II.3) Tipuri (clase) de voluții a unei (PPL) s în forma standard

In continuose, vom presupeme co (PPL) quiviolo (generalo) a fost aduse la forma so an dans (avand "x, xe, ..., xk" voriabile inifiale in "xxx, xke, ..., xu, voriab. de composeso):

$$(86) (x_{1}x_{1}) + (x_{1}x_{2}, ..., x_{n}) = x_{1}x_{1} + (x_{2}x_{2} + ... + x_{n}x_{n})$$

$$(86) (x_{1}x_{1} + a_{12}x_{2} + ... + a_{180}x_{n} = b_{1})$$

$$(86) (x_{1}x_{1} + a_{12}x_{2} + ... + a_{2n}x_{n} = b_{2n})$$

$$(86) (x_{1}x_{1} + a_{12}x_{2} + ... + a_{2n}x_{n} = b_{2n})$$

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$$(86) (x_{1}x_{1} + a_{2n}x_{1} + a_{2n}x_{1} + a_{2n}x_{n} = b_{2n})$$

$$(86) (x_{1}x_{1} + a_{2n}x_{1} + a_$$

Vom mai presugure ca întrodeaura ristemel de carații (rostricții commice) (23) vonfică urma toare le condiții inițiale:

(5.1) { m < n ; A=(a;) = 1, m }

auste condidi ariguro co ristemal liviar (25) ste un nist. compatibil nedeterminat (one o 00 de soluții) mi un one earafii secundare (restricțiile/ec. sunt indep.)

Def1: Fie o (PFL) 5 de forma (15)-(35) care verifica conditione initiale (5.1). Atena, numiu:

a) volutie (overage, generala) a BPL) e, un vector $X_0 = (x_0^0, x_0^0, ..., x_n^0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ care verifice (este volutie) riskul de ecuatri (25). Notam ou:

(5.2) S={Xo eRy/(23) A: Xo=B} - multime abutilor (concare, generale) ale (PA)

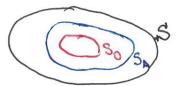
b) solutie admisibile a (PPL)3, un vector No=(x,,x,,...,x,) ER core ste solutie a (PPL) (vontie nist. (25)) ni verifice constituile de venegative tote (35). Noton a:

(5.3) S_= {XOER (25) A: Xo=B, (35) Xo>0} - meltine solution adminishe a (PR)s

c) volutie optime a (PPL)3, un vector Xo=(x, x2, ..., x2) ER care este voluție edministre a (PPL)3 (venifică (E)+(E3)) Lar vatisface și condiția de optim (13). Notain au:

(5.4) So = {XocTe (1s) (min) f(X) = f(xo), (2s) A Xo=B, (3s) Xo>O} - multimed to little of time a (372)s

055: i) conform définifiler de mai sus, pentre once (PPL) aven une toure rélatie vitre cele 3 mellini de soluții: (x) So CS, CS care poste fi reprezentato gra fic artfel:



```
ii) evidont, ou souverez multivilor de solutii (5.2)-(5.4) am foborit svierea sub forma
           matriciale a unei (3.P.L) 8)
: iii) în condițiile inițale (5.1) satisfacete, o (PRL) s are întot deauna:
             (i) card 5=+00 (PPLs are 0,00, de nol. gen. (5) mist. (25) are 0,00, de sol. (6) comp. redet.)
 (**) i'i) card S_A = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ (that to ool. general Neut readments le (=) and mover o components regard to card <math>S_A = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ (that to ool. general Neut readments le (=) nist. (?)) are o "oo, ole sol. on comp. >0) \\
(iii) card <math>S_O = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ (nn are sol. optimo - care extern de tor)} \\ 1 \text{ (are solutive optimo unico o cal mai des intoluit)} \\ + oo (are o "oo," de solutio optime - foarte rar intoluit)
\end{cases}
            Doored en presigns (cf. (5.1) ca rong A=m => intre cei "" " vector ? j= Im (defini)
   in sovièrea rectoriala de coloanele matricei A) va exista maisar un set de "M"
     vector L.i, fie acustia: Pin Pizz -- Pin ERM, adice :
                             {PM, P2, ---, Pm, ----, Pin --- 3ng CIRM
   deci multimea B={Pi, Pizz-Ping & Parmentia obata on RM, dearce satisface
 condifiée: (i) cord B = m = dim Rm (A)
   mot: {I={i,iz,-,im} = multime indicior basici @bs: evident avan: {InJ=$1,z,-,m}

= {1,2,-,m} + multime indicior ne basici
   Fie o solutie XoES ( nou XoESA, san XoESO) de forme:
                   \chi_0 = (x_0^1, x_0^2, \dots, x_0^{r_1}, \dots, x_0^{r_2}, \dots, x_0^{r_2}, \dots, x_0^{r_1}, \dots, x_0^{r_2}, \dots, x_0^{r_1}, \dots, x_0^{r_2}, \dots, x_0^{r_2}, \dots, x_0^
                    (B= {PinPizn-nPimy & Ru
     alunci numin componente le (variabilele):
                             (xi, xi, -, xi, -, xi, - componente (vouidile) batice principale
(xi, xi, ..., xi, -, xi - componente (vanidile) rebasice secundare
    Ops:
   Puteur vote presourtet cele doue tipuri de componente ortfel:
```

Nemin:

a) volutie de baza (S.B) a (PPL) o corresponto basei B, o volutie $X_0 \in S$ care are toate componentele nebasice nule $(x_0^2 = 0, j \in J)$, adira are forma:

(i)
$$X_0 = (0,0,-1)^{\frac{1}{2}},0,-10,\frac{1}{2},0,0,-0$$

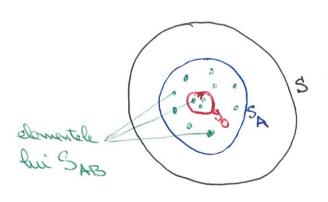
b) rolutie de sarie admissible (S.B.A) a (FPL) a correspondatione basei B, a solutie XEA care are toate componentede rebasice mula (x;=0, ;eJ), advis este de forma:

Obs: (a) o s.B % ate madricabile (=) al petier o componente basice este regalise (\$1200);

i) card SAB & C'm det n! (SAB este melline finite)

ii) { SABCS, CS SAB (SO + Ø) SO & SAB & SAB & SO

iii) representance geométrice de mai jos a celar 4 multimi de soluții (S, SA, So n' SAB) "danifică" relații le existende sutre acestea:



```
11.4) Elemente de topologia multimilor onvexe
```

```
Def 3 Mumin combinatie liniar convexe a vectorilor X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \in \mathbb{R}^n, expressa (5.6) "\lambda_1 X_1 + \lambda_2 X_2 + \dots + \lambda_m X_m" of. \{i\} \lambda_1 \in [0,1]; i = 1,m
```

Obs: pentru m=2, combinația liniar convera a 2 vectori se soie sub forma: (5.6') " XXx+(1-X)X2" on X = [0,1]

Din soldie (5.6) => combination " $\lambda_1 X_1 + \lambda_2 X_2$ " on $\{i\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in [0,1]\}$ => combination " $\lambda_1 X_1 + (1 - \lambda_1) X_2$ " renotand " $\lambda X_1 + (1 - \lambda) X_2$ " on $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

Obs: i) not: (5.7) Xy = XX,+(1-X)X2 - rectoral Xy ste combinatia liniar convexa a vect. X, iX

ii) dace interpretam geométric reconsif
$$X_1 = (x_1^{(x)}, x_2^{(x)}, -x_1^{(x)})^T \in \mathbb{R}^N$$
 ca find dona

"puncte" in spatial n-dimensional IR": [3,(x(1), x(1)) atuna vectoral XX va
[3,(x(1), -), x(1)] fi un "punet" de pe segmentel (u-dimensionel) déterminet de V, (P,) n' > (F)

$$X_{\lambda}(P_{\lambda})$$

$$X_{\lambda} = \lambda X_{\lambda} + (1-\lambda)X_{\lambda}$$

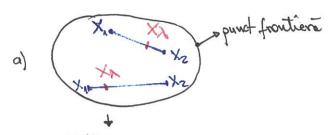
adice: $X_{1}(P_{1})$ $X_{2}(P_{2})$ $X_{3} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{4} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{5} = \lambda X_{1} = \lambda X_{1} = \lambda X_{1} = \lambda X_{2}$ $X_{7} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{8} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{8} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{8} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{1} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{1} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{2} = \lambda X_{1} = \lambda X_{1} = \lambda X_{2}$ $X_{1} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{2} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{3} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{4} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{5} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{6} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$ $X_{7} = \lambda X_{1} + (1-\lambda)X_{2}$

Defy:

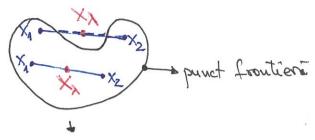
Fix MER o meltine (poligonala) ouracore. Squem ca:

a) Moste o multime (poligonale) convexa daca: (2.8) (A) X" X EW " (A) Y E EO" => X" = YX"+ (P-Y)X5 EW

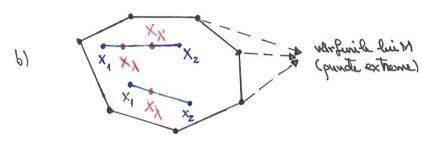
b) No EM aste punct extrem (varf) al multimi convexe M, daca: (5.9) (4) X,, X EM or X, +X2 m (4) YE(0,1) => X0 + XX, + (1-X)X2 (E) X0 + XX) (5.0) (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{X1,1}\text{X2 en (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{)}\text{A(10.1)}\text{2} \\ (\frac{1}{2}\text{X2 en (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{)}\text{A(10.1)}\text{2} \\ \(\frac{1}{2}\text{X2 en (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{)}\text{A(10.1)}\text{2} \\ \(\frac{1}{2}\text{X2 en (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{)}\text{A(10.1)}\tex



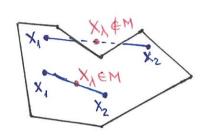
Multimea "M" convexa sovecase



Multimee, M, concare ve couvexà (concarà)



Multimea poligonale convexa M

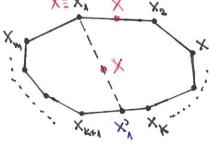


Multime poligonala reconvoca (concerto) M

Teore ma 1 (de considerisare a multimila poliganale convexe)

Fie MCIR" o multime polizonale convexa in X,, X2, ..., Xm punctule extreme (varfurile) acasseia.

(5.10) (4) XEM, (3) \(\); (Eto,1) \(\alpha \) = \(\lambda \) \(\lambda \); \(



(puncte extreme)

a) X = X = (X oste un punct extrem)

Pp. ca X = X; cu i ef 1,2,-,m}. Pentre rimplitate lucim i=1 (=1 X = X1. Lucim scalorii li ,i=1m de forma: { \land \land

Aven: $X = X_1 (=) X = 1X_1 + 0.X_2 + \cdots + 0.X_m = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i X_i = 1$ relatio (5.10) este satisfacuto.

6) Xe Cut [Xe Xiti] (X ste vibre in inferioral unui regment de pe frontière lui M) Pentre nimplitate pp. co i=1 (=1 X eint[X, X2] = (X, X2) = (X) A e(0,1) a. X = /X, + (1-1) X2 (=) (=) X=XX,+(1-X)X2+0:X3+---+0:Xm = 1, X, + 1,2X2+--+ \ m \ m = \frac{m}{2} \ h'(\chi) \ (5.10) ode

satisfication in an aust cas.

```
6
 c) Xeint M (x ste punct interior of multimi M)
  cf. fig. de la inequatal demonstrafice, dans unin un vart (pp. 00 ste X1) cu pentel interior X
  printro "deapto n-dimensionalo", aceaste na intersecta frantiera lui M intrun alt
     punct (" X') affort pe unul din segmendede frontièrei lui M (pp. co ste [Xx, Xx+1])
      Atuna, decarece M-multine poligonala convexa, aven relatible:
            (x) (A) X = (0,1) a.t : X = XX, + (1-X)X'
             => X= XX, + 4-x)[\(\nu \times \nu \times \n 
                      = /X, +0. X2+ --- +0 Xx-1 + (x-x) 12 Xx+(x-x)(x-x) Xxx+ +0. Xxx+ --- +0 Xx =
                     = \(\lambda_1 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_2 + --+ \lambda_2 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_1 
  Dar: ith, = x e(o,1)
                       Ax= (1-1). Le c [0,1]
                                                                                                                                                to lie [oi] Mi=1,m (2)
                           1/2= ... = Nx-1 = Nx+2= - .. N = 0 @[01]
(1) 1+1/5+--+ym= y+(1-y)h+(1-y)(1-h)+0+--+0= y+h+1-y-h+ym=1 (3)
      Din (1) - (3) = 1 rel. (5.10) été verificate ni a accot allim cat.
           11.5) Proprietate ale salutifor unei (PPL) su forma standard
      Your folori sorierea sub forma matriciala a unei (PPL) s, adica : (25) (Nin) f(X) = C:X

Teorema 2

(25) X > 0
     leorema 2
  Multimea solutii lor (general, sore core) Va unei (PPL) sote o multime (polijonale) couverà.
    pen; Aven 3 get { X o EB, WH: X = B} (X)
           Fig. X_1, X_2 \in S \xrightarrow{(x)} (i) \begin{cases} AX_1 = B \\ AX_2 = B \end{cases}
```

Dar S-maltime (poligonale) convoxa (=) (4) $X_1, X_2 \in S$, (4) $X \in S$ (3) $X_1 \in S$ (2) $X_2 \in S$ (4) $X_3 \in S$ (2) $X_4 \in S$ (3) $X_4 \in S$ (4) $X_4 \in S$ (5) $X_4 \in S$ (6) $X_4 \in S$ (6) $X_4 \in S$ (7) $X_4 \in S$ (8) $X_4 \in S$ (8) $X_4 \in S$ (9) $X_4 \in S$ (9) $X_4 \in S$ (1) $X_4 \in S$

```
Multimea solutibor admisibile Sta ansi (PPL) oste o multime (polifondo) convexo
```

Den: Aven SA = { XO & TR" (20) AXO = B, (35) XO > O} CS (x)

4. Of. Sh-comexe (=) (4) X1, X2 ESh in (4) YE[0,1] => X7 = XX1+(1-X) X2 ESA

Fie X1, X2 ESA (3) {X1 = B 1 (2) {X2 = B

Dar XX C S. (3) XXX=B - demonstrato of. To

Das: XX= 7X1+(1-x) X5 30 => XY62#.

Teorema 4

Multimed solution optime 30 annei (PPL) 3 ste o multine poligorale convexa (in caral in core (Pi) save option finit (= 50 # \$)

Len: Luca 30= {X0 e Ru /(3) (min) f(x)=f(x0); (20) AX0=B; (34X0>0} (20)

Dar, So-somexa (=) (4) X1, X2 ESo in (4) NECO11] => XX = /X,+(1-X)X2 ESO

Fie $X_1, X_2 \in S_0 \stackrel{(a)}{=} 1$ $\frac{(a_0)(min)f(x) = f(x_1) = m}{(a_0)(min)f(x) = f(x_1) = m}$ $\frac{(a_0)(min)f(x) = f(x_2) = m}{(a_0)(min)f(x) = f(x_0)} = \frac{(a_0)(min)f(x)}{(a_0)(min)f(x)} = \frac{(a_0)(min)f(x)}{($

Atuna XX & So (=) (10) (min) f(X) = f(XX) = m (20) A. XX = B - demonstrato Ex. 72 (30) XX > 0 -> dem. of. 73

Dar f(xx) = f(xx+(1-x)x2)=x f(x)+(1-x)f(x2)=xm+(1-x)m=m => (1-x)(x)=30-convexe

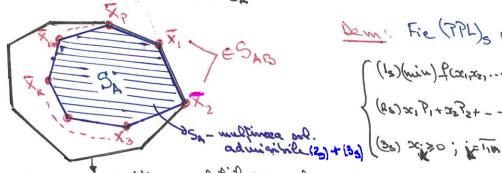
058: f- forme liviano es f(xx,+pxz) = xf(xx)+pf(xe) of. (4.1)

Teorema 5:

Fie multimile SAM SAB atoxate unei (PPL)3. Atuna solulia XESA:

XESAB (=) X ste pund extrem (vart) al multimii SA

1000} Teorema afirma de solutile admissibile de boto ale unei (PPL) 5 sunt varfavile multimis solutilor administrate Sa



Den: Fie (PPL) société sub forme voctoriale:

(13)(min) f(x1, x2, ..., xu) = R1x1 + R2x2+ ---- + Ruxy

{ (QS) x1 P1+ x2 P2+ -- + x2 Pu= Po

5 - melfinea solutibr generale a nistemului (20)

```
(=) XESAB = X punct extrem (varf) of bui SA
   Fie B= {Pi, Piz, ..., Ping & P. i X = {0,...,0, \overline{\pi}_{1,0},...,0, \overline{\pi}_{2,0},...,0, \overline{
Cele "" " combonente ale lui X mut: X = \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\}" \{0\} " \{0\} " \{0\}" \{0\} " \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{0\}" \{
   Rel (1) soire pe componente de vine:
                     (1) \begin{cases} \overline{x} : = \lambda x_{(i)}^{(i)} + (i-\lambda)x_{(i)}^{(i)} \end{cases} (4) i \in I
                                                0 = \sqrt{x_{(1)}^{i} + (v-y)} x_{(2)}^{i} + (y-y) x_{(2)}^{i} + (y-y)^{2} = \frac{x_{(1)}^{i} \cdot x_{(2)}^{i} \times 0}{y > 0; v-y > 0} (x) \frac{x_{(1)}^{i} - x_{(2)}^{i} = 0}{x_{(1)}^{i} - x_{(2)}^{i} = 0} = 0
      Decompced a) X_1 = (x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, \dots, x_N^{(n)}) \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{A}} (=)  (26) x_1^{(1)}, P_1 + x_2^{(1)}, P_2 + \dots + x_N^{(n)}, P_N = P_0 (2)
                                                             (3) Z_{\epsilon}(x_{\alpha}^{(a)}, x_{\alpha}^{(a)}, \dots, x_{\alpha}^{(a)}) \in S^{(a)} (3)
             Div: (2),+(x) = 1 (21), 200, ?; + xi2.?; + --+ xin.?; = ?0 (din membrael direct al equilibrilar dieger
                                             (3) + (x) => (31) 2; 1 + x; 2; 3; + - + x; 1 = 30 | termenii con expante poi necepcifer 3; 12; et ] dece-
                                                                                                                                     || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_1}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_1} + (x_{i_2}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_2}^{i_2} + \dots + (x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_1}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_1} + (x_{i_2}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_1}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_1} + (x_{i_2}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_1}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_1} + (x_{i_2}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_1}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_2} + (x_{i_2}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_1}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_2} + (x_{i_2}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_2} + (x_{i_2}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_2} + \dots + (x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_2} + \dots + (x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_m}^{i_m} = 0 
 || - || (x_{i_1}^{(i)} - x_{i_2}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_2} + \dots + (x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{(i)}) \cdot \hat{\beta}_{i_1}^{i_2} + \dots + (x_{i_m}^{(i)} - x_{i_m}^{
                                                                                                          (=) \quad x_{(1)}^{(1)} = x_{(2)}^{(2)} \quad ; \forall y) \in \tilde{I} \quad (**)
                 Din (*) + (**) = 2 200 ; K= N,N (=) X1=X2 (F) + contrasice ipolese facular(n (X1 ± X2) (=)
                Pp. focusto ate felso (= X este pund extrem al SA.
   (E) X-pund extrem al SA => XESAB
    Fie X = (\overline{\pi}_1, \overline{\pi}_2, \ldots, \overline{\pi}_1) = \int_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 + \overline{\pi}_2, \int_2 + \ldots + \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 = \int_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 + \overline{\pi}_2, \int_2 + \ldots + \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 = \int_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 + \overline{\pi}_2, \int_2 \text{(2)} + \ldots + \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 = \int_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 + \overline{\pi}_2, \int_2 \text{(2)} + \ldots + \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 = \int_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 + \overline{\pi}_2, \int_2 \text{(2)} + \ldots + \overline{\pi}_1, \int_1 = \int_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1, \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1, \overline{\pi}_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_2 \text{(30)} \overline{\pi}_1 \text{(30)} \overl
     Vou presupere ca X are PEN componente nemule (30) n' fara a restrange generalistatea
       De presupurem a fi situate pe primele comparente, adica: (*) X=(x,xz,...,xz,0,0,...,0) es A sentre a arada ca X ∈ SAB (=) X sole vart al SA, trebuie va aradam co rectorii P1, P2, -- P2
(caresprintation componentation porice x, xz, -, x >0) rent [:1 (=) former o pare)
     Prin reducere le abourd vous preseque 20: 2722-17 pour L.D.
       {P1,P2,--, P3-L.D (=)(3) d; eR, i=1,p mitolinuli a.i: (2) d, P, +d2 P2+-+d2 Pp=0m
         Din (1), ((20)) +(x) => (3) \(\bar{x}_1 P_1 + \bar{x}_2 P_2 + \dots - + \bar{x}_p P_p \rightarrow \bar{x}_0 \) (decored \(\bar{x}_{p+1} = \dots - \bar{x}_n = 0\))
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Innultin rel. (2) cu x +0 i o admison/o scadem an la/der (3) (adico: (2)/x ± (3)) obfiner
Fie rectori X' i X" de componente: \( \times \times \) \( \times \) \(
    tridant, cf. (4) vectorii X'ni X" vorifice ec. (25) fadice: ESA. X"= B on f. metricialo f
     Desare le componantele bosice x_i > 0 (#) i= top van gais o valoure \lambda > 0 (f.f. mice, \lambda \stackrel{>}{>} 0) a.T. componente levi X" (ni evident ale lui X') ro fie > 0 (positive): adica:
              12: - ya: >0 ; i=1.b
                                                                    (30) (xx) (30) (xx)
  Din (**)+(**) => X', X"ESA
   Dar, cf rel. (h) X = \frac{1}{2}X' + \frac{1}{2}X'' = X re soile ca o comb. liviar convexa de X' \stackrel{\sim}{m} X'' (X = \lambda X + (HA))
     an X=\xi in X'+X'' (=) X mu ste pand extrem al S_{+}(F)-se contratice ipodera fearle (=)
    prompunerea facuto (ca ved [Pa, Pz, -, Po] sunt L.D) este falsa (es 27a, 7z, -, 7p? sunt L.i.
    Dor, decarea (x=m =) p=m (=> {31,32,--, Pm} <RM (=) X &SAD.
   Teorema 6 (!!!)
   Daca o PPL) odnik optim frit ((min) f(x)=m ++0), otunci existe al petin o soletie
    de bosse adminibile in core funções doiectiv. f. " in valore optime (minimo).
       (bace (min) f(x) = m # too => (I) x eSh as f(x) = m (= min f(x))
  Dem: Fie Xo = (x1,x2,--,xu) ∈ Shar: f(x0) = m(= min f(x)). Date:
 a) Xo este pund extrem (varf) al SA IS Xo ESAB plici teorema este de monstrato.
  b) No my ste pinot extrem (varf) al SA, dia Xo este punt de pe frontière lui SA sou punct
       inderior din SA (Ti) ); eEq II , i=1, m on Zin; = 1 a.t: (1) Xo=1, X, + 1, 2X2+ -4 huxm
Atuna: (X1, X2, -1, Xm + varfunte lui SA)
      Atuna:
```

Fie Xx, 15x5my varful in vare functia directiv f(X) ia aa mai mice valoare den toale varfunile lui Sx, adica: Atunci:

T(x0) = y't(x') + yst(xs) + ... + ymt(xm) = y't(xx) + yst(xx) + -- + ymt(xm) = (y'+ys+--+ym)t(xx) = t(xx)

(=) $f(x^0) > f(x^K)$ (*)

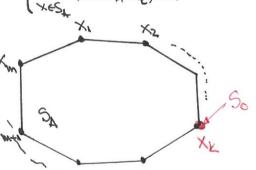
Dow to ate punctale minim pentru function, f., (=) f(x) = min f(x) (=m) (=)

f(xo) & f(x), (x) xest] => [f(xo) & f(xr) (xx)

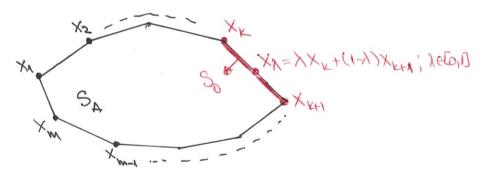
Din(x)+(x) = (3) X e S & a.1: f(x)=f(x)=m

Obs: 1) To afirma aa solitia aptima valearea minima (optima) a funcției doiestie ,, f,, este atinsa who was (punt other) al malfimi SAC ste atives without al SAB ") dace valoorea minima ste atinsa nu when singur varf, ci in mai mulde: 33,... ationa (P.P.L), are 0,00, de solutie decarece So este multime convexo (veie fig. de

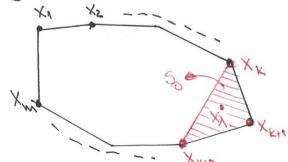
a) (So = { Xx} - solutio unico xest x1 = t(xp)=m



b) (So = [xx xk+1] - o infinitate de sol. optime (finite) (xeer (x)=t(xx)=t(xx)=t(xx)=in - (A)xYE[xx,xx+1]



c/ So = [xx, xxx, xxxo] - o infinibate de sal optime (min) f(x)=f(xx)=f(xxx)=f(xxxx)=f(xx)=m



XX=1/1 Xx+1/2 Xx+1+1/3 Xx+2 at Si) Nitle +1/3=1