

Δευτέρα 12/11/2012

Ανοξεδεσμένα πρόβλημα

εξάσκηση: $\begin{array}{c|c|c} < 5 & 5-6 & 7-8 \\ \hline 83 & 16 & 5 \end{array}$

Λύσεις των Δεσμών - Α' φάση

Θέμα 2ο

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \min (-x_1 - 4x_2 - 3x_3) \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 4 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 6 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\max (x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3) \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 4 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 = 6 \\ x_1, \dots, x_5 \geq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

B	C _B	b	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	P ₄	P ₅	θ
P ₁	0	4	2	<u>2</u>	1	1	0	2 ←
P ₃	0	6	1	2	2	0	1	3
			-1	-4	-3	0	0	

↑

B	C _B	b	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	P ₄	P ₅	θ
P ₂	4	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	4
P ₃	0	2	-1	0	<u>1</u>	-1	1	2 ←
		8	3	0	-1	2	0	

↑

B	C _B	b	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	P ₄	P ₅
P ₂	4	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
P ₃	3	2	-1	0	1	-1	1
		10	<u>2</u>	0	0	1	1

≥ 0

τιμή της αντικειμενικής συνάρτησης = -10.
 Χαρισμα = (0, 1, 2, 0, 0)

$$\text{Dual: } -\min(\lambda^T b) \\ \lambda^T A \geq c^T$$

$$(\lambda_1 \ \lambda_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \geq (1 \ 4 \ 3)$$

$$2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 \geq 1$$

$$2\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 \geq 4$$

$$\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 \geq 3$$

	$B^{-1}A$
	$c_B B^{-1}A - c^T$

α priori λύση του Dual: $\lambda^T = c_B B^{-1}$

από τον πίνακα Simplex: $(2 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1) = \lambda^T A - c^T = (\lambda^T \tilde{A} | \lambda^T I) - c^T$
 $= (\dots \ \lambda_1 \ \lambda_2) - (1 \ 4 \ 3 \ 0 \ 0)$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda = (\lambda_1 \ \lambda_2) = (1 \ 1)$$

Θέμα β

$$B = \{P_1, \dots, P_m\} \quad A = [P_1, \dots, P_m, P_{m+1}, \dots, P_n]$$

$$P_j = x_{1j} P_1 + \dots + x_{mj} P_m, \quad \forall j. \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha) B' = \{P_1, \dots, P_{i^*-1}, P_{i^*}, P_{i^*+1}, \dots, P_m\} \quad x_{ij^*} \neq 0$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow P_{j^*} = x_{1j^*} P_1 + \dots + x_{i^*j^*} P_{i^*} + \dots + x_{mj^*} P_m$$

$$P_{i^*} = -\frac{1}{x_{ij^*}} \sum_{i \neq i^*} x_{ij^*} P_i + P_{j^*} \frac{1}{x_{ij^*}} \quad (2)$$

Αντικαθιστώ τη (2) στην (1) κι έχω:

$$P_j = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq i^*}}^m x_{ij} P_i + x_{i^*j} P_{i^*} = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq i^*}}^m \left(x_{ij} - \frac{x_{i^*j}}{x_{i^*j^*}} x_{ij^*} \right) P_i + \frac{x_{i^*j}}{x_{i^*j^*}} P_{j^*}$$

Θέλω να βρω (B' optimal)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max x(4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3) \\ -4x_2 + \alpha x_3 \geq 3 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 4 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \max x(4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3) \\ 4x_2 - \alpha x_3 + x_4 = -3 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

B	C_B	b	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4
P_4	0	-3	0	4	$-\alpha$	1
P_1	4	4	1	5	2	0
			0	14	5	0

$\leftarrow b = -3 < 0$

$$\min \left\{ \frac{P_k - C_k}{x_{ik}} \right\}$$

1. Αν $\alpha \leq 0$ τότε δεν έχουμε εφικτή λύση.
2. Αν $\alpha > 0$ τότε $-\alpha$ ορίζεται

B	C_B	b	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4
		$\frac{3}{\alpha}$	0	$-\frac{4}{\alpha}$	1	$-\frac{1}{\alpha}$
		$4 - \frac{6}{\alpha}$	1	$\frac{9}{\alpha} + 5$	0	$\frac{2}{\alpha}$

≥ 0

2α. Αν $-\frac{6}{\alpha} + 4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \geq \frac{3}{2}$ έχω λύση.

2β. Αν $4 - \frac{6}{\alpha} < 0 \Rightarrow$ Δεν έχω εφικτή λύση, διότι $1, \frac{9}{\alpha} + 5, \frac{2}{\alpha}, 0 \geq 0$.