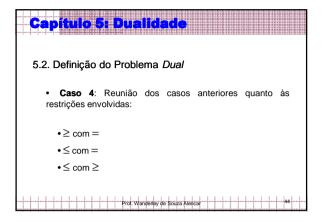
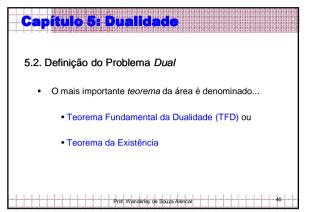
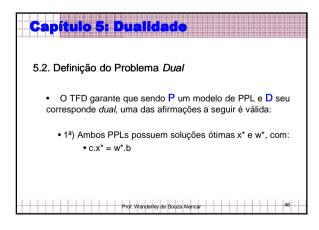


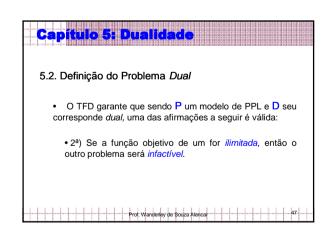
Capítulo 5: Dualidado 5.2. Definição do Problema *Dual*• Exemplo 03: DUAL $\min y = 5w_1 + 3w_2$ sa $2w_1 + w_2 \ge 8$ $w_1 + 2w_2 \ge 7$ $w_1 \le 0$; $w_2 \le 0$

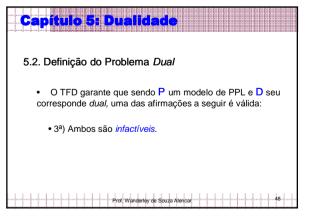
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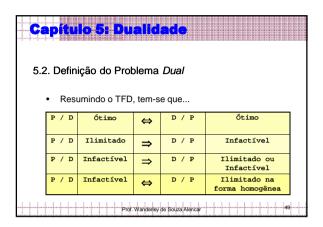




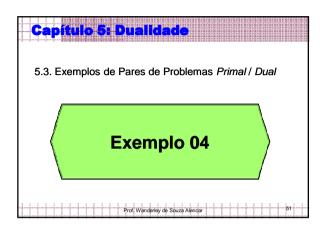


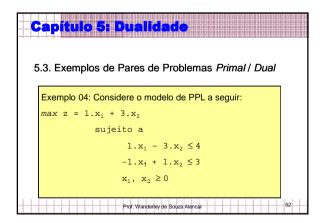


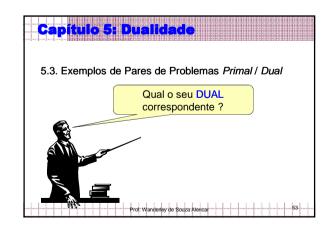


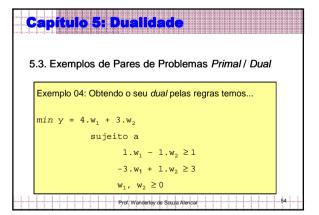


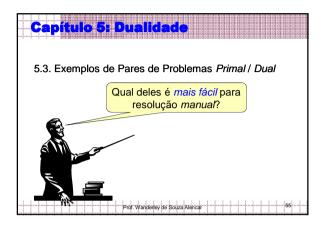


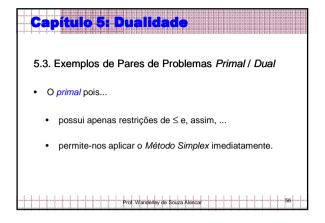


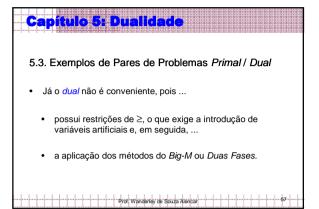


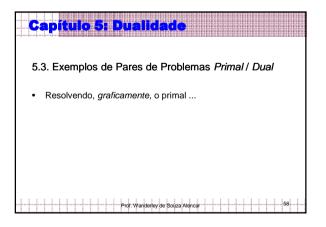


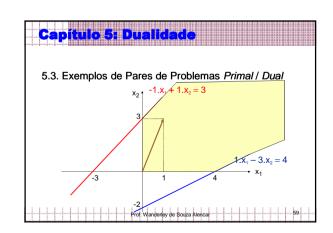


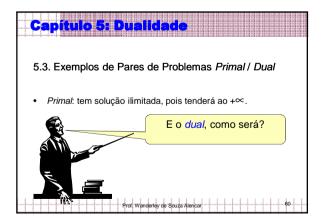


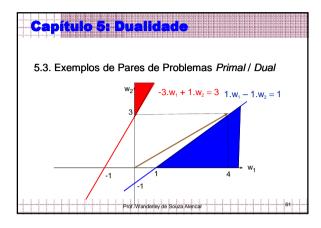


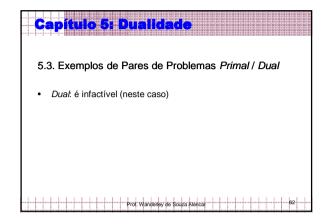


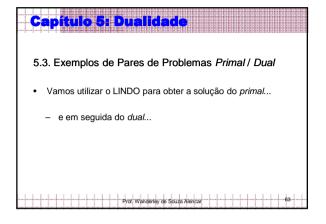


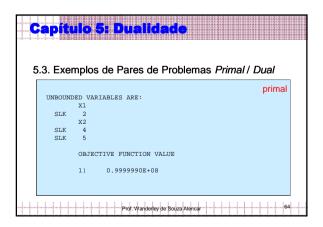


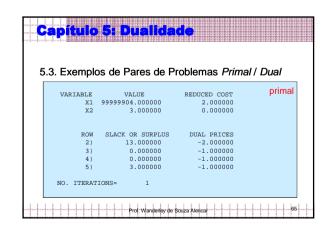


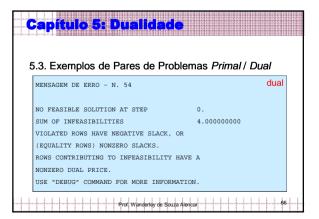


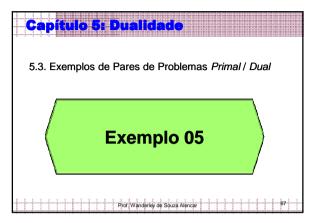


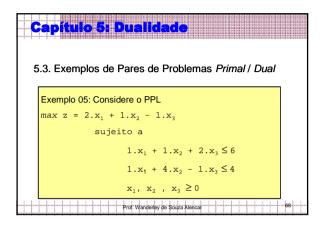


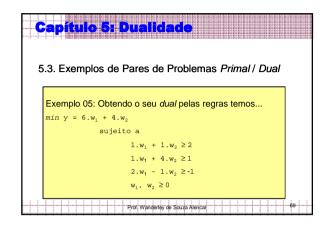


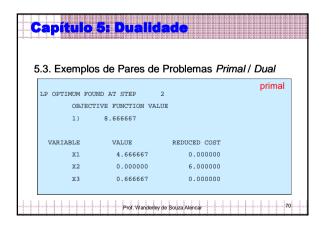


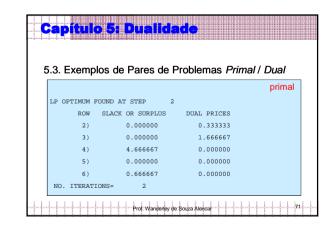


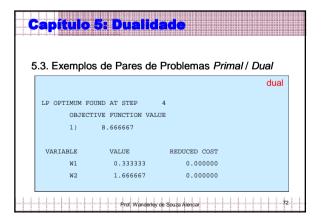


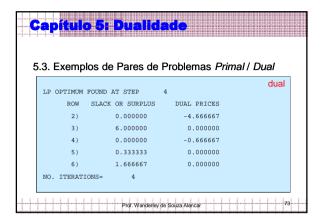


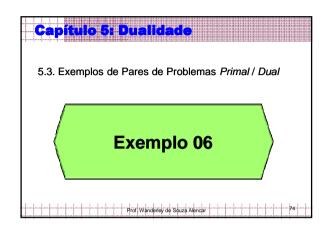


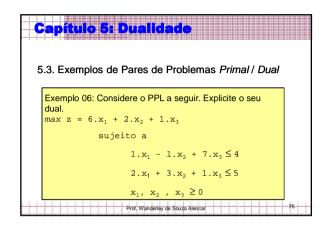


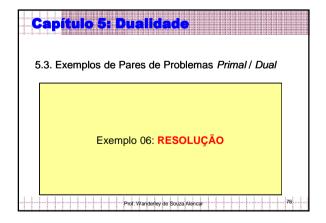












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5.3. Exemplos de Pares de Problemas Primal / Dual

Dual:

min \ y = 4.w_1 + 5.w_2

sujeito \ a

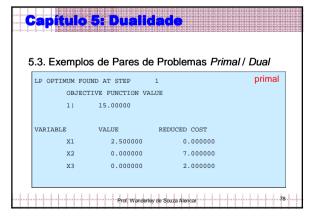
1.w_1 + 2.w_2 \ge 6

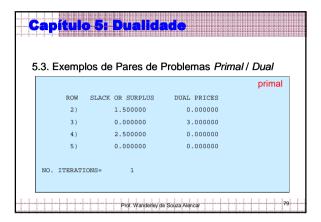
-1.w_1 + 3.w_2 \ge 2

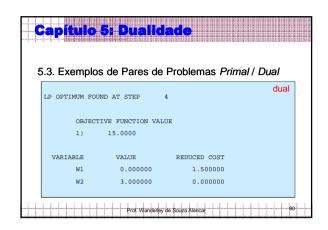
7.w_1 + 1.w_2 \ge 1

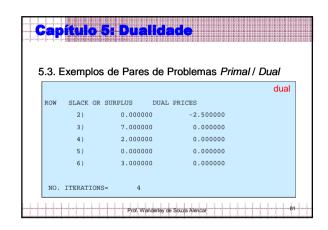
w_1, w_2 \ge 0

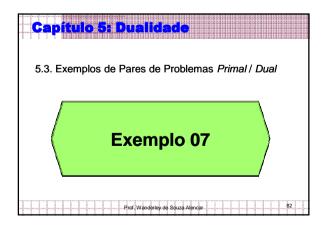
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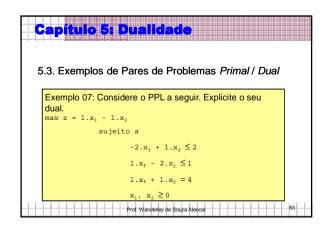


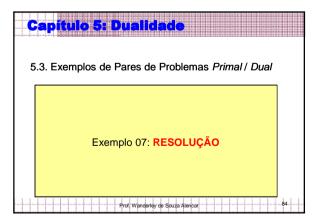


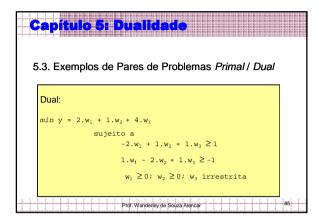


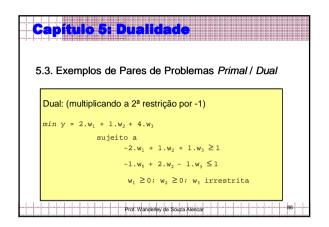




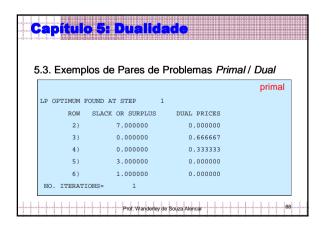


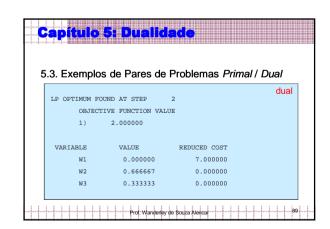


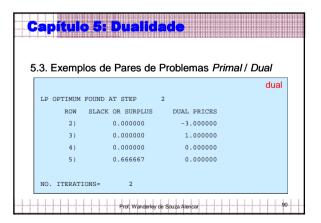


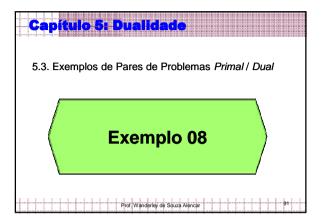


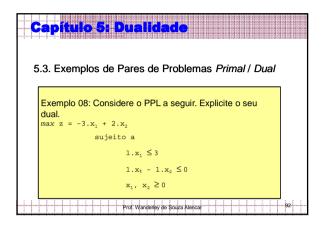


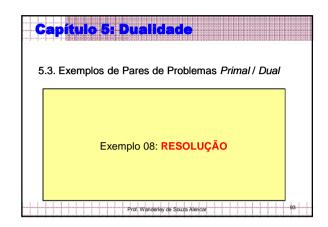












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Capitulo 5: Dualidade

5.3. Exemplos de Pares de Problemas Primal/Dual

Dual:

min \ y = 3.w_1 + 0.w_2
sujeito a
1.w_1 + 1.w_2 \ge -3
0.w_1 - 1.w_2 \ge 2
w_1 \ge 0; \ w_2 \ge 0

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Capítulo 5: Buelldado

5.3. Exemplos de Pares de Problemas Primal / Dual

Dual: (multiplicando a 1ª restrição por -1)

min y = 3.w₁ + 0.w₂

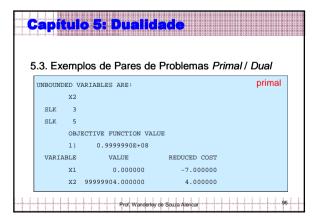
sujeito a

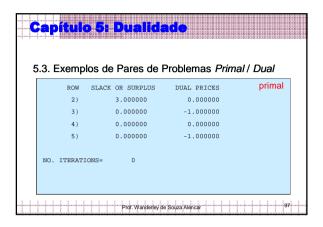
-1.w₁ - 1.w₂ ≤ 3

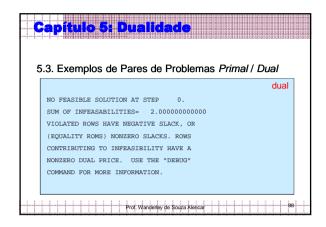
0.w₁ - 1.w₂ ≥ 2

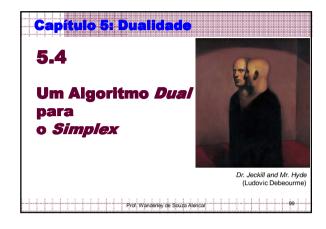
w₁ ≥ 0; w₂ ≥ 0

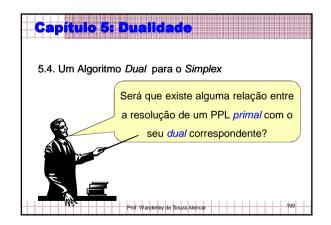
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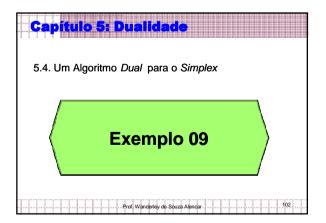


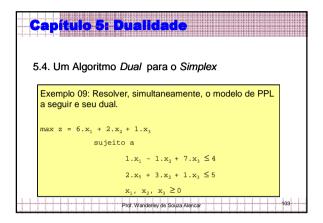


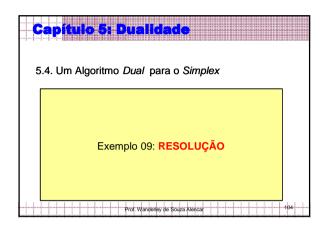


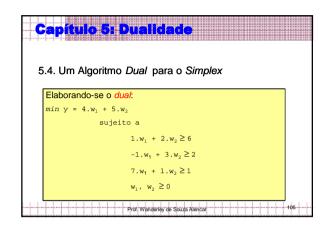


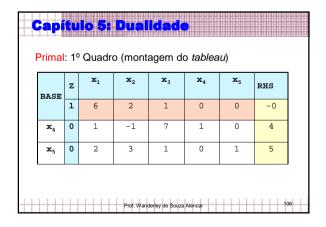


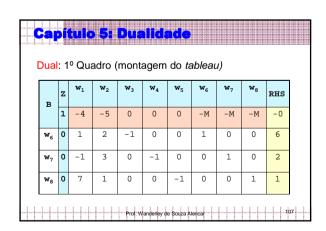


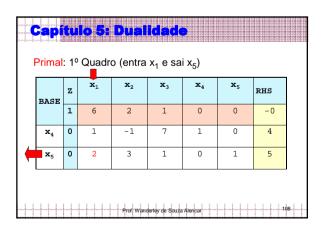


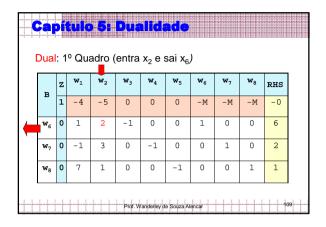


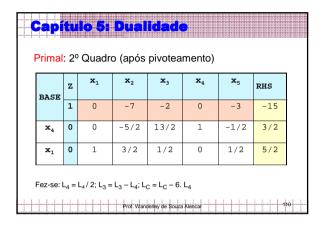


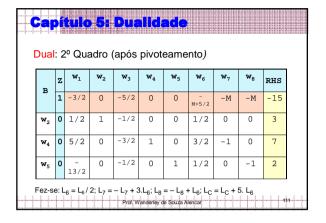


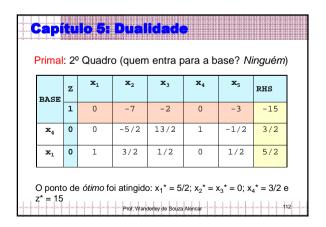


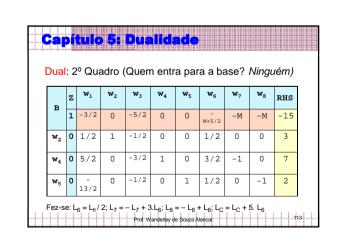


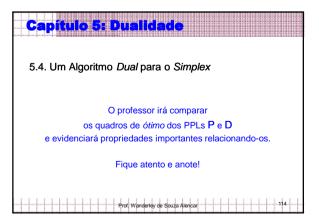


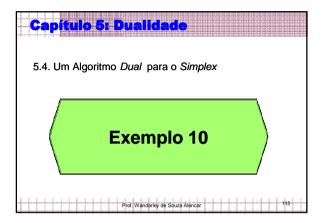


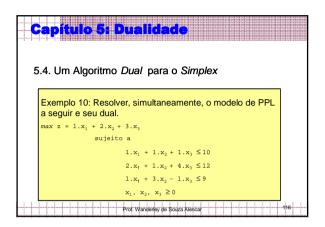


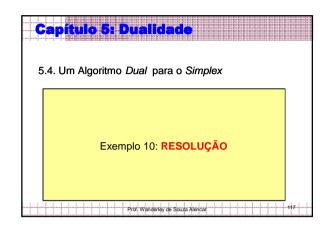


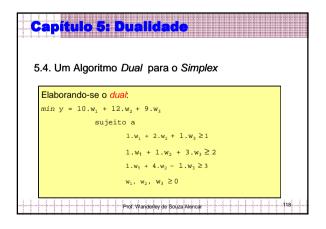


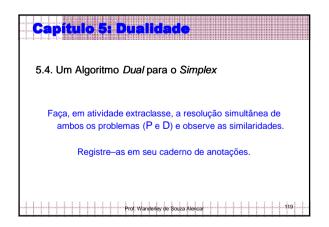


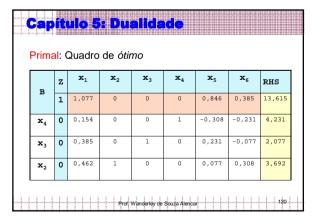


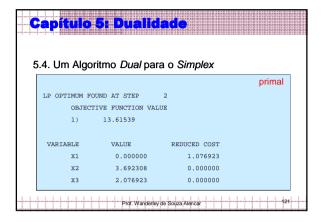


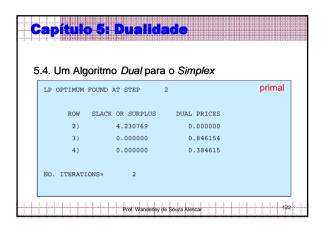


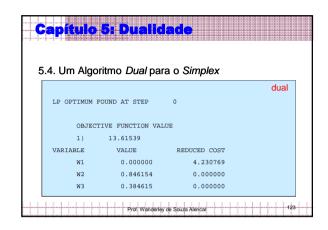


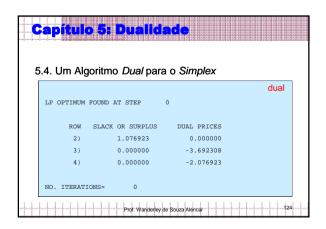


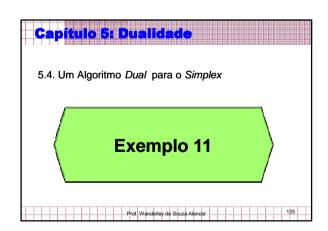


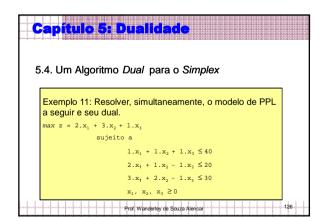


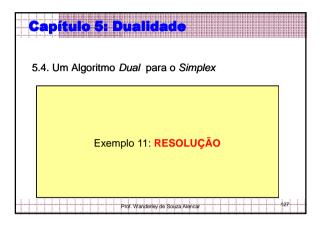


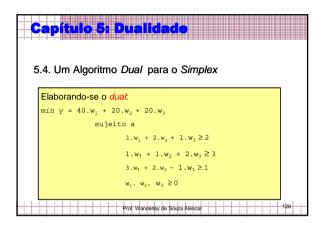


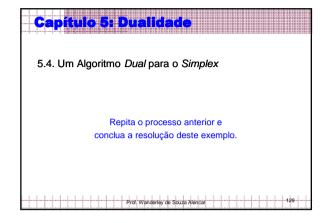


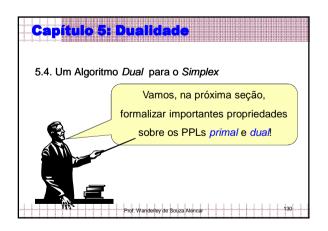




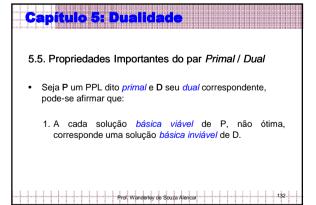












Capitulo 5: Dualidade

- 5.5. Propriedades Importantes do par Primal / Dual
- Seja P um PPL dito primal e D seu dual correspondente, pode-se afirmar que:
 - O valor da F.O. para qualquer solução factível de um PPL de min é sempre maior ou igual que o valor da F.O. para qualquer solução factível do PPL de max.

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Capítulo 5: Dualidade

- 5.5. Propriedades Importantes do par Primal / Dual
- Seja P um PPL dito primal e D seu dual correspondente, pode-se afirmar que:
 - 3. As soluções ótimas z* (primal) e y* (dual) atendem a:
 - z* = y* (princípio supervisor)

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Capítulo 5: Dualidade

- 5.5. Propriedades Importantes do par Primal / Dual
- Seja P um PPL dito primal e D seu dual correspondente, pode-se afirmar que:
 - O coeficiente da variável de decisão na F.O. de P é o valor da variável correspondente em D.

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Capitulo 5: Dualidade

- 5.5. Propriedades Importantes do par Primal / Dual
- Seja P um PPL dito primal e D seu dual correspondente, pode-se afirmar que:
 - O coeficiente da variável de folga da F.O. de P é o valor da variável de decisão correspondente em D.

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Capitulo 5: Dualidade

- 5.5. Propriedades Importantes do par Primal / Dual
- Seja P um PPL dito primal e D seu dual correspondente, pode-se afirmar que:
 - 5. Valem as condições de Karush-Khun-Tucker (KKT) para o ponto de *ótimo* x* e w* (primal e dual, respectivamente).

Capitulo 5: Dualidade

5.6

Exercícios Propostos

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