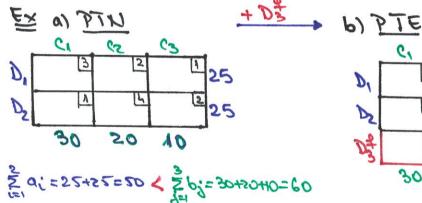
Dace aven (xx) Ea; # 2 b; (oferta # cerere) von spure ce aven o Problemo de Transport Needichibrata (P.T.N). Pentru a putra rezolva o astfal de problemo trebaise mai entai sà o transformam entro P.T.E. (são o edichibrom). Aust luous se face prin introducerea unui nou deposit fictiv ( 10 mm) respectiv a unui nou autru de desfacere fictio ( 10 cm) autrosturile de transport aferente egale ou zero.

Vom avea deci urmatocrele doua (positile) rituatii:

In a cast cas vom adauga un nou deposit fictie ( $\frac{n}{2}$ )  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  vom adauga un nou deposit fictie ( $\frac{n}{2}$ )  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

où au costuril a ferente a astari deposit fictive egale cu sero (cm+1)=0; j=1,11)

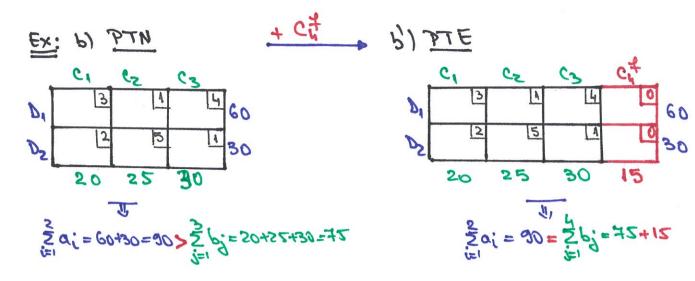


∑a;=25+25+10= = 50;=30+20+10 = 6 €

# b) \( \frac{1}{2} a; \) \( \frac{1}{2} b; \) (oferda > cererea)

În acest cas vom introduce un nou centre de desfacere fictive ( mot of ) care va solicità cantidatea (fiction) de marfa ( mot b m) a.i. noua problema vo fie echilibrata
( z ai = z bi), adice :

iar costunile a ferente a assui nou centre de desfacere fictiv vor l' toate egal au 0 (ci, mm =0)



Theorema Fie o PTH n' PTE corespuntatoane (alapata) a cudeia. Atuna soluția (-il) optima (e) a FTE prin (-il) optima (e) a FTE prin eliminarea componentelor corespuntatoane depositului (fictiv) sau centru-lui de desfacere (fictiv) introdus pentru a edulibra problema.

Xoptima => Xoptima depositabili fiction prin oliminarea comporentelor correspondatoare centrului fictio.

Obs: deci ptr. a resolva o P.T. N procedan conform scheme; de mai jos



## III.9) Metada perturbarii

In etapole aplicari algoritmului de resolvare a unei PTE petem obline S.B. A degewrate (poate fi chiar poluția inițiale Xo sau o soluție intermediară Xx) (X ste
SBA degenerate (=) are al puțin o componente bazice =0 (=)(3) mai puțin de m+n-1
component ,, > 0, f. În aceaste riderație este foarte posibil să apară aranumitul
"Levomen de ciclaj".

Pentre a evita aparida acertui feremen de ciclaj, vom aplica metada perturbarii care conste en aplicarea a urmatoriber 4 par toote reimpli:

(8.3) a; → a;+E; i=1,m (0/25 : acum problema sa "dezechi librat")

2) vom "re-echilibra" problema, adaygand la cererca "bn. a ultimului centre de desfacere " cantitatea i m.E", adice:

### 3m+ng - ng (4.6)

3) rezolvam , PTE porturbato obtinuto ou algade rezolvare a 7.1.5. ni obtinem

4) facem c=0 in solutia optima a PTE perturbate ni vom aprine soluția optima a problemei reporterbate, adica

Xoptima 2=0 Xinifiala Xoptima

	P.T. E inidiata						
	C <sub>4</sub>	CS		Cw			
D	41	CF		Cin a.			
PS	G=1	Çz	elle dest par par set une jour sont lan	Fzw az			
	1 1 1						
B	Crim	Cire		Smn am			
	pi	ps		by			
$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} b_j (P.T.E.)$							

	7.7.€	porte	urbata			
	٥,	CZ		Cy		
21	CII	CF		CIN 9.48		
PS	<u> C2/</u>	CSS		Q4 6		
	1 8 8 4	\$ \$ \$				
Don	Gna	CMS		Com ante		
	<i>b</i> <sub>1</sub>	b2		bytme		
(3.7.5) sm + (3 = (3+in) = (3.7.5)						

```
Element de analisa matemática pe spatial (liviar) R
```

```
[V.1] Notimi introductive: vecinatati n' mrun in R"
```

Fiecarui element (vedor) din Te" si nom asocia un "punct" dintrun apațiu (afin fundual)

N-dimensional, adica: { X=(x1,2c2,...,xn) -> P(2c1,2c2,...,xn)

componente lui, X, coordonatel pundului , P,

Def! Munim distante (enclidiane) entre punchele X, Y ETR", numeral real renegalia (>0):

(9.5) 
$$d(x, Y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (x_N - y_N)^2} = d(P, Q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

 $d(P,Q) = \sqrt{(2+1)^2 + (-1-1)^2 + (0-2)^2 + (3-2)^2 + (1+3)^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 2^2 + 5^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{58} \approx 7,62$ 

Obs: noticula de distanta se definite pe un spețiu afin (pundual), însestratived au ndivina de "produs ocalar (de vectori)" ost fel:  $\{d: V \times V \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \}$  care veri fico urma toarele 3 condiții  $\{d(u,v)=0 \iff u=v\}$   $\{d(u,v)=d(v)\}$   $\{d(u,v)=d(v)\}$ 

(iii) d (u,w) ≤ d(u,v) + d(v,w) + inegalitatea trimylialui

Interpretare geometrico

a) N=1 (=) Bn=B1

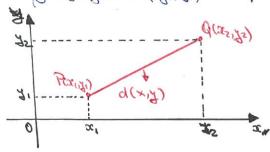
Pa)

Q(X)

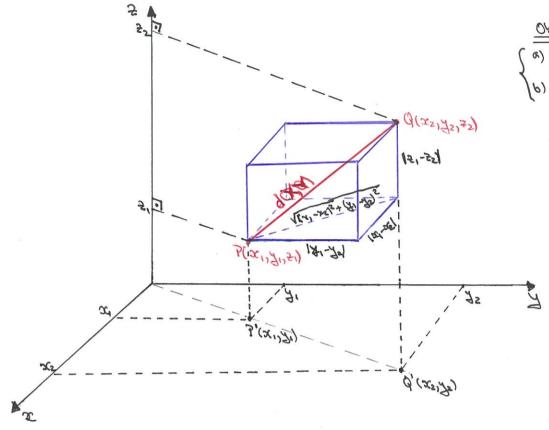
d(X) = Q(DQ)) - lungine regmentali [FQ]

P) N=5 (=) 15 = 155

He (x=(x1,x2) -> 3(x1,x2) ER2 (9.5) d(x1)= (x-313+(x2-32) (BQ)) (xx)



Fie (X=(x1, y1, 21) -> P(x1, y1, 21) ER3 => d(x, Y) = \((x1-x2)^2 + (y1-y2)^2 + (21-23)^2 (x2) + (2(1-23)^2) + (2(



(a) 1x;-y; |2 = (x;-y;)2; i=1,3 (b) d= \arty2+c2 = lunginea oliogonalii (utrun paralelipiped chaptunglic de lunginile laturibo :a, b, c.

#### <u>Ops:</u>

- c) in ale 3 casuri de mai sus se goate observa ca definifia "algebrica" a distante; (35) coincide au definifia "geometrica" a distanter in anume: "langimea sogmentalii de dreapta descruinat de pendele ? in Q";
- i) de acera putem spure ca formela algebrica a distante (9.5) ne da lungimen segmentalui "n-dimencional" P.QI!!, adica:
  - (95') d(x,Y) = &([PQ]); [PQ] "regnert" n-dimensional ENTE".

lef2: Munim norma demontulai (vectoralai) x=(x1,20,-,x4) e 12, nr. real vongeoù (20) dat de relatia:

0/22

(i) Fig 
$$(x = (x^{1/3}x^{3/-1}x^{n})) \in \mathbb{R}_{n} = (x^{1/3}x^{3/-1}x^{n}) \in \mathbb{R}_{n} = (x^{1/3}x^{3/-1}x^{n}) \in \mathbb{R}_{n}$$
(i) Fig  $(x = (x^{1/3}x^{3/-1}x^{n})) \in \mathbb{R}_{n} = (x^{1/3}x^{3/-1}x^{n}) \in \mathbb{R}_{n}$ 

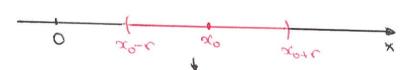
Atune , cf. (11.10):

(iii) cf. (8.4), avem: (a) 11x-311 = 113-x11 (c) 11x-311 = 0 <=> x=3 (4) x,31,3 e 112

Det 3: Manim stera deschisa de antre xo EIR n rata " r>0,, multimea:

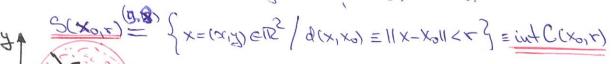
interpretore geometrico

1) N=1 (=) IR = IR . Fie xoeR of r>o. Atuna:



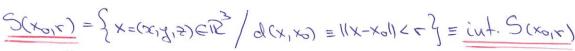
sfora "1-dineusionala" = segment deschis, centrat in xo

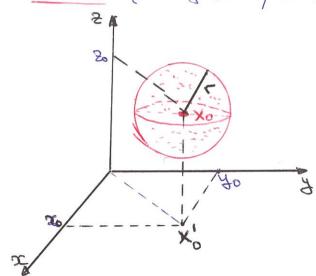
2) N=2 (=) IR = IR2; File xo=(xo,yo) CIR2 mi r>o. Atuncé; de langine, 27,



- sfora "2-dinensional" = interioral araeli de antre xo

3) M=3(=) 12 = 123 File xo=(xo, yo, 20) ER3 in r>o. Aven;

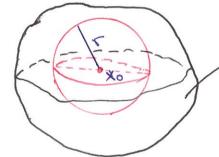




- o Gera desduse "3-dimensionalo" = interioral aferei au central m "xo" n' roso " L"

Def 4 Munim recinatate (deschiso) a punctului Xo=(x, x2, -, xi) ER, o met multime V(x0) C R ou proprietatea ca exista a spera desdusa centra to in "Xo" incluse in accosta.

+ V(xo) → vecinatate a lui xoeR (=) (∃) r>0 as, S(xo,r) CV(xo) +



V(x0) (include o s. fora deschisa ou antral m, x0,)

Def 5: Numin pir de demente din IR, o functie ) f: M - IR (f(n) = Xn ER)

Motam on: (XN) NEW: X01X11X51 --- 1XN1XNH1) --- 3 X0

terneual general al junter

$$X'' = (x_{(1)}, x_{(1)}^{S}, -1, x_{(N)}^{S})$$

$$X' = (x_{(1)}^{1}, x_{(1)}^{S}, -1, x_{(N)}^{S}) \in \mathbb{R}^{S}$$

$$X' = (x_{(1)}^{1}, x_{(1)}^{S}, -1, x_{(N)}^{S}) \in \mathbb{R}^{S}$$

 $= \frac{2\pi i n}{12\pi i} = \frac{2\pi i}{12\pi i} = \frac{2\pi i}{12\pi i} = \frac{2\pi i}{12\pi i$ 

Def 6: Fie mind (Xn) new CIR, Spunem co mind converge la Xo EIR, daco

(9.9) Xn px Xo (=) (4) E > (4) Ne EM a.i | 11 Xn - Xo 11 < E, (4) No Ne

wot: Quy Xn = Xo ER

wot: Quy Xn = Xo ER

### Teorema (de caracterisare a convergente, vivaribre din R)

File introl (Xn) new = (x1, x2, -, x1) CR in Xo = (x0, x0, -, x2) eR. Atoma:

(conversents uni sir der 15 (=) conversents a "K" sienei reale)

$$E_{X}$$
 ')  $X_{N} = \left(\frac{3u}{u^{2}+1}, \frac{2u+1}{3u+2}\right) \xrightarrow{B_{Z}} X_{0} = \left(0, \frac{2}{3}\right)$  (c)

2) 
$$y_{N} = \left(\frac{(-1)^{N}}{N}, \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2+1}}{3\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}+3\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}_{3}} \overline{y}_{0} = \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \stackrel{(0)}{=}$$

3) 
$$\geq_{N} = \left(\frac{N+1}{N+2}, \frac{1}{N}, \frac{1}{N+1}, \frac{1}{N}\right) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_{3}} ? (1) \left(2_{N} \longrightarrow (1, \infty, e) \rightarrow \underset{\text{limite}}{\text{limite}} \text{ as } e\right)$$