

110 лекция 24.03.15

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, \text{rang } A = m, m < n$$

$$\bar{x} \in P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax = b, x \geq 0\}, \bar{x} = (\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_n)^T$$

$$A\bar{x} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \bar{x}_j$$

$\mathbb{R}^n \ni d \neq 0$ е носачка $\Leftrightarrow \exists x_0 \in P$ т.е. $\forall \lambda \geq 0, x_0 + \lambda d \in P$

за изправената точка $x_1 \Rightarrow$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 \in P \\ \mu \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x_1 + \mu d \in P \Rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{\mu}\right)x_1 + \frac{1}{\mu}(x_0 + \mu d)$$

линейна комбинация

Нека $x \in P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax = b, x \geq 0\}$ е изправената точка. Тогава може да има най-много $\binom{n}{m}$ върхова във P

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$$x = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \bar{x}_i + d, \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i = 1, \lambda_i \geq 0, i \in I$$

$$A(x_0 + \lambda d) = b \text{ за } d_i \geq 0, Ad = b. \text{ Защо?}$$

$$\text{Нека } Ad_1 = 0, d_1 \geq 0, d_1 \in [0, 1]$$

$$Ad_2 = 0, d_2 \geq 0 \text{ Тогава}$$

$$A(\alpha d_1 + (1-\alpha)d_2) = \alpha Ad_1 + (1-\alpha)Ad_2 = 0, \text{ т.е.}$$
$$\alpha d_1 + (1-\alpha)d_2 = 0 \quad \square$$

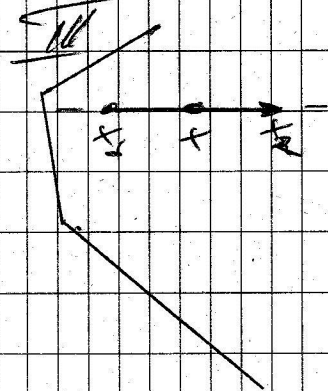
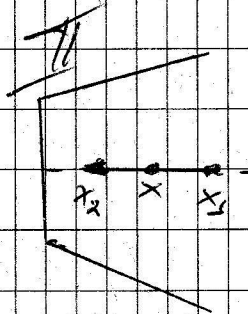
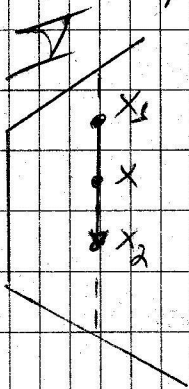
Нека $x \in P$

1) 0^+ носачата. Нека да изразим $x = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i \bar{x}_i + d$ където d е изправената точка. Тогава

Изразът е $\in P$, защото ако $x_1 \in P \Rightarrow x_2$
 $x_1 \neq x_2, 0 = \alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2, 1 \geq \alpha \geq 0$

1) Докажем, что k^+ координаты, т.е. x или x^+ координаты

$x = \alpha x_1 + (1-\alpha)x_2$, $x_1 \in P \ni x_2$, $x_1 \neq x_2$, $\alpha \in (0,1)$
 если z крайнее $z = x_1 - x_2 \neq 0$. Тогда ва



$\bar{x} = x + \lambda z$ не является, потому что x или x^+ координаты и z крайнее

или $x + \lambda z$, $\lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ не в ∞
 $x - \mu z$, $\mu \geq 0 \Rightarrow$ не в ∞

Лема $x_i > 0$. Тогда ва Please visit www.scanitto.com

$x_i + \lambda z_i \geq 0$ $\begin{cases} z_i = 0, OK \\ z_i > 0, OK \\ z_i < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_i \leq -\frac{x_i}{z_i} \Rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$

Лема $\bar{\lambda} = \min \{ -\frac{x_i}{z_i}, x_i > 0, z_i < 0 \} \Rightarrow \bar{\lambda} \in [0, \bar{\lambda}]$

$\bar{x} = x + \bar{\lambda} z \rightarrow k^+$ координаты

или $x - \mu z$, $\mu \geq 0$

$x_i - \mu z_i \geq 0$ $\begin{cases} z_i = 0, OK \\ z_i < 0, OK \end{cases}$

$z_i > 0 \Rightarrow \mu_i \leq \frac{x_i}{z_i} \Rightarrow \bar{\mu} = \min \left(\frac{x_i}{z_i}, x_i > 0, z_i > 0 \right)$

$\bar{x} = x - \bar{\mu} z$ с наибольшим k^+ координаты

$$x = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} [\lambda \bar{x}_1 + \mu \bar{x}_2] \quad \text{ge} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x}_1 = x - \frac{\mu}{\lambda} z \\ \bar{x}_2 = x + \frac{\lambda}{\mu} z \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\bar{x}_1 = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^1 \hat{x}_i + d_1, \quad \bar{x}_2 = \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^2 \hat{x}_i + d_2, \quad \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_i^1 \geq 0, \quad \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^2 = 1, \quad \lambda_i^2 \geq 0, \quad i \in I$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ummone ee } \bar{x} &= \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \left[\sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^1 \hat{x}_i + d_1 \right] + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \left[\sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^2 \hat{x}_i + d_2 \right] \\ &= \sum_{i \in I} \left[\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \lambda_i^1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \lambda_i^2 \right] \hat{x}_i + \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} d_1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} d_2 \right) = d \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i \in I} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \lambda_i^1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \lambda_i^2 \right) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \sum_{i \in I} \lambda_i^2 =$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} \cdot 1 + \frac{\mu}{\lambda + \mu} \cdot 1 = \frac{\lambda + \mu}{\lambda + \mu} = 1$$

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