

Prop : $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cont
et ses dérivées partielles cont

$$\exists \alpha > 0 : \forall h \in B(x, \alpha)$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} h_i + o(\|h\|)$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \langle \nabla f(x), h \rangle + o(\|h\|)$$

Prop :

f admet des dérivées partielles

d'1. 2 continues :

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T h + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} h_i h_j + o(\|h\|^2)$$

$$A = \text{Hess}_f(x) = \left(\frac{\partial^2 f(x)}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right)_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + \nabla f(x)^T h + \frac{1}{2} h^T A h + o(\|h\|^2)$$

• minimum relatif $u \in U$ de f

$$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha > 0 : f(u) \leq f(x), \forall x \in B(u, \alpha)$$

• maximum relatif $u \in U$ de f

$$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha > 0 : f(u) \geq f(x)$$

Extrémum ou optimum, c'est un max ou un min.

$$f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto x^2 + y^2 + xyz$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = 2x + yz$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y, z) = 2y + xz$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = 2z + xy$$

$$\text{Hess}_f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & z & y \\ z & 2 & x \\ y & x & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Prop : $f : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

ses dérivées partielles sont continues

Si $u \in U$ est un minimum de f . Alors : $\frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x_i} = 0$

$i=1, \dots, n$
un tel point est appelé un point critique.

Ex :

$$f(x) = x^3, f'(0) = 0$$

or 0 n'est pas extrémum

Prop: $f: U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 admettant des dérivées partielles
 d'ordre 2 continues en $u \in U$
 Supposant que u est un point
 critique.

On a:

1) Si les valeurs propres de la

Hessienne sont de même signe
 et positive, alors u est un
 minimum relatif.

2) Si les v.p. sont toutes
 négatives. Alors u est maximum
 relatif.

3) Si les v.p. sont de signe
 opposé alors u n'est ni minimum
 ni maximum.

Exemple:

$$f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 2\sqrt{2}xy - \frac{8}{3}x^3$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 4x + 2\sqrt{2}y - \frac{8}{3}x^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 6y + 2\sqrt{2}x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}x$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow 4x - \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}x^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{3}x - \frac{8}{3}x^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x(1-x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ ou } x = 1$$

donc

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ ou } \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$Hess_f(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - \frac{16}{3}x & 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pour $A(0, 0)$:

$$Hess_f(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(Hess_f(0, 0)) = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 6) - 8 \\ = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 8)$$

$$Sp(Hess_f(0, 0)) = \{2, 8\}$$

donc le pt $A(0, 0)$ est un
 minimum.

Pour $B(1, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3})$

$$Hess_f(1, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} & 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(Hess_f(1, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3})) = (\lambda + \frac{4}{3})(\lambda - 6) - 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - \frac{14}{3}\lambda - 16 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\lambda^2 - 14\lambda - 48 = 0$$

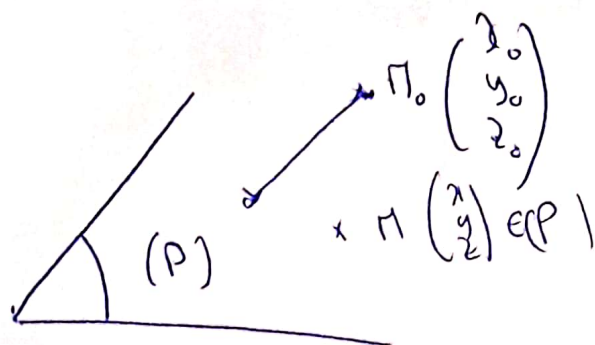
$$\Delta = 472 > 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{14 - \sqrt{472}}{6} < 0$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{14 + \sqrt{472}}{6} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow B(1, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3})$ n'est ni mini, ni max.

Ex.



Calculons la distance séparant M_0 du plan (P)

$$(P) : ax + by + cz = d$$

$$\text{dist}^2(M_0, P) = f(x, y, z) \\ = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2$$

$$\text{f.c. } ax + by + cz = d$$

$$\text{dist}(M_0, (P)) = \frac{|d - ax_0 - by_0 - cz_0|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

$$\nabla f\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right) = \lambda \nabla g\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$g(x, y, z) = ax + by + cz - d = 0$$

$$\text{Min } f(x, y, z) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 \text{ f.c.}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x, y, z) = \lambda \nabla g(x, y, z) \\ ax + by + cz = d \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + \mu a \\ y = y_0 + \mu b \\ z = z_0 + \mu c \\ ax + by + cz = d \end{cases} \quad \mu = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + \mu a \\ y = y_0 + \mu b \\ z = z_0 + \mu c \\ ax + by + cz = d \\ a(x_0 + \mu a) + b(y_0 + \mu b) + c(z_0 + \mu c) = d \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + \mu(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) = d$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu = \frac{d - ax_0 - by_0 - cz_0}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} \\ = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

Ex 1.

En utilisant la méthode des multiplicateurs de Lagrange, trouver la solution du problème d'optimisation suivant :

$$\max(f(x, y)) = x^3 y^5 \text{ f.c. } x + y = 8$$

Correction :

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \lambda \nabla g(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y) = x^3 y^5, g(x, y) = x + y - 8$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 y^5 = \lambda \\ 5x^3 y^4 = \lambda \\ x + y = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 y^5 - 5x^3 y^4 \\ x + y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 y^4 (3y - 5x) = 0 \\ x + y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 y^4 \text{ ou } 3y = 5x \\ x + y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$S: x=0, 0 \leq y \leq 8 \Rightarrow P(0,8)$$

$$S: y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 8 \Rightarrow P(8,0)$$

ou

S:

$$\begin{cases} 3y = 5x \\ x + y = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5}y \\ \frac{3}{5}y + y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5}y \\ y = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(3,5)$$

Ex 2:

Trouver la distance entre l'origine du repère et le plan d'équation $x + 2y + 2z = 3$ en utilisant les multiplicateurs de Lagrange.

1) Sans calcul.

$$d\left(\frac{0}{0}, (P)\right) = \frac{|3|}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

2) ~~Lagrange~~ sans

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}(3 - x - 2y)$$

$$\underbrace{f_1(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{4}(3 - x - 2y)^2}_{\text{sous contrainte}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = 2x - \frac{1}{2}(3 - x - 2y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = 2y - (3 - x - 2y) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 3 + x + 2y = 0 \\ 2y - 3 + x + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x + 2y = 3 \\ 4y - x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 - 4y \\ 15 - 20y + 2y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 - 4y \\ -18y = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = \frac{2}{3} \\ z = \frac{1}{2} \left(3 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

3) Min $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ sous contrainte $x + 2y + 2z = 3$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(x, y, z) = \lambda \nabla g(x, y, z) \\ x + 2y + 2z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \lambda \\ 2y = 2\lambda \\ 2z = 2\lambda \\ x + 2y + 2z = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ y = \lambda \\ z = \lambda \\ \frac{1}{2}\lambda + 2\lambda + 2\lambda = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}\lambda \\ y = \lambda \\ z = \lambda \\ 9\lambda = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \\ x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = \frac{2}{3} \\ z = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

donc

$$\text{Maj}(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{8}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= 1$$

Ex 3:

En utilisant les multiplicateurs minimaux et la distance entre le point de coordonnées $(2, 1, -2)$ et la sphère d'éq: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

$$f(x, y, z) = (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z+2)^2$$

$$g(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = \lambda \nabla g(x, y, z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2(x-2) = 2\lambda x \\ 2(y-1) = 2\lambda y \\ 2(z+2) = 2\lambda z \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 = \lambda x \\ y-1 = \lambda y \\ z+2 = \lambda z \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(1-\lambda) = 2 \\ y(1-\lambda) = 1 \\ z(1-\lambda) = -2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-\lambda = \frac{2}{x} \\ 1-\lambda = \frac{1}{y} \\ 1-\lambda = -\frac{2}{z} \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{2}{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = -z \text{ et } -2y = z$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{z}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} + z^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9}{4} z^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Si } z = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3} \text{ et } y = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{Si } z = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} \text{ et } y = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

Ex 4:

Trouver les valeurs maximales et minimales de la fct

$f(x, y, z) = xyz$ sur la sphère d'éq $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

$$f(x, y, z) = xyz$$

$$\text{donc } \begin{cases} yz = 2\lambda x \\ xz = 2\lambda y \\ xy = 2\lambda z \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} xyz = 2\lambda x^2 \\ xyz = 2\lambda y^2 \\ xyz = 2\lambda z^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3xyz = 2\lambda (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$= 2\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow xyz = \frac{2}{3}\lambda$$

$$\text{donc } (xy)z = 2\lambda z^2 = 2\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 = 4 \text{ ou } \lambda = 0$$

de m $x^2 = 4$ ou $\lambda = 0$ et $y^2 = 4$ ou $\lambda = 0$

donc les points $(2, 2, 2)$,

$(2, 2, -2)$, $(2, -2, 2)$, $(2, -2, -2)$

$(-2, -2, -2)$, $(-2, -2, 2)$, $(-2, 2, -2)$

$(-2, 2, 2)$ sont des extrêmes

Si $\lambda = 0$ donc $x = 0$ et $y = 0$ ou $z = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Si } y = 0 \Rightarrow z = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Si } z = 0 \Rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$(0, 0, \pm\sqrt{12})$, $(0, \pm\sqrt{12}, 0)$ et

$(\pm\sqrt{12}, 0, 0)$

Ex 5:

Trouver les valeurs maximales et minimales de la f.d $f(x, y, z) = x$ sur l'ensemble d'intersection de l'ellipsoïde d'éq: $x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 = 8$ et le plan $z = x + y$

$$f(x, y, z) = x$$

$$g_1(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$g_2(x, y, z) = x + y - z = 0$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda_1 \nabla g_1 + \lambda_2 \nabla g_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda_1(2x) + \lambda_2 \\ 0 = \lambda_1(4y) + \lambda_2 \\ 0 = \lambda_1(4z) - \lambda_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \lambda_1(2x) + \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1(4z + 4y) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y^2 + y^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ x = 2y \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ ou } z = -y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4y^2 = 4 \\ x = 2y \\ \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ ou } z = -y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 \text{ ou } y = -1 \\ x = -2 \text{ ou } x = 2 \\ z = 1 \text{ ou } z = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Si } \lambda_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_2 = 0 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases} \text{ absurde}$$

Optimisation Linéaire (OL)

La forme standard d'un problème d'OL:

$$\text{Min } C^T x \text{ tq: } Ax = b \text{ et } x \geq 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

\Downarrow
primal standard

Son problème dual est défini comme suit:

$$\text{Max } b^T \lambda \text{ tq: } A^T \lambda \leq C, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

\Rightarrow Pb dual standard

$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{on pose: } \omega := b - AX, \omega \geq 0$$

$$X = X^+ - X^-; \begin{matrix} X^+ \\ X^- \end{matrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m \geq 0$$

$$AX + \omega = b \Rightarrow A(X^+ - X^-) + I\omega = b$$

$$\Rightarrow AX^+ - AX^- + I\omega = b$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & -A & I \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X^+ \\ X^- \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{X}} = b$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{A}\tilde{X} = b$$

$$C^T X = C^T (X^+ - X^-) = C^T X^+ - C^T X^-$$

$$C^T X = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ -C \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} X^+ \\ X^- \\ \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \tilde{C}^T \tilde{X}$$

$$\tilde{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+m}$$

$$\tilde{C} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+m}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{M}_{m \times (2n+m)}$$

Ex:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Min } C^T X \text{ tq } : AX \geq b \text{ et } \\ X \leq U, U \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ et } U = \text{cte} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{on pose: } \omega := AX - b, \omega \leq 0, \omega \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$X = X^+ - X^-; \begin{matrix} X^+ \\ X^- \end{matrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n \geq 0$$

$$\text{on pose } u = X, y \geq 0, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} AX - \omega = b \\ X + y = u \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A(X^+ - X^-) - I\omega = b \\ I X^+ - I X^- + I y = u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} AX^+ - AX^- - I\omega = b \\ I X^+ - I X^- + 0\omega + I y = u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} A & -A & -I & 0 \\ I & -I & 0 & I \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{A}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} X^+ \\ X^- \\ \omega \\ y \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{X}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} b \\ u \end{pmatrix}}_{\tilde{b}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{A}\tilde{X} = \tilde{b}$$

$$C^T X = C^T (X^+ - X^-)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} C \\ -C \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} X^+ \\ X^- \\ \omega \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{C}^T \tilde{X}$$

$$\text{Min } \tilde{C}^T \tilde{X}, \tilde{A}\tilde{X} = \tilde{b}, \tilde{X} \geq 0$$

Ex:

$$\text{Min } (-2X_1 + 3X_2 - X_3 + 4X_4)$$

$$\text{tq } \begin{cases} -X_1 + X_2 - X_3 - X_4 \leq 15 \\ 2X_1 - X_2 + 3X_3 \leq 5 \\ 3X_3 - 4X_4 \geq -20 \end{cases}$$

$$X = (X_1 \ X_2 \ X_3 \ X_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4$$

* transformer le Pb précédent en Pb standard

En déduire son Problème dual

1) Reformuler le problème pour qu'il soit présenté dans sa forme standard

2) Quel est le dual de ce problème?

$$1) \begin{cases} y_1 = 3 - x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 5x_4 \\ y_2 = 15 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 - 8x_4 \\ y_3 = 5 + x_1 + 5x_2 + x_4 \\ y_4 = 30 - 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 8 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\tilde{A} \tilde{X} = \tilde{b}$

Ex ③:

On considère le problème d'optimisation linéaire suivant:

$$\min (x_1 + 7x_2 + 4x_3 - x_4)$$

$$\text{tq} \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 \leq 3 \\ 3x_2 - 4x_3 - 8x_4 \geq -5 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + x_4 \geq -5 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 6x_3 \leq 30 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{et} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 7 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{C}^T \tilde{X}$$

2)

$$\text{Max} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ tq } \tilde{A}^T \lambda \leq \tilde{C}$$

Pour le cas de souf $x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$

Ex:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3^+ + x_3^- + 5x_4 = 5x_5 - y_1 = 3 \\ -3x_2 + 4x_3^+ - 4x_3^- + 8x_4^+ + 8x_4^- + y_2 = x \\ -x_1 - 5x_2 - x_4^+ + x_4^- + y_3 = 5 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 6x_3^+ + 6x_3^- + y_4 = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) = \lambda^T (Ax - b)$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m,n}, b, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$\text{Calculer } \nabla_x F(x), \nabla_x (C^T x)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 5 & -5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & -4 & 8 & -8 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & -6 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3^+ \\ x_3^- \\ x_4^+ \\ x_4^- \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) ~~Ex~~

$$\text{Max} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, i = 1, \dots, p$$

$$\text{Min}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \text{ s.t. } g_1(x) \geq 0, \dots, g_p(x) \geq 0$$

Def: On définit le Lagrangien

$$\mathcal{L}(x) := f(x) - \lambda_1 g_1(x) - \dots - \lambda_p g_p(x)$$

Resultat:

Si x est minimum de f alors

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}(x) = \nabla (f(x) - \lambda_1 g_1(x) - \dots - \lambda_p g_p(x)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \mathcal{L}(x) = \nabla f(x) - \sum \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = \sum \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x)$$

Pour le cas de souf $x_1 \geq 0$ et $x_2 \geq 0$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3^+ + x_3^- + 5x_4^+ - 5x_4^- = 3 \\ -3x_2 + 4x_3^+ - 4x_3^- + 8x_4^+ - 8x_4^- + y_1 = 1 \\ -x_1 - 5x_2 - x_4^+ + x_4^- + y_3 = 5 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 6x_3^+ + 6x_3^- + y_2 = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 5 & -5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & -4 & 8 & -8 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & -6 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3^+ \\ x_3^- \\ x_4^+ \\ x_4^- \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) ~~1)~~

$$\text{Max} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_i: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, i=1, \dots, p$$

$$\text{Min}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \text{ s.t. } g_1(x) \geq 0, \dots, g_p(x) \geq 0$$

Déf: On définit le Lagrangien

$$\mathcal{L}(x) := f(x) - \lambda_1 g_1(x) - \dots - \lambda_p g_p(x)$$

Resultat:

Si x est minimum de f alors

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}(x) = \nabla(f(x) - \lambda_1 g_1(x) - \dots - \lambda_p g_p(x)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \mathcal{L}(x) = \nabla f(x) - \sum \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x) = \sum \lambda_i \nabla g_i(x)$$

Ex:

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F(x) = \lambda^T (Ax - b)$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, b, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

Calculez $\nabla_x F(x), \nabla_x (C^T x)$

$$1) \nabla_x F(x)$$

$$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_i a_{1i} x_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_i a_{mi} x_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^T Ax = \lambda_1 \sum_i a_{1i} x_i + \dots + \lambda_m \sum_i a_{mi} x_i$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n}(x) = \lambda_1 a_{1n} + \dots + \lambda_m a_{mn} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(x) = \lambda_1 a_{11} + \dots + \lambda_m a_{m1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla F(x) = A^T \lambda$$

2)

$$C^T x = c_1 x_1 + \dots + c_n x_n$$

$$\nabla C^T x = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = C$$

$$\lambda^T A x = \langle \lambda, A x \rangle \\ = \langle A^t \lambda, x \rangle$$

d'après 2 :

$$\nabla \langle A^t \lambda, x \rangle = A^t \lambda$$

$$\text{Min } C^t x \quad \text{s.t. } A x = b \quad x \geq 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = C^t x - \lambda^t (A x - b) - S^t x$$

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)^t, S = (S_1, \dots, S_n)^t$$

car x^* est minimum :

$$\text{On a : } \nabla \mathcal{L}(x) = 0$$

$$\nabla \mathcal{L}(x^*) = \nabla(C^t x) - \nabla(\lambda^t (A x - b))$$

$$- \nabla(S^t x^*) = 0$$

$$= C - A^t \lambda - S$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{cases} C = A^t \lambda^* + S^* \\ A x^* = b \\ x^* \geq 0 \\ S^* \geq 0 \\ x^* S^* = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Max } b^T \lambda, \quad A^t \lambda \leq C \\ \lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$- \text{Min}(-b^T \lambda) \quad \text{s.t. } A^t \lambda \leq C$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\lambda) = -b^T \lambda - x^T (C - A^t \lambda)$$

$$\nabla_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(\lambda) = \nabla_{\lambda}(-b^T \lambda) - \nabla(C^t x)$$

$$+ \nabla(\langle A x, \lambda \rangle)$$

$$= -b - A x$$

$$= 0$$

$$S = C - A^t \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow C = A^t \lambda + S$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A x = b \\ C = A^t \lambda + S \\ x_i, S_i \geq 0 \\ x_i S_i = 0, \quad i=1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

Ex: $S_i(x^*, \lambda^*, S^*)$

Solutions des Pb primales et duales

$$\text{Mq : } C^T x^* = \cancel{b^T \lambda^*}$$

$$C = A^t \lambda^* + S^*$$

$$C^T x^* = (A^t \lambda^* + S^*)^T x^*$$

$$= \langle x^*, A^t \lambda^* + S^* \rangle$$

$$= \langle A x^*, \lambda^* \rangle + 0$$

$$= \langle b, \lambda^* \rangle = 0$$

Ex: Si x^* est solution
 Mq x^* est globale
 (Si x est un pt tq $AX = b$ et $x \geq 0$)
 $C^T x \geq C^T x^*$

$$\begin{aligned} C^T x &= (A^T \lambda^* + S^*)^T x \\ &= \langle A^T \lambda^*, x \rangle + S^{*T} x \\ &= \langle \lambda^*, Ax \rangle + S^{*T} x \\ &= \langle \lambda^*, b \rangle + S^{*T} x \\ &\quad \geq 0 \\ &= C^T x^* + S^{*T} x \end{aligned}$$

Ex: Si λ^* est solution
 Mq λ^* est globale
 $b^T \lambda \leq b^T \lambda^*$
 x^* solution du ~~Proble~~ Problème
 primal.

$$\begin{aligned} x^{*T} (A^T \lambda) &\leq x^{*T} C \\ \langle x^*, A^T \lambda \rangle &\leq b^T \lambda^* \\ \langle Ax, \lambda \rangle &\leq b^T \lambda^* \\ b^T \lambda &\leq b^T \lambda^* \end{aligned}$$