Metodo de Multiplicadores de Lagrange

Não permite levar em consideração Rs diretas e Rs funcionais designaldades.

$$F(\alpha) = F(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \rightarrow extz$$
 (1)

onde Il e definida pelas Rs:

$$g_{j}(\alpha_{1},...,\alpha_{n})=b_{j}, j=1,...,m.$$
 (2)

(3)

Introduzionos um vetor de multiplicadores de Lagrange

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_m).$$

Constructions a function de Lapauge [2]
$$\phi(\alpha, \lambda) = \phi(\alpha_1, ..., 2m_1, \lambda_1, ..., \lambda_m) = (4)$$

$$= F(\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_m) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \int_{j=1}^{j} [g_j(\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_m) - b_j]$$
Constructions derivadas!
$$\frac{\partial \phi(\alpha, \lambda)}{\partial \alpha_i} = 0, \quad c = 1, ..., m$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(\alpha, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda_j} = 0, \quad j = 1, ..., m$$
(6)

$$g_{j}(x_{1},...,x_{n})-b_{j}=0 \qquad (7)$$

Cartageno

Problema da Oidona

Rainher de Toz

$$\chi_1$$
 χ_2 χ_1 χ_1 χ_1

$$F(x_1, y_2) = x_1 \cdot y_2$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 = p$$

$$2y_1 + x_2 - p = 0$$

$$4p(x_1, y_2) = 4p(x_1, y_2, y_2) = p$$

$$= 2i_1 x_1 + \lambda \left[2x_1 + x_2 - p \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial do(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \lambda)}{\partial x_{1}} = x_{2} + 2\lambda = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial do(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \lambda)}{\partial x_{2}} = x_{1} + \lambda = 0$$

2 do (2, 2, 1)

$$\lambda = -2\lambda$$

$$\lambda = -\lambda$$

$$-2\lambda - 2\lambda = \beta$$

$$-4\lambda = \beta$$

$$\lambda = -\beta$$

$$\mathcal{X}_1 = \frac{P}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_L = \frac{P}{2}$$

Alocasaro de Canga Reativa entre Magnines Sincionas

Perdas em Magnina Sincrouq;

$$\Delta P = \frac{D_1}{Q_n} Q + \frac{D_2}{Q_n^2} Q^2 \qquad (8)$$

Qu1 = 0,633 Mvar

Quz = 0,511 Mvar

943 = 1,020 HV22

D11 = 0,00474 MW

D21= 900661 MW

D31= 900992 MW

D21 = 0,00492 MW

D22 = 0,00556 MW

D23 = 0,00 829 MW

$$\Delta P_{1} = \frac{0,00474 \, Q_{1}}{0,633^{2}} + \frac{0,00442}{0,633^{2}} \, Q_{2}^{2} = \frac{0,00474 \, Q_{1}}{0,633^{2}} \, Q_{2}^{2} = \frac{0,00749 \, Q_{1} + 0,00104 \, Q_{1}^{2}}{0,571} \, Q_{2}^{2} + \frac{0,00556}{0,571^{2}} \, Q_{2}^{2} = \frac{0,00556}{0,571^{2}} \, Q_{2}^{2} + \frac{0,002744 \, Q_{2}^{2}}{0,0007974 \, Q_{2}^{2}} = \frac{0,00992}{1,000^{2}} \, Q_{3}^{2} + \frac{0,00829}{1,000^{2}} \, Q_{3}^{2} + \frac{0,00829}{1,000^{2}} \, Q_{3}^{2} = \frac{0,00992}{1,000^{2}} \, Q_{3}^{2} + \frac{0,00829}{1,000^{2}} \, Q_{3}^{2} + \frac{0,00829}{$$

proflema e':

$$F(31,312,313) = 0.0074931, + 0.0110431, 2 + (12) + 0.0129431, + 0.0224431, 2 + 0.00973713 + 0.00797333 + 0.00797333 + 0.00797333$$

$$0 = 21, \leq 0.6$$

$$0=\chi_{L}\leq0.5$$
 (14)

$$\mathcal{I}_{1} + \mathcal{I}_{2} + \mathcal{I}_{3} = 1.8 \tag{16}$$

$$2i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \tag{17}$$

[J

Na privulta etapa, ignoramos Rs
diretas. Se o resultado de soluzão
Satisfaz as Rs diretas, então a soluzão
Junal é obtida. Se valores das variavas
não entram em 2s diretas, então
usamos a abordagem de relaxamento.

Primera Etapa

Minimizamos (12) com consideras a (16). Construinos a função de Lagrange:

φ(x, 1) = φ(2, 22, 23, 1) =

 $=0,007493_{1}+0,011043_{1}^{2}+0,012943_{2}+0,0022443_{2}^{2}+0,007973_{3}+0,007973_{3}^{2}+(3,+2,+2,-1,8),$ (18)

Temos
$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, \lambda)}{\partial x_{i}} = 0.00749 + 0.002208x_{i} + \lambda = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, \lambda)}{\partial x_{i}} = 0.01294 + 0.04488x_{i} + \lambda = 0 \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, \lambda)}{\partial x_{3}} = 0.00973 + 0.01594 n_{3} + \lambda = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, \lambda)}{\partial x_{3}} = 0.0973 + 0.01594 n_{3} + \lambda = 0 \quad (22)$$

A soluzão e'

$$21,0 = 0.716$$
 $220 = 0.231$
 $230 = 0.0853$

Entretanto 7,0-QH6>Q6 (olhan (13)).
Por isso, usamos o relaxamento,

$$= 0.01294 x_{2} + 0.02244 x_{2}^{2} + 0.00973 x_{3} + 0.00797 x_{3}^{2} + 1 (x_{2} + x_{3}^{2} - 12)$$

$$+ 0.00797 x_{3}^{2} + 1 (x_{2} + x_{3}^{2} - 12)$$
(23)

Temos

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, x)}{\partial x_{2}} = 0.01294 + 0.04488x_{2} + \lambda = 0 (24)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, \lambda)}{\partial x_3} = 0.00973 + 0.01594x_3 + \lambda = 0.025$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi(x, l)}{\partial x} = x_1 + 2l_3 - l_1 2 = 0 \tag{26}$$

A soluzar e'

$$\chi_{10}^{0} = 0.6$$
 $\chi_{10}^{0} = 0.262$
 $\chi_{130}^{0} = 0.938$
 $\chi_{1300}^{0} = 0.938$