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19 SET 2020 ES 2 (2-3)

ESERCIZIO PRIMACE-DUALE PDF

$$\min x_1 + 6x_2 - 7x_3 + 5x_4$$

$$5x_1 - 4x_2 + 13x_3 + x_4 = 20$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 = 8$$

$$x_i \geq 0$$

$$(D) \max 20y_1 + 8y_2$$

$$5y_1 + y_2 \leq 1$$

$$-4y_2 - y_1 \leq 6$$

$$13y_1 + 5y_2 \leq -7$$

$$y_1 + y_2 \leq 5$$

$$y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$PR \quad \min a_1 + a_2$$

$$-4y_2 + a_1 = 20$$

$$-x_2 + a_2 = 8$$

$$x_1, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

	x_2	a_1	a_2
-20	5	0	0
20	-4	1	0
8	-1	0	1

$$2a_2 < 20 > 0$$

$$a_1 = 20$$

$$a_2 = 8$$

$$DU \quad \max 20\pi_1 + 8\pi_2$$

$$-4\pi_1 - \pi_2 \leq 0$$

$$\pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \pi_1 \\ 1 - \pi_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

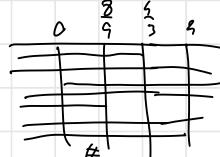
$$y^0 = y^1 + \partial \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 8 \\ -2 + 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-5 + 5\theta - 2 + \theta \leq 1 \Rightarrow \theta \leq \frac{8}{6}$$

$$4 - 4\theta + 2 - \theta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \theta \geq 0$$

$$-(3 + 13\theta) - 10 + 5\theta \leq -7 \Rightarrow \theta \leq \frac{8}{9}$$

$$-1 + \theta - 2 + \theta \leq 5 \Rightarrow \theta \leq 4$$



$$\max = \frac{8}{9} \quad y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/9 \\ -10/9 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 NOV. 2020

ESERCIZIO NR. 1

$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 \leq 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

④ $x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 9/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sono SBA?

⑤ VERIFICA CHE AMO SE E' SOL. OTTIMA

$$\text{Dunque } \max 12y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 + 2y_3 \leq 2$$

$$2y_1 + 2y_2 + \frac{1}{4}y_3 \leq -3$$

$$-3y_2 - 2y_3 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \in \mathbb{R}, y_2 \geq 0, y_3 \leq 0$$

1: $S_{P_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_{d_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 \\ -3 - 2y_1 - 2y_2 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

F.S. min $2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 + S_2 = 4$$

4: 12 = 12, 10 ≥ 2, 4 ≤ 4, 4, 0, 2 ≥ 0 OK AMMIS.

$$S_1 = 8$$

$$S_2 = 8 - 4 - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \text{ VINCOLI} \quad 3 \text{ POSITIVI} \quad \text{OK}$$

$x^{(1)}$ e' SBA.

$$3+4=12=12; 10 \geq 2; 2+\frac{9}{4} \leq 4 \Rightarrow \frac{25}{4} \leq 4 \quad S_1 \geq 0 \text{ TRUE SI}$$

$$S_2 = 13$$

3 vincoli, 4 variabili positive

$$S_2 = 4 - 2 - \frac{9}{4} \geq 0 \quad \text{NO SBA}$$

$$S_2 = 4 - 2 - \frac{9}{4} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_2 = 0 \\ 2 - 3y_1 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = 1 \\ y_2 = 0 \\ 2y_3 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = 1 \\ y_2 = 0 \\ y_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Sostituisco nel duala: $z \leq 2; z - \frac{1}{3} \leq -3$ NO, lo sol. non e' ottima

2: $S_{P_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 7/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_{d_2} = \begin{cases} y_2 = 0 \\ y_3 = 0 \\ 2 - 3y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ -3 - 2y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$

$$S_{d_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 \\ -3 - 2y_1 - 2y_2 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 9/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑥ VERIFICA SE E' LB

Sostituisco nella f.o. (i) $2 \cdot 4 + 2 = 10 > 8$ OK

$$(ii) 2 - \frac{2^2}{2} = -\frac{2}{2} < 8 \quad !! \quad \text{3 non e' LB.}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$\min \beta x_1 - 8x_2 - x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

⑦ $x^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^\top$ e' OTTIMO? CALCOLA d, B, g

$$\max (12 - \alpha)y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq \beta \quad y_1 \leq 0$$

$$2y_1 - y_2 \leq -\alpha \quad y_2 \geq 0$$

$$-6y_3 \leq -1$$

Standardizziamo il problema

Infatto $d \leq 6$ perche $s(1) + 0 \leq 12 - d \Rightarrow 2 \leq 12 - d \Rightarrow d \leq 6$

$\min \beta x_1 - \gamma x_2 - x_3$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + S_1 \leq 12 - d$$

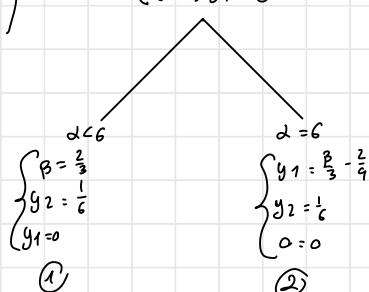
$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - S_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{Sp} \begin{pmatrix} 6-d \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sd} \begin{pmatrix} \beta - 3y_1 - 4y_2 \\ -\alpha - 2y_1 + y_2 \\ -1 + 6y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \alpha \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta - 3y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \\ -1 + 6y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{6} \\ (\beta - d)y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$



Sostituisco nel duale per ammissibilità:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad d < 6 : \frac{2}{3} \leq \frac{2}{3} \text{ ok}, \quad -\frac{1}{6} \leq -\delta \Rightarrow \delta \leq \frac{1}{6} \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad d = 6 \quad \beta \leq \frac{2}{3} \quad \delta \leq -\frac{2}{3} \beta + \frac{11}{18}$$

Q) QUALI VALORI DI d, β, δ RENDONO IL PROBLEMA VUOTO O ILLIMITATO?

$\min \beta x_1 - \gamma x_2 - x_3$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 = 12 - d$$

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - x_5 = 2$$

$$x_i \geq 0$$

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$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{max } 3x_1 + 8x_2 + 4x_3 & \text{min } -3x_1 + 8\sqrt{2} - 4x_3 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 4 & 2x_1 + \sqrt{2} - 3x_3 - x_4 = 4 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \geq 2 & 3x_1 - 2\sqrt{2} - x_3 - x_5 = 2 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} & x_4, \sqrt{2}, x_5 \geq 0, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

A) PER QUALI α / β (P) è ILL?

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{max } 4y_1 + \alpha y_2 & \\ 2y_1 + 3y_2 \leq -3 & \rightarrow y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0 \quad \text{Somma di positivi} \Rightarrow \text{mai} < 0 \\ y_1 - 2y_2 \leq \beta & \text{Duale vuoto} \Rightarrow P \text{ illimitato} \\ -3y_1 - y_2 \leq -6 & \end{array}$$

$$y_1, y_2 \geq 0$$

B) $x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ e MAX PER QUALI α, β ?

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{max } 3x_1 + 8x_2 + 4x_3 & \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 4 & \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \geq 2 & 2x_1 - x_2 = 4 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \in \mathbb{R} & 3x_1 + 2x_2 = \alpha \\ & 9 - 8 \geq \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \leq 1 \end{array}$$

per essere ammissibile

min $4y_1 + \alpha y_2$

$$2y_1 + 3y_2 \geq 3$$

$$-y_1 + 2y_2 \leq \beta$$

$$-3y_1 - y_2 = 4$$

$$y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \leq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 + 2y_1 + 3y_2 \\ \beta + y_1 - 2y_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 CASI: $\alpha = 1 \wedge \beta \leq 1$

$$\begin{cases} -3 + 2y_1 + 3y_2 = 0 \\ \beta + y_1 - 2y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3 + 4y_2 - 2\beta + 3y_2 = 0 \\ y_1 = 2y_2 - \beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_2 = \frac{3+2\beta}{7} \\ y_1 = \frac{6-3\beta}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$3 + 7\beta \leq 0 \quad \beta \leq -\frac{3}{7}$$

$$6 - 3\beta \leq 0 \quad \beta \geq 2$$

$\neq 2, \beta$ per cui il pto è di massimo

C) SPA CON x_1 E x_2 IN BASE $\alpha = 1, \beta = 8$

min $-3x_1 + 8\sqrt{2} - 4x_3$

$$2x_1 + \sqrt{2} - 3x_3 - x_4 = 4$$

$$3x_1 - 2\sqrt{2} - x_3 - x_5 = 1$$

$$x_1, \sqrt{2}, x_4, x_5 \geq 0, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} > 0 \\ > 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2x_1 + \sqrt{2} = 4$$

$$3x_1 - 2\sqrt{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 4 - 2x_1 \\ 3x_1 - 8 + 4x_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 4 - \frac{12}{7} \\ 7x_1 = 9 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{9}{7} \end{cases}$$

D) SOL. OTTIMA $x_1 \neq x_3 > 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} > 0 \\ > 0 \\ > 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{max } 4y_1 + y_2$$

$$2y_1 + 3y_2 \leq -3$$

$$2y_1 - 2y_2 \leq 8$$

$$-3y_1 - y_2 = -6$$

$$-y_1 \leq 0, -y_2 \leq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 - 2y_1 - 3y_2 \\ 8 - 2y_1 + 2y_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3 - 2y_1 - 3y_2 = 0 \\ 8 - 2y_1 + 2y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12}{7}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3 - 2y_1 - 3y_2 = 0 \\ 8 - 2y_1 + 2y_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3 - 8 - 2y_2 - 3y_2 = 0 \\ y_1 = 4 + y_2 \\ y_1 = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

Now we bring

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$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = -x_2, \bar{x}_2 \geq 0$$

$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 - 2\bar{x}_2 + S_1 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + \bar{x}_2 - 3x_3 - S_2 = 2$$

$$x_1, \bar{x}_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

④ $x^{(1)} = [4, 0, 0]^T$ $x^{(2)} = [2, 0, 2]^T$ sono SBA?

1: $12 \leq 12$ OK, $16 \geq 2$ OK

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 0 \\ S_2 &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$ 2 VAR. POSITIVE, 2 VINCOLI

2: $6 \leq 12$ OK, $222 \leq 222$ OK, $7, 0, 2 \geq 0$ AMM. OK

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 6 \\ S_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 3 VAR. POSITIVE, NO SBA

⑤ Si perché non cambiando i vincoli gli slack restano gli stessi e le componenti positive saranno sempre della stessa cardinalità, per cui x rimane SBA

⑥ VERIFICA SE LA SBA È OTTIMA

DUALE: $\max 12y_1 + 2y_2$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq 2$$

$$2y_1 - y_2 \geq -3$$

$$-3y_2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow y_2 \geq -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y_1 \leq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_D &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 \\ -3 + 2y_1 + y_2 \\ 1 + 3y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ f_D &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \\ y_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

ASSURDO $y_1 \leq 0$

⑦ PUÒ ESSEREGE UNA SOL. AMMISSIBILE DEL DUALE PARI A $\frac{16}{2}$? PERCHÉ?

$$\begin{cases} 2y_1 + 2y_2 = 8 \\ 3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq 2 \\ 2y_1 - y_2 \geq -3 \\ y_2 \leq -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_2 = 4 - 6y_1 \\ 3y_1 + 16 - 24y_1 \leq 2 \\ 2y_1 - 4 + 6y_1 \geq -3 \Rightarrow 6y_1 \geq \frac{1}{8} \rightarrow y_1 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

ASSURDO.

⑤ SORPRENDANTO CHI È PROBLEMA S18:

$$\min \gamma x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

STAND. $\min \gamma x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$

$$3x_1 - 2\bar{x}_2 + S_1 = 12 - \delta$$

$$4x_1 + \bar{x}_2 - 3x_3 - S_2 = 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{DUALG: } (12 - \delta) y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq \gamma$$

$$2y_1 - y_2 \geq -3$$

$$-3y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \leq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

Per essere ammissibile $3 \leq 12 - \delta \Rightarrow \delta \leq 9$

2 CASI: $\delta = 9$ \wedge $\delta < 9$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \delta = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma - 3y_1 + 4y_2 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{\gamma}{3} \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Verifica ommissibilità duale

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &\leq \gamma \\ \frac{2}{3}\gamma &\geq -3 \Rightarrow \gamma \geq -\frac{9}{2} \\ 0 &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{3} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \gamma \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{9}{2} \leq \gamma \leq 0 \\ \gamma = 9 \end{cases}$$

② $\delta < 9$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma - 3y_1 + 4y_2 = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

verifica ommissibilità

$$0 \leq 0$$

$$0 \geq -3$$

$$0 \leq 1$$

$$0, 0 \text{ OK}$$

$$\delta < 9$$

$$\gamma = 0$$

17 LUGLIO 2019

$$\max -4x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 10$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 \geq 8$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{min } 6x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 - 3x_2 - S_1 = 10$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 8$$

$$x_1, x_2 = -x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

④ $x^1 = [10, 0, 0]^T, x_2 = [12, 0, 0]^T, x_3 = [13, -1, 0]^T, x_4 = [14, -1, 2]^T$ sono SBA?

2 vinci quindi scritto a priori x_1 perché ha 3 comp. $\neq 0$

(1): 10 2 10, 10 2 8, 10, 0, 0, 20 OK

$$S_1 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{2 variabili positive}$$

$$S_2 = 2$$

(2): 12 2 10, 20 2 8

$$S_1 = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{(non è SBA) } x^2.$$

⑤ ESISTE UNA SBA CON x_2 E x_3 IN BASE?

$$x_2 \leq 0 \text{ in base: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ >0 \\ >0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_2 \leq 10 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{10}{3} \text{ ma } x_2 \leq 0 \text{ per cui } \cancel{x_2} \\ -x_2 + 4x_3 = 8 \end{array} \right.$$

⑥ 3 SOL. OTTIME CON x_1 IN BA SE?

Dato che c'è sono 2 vinci: x_1 è obbligatoriamente > 0 , deve esserci un'altra variabile > 0

Scelgo $x_3 > 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = 10 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 10 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ NON VA BENE

Scelgo $\bar{x}_2 > 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 - 3\bar{x}_2 = 10 \quad x_1 = 10 + 3\bar{x}_2$
 $x_1 + \bar{x}_2 = 8 \quad 10 + 3\bar{x}_2 + \bar{x}_2 = 8$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{12}{2} \\ 4\bar{x}_2 = -2 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{NON VA BENE}$$

Scelgo $S_1 > 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ S_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 - S_1 = 10 \quad x_1 = 10$
 $x_1 = 8 \quad S_1 = -2 \quad \text{NO}$

Scelgo $S_2 > 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ S_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = 10 \quad x_1 = 10$
 $x_1 - S_2 = 8 \quad S_2 = 2 \quad \text{OK}$

$$x_1 - 3\bar{x}_2 - S_1 = 10$$

$$x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 8$$

$$x_1, \bar{x}_2 = -x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$



1.3 PRIMALE DUALE $y^d = [0]$

F.S.

$$\text{minim } 4x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 - 3x_2 - x_4 = 10$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 - x_5 = 8$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

(D)

$$\text{max } 10y_1 + 8y_2$$

$$y_1 + y_2 \leq 4$$

$$-3y_1 + y_2 \leq 3$$

$$4y_2 \leq 1$$

$$-y_1 \leq 0$$

$$-y_2 \leq 0$$

$$y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

DPA

$$\text{max } 10\pi_1 + 8\pi_2$$

$$(x_4) -\pi_1 \leq 0$$

$$(x_5) -\pi_2 \leq 0$$

$$(a_1) \pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$(a_2) \pi_2 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1=0 \\ x_2=0 \\ x_3=0 \\ x_4=0 \\ x_5=0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{min } a_1 + a_2$$

$$-x_4 + a_1 = 10$$

$$-x_5 + a_2 = 8$$

$$x_4, x_5, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

	x_4	x_5	a_1	a_2		
10	-1	0	1	0	10	-1 0 1 0
8	0	-1	0	1	8	0 -1 0 1

$$g^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \vartheta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vartheta \\ \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2\vartheta \leq 4 \Rightarrow \vartheta \leq 2$$

$$-2\vartheta \leq 3 \Rightarrow \vartheta \geq -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\vartheta \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vartheta \geq 0 \quad \vartheta \leq \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \text{max}$$

$$\vartheta \geq 0$$

$$g^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sostituisco g^1 nel duale

ANALISI OK

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 - \frac{1}{2} \\ 3 + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 - 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7/2 \\ 7/6 \\ 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1=0 \\ x_2=0 \\ x_3=0 \\ x_4=0 \\ x_5=0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{minim } a_1 + a_2$$

$$a_1 = 10$$

$$4x_3 + a_2 = 8$$

$$x_3, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

	x_3	a_1	a_2		x_3	a_1	a_2	
	0	1	1		-18	-4	0	0
a ₁	10	0	1	a ₁	10	0	1	0
a ₂	8	4	0	a ₂	8	4	0	1

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2/4$$

$$R_2 + R_0$$

$$\text{max } 10\pi_1 + 8\pi_2$$

$$\pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$4\pi_2 \leq 0$$

$$\pi_2 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \pi_1 \\ -4\pi_2 \\ 1 - \pi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} + \vartheta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 + \vartheta \\ 1/4 + \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

	x_3	a_1	a_2		x_3	a_1	a_2	
	-10	0	0	1				
a ₁	10	0	1	0				
x ₃	2	1	0	1/4				

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sost. nel duale

$$\text{ax } 10y_1 + 8y_2$$

$$y_1 + y_2 \leq 4$$

$$\frac{1}{q} + \vartheta + \frac{1}{q} + \vartheta \leq 4$$

$$\vartheta \leq \frac{2}{q}$$

$$-3y_1 + y_2 \leq 3$$

$$-3\left(\frac{1}{q} + \vartheta\right) + \frac{1}{q} + \vartheta \leq 3$$

$$-\frac{3}{q} - 3\vartheta + \frac{1}{q} + \vartheta \leq 3 \quad \vartheta \geq -\frac{3}{q}$$

$$4y_2 \leq 1$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{q} + \vartheta\right) \leq 1$$

$$1 + 4\vartheta \leq 1 \Rightarrow \vartheta \leq 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{q} \leq \vartheta \leq 0$$

$$-y_1 \leq 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{q} + \vartheta\right) \leq 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{q} - \vartheta \leq 0 \Rightarrow \vartheta \geq -\frac{1}{q}$$

l>max

$$y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

18 SETTEMBRE 2020

$$\min -\beta \bar{x}_1 + x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$3x_2 + x_3 \leq 1$$

$$d x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 \leq 2$$

$$x_1 \leq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{F.S. } \min -\beta \bar{x}_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1$$

$$-d \bar{x}_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + x_5 = 2$$

$$\bar{x}_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

A) TROVARE $\frac{\beta}{d}$ t.c. -2 sia upper bound di F.O. con $x_1 \in x_3$ in base non degenera

In sol. ottima è del tipo $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $x_3 = 1$
 $-d \bar{x}_1 - x_3 = 2 \Rightarrow \bar{x}_1 = -\frac{3}{d}$ $-\frac{3}{d} \geq 0 \Rightarrow d < 0$

$$-\beta \bar{x}_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq -2 \quad + \frac{\beta}{d} + 2 \leq -2 \quad \frac{\beta}{d} \leq -\frac{4}{3}$$

B) VERIFICA $d \in \mathbb{R}$ t.c. il problema sia vuoto.

$$\text{DUALE: } \max y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$-d y_2 \leq -\beta \quad y_2 \geq \frac{\beta}{d} \quad d \neq 0$$

$$3y_1 + 3y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 - y_2 \leq 2$$

$$y_1, y_2 \leq 0$$

C) d, β t.c. ρ sia ill.

	\bar{x}_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
	$-\beta$	1	2	0	0
1	0	3	1	1	0
2	$-d$	3	-1	0	1

$\beta > 0$ per il ratio test

Se $d > 0$ il ratio test non si può fare perché $\frac{2}{d} < 0$
 per cui il problema è illimitato

D) $d=1$ $\beta = -1$ VEDI SE $(0, 0, 0)^T$ È OTTIMO

$$\min \bar{x}_1 + x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$3x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1$$

$$-\bar{x}_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + x_5 = 2$$

$$\bar{x}_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$S_P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D) \max y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$-y_2 \leq 1$$

$$3y_1 + 3y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 - y_2 \leq 2$$

$$y_1 \leq 0$$

$$y_2 \leq 0$$

$$S_P \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow y_1 = 0 \quad y_2 = 0 \quad \bar{y}(0)$$

$$0 \leq 1$$

$$-0 \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq 2$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

OK ottimo DUALE \rightarrow ottimo primale

19 SETTEMBRE 2019

$$\text{min } 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$\min \beta x_1 - 8x_2 - x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$x^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Deve essere ammmissibile

$$6x_1 \leq 12 - \alpha \Rightarrow 2 \leq \alpha$$

Per $\alpha \leq 6$ la sol. è ammmissibile

$$2, 0, 1 \geq 0$$

② d, P, & PER FORMA CANONICA DEL SIMP. PRIMA

Per esse di forma canonica $A\bar{x} \leq b$ con $b > 0$

$$\min \beta x_1 - \gamma x_2 - x_3$$

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

$$-6x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 \leq -2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

19 SETTEMBRE 2019

ESERCIZIO 1

$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 3x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 = 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

Ⓐ $x^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 9/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ SONO SBA!

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_4 = 8 & x_5 = 0 \\ x_4 = 10 & x_5 = 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{e' SBA}$$

$$x_4 = 11 \quad x_5 = \frac{7}{6} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 9/2 \\ 1 \\ 7/6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{non e' SBA}$$

$$1: 12=12; 10\geq 2; 4\leq 4 \text{ OK}, 4, 0, 2 \geq 0$$

$$2: 12=12; 12\geq 2; \frac{3}{2}\leq 4 \text{ OK}, 0, 6, 0 \geq 0$$

$$3: 12=12; 13\geq 2; \frac{25}{6}\leq 4 \text{ i } 1, 9/2, 0 \geq 0$$

Ⓑ LE SBA SONO OTTIME?

DUALE: $\max 12y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 + 2y_3 \leq 2$$

$$2y_1 + 2y_2 + \frac{1}{4}y_3 \leq -3$$

$$-3y_2 - 2y_3 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \in \mathbb{R}, y_2 \geq 0, y_3 \leq 0$$

$$\text{Sol} \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 \\ -3 - 2y_1 - 2y_2 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Sp \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 = 0 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ 2y_3 = 2 - 4y_2 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2 - 4y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = 3 \\ y_3 = 5 \end{cases} \quad \text{NO OTTIMA}$$

$$\text{Sol} \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 \\ -3 - 2y_1 - 2y_2 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{O}$$

$$Sp \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ⓒ \Rightarrow SOL. AMMISSE DEL DUALE PARI A 8? PERCHÉ?

ESERCIZIO 2

$$\min \beta x_1 - \gamma x_2 - x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{F.S.} \quad \min \beta x_1 - \gamma x_2 - x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 = 12 - \alpha$$

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - x_5 = 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ è ottima}$$

Affinché ammissibile $\alpha \leq 12 - \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \leq 6$

$$\text{DUALE: } \max (12 - \alpha) y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq \beta$$

$$2y_1 - y_2 \leq -\gamma$$

$$-6y_2 \leq -1$$

$$y_1 \leq 0 \quad y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta - 3y_1 - 4y_2 \\ -\gamma - 2y_1 + y_2 \\ -1 + 6y_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta - 3y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \\ -1 + 6y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{\beta}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{6} \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$3 \left(\frac{\beta}{3} - \frac{2}{9} \right) + \frac{4}{6} \leq \beta \quad \beta - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \leq \beta \quad \beta \leq \beta \text{ OK}$$

$$2 \left(\frac{\beta}{3} - \frac{2}{9} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \leq -\gamma \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}\beta - \frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{6} \leq -\gamma$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\beta - \frac{11}{18} \leq -\gamma$$

$$\frac{\beta}{3} - \frac{2}{9} \leq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{3} \leq \frac{2}{9} \Rightarrow \beta \leq \frac{2}{3}$$

La sol. è ottima per $\alpha \leq 6$, $\beta \leq \frac{2}{3}$, $\gamma \leq -\frac{2}{3}\beta + \frac{11}{18}$ CASO $\alpha = 6$

CASO $\alpha < 6$ $y_1 = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta - 3y_1 - 4y_2 \\ -\gamma - 2y_1 + y_2 \\ -1 + 6y_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = \frac{2}{3} \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$2y_1 - y_2 \leq -\gamma \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{6} \leq -\gamma \Rightarrow \gamma \leq \frac{1}{6}$$

La sol. è ottima per $\alpha < 6$, $\beta = \frac{2}{3}$, $\gamma \leq \frac{1}{6}$



21 FEBBRAIO 2020

ESERCIZIO 1

$$\min -6x_1 - x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \leq 12$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + \beta x_3 \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x_1 \leq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\min -6x_1 - x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + S_1 = x_2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + \beta x_3 - S_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x_1 \leq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

• d, β t.c. il problema sia vuoto?

$$d x_1 + x_2 + \beta x_3 \geq \frac{3}{2}$$

Se prendo $d \geq 0$ e $\beta \leq 0$ il 2° vincolo può non essere verificato perché avremmo la somma di 3 valori neg.

ESERCIZIO 2

$$\min 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 \geq 1$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

F.S.

$$\min 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + S_1 = 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - S_2 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

• TROVA SBA E VERIFICA SIA OTTIMA

2 VINCOLI \rightarrow 2 VAR. POS.

$$\text{Sistema } x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \quad (x_3, S_1, S_2 = 0)$$

$$3+5 \leq 8 \text{ OK}$$

$$6-5 \geq 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$3, 5, 0 \geq 0 \text{ OK}$$

VERIFICO AHM.

Σ SBA Verifico ottimo

$$\begin{cases} 8 - x_1 - x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 8 - x_1 & x_2 \leq 5 \\ 2x_1 - 8 + x_1 - 1 = 0 \\ 3x_1 = 9 \Rightarrow x_1 = 3 \end{cases}$$

DUALG $\max 8y_1 + y_2$

$$y_1 + 2y_2 \leq 3$$

$$y_1 - y_2 \leq -1$$

$$-y_1 + 3y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \leq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 - y_1 - 2y_2 \\ -1 - y_1 + y_2 \\ 1 + y_1 - 3y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 - y_1 - 2y_2 = 0 \\ -1 - y_1 + y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 + 1 - y_2 - 2y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 3y_2 = 4 \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{4}{3} \\ y_1 = -1 + y_2 \\ y_1 = -1 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

✓
No

ESERCIZIO 3

$$\min 4x_1 + 8x_2 - x_3$$

F.S. $\min 4x_1 + 8x_2 + \overline{x_3}$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 6$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 3\overline{x_3} + S_1 = 6$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3 \leq 10$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 + 6\overline{x_3} + S_2 = 10$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \leq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

CALCOLA LB DELL'OTTIMO. A CHE DISTANZA SI TROVA IL LB DELLA SOL. OTTIMA?

Dato da $4x_1 + 8x_2 - x_3$ un LB è 0

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & S_1 & S_2 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 1 & -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 6 & 3 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(x^*) = 0 \quad \text{distanza è pari a 0}$$

ESERCIZIO 6

$$\min 10x_1 - 7x_2 + 4x_3$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 \leq 5+d$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 2$$

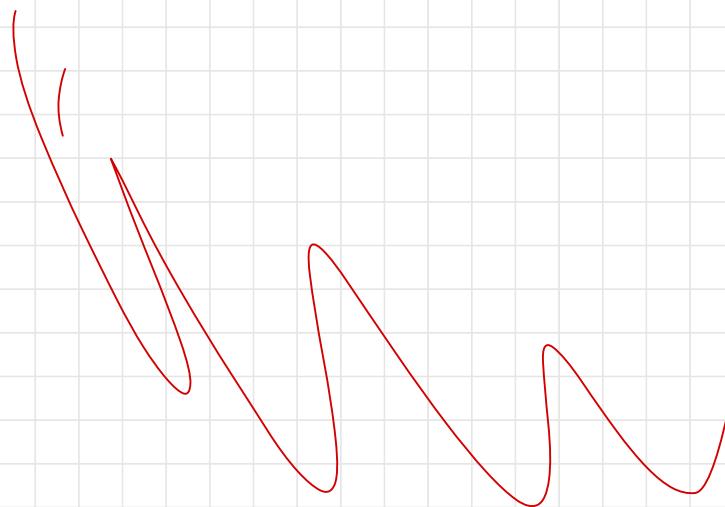
$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\max (5+d) y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 + 2y_2 &\leq 10 \\ 2y_1 - y_2 &\leq -7 \\ -3y_1 + 5y_2 &\leq 4 \\ y_1, y_2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 - y_1 - 2y_2 \\ -7 - 2y_1 + y_2 \\ 4 + 3y_1 - 5y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

PER $d > 0$ IL PROBLEMA È IL? PERCHÉ?



22 GENNAIO 2020

$$\text{minim} \quad 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 22$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{minim} \quad 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 22$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 = 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

A) $\underline{x}^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{x}^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \underline{x}^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ SONO SBA?

1: $12 = 12; 10 \geq 2; 4 \leq 4; 4, 0, 2 \geq 0$ OK AMM $S_1 = 3, S_2 = 0$

$x^1 \in$ SBA

2: $12 = 12; 12 \geq 2; \frac{7}{2} \leq 4; 0, 6, 0 \geq 0$ OK AMM $S_1 = 10, S_2 = 7/2$

$x^2 \in$ SBA

3: $12 = 12; 13 \geq 2; 2 + \frac{9}{8} \leq 4$ OK AMM NO SBA

B) SONO OTTIME LE SBA?

DUALE $\text{max} \quad 12y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 + 2y_3 \leq 2$$

$$2y_1 + 2y_2 + \frac{1}{4}y_3 \leq -3$$

$$-3y_2 - 2y_3 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \in \mathbb{R}, y_2 \geq 0, y_3 \leq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 \\ -3 - 2y_1 - 2y_2 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_P \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ 2 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 = 0 \Rightarrow y_3 = -5 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 = 0 \\ 2 - 4y_2 \\ 1 - y_2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 \\ -3 - 2y_1 - 2y_2 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_P \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4}y_3 = 3 \Rightarrow y_3 = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$-3 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 = 0 \quad + \frac{1}{4}y_3 = -3 \quad y_3 = -12$$

$$2 \leq 1 \text{ NO}$$

$$6 - \frac{5}{4} \leq -3 \quad \text{NO} \quad x_1 \text{ NO SBA}$$

C) VALORE DEL DUALE PARI A 8?

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y^0 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{minim } 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 \leq 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{6}x_2 - 2x_3 + x_5 \leq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

(D)

$$\text{max } 12y_1 + 2y_2 + 6y_3$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 + 2y_3 \leq 2$$

$$2y_1 + 2y_2 + \frac{1}{6}y_3 \leq 3$$

$$-3y_2 - 2y_3 \leq 1$$

$$-y_2 \leq 0 \quad y_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_3 \leq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-3y_1-4y_2-2y_3 \\ -3-2y_1-2y_2-\frac{1}{6}y_3 \\ 1+3y_2+2y_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} y_1=0 \\ y_2=0 \\ y_3=0 \end{array}$$

PR

$$\text{minim } a_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

$$a_1 = 12$$

$$a_2 - x_4 = 2$$

$$a_3 + x_5 = 4$$

$$x_6 \quad x_5 \quad a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$x_6 \quad x_5 \quad a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & -18 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline a_1 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

R₀+R₃

DR

$$\text{maxim } 12\pi_1 + 2\pi_2 + 4\pi_3$$

$$-\pi_2 \leq 0$$

$$\pi_3 \leq 0$$

$$\pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_2 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_3 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \theta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2+\theta \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

zero θ

$$3(-2+\theta) + 4\theta \leq 1$$

$$2(-2+\theta) + 2\theta \leq -3$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -7/4 \\ 1/4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_6 \quad x_5 \quad a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & -16 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline a_1 & 12 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_5 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x_5 = 4$$

$$a_1 = 12$$

$$a_2 = 2$$

$$2\pi_1 = 16 \Rightarrow$$

$\frac{1}{4}$ LTR

$$S_D = \begin{pmatrix} 2-1+\frac{1}{4} \\ \pi_2 - \frac{1}{4} - 3 \\ 1+3/4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25/4 \\ 0 \\ 7/4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1=0 \\ x_3=0 \end{array}$$

(PR) $\text{minim } a_1 + a_2 + a_3$

$$a_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12$$

$$+ 2x_2 + a_2 - x_4 \leq 2$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6}x_2 + a_3 + x_5 \leq 4$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, x_2, x_4$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 12 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1/4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x_2 \quad x_4 \quad x_5 \quad a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & -18 & -\frac{3}{4} & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ \hline 12 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 1/4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$



DA $\overleftarrow{F_{WDC}}$

22/06/2020

$$x_1 + 3x_3 \leq 6$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 3$$

$$x_1 - 5x_3 \leq 4$$

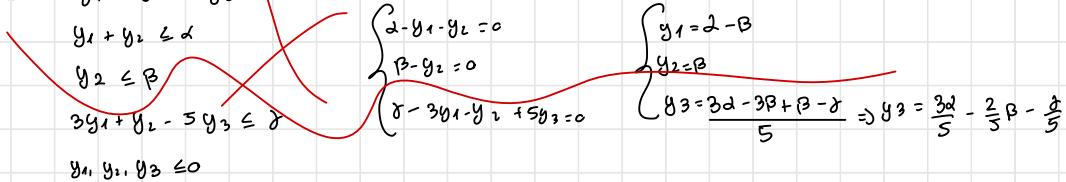
$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

① COSTRUIRE F.O. t.c. $x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ È PTO DI MINIMO

$$\text{minim } d x_1 + \beta x_2 + \gamma x_3$$

$x^{(1)}$ è ottim. perché soddisfa i vincoli:

$$\text{DUALE: max } 6y_1 + 3y_2 + 4y_3$$



$$\beta < 0 \quad = -1$$

$$y_1 = d+1 \quad d = -2$$

$$\gamma = -3$$

② $x^{(1)}$ è SBA $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ No SBA

③ DATA $\text{minim } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \quad \exists \text{ sol. DUALE PTOI?}$

✗ perché y_1, y_2, y_3 devono essere ≤ 0 e somma di numeri negativi non può essere = a 0

22/05/2019

$$\text{minim } 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 \geq 6$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{F.S. } \text{minim } 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 - x_5 = 6$$

$$x_i \in \mathbb{R}, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$\text{A.M.M.: } 3 \leq 8, 7 \geq 6, 2, 1, 1 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ NO S.B.A.}$$

(b) PUÒ ESISTERE UN VERTICE DELLA REG. CON $x_1, x_2 > 0$?

$$\begin{pmatrix} >0 \\ >0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1 + 3x_2 = 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 8 - 3x_2 \\ 16 - 6x_1 - x_2 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 8 - \frac{30}{7} \\ x_2 = \frac{10}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{26}{7} \\ x_2 = \frac{10}{7} \end{cases} \text{ è vertice}$$

(c) SOL. DI BASE OTTIMA CON $x_1 \neq x_3$ IN BASE

$$\begin{pmatrix} >0 \\ 0 \\ >0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{DUALE: } \max 8y_1 + 6y_2$$

$$y_1 + 2y_2 = 2$$

$$3y_1 - y_2 \leq 1$$

$$-2y_1 + 4y_2 \leq -1$$

$$y_1 \leq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - y_1 - 2y_2 \\ 1 - 3y_1 + y_2 \\ -1 + 2y_1 - 4y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - y_1 - 2y_2 = 0 \\ -1 + 2y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 2 - 2y_2 \\ -1 + 4 - 4y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 2 - \frac{3}{4} \\ y_2 = \frac{3}{8} \end{cases}$$

$\frac{5}{4} \geq 0$ ma non è ammissibile
∅ sol. ottima.

Esercizio 2

$$\text{minim } x_1 - x_2$$

$$\text{minim } x_1 + \bar{x}_2$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 \leq 6$$

$$2x_1 + \bar{x}_2 \leq 6$$

$$y_j^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 1$$

$$x_1 - \bar{x}_2 \geq 1$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, \bar{x}_2 \geq 0$$

(d)

\curvearrowright F.S. $\text{minim } x_1 + \bar{x}_2$

$$\max 6y_1 + y_2$$

$$2x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$y_1 + y_2 \leq 1$$

$$x_1 - \bar{x}_2 - x_4 = 1$$

$$y_1 - y_2 \leq 1$$

$$x_1, \bar{x}_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$

$$y_3 \leq 0$$

$$x_4 - y_2 \leq 0$$

$$S_d \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\min a_1 + a_2$$

$$x_3 + a_1 = 6$$

$$-x_4 + a_2 = 1$$

$$x_3, x_4, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

(D2)

$$\max 6\pi_1 + \pi_2$$

$$\pi_1 \leq 0$$

$$-\pi_2 \leq 0$$

$$\pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_2 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\delta \leq 1$$

$$-\delta \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \delta$$

$$-\theta \leq 0$$

$$\theta \geq 0$$

$$\alpha \leq \delta \leq 1$$

\hookrightarrow SCLEGAZI probabile MAX

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2y_1 - y_2 \\ 1 - y_1 + y_2 \\ -y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_2 = 0 \\ x_6 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$x_1 \ x_3 \ a_1 \ a_2$$

$$D_2: \min a_1 + a_2$$

$$2x_1 + x_3 + a_1 = 6$$

$$x_1 + a_2 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_3, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & c & c & 1 & 1 \\ \hline a_1 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & -7 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline a_1 & 6 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ a_2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 3R_2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ \hline a_1 & 6 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & -2 \\ x_1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline x_3 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ x_1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$z = 0 \quad a_1, a_2$$

from base

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ sol. ottima}$$

26/06/2019

$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 6$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 \geq 6$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\min 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + S_1 = 6$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - S_2 = 6$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad x^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{DUALE: } \max 6y_1 + 6y_2$$

$$y_1 + 6y_2 \leq 2$$

$$-2y_1 + y_2 \leq +3$$

$$3y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ NO SBA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ NO SBA}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ NO SBA}$$

(b) Sol. ottima x_3 in base

Per avere in base x_3 e un'altra componente > 0 . Sceglio $S_1 > 0$

Risolvendo $S_1 = 6$
 $3x_3 = 6 \Rightarrow x_3 = 2$

$$S_0 \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

\longrightarrow Scelgono ammiss. duale. E' ottima

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$1.3 \quad y^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_d \begin{pmatrix} 2 - y_1 - y_2 \\ +3 + 2y_1 - y_2 \\ 1 - 3y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ +3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 \leq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{D.P. } \min a_1 + a_2$$

$$x_1 + a_1 = 6$$

$$-x_2 + a_2 = 6$$

$$x_1, x_2, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

	x_4	x_5	a_1	a_2	
	0	0	1	1	
6	1	0	1	0	
6	0	-1	0	1	

	x_4	x_5	a_1	a_2	
	-12	-1	1	0	
6	1	0	1	0	
6	0	-1	0	1	

$$R_0 + P_1 \longrightarrow$$

	x_4	x_5	a_1	a_2	
	-6	0	1	1	
x_1	0	1	0	1	
a_2	6	0	-1	0	

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad z = 6 \quad \text{NO OTTIMA}$$

$$(D2) \max 6\pi_1 + \pi_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 &\leq 0 \\ -\pi_2 &\leq 0 \\ \pi_1 &\leq 1 \\ \pi_2 &\leq 1 \\ \pi_1, \pi_2 &\in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 - \pi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$y^{(1)} = y^c + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

Sust. and duality

$$\delta \leq 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &\leq 3 \\ \delta &\leq \frac{1}{3} \\ \delta &\leq \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Max

$$y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sd } \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{1}{3} \\ 3 - 1/3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5/3 \\ 8/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\delta \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{pr} \\ \min \end{array} a_1 + a_2$$

$$x_1 + a_1 = 6$$

$$+3x_3 - x_5 + a_2 = 6$$

$$x_3, x_4, x_5, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|cccc} & & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & a_1 & a_2 \\ \hline & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & \\ \hline & -12 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|cccc} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2 & \rightarrow & -6 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2/3 & & a_1 & b & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ \hline x_3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc|cccc} & & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline x_4 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x_3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

31 GENNAIO 2020

$$\min 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3$$

$$\min 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3$$

$$y_1 \quad x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 8$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + S_1 = 8$$

$$S_1 = 8$$

$$y_2 \quad 2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 6$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 6$$

$$S_2 = 6$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

A) $\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$ $3 \leq 8$ ok, $7 \geq 6$ ok, $2, 1, 1 \geq 0$ ok AMM.

Mo SBA perché i vincoli è diverso dalle t.c. delle variabili positive

B) MODIFICA P t.c. \bar{x} sia SBA

$$\min 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \leq 8$$

$$F.S. \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + S_1 = 8$$

$$S_1 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 4x_3 \leq 6$$

$$x_1 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 6$$

$$S_2 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 5$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + S_3 = 5$$

$$S_3 = 0$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2, S_3 \geq 0$$

C) Es un VERTICE CON $x_1 \in x_2 > 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} >0 \\ >0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1 + 3x_2 = 8 \Rightarrow x_1 = 8 - 3x_2 \quad x_1 = 8 - \frac{3x_2}{2} = \frac{26}{7} > 0 \quad \text{quindi è SBA}$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 - 6 \Rightarrow 16 - 6x_2 - x_2 = 6 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{10}{7}$$

D) Es SOL. OTTIMA CON $x_1 \in x_3$ IN BASE?

ASSIANDO
CO ↗
3/2

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \max 8y_1 + 6y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &\quad y_1 + 2y_2 \leq 2 \\ x_2 &\quad 3y_1 - y_2 \leq 1 \\ x_3 &\quad -2y_1 + 4y_2 \leq -2 \\ y_1 &\leq 0, y_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_d \begin{pmatrix} 2 - y_1 - 2y_2 \\ 1 - 3y_1 + y_2 \\ -2 + 2y_1 - 4y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - y_1 - 2y_2 = 0 \\ -2 + 2y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 2 - 2y_2 \\ -2 + 2y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \\ -2y_2 = -2 \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

E) UPPER BOUND E LOWER BOUND

$$\text{MINIMO} \Rightarrow c^T x \geq b^T y$$

Dato che il ducle non ammette sol. (è vuoto) il primale è illimitato per cui non ammette LB perché illimitato inferiormente

F) ALGORITMO PRIMAL DUALE $y^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$F.S. \quad \min 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3$$

$$\max 8y_1 + 6y_2$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 8$$

$$y_1 + 2y_2 \leq 2$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 - x_5 = 6$$

$$3y_1 - y_2 \leq 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$-2y_1 + 4y_2 \leq -2$$

$$y_1 \leq 0$$

$$-y_2 \leq 0$$

$$y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

PROVE LC

COMPITO 1

$$x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 5$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 8$$

$$x_1 - 5x_3 \leq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$x_2 + 3x_3 + S_1 = 5$$

$$\xrightarrow{FS} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + S_2 = 8$$

$$x_1 - 5x_3 + S_3 = 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2, S_3 \geq 0$$

④ $x^{(1)} = [3 \ 5 \ 0]^T$ $x^{(2)} = [4 \ 4 \ 0]^T$ $x^{(3)} = [7/2 \ 9/2 \ 0]$ sono SBA?

1: $5 \leq 5$; $8 \leq 8$; $3 \leq 4$; $3, 5, 0 \geq 0$ OK AMM.

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 0 & \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] & 3 \text{ vimenti } 3 \text{ var. positive} \\ S_2 &= 0 & x^{(1)} \text{ è SBA.} \\ S_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

2: $6 \leq 8$ OK; $8 \leq 8$ OK; $4 \leq 4$ OK; $4, 6, 0 \geq 0$ OK È AMM.

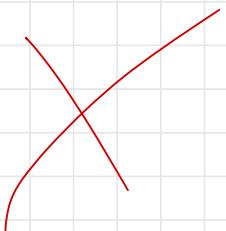
$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 1 & \left[\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] & x^{(2)} \text{ è SBA.} \\ S_2 &= 0 \\ S_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

3: $9/2 \leq 5$ OK; $9 \leq 8$ OK; $7/2 \leq 4$ OK; $7/2, 9/2, 0 \geq 0$ OK AMM

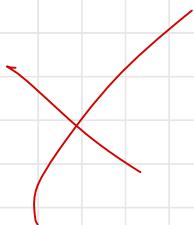
$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \frac{1}{2} & \left[\begin{array}{c} 7/2 \\ 9/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \end{array} \right] \\ S_2 &= 0 \\ S_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

x^1 è PTO MINIMO
 x^2 è PTO MINIMO
 $x^1 \neq x^2$ sono PTI DI MINIMO
 x^1, x^2, x^3 sono PTI DI MINIMO

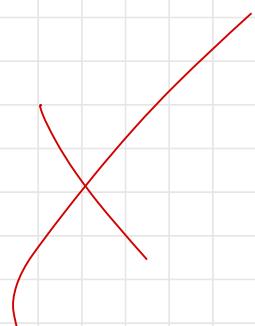
⑤ COSTRUIRE UNA F.O. PER CUI:



C) DATA LA F.O. MINIMIZZARE $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$, DIRE SE POSSA ESISTERE UNA SOL. DEL DUALE PARI A 1.



D) ESEGUIRE 2 ITERAZIONI DEL PRIMAVERA-DUALE PARTENDO DA $y^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$



COMPITO 2

ESERCIZIO 1

$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 \leq 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 6$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

F.S.

$$\min 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 12$$

$$6x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 - 2x_3 + S_2 = 1$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

④ $\overset{(1)}{X} = [4 \ 0 \ 2]^T \quad \overset{(2)}{X} = [0 \ 6 \ 0]$

$\left \begin{array}{l} 12=12; 10 \geq 2; 6 \leq 2 \\ 4p, 2, 30 \text{ ok} \end{array} \right $	$\left \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right $	$\left \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right $
$S_1 = 8$	$S_1 = 10$	$S_1 = 12$
$S_2 = 0$	$S_2 = 6 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$	$S_2 = \frac{25}{3} \leq 6$

SBA SBA NO SBA

⑤ VERIFICA SE LE SBA SONO ANCHE OTTIME

DUALE

$$\max 12y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 + 2y_3 \leq 2$$

$$2y_1 + 2y_2 + \frac{1}{4}y_3 \leq -3$$

$$-3y_2 - 2y_3 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \in \mathbb{R}, y_2 \geq 0, y_3 \leq 0$$

$$S_d: \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 - 2y_3 \\ -3 - 2y_1 - 2y_2 - \frac{1}{4}y_3 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \end{pmatrix} \bar{x}$$

⑥: $S_{p1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 3y_1 - 2y_3 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \\ 1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = 1 \\ y_2 = 0 \\ y_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$2 \leq 2$$

$$2 - \frac{1}{3} \leq -3 \text{ NO}$$

NON È OTTIMO

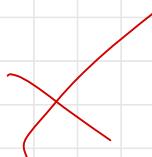
⑦: $S_{p2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} -3 - 2y_1 = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 = -\frac{3}{2} \\ y_2 = 0 \\ y_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

OK AMM. NEL DUALE

 $\overset{(2)}{X}$ È ottimo

⑧ PUÒ ESISTERE UNA SOL. AMMISSIBILE DEL DUALE DI VALORE PARI A 8?



ESERCIZIO 2

$$\min \beta x_1 - \gamma x_2 - x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

① PER QUALI α, β, γ $x^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ È OTTIMO?

Inoltre è ammmissibile $\Leftrightarrow 6 + \alpha \leq 12 - \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha \leq 6$

$$F.S. \quad \min \beta x_1 - \gamma x_2 - x_3$$

$$DUALE \quad (12 - \alpha) y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + S_1 = 12 - \alpha$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq \beta$$

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - S_2 = 2$$

$$2y_1 - y_2 \leq -\gamma$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

$$-6y_2 \leq -1$$

$$S_D \begin{pmatrix} \beta - 3y_1 - 4y_2 \\ -\gamma - 2y_1 + y_2 \\ -1 + 6y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ C \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1 \geq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta - 3y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \\ -1 + 6y_2 = 0 \\ (6 - \alpha)y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 6$$

$$\alpha < 6$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta = \frac{2}{3} \\ y_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

② α, β, γ CHE RENDONO IL PROBLEMA IN FORMA CANONICA PER IL STESSO PRIMA

© d, p, & RENDONO IL PROBLEMA IN FORMA CONVESA DUE AL

(5)



COMPITO 4

$$\max -4x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 10$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + 6x_3 \leq 8$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

F.S. \rightarrow

$$\min 4x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 - 3\bar{x}_2 - S_1 = 10$$

$$x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 8$$

$$x_1, \bar{x}_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

① $x' = [10, 0, 0]^T \mid x'' = [12, 0, 2]^T \quad x''' = [13, -1, 0]^T \quad x'''' = [14, -1, 2]^T \quad \text{sono SBA?}$

$$10 \geq 10; 10 \geq 3; 10 \geq 0; 12 \geq 10; 20 \geq 8 \quad \text{N.F.2?}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} S_1 = 0 \\ S_2 = 0 \\ S_3 = 2 \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} S_1 = 2 \\ S_2 = 0 \\ S_3 = 12 \end{array} \right.$$

SBA

No SBA

\swarrow no perché presentano
variabili negative.

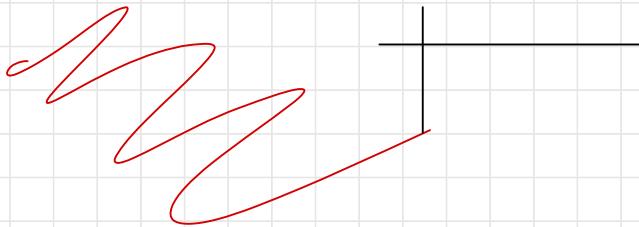
② \exists SBA con $x_2 \neq x_3$ in base?

Una SBA con $x_2 \neq x_3$ in base è del tipo: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ >0 \\ >0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_2 \leq 0 \\ x_2 + 4x_3 = 8 \\ x_3 = \frac{3}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$x' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 10/3 \\ 7/6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

③ Sol. OTTIMA con x_i in base



1.2 APPLICARE L'ALGORITMO DGL SIMPLEXO DUALE

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{minim} \quad 6x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 - 3\bar{x}_2 - S_1 = 10 \\ x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 8 \\ x_1 \quad \bar{x}_2 \quad x_3 \quad S_1 \quad S_2 \\ \hline 0 & 6 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ S_1 & -10 & \boxed{-1} & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ S_2 & -8 & -1 & -1 & -6 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{minim} \quad 6x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3 \\ -x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + S_1 = -10 \\ -x_1 - \bar{x}_2 - 4x_3 + S_2 = -8 \\ \hline R_0 \rightarrow R_0 + 6R_1 & -40 & 0 & 13 & 1 & 6 & 0 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1 & 10 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ R_1 \rightarrow -R_1 & S_2 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -4 & -1 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{FUNG } x^* = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

)))
..

1.3 PRIMALE - DUALE DA $y^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{minim} \quad +4x_1 - 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 \geq 10 \\ x_1 - \bar{x}_2 + 4x_3 \leq 8 \\ x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \leq 0, \quad x_3 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{minim} \quad 6x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 - 3\bar{x}_2 - S_1 = 10 \\ x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 8 \\ x_1, \bar{x}_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \max 10y_1 + 8y_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \leq 6 \\ -3y_1 + y_2 \leq 3 \\ 4y_2 \leq 1 \\ y_1, y_2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Verifico ammissibilità nel duale: $0 \leq 6, \quad 0 \leq 3, \quad 0 \leq 1 \quad 0, 0 \geq 0 \quad \text{OK}$

$$\text{Applico } \begin{cases} S_p, \quad Y_p = 0 \\ \leq S_d, \quad X_d = 0 \end{cases} \quad S_p = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_d = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - y_1 - y_2 \\ 3 + 3y_1 - y_2 \\ 1 - 4y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} C \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ >C \\ >0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ S_1 \\ S_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

PRIMALE RISTRETTO

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{minim} \quad a_1 + a_2 \\ -x_1 + a_1 = 10 \\ -x_2 + a_2 = 8 \\ x_1, x_2, a_1, a_2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

a_1	a_2	x_1	x_2	x_3
10	8	1	0	0
1	0	0	-1	0
0	1	0	0	-1

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & -10 & 0 & 0 & +1 & +1 \\ \hline 10 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \\ 8 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & \end{array}$$

$$\text{F.O.} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{sd. no ottima}$$

$$y^1 = y^C + \delta \pi$$

DUALE RISTRETTO

$$\max 10\pi_1 + 8\pi_2$$

$$-\pi_1 \leq 0$$

$$-\pi_2 \leq 0$$

$$\pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_2 \leq 1$$

$$\max (c_{1,1})$$

$$\pi^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

↓
SOSTITUISCO NEI VINCOLI
DGL DUALE

$$\begin{cases} \partial_1 \partial_2 \leq 4 \\ -3\partial_1 + \partial_2 \leq 3 \\ 4\partial_1 \leq 1 \\ \partial_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\partial = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

APPLICO COND. COMPLEMENTARITÀ

$$\begin{cases} Sd_1 = 4 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \\ Sd_2 = 3 + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \\ Sd_3 = 1 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\ Sd_4 = 1/4 \end{cases}$$

$$Sd_5 = 1/4$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ >0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

PR. min a_1

$$a_1 = 10$$

$$4x_3 = 8$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} a_1 & x_3 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x_3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} a_1 & x_3 \\ \hline -10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

f.o. ≠ 0

$$y^2 = y^1 + \partial \pi^*$$

DR. max $4\pi_1 + 2\pi_2$

$$\pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_2 \leq 0$$

$$\pi^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad y^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} + \partial \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓

SOSTITUISCO NEL DUALE

$$\begin{cases} 1/4 + \partial + \frac{1}{4} \leq 4 & -\frac{1}{4} \leq \partial \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{4} - 3\partial + \frac{1}{4} \leq 3 \\ -\frac{1}{4} - \partial \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

↓
MAX
 $\partial = \frac{7}{2}$

$$y^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 + 7/2 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15/4 \\ 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

COMPITO 6

$$\text{minim } 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{minim } 2x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3$$

F.S. \rightarrow

$$\bar{x}_2 = -x_2 \geq 0$$

$$3x_1 - 2\bar{x}_2 + S_1 = 12$$

$$4x_1 + \bar{x}_2 - 3x_3 - S_2 = 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$$

④ $x^* = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \bar{x}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ sono SBA?

1: $12 \leq 12 \text{ ok}, 16 \geq 2 \text{ ok}$
 $12, 0, 0 \geq 0 \text{ ok}$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 0 & | & 6 \leq 12 & 2 \geq 2 \text{ ok} \\ S_2 &= 16 & | & 2, 0, 2 \geq 0 \text{ ok} \\ & \left[\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] & | & S_1 = 6 & \left[\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array} \right] \\ & 2 \text{ vincoli} & | & S_2 = 0 & \\ & 2 \text{ var} & | & g_2 = 0 & \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

SBA

NO SBA

⑤ La SBA rimane tale se il problema diventa di Max?

Si perché la f.o. non influenza la SBA. La regione ammissibile è determinata esclusivamente dai vincoli.

DUALE

$$\text{max } 12y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq 12$$

$$2y_1 - y_2 \geq -3$$

$$-3y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \leq 0, y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 - 3y_1 + 4y_2 = 0 \\ y_2 = c \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{3}{2} \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{sol. non ammissibile} \\ x^* \text{ non è ottima} \end{array}$$

$$S_p = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \bar{Y}$$

⑥ PUÒ ESISTERE UNA S.A. DEL DUALE PARI A $\frac{16}{2}$? PERCHÉ?

Uso il teorema della dualità' debole

$$C^T x \geq b^T y$$

$$C^T x \geq \frac{16}{2} \Rightarrow 8 \geq 8 \quad \text{SI, puo esistere.}$$

⑦ $\text{minim } 8x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3$

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

$$4x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \geq 2$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\text{minim } 8x_1 + 3\bar{x}_2 + x_3$$

F.S. \rightarrow
 $-\bar{x}_2 = \bar{x}_2 \geq 0$

$$3x_1 - 2\bar{x}_2 + S_1 = 12 - \delta$$

$$4x_1 + \bar{x}_2 - 3x_3 - S_2 = 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{max } (12 - \delta)y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq \delta$$

$$-2y_1 + y_2 \leq 3$$

$$-3y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \leq 0$$

$$-y_2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow y_2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 - 3y_1 - 4y_2 = 0 \\ y_1 = 0 \\ y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq \delta \leq 3$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \leq \delta \leq 0$$

VERIFICO AMM. PER 2MIGRANTE δ $3 \leq 12 - \delta$ $\delta \leq 9$
 $S_1 = 12 - \delta - 3 = 9 - \delta$ $\left(\begin{array}{c} 9 - \delta \\ 2 \end{array} \right)$
 $S_2 = 2$
 $-\frac{3}{2} \leq \delta \leq 3 \wedge \delta \leq 9$

RIFARE

COMPITO → ✓ PERFETTA

ESERCIZIO 1

$$\min 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 \geq 6$$

$$x_1 \in \mathbb{R}, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$$

$$\min 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + S_1 = 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 - S_2 = 6$$

$$x_1 \in \mathbb{R}, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0, S_1, S_2 \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix} \text{ è SFA?}$$

No perché le variabili positive devono essere 2. \Rightarrow VINCI \neq VAR POSITIVE per cui \bar{x} non è SFA

B)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 = 8$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 6x_2 = 8 \\ x_2 = 2x_1 - 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{26}{7} \\ x_2 = \frac{52-46}{7} = \frac{16}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \quad \text{OK.}$$

C) SFA ottima con x_1 e x_3 in base

$$\begin{pmatrix} >0 \\ 0 \\ >0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ STAND.} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 = 8 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_3 = 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = 8 + 2x_3 \\ 16 + 4x_3 + 4x_3 = 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 8x_3 = -10 \Rightarrow x_3 = -\frac{5}{4} \\ < 0 \text{ non è in base.} \end{cases}$$

ESERCIZIO 2

$$y^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\min x_1 - x_2$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 \leq 6$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 1$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \leq 0$$

$$\min x_1 + \bar{x}_2$$

$$2x_1 + \bar{x}_2 + x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1 - \bar{x}_2 - x_4 = 1$$

$$x_1, \bar{x}_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{c}) \max 6y_1 + y_2$$

$$2y_1 + y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 - y_2 \leq 1$$

$$y_1 \leq 0$$

$$-y_2 \leq 0$$

$$y_1, y_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & y_1 = 0 \\ 1 & y_2 = 0 \\ 0 & \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{d}) \max 6\pi_1 + \pi_2$$

$$\textcircled{d2}) \min a_1 + a_2$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \leq 0 \\ -\pi_2 \leq 0 \\ \pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1 \\ \pi_1 \leq 1 \\ \pi_2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \pi_1 = 0 \\ \pi_2 = 0 \\ 0 \\ 1-\pi_1 \\ 1-\pi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_3 + a_1 = 6 \\ -x_4 + a_2 = 1 \\ a_1, a_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

	x_3	x_4	a_1	a_2
6	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	0	-1	0	1

	x_3	x_4	a_1	a_2
6	1	0	1	0
1	0	-1	0	1

	x_3	x_4	a_1	a_2
6	1	0	1	0
1	0	-1	0	1

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = 6 \\ x_4 = 1 \end{cases} \quad z_{\text{PA}} = 1 > 0$$

$$g^1 = g^0 + \delta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

SOST. NEL DUALE

$$g \leq 1$$

$$-g \leq 1 \Rightarrow g = 1$$

$$0 \leq 0$$

$$g \geq 0$$

$$g^1 = g^0 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↳ Vedi fig. 10 ammesso.

$$a \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq 0$$

$$-1 \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq 0 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$Sd \begin{pmatrix} 1-0-1 \\ 1-0+1 \\ 0-0 \\ 0+1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} x_2=0 \\ x_4=0 \end{array}$$

PR min $a_1 + a_2$

$$2x_1 + a_1 + x_3 = 6$$

$$x_1 + a_2 = 1$$

$$x_1, a_1, a_2 \geq 0$$

x_1	x_3	a_1	a_2
0	0	1	1
6	2	1	0
1	1	0	0

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2 \\ R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 3R_1 \end{array}$$

x_1	x_3	a_1	a_2
-7	-3	-1	0
a_1	6	2	1

x_1	x_3	a_1	a_2
-4	0	-1	a_3
a_1	4	0	$\boxed{1}$

$z_m = 0$ y' è ottima

$$x^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

	x_1	x_3	a_1	a_2
0	0	0	1	1
x_3	4	0	1	-2
x_1	1	1	0	0

$$\xleftarrow{R_0 \rightarrow R_0 + R_1}$$

COMPITO 8

PROBLEMA 2

$$\max 3x_1 + x_2 + 8x_3 + 10x_4$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 2$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 6x_4 \leq 5$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$

$$F.S. \min -3x_1 - x_2 - 8x_3 - 10x_4$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 2$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 6x_4 + x_5 = 5$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$y^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D) \max 2y_1 + 5y_2$$

$$3y_1 + 4y_2 \leq -3 \quad 12 \leq -3 \quad \text{NO AMM.}$$

$$y_1 + 3y_2 \leq -1$$

Concavità punto

$$6y_1 + 3y_2 \leq -8$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$6y_2 \leq -10$$

$$y_1 \leq 0$$

$$y_2 \leq 0$$

$$Sd = \left(\begin{array}{c} -3 - y_1 - 4y_2 \\ -1 - y_1 - 3y_2 \\ -3 - 4y_1 - 3y_2 \\ -10 - 6y_1 \\ -y_1 \\ -y_2 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} -3 + 1 + 8 \\ -1 + 1 + 6 \\ -3 + 4 + 6 \\ -10 + 6 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$P2 \min a_1 + a_2$$

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$a_2 = 5$$

$$a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

	1	1	-7	0	0
2	1	0	a ₁	2	1 0
5	0	1	a ₂	5	0 1

$$DR \max 2\pi_1 + 5\pi_2$$

$$\pi_1 \leq 1$$

$$\pi_2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \pi_1 \\ 1 - \pi_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y^2 = y^1 + \theta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + \theta \\ -2 + \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-3 + 3\theta - 8 + 4\theta \leq -3 \quad \theta \leq 8/7$$

$$\theta \leq 3/2$$

$$-1 + \theta - 6 + 3\theta \leq -1 \quad \theta \leq 2/7$$

$$\theta \leq 2/7$$

$$-4 + 9\theta - 6 + 3\theta \leq -8 \quad \theta \leq 1/3$$

$$\theta \leq 1/3$$

$$-12 + 6\theta \leq -10 \quad \theta \leq 0$$

$$\theta \geq -1$$

$$-1 + \theta \leq 0$$

$$\theta \geq -2$$

$$-1 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2}{7} \quad \hookrightarrow \max \quad y^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + \frac{2}{7} \\ -2 + \frac{2}{7} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5/7 \\ -12/7 \end{pmatrix}$$

ammissibile?

PROBLEMA 3

$$\max x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = -4$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_5 = 2$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad x' = [0 \ 4 \ 2 \ 0 \ 0]^T \quad x^* = [2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 6 \ 0]^T$$

↓

$$-3+4=-1$$

$$2-6=-4$$

$$4-2=2$$

$$2=2$$

Entrambi ammissibili. 2 vicend. 2 var > 0 perché S_1 e S_2 sono = a 0

Verifichiamo l'ottimalità

$$\min -x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$\max 4y_1 + 2y_2$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4$$

$$-y_1 + y_2 \leq -1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_5 = 2$$

$$2y_1 + y_2 \leq 2$$

$$-2y_1 - y_2 \leq 2$$

$$-y_1 \leq 0$$

$$y_1 \leq 0$$

$$-y_2 \leq 0$$

$$S_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 + y_1 - y_2 \\ -2 - 2y_1 - y_2 \\ 2 + 2y_1 + y_2 \\ -y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2 - 2y_1 - y_2 = 0 \\ 2 + 2y_1 + y_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_2 = -2 - 2y_1 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$S_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 + y_1 - y_2 \\ -2 - 2y_1 - y_2 \\ 2 + 2y_1 + y_2 \\ -y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 - y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow y_2 = -1 \\ y_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

mo ammissibile

