

Essex Spure
 Essex Sparren - Proxysco 2020

$$1. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 15 & & \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 10 & & \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -7/3 & -2/3 & 0 & -44/3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 13/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5/3 & -1/3 & 1 & 20/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Apaa $x = 2$ $y = 13/3$
 $z = 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 13/3 = 44/3$

(c) $Z = 3x + 2y + \lambda_1(2-x) + \lambda_2(15-x-3y) + \lambda_3(10-2x-y)$
 $+ \mu_1x + \mu_2y$

$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 3 - \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 - 2\lambda_3 = 0$ $\lambda_3(10-2x-13/3) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = 0$

$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 2 - 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0$ $\lambda_1 = 3 - \lambda_2 = 7/3$

$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 2 - 3\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = 0$ $\lambda_2 = 2/3$

Apaa $\lambda_1 = 7/3$ $\lambda_2 = 2/3$ $\lambda_3 = 0$ $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$ (keine Barriere
 zu beobachten)

(f) $x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow 2-x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 18-x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2-x \geq 0, 1$
 $15-x-3y \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 15-x-3y \geq -0,1$

Apaa $df = -\lambda_1 \cdot 0,1 - \lambda_2(-0,1) =$

$= -\frac{2}{3} \cdot 0,1 + 0,1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{-0,2 + 0,2}{3} = \frac{-0,5}{3} = -1/6$

Apaa zu signale passen

$44/3 + df = \frac{44}{3} - 1/6 = \frac{88-1}{6} = \frac{87}{6}$

2. (a) 14500 Korns $\sqrt{2405 + pD}$

A: $\sqrt{2 \cdot 100 \cdot 200} + 8 \cdot 200 = 800, 0$

B: $\sqrt{2 \cdot 150 \cdot 200} + 2,5 \cdot 200 = 244,9$

(c) To Dapaa nur A passen $K_1 = 100 + 3.500$
 nur Korns $\sqrt{2 \cdot 1600 \cdot 200} = 800$
 Apaa der signale nur upooopoo' nur

$$f. \quad C = \min_{1 \leq t \leq n-1} \left\{ t + g(d_{k+1} + 2d_{k+2} + \dots + 2d_{k+z}) + C_{k+z+1} \right\}$$

C_4 : kores also k sus n p45 apvkeo
 abodeta andsu.

Approks no frabysno

$$C_5 = 0 \quad C_4 = 8 \quad C_3 = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8+8 \\ 8+0.5 \cdot 7 \end{array} \right\} = 11.5$$

$$C_2 = \min_{z=1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8+C_3 \\ 8+0.5 \cdot 2 + C_4 \end{array} \right\}; \quad \min_{z=2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8+C_3 \\ 8+0.5(2+2 \cdot 7) \end{array} \right\} = 16$$

$$C_1 = \min_{z=1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8+C_2 \\ 8+0.5 \cdot 1 + C_3 \end{array} \right\}; \quad \min_{z=2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8+0.5(1+4) + C_4 \\ 8+0.5(1+4+21) \end{array} \right\} \\ = 18.5$$

Što 2 neposredno št1+2 pradeo, odo 4 z pradeo.

3. (a) max_{x_i} : Dosegnuti tako (1, 0, 2) $(1, 1, \dots, 5)$
 $a_{10} = [9 \quad 20 \quad 2]$

$$\min_{x_i} \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i \cdot a_{i,j}$$

$$A_3 \quad \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i \cdot a_{i,j} \leq C_j \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 200 \\ 300 \\ 500 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1, 1, \dots, 5)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i \cdot a_{i,j} \geq g_0 \quad g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 300 \\ 400 \\ 500 \\ 700 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1, 1, \dots, 5)$$

$x_{10} \geq 0$ kar otpisati.

Što se tiče izvornog zadatka, problem se može riješiti
 pomoću jednostavnih metoda.

(b) Baza odgovarajućih pradeo

(iii) - (iv) Y_1' : yopuwa Y_2^2 yopuwa k'kpa
 mu Y_1^2 yopuwa Y_2^2
 Np'kpa $X_1 \leq 10Y_1' + 5Y_2^2$, Y_2^2 atpaa

To koma s'na: $\sum_{i,j} a_{ij} X_{ij} + \sum_i \sum_j (10Y_1' + 5Y_2^2)$

4. (a) Xopasimp'nte $Ug'wur'uso$ $S^2 - 4S - 5 = 0$
 $(S-5)(S+1) = 0$. Apa oi Y waa mu
 op'uw'uso s'na $X_1 = A S^2 + B(-1)^n$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X_0 = 1 &= A + B = 1 \\ X_1 = -1 &= A \cdot 5 - B = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} A + B &= 1 \\ 5A - B &= -1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} A &= 0 \\ B &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

APA $X_{1000} = (-1)^{1000} = 1$

Ar $X_n = 4X_{n-1} + 5X_{n-2} + 3$, s'lewi Y waa $X = X$
 $X = 4X + 5X + 3 \Rightarrow X = -3/8$ kaa n waa
 s'na $X_n = -3/8 + A 5^n + B(-1)^n$

$$X_0 = 1 = -\frac{3}{8} + A + B \rightarrow A + B = \frac{11}{8}$$

$$X_1 = -1 = -\frac{3}{8} + 5A - B \rightarrow 5A - B = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8} \quad B = \frac{10}{8} \quad X_{1000} = -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} 5^{1000} + \frac{10}{8} (-1)^{1000}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8} 5^{1000} + \frac{10}{8} \sim \infty!$$

6. $Z = x + 3y + \lambda(4 - x^2 - 2y^2) + \mu(y - 1)$

$$\lambda, \mu \geq 0 \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 1 - 2x\lambda = 0 \quad (1) \quad (\rightarrow x > 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 3 - 4\lambda y + \mu = 0 \quad (2)$$

λ waa $y > 0$ atpaa $y = x^2 + 2y^2$

Ar $\mu > 0$, $y = 1$ kaa $y = x^2 + 2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}$

kwa $\lambda = \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ kaa $\mu = 4\lambda y - 3 = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} - 3 < 0$

atpaa atpaa

$$\text{Ar } \mu = 0 \quad y = \frac{3}{4\lambda} > 0 \quad y = x^2 + 2y^2 = \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} + 2 \frac{9}{16\lambda^2}$$

$$\frac{22}{16} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = 4 \quad \lambda^2 = \frac{22}{16 \cdot 4} \quad \lambda = 0.586 \quad y = 1.229$$



$$5 \cdot -1 \cdot 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \swarrow -1/3 \\ \swarrow 2/3 \\ \swarrow -1/3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \swarrow -1/4 \\ \swarrow -1/4 \\ \swarrow -1/4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2/3 & -1 & 13/3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 10/3 & 2 & 4/3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

kon.

(8) $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1/100 & -1/100 \\ -1/100 & 4/100 \end{pmatrix} = 1/100 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$Cx = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & -1 \\ 1/15 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow x_1 = 2a \quad x_2 = a \quad \eta_1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \eta_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$R_{11} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 10 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 15 = \frac{25}{3}$$

Appa

$$5x_0 + (1-x_0) \frac{35}{3} = \frac{1}{15} 15 \rightarrow 15x_0 + (1-x_0) 35 = 45$$

$$-20x_0 = 10 \rightarrow x_0 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$