

8-4-2024

1) $F = \emptyset$? Av óxi $\mu\alpha$ $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\tau\iota$ BEM

2) F $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\tau\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ BEM.

1

Παράβ.

BEM \Leftrightarrow

B : βασικός πίνακας
z.w. $B^{-1}b \geq 0$

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{c|ccc} & I & - & - \\ \hline & m \times m & & \end{array} \right]$$

$$B = I, \quad B^{-1}b = b \geq 0$$

A

Av $\mu\alpha\sigma$ $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\tau\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\tau\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ 0 $I_{m \times m}$ ≥ 0

$F \neq \emptyset$ \Leftrightarrow n $\sigma\iota\mu$ $x = b$ $\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\iota$ $\sigma\pi\lambda\eta\tau\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ BEM.

A.x.

nyd.

max $5x_1 + 3x_2$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 7$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 20$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 15$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

KM
 \Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 0x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 = z \\ & x_1, x_2 + x_3 = 7 \\ & 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 = 20 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 + x_5 = 15 \\ & x_1, \dots, x_5 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

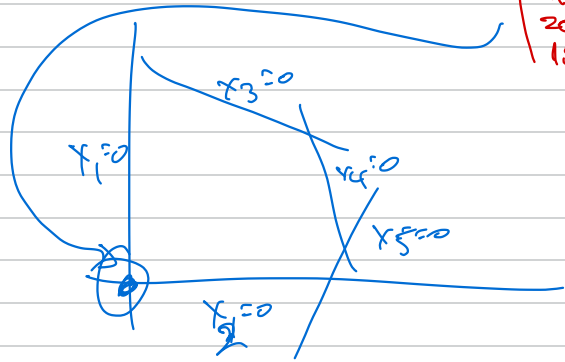
A
3x5

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 20 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

B

$$B = (A_3 \ A_4 \ A_5) \Rightarrow x_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 20 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$$



Ⓑ

Εύρω ούρ επιφανίσεων κέρους ούρς ρω Ι
αφά ούρ έφρ.

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 7x_3 + 8x_4 + 9x_5 \quad [?] \\ \text{(*)} \quad & \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 10 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_4 + x_5 + y_1 = 12 \\ \quad \quad \quad \cdot x_2 + 3x_4 + x_5 + y_2 = 9 \end{cases} \\ & x \geq 0, \quad y_1, y_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

τεχνίς (artificial)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 12 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ρίνωρ} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ενέρειω ρω ρεόβρρρ.

Περίρρρρρ

Εύρ δίάρρρρ = $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_5 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$ έπίρρρ ρίμ ούρ (*)

και $y_1 = y_2 = 0$ τότε $n \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$

Είναι επίτρε στο αρχικό.

Αν \nexists λύση του * : $y_1 = y_2 = 0 \Rightarrow F = \emptyset$

Πρόβλημα Στο αρχικό πρόβλημα $F \neq \emptyset$

αν \exists επίτρε λύση στο * $\text{z.w. } y_1 = y_2 = 0$

Ενώ το n γν.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z' = \min y_1 + y_2 \\ \text{v.n. } (*) \end{array} \right\}$$

① Επίτρε.

② \exists αρχική ΒΕΛ, εμφανίζεται ο I

Πείραξη $F \neq \emptyset$ αν $z' = 0$.

Phase I

② 3 EQUATIONES BEL $C = (10, 3, 0, 0, 0)$

(A.x)

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 10x_1 + 3x_2 \\ & x_1 + x_2 \leq 4 \\ & 5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 11 \\ & x_2 \leq 4 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

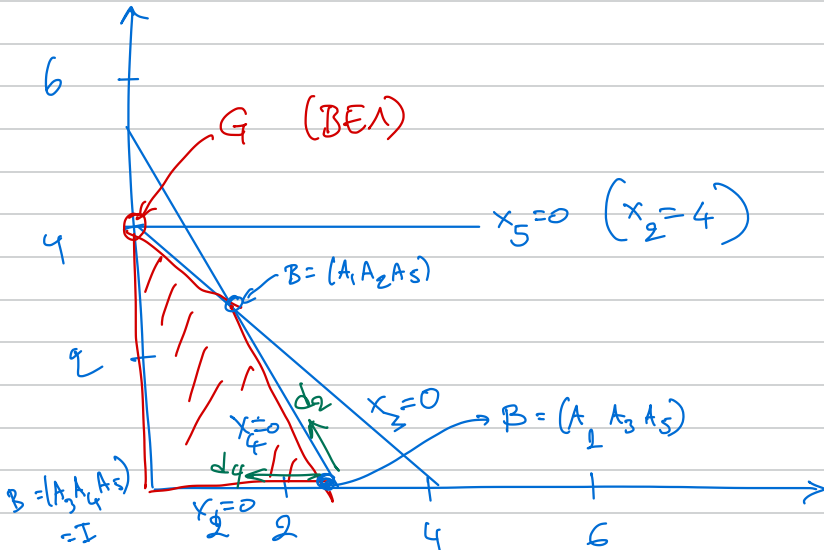
FM

$$\begin{aligned} 10x_1 + 3x_2 + 0x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 4 \\ 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 &= 11 \\ x_2 + x_5 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 11 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

I

$n=5$
 $m=3$



$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x = \begin{pmatrix} x_B \\ x_{N \neq 0} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \} 3 \times 1 \\ \} 2 \times 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$x_B = B^{-1} b$$

$$Q : \Leftrightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_2, x_4 \text{ basics}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 = 4 \\ x_4 = 3 \end{matrix}$$

B_1

$$B_1 = (A_1 A_2 A_4)$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2 = (A_2 A_3 A_4)$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_3 = (A_2 A_4 A_5)$$

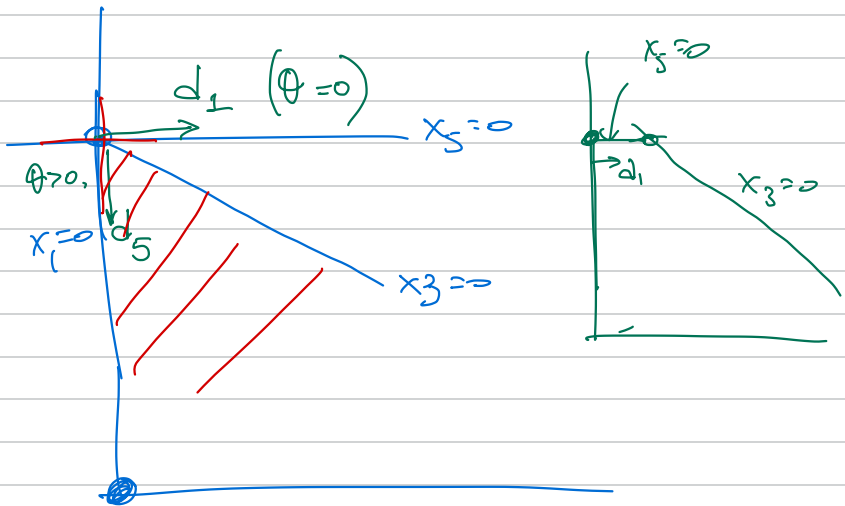
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B_2^{-1} b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

x_1, x_5 non basics

Eğerci karejures : d_1, d_3



d_5 : oamjeri omu jim $(0,0)$

$$d_1 = -B_2^{-1} \cdot A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad C_{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{C}_1 = C_1 - C_{B_2} B_2^{-1} A_1 = C_1 + C_{B_2} d_1 = 10 > 0$$

"benliwon"

$$d_5 = -B_2^{-1} A_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{C}_5 = -3 < 0$$

$$\tau_{\text{ov}} \theta = \min \left\{ -\frac{x_{Bi}}{d_{Bi}} \mid d_{Bi} < 0 \right\}$$

Επιλέγουμε το μικρότερο i από
αυτά που έχουν 100 λόγο