

**ESERCIZIO 1**

$$i) \nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2 \\ 2x_1x_2 + x_1^2 + 6x_2x_3 \\ 3x_3^2 + 3x_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \nabla^2 f = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_2 & 2x_2 + 2x_1 & 0 \\ 2x_2 + 2x_1 & 2x_1 + 6x_3 & 6x_2 \\ 0 & 6x_2 & 6x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Studio  $\nabla^2 f(x)$ : sullo diagonale  $\exists$  elementi che possono essere  $> 0$  o  $< 0 \Rightarrow$  dunque  $\nabla^2 f$  indefinito  
 $f$  non è né concavo né convesso.  $\exists$  ps non è né concavo né convesso

$$ii) \nabla f = 0 \quad \begin{cases} - \\ - \\ 3x_3^2 + 3x_2^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 + 2 = 0 \text{ MAI} \\ x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

non  $\exists$  punti stazionari e dunque  $\nexists$  minimi  $f(x)$

iii) KKT

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2 \\ 2x_1x_2 + x_1^2 + 6x_2x_3 \\ 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 24 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_i \geq 0 \quad i = 1, 3, 4, 5$$

$$\lambda_1 (1 - 8x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_2 x_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_4 x_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_5 x_3 = 0$$

+ AMMISSIB.

$$N) \bar{x}_3 = 0 \quad g_1(x) = 0$$

$$L \text{ AMM. } \begin{cases} +8\bar{x}_1 + 2\bar{x}_2 = 1 \\ -10\bar{x}_1 + 24\bar{x}_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad 106x_1 = 11$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 11/106 \\ 3/106 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = x_4 = 0$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{9}{106}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{99}{(106)^2} + 2 \\ & \frac{2 \cdot 99}{(106)^2} + \frac{81}{(106)^2} \\ & 3 \frac{81}{(106)^2} \end{aligned} \right] + \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} + \mu_2 \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 24 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{81 + 198}{(106)^2} + 2 + 8\lambda_1 - 10\mu_2 = 0 \\ \frac{279}{(106)^2} + 2\lambda_1 + 24\mu_2 = 0 \\ \frac{243}{(106)^2} - 6\lambda_1 + 3\mu_2 - \frac{1}{5} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1^2 - 2(2^2) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{11}{106} - 3 \cdot \frac{279}{(106)^2} + 2 - 106\mu_2 = 0$$

$$\mu_2 = - \frac{3 \cdot 279}{(106)^2} + \frac{2}{106} < 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -19 \mu_2 - \frac{279}{(106)^2} =$$

$$= 36 \cdot \frac{279}{(106)^3} - \frac{24}{106} - \frac{279}{(106)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{279}{(106)^2} \left[ \frac{36}{106} - 1 \right] - \frac{12}{53} < 0 \quad \text{NON } \exists \text{ KKT}$$

$\underbrace{\frac{36}{106} - 1}_{< 1} < 0$

$$v) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/12 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{x} \quad \mathbb{I}(\hat{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} 27 \\ 24 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-8 - \frac{2}{12} + 18 = 10 - \frac{1}{6} > -1$$

$$-10 + 2 + 9 = 1 \text{ OK}$$

$$\nabla f(\hat{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{144} + \frac{1}{6} + 2 \\ \frac{1}{6} + 1 + 18 \\ 3 + 27 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{27}{144} \\ 19 + \frac{1}{6} \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla f(\hat{x})^T d < 0 \\ a_2^T d = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{27}{144} d_1 + \frac{19 \cdot 6 + 1}{6} d_2 + 30 d_3 < 0 \\ -10 d_1 + 24 d_2 + 3 d_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$d_3 = \frac{-10 d_1 - 24 d_2}{3}$$

$$d_1 = 0 \quad d_2 = 1 \quad d_3 = -8$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{d}$$

4) NO perché  $\exists$  il punto  $v$

## ESERCIZIO 2

i)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  verifica ammissibilità  
 $-1 = -1$  OK NON AMMISS.  
 $12 = 1$  No

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  AMM.  
 $-8 - \frac{1}{6} + 18 > -1$  OK  
 $\text{rg}(A_{I(x)}) = 1 < 3$   
 $-10 + 2 + 9 = 1$  OK  
NON VERTICE  
 $x^i \geq 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 106 \\ 9 \\ 106 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = v^4$  AMMISS.  
(verificato pto IV ES 1)  
 $I(x) = \{1, 2, 3\}$   $\text{rg}(A_{I(x)}) = 3$  **VERTICE**

$\begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 0 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \not\geq 0$  NON AMMISS.

ii) il punto è  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  d:  $-10d_1 + 24d_2 + 3d_3 = 0$

$d = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \frac{10d_1 - 24d_2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$   $y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \frac{10d_1 - 24d_2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

Posso scegliere  $d_1$  e  $d_2$  in modo tale che almeno una delle seguenti condizioni sia soddisfatta -

$$a_1^T d < 0$$

$$-8d_1 - 2d_2 + 10d_1 - 2d_2 < 0$$

$$a_2^T d < 0$$

$$d_1 < 0$$

$$6d_1 - 5d_2 < 0$$

$$a_3^T d < 0$$

$$d_2 < 0$$

$$a_4^T d < 0$$

$$10d_1 - 24d_2 < 0$$

Scogliendo ad es.  $d_2 \geq 0$   $d_1 < 0$  problema formulabile  
 attivati i vincoli (1), (3), (5) -

$$\vec{d} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1/2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-3\alpha \\ 1/2 \\ 3+10\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D. cui \begin{cases} -8(1-3\alpha) - 1 + 6(3+10\alpha) \geq -1 \\ 1-3\alpha \geq 0 \\ 3+10\alpha \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -8 + 24\alpha - 1 + 18 - 60\alpha \geq -1 & -3\alpha \geq -10 & \alpha \leq \frac{10}{3} \\ \alpha \leq 1/3 \\ \alpha \geq -\frac{3}{10} \end{cases} \quad \alpha^{max} = \frac{3}{10} \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 1-9/10 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/10 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 27 \\ 14 \\ 19+1/6 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

valori punto V)  $\leq -1 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x)^T d < 0$   
 - DIREZIONE di DISCESA

iii)  $\min 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3$

$$8x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_3 + x_4 = 1$$

$$-10x_1 + 24x_2 + 3x_3 = 1$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, 4$$

$$V^T = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 106 \\ 0 \\ 106 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow SBA = \begin{pmatrix} 11/106 \\ 9/106 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X_B = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ X_N = \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

NB. il primale deve essere messo in forma canonica per la costruzione "automatica" del dual

$$\min 5x_1 + 41x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$-8x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 \geq -1 \quad (P)$$

$$-10x_1 + 24x_2 + 3x_3 = 1$$

$$x_i \geq 0$$

DUAL

$$\max -y_1 + y_2$$

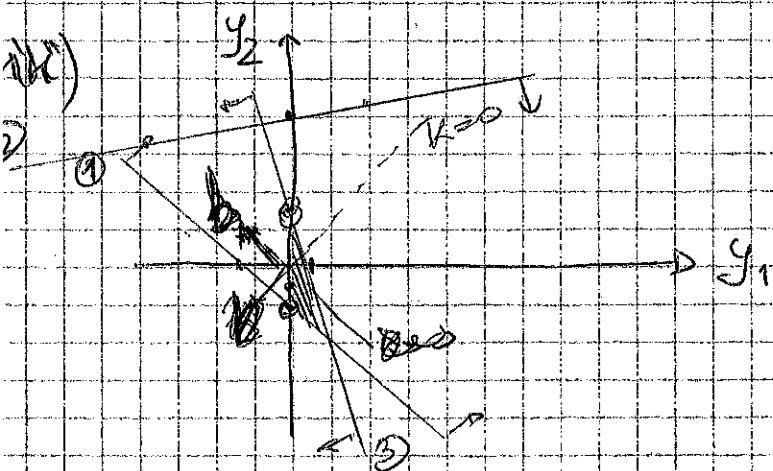
$$-8y_1 - 10y_2 \leq 5$$

$$-2y_1 + 24y_2 \leq 41$$

$$6y_1 + 3y_2 \leq 2$$

$$y_i \geq 0$$

~~vedi valore ottimo~~  
~~oggetto successivo~~



$$y^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ +2/3 \end{pmatrix} \quad I(y^*) = 13/3$$

$$b^T y^* = +2/3$$

iii) no! si tratta di soluz. con componenti frazionarie  
 se  $y \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ .  $(\frac{0}{-1/2}) \notin \mathbb{Z}^2$

iv) Complementare primale e duale + ATM. PRIMALI

$$y_1^* (1 - 8x_1 + 2x_2 + 6x_3) = 0$$

$$x_1^* (-8y_1^* - 10y_2^* - 5) = 0$$

$$x_2^* (-2y_1^* + 24y_2^* - 4) = 0$$

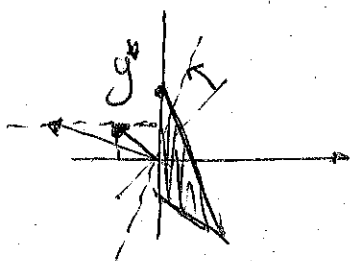
$$x_3^* (6y_1^* + 3y_2^* - 2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2^* = x_3^* = 0$$

$$x_3^* = \frac{1}{3} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ATMUSIBUS} \quad C^T X^* = \frac{2}{3} \text{ OK}$$

v) poiché  $y_1^* = 0$  coefficienti di  $b_1$  "piccoli" non producono coefficienti

$$vi) 1 \rightarrow 1 + \epsilon \quad -1 \rightarrow -1 - \epsilon \quad b_1 = -1 - \epsilon \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \epsilon \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \epsilon > 0$$



per  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$  la retta  $\rightarrow$  // asse  $x_2$   
 ma  $y^*$  rimane ottimo

vii)  $C_1 = 5 \rightarrow 5 + \epsilon$  corrisponde ad una variazione nel  
 vincolo del duale

per valori di  $\epsilon$  piccoli  $\rightarrow X^*$  non cambia  $\Rightarrow C^T X^* = C^T X^* = C^T X^* + \epsilon X_1^*$   
 $= 5^T y^* + \epsilon x_1^*$

ma  $x_1^* = 0$  dunque non cambia

ESERCIZIO 4 VARIABILI  $x_j = \text{kg}$  di confet. tipo  $j$  acquistate -  
 $c_j = \text{costo acquisto conf. } j$ ;  $a_{ij} = \text{g. di elemento } i \text{ conf. } j$

$$\min \sum_{j=1}^3 c_j x_j \quad \text{VINCOLI} \quad \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{ij} x_j \geq \% \text{ AC. } \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i \quad ; \quad \sum x_i \geq 10 \text{ kg}$$

$x_i \geq 0$   
 $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}$