

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \max Z &= 4x_1 + 9x_2 + 2x_3^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 10 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

解:

(1) k=3

$$f_3(s_3) = \max_{0 \leq x_3 \leq s_3} \{2x_3^2 + f_4(s_4)\} = \max_{0 \leq x_3 \leq s_3} \{2x_3^2\}$$

由函数增减性可知 $x_3 = s_3$, $f_3(s_3) = 2s_3^2$

(2) k=2 $s_3 = s_2 - x_2$

$$f_2(s_2) = \max_{0 \leq x_2 \leq s_2} \{9x_2 + f_3(s_3)\} = \max_{0 \leq x_2 \leq s_2} \{9x_2 + 2s_3^2\} = \max_{0 \leq x_2 \leq s_2} \{9x_2 + 2(s_2 - x_2)^2\}$$

令 $\varphi_2(x_2) = 9x_2 + 2(s_2 - x_2)^2$, 则 $\varphi_2'(x_2) = 9 - 4(s_2 - x_2) = 0$ 得 $x_2 = s_2 - \frac{9}{4}$

由于 $\varphi_2''(x_2) = 4 > 0$ 所以 $x_2 = s_2 - \frac{9}{4}$ 为极小值点, 故极大值点必在 $[0, s_2]$ 端点, 计算两端点函数值

$$\varphi_2(0) = 2s_2^2 \quad \varphi_2(s_2) = 9s_2$$

故

$$f_2(s_2) = \begin{cases} 9s_2 & 0 \leq s_2 \leq \frac{9}{2} \\ 2s_2^2 & \frac{9}{2} < s_2 \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

(3) k=1 $s_2 = s_1 - x_1$

$$f_1(s_1) = \max_{0 \leq x_1 \leq s_1} \{4x_1 + f_2(s_2)\} = \begin{cases} \max_{\substack{0 \leq x_1 \leq s_1 \\ x_2 = s_2}} \{4x_1 + 9(s_1 - x_1)\} & 0 \leq s_2 \leq \frac{9}{2} \\ \max_{\substack{0 \leq x_1 \leq s_1 \\ x_2 = 0}} \{4x_1 + (s_1 - x_1)^2\} & \frac{9}{2} < s_2 \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

显然 $\max_{\substack{0 \leq x_1 \leq s_1 \\ x_2 = s_2 \\ 0 \leq s_2 \leq \frac{9}{2}}} \{4x_1 + 9(s_1 - x_1)\} = 9s_1 \quad x_1 = 0$

令 $\varphi_1(x_1) = 4x_1 + (s_1 - x_1)^2$, 则 $\varphi_1'(x_1) = 4 - 2(s_1 - x_1) = 0$ 得 $x_1 = s_1 - 2$

由于 $\varphi_1''(x_1) = 2 > 0$ 所以 $x_1 = s_1 - 2$ 为极小值点, 故极大值点必在 $[0, s_1]$ 端点, 计算两端点函数值

$$\varphi_1(0) = 2s_1^2 \quad \varphi_1(s_1) = 4s_1$$

故

$$f_1(s_1) = \begin{cases} 4s_1 & 0 \leq s_1 \leq 2 \\ 2s_1^2 & 2 < s_1 \leq 10 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } f_1(s_1) = 9s_1 \quad (0 \leq s_1 \leq 10)$$

由于 $s_1 \leq 10$, 由函数增减性可知, 取 $s_1 = 10$, $f_1(s_1) = 200$ 为指标函数最优值。

回代求解最优决策, 有 $x_1^* = 0$ $x_2^* = 0$ $x_3^* = 10$ $s_2^* = 10$ $s_3^* = 10$
 则线性规划问题最优解为 $\mathbf{X}^* = (0, 0, 10)^T$ 最优值为 $Z^* = 200$ 。

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \max Z &= 3x_1^3 - 4x_1 + 2x_2^2 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} &\begin{cases} 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 18 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(1) $k=3$

$$f_3(s_3) = \max_{0 \leq x_3 \leq \frac{s_3}{3}} \{2x_3 + f_4(s_4)\} = \max_{0 \leq x_3 \leq \frac{s_3}{3}} \{2x_3\}$$

$$\text{由函数增减性可知 } x_3 = \frac{s_3}{3}, \quad f_3(s_3) = \frac{2}{3}s_3$$

(2) $k=2$ $s_3 = s_2 - 2x_2$

$$f_2(s_2) = \max_{0 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{s_2}{2}} \{2x_2^2 - 5x_2 + f_3(s_3)\} = \max_{0 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{s_2}{2}} \left\{ 2x_2^2 - 5x_2 + \frac{2}{3}s_3 \right\} = \max_{0 \leq x_2 \leq \frac{s_2}{2}} \left\{ 2x_2^2 - \frac{19}{3}x_2 + \frac{2}{3}s_2 \right\}$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi_2(x_2) = 2x_2^2 - \frac{19}{3}x_2 + \frac{2}{3}s_2, \quad \text{则 } \varphi_2'(x_2) = 4x_2 - \frac{19}{3} = 0 \text{ 得 } x_2 = \frac{19}{12}$$

由于 $\varphi_2''(x_2) = 4 > 0$ 所以 $x_2 = \frac{19}{12}$ 为极小值点, 故极大值点必在 $[0, \frac{s_2}{2}]$ 端点, 计算两端点函数值

$$\varphi_2(0) = \frac{2}{3}s_2 \quad \varphi_2\left(\frac{s_2}{2}\right) = \frac{s_2^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}s_2$$

故

$$f_2(s_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}s_2 & 0 \leq s_2 \leq \frac{19}{3} \\ \frac{s_2^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}s_2 & \frac{19}{3} < s_2 \leq 18 \end{cases}$$

(3) $k=1$ $s_2 = s_1 - 4x_1$

$$f_1(s_1) = \max_{0 \leq x_1 \leq \frac{s_1}{4}} \{3x_1^3 - 4x_1 + f_2(s_2)\} = \begin{cases} \max_{\substack{0 \leq x_1 \leq \frac{s_1}{4} \\ x_2=0}} \left\{ 3x_1^3 - 4x_1 + \frac{2}{3}s_2 \right\} & 0 < s_2 \leq \frac{19}{3} \\ \max_{\substack{0 \leq x_1 \leq \frac{s_1}{4} \\ x_2 = \frac{s_2}{2}}} \left\{ 3x_1^3 - 4x_1 + \frac{s_2^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}s_2 \right\} & \frac{19}{3} \leq s_2 \leq 18 \end{cases}$$

得到

$$f_1(s_1) = \frac{3}{64}s_1^3 - s_1 \quad x_1 = \frac{s_1}{4} \quad x_2 = \frac{s_2}{2} \text{ 或 } x_1 = \frac{s_1}{4} \quad x_2 = 0$$

由于 $s_1 \leq 18$, 取 $s_1 = 18$, $f_1(s_1) = 255.375$ 为指标函数最优值。

回代求解最优决策，有 $x_1^* = \frac{s_1}{4} = 4.5$ $x_2^* = 0$ $x_3^* = 0$ $s_2^* = 0$ $s_3^* = 0$

则线性规划问题最优解为 $X^* = (\frac{9}{2}, 0, 0)^T$ 最优值为 $Z^* = 255.375$ 。

3. 某人外出旅游，需将 5 件物品装入包裹，若包裹总重量有不超过 13kg 限制，物品单件重量及价值如下表。试问如何装这些物品，使总价值最大？

物品	A	B	C	D	E
单件重量(Kg)	7	5	4	3	1
单件价值(元)	9	4	3	2	0.5

解：

此决策问题可划分为 5 个阶段，ABCDE 分别为一个阶段 $k=1,2,3,4,5$

状态及状态量：k 阶段拥有的资源数 x_k $0 \leq x_k \leq 13$ $x_1 = 13$

决策与决策变量：k 阶段放入 A 背包的单件重量 u_k $0 \leq u_k \leq x_k$

状态转移方程： $x_{k+1} = x_k - u_k$

阶段效益： r_k

目标函数： $R = \sum_{k=1}^n r_k$

基本方程：
$$\begin{cases} f_k(x_k) & \max_{0 \leq u_k \leq x_k} \{r_k + f_{k+1}(x_{k+1})\} \\ f_6(x_6) = 0 & k = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \end{cases}$$

该问题为离散问题，则用表格法进行求解

k	x_k	u_k	r_k	$r_k + f_{k+1}$	f_k	P_{kn}^*
5	13	0	0	0+0	0	
	12	1	0.5	0.5+0	0.5	E
4	13	0	0	0+0	0	
	12	0	0	0+0.5	0.5	E
	10	3	2	2+0	2	D
	9	3	2	2+0.5	2.5	DE
3	13	0	0	0+0	0	
	12	0	0	0+0.5	0.5	E
	10	0	0	0+2	2	D
	9	0	0	0+2.5	2.5	DE
	9	4	3	3+0	3	C
	8	4	3	3+0.5	3.5	CE
	6	4	3	3+2	5	CD
	5	4	3	3+2.5	5.5	CDE
2	13	0	0	0+0	0	
	12	0	0	0+0.5	0.5	E
	10	0	0	0+2	2	D
	9	0	0	0+2.5	2.5	DE
	9	0	0	0+3	3	C
	8	0	0	0+3.5	3.5	CE
	6	0	0	0+5	5	CD
	5	0	0	0+5.5	5.5	CDE
	8	5	4	4+0	4	B
	7	5	4	4+0.5	4.5	BE

	5	5	4	4+2	6	BD
	4	5	4	4+2.5	6.5	BDE
	4	5	4	4+3	7	BC
	3	5	4	4+3.5	7.5	BCE
	1	5	4	4+5	9	BCD
	0	5	4	4+5.5	9.5	BCDE
1	6	7	9	9+0	9	A
	5	7	9	9+0.5	9.5	AE
	3	7	9	9+2	11	AD
	2	7	9	9+2.5	11.5	ADE
	2	7	9	9+3	12	AC
	1	7	9	9+3.5	12.5	ACE
	1	7	9	9+4	13	AB
	0	7	9	9+4.5	13.5	ABE

可知 $P_{kn}^* = ABE$ （放入背包的物品）最优值 $f_1 = 13.5$ （最大总价值）