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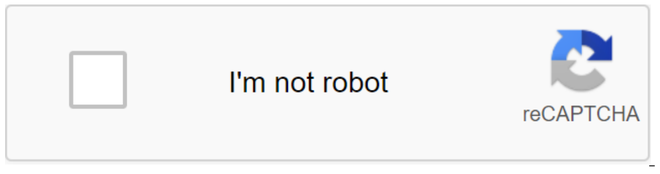

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Operational research is a method of scientific analysis of a problem, a method that is especially focused on finding the best way to understand facts and make decisions that can lead to better results. it uses, among other things, the exact sciences and humanities. Note in this regard: 1. A growing share of mathematics with system theory, various optimization methods and statistical methods; 2. Economy, especially economy Business organization and economic analysis 3. Computer science with its many applications; It's never too late to start training, and it would be a shame to miss out on an opportunity to learn a course that can be as useful as operational research, especially when it's free! You don't need to sign up for expensive classes and trips from one part of the city to another to attend classes. All you have to do is download the BestCours course and open the PDF file. This particular program is classified in the programming category where you can find some other similar courses. The course includes a tutorial that is adjustable for beginner level users that make it easy to learn and is actually quite fun and interesting. Learning has never been easier and easier. Fortunately, more and more people are willing to share their experiences and knowledge with others, and they don't want compensation for it. The course of operational research is completely free, and the author does not want compensation. As mentioned earlier, you can do some research and find other attractive PDF courses too. It's never too late to start training, and it would be a shame to miss out on an opportunity to learn a course that can be as useful as an introduction to operational research, especially when it's free! You don't need to sign up for expensive classes and trips from one part of the city to another to attend classes. All you have to do is download the BestCours course and open the PDF file. This particular program is classified in the Divers category, where you can find some other similar courses. The course includes a tutorial that is adjustable for beginner level users that make it easy to learn and is actually quite fun and interesting. Learning has never been easier and easier. Fortunately, more and more people are willing to share their experiences and knowledge with others, and they don't want compensation for it. The Introduction to Operational Research course is completely free and the author does not want to be compensated. As mentioned earlier, you can do some research and find other attractive PDF courses too. The importance of optimization and the need for a simple tool to model decision-making problems, whether economic, military or otherwise, made linear programming one of the most active areas of research in the middle of the last century. The first works (1947) were works by George B. Danzig and his associates from the U.S. Department of the Air Force. Problems usually associated with problems with limited allocation of resources in the best way to maximize profits or minimize costs. The term best refers to being able to have a set of possible solutions that achieve the same satisfaction or profit. These solutions are usually the result of a mathematical problem. Linear programming as a model allows assumptions (conditions) that the decision-maker should check before they can be used to model their problem. These assumptions are that variables of the problem solution are positive Criterion for choosing the best solution described by the linear function of these variables, i.e. that the function cannot contain, for example, the cross product of two of these variables. The function that represents the selection criterion is called an objective function (or economic function). Restrictions on variable solutions (such as resource constraints) can be expressed by a set of linear equations. These equations form all limitations. Problem options outside of solution variables have a known value with confidence Usually there are three steps to follow to be able to build a linear program model: Identify variable problems with unknown value (variable solution) and present them in symbolic form (exp. x1, y1). Identify the limitations of the problem and express them through a system of linear equations. Identify the purpose or criterion of selection and from presenting it in a linear form based on variable decisions. Please indicate whether the selection criterion should be maximized or minimized. A linear program consists of finding a maximum or minimal linear form called objective function, satisfying certain equations and inequalities called limitations. In mathematical parlable language, such models will be defined as: Be N- variable solutions x1, x2,..., xn, the assumption that variable solutions are positive, implies that objective function is a linear form based on type 2,..., solution variables, where c1,...,cN ratios must have a clearly defined value (with confidence) and can be positive negative or zero. For example, the ci ratio may be a unit of profit associated with the production of an additional unit of the xi property, so z is the total profit associated with the production of different goods in quantities equal. a1M,..., aMN and b1,..., bM ratios should have a certain value (with confidence) and can be positive, negative or zero. The bj option represents the amount of raw materials available, the amount of which the well xi uses is the amount equal to Aij xi. Following the above formulations, the PL can be presented as follows: at first it was limited to industrial and military problems, now several problems of different areas are represented or close to PL models. The use of these modeling techniques was further expanded with the creation of algorithms and software capable of solving wider problems with as many variable solutions as limitations. The task of development usually requires some experience and knowledge of the problem in order to be able to easily identify the various components of the problem and thus provide the program that best simulates the real situation. Below are some examples of the linear wording of the program related to various decision-making problems: the farmer wants to allocate 150 hectares of rimmed surface between tomato and chili crops. It has 480 hours of manpower and 440 m3 of water. One hectare of tomatoes requires 1 hour of labor, 4 m3 of water and gives a net profit of 100 dinars. A hectare of chili requires 4 hours of labor, 2 m3 of water and gives a net profit of 200 dinars. The irrigated perimeter of the office wants to protect the price of tomatoes and does not allow it to grow more than 90 hectares of tomatoes. What is the best allocation of its resources? Formulating a problem in PL: Step 1: Identify variable solutions. The two activities that the farmer must identify are the areas that will be allocated for growing tomatoes and peppers: x1: the area allocated for growing tomatoes x2: the area allocated for growing peppers It is well tested that the solution of variables x1 and x2 are positive: . Step 2: Determining limitations. In this problem the restrictions represent the presence of production factors: Land: Farmer has 150 hectares of land, so the limitation associated with limiting the area of water land: the cultivation of one hectare of tomatoes requires 4 m3 of water and one hectare of pepper requires 2m3, but the farmer has only 440m3. A restriction that expresses water restrictions. Labor: 480 hours of labor will be divided (not necessarily in full) between growing tomatoes and peppers. Knowing that a hectare of tomatoes requires hours of labor and Pepper requires 4 hours of labor, so the restriction representing the limitations of human resources is the limitations of the irrigated perimeter of the office: These restrictions require that the farmer does not grow more than 90 hectares of tomatoes. The limitation representing this restriction is Step 3: Identification of objective function. Objective function is to maximize profits from growing tomatoes and peppers. Contributions of 100 and 200, respectively, from the two variables of x1 and x2 solutions are proportional to their value. Objective function, therefore, a linear program that simulates an agricultural problem: Example 2: Medical problem Medical specialist manufactured a drug (tablets) to treat people with colds. These tablets are made in two sizes: Small: it contains 2 grains of aspirin, 5 grains of bicarbonate and 1 grain of codeine. Large: It contains 1 grain of aspirin, 8 grains of bicarbonate and 6 codeine grains. To treat the disease, the subject needs 12 grains of aspirin, 74 grains of bicarbonate and 24 grains of codeine. Determine the number of minimum tablets to prescribe about in order to cure. Formulating the problem in PL: The problem of medicine bears some resemblance to the problem of agriculture, in both cases it is a problem of resource allocation. Variable decisions that represent values unknown to the decision maker, who in this case is a medical professional: x1: the number of small tablets that must be prescribed. x2: The number of large tablets to prescribe. We check that the variable solutions x1 and x2 are positive: . Restrictions imposed by the problem on possible values x1 and x2 are: The recipe must contain tablets of at least 12 grains of aspirin. Knowing that a small tablet contains 2 grains of aspirin and that a large tablet contains one grain of aspirin, one gets the following limitation: . Just as for aspirin, the prescription of a medical specialist must contain at least 74 grains of bicarbonate. Thus, the following restrictions should be met: . Finally, the restriction imposed by the fact that the recipe must contain at least 24 grains of codeine. Step 3: Determining objective function. We notice that there are several pairs of solutions that may meet the limitations of Phase 2. The recipe should contain as few tablets as possible. Therefore, the criterion for choosing the number of tablets to be prescribed is one that minimizes the total number of tablets. Linear program this medical problem therefore: Example 3: The production problem Of manufacturing two P1 and P2 products one must carry out operations on three M1, M1 and M3 machines, consistently but in any order. The device's running time is listed in the following table: Machines are supposed to have no time of inactivity. Availability for each machine: 165 hours (9900 minutes) for the M1 machine; 140 hours (8400 minutes) for the M2; 160 hours (9600 minutes) for the M3. The P1 product generates a specific profit of 900 dinars and the P2 product produces 1,000 dinars. In these conditions, how many P1 and P2 products must be manufactured monthly to have the maximum total profit? Variable Solutions: x1: Number of P1 product units to manufacture x2: number of P2 product units to manufacture Restrictions beyond non-negative limitations: for M1 machine profit to increase: As a result linear program: Example 4: Feeding problem Proposed to achieve economical supply for livestock , which should contain 4 types of nutrient components, A, B, C and D. that contain these components: 1 kg of food M contains 100 g A, 100 g C, 200 g D; 1 kg of N food contains 100 g B, 200 g C, 100 g D. The beast should consume at least 0.4 kg A per day; 0.6 kg B; 2 kg C; 1.7 kg D. M food costs 10 DT per kg and N costs 4 DT per kg. How much M and N food should be used per day on an animal to achieve cheap food? All these problems can be summarized in the following table This type of table can help to better analyze the problem and thus formulate an appropriate linear program. Variable solutions xM: the amount of food M to use for feeding 2 cattle xN: the amount of food n to use for feeding two restrictions of cattle Non-negative choice of this quantity is limited to the application of component A: B: D: Objective function price: . The linear program is a minimization program: Example 5: The problem of mixing the Industrialist wants to produce an alloy with 30% lead, 30% zinc and 40% tin. Suppose it can be marketed in alloys A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, whose respective compositions and prices are shown in the following table: alloy composition (%) How much does it have to buy from each alloy A, B, C, D, E, F, H and I to get a minimum price of 1 kg alloy? Decision to make: How much to buy from each alloy A, B, ..., I? Variable solutions: xi: alloy amount I, i-A, B,..., I to buy. It is well tested that the solution of variables xi , i-A, B, ... I, are positive:. Limitations related to the problem: Material Conservation Equation: Equation of satisfaction proportions in lead: Equation of satisfaction of proportions in zinc: Equation of satisfaction with proportions in Etain: Objective function in this example represents the cost of buying various alloys A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I. Thus, the expression of objective function is this: Linear program that simulates the problem radio and newspapers for a product recently launched on the market. The aim of the campaign is to attract as many customers as possible. The results of the market research are given in the following table: The number of potential customers to advertise the number of potential female clients per ad for the campaign, planned to pay no more than 800DT for the entire campaign, and proposed that these goals be achieved: at least 2,000 women watch, hear or read advertisements; The advertising campaign on television should not exceed 500 DT; At least 3 commercials will be provided by local television and at least two videos on satellite television. The number of ads on the radio or in the newspapers is from 5 to 10. Variable solutions to the problem x1: the number of commercials on local television x2: the number of commercials in satellite television x3: the number of commercials on radio x4: the number of advertising posters in newspapers not related to the negative is checked. Limiting the problem: Total cost of advertising companion: Number of potential female customers per ad: Television restrictions: , and restrictions on the number of advertisements on the radio and in newspapers and . Objective maximization features the number of potential customers to advertise. As a result, linear program: ➨ Chapter 2: Linear Program Resolution (PL) (PL)

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