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Curs 4
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I.5) Forme liniare

Def Fie (V,+,·) un expatiu linior conecore ni corpul comutatio al nr. real (\mathbb{R}_{2} +,·). Munim

forma liniara pe V aplicația: $\{f:V\to\mathbb{R}\}$ care satisface proprietație: $\{f(u)=a\in\mathbb{R}\}$ (4.1) (i) f(u+b)=f(u)+f(a); (4) $u,b\in\mathbb{R}$ (=) (4.1) f(au+pa)=af(a)+pf(a); (4) $u,b\in\mathbb{R}$ (ii) $f(au)=a\cdot f(u)$; (4) $u,b\in\mathbb{R}$

<u>Obs</u>:

i) proprietatea de liviantete (4.1') se poete generalità pentres casul a """ vectori, adico:

(4A) f(x, u, + x 2 2 2 + ---- + x n x n) = x, f(u) + x 2 f(u) + ---- + x n f(u)

(4) u, u, x --, u, e)

""

(4) u, u, x --, u, e)

ii) an cosul porticular V=12" (singural con ne interescore), aven urma barra teorema de caracterison a formelor liviare:

Teorema (de caract a formelar liviare def por?")

O aplicative $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ set forma limitare $(=)(4:2) \begin{cases} f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \\ f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + ... + c_n x_n \end{cases}$ or $e: \in \mathbb{R}, i = 1, n$ if $X = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Obs: i) ur reale rier , i= Ti + coeficienti formei liviare , fu

ii) (+) + - forma linge R, aven: +(0,0) = f(0,0,--,0) = 0

iii) dacă volem: $C = (c_1 c_2 - - c_n) \in \mathcal{U}_{(N)}^{(R)}$ (42) $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (x_1, x_2, -, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (42) $(4.2) + (2.2) + (2.2) = C \cdot X$ - paiereal matricială a unei forme liviare.

 $|f(x_1,x_2) = 2x_1 - 3x_2$ $|f(x_1,x_2) = 2x_1 - 3x_2$ $|f(x_1,x_2)| = (x_1,x_2)^T = (x_2)$ $|f(x_1,x_2)| = 2x_1 - 3x_2$ $|f(x_1,x_2)| = (x_1,x_2)^T = (x_2)$

 $f(x) = C \cdot x = (2-3) \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = 2x_1 - 3x_2$

 $\begin{cases} f(\alpha(1)x^{1/2}x^{3}) = 3x^{1/2}+5x^{5-1/2}x^{3} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \lambda = (x^{1/2}x^{5/2}) \\ C = (3 \ 5 - 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{$

- 3) $\{f: \mathbb{R}^4 \to \mathbb{R} \}$ $\{f(x) = 2x_1 + 3x_2x_3 - 4 \xrightarrow{\text{muste forms liniars}} (!!) \}$ Eaven prodund $\|3x_2x_3\|_2$
- 4) Analog, mu sunt for me livione, armo toorele apricatii (functii)

 (i) f: P³→P; fr(x1,x21,x3) = 2x² + 3x2 x1x3 + 4

 (ii) fz: P²→P; fz(x1,x2) = 4x1+x2-1

 (iii) fz: P³→P; fz(x1,x21,x3) = x1 + √x2 + 4x3

II: Elemente de programare liniaro Jestoda alor dono fase f problème de transport

II. 1 Notivni instroductive. Modele economice generale.

Le numerote problema de programare mademática (P.P.M) o problema de forma:

(1m) (min/max) = f(20,120,...,xk) - fundia objectiv (este o fundie oarecare) (3ucx,,x2,...,xk) \$61

(2m) $\{g_{2}(\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{21}, ..., \alpha_{K}) \leq b_{21}, ..., \alpha_{K}\} \leq b_{22}$

- restricti impure recursosantolor (variabailelos sus forma de enecuatio / ecuatio l'Auratiole 31,92, -, 4m rout function carecare)

(3m) x; EB, j=1,x

A resolva (P.P.M) assamna a afla toate solutible risternului de restrictio (2m) (aasta admite in general o infinitate de soluții) ni apoi são determinava (dintre acestra) pe acece (acelese-pot fi mai melle care face ca functio disectiv dar (1 m) voi ia valoaraa minima/maxima. O antfel de solutie se namente solutie optimo a (P.P.M)

Daca intr-o (P.P.M) atat functia obiectio, f, est in functive "g, ge, -, gun care définer rationile (2m) runt forme linion, obtinen casul particular (dar extrem de important n' foorte des intéluit en aplicatife économice) al problemelor de programare liviara (PPL) avand forma urmatoure:

((1) (min/max) f(x1,x2,...,xk) = x1x1+x2x2+....+xxxx - function obsectiv (function cost/profit)

 $(2L) \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1k}x_k \leq b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2k}x_k \leq b_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{rotriclii economice}$

Chisi +amors+--+amore &pm

(3L) x1, x2, ..., xx>0 - condidi de reregalivitate

0ps:

Functiol "g, ge, ---, gm, care defined postrictioned du nédernal (2m) au m aast caz, urmo -younge extrang:

(3/21,25, ..., 24) = a112, +a12 22+ --+a128 - forme liviore (cf (b.2)) Joan, xo,, xx) = a = 1 + a = 2 x + -- + a = xx

(3m(x1, x2, ---, xx) = amx, + amxxx+ --- + amxxx

In continuore vou presenta adeva fenomene (probleme) economice generale al caror model maternatic ate (P.P.L)

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1) Problema planificarii productive (folorirea optimo eficiente a resursaber limitate) 3
 "O companie /firma dispure de resursele limitate (moderni prime, forta de muna, bani, etc.):
    RIJES ..... , Ru & Por 1 = 1, mt in contito be bijos, --- , bu & by 1 = 1, mt
      ni doreste sa fabrice (oblina) producele (objecte, manjui, servicii, etc.):
    Pi, Pz, ---, Px { P; ij= 1,x} in cantitatile: acisz, --, xx { z; i=1,x} recommended without
      Stind ca:
    a) consumul unidor den rosursa "?; " pentru a se fabrica un produs "?; " este contitatea "ajini=1,m
    b) profitul (vet/brut) unitar pentre vavoarea unui produs "3" ste "3", j=1,2
 De se deservire un plan de productie optim (cât et se fabrice du frecare produs a.s.
  profitul total realizat são fie maxim si são se unadrese en countitatul limitate de
    resurse aute la disposiție)
       Modelul matematic al acestei probleme economice este o (P.P.L) de forme:
 (1) (max) f(\alpha_1) \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_2 \dots \dots \alpha_2 \dots \d
    (2) San x1 + ans x5 + ... + ans x6 = px

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(3) La man x1 + ans x5 + ... + ans x6 = px

(4) La man x1 + ans x6 = px

(5) La man x1 + ans x6 + ... + ans x6 = px

(6) La man x1 + ans x6 + ... + ans x6 = px

(7) La man x1 + ans x6 + ... + ans x6 = px

(8) La man x1 + ans x6 + ... + ans x6 = px

(8) La man x1 + ans x6 + ... + ans x6 = px

(9) La man x1 + ans x6 + ... + ans x6 = px

(10) La man x1 + ans x6 + ... + ans x6 = px

(11) La man x6 = px

(12) La man x6 = px

(13) La man x6 = px

(14) La man x6 = px

(15) La man x6 = px

(16) La man x6 = px

(17) La man x6 = px

(18) La man x6 = px

(18) La man x6 = px

(19) La 
 (3) oci >0 ) j= 1/K
                                                                    - antitétéle core une est a fi produse nu got que valori regative.
   Exemple
 i) vezi primul exemple (en gentile de laptop) den ausul introductio (Cursul 00)
ii) II. E. a lancat o competitie privind Ginantarea projectebr de arcatare privind energia
        albernativa (la combentibili focili) en un buget total de un miliard de Euro. Cominia
        de evaluare a réfinut den als peste 200 de projecte dequos door 6 pentre a le finanta.
         Fiscare din ale 6 projecte a fost evaluat re pundat in raport au oriteriul: "beneficial
          (profitul) net obtinut pentru frecare Euro invotit, representand beneficial (profitul)
         posential partie o perioada de Mari de aplicare a projectului. Intabelul de mai 400 se gasesc projectule, sumale maxime solicitate de autori n' beneficial net estimat de 15. Tisul projectului 15th 1 Euro invoste Suma maxime solicitate

1. Energie solare (I) 44 E 220 milioane Euro
        Wr. Tipul projectului
          1. Evergie solare (I)
           2. Evergie solare (II)
                                                                                                                   180 mil. E
                                                                                 38E
            3. Combustibili ninktici
                                                                                                                 250 mil. E
                                                                                 4,1 5
                                                                                                                   120 mil E
            1 Bio-combustibaili
                                                                                 3,5E
                                                                                                                   400 wil. E
            5. Evergie nucleara
                                                                                 5,1 E
                                                                                                                   J. Sim Och
           6. Evergie geo-bernale
                                                                                  8,2E
                                                                              Total finanter= 1,320,000,000 Euro
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Prophintele Comince Europene a solicitet ca projectul din domeniul militar va princasce cel pertin 60% din rema maximo rolicidato, motivand au importante strategica a acadria la vivalul U.E. Datorita lobby-ului inters facut de O.N.G-uvile pe domenial ecologie, li sa promis aartora alocarea a minimul 250 milioane turo pentre finantare projection "versi" adire a alor doute projecte de energie volare ni cel privind energia geoternalo. Sa re dobrnire planul optin de obcore a banibr (côst bani so princasca fiecare project air beneficial pokutial obtinut prin aplicana los so fie maxim)

Modelul madematic

not: 2; 1=1,6 - sumele (or milioane de Euro) con armeato a l'alacate prosedulai ? (1) (max) f(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5,x6) = 4,4x1+3,8x2+4,1x2+3,5x24,+5,1x5+3,2x6 (cn milioane Euro) $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 \le 1.000)$ bund totals aboats alor 6 projects nu posts desper's nuiliard Euro) x €2207 x5 < 180 (2) 3 € 250 - servele alocate ador 6 projecte me pot dapor valsarea maximo solicito pur project JU 8 120 x2 ≤ 400

26 € 120] 25 > 240 (suma aloot projectelui nuclear são fie minim 60%. 400mit = \$40 mil. Euro) (x1+x2+x6≥220 (totabel number aboote projectelor "vorsi" re fie minin 220 mil. Euro)

 $(3) x_{j \ge 0}$, j = 1,6 (summed about me pet avec valor regative)

2) Problema dietei

"În vernoe unui studiu biologie efectuat coupra animabler de la 0 ferma s-a stabilit ca ratio silvica de brana a aarbora trebuie na contina elementele nutridire:

NIDNS --- DAW & ME : 1= 11m & contito file minime props, --- pour & pile 1/m }

Ferma dispune de furajele:

FいたノーーンFをもちらきです

care (on urma avalitelor de laborator efectuate) conțin pe unitatea de furaje f; j=1x eantitatea a; din elementel nutritiv XI; i=1, m. Stiind ca pretul unitar al furajului F; este & , j= Tik so se determine ratio optima vilnica a avimallor ladica so se determine componenta n' contitatea necesara din fiecare furaj astfel mat accorta no contina took dementele metritive indicate in macar cantitatile minime indicate ni care no coste cat mai putin) not: 21,22, --, 20 - canditatea de furaj de tipul Fi, tz, --, Fe care urmeara a fifobsido en

ed0

- i) problemele sub forme generale (4.1) in (4.2) se numere forme canonice a unei (P.P.L.); astfel proble de ((max) are toote restrictible din (2) de forma " \le " ((min)) are toote restrictible den (2) de forme " \rightharpoonup" \rightharpoonup \rightharpoonup
- ii) problèmele reale economice me au modelul madematic associat lor sois forma canonica decât foarte var (sou deloc). De doicei soistemel de restricti; economice (2) are ji incuații de tip " \le " ji " \right" dar ei ecuații (deci ae semul, = ").
- iii) in problema dietei nu oute specificato cantidatea de funaj F. 15-tive disponibale, este ca ni cum ferma our dispune de cantidati relividate. Daca motam ou: f., fez --, fix cantidatile (limitate) de furaj F., Fz, -, Fx pe care le one forma la dispositive atuni la modernul (2) mai trebuir adangate ni inequatiile:

numarel restrictifor orascand de la "m" la "m+x" !!

3) Probleme de transport (P.T)

Acont tip de problème este o claro particularo de (P.P.L.) n'es vor l'i presenta la finabel acontre capital pe larg. Modul lor de resolvare este similar ou al al (P.P.L.) generale, dan nu identic. Di ferenta majoro dentre celle deua close de problème este me, mult mai mare de ecuații ri/sau inecuații recum ri de recurosante care apar a (P.T.).

11.2 Diverse forme (La soviere) a unei (P.P.L)

A) Forma generala a unei P.P.L

A1) Forma generala sousa explicit (san forma generala a unei PR sorisa sub forma explicito) (13) (min max) & cx1, x2, --1, xx) = x1x1+x2x2+-...+xxxx

(33) 25301 j= 1/K (33) 25301 j= 1/K (33) 25301 j= 1/K

i) oste forma usuale a modelului unei (P.P.L) economice; se poete cere sou valavea minima rou de maxima a funcției obnectiv. iar rostricțiile pot avea semnele " < " > " > " Sau "= " ;

Az) Forma generala sousa matricial

 $\begin{array}{l}
\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) \times \left(\frac{\partial}$

Am toposit amorphisms watricials: $A = (a_{ij})_{i=1,m} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{iK} \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{iK} \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} p_i \\ p_j \\ p$

A3) torma generalo sociso vectorial

(3) x; >0 12=12 (3) x3 >0 12=12 (3) x3 + x5 35 + --- + x6 36 = 60 x3 + c5x5 + --- + c6x6 (3) x3 >0 12=125

unde am notat ar Pi, Pz, -, Pe vedarii coloana ai matricei A, adica: A = |an a12 - -- a2k | b2 |
iar ar Po coloana tornenilar leberi din astem.

[an a12 - -- a2k | b2 |
iar ar Po coloana tornenilar leberi din astem.

 $P_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m_{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\$

Obs: Psonerea sub forma matriciale san rectoriale ne ajuta en definirea unor concepta of in demonstrarea deoremalor care fundamentara algoritmel de resolvere al (7.7.L) is intot deauna modelal matematic al unei produne economice reale /coroxe este sous obtinut sub formo explicito.

B) Forma blandard a unci P.P.L.

B,) Forma standard souss explicit (!!!)

Obs: ovice inscratie (restrictie economica) der visteme siniar or forma generale (2g), poste f. transformata entre caretie admind/scarànd o nova variabila (necunosante), numito variabila de compensare (sau "écart" (fr.) sau "slack variable "(ongl.)), adica:

a)
$$a_{i_1}x_{i_1} + a_{i_2}x_{2} + \dots + a_{i_k}x_{k} \leq b_i \xrightarrow{+x_i^c} a_{i_1}x_{i_1} + a_{i_2}x_{2} + \dots + a_{i_k}x_{k} + x_i^c = b_i$$

b) $a_{i_1}x_{i_1} + a_{i_2}x_{2} + \dots + a_{i_k}x_{k} > b_i \xrightarrow{-x_i^c} a_{i_1}x_{i_1} + a_{i_2}x_{2} + \dots + a_{i_k}x_{k} - x_i^c = b_i$

de compensare

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 - x_2 + 3x_3 \leqslant 4 & \frac{+3x_1^2}{2} \Rightarrow 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 - x_5^2 = 8 & \text{or however} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 - x_2 + 3x_3 \leqslant 4 & \frac{+3x_1^2}{2} \Rightarrow 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 - x_5^2 = 8 & \text{or however} \end{cases}$$

- de compensare: xxxx, xxxx, ---, 1xxxp, coa ce Tuscamire co APPL) anifole, set format generale are «Ka voridnile imbidle (22, 22, --, 2x) ni noi am mai interdus un monde «P < m variable de compensare (xxx1, xxx2, ---, xn unde an notet n= k+p)
- (2) (4) (PP) gen forma generala ((2) o modern care are ni inecualii) poete fi adura la forma standare (PPL) s: (15)-(35) (mixemel (25) devine mixem de mecuntiji) prin adangarece de variatajle de compen-

(38)
$$x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2}, ..., x_{K} > 0$$

(38) $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2} = p_{2}$

(38) $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2} = p_{2}$

(38) $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2} = p_{2}$

(38) $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2} = p_{2}$

(38) $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2} = p_{2}$

(38) $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2}, ..., x_{K} > 0$

(38) $x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{K}, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2}, ..., x_{K} > 0$

forma Handard explicité a unei (PPL)

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<u>Obs:</u>
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- i) se observa din misternal de ec. (23) ca (PPL) en forma standard are m=k+p neamos cute m'
 anune [-ik " necunoscule inifiale (al den forma generala): x1, x2, -..., xx
 ii "P" necunoscule de compensare (adangate pentru a transforma toate inecualiile dun mist.

 (23) a eccualii a nist. (23): xxx xxxx --- 1 xxx = 2h
- ii) date en réstemb (inifiel) de restriction sub forma generale quem:
 - a) toote restriction sub forms de invarelie, va tre buie so admin scoden in fiscare invarelle o variebile de anyonson (deci p=m) dia m nistemel out forma standard (25) vom avea in total N = K+M variebile;
 - b) daça din cele " m " restricti din nist. (29) door P < m sunt inecualii (restre para le " m fiind eausti) atuni nist. standard (85) va avea: N= K+p variable;
 - c) dace toote cele "m" restrictii din sist. (2g) rent ecuatii, atunii el este deja in forma standor deci mu trebenie so mai adangem variabile de compensare (p=0 m K=N)
- (34) $\int 3x^{1} x^{5} + x^{2} > 9$ $\int 3x^{1} x^{5} + x^{5} x^{6} = 8$ $\begin{cases} 3x^{1} x^{5} + x^{5} x^{6} = 8 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x = 3 \end{cases}$

f: K=3 (m. de recur. initiale) Aici {p=2 (=m) > Nr. de var. de componsore (N=K+p=5 > Nr. total de variable

- iii) expresia fundici doicitiu ramane acceoù ni a forma standard (ca ni in forma generate inipiala)
 sent toti egeli au 0: c_{KH} = c_{KHZ} = -- = c_N = 0, adica:

 o depo deto del

= f(x1, x2, --, xx) =0

(18) f(x1, x2, x3) = γx1+2x5-x3 — (18) f(x1, x2, x3, x1, x2) = γx1+2x5-x2+0.x1+0x4;

= $(x^{2} - 6x^{2} + 6x^{2} +$

```
se cere volocie a plima minimo
    iv) Sunt dono avinte pentru o P.P.L) > se cere valoare aprima maxima. Metoda de resolvare (algaritum
             Simplex) este rimilara dar un identico pr. colo dono dipuri de probleme. Pentru a nu
             învada à algoritmi diferiti (a periobel de a face confusie la fiscare etepo de resolvare)
             vom studia doar (??!) de minim. Acest lucue este positol, decarece orice problemé
              de maxim se poste reduce la 0 probleme de minin conform relation:
               (6.1) (max) f(x1,22,-1,24) = - (min) - f(x1,22,-1,24)
                                                                                                                                                                ; (4) fla,, x2, -, x4) = x, x, + (5x2+ -- + (1)x4
        Datorità relatici (6.1) (max) f = - min (-f) vom considera intotaleanne (P.P.L) sub forma
           standard de forma:
             (25) \alpha_{11}x_{1} + \alpha_{12}x_{2}, \dots, x_{k-1}x_{k+1}, \dots + \alpha_{11}x_{k+1} + \dots + \alpha_{k}x_{k} + x_{k+1}x_{k+1} + \dots + x_{k}x_{k} + x_{k}x_{
      Ex: Sa se aduca la forma standard, urnatourea (P.P.L) p sorisa explicit sub forma generalo:
              (19) (max) f(x1, x2, x3, x4) = 2x1-x2+3x3+3x4
                  (38) x1/x51x31x130
          Pentre a adua (PPL) y la forme standard (PPL), trebuie re transf. problème de maxim
      într-une de minim, iar sist. de restrictii (2g) sō-laduam le forme standard (2 s), adice:
                       (18) (min) - f(x1)201 x2)x4)x6/x6/x6/x6)=521-x5+3x3+3x4+0.x6+0.x6+0.x6+0.x6
(38) x'1x^{5}1x^{3}1x^{3}1x^{4}1x^{2} > 0
(38) x'1x^{5}1x^{3}1x^{3}1x^{4}1x^{5} > 0
x'-x^{5}-x^{3}+x^{6}=3
x'-x^{5}+x^{2}+3x^{4}-x^{6}=2
x'-x^{5}+x^{2}+3x^{4}-x^{6}=2
x'-x^{5}+x^{5}+3x^{4}-x^{6}=6
x'-x^{5}+x^{5}+3x^{4}-x^{6}=6
```

B2) Forma standard souss sub forma matriciale

$$\begin{cases} (3e) \times 30 \\ (1e) (min) \xi(x) = C \cdot x \end{cases}$$

ar notative:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{12} & --- & a_{2k} & a_{2k+1} & --- & a_{2k} \\ a_{13$$

B3) Forma blandard souso vectorial

 $(38) x_{11}x_{21} - 1x_{11}x_{21} - 1x_{11}x$

$$P_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{i1} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{mi} \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_{il_{1}} \alpha_{21_{1}} - \gamma \alpha_{mi}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m}$$

Obs: Heavitatea introducerii formai standard pentre o PPL resida den:

(ivipelo) (b) torana de mai jos

 $T_{N} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1N} \\ \alpha_{2N} \\ \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_{12}, \alpha_{2N}, \dots, \alpha_{NN})^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{N}$

larema Solutia optima a unei (PPL) out po forme generale (initiale) se obline des solities

oplima a (P.P.L) sub forma standard din

care se climina variabilele de compensare

Mai jos este presendada "schema de resolvare" a unei (PPL) a:

(PPL) = tx; (PPL) & Hg. SiMPLEX X standard dimineurs X generale. X optima variatoi lale X optima.

De inproduce