

Programazio Lineala: Simplex Metoda

EBAZPIDE GRAFIKOAK:

- Soluzio bakanra duen problema: (p. 9)

$$\max z = 2x_1 + x_2$$

$$hf: 2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \rightarrow (0,0), (1,-2)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 6$$

$$r: x_1 + x_2 = 6 \rightarrow (0,6), (6,0)$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 2$$

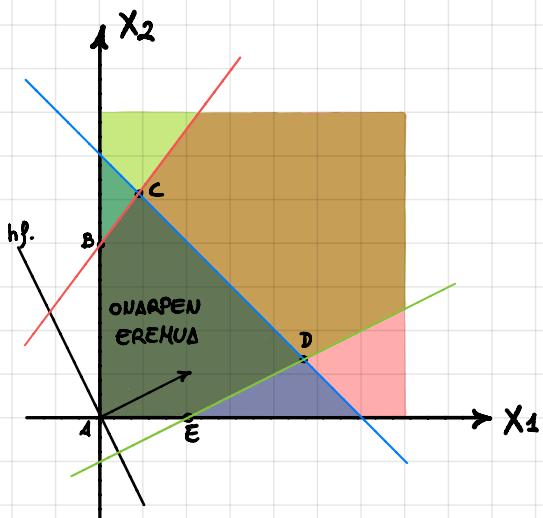
$$\Rightarrow s: x_1 - 2x_2 = 2 \rightarrow (0,-1), (2,0)$$

$$-4x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 12$$

$$t: -4x_1 + 3x_2 = 12 \rightarrow (0,4), (-3,0)$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$\nabla f \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = (2, 1)$$



Optimoa izateko, hautagaiaik
onarpen eremuko erpinak
igan behar dira: A, B, C, D, E

Optimoa: D puntuoa $(\frac{14}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$

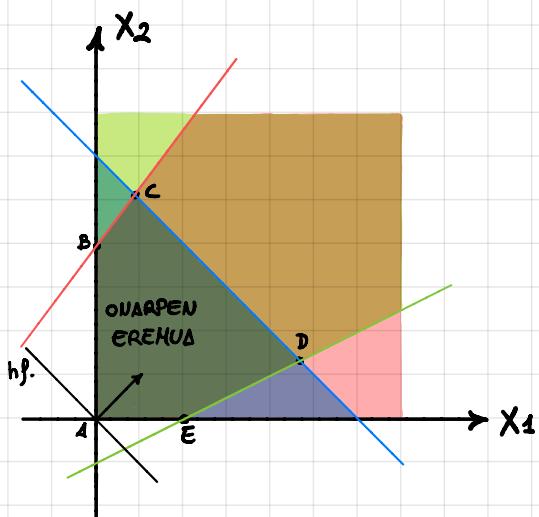
$$\begin{cases} r: x_1 + x_2 = 6 \\ s: x_1 - 2x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 6 - x_2 \\ x_1 = 2 + 2x_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow 6 - x_2 = 2 + 2x_2 \rightarrow 3x_2 = 4 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{4}{3}, x_1 = \frac{14}{3}$$

D $(\frac{14}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$ soluzio optima da

• Soluzio anizkoritzga duen problema (p.10)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max z = x_1 + x_2 & hf: x_1 + x_2 = 0 \rightarrow (0,0), (1,-1) \\ x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 & r: x_1 + x_2 = 6 \rightarrow (0,6), (6,0) \\ x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 2 & \Rightarrow s: x_1 - 2x_2 = 2 \rightarrow (0,-1), (2,0) \\ -4x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 12 & t: -4x_1 + 3x_2 = 12 \rightarrow (0,4), (-3,0) \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\nabla f \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = (1,1)$$



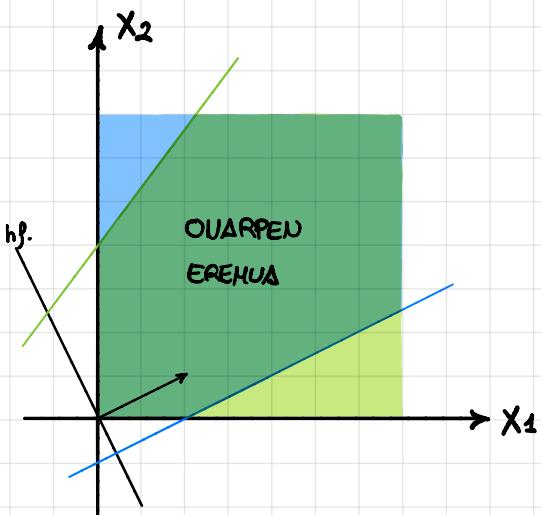
Kasu honetan helburu funtzioa r zuzenaren paraleloa denez, helburu funtzioa gradienteak zehazten duen noranzkoan mugitzean, zuzenaren gainean geratzen dela ihes dezagutegu.

Hortaz, problemak infinitu soluzio ditu, CD zuzentkian dauden puntu guztiak baitira problemaren soluzioa.

• Problema mugatugabea (p.11)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max z = 2x_1 + x_2 & hf: 2x_1 + x_2 = 0 \rightarrow (0,0), (1,-2) \\ x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 2 & r: x_1 - 2x_2 = 2 \rightarrow (0,-1), (2,0) \\ -4x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 12 & \Rightarrow s: -4x_1 + 3x_2 = 12 \rightarrow (0,4), (-3,0) \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\nabla f \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = (2,1)$$



Oraingoan, poligonoa mugagabea da eta helburu funtzioa gradientearen noranzkoan desplazatzean, onarpen eremutik irten gabe desplaza generatzen.

Hortaz, problema mugagabea da eta infinitu soluzio ditu.

• Problema bideraegina (p. 12)

$$\max z = x_1 + x_2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 5$$

$$x_1 \geq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

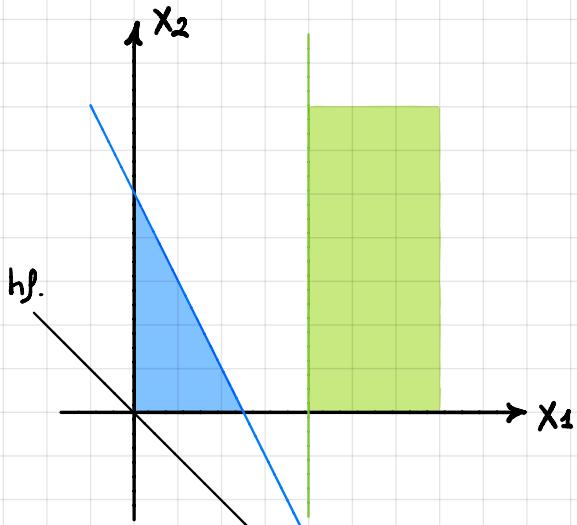
$$hf: x_1 + x_2 = 0 \rightarrow (0,0), (1,-1)$$

$$r: 2x_1 + x_2 = 5 \rightarrow (0,5), (2,1)$$

\Rightarrow

$$S: x_1 = 4$$

$$\nabla f \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = (1, 1)$$



Problematik zehaztutako murrizketak aldi berean betetzen dituen punturik existitzen ez denez, onarpen eremua multzo hutsa da eta problema bideraegina dela esaten da.

SENTIKORTASUN ANALISIA GRAFIKO BIDEZ (p.57)

$$\max z = 5x_1 + 7x_2$$

$$8x_1 + 14x_2 \leq 63$$

$$10x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 45$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

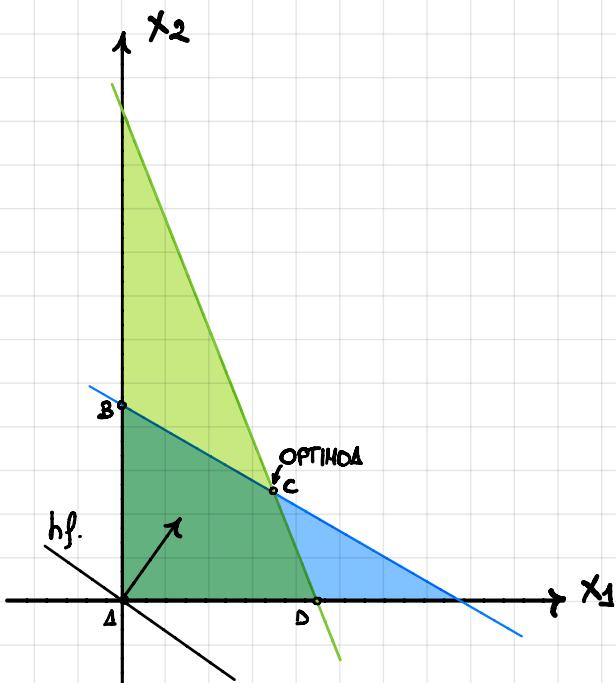
$$hf: 5x_1 + 7x_2 = 0 \rightarrow (0,0), (7, -5)$$

$$r: 8x_1 + 14x_2 = 63 \rightarrow (0, 4.5), (7.9, 0)$$

$$s: 10x_1 + 4x_2 = 45 \rightarrow (0, 11.25), (4.5, 0)$$

$$\nabla f \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \right) = (5, 7)$$

- Soluzio optima lortu



C puntu optima da : reta s

$$\begin{cases} 8x_1 + 14x_2 = 63 \\ 10x_1 + 4x_2 = 45 \end{cases}$$

$$-2x_1 + 10x_2 = 18 \rightarrow x_1 = 5x_2 - 9$$

$$8(5x_2 - 9) + 14x_2 = 63 \rightarrow 40x_2 - 72 + 14x_2 = 63 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 54x_2 = 135 \rightarrow x_2 = 2.5, x_1 = 3.5$$

$$\text{Puntu optima: } C(3.5, 2.5)$$

- Helburu-funtzioko koefizienteak optima aldatu gabe nola alda daitezkeen aztertu (sentikortasun analisia)

C₁ helburu-funtzioko koefizientea:

O izan daiteke errazago adierazteko

$$hf: C_1 x_1 + 7x_2 = K \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{-C_1 x_1 + K}{7} \rightarrow m_{hf} = \frac{-C_1}{7}$$

$$r: 8x_1 + 14x_2 = 63 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{63 - 8x_1}{14} \rightarrow m_r = \frac{-8}{14} =$$

$$s: 10x_1 + 4x_2 = 45 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{45 - 10x_1}{4} \rightarrow m_s = \frac{-10}{4}$$

Optima ez aldatzeko:

$$\frac{-10}{4} < \frac{-C_1}{7} < \frac{-8}{14}$$

C_2 helburu funtzioko Koefizientea:

$$hf: 5x_3 + C_2 x_2 = K \rightarrow x_3 = \frac{-C_2 x_2 + K}{5} \rightarrow m_{y_3} = \frac{-C_2}{5}$$

$$\text{Optimoa ez aldatzeko: } \frac{-10}{4} < \frac{-C_2}{5} < \frac{-8}{14}$$

$\frac{-C_3}{7} = \frac{-10}{4}$ bada, h.f eta s paraleloak dira. Kasu horretan, helburu

funtzioaren eta s zugaren maldak berdinak dira eta problemak infinitu soluzio ditu, CB zugenkian dauden puntu guztiak baitira soluzioa.

$\frac{-C_3}{7} < \frac{-10}{4}$ bada, emaitza aldatzen da eta optimo berria B puntu da.

- Gai-askoa trikitzean zer geratzen den aztertu.

Gai askoa aldatzen badugu, zuzena paraleloki desplazatzen da. r zugeneko gai askoa trikitzean, zuzena beherantz mugituko da, C puntu B puntuera hurbilduz.

SIMPLEX METODOAREN DINARRIZKO TEOREMAK (p.23)

$$\max z = 4x + 3y$$

$$x - 2y \geq -4$$

$$2x + 3y \leq 13 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &\leq 4 \\ x, y &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

dena
maximizatzen
jarri

$$\max z = 4x + 3y$$

$$-x + 2y \leq 4$$

$$2x + 3y \leq 13 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &\leq 4 \\ x, y &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

lasaiero
aldagaiak
gehitur

$$\max z = 4x + 3y$$

$$-x + 2y + r = 4$$

$$2x + 3y + s = 13$$

$$\begin{aligned} x - y + t &= 4 \\ x, y, r, s, t &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Bideragarria izateko,
x₀-ko osagai guztiak
 ≥ 0 izan behar dira.

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{B}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 13 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_B = B^{-1} \cdot b = b = (r, s, t)^T = (4, 13, 4)^T$$

$$x_N = (x, y)^T$$

elementu guztiak
 $\neq 0$ direlako.

Oinarrizko soluzioa bideragarria eta ez-endekatua da, aldai guztiak \emptyset baino handiagoak direlako.

SIMPLEX METODOA

- Adibidea (p. 32)

$$\min z = 2x_2 - 3x_3 + 2x_5$$

$$x_3 + 3x_2 - x_3 + x_5 = 6$$

$$-x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 10$$

$$-4x_2 + 4x_3 + 8x_5 + x_6 = 12$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, 6$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 & 0 & 8 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$x_N = (x_2, x_3, x_5)^T$

$x_B = (x_1, x_4, x_6)^T$

Hasierako oinarrizko soluzio bideragaria:

$$x_B = B^{-1} \cdot b = b^T = (6, 10, 12)^T$$

$$x_N = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

Simplex taula:

Cofin	Aoin	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	0	2	-3	0	2	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
0	x_3	6	1	3	-1	0	1	0
0	x_4	10	0	-1	3	1	0	0
0	x_6	12	0	-4	4	0	8	1
$\underline{z = 0}$			$\underline{z_j}$	0	0	0	0	0
			$\underline{z_j - c_j}$	0	-2	3	0	-2

Kostu minimoak: $\exists w_j > 0 \rightarrow$ Jarraitu guztiek < 0 izan behar dira

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \max \{-2, 3, -2\} = 3 \rightarrow x_3$ aldagaia oinarrira sartzen da.

Irtete irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{x_{Bk}}{y_{kj}} \mid y_{kj} > 0 \right\} = \min \left\{ \frac{10}{3}, \frac{12}{4} \right\} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \rightarrow x_6$ oinarritik irteten da.

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Aoin	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	0	2	-3	0	2	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
0	x_3	9	1	2	0	0	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
0	x_4	1	0	2	0	1	-6	$-\frac{3}{4}$
-3	x_3	3	0	-1	1	0	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
$2 = -9$		z_j	0	3	-3	0	-6	$-\frac{3}{4}$
		$z_j - c_j$	0	1	0	0	-8	$-\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{cases} e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 / 4 \\ e_{1b} \leftarrow e_1 + e_{3b} \\ e_{2b} \leftarrow e_2 - 3e_{3b} \end{cases}$$

Kostu minimoak: $\exists w_j > 0 \rightarrow$ Jarratu

Sartze erizpidea: $w_j = \max \{1\} = 1 \rightarrow x_2$ oinarrira sartzen da

Istete erizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{9}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x_4$ oinarritik isteten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Aoin	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	0	2	-3	0	2	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
0	x_3	8	1	0	0	-1	9	1
2	x_2	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	-3	$-\frac{3}{8}$
-3	x_3	$\frac{7}{2}$	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{3}{8}$
$2 = -\frac{19}{2}$		z_j	0	2	-3	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-3	$-\frac{3}{8}$
		$z_j - c_j$	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-5	$-\frac{3}{8}$

$$\begin{cases} e_{2b} \leftarrow e_2 / 2 \\ e_{1b} \leftarrow e_1 - 2e_{2b} \\ e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 + e_{2b} \end{cases}$$

Kostu minimoak: $\forall w_j \leq 0 \rightarrow$ Gelditu, optimoa aurkitu dugue

$$(x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*, x_4^*, x_5^*, x_6^*) = (8, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, 0, 0, 0) \text{ eta } z^* = -\frac{19}{2}$$

Gainera, soluzio optima bakarra da, oinarrizkoak ez diren aldagaien Kostu murriztuak + 0 direlako.

• Adibidea (p.33)

x_1 = "Orduko etxagileen diren K motako ontzi kopuruua".

$$x_2 = \begin{matrix} & & & \\ \text{"} & & \text{"} & \end{matrix}$$

$$\max 29x_1 + 45x_2$$

$$2x_1 + 8x_2 \leq 60$$

$$4x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 60$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

• Adibidea (p. 34)

$$\max z = -x_3 + 3x_2$$

$$-2x_3 + x_2 \leq 1$$

$$-x_3 + x_2 \leq 4$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1,2$$

$$\max z = -x_3 + 3x_2$$

$$-2x_3 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$-x_3 + x_2 + x_4 = 4$$

$$x_i > 0 \quad i=3, \dots, 4$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_N = (x_1, x_2)^T$$

$$x_B = (x_3, x_4)^T$$

Hasierako oinarrizko soluzio bideragarria:

$$x_B = B^{-1} \cdot b = (3, 4)^T$$

$$x_N = (0, 0)^T$$

Simplex taula:

Cofin	Aoin	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	-1	3	0	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
0	x_3	1	-2	1	1	0
0	x_4	4	-1	1	0	1
$z = 0$		$\underline{z_j}$	0	0	0	0
		$\underline{z_j - c_j}$	1	-3	0	0

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarrautu

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \min \{-3\} = -3 \rightarrow x_2$ oinarrira sartzen da

Irtetze irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{1}{1}, \frac{4}{1} \right\} = 1 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarritik irteten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaaketak egin:

Coin	Aoin	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	-1	3	0	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
3	x_2	1	-2	1	1	0
0	x_4	3	1 <small>PIBOTA</small>	0	-1	1
			z_j	-6	3	0
			$z_j - c_j$	-5	0	3
						0

$$\{ e_{2b} + e_2 - e_1$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarraitu

Sartze irizpidea: $\min \{z_j - c_j\} = -5 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarriera sartzen da

Irtekezle irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{3}{1} \right\} = 3 \rightarrow x_4$ oinarrituki irtekezten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaaketak egin:

Coin	Aoin	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	-1	3	0	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
3	x_2	7	0	1	-1	2
-1	x_1	3	1	0	-1	1
			z_j	-1	3	-2
			$z_j - c_j$	0	0	5
						5

$$\{ e_{3b} + e_1 + 2e_2$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarraitu

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \min \{-2, 5\} = -2 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarriera sartzen da

Irtekezle irizpidea: $\min \{ \}$

$g_{i,j} < 0 \quad k=1,2 \quad j=3 \rightarrow$ Ez dago oinarrituki irsten daitelaren hautagairik, beraz, problema mugatugabea da.

• Adibidea (p. 35)

$$\max z = 60x_1 + 35x_2 + 20x_3$$

$$8x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 \leq 48$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 \leq 20$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 \leq 8$$

$$x_2 \leq 5$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$\max z = 60x_1 + 35x_2 + 20x_3$$

$$8x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 48$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 + x_5 = 20$$

$$2x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 + x_6 = 8$$

$$x_2 + x_7 = 5$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1,2,3,4,5,6,7$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & x_7 & B \\ \hline 8 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Hasierako oinarrizko soluzio bideragarria:

$$x_B = B^{-1} \cdot b = (x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7) = (48, 20, 8, 5)$$

$$x_N = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

Simplex taula:

Cofin	A ⁻¹ in	B ⁻¹ ·b	60	35	20	0	0	0	0
			x ₃	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	x ₆	x ₇
0	x ₄	48	8	6	1	1	0	0	0
0	x ₅	20	4	2	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	0	0
0	x ₆	8	2	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0
0	x ₇	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
$z = 0$		$\frac{2j}{c_j}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		$\frac{2j \cdot c_j}{c_j}$	-60	-35	-20	0	0	0	0

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarratua

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \min \{-60, -35, -20\} = -60 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarrira sartzen da

Gertale irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{48}{8}, \frac{20}{4}, \frac{8}{2} \right\} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \rightarrow x_6$ oinarritik irteten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Ain	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	60	85	20	0	0	0	0
			x_3	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
0	x_4	16	0	0	-1	1	0	-4	0
0	x_5	4	0	-1	$\frac{3}{2}$ <small>pivotea</small>	0	1	-2	0
60	x_1	4	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
0	x_2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
$Z = 240$		z_j	60	45	35	0	0	30	0
		$z_j - c_j$	0	30	-5	0	0	30	0

$$\begin{cases} e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 / 2 \\ e_{4b} \leftarrow e_4 - 8e_{3b} \\ e_{2b} \leftarrow e_2 - 4e_{3b} \\ e_{4b} \leftarrow e_4 \end{cases}$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarratu

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \min \{ 10, -5, 30 \} = -5 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarriera sartzen da

Irteer irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{4 \cdot 2}{1}, \frac{4 \cdot 4}{1} \right\} = 8 \rightarrow x_5$ oinarritik irteer da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Ain	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	60	85	20	0	0	0	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7
0	x_4	24	0	0	0	1	2	-8	0
20	x_3	8	0	-2	1	0	2	-4	0
60	x_1	2	1	$\frac{5}{4}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	0
0	x_2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
$Z = 280$		z_j	60	35	20	0	10	10	0
		$z_j - c_j$	0	0	0	0	10	10	0

$$\begin{cases} e_{2b} \leftarrow 2e_2 \\ e_{1b} \leftarrow e_3 + e_{2b} \\ e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 - e_{2b}/4 \\ e_{4b} \leftarrow e_4 \end{cases}$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\forall w_j \geq 0 \rightarrow$ Gelditu

Soluzioa: $Z^* = 280$, $x_3^* = 2$, $x_2^* = 0$, $x_3^* = 8$, $x_4^* = 24$, $x_5^* = 0$, $x_6^* = 0$, $x_7^* = 5$

x_2 aldagai eg-oinarrikoan Kostu minimoa \emptyset denez, problemak soluzio infinituak ditu. Beste soluzio bat lor daiteke x_2 aldagai oinarrian sartuz.

ZIGORTZEKO METODOA (p.38)

$$\max Z = x_1 + x_2$$

$$-2x_3 + x_2 \leq 2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 = 9$$

$$3x_3 + x_2 \geq 11$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1,2$$

$$\max Z = x_1 + x_2$$

$$-2x_3 + x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 = 9$$

$$3x_3 + x_2 - x_4 = 11$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, 4$$

$$\max Z = x_1 + x_2 - Mq_1 - Mq_2$$

$$-2x_3 + x_2 + x_3 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + q_3 = 9$$

$$3x_3 + x_2 - x_4 + q_2 = 11$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, q_1, q_2 \geq 0$$

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & q_1 & q_2 & B \\ \hline -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

Hasierako oinarrizko soluzio bideragarria:

$$x_B = (x_3, q_1, q_2) = (2, 9, 11)$$

$$x_N = (x_1, x_2, x_4) = (0, 0, 0)$$

Simplex Taula :

Cofin	Aoin	B ⁻¹ b	Z						
			x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	q ₁	q ₂	M
0	x ₃	2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	
-M	q ₁	9	2	1	0	0	1	0	
-M	q ₂	11	3	1	0	-1	0	1	
$Z = -2M$		2j	-5M	-2M	0	M	-M	-M	
		$z_j - c_j$	$-5M-1$	$-2M-1$	0	M	0	0	

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarraitu

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \min \{-5M-1, -2M-1, M\} = -5M-1 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarrira sartzen da

Irtete irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{9}{2}, \frac{11}{3} \right\} = \frac{11}{3} \rightarrow q_2$ oinarritik irteten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Aein	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	1	1	0	0	-M	-M
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	q_1	q_2
0	x_3	$\frac{28}{3}$	0	$\frac{5}{3}$	1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
-M	q_3	$\frac{5}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}$ <small>PILOTA</small>	1	$-\frac{2}{3}$
1	x_1	$\frac{31}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$
$z = \frac{11}{3} - \frac{5M}{3}$	$z_j - c_j$	0	$\frac{-M}{3} - \frac{2}{3}$	0	$\frac{-2M}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{2M}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	

$$\begin{cases} e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 / 3 \\ e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 + 2e_{3b} \\ e_{2b} \leftarrow e_2 - 2e_{3b} \end{cases}$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarratua

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \min \left\{ \frac{-M}{3} - \frac{2}{3}, \frac{-2M}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right\} = \frac{-2M}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow x_4$ oinarriera sartzen da

Irtete irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot 3}{3 \cdot 2} \right\} = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow q_3$ oinarritik irteten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Aein	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	1	1	0	0	-M	-M
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	q_1	q_2
0	x_3	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	2	1	0	1	0
0	x_4	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$ <small>PILOTA</small>	0	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	-1
1	x_1	$\frac{9}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$z = \frac{9}{2}$	$z_j - c_j$	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2} + M$	M	

$$\begin{cases} e_{3b} \leftarrow 3e_2 / 2 \\ e_{3b} \leftarrow e_1 + 2e_{3b} / 3 \\ e_{2b} \leftarrow e_2 - e_{3b} / 3 \end{cases}$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j < 0 \rightarrow$ Jarratua

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \min \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + M, M \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x_2$ oinarrirera sartzen da

Irtete irizpidea: $\min \left\{ \frac{11}{2}, \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2}, \frac{9 \cdot 2}{2} \right\} = 5 \rightarrow x_4$ oinarritik irteten da

Simplex taulan beharreko aldaketaak egin:

Coin	Aoin	$B^{-1} \cdot b$	1	1	0	0	-M	-M
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6
0	x_3	3/2	0	0	1	-4	-5	4
1	x_2	5/2	0	1	0	2	3	-2
1	x_1	9/2	1	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\bar{z} = 7$			\bar{z}_j	1	1	0	1	2
			$\bar{z}_j - c_j$	0	0	0	1	$2+M$
								$M-1$

$$\begin{cases} e_{2b} \leftarrow 2e_2 \\ e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 - 2e_{2b} \\ e_{4b} \leftarrow e_3 - e_{3b}/2 \end{cases}$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\bar{w}_j \geq 0 \rightarrow$ Gelditu

Oinarrikoak ez diren aldagaien Kostu murriztua $\neq 0$ da, beraz, soluzioa baliarra da. Bestalde $q_1^* = q_2^* = 0$ direnez, optimoa lortu dugu.

Soluzio optimoa: $x_1^* = 2$, $x_2^* = 5$, $x_3^* = 1$, $x_4^* = 0$, $q_1^* = 0$, $q_2^* = 0$, $\bar{z} = 7$

BI FASEKO METODOA (p.43)

$$\min z = -3x_1 + 5x_2$$

$$x_1 \leq 4$$

$$x_2 \leq 6$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 18$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1,2$$

$$\min z = -3x_1 + 5x_2$$

$$x_1 + x_3 = 4$$

\Rightarrow

$$x_2 + x_4 = 6$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_5 = 18$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, 5$$

$$\max z = -3x_3 + 5x_2$$

$$x_3 + x_5 = 4$$

$$x_2 + x_4 = 6$$

$$3x_3 + 2x_2 - x_5 + q_1 = 18$$

$$q_1, x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, 5$$

LEHENENGO FASEA:

$$\min q_1$$

$$x_1 + x_3 = 4$$

$$x_2 + x_4 = 6$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_5 + q_1 = 18$$

$$q_1, x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, 5$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & q_1 & 8 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

Hasierako oiharrizko soluzio bideragarria:

$$x_B = (x_3, x_4, q_1)^T = (4, 6, 18)^T$$

$$x_N = (x_1, x_2, x_5)^T = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

Simplex Taula :

Cain	A ⁻¹ ain	B ⁻¹ b	0	0	0	0	0	1
			x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	q ₁
0	x ₃	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	x ₄	6	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	q ₁	18	3	2	0	0	-1	1
			2 _j	3	2	0	0	-1
			2 _j -C _j	3	2	0	0	0

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j > 0 \rightarrow$ Jarraitu

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \max\{3, 2, -1\} = 3 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarriira sartzen da

Urteko irizpidea: $\min\left\{\frac{4}{1}, \frac{18}{3}\right\} = 4 \rightarrow x_3$ oinarritik irteten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Aain	$B^{-1}b$	0	0	0	0	0	1
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	q_3
0	x_1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	x_4	6	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	q_3	6	0	2	^{PIBOMA} -3	0	-1	1
		$2j$	0	2	-3	0	-1	1
$2=6$	$2j-q_3$		0	2	-3	0	-1	0

$$[e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3 - 3e_3]$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\exists w_j > 0 \rightarrow$ Jarraitu

Sartze irizpidea: $w_j = \max\{2, -3, -1\} = 2 \rightarrow x_2$ oinarriira sartzen da

Urteko irizpidea: $\min\left\{\frac{6}{3}, \frac{6}{2}\right\} = 3 \rightarrow q_3$ oinarritik irteten da

Simplex taulan beharrezko aldaketak egin:

Coin	Aain	$B^{-1}b$	0	0	0	0	0	1
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	q_3
0	x_1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	x_4	3	0	0	$3/2$	1	$3/2$	$-3/2$
0	x_2	3	0	1	$-3/2$	0	$-3/2$	$3/2$
		$2j$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$2=0$	$2j-q_3$		0	0	0	0	0	-1

$$\begin{cases} e_{3b} \leftarrow e_3/2 \\ e_{2b} \leftarrow e_2 - e_{3b} \end{cases}$$

Kostu murriztuak: $\forall w_j \leq 0 \rightarrow$ Gelditu

Lehenengo fasea bukatu duge eta oinarrizko soluzio bateragarria lortu

duge: $x_3 = 4, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 3, x_5 = 0, q_3 = 0$

BIGARREN FASEA:

Bigarren fasetako hasierako Simplex taula:

Cain	Aain	$B^{-1}b$	-3	5	0	0	0
			x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
-3	x_1	4	1	0	1	0	0
0	x_4	3	0	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$
5	x_2	3	0	1	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$
$\underline{z=3}$		$\underline{z_j}$	-3	5	$-\frac{23}{2}$	0	$-\frac{5}{2}$
		$\underline{z_j - c_j}$	0	0	$-\frac{23}{2}$	0	$-\frac{5}{2}$

Kostu murriztuak: $\forall w_j \leq 0 \rightarrow$ Gelditu

Optimoa lortu dugue, gainera, oinarrizkoak ez diren aldagaien kostu murriztuak ≠ 0 dira, beraz, soluzioa bakarra da.

$$x_1^{\infty} = 4, x_2^{\infty} = 3, x_3^{\infty} = 0, x_4^{\infty} = 3, x_5^{\infty} = 0, z^{\infty} = 3$$