

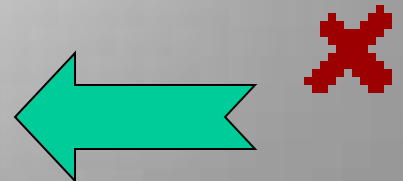
# 7-ma'ruza. Optimallashtirish masalalarida komp'yuterli modellash.

## Chziqli dasturlash masalasi (CHDM)ni grafik usulida yechish

### Reja:

7.1.CHDMning qo'yilishi.

7.2.CHDMni grafik usulida yechish.



## 7.1. CHDMning qo'yilishi.

Ayrim agroinjeneriya masalalarini yechish, shu jumladan gidromelioratsiya masalalari chiziqli dasturlash masalalarini yechishga keltiriladi. Chiziqli dasturlash masalasi umumiy holda quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

$$z = c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 \dots + c_nx_n \rightarrow \max(\min) \quad (7.1)$$

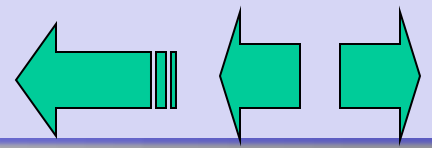
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \dots + a_{1n}x_n \leq a_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \dots + a_{2n}x_n \leq a_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 \dots + a_{mn}x_n \leq a_m \end{cases} \quad (7.2)$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, \dots, x_n \geq 0 \quad (7.3)$$

bu yerda (7.1) maqsad funktsiyasi, (7.2) cheklanishlar sistemasi, (7.3) nomanfiylik sharti deyiladi.

Masalada o'zgaruvchilarning shunday qiymatlarini topish kerakki, ular (7.1) va (7.2) shartlarni qanoatlantirsin hamda (7.1) funktsiya maksimal (minimal) qiymatni qabul qilsin.

Ushbu masalani umumiy holda simpleks usulda, o'zgaruvchilar soni ikkita bo'lgan holda esa, grafik usulda yechish mumkin.



## 7.2. Chiziqli dasturlash masalasini grafik usulida yechish

Agar (7.1)-(7.3) masalada o'zgaruvchilar soni ikkita bo'lsa, bu masala quyidagi ko'rinishga keladi:

$$z = c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 \rightarrow \max(\min) \quad (7.4)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 \leq a_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 \leq a_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 \leq a_m \end{cases} \quad (7.5)$$

$$x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \quad (7.6)$$

(7.4) –(7.6) masalani grafik usulda yechishni ko'rib chikamiz. (7.5) va (7.6) shartlarni qanoatlantiruvchi yechimlar **yechimlar ko'pburchagi** deyiladi.

**Teorema.** Maqsad funktsiyasi o'zining optimal qiymatiga yechimlar qo'pburchagining chegara nuqtalarida erishadi.

Chiziqli dasturlash masalasini grafik usulda yechish quyidagi tartibda bajariladi:



1) Berilgan masaladagi tengsizliklarga mos tenglamalarni tuzamiz va ularni mos ravishda

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = a_1 \quad (L_1)$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = a_2 \quad (L_2)$$

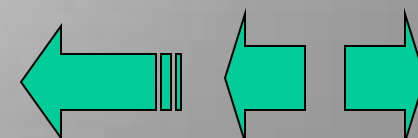
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$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 = a_m \quad (L_m)$$

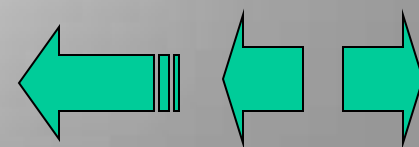
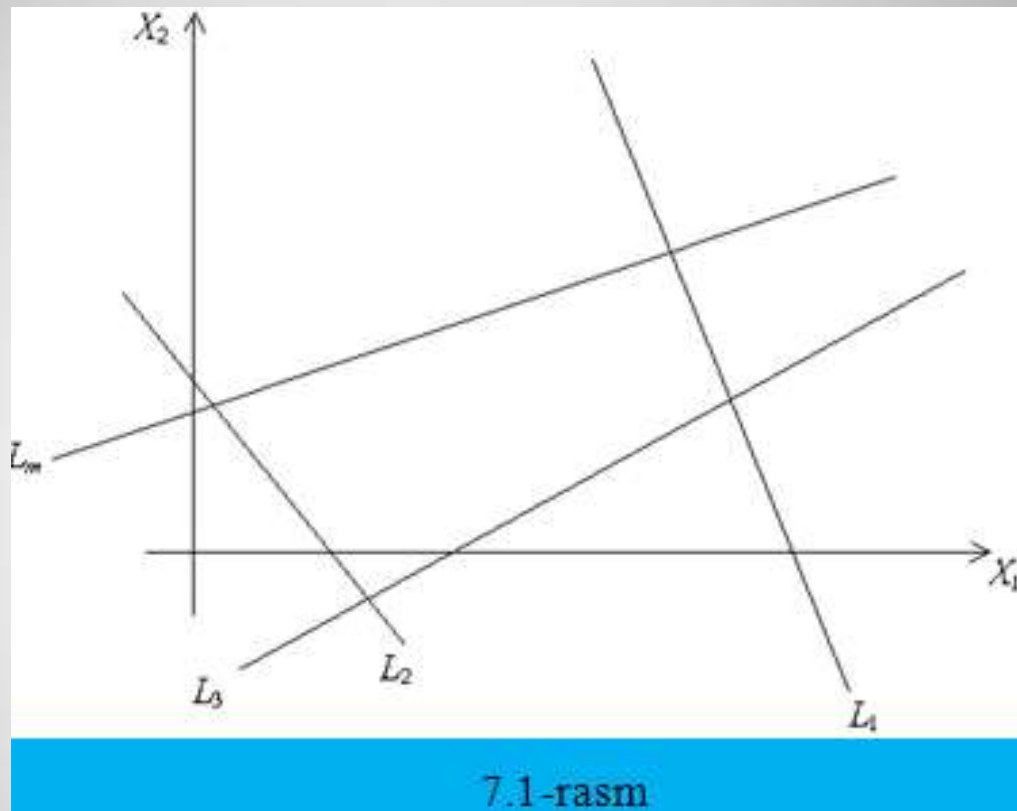
$$x_1 = 0 \quad (L_{m+1})$$

$$x_2 = 0 \quad (L_{m+2})$$

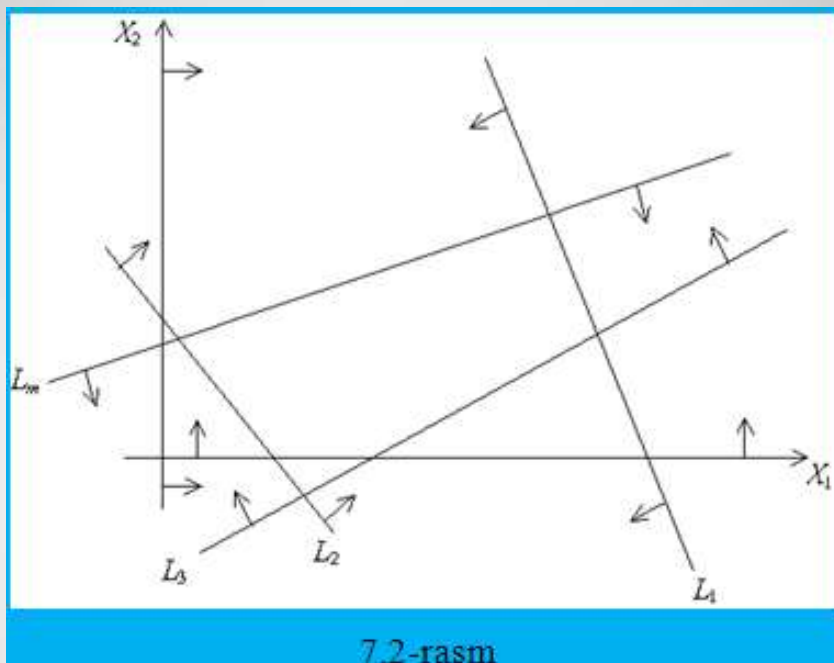
bilan belgilaymiz.



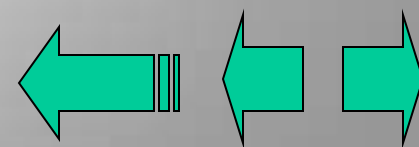
2) Tenglamalar bilan berilgan chiziqnlarni koordinatalar tekisligida ifodalaymiz (7.1-rasm).



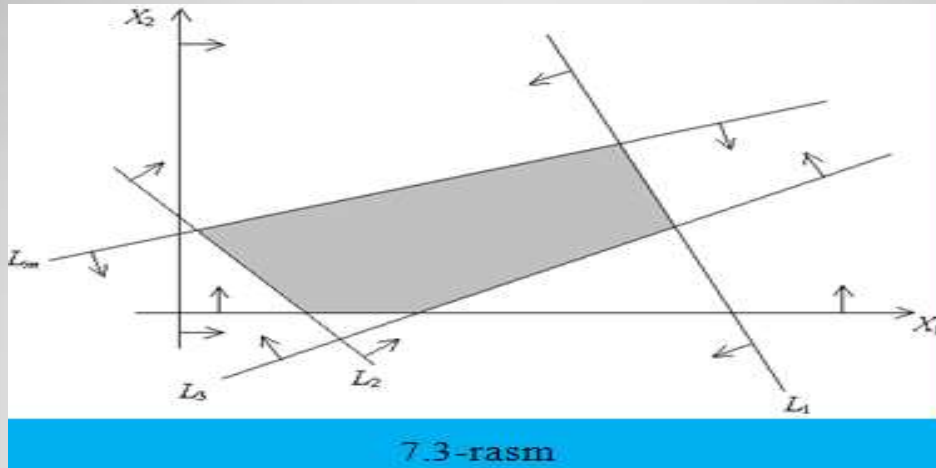
3) (7.5) da berilgan tengsizliklarga mos yarim tekisliklarni aniqlaymiz (7.2-rasm).



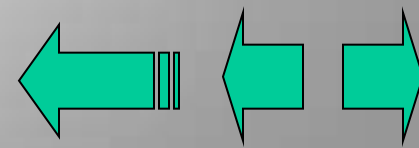
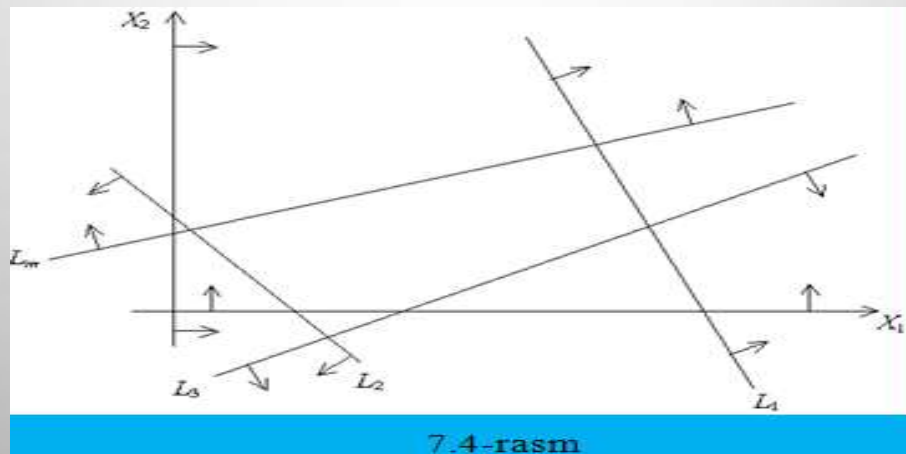
Rasmdagi har bir to'g'ri chiziq grafigiga qo'yilgan strelkalar (7.5)-(7.6) tengsizliklarga mos yarim tekisliklarni aniqlaydi.



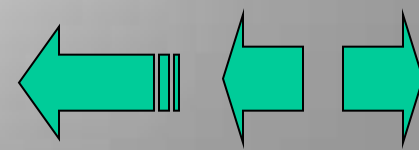
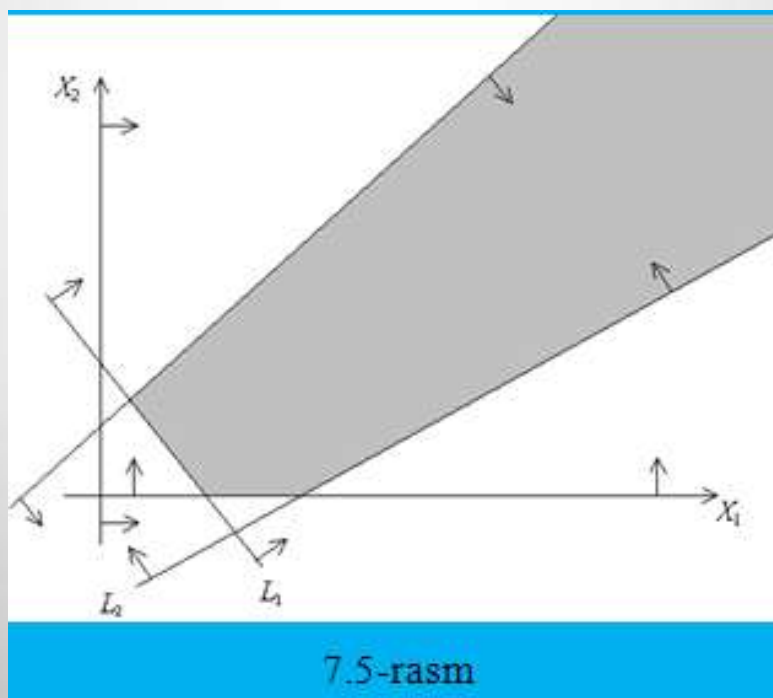
4) Yarim tekisliklarning kesishmasini qaraymiz. Agar kesishma ko'pburchakdan iborat bo'lsa, masalaning yechimi chekli qiymatga ega bo'ladi. Ushbu ko'pburchak yechimlar ko'pburchagi bo'lib, uning ixtiyoriy nuqtasi berilgan (7.5)-(7.6) tengsizliklar sistemasini qanoatlantiradi (7.3-rasm).



Agar kesishma bo'sh to'plam bo'lsa, masala yechimga ega bo'lmaydi (7.4-rasm).



Kesishma bo'sh to'plam bo'lmagan holda masalaning optimal yechimini topish uchun o'zgaruvchilarning shunday qiymatlarini topish kerakki, ushbu qiymatlarda  $z$  maqsad funksiyasi eng katta (eng kichik) qiymatga erishsin. Bunday qiymatlar yechimlar ko'pburchagining chegaraviy nuqtalarida bo'ladi. Agar optimal yechim ko'pburchakning bitta uchida bo'lsa, yechim yagona bo'ladi, aks holda masala cheksiz ko'p yechimga ega bo'lib, ular ko'pburchakning optimal yechim qabul qiladigan uchlarining chiziqli kombinatsiyalaridan iborat bo'ladi. Agar yarim tekisliklar kesishmasi cheksiz soha bo'lsa, masala yechimining qiymati yuqoridan chegaralanmagan bo'lishi mumkin (7.5-rasm).





Agar kesishma bo'sh to'plam bo'lmasa, masala ikki xil usulda yechiladi.

Birinchi usul:

Yechimlar ko'pburchagi uchlarining koordinatalari aniqlanadi.

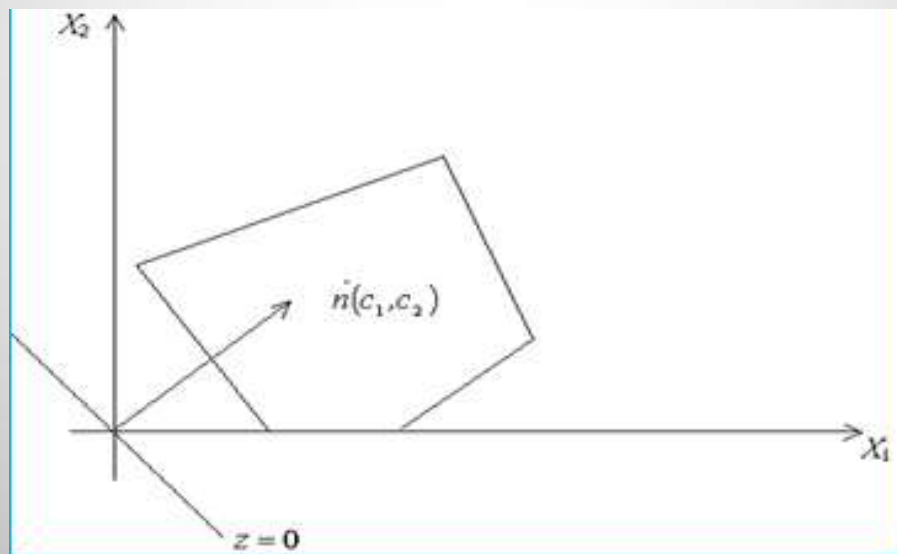
Aniqlangan koordinatalar  $z$  funksiyasiga qo'yiladi.

Hosil bo'lgan qiymatlarning eng katta yoki eng kichigi topiladi.

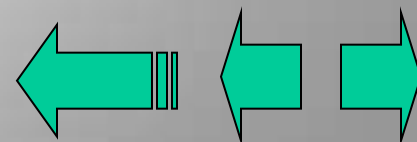
Ikkinchi usul:

1) normal vektor chiziladi.

2) Normal vektorga perpendikulyar bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq chiziladi (7.6-rasm).



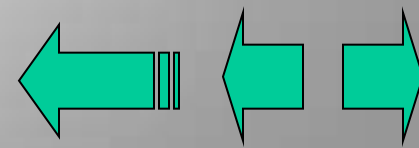
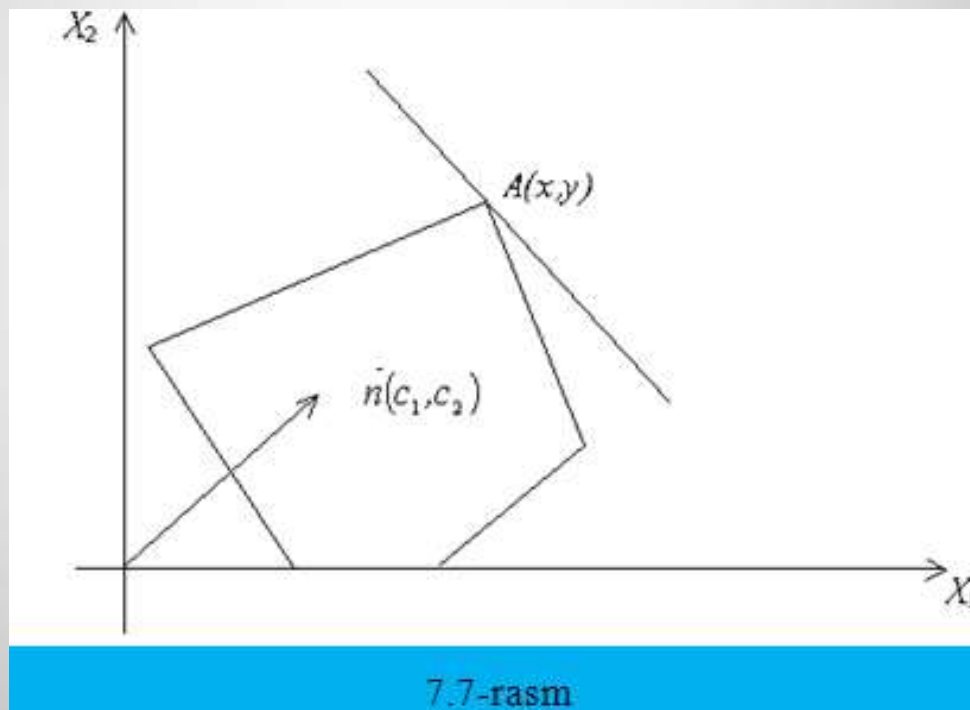
7.6-rasm



3) Masala maksimumga qaralayotgan bo'lsa, to'g'ri chiziq normal bo'ylab o'ziga nisbatan parallel holda suriladi, minimumga qaralayotgan bo'lsa, qarama-qarshi tomonga suriladi.

4) Parallel surish jarayonida to'g'ri chiziq yechimlar ko'pburchagiga urinadigan oxirgi nuqtada masala optimal yechimga ega bo'ladi.

Masalan, quyidagi 7.7-rasmda funktsiya nuqtada maksimal qiymatga erishadi.



**Masala.** Quyidagi chiziqli dasturlash masalasini grafik usulda yeching:

$$z = 2x_1 + 4x_2 \rightarrow \max$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 4 & L_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 & L_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

**Yechish.** Berilgan tengsizliklarga mos tenglamalarni yozamiz:

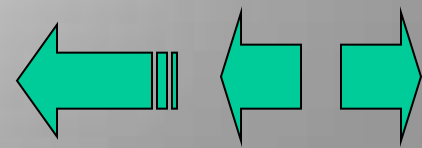
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 4 & (L_1) \end{cases}$$

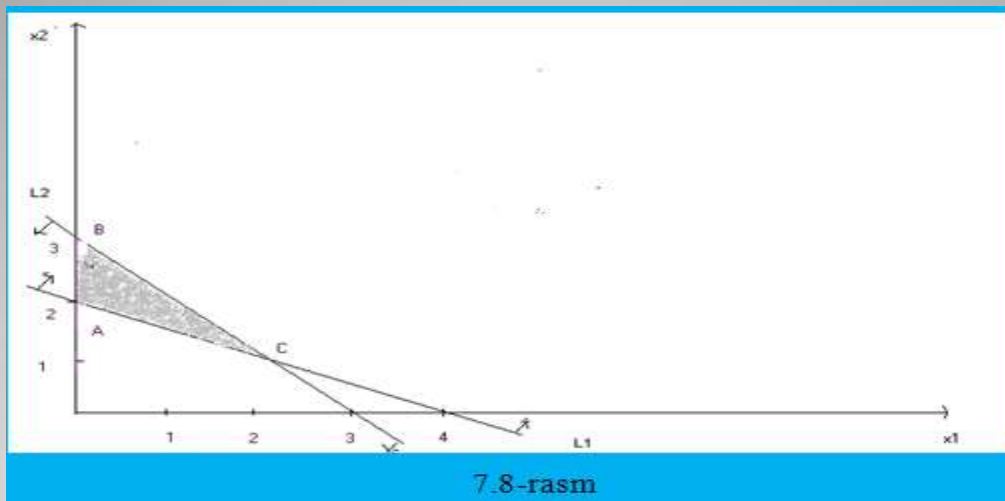
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3 & (L_2) \end{cases}$$

Berilgan tenglamalarga mos to'g'ri chiziqlarni va tengsizliklarga mos yarim tekisliklarni koordinatalar tekisligida ifodalab, yarim tekisliklar kesishmasini topamiz (7.8-rasm).

Bu yerda to'g'ri chiziq bilan chegaralangan yuqori yarim tekislik tengsizlikni, to'g'ri chiziq bilan chegaralangan quyi yarim tekislik esa tengsizlikni ifodalaydi.

Bo'yalgan sohadagi nuqtalarning koordinatalari berilgan masaladagi barcha tengsizliklarni qanoatlantiradi. maqsad funksiyasi maksimal qiymatga uchburchakning chegaraviy nuqtalarida erishganligi sababli, optimal yechimni topish uchun nuqtalarning koordinatalarini topib, funksiyasiga qo'yamiz va ularning ichidan funksiyaga eng katta qiymat beruvchi nuqtani tanlab olamiz.





C nuqta va to'g'ri chiziqlarning kesishish nuqtasi bo'lganligi uchun ushbu tenglamalarni birgalikda yechamiz.

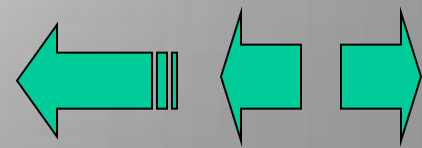
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 4 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

Tenglamalar sistemasidan  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 1$  ekanligi kelib chiqadi. U holda A,B,C nuqtalarning koordinatalari quyidagicha bo'ladi:  $A(0,2), B(0,3), C(2,1)$ . Ushbu nuqtalarning koordinatalarini maqsad funksiyasiga qo'yib, quyidagilarni hosil qilamiz:

$$z_A = 2 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$z_B = 2 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 3 = 12$$

$$z_C = 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 1 = 8$$



Yuqoridagilardan ko'rinib turibdiki  $z$  funktsiya maksimal qiymatga  $V$  nuqtada erishadi:

$$z_{\max} = 12, \quad x_1^* = 0, \quad x_2^* = 3.$$

