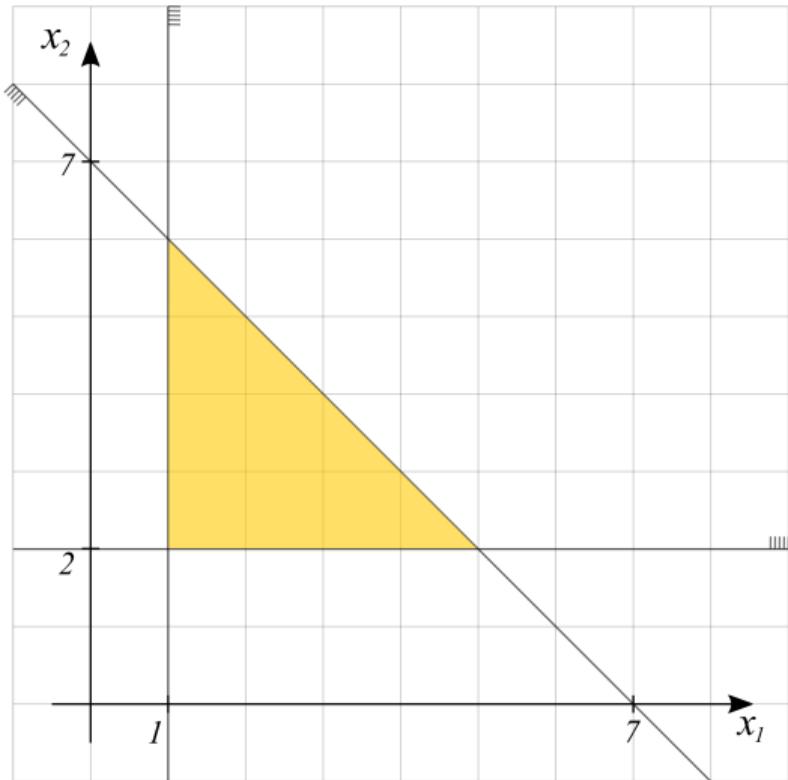
Plotando o vetor gradiente

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

↓

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right)$$



Método Gráfico



15

Plotando o vetor gradiente

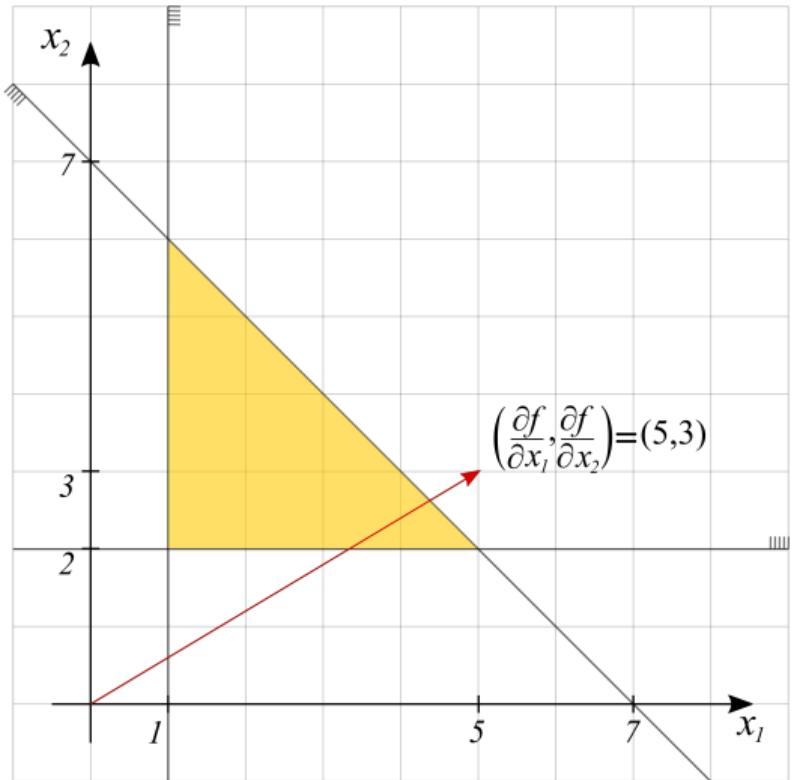
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right)$$

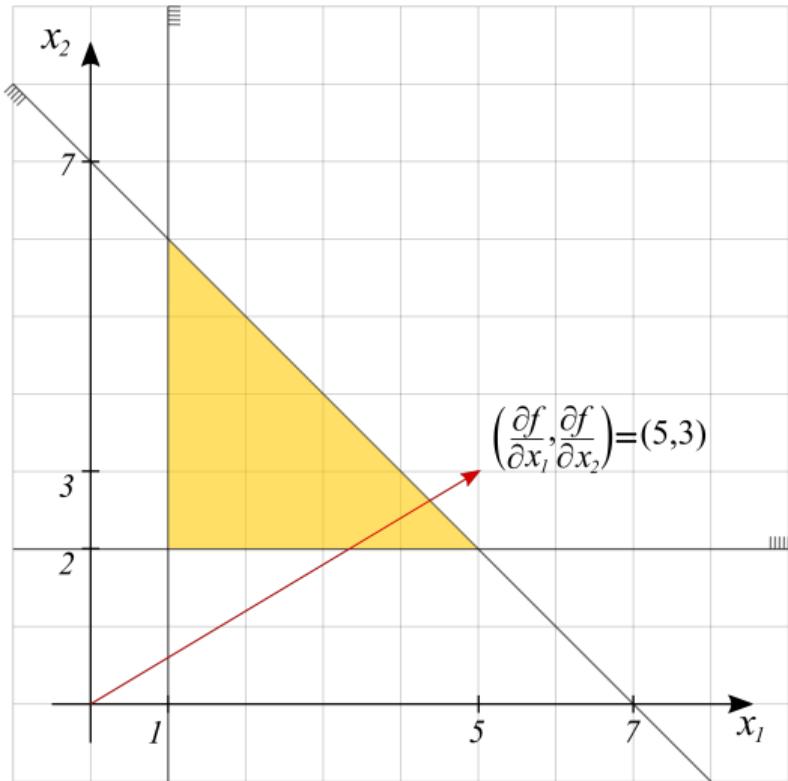
$$\nabla f(x_1, x_2) = (5, 3)$$





Plotando as curvas de nível

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



Método Gráfico

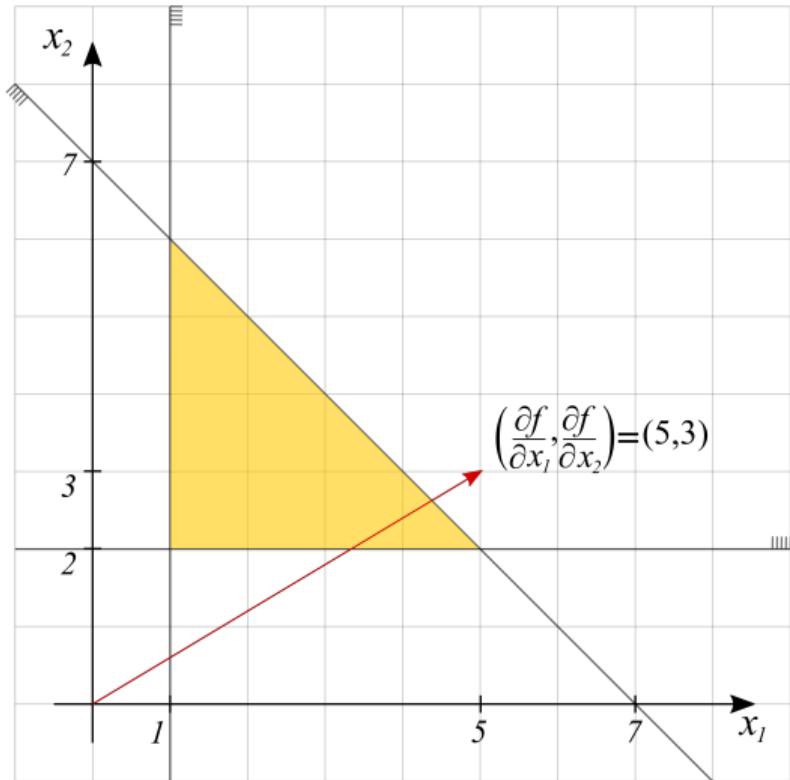


Plotando as curvas de nível

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



Método Gráfico



16

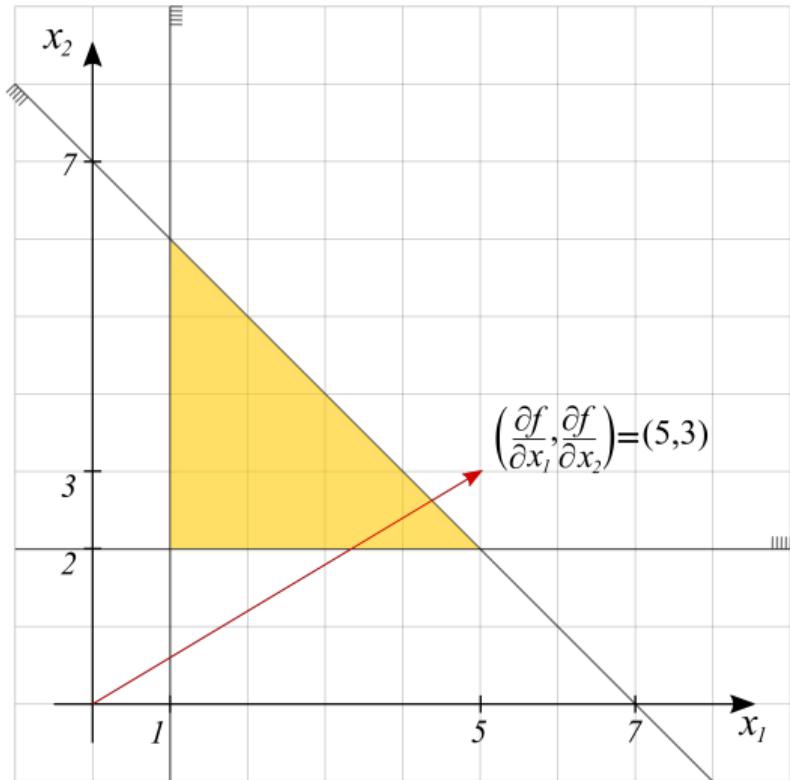
Plotando as curvas de nível

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = l, \quad l \in \mathbb{R}$$



Método Gráfico



Plotando as curvas de nível

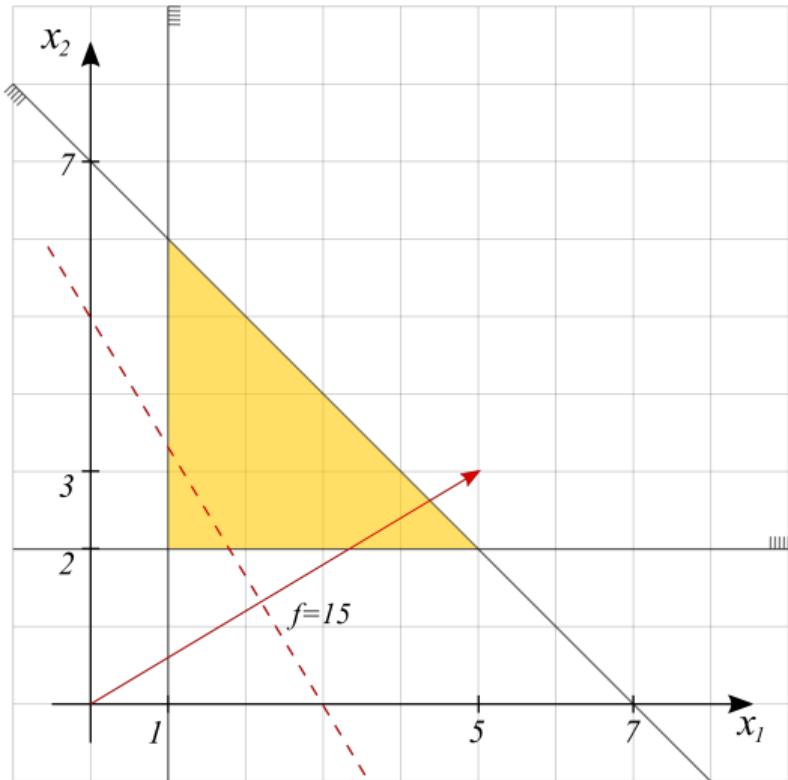
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = l, \quad l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 15$$





Plotando as curvas de nível

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

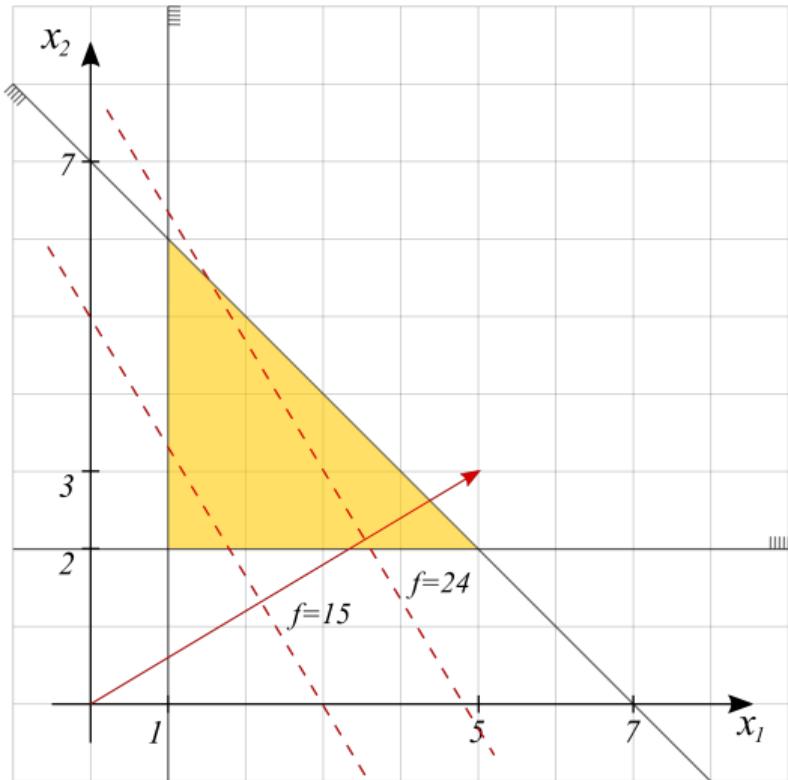


$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = l, \quad l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 15$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 24$$



Método Gráfico



16

Plotando as curvas de nível

$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$



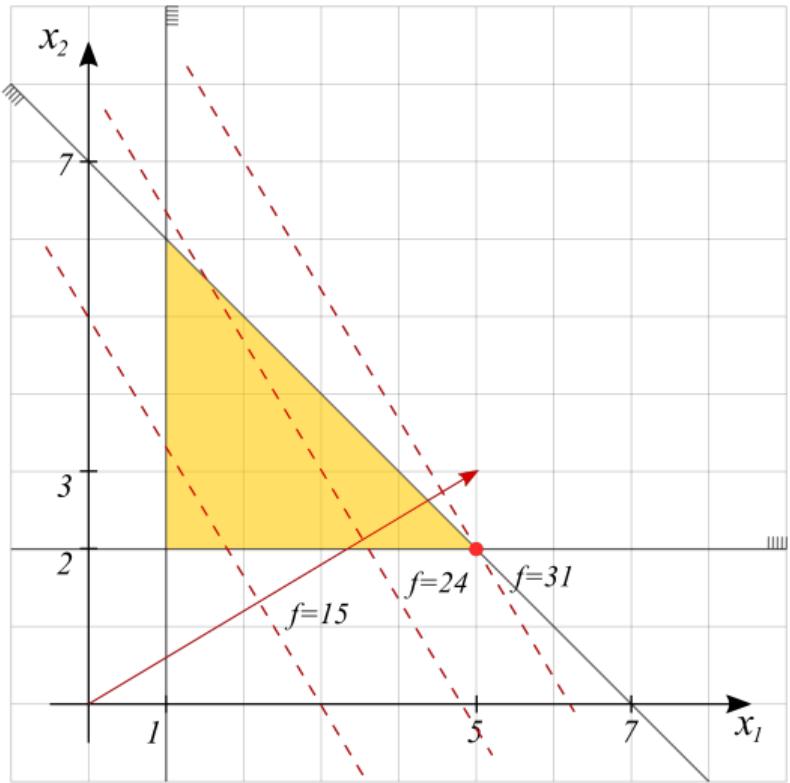
$$f(x_1, x_2) = 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = l, \quad l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 15$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 24$$

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 31$$



Solução ótima

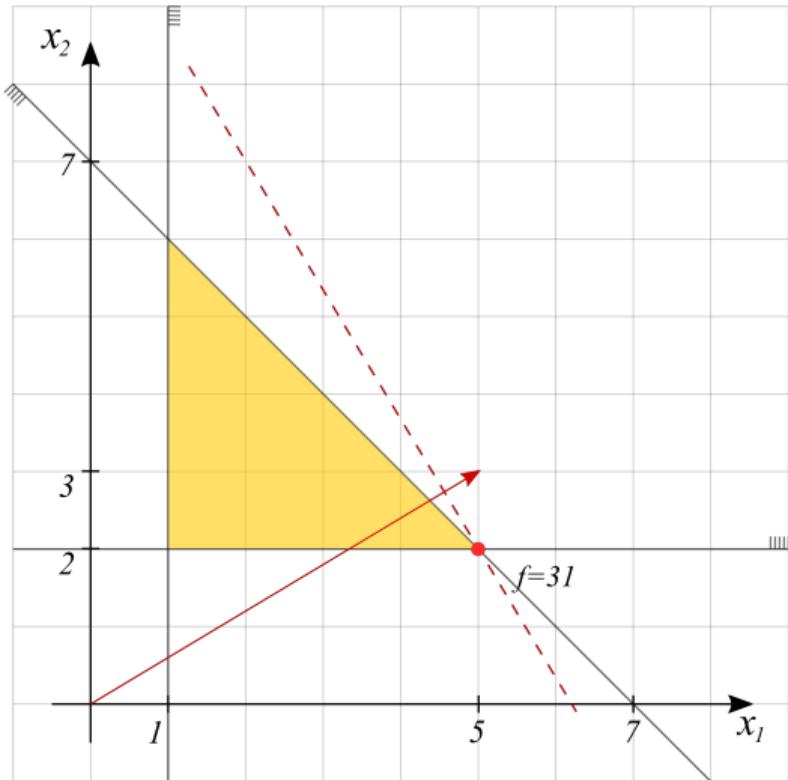
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Solução ótima

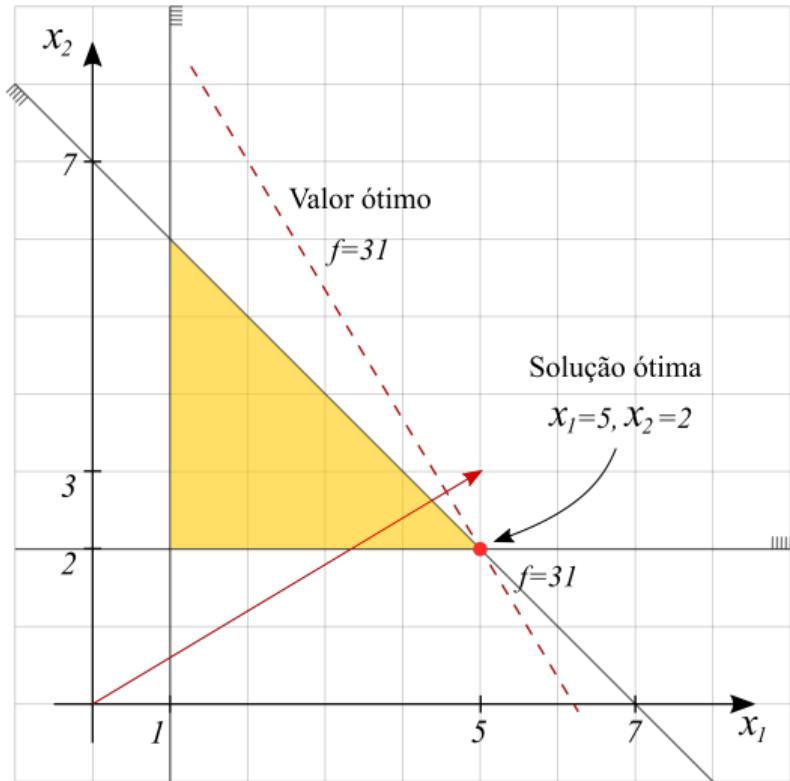
$$\max \quad 5x_1 + 3x_2$$

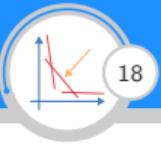
$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 7$$

$$x_1 \geq 1$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Assim o método gráfico nos dá



Assim o método gráfico nos dá

Solução ótima: $x_1 = 5$ e $x_2 = 2$



Assim o método gráfico nos dá

Solução ótima: $x_1 = 5$ e $x_2 = 2$

Valor ótimo: 31



Assim o método gráfico nos dá

Solução ótima: $x_1 = 5$ e $x_2 = 2$

Valor ótimo: 31

Exercício.

Resolva pelo método gráfico o exercício das ligas metálicas.



Solução

$$\max \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad 0,5x_1 + 0,3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$0,1x_1 + 0,2x_2 \leq 1$$

$$0,4x_1 + 0,5x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Solução

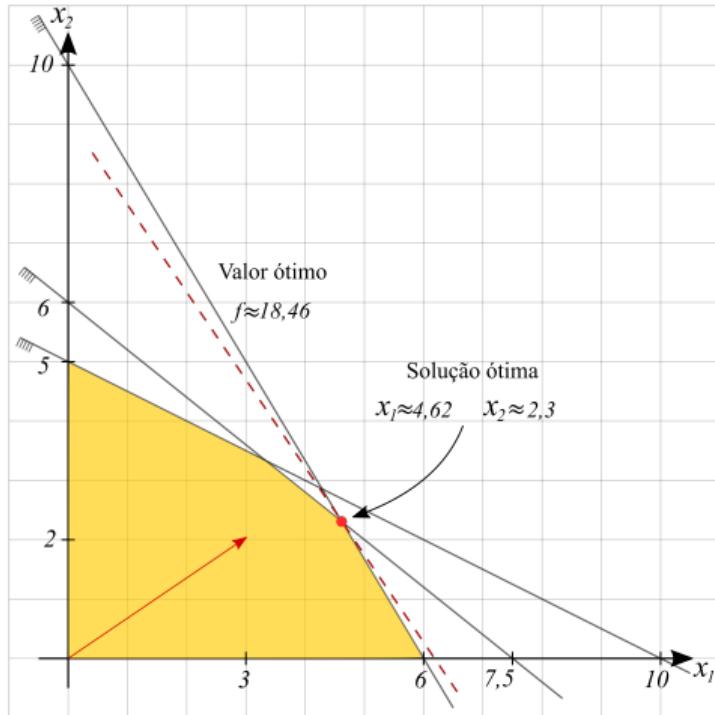
$$\max \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad 0,5x_1 + 0,3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$0,1x_1 + 0,2x_2 \leq 1$$

$$0,4x_1 + 0,5x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Observe que a solução é determinada pela intersecção das retas suporte das restrições 1 e 3. Assim devem satisfazer o sistema linear

$$\begin{cases} 0,5x_1 + 0,3x_2 = 3 \\ 0,4x_1 + 0,5x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$



Observe que a solução é determinada pela intersecção das retas suporte das restrições 1 e 3. Assim devem satisfazer o sistema linear

$$\begin{cases} 0,5x_1 + 0,3x_2 = 3 \\ 0,4x_1 + 0,5x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$



$$x_1 \approx 4,62 \quad x_2 \approx 2,3$$



Casos particulares

$$\min \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 3$$

$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 9$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Casos particulares

$$\min \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

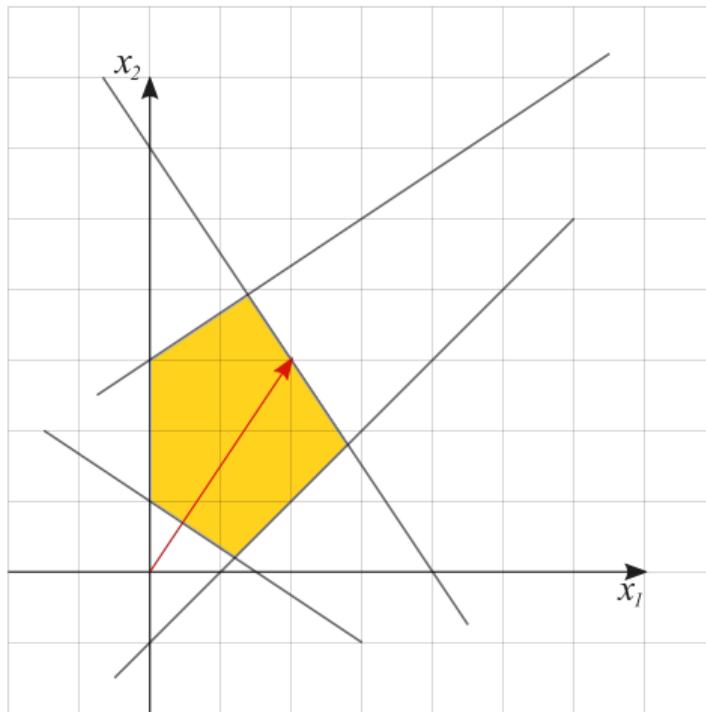
$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12$$

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Casos particulares

$$\min \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

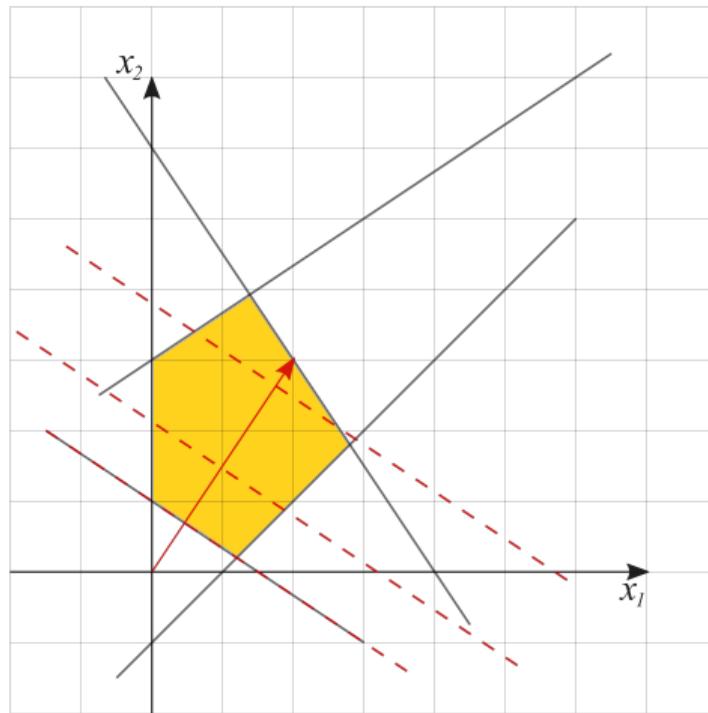
$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 3$$

$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 9$$

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Casos particulares

$$\min \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

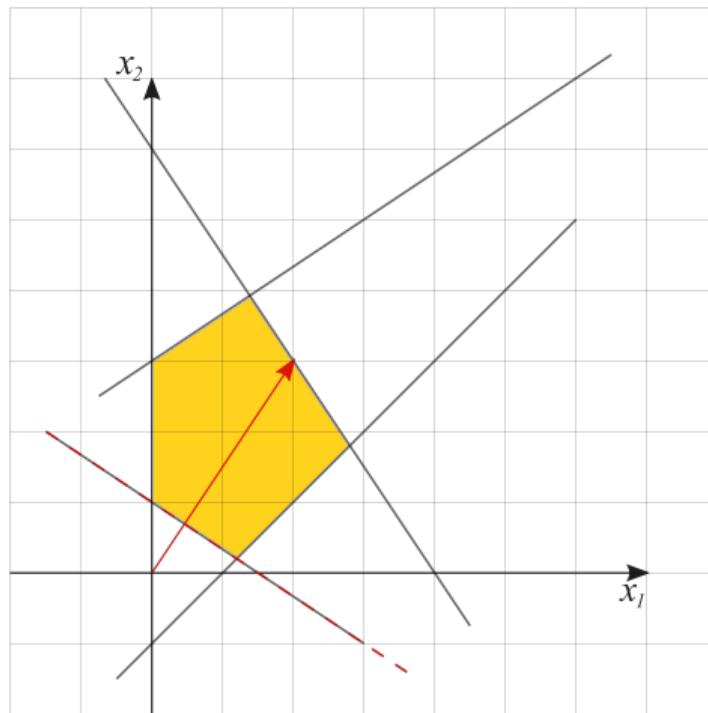
$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12$$

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Casos particulares

$$\min \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

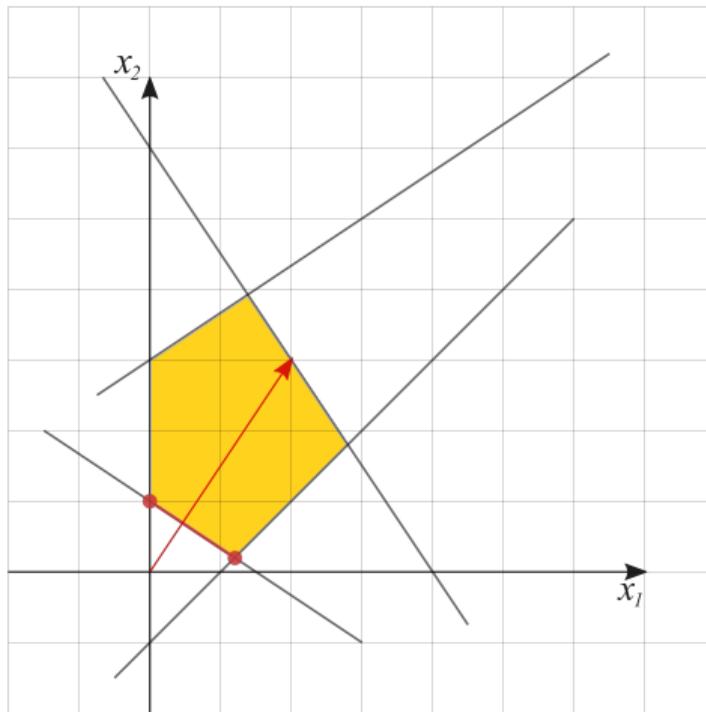
$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 3$$

$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 9$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Casos particulares

$$\min \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$$

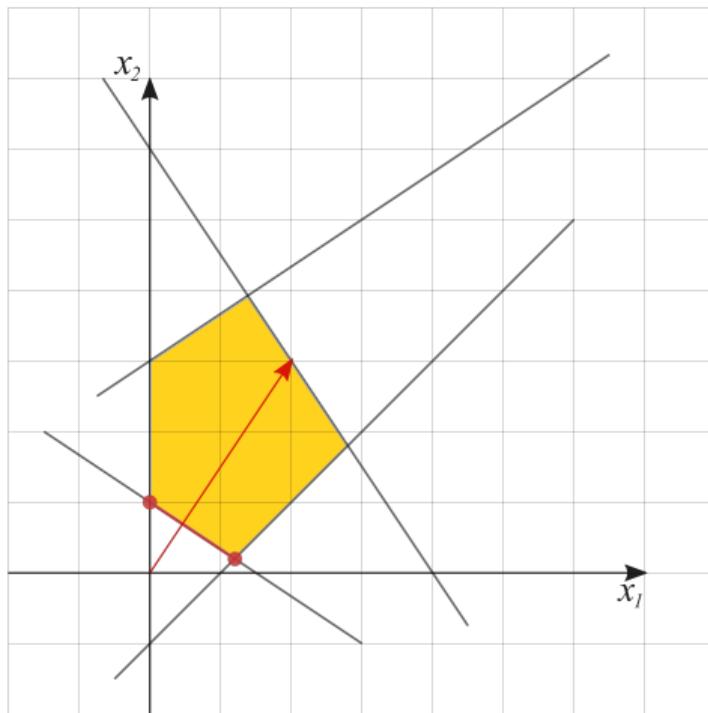
$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 3$$

$$-2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 9$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Múltiplas soluções ótimas





Casos particulares

$$\max \quad 2x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



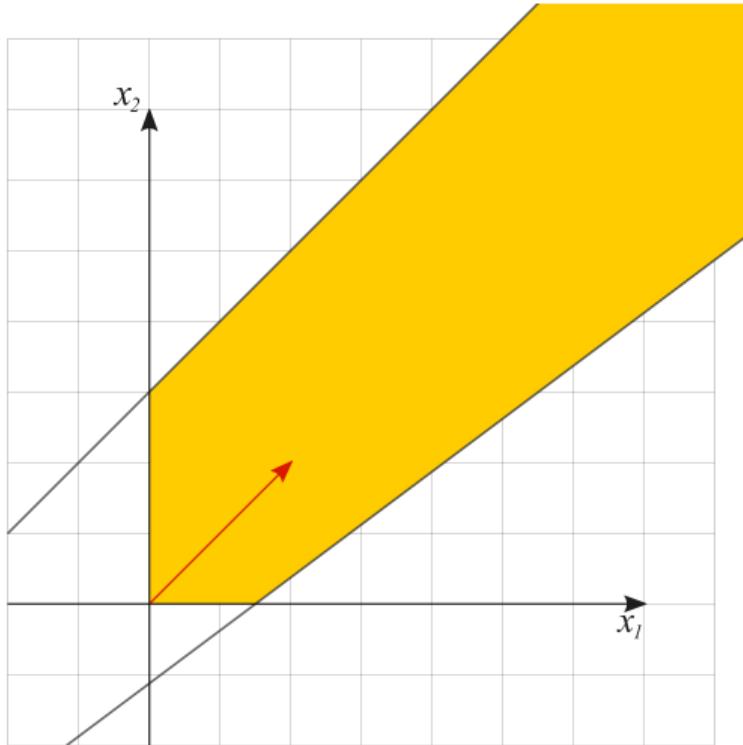
Casos particulares

$$\max \quad 2x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



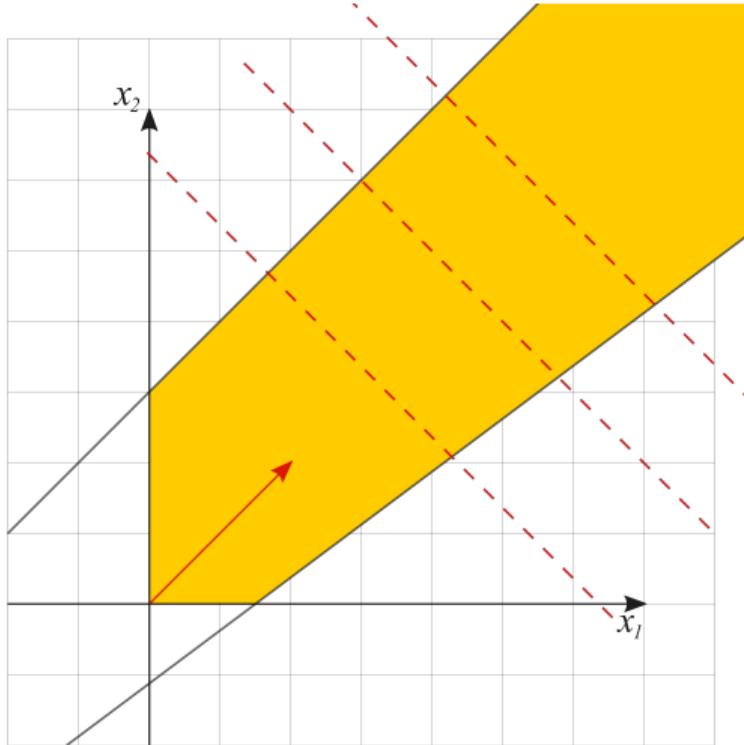
Casos particulares

$$\max \quad 2x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Casos particulares

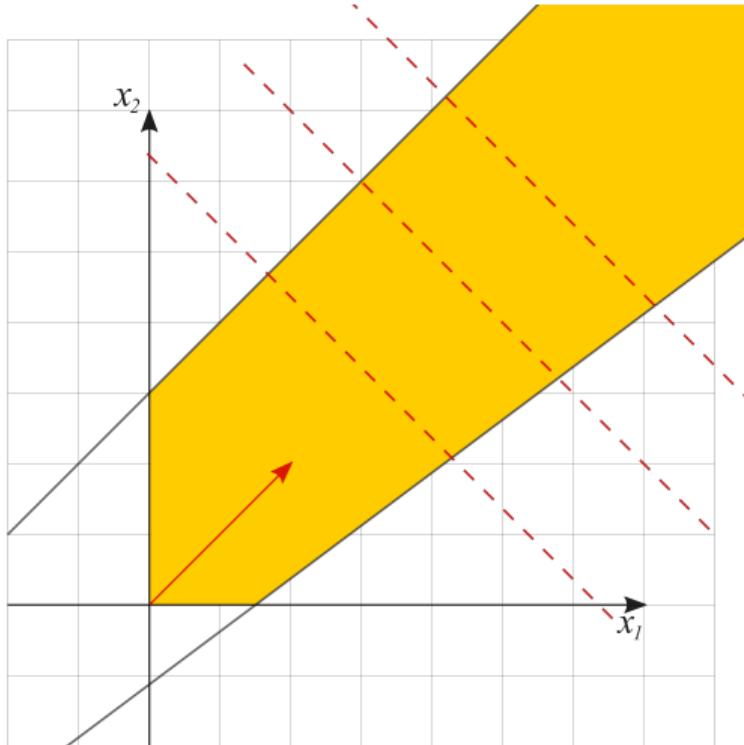
$$\max \quad 2x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3$$

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Problema ilimitado





Casos particulares

$$\max \quad 2x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 12$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



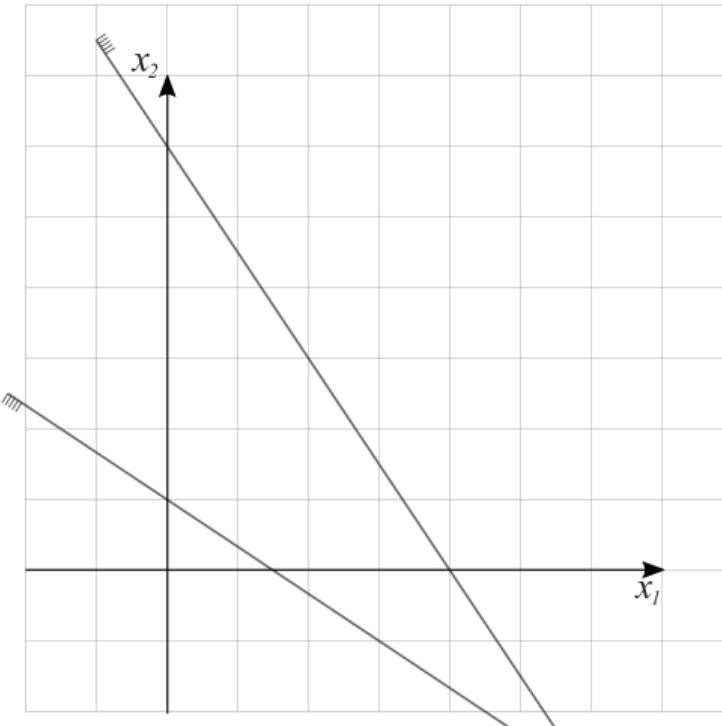
Casos particulares

$$\max \quad 2x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 12$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$





Casos particulares

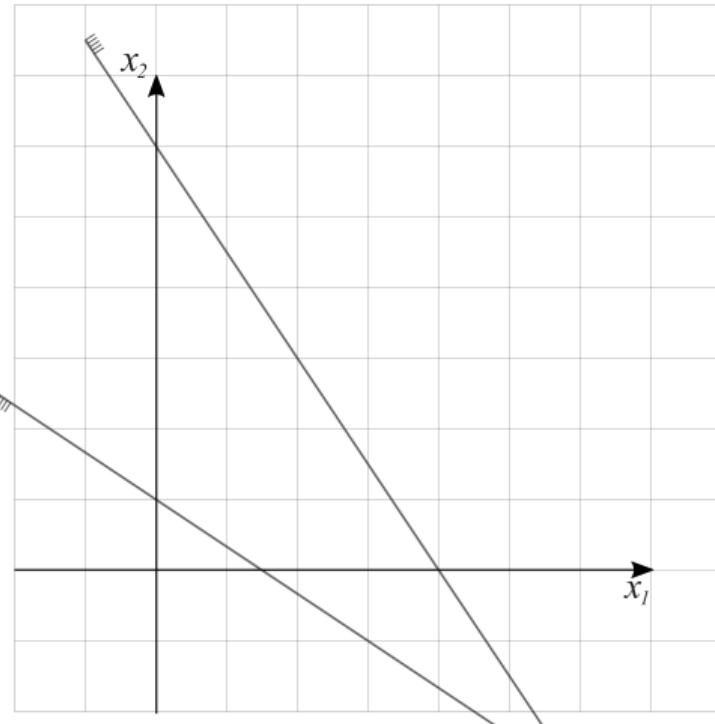
$$\max \quad 2x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$\text{s.a} \quad 3x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 12$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 3$$

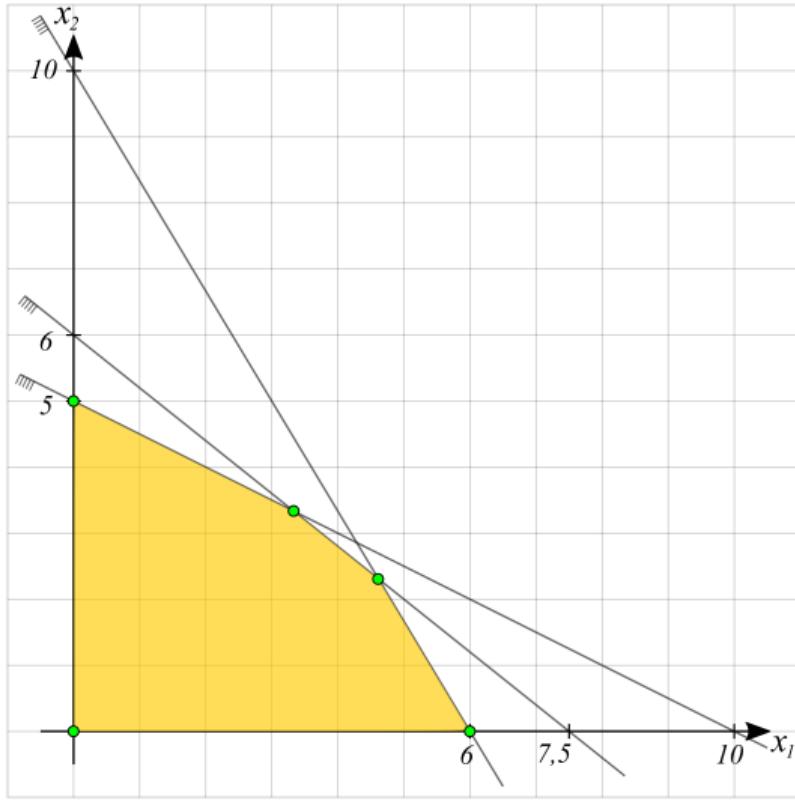
$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Problema infactível





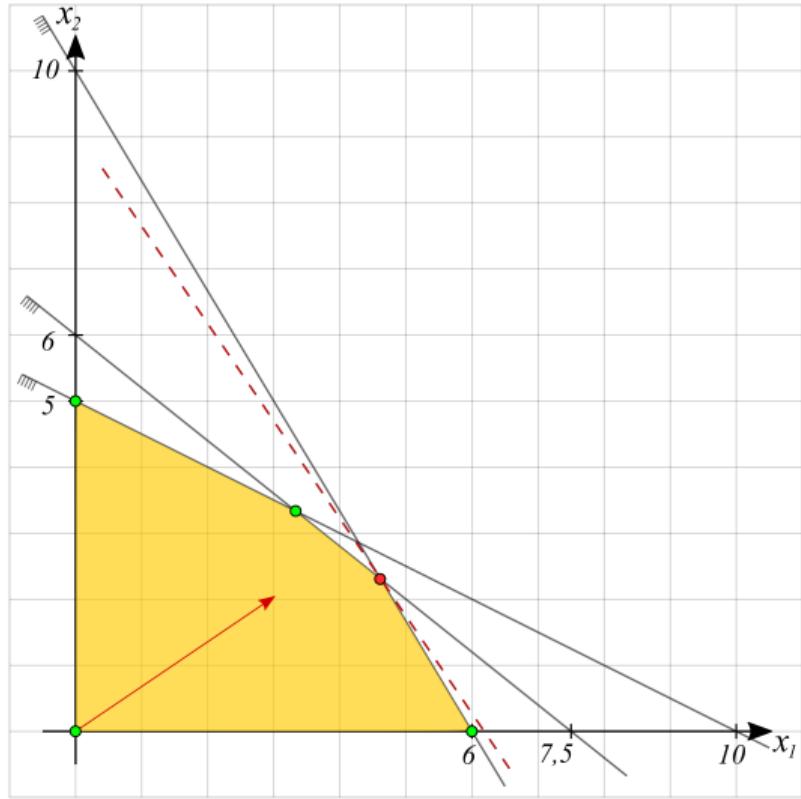
- ▶ Um ponto extremo é todo ponto na fronteira da região factível que é determinado pela intersecção de pelo menos duas retas.



Pontos Extremos



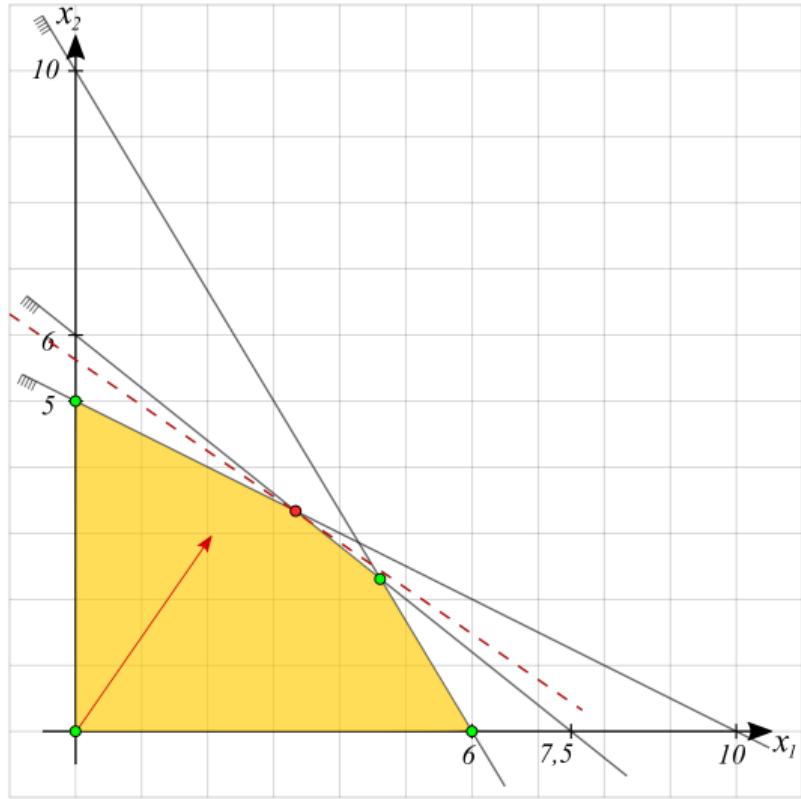
- A toda solução ótima está associado um ponto extremo.



Pontos Extremos



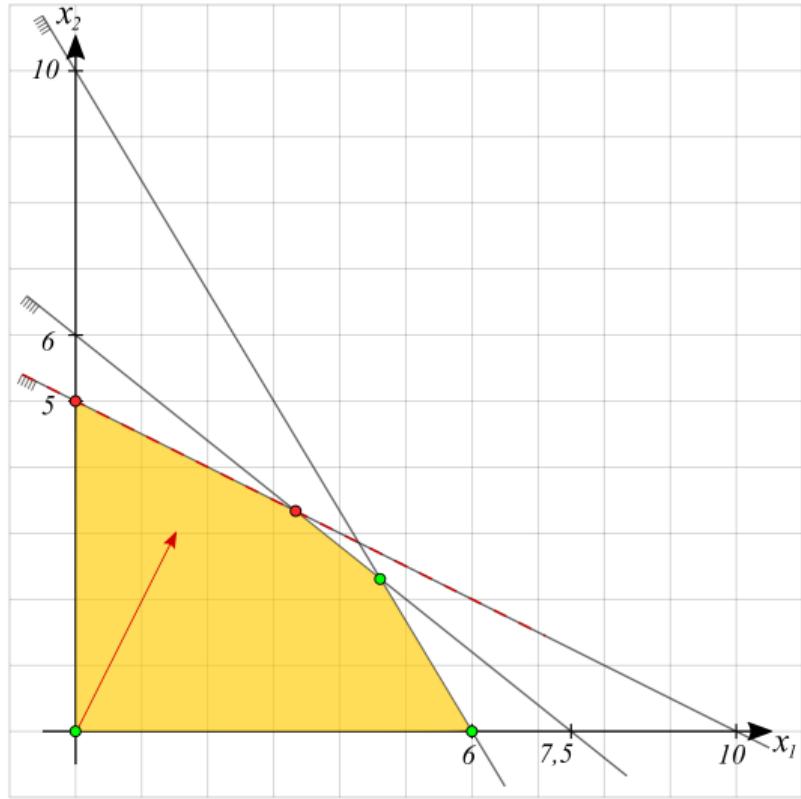
- A toda solução ótima está associado um ponto extremo.



Pontos Extremos



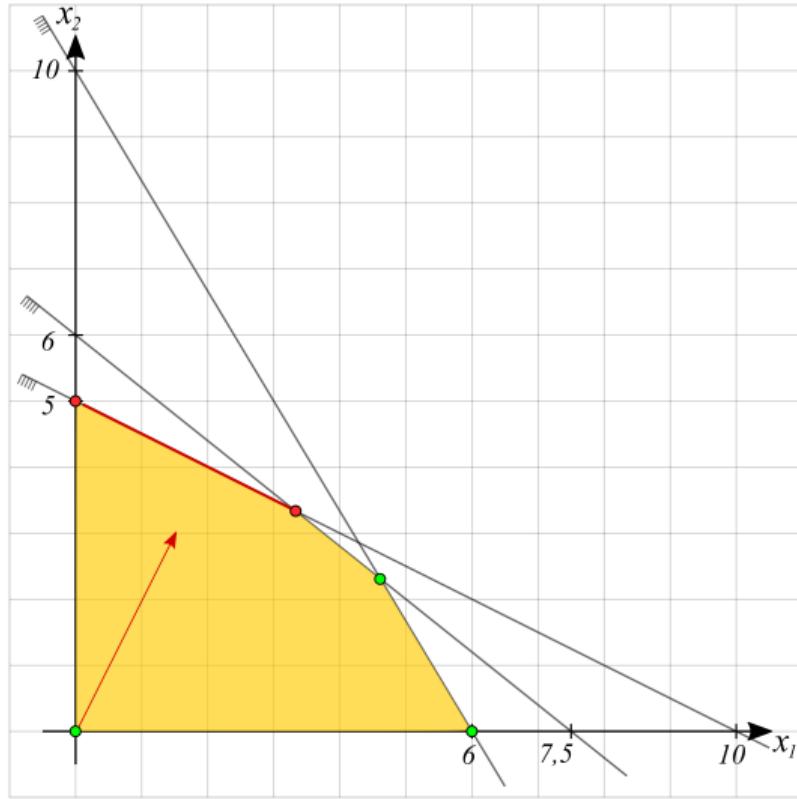
- A toda solução ótima está associado um ponto extremo.



Pontos Extremos

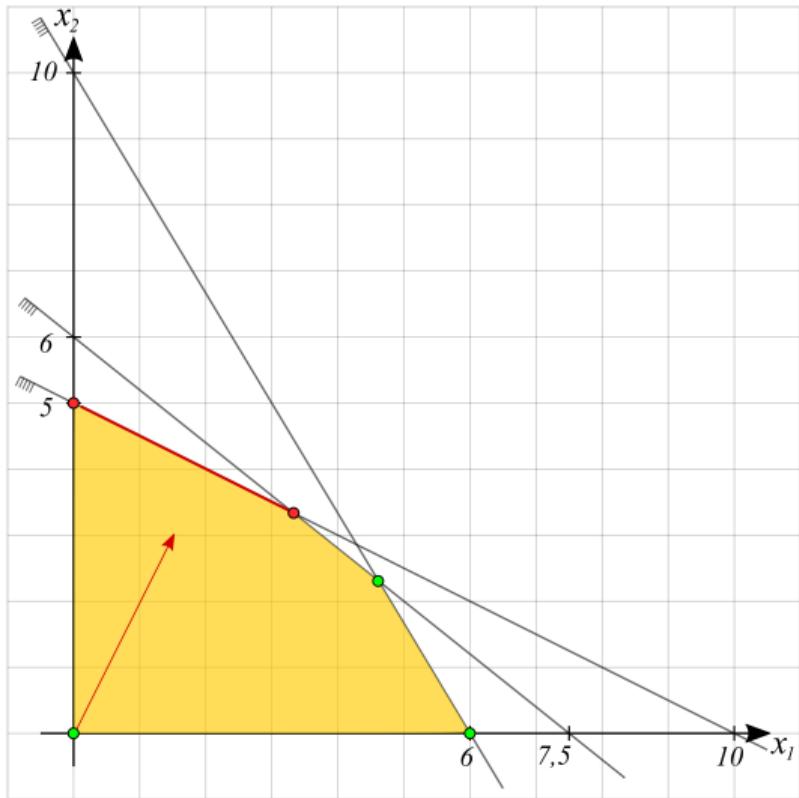


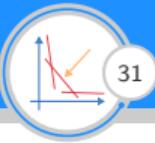
- ▶ A toda solução ótima está associado um ponto extremo.
- ▶ Se existe solução ótima, então existe um ponto extremo.





- ▶ A toda solução ótima está associado um ponto extremo.
- ▶ Se existe solução ótima, então existe um ponto extremo.
- ▶ Isso motiva o desenvolvimento do método simplex.





Exercício

Resolva o exercício 1 da segunda lista de exercícios.