

Formulacija problema linearnog programiranja

zad.

$$\max z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

x_1, x_2 - varijable odlučivanja (količina proizvoda)

$$\text{Uvjeti: } 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 9$$

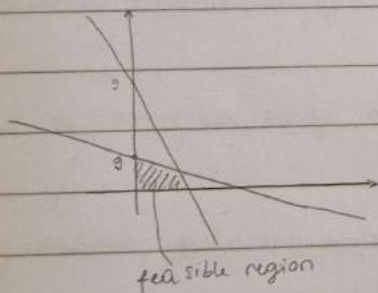
$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 9 \quad (\text{ograničenja})$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + s_1 = 9$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + s_2 = 9$$

$$s_1, s_2 \geq 0 \quad - \text{slack variable (pomoćne varijable)}$$



$$2x_1 + x_2 = 9$$

$$x_2 = -2x_1 + 9$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 9$$

$$x_1 = -2x_2 + 9$$

Simpleks - skeniraj po feasible region i traži optimum (maximum)

NBV - nebazisne varijable

BV - bazisne -11-

BFS - basic feasible solution

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 4 = 9$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3s_1 = 9$$

	NBV	BV	BFS (x_1, x_2)	z
A	$x_1 = x_2 = 0$	$s_1 = 9, s_2 = 9$	$y(0,0)$	0
B	$x_1 = s_1 = 0$	$x_2 = 9, s_2 = -9$	$N(0,9)$	
C	$x_1 = s_2 = 0$	$x_2 = 4.5, s_1 = 4.5$	$y(0,4.5)$	9
D	$x_2 = s_1 = 0$	$x_1 = 4.5, s_2 = 4.5$	$y(4.5,0)$	13.5
E	$x_2 = s_2 = 0$	$x_1 = 9, s_1 = -9$	$N(9,0)$	
F	$s_1 = s_2 = 0$	$x_1 = 3, x_2 = 3$	$y(3,3)$	15

max

- izvedivo področje bilo kojeg linearnog problema je KONVEKSAN skup
- bilo koji linearni problem ima konacan broj BFS-a
- ako linearni problem ima optimalno rjesenje, onda mora postojati optimalna ekstremna točka

Crtanje fje oja:

$$k = 3x_1 + 2x_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}k$$

- paralelna paralelnih pravaca, nama je potreban samo 1, želimo dodir pravca z s najim ekstremnim točkama
 \downarrow
 optimalno rjesenje

Moje bilješke:

linearni problem

- Svaki LP je:
 - i) izvediv (feasible) \Rightarrow onda ima bar jedno rješenje
 - ii) neograničen (unbounded)
 - iii) neizvediv (infeasible)

- $\min \Leftrightarrow \max -z$ ograničenja se ne mijenjaju

• Dvofazna metoda

1. $w > 0 \Rightarrow$ neizvediv LP

Na kraju prve faze imamo 3 slučaja:

2. $w = 0$ i nema umjetnih var u bazi

3. ima

• Beskonačno optimalnih rj (alternativni optimum)



U nekom retku postoji nebazisna var s vrijednošću 0 $\Rightarrow \infty$ rj, ali i nemora

• Neograničeno rj

Nemoguće je odabrati pivot redak (ili su ∞ ili negativni koeficijenti)

• Degenerativno rj

Jedno (ili više) bazisno rj je 0

TO ne završava program

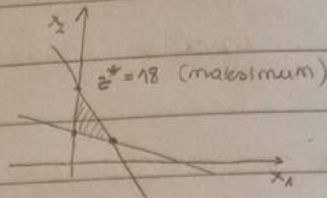
21.10.2022.

Metoda velikog M

$$\max z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 9$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 9$$



① modifikovati ograničenja t.d. desna strana (right hand side RHS) ≥ 0

② konverzija svega u kanonski oblik

$$z - 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + s_1 = 9$$

slack varijabla s

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - e_1 = 9$$

excess varijabla e

③ za svako ograničenje tipa \geq ili $=$ treba dodati umjetnu varijablu $a_i \geq 0$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - e_1 + a_1 = 9$$

$$z - 3x_1 - 2x_2 + M \cdot a_1 = 0$$

to nam smeta i želimo ga se riješiti

z	x_1	x_2	s_1	e_1	a_1	RHS	
1	-3	-2			M	0	Row 0
	2	1	1			9	Row 1
	1	2		-1	1	9	Row 2

① eliminirati umjetnu varijablu iz nultog retka

							bazične varijable (nemo di je 0) u ostalim stupcima		
z	x_1	x_2	s_1	e_2	a_2	RHS	BV	ratio	
1	-3-M	-2-2M	0	M	0	-9M	$z = -9M$		
0	2	1	1		0	9	$s_1 = 9$	$\frac{9}{1} = 9$	
0	1	2	0	-1	1	9	$a_2 = 9$	$\frac{9}{2} = 4.5$	najmanje

sada on postaje pivot, mora postati 1 i ostali u tom M stupcu

u bazu
ulazna var: x_2
izlazna var: a_2
ostaje

najmanji broj $\Rightarrow x_2$ dodajemo u bazu
negativan, nebančan

z	x_1	x_2	s_1	e_2	a_2	RHS	BV
1	-2	0	0	-1	1+M	9	$z = 9$
0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$	$s_1 = \frac{9}{2}$
0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$	$x_2 = \frac{9}{2}$

optimalna
tablica

... z = 15

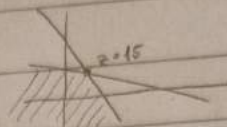
z	x_1	x_2	s_1	e_2	a_2	RHS	BV
1	1	0	2	0	M	18	$z = 18$
	3	0	2	1	-1	9	$e_2 = 9$
	2	1	1	0	0	9	$x_2 = 9$

Gotovo je jer nulti redak nema negativne vrijednosti

Nebazične var = 0 tj $x_1 = 0$, $s_1 = 0$, $a_2 = 0$

Uspješno jer smo uspjeli se riješiti umjetne varijable

Pr.



$$\max \quad z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 9$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 9$$

Mogući slučajevi:

tablica

	x_1	x_2^+	x_2^-	s_1	s_2	RHS	BV
1				4/3	1/3	15	$z = 15$
	1			2/3	-1/3	3	$x_1 = 3$
		1	-1	-1/3	2/3	3	$x_2^+ = 3$

$$x_2 = x_2^+ - x_2^- = 3 - 0 = 3$$

je li to ispravo

ima koef 0

- Ako imamo 1 ili više nezavisnih var. u redu 0 onda imamo ∞ rješenja
↳ INFEASIBLE SOLUTION

- NEIZVEDIVO RJ

Ako je barem 1 umjetna var pozitivna

- NEGRANICENO RJ

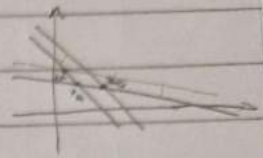
Ako ulazna var ima negativan koeficijent u svim granicijenjima

- DEGENERIRANI LP

Ako postoji više istih ratio i onda odaberemo jedan od njih i on nam ne daje bolje rješenje (ne smanjuje z)

Sensitivity analysis

Travnica	proizvod 1	proizvod 2	raspoloživi sati
stroj 1	2 h	1 h	8 h
stroj 2	1 h	2 h	8 h
profit	300 \$	200 \$	



$$\max z = 300x_1 + 200x_2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 8$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8$$

Odg $z = \frac{4000}{3}$ \$ - profit - taj broj se dobije kad qismo simplex

Ako povećamo vrijeme rada na 9h za stroj 1

$$z_B = \frac{4400}{3}$$

Shadow price = $\frac{z_B - z_A}{9h - 8h} = \frac{400}{3}$

Svaki dodatni sat na prvom stroju profit se povećava

$$\text{za } \frac{400}{3} \$$$

$$z_C = \frac{4100}{3} \quad \overset{\text{stroj 2}}{SP(M2)} = 33 \$$$

znati bolje je raditi duže na prvom stroju

Je li se moжда više isplati podići cijenu?

$$\max z = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2$$

$$c_2 x_2 = -c_1 x_1 + z$$

$$x_2 = \underbrace{-\frac{c_1}{c_2} x_1 + \frac{z}{c_2}}_{\text{nagib pravca}}$$

Iz prvega zadatka: $2x_1 + x_2 = 8$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 8$$

$$-2 \leq -\frac{c_1}{c_2} \leq 8$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{c_1}{c_2} \leq 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{350}{250} \leq 2 \quad \checkmark$$

→ znači možemo podići cijenu
na 350 i 250

→ koliko mi raspoloživi resursi
daju range cijena

Granice intervala u kojemu
analiza vrijedi

(Lower i Upper range)

PRIMAL

\Rightarrow DUAL

$$\max \quad z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 9$$

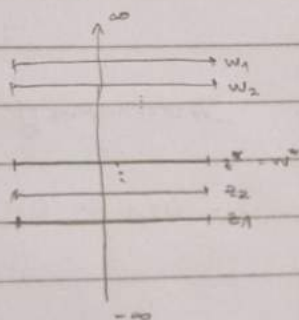
$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 9$$

$$x_{1,2} \geq 0$$

$$\min \quad w = 9u_1 + 9u_2$$

$$2u_1 + 2u_2 \geq 3$$

$$2u_1 + 2u_2 \geq 2$$



Slabi teorem dualnosti

Bilo kakvo rješenje z je manje ili jednako dualnom rješenju w . $z \leq w$

Jaki teorem dualnosti

$$z^* = w^*$$

npr. neki stranac želi kupiti resurse od nekog gazdi u tvornici

optimal z optimal w
 $z^* = w^*$

PRIMAL $\max \quad z = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j$

DUAL $\min \quad w = \sum_{i=1}^m u_i b_i$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j + s_i = b_i$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} u_i \geq c_j \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} u_i - e_j = c_j$$

$$u_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$x = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

\Rightarrow optimalna y

$$u = [u_1, \dots, u_m]$$

complementary slackness

$$s_i u_i = 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$e_j x_j = 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

! Pr. $\max \quad z = 60x_1 + 30x_2 + 20x_3$

Ogranicenja: $8x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 \leq 49$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 + 1.5x_3 \leq 20$$

$$2x_1 + 15x_2 + 0.5x_3 \leq 8$$

Dual: $\min \quad w = 49u_1 + 20u_2 + 8u_3$

$$8u_1 + 4u_2 + 2u_3 \geq 60$$

$$6u_1 + 2u_2 + 15u_3 \geq 30$$

$$1u_1 + 1.5u_2 + 0.5u_3 \geq 20$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \text{Rjesenje duala} & u_1 = 0 & e_1 = 0 & w^* = 280 \\
 & u_2 = 10 & e_2 = 5 \\
 & u_3 = 10 & e_3 = 0
 \end{array}$$

Onda je rjesenje primala:

$$z^* = 280$$

$$e_1 \cdot x_1 = 0$$

$$s_1 \cdot u_1 = 0$$

$$e_2 \cdot x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 5 \cdot x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0$$

$$s_2 \cdot u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow s_2 \cdot 10 = 0 \Rightarrow s_2 = 0$$

$$e_3 \cdot x_3 = 0$$

$$s_3 \cdot u_3 = 0 \Rightarrow s_3 \cdot 10 = 0 \Rightarrow s_3 = 0$$

Sad se vratimo u primal i uvrstimo $z^* = 280$, $x_2 = 0$, $s_2 = 0$, $s_3 = 0$

$$\text{Konačno rj } x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 0 \quad x_3 = 0 \quad s_1 = 2 \quad s_2 = 0 \quad s_3 = 0$$

Dualni simpleks

- ako imam previše ograničenja onda koristim dualni simpleks

DUALNI PROBLEM

$$P_1. \quad \min \quad w = u_1 + 2u_2$$

$$u_1 - 2u_2 + u_3 \geq 4$$

$$2u_1 + u_2 - u_3 \geq 6$$

^{duadni}

Priprema za simpleks: $v = -w = -u_1 - 2u_2$

$$v + u_1 + 2u_2 = 0$$

$$u_1 - 2u_2 + u_3 - e_1 = 4 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$2u_1 - u_2 - u_3 - e_2 = 6 \quad / \cdot (-1)$$

$$\text{ROW 0} \quad R_0 \quad : \quad v + u_1 + 2u_2 = 0$$

$$1 \quad R_1 \quad : \quad -u_1 + 2u_2 - u_3 + e_1 = -4$$

$$2 \quad R_2 \quad : \quad -2u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + e_2 = -6$$

$$\text{ratio} = \frac{\text{koef NBV u Ro}}{\text{koef NBV u pivot row}}$$

za ratio gladam
nubazicne var s negativnim

v	u_1	u_2	u_3	e_1	e_2	RHS	BV
1	1	2	0	0	0	0	$u=0$
0	-1	2	-1	1	0	-4	$e_1=-4$
0	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	1	0	1	-6	$e_2=-6 \rightarrow$ najmanje $\rightarrow e_2$ f. izabira var

$\frac{0}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{-4}{-1} = 4$ $\frac{-6}{-1} = 6$
 manji apsolutno

1	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	-3	$v=3$
0	0	$\frac{5}{2}$	<u>$\frac{3}{2}$</u>	1	<u>$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	-1	$e_1=-1 \rightarrow e_1$ je izabira var
0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3	$u_1=3$

$\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$

1	0	$\frac{7}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{10}{3}$	$v = -\frac{10}{3}$
0	0	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$u_3 = \frac{2}{3}$ gotovi smo jer
0	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{10}{3}$	$u_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$ ova 2 nisu negativna

$$v = -\frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow w = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$u_3 = \frac{2}{3} \quad u_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad u_2 = 0$$

$$e_1 = 0 \quad e_2 = 0$$

Branch & round algorithm

$$\max z = 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 7x_3 - x_4$$

$$x_1 + 5x_3 \leq 10$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq 1$$

$$6x_1 - 5x_2 \leq 0$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 \leq 3$$

$$x_i \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ (integers)}$$

- LP relaxation: zadržavamo taj uvjet

① $z^* = -\infty$ (to tek mišljamo kad su nam x_1, x_2, x_3 integeri)

dobivmo rezultat: $x_1 = 1.25$ $x_3 = 1.75$
 $x_2 = 1.5$ $x_4 = 0$

Odaberi varijablu x_i koji nije dobio kao

integer kad smo zadatke riješili uz LP relaxation

opet riješavamo simplex

$$x_j \leq \lfloor x_j^* \rfloor$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \leq 1$$

\Rightarrow

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_3 = 1.8$$

$$z = 14.5$$

$$x_2 = 1.2$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$x_j \geq \lceil x_j^* \rceil$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \geq 2$$

\Rightarrow

infeasible

Sada (uz $x_1 \leq 1$) dodajemo i ograničenje

$$x_2 \leq 1$$

\Rightarrow

$$x_1 = 0.83$$

$$x_3 = 1.75$$

$$z = 14.17$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

Sada za x_1 ili x_3 gimo sa x_1 .

Finalno j dobivmo tek kad nema više granica

$$z = 13.5$$

(anglovalah) (anglovalah)

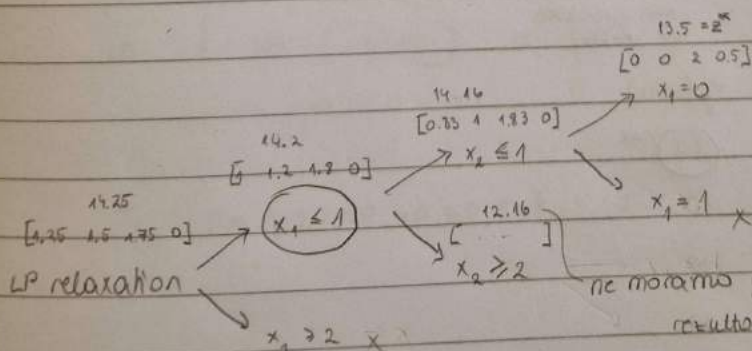
Problem napravlja

1.75

0

$x_3 = 1.83$ $z = 11.8$

$x_4 = 0$



Problem prodavača novina

Moguća potražnja

(koliko može prodati)

$S = \{6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

svako stanje je jednako

vjerovatno (uniformna distr.)

states of the world stanja

$$P_j = \frac{1}{5}, j \in S$$

Moguće akcije

$A = \{6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

(koliko ih je nabavio)

reward

$$r_{ij} = 25j - 20i, i \leq j$$

$$= 5i$$

$$25 \cdot 6 - 20 \cdot 6$$

demand ordered	S									
	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
6	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
7	20-20	35	35	35	35	10	35	35	35	35
8	25-6-20-8 30-40	35-20	40	40	40	-10	15	40	40	40
9	30-60	35-40	40-20	45	45	-30	5	20	45	45
10	30-80	35-60	40-40	45-20	50	-50	-25	0	25	50

1. STRATEGIJA : max i min

ordered	min u svakom retku	
	S_j	$r_{ij}(\min)$
6	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	30 MAX
7	6	10
8	6	-10
9	6	-20
10	6	-50

u kojem stupcu je min

2. STRATEGIJA : max i max

ordered	S_j	$r_{ij}(\max)$
6	6-10	30
7	7-10	35
8	8-10	40
9	9-10	45
10	10	50

3. STRATEGIJA : min i max regret

1. Za $\forall S_j$ naći akciju koja maksimizira r_{ij} - gledamo stupce
2. Izračunati lost opportunity (regret)
3. Nad regret-ovima raditi minimax

ordered	6	7	8	9	10
6	$30 - 30 = 0$	$35 - 30 = 5$	$40 - 30 = 10$	15	20
7	$30 - 10 = 20$	$35 - 35 = 0$	$40 - 35 = 5$	10	15
8	$30 - (-10) = 40$	$35 - 15 = 20$	$40 - 40 = 0$	5	10
9	$30 - (-30) = 60$	$35 - 5 = 30$	$40 - 20 = 20$	0	5
10	$30 - (-50) = 80$	$35 - (-25) = 60$	$40 - 0 = 40$	20	0

max vrijednost u stupcu

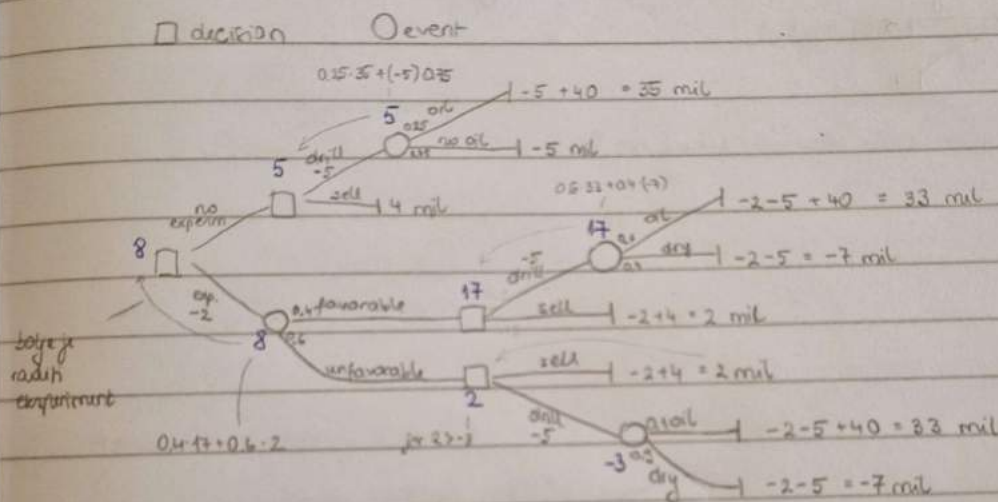
$$\min \{20, 20, 40, 60, 80\} = 20$$

4. STRATEGIA : Expected value criterion

ordered	expected reward
6	$\frac{1}{5} \cdot 30 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 30 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 30 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 30 + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 30 = \textcircled{30}$
7	$\frac{1}{5} (10 + 35 \cdot 4) = \textcircled{30}$
8	$\frac{1}{5} (-10 + 15 + 40 \cdot 3) = 25$
9	$\frac{1}{5} (-30 + 5 + 20 + 45 \cdot 2) = 15$
10	$\frac{1}{5} (-50 - 25 + 0 + 25 + 50) = 0$

Decision trees

- 35% oil (bez eksperimenta)
- seismic experiment : \$ 2 mil
 - favorable : 40% → oil 60%
 - unfavorable : 60% → oil 10%
- drill \$ 5 mil : zarada \$ 40 mil
- sell : \$ 4 mil



EVSI (expected value of sample information)

(expect. val. with original information)

$$EVSI = EVWSI - EVWOI$$

(exp. val. with sample inf.)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} EVWOI - \text{max value bez eksperimenta} \\ EVWSI - \text{expected value bez troškova eksperimenta} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} EVWOI = 5 \\ EVWSI = 3 + 2 = 10 \end{array}$$

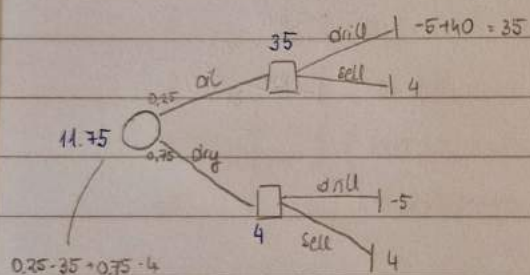
$$\rightarrow EVSI = 10 - 5 = 5$$

ako je EVSI > troškovi testiranja :

isplati se provesti eksperiment

EVPI (expected value of perfect information)

$$EVPI = EVWPI - EVWOI = 11.75 - 5 = 6.75$$



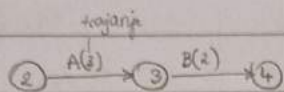
ujipk : $EVSI \leq EVPI$

↓
 $EVWPI = 11.75$

Projektna mreža

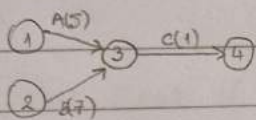
○ čvor = event (npr. kraj jedne ili više aktivnosti)

→ strelica = activity (trajanje aktivnosti)

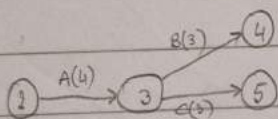


⇒ aktivnost B ne može početi dok ne završi A

→ B je sledbenik aktivnosti A



⇒ aktivnost C ne može početi dok ne završe A i B



Pravila:

1. Početni čvor (1)

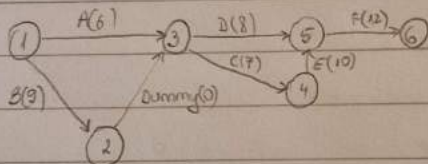
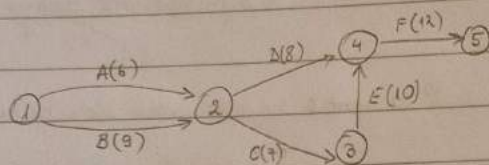
2. Mora postojati završni čvor

3. Broj završnog čvora neke aktivnosti mora biti veći nego broj početnog čvora te aktivnosti npr. → 2 → 5

4. Jedna aktivnost = jedna strelica

5. Dva čvora su povezana a najviše 1 strelicom

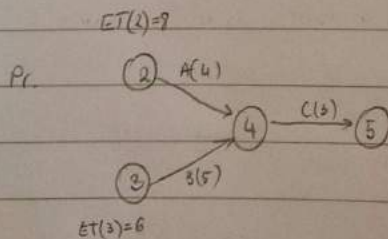
Pr.	prethodnici	aktivnost	trajanje
—	A	6	
—	B	9	
A, B	C	7	
A, B	D	8	
C	E	10	
D, E	F	12	



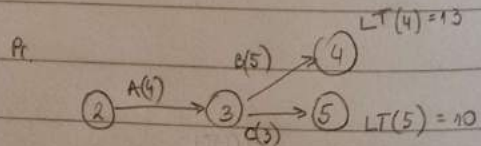
ET(i) - early event time čvora i

- najranije vrijeme kad se čvor može dogoditi

LT(i) - late event time čvora i



$$ET(4) = \max(8+4, 6+5) = 12$$



$$LT(3) = \min(13-5, 10-3) = 7$$

$$LT(2) =$$

Kritični put
dug projekta
su aktivnosti
B, C, E, F

$$\begin{aligned} ET(1) &= 0 & ET(4) &= 9 + 7 = 16 \\ ET(2) &= 9 & ET(5) &= 9 + 7 = 16 \\ ET(3) &= 6 & ET(6) &= 17 + 12 = 29 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LT(6) &= 28 & LT(3) &= 9 = \min(26-9, 16-7) = 9 \\ LT(5) &= 26-12 = 14 & LT(2) &= 9 \\ LT(4) &= 26-10 = 16 & LT(1) &= 0 = \min(9-6, 9-9) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

TF - total float of activities, max čekanje prije nego kreće aktivnost

$$TF(i, j) = LT(j) - ET(i) - t_{ij}$$

$$TF(1, 2) = LT(2) - ET(1) - 9 = 0$$

$$TF(2, 3) = LT(3) - ET(2) - 6 = 0$$

$$TF(1, 3) = 3$$

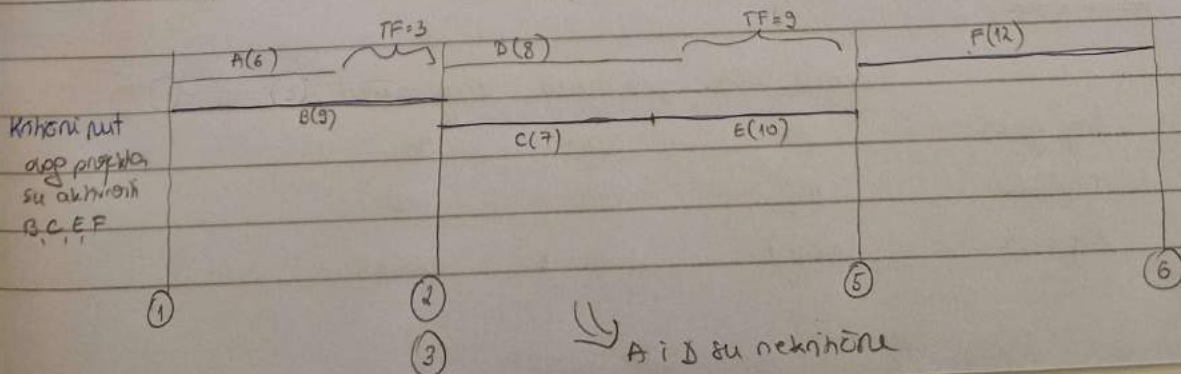
$$TF(3, 4) = 0 \quad TF(3, 5) = 9$$

$$TF(4, 5) = 0$$

$$TF(5, 6) = 0$$

ako $TF = 0 \Rightarrow$ KRITIČNA AKTIVNOST

KRITIČNI PUT - od 1. do zadnjeg čvora biramo samo kritične aktivnosti



x_i vopase čvora i

želim minimizirati vrijeme $x_6 - x_1$

uvjeti: $x_i \geq x_i + t_{ij}$

$$x_j \geq 0$$

\Rightarrow prebrano projektom

mrežo u simplex

Lab 1

MI : 3 tema: 1. simplex (2-3 zad) (100% + 10%) - dualn, sensitivity analysis

2. Decision tree

3. Projectna analiza