

## Dual od duala

### Za problem lineanog programiranja

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned} \zeta &= 4x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 \rightarrow \max \\ x_1 + 4x_2 &\leq 1 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &\leq 3 \\ x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0, \quad x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

### dual je

$$(10) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\zeta} &= y_1 + 3y_2 \rightarrow \min \\ y_1 + 3y_2 &\geq 4 \\ 4y_1 - y_2 &\geq 1 \\ y_2 &\geq 3 \\ y_1 \geq 0, \quad y_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

### Dual u standardnom obliku je

$$(10a) \quad \begin{aligned} -\tilde{\zeta} &= -y_1 - 3y_2 \rightarrow \max \\ -y_1 - 3y_2 &\leq -4 \\ -4y_1 + y_2 &\leq -1 \\ -y_2 &\leq -3 \\ y_1 \geq 0, \quad y_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

### Prelazak na dual ( $x \leftrightarrow y$ ) daje

$$(9a) \quad \begin{aligned} -\zeta &= -4x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 \rightarrow \min \\ -x_1 - 4x_2 &\geq -1 \\ -3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &\geq -3 \\ x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0, \quad x_3 \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

što je ekvivalentno sa (9).

## Rečnik u matičnom obliku - izvođenje

$$(18) \quad \zeta = c^T x = [c_B^T \ c_N^T] \begin{bmatrix} x_B \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = c_B^T x_B + c_N^T x_N$$

$$(19) \quad b = Ax = [B \ N] \begin{bmatrix} x_B \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} = Bx_B + Nx_N \quad / \cdot B^{-1}$$

Za matricu  $B$  postoji  $B^{-1}$ . Rečnik se dobija rešavanjem  $x_B$  i  $\zeta$  preko  $x_N$  iz (19) i (18):

$$(19a) \quad B^{-1}b = x_B + B^{-1}Nx_N \Rightarrow x_B = B^{-1}b - (B^{-1}N)x_N \Rightarrow$$

$$(19b) \quad \zeta = c_B^T (B^{-1}b - (B^{-1}N)x_N) + c_N^T x_N = c_B^T B^{-1}b - (c_B^T (B^{-1}N) - c_N^T) x_N =$$

(znajući  $(A \pm B)^T = A^T \pm B^T$  i  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$  i  $A^{TT} = A$ )

$$(19c) \quad = c_B^T B^{-1}b - \left( (B^{-1}N)^T c_B - c_N \right)^T x_N$$

Iz (19c) i (19a) dobijamo

$$(20) \quad \zeta = c_B^T B^{-1}b - \left( (B^{-1}N)^T c_B - c_N \right)^T x_N$$

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

Kad uvedemo oznake

$$(21) \quad x_B^* = B^{-1}b, \quad \zeta^* = c_B^T B^{-1}b,$$

$$(23) \quad z_N^* = (B^{-1}N)^T c_B - c_N,$$

dobijamo rečnike primara i duala u matičnom zapisu

Primar	Dual
(24) $\zeta = \zeta^* - (z_N^*)^T x_N$	$-\zeta = -\zeta^* - (x_B^*)^T z_B$
$x_B = x_B^* - (B^{-1}N)x_N$	$z_N = z_N^* + (B^{-1}N)^T z_B.$

Iz (24) se vidi osobina negativnog transponovanja i dokaz Teoreme jake dualnosti.

## Permutovanje i transponovanje

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} \\ b_{3,1} & b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1}b_{1,1} + a_{1,2}b_{2,1} + a_{1,3}b_{3,1} & a_{1,1}b_{1,2} + a_{1,2}b_{2,2} + a_{1,3}b_{3,2} \\ a_{2,1}b_{1,1} + a_{2,2}b_{2,1} + a_{2,3}b_{3,1} & a_{2,1}b_{1,2} + a_{2,2}b_{2,2} + a_{2,3}b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,2}b_{2,1} + a_{1,1}b_{1,1} + a_{1,3}b_{3,1} & a_{1,2}b_{2,2} + a_{1,1}b_{1,2} + a_{1,3}b_{3,2} \\ a_{2,2}b_{2,1} + a_{2,1}b_{1,1} + a_{2,3}b_{3,1} & a_{2,2}b_{2,2} + a_{2,1}b_{1,2} + a_{2,3}b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,2} & a_{1,1} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,2} & a_{2,1} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} \\ b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} \\ b_{3,1} & b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}^{TT} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{2,1} \\ a_{1,2} & a_{2,2} \\ a_{1,3} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} \\ b_{3,1} & b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix} \right)^T = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1}b_{1,1} + a_{1,2}b_{2,1} + a_{1,3}b_{3,1} & a_{1,1}b_{1,2} + a_{1,2}b_{2,2} + a_{1,3}b_{3,2} \\ a_{2,1}b_{1,1} + a_{2,2}b_{2,1} + a_{2,3}b_{3,1} & a_{2,1}b_{1,2} + a_{2,2}b_{2,2} + a_{2,3}b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix}^T = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1}b_{1,1} + a_{1,2}b_{2,1} + a_{1,3}b_{3,1} & a_{2,1}b_{1,1} + a_{2,2}b_{2,1} + a_{2,3}b_{3,1} \\ a_{1,1}b_{1,2} + a_{1,2}b_{2,2} + a_{1,3}b_{3,2} & a_{2,1}b_{1,2} + a_{2,2}b_{2,2} + a_{2,3}b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1}a_{1,1} + b_{2,1}a_{1,2} + b_{3,1}a_{1,3} & b_{1,1}a_{2,1} + b_{2,1}a_{2,2} + b_{3,1}a_{2,3} \\ b_{1,2}a_{1,1} + b_{2,2}a_{1,2} + b_{3,2}a_{1,3} & b_{1,2}a_{2,1} + b_{2,2}a_{2,2} + b_{3,2}a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{2,1} & b_{3,1} \\ b_{1,2} & b_{2,2} & b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{2,1} \\ a_{1,2} & a_{2,2} \\ a_{1,3} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix} = \\
 & = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} \\ b_{3,1} & b_{3,2} \end{bmatrix}^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}^T
 \end{aligned}$$

## Množenje po blokovima

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} i & j \\ k & l \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} m & n \\ o & p \end{bmatrix}, O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & g & h \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i & j & 1 & 0 \\ k & l & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & m & n \\ 0 & 0 & o & p \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & e & f \\ 0 & 0 & g & h \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i & j & 1 & 0 \\ k & l & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & m & n \\ 0 & 0 & o & p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & I \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C & I \\ O & D \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} AC + IO & AI + ID \\ OC + BO & OI + BD \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AC & A + D \\ O & BD \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ai + bk & aj + bl & a + m & b + n \\ ci + dk & cj + dl & c + o & d + p \\ 0 & 0 & em + fo & en + fp \\ 0 & 0 & gm + ho & gn + hp \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## Invertovanje matrice

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = ?$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = (1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 0)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] &\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \\ &\sim \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{array} \right]$$

Data je mreža transporta sa čvorovima  $\mathcal{N} = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$  i granama  $\mathcal{A} = \{ab, ac, ad, bc, be, cd, ce, de\}$ . Zalihe su redom  $\{5, 3, 2, -4, -6\}$ , a cene transporta redom  $\{4, 3, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3, 2\}$ .

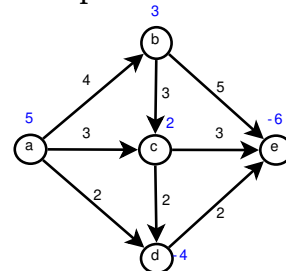
Problem linearnog programiranja koji odgovara nalaženju najjeftinijeg transporta je  $c^T x \rightarrow \min, Ax = -b, x \geq 0$ .

Odrediti matrice  $A, b$  i  $c$ .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & -1 & -1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & 1 & & -1 & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & & & 1 & & -1 & \\ & & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & & & 1 & \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ -4 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, c = [4, 3, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3, 2]^T.$$

Postaviti dualni problem sa dodatnim promenljivama. Napraviti skicu problema.

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta &= -b^T y \rightarrow \max \\ A^T y + z &= c \\ z &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



Polazeći od pokrivajućeg drveta

- a)  $\{ab, ac, ad, de\}$
- b)  $\{ab, bc, be, cd\}$

izračunati odgovarajuće protoke, dualne promenljive i dodatne dualne promenljive.

Za oba pokrivajuća drveta: Ako je problem primarno dopustiv - napraviti jednu primarnu pivotizaciju i izračunati cenu transporta u polaznom i dobijenom planu transporta. Ako je dualno dopustiv - napraviti jednu dualnu pivotizaciju.

