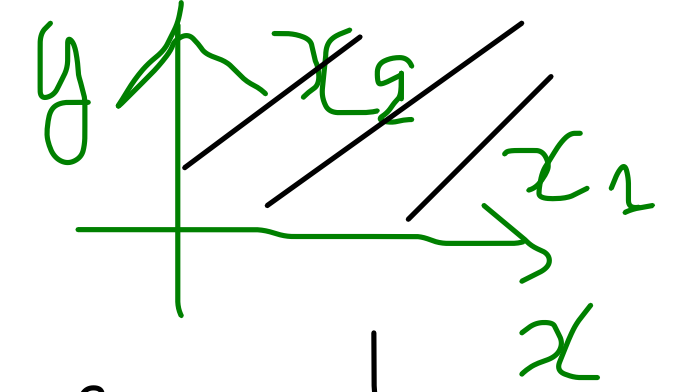


$$\text{Max } Z = x_1 + x_2$$

Phase I

$$\text{s.c. } \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_1 \leq 4 \\ x_2 \leq 2 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (D_1): x_1 + 2x_2 &= 6 \leadsto (0, 3); (6, 0) \\ (D_2): x_1 &= 4 \\ (D_3): x_2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



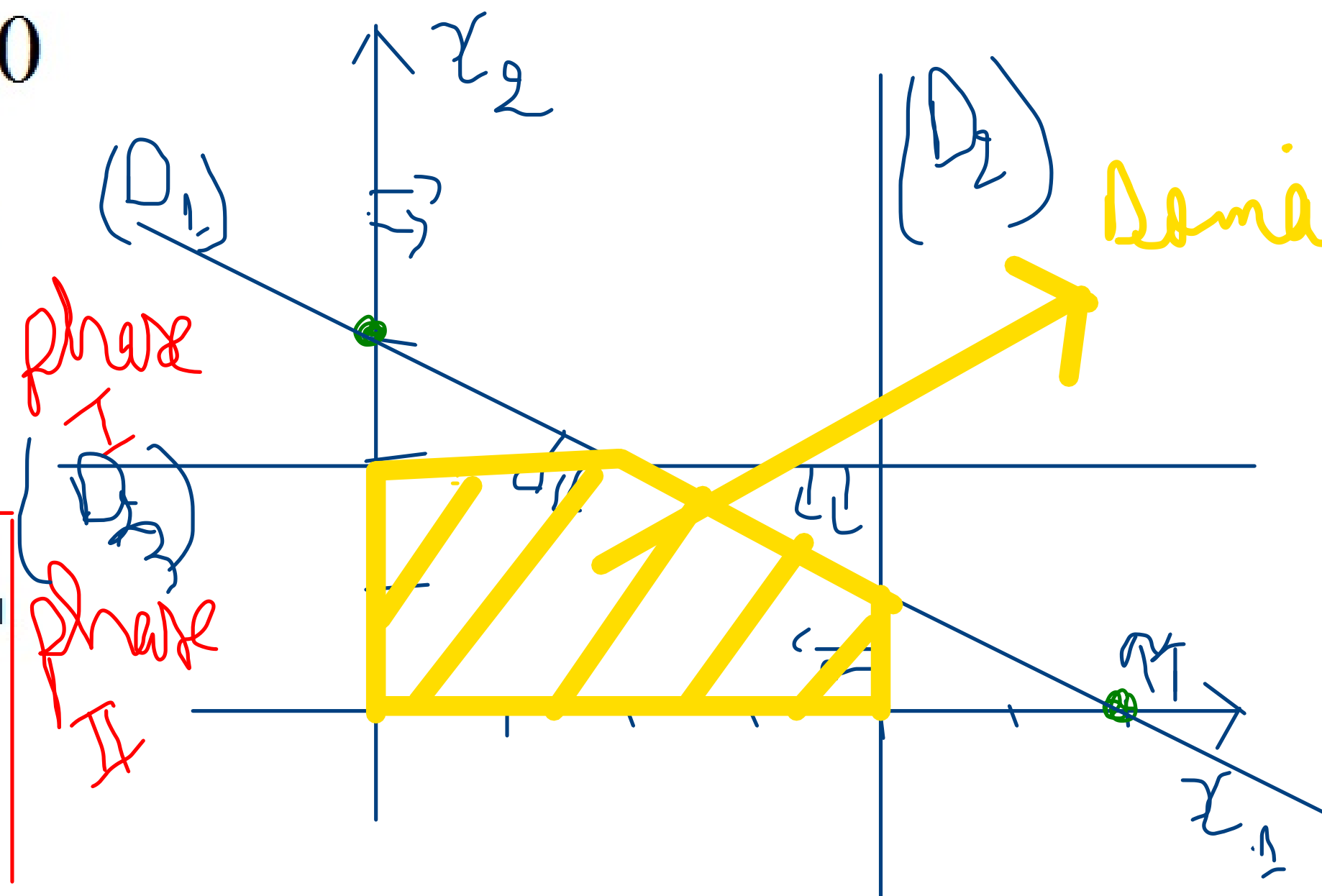
$$\begin{aligned} y &= ax + b \\ x_2 &= ax_1 + b \\ x_2 &= -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + 3 \end{aligned}$$

1. Dessiner les contraintes

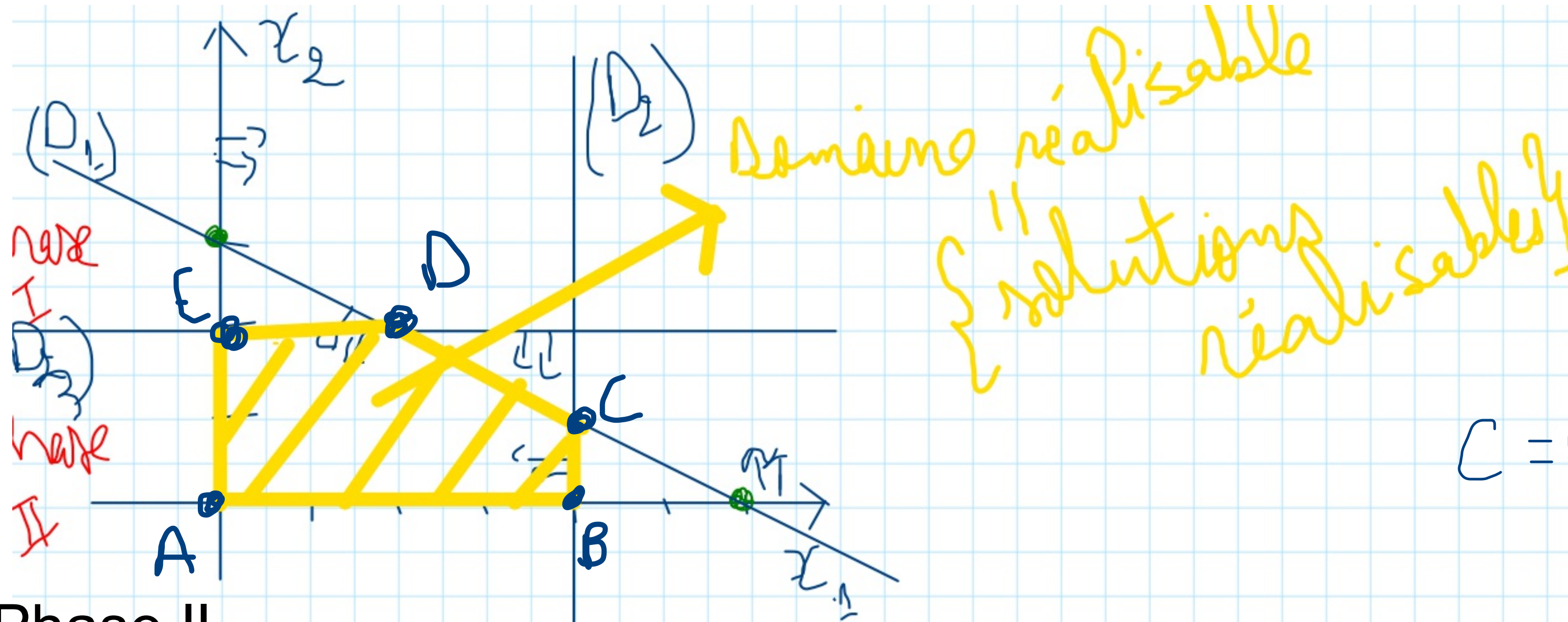
2. Dessiner le domaine réalisable

3. Examiner les valeurs de l'objectif aux sommets du domaine réalisable

4. Trouver toutes les solutions optimales



Domaine réalisable
 { "solutions réalisables" }



$$C = (D_1) \cap (D_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 6 \\ x_1 = 4 \end{cases}$$

2. Phase II

2.1 Méthode de résolution par énumération:

$$Z = x_1 + x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A = (0, 0) &\longrightarrow Z = 0 \\ B = (4, 0) &\longrightarrow Z = 4 \\ \boxed{X^* = C = (4, 1) \longrightarrow Z = 5 = Z^*} \\ D = (2, 2) &\longrightarrow Z = 4 \\ E = (0, 2) &\longrightarrow Z = 2 \end{aligned}$$

2.2 Méthode du "gradient":

Rappel:

$$f'(x)?$$

$$y = f(x)$$

\downarrow var indépendante
 \downarrow var dépendante

$$y = f(x) = x + 1$$

$$\text{pour } x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$V(r, h) = \pi r^2 h$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 y + y^3 + 2z - 4$$

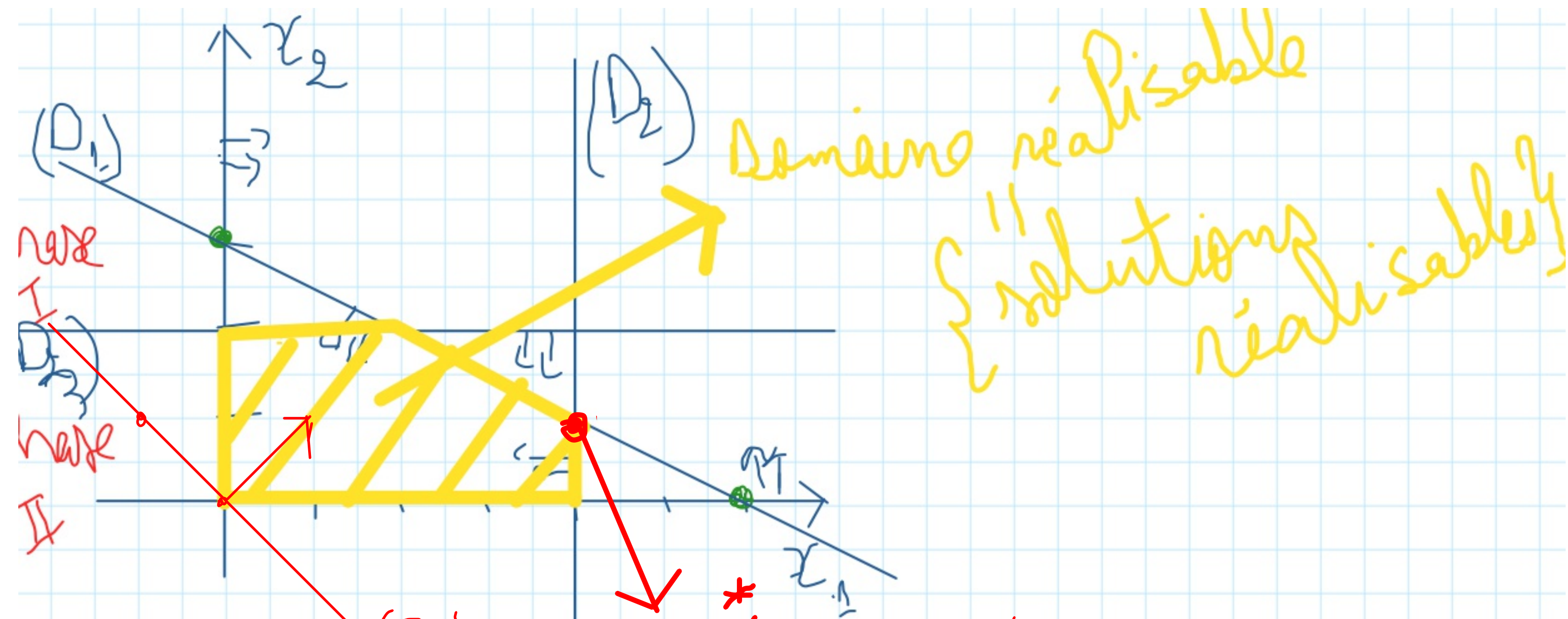
$$\frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial x} = 2xy + 0 + 0 + 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y, z)}{\partial y} = x^2 + 3y^2$$

gradient en un point

$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}} f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{grad}} f(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} 2xy \\ x^2 + 3y^2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$Z = x_1 + x_2 \quad (Z_0)$$

$$\{(Z_0): Z = 0\}$$

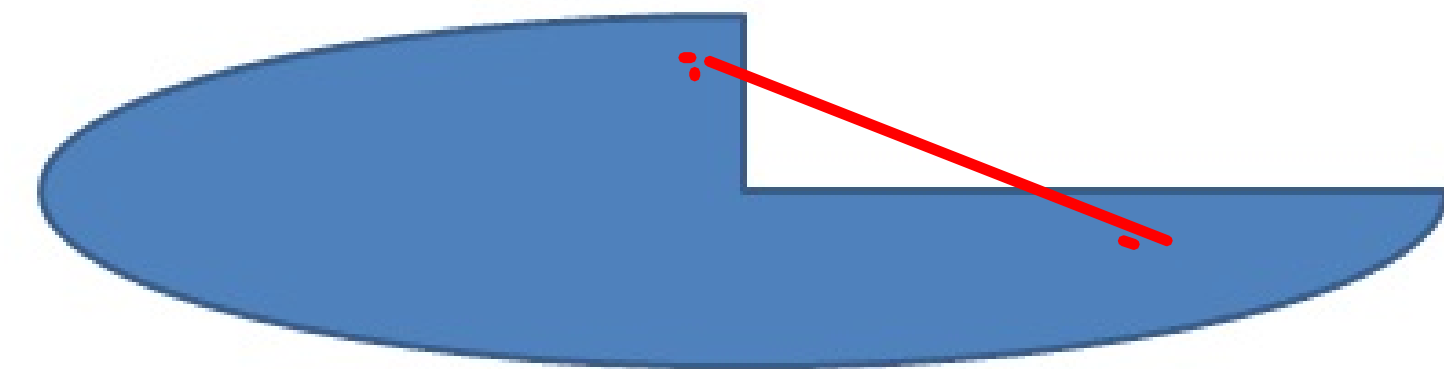
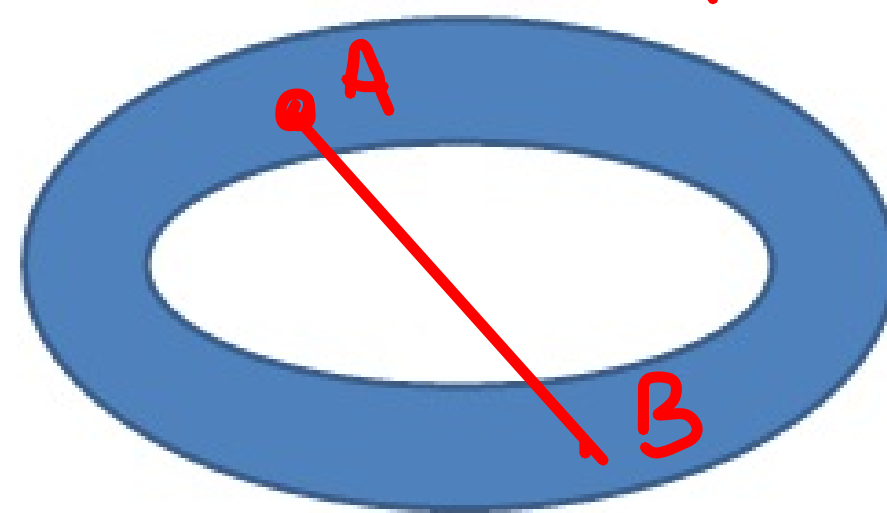
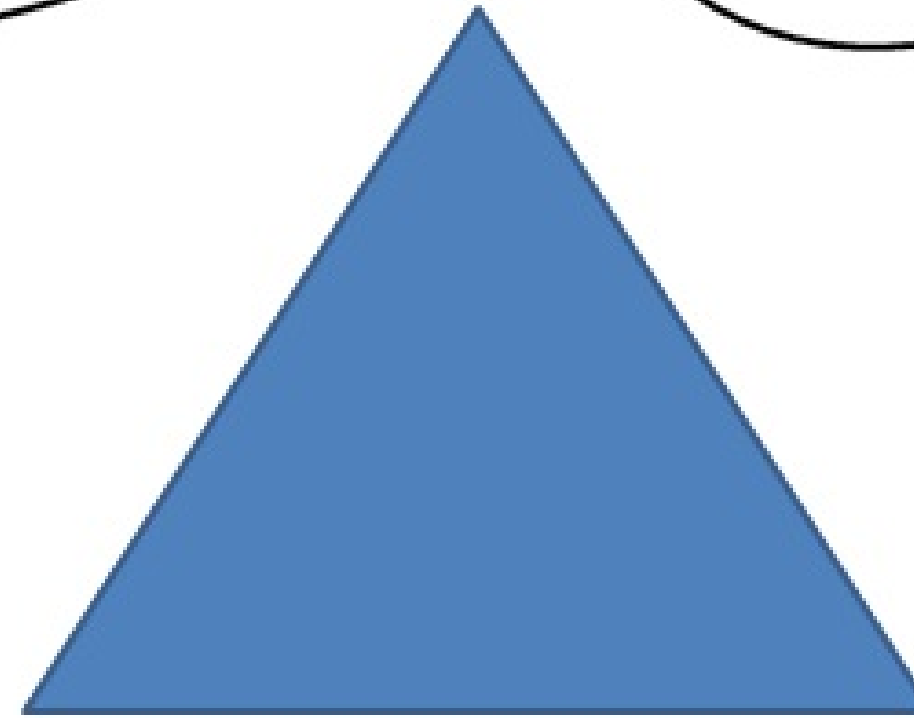
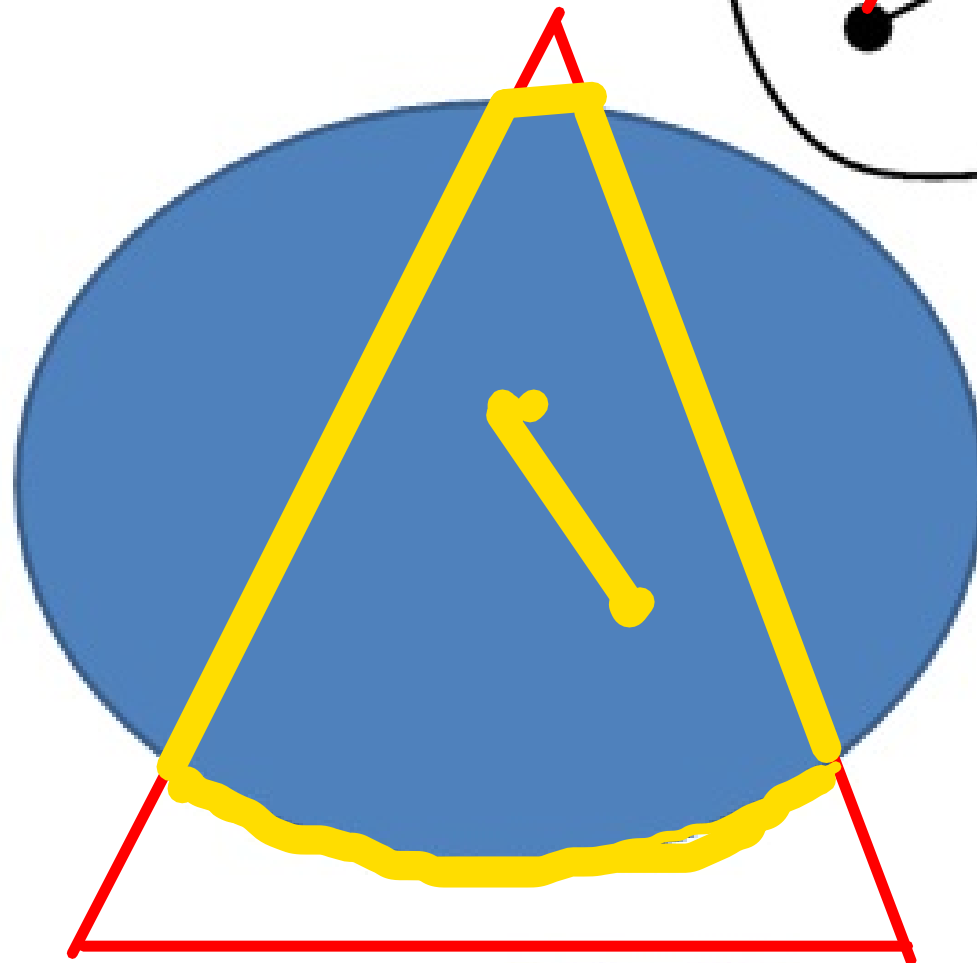
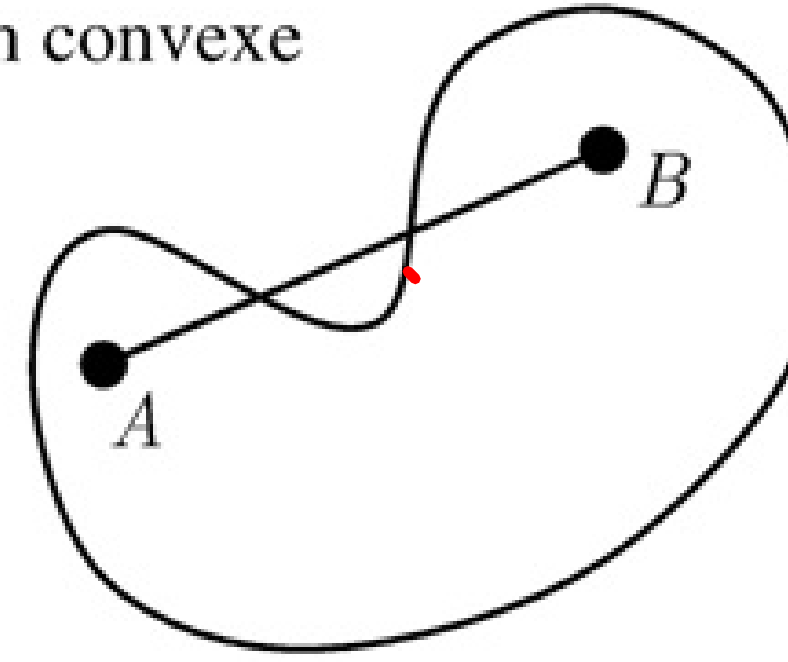
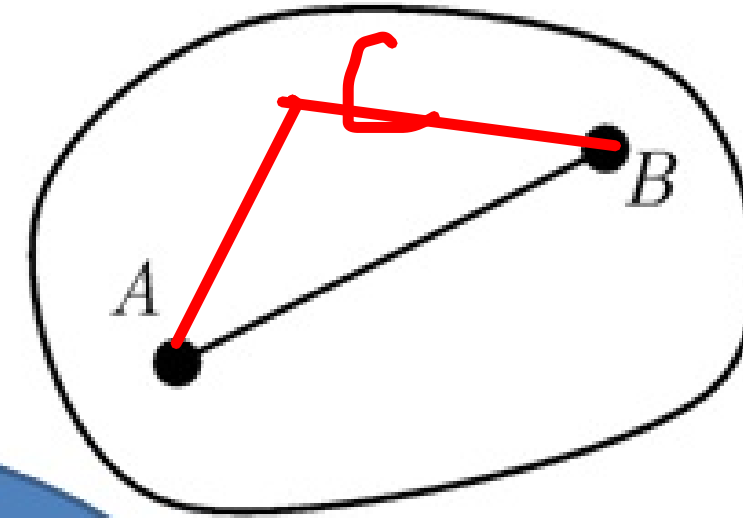
$$(Z_0): x_1 + x_2 = 0 \rightsquigarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0, 0 \\ -1, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2 \rightsquigarrow \overrightarrow{\text{grad}} Z(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[A, B] = \{ \lambda A + (1 - \lambda) B, 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \}$$

convexe

non convexe



PL : Résolution graphique

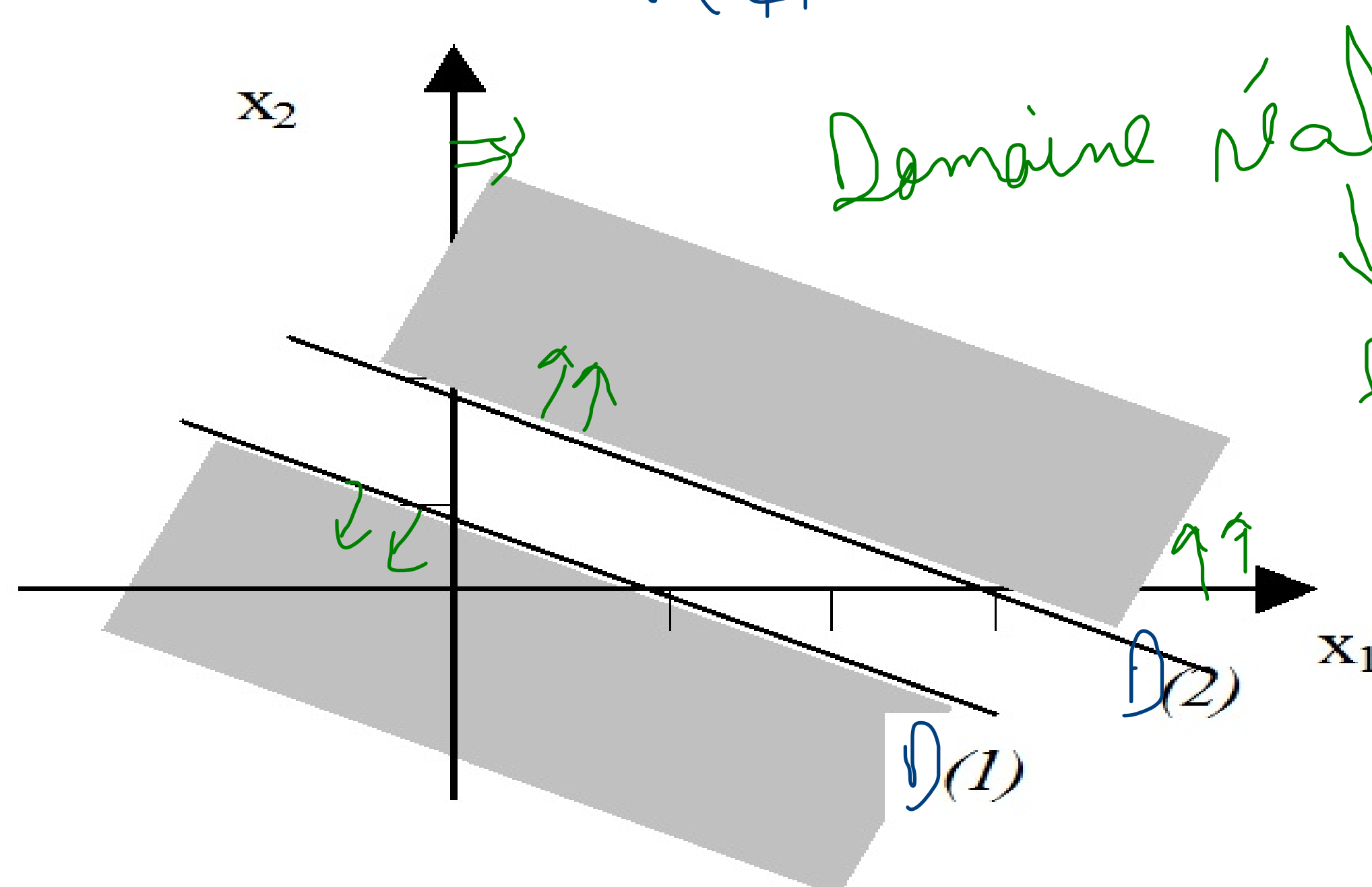
Min

$$Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

s.c.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 2 & \begin{cases} (0,1) \\ (2,0) \end{cases} \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 8 & \begin{cases} (0,2) \\ (4,0) \end{cases} \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

1. Dessiner les contraintes
2. Dessiner le domaine réalisable
3. Examiner les valeurs de l'objectif aux sommets du domaine réalisable
4. Trouver toutes les solutions optimales



Domaine réalisable = \emptyset
 \Downarrow
PL est impossible