

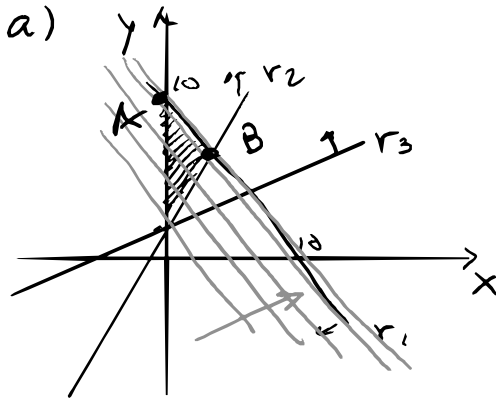
EXERCÍCIO GLOBAL

1- $\max F = x + y$

$$s.a \begin{cases} x + y \leq 10 \\ -2x + y \geq 1 \\ -x + y \geq 1 \\ x, y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\max F = x + y - \alpha_1 M - \alpha_2 N$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y + F_1 = 10 \\ -2x + y - F_2 + \alpha_1 = 1 \\ -x + y - F_3 + \alpha_2 = 1 \\ x, y, F_1, F_2, F_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Como o declive
de r_1 ($x+y=10$)
é o mesmo
das curvas de
nível de F
($x+y=c$)

entre todos os pontos no
segmento de recta entre A e B
Será solução ótima.

$$A(0, 10)$$

$$B: \begin{cases} x+y=10 \\ -2x+y=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y=10-x \\ -2x+10-x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{---} \\ -3x=-9 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y=7 \\ x=3 \end{cases} \quad B(3, 7)$$

$$(X^*, Y^*) = \lambda(9, 10) + (1-\lambda)(3, 7) \\ \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

b) Como visto anteriormente, a restrição 3 é redundante, logo o problema é equivalente a

$$\max F = X + Y$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} X + Y \leq 10 \\ -2X + Y \geq 1 \\ X, Y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

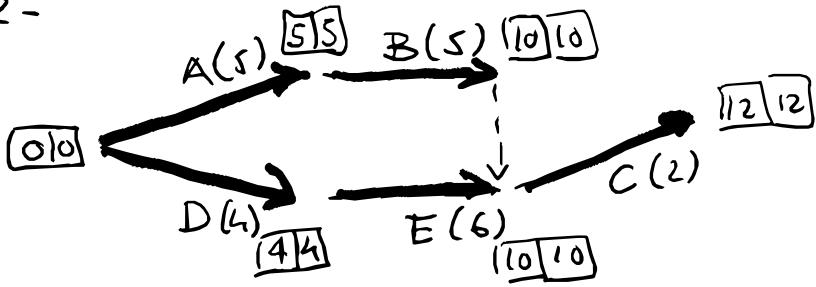
$$\max F = X + Y - \alpha M$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{cases} X + Y + F_1 = 10 \\ -2X + Y - F_2 + \alpha = 1 \\ X, Y, F_1, F_2, \alpha \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

	X	Y	F ₁	F ₂	α	TI	Δ
F ₁	1	1	1	0	0	10	
	-2	1	0	-1	1	1	
F	-1	-1	0	0	M	0	$13 - M/2$
F ₁	1	1	1	0	0	10	10
α	-2	①	0	-1	1	1	1 ←
F	-1+M	-1-M	0	M	0	-M	$13 + (1+M)/2$
F ₁	③	0	1	1	-1	9	3 ←
Y	-2	1	0	-1	1	1	$\frac{1}{3}l_1$ $l_2 + \frac{2}{3}l_1$
F	-3	0	0	-1	1+M	1	$13 + l_1$
X	1	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	④	$-\frac{1}{3}$	3	9 ← $3l_1$
Y	0	1	$\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	7	$l_2 + l_1$
F	0	0	1	0	M	10	<u>Solve for α using</u>
F ₂	3	0	1	1	-1	9	
Y	1	1	1	0	0	10	$(X^*, Y^*) = (0, 10)$
F	0	0	1	0	M	10	

Soluções: $(X^*, Y^*) = \lambda(0, 10) + (1-\lambda)(3, 7)$, $\lambda \in [0, 1]$
 $F^* = 10$

2-



a) Duração média = 12 ut

CCM: A, B, D, E, C

b)

$$D_A + D_B + D_C \sim$$

$$\sim \mathcal{N}(5, 0.3) + \mathcal{N}(5, 0.5) + 2$$

$$= \mathcal{N}(\mu = 5+5, \sigma^2 = 0.3^2 + 0.5^2) + 2$$

$$= \mathcal{N}(\underbrace{\mu = 10}_W, \sigma^2 = \frac{34}{100}) + 2$$

$$P[W + 2 > 10] =$$

$$= P[W > 8] = P\left[\frac{W-10}{\sqrt{\frac{34}{100}}} > \frac{8-10}{\sqrt{\frac{34}{100}}}\right] =$$

$z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$

$$= P[z > \frac{-20}{\sqrt{34}}] = P[z > -3.43] =$$

$$= 1 - P[z < -3.43] \approx 1 - 0.0013 \approx 99.87\%$$



$$D_D + D_E + D_C \sim$$

$$\sim \mathcal{N}(\mu=4, \sigma=0.3) + \mathcal{N}(\mu=6, \sigma=0.7) + 2 =$$

$$= \mathcal{N}(\mu=10, \sigma^2 = 0.3^2 + 0.7^2) + 2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{\mathcal{N}(\mu=10, \sigma^2 = \frac{58}{100})}_W + 2$$

$$P(W+2 > 10) = P(W > 8) =$$

$$P\left[\underbrace{\frac{W-10}{\sqrt{58/10}}}_{Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)} > \frac{8-10}{\sqrt{58/10}}\right] =$$



$$= P[Z > -2,626] = 1 - P[Z < -2,626] \approx$$

$$\approx 1 - 0,0043 \approx 99,6\%$$

$$D_{TOT} = \max(D_A + D_B + D_C, D_D + D_E + D_C)$$

Logo

$$P \geq 99,6\%$$

3-

$$a) f_X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0, & \omega \leq 0 \\ \omega^2, & \omega \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \omega \in [1, 2] \\ 1, & \omega \in [2, 8/3] \\ 0, & \omega \geq 8/3 \end{cases}$$

$$F_X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 0, & \omega \leq 0 \\ \omega^3/3, & \omega \in [0, 1] \\ 1/3, & \omega \in [1, 2] \\ \omega - 5/3, & \omega \in [2, 8/3] \\ 1, & \omega \geq 8/3 \end{cases}$$

(1.0)

 $\omega \in [0, 1]$

$$F_X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} f_X(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^{\omega} t^2 dt = \\ = 0 + \frac{\omega^3}{3}$$

 $\omega \in [1, 2]$

$$F_X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} f_X(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^{\omega} 0 dt = \\ = 0 + \frac{1}{3} + 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\underline{w \in [2, 8/3]:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(w) &= \int_{-\infty}^w f_X(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^2 0 dt + \\ &+ \int_2^w 1 dt = \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{3} + 0 + w - 2 = w - \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{w \geq 8/3:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(w) &= \int_{-\infty}^w f_X(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \\ &+ \int_1^2 0 dt + \int_2^{8/3} 1 dt + \int_{8/3}^w 0 dt = \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{3} + 0 + \frac{8}{3} - 2 + 0 = \\ &= 3 - 2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ y^2, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq y < 5/3 \\ 0, & y \geq 5/3 \end{cases}$$

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{y^3}{3}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ y - \frac{2}{3}, & 1 \leq y < 5/3 \\ 1, & y \geq 5/3 \end{cases}$$

(1.0)

$0 \leq y < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^y t^2 dt = \\ &= 0 + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^y = \frac{y^3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$1 \leq y < 5/3$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^y 1 dt = \\ &= 0 + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[t \right]_1^y = \frac{1}{3} + y - 1 = y - \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$y \geq \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= \int_{-\infty}^y f_Y(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \\ &+ \int_1^{5/3} 1 dt + \int_{5/3}^y 0 dt = \\ &= 0 + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[t \right]_1^{5/3} + 0 = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{3} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

- b) Como vimos em a), F_X não é invertível (afrejar de cantrac), pelo que não pode ser usado o Método de Inversa para gerar números pseudo-aleatórios com distribuição X .
Em vez disso, pode ser usado o Método de Rejeição.

$$c) F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 0 \\ \frac{y^3}{3}, & 0 \leq y < 1 \\ y - \frac{2}{3}, & 1 \leq y < \frac{5}{3} \\ 1, & y \geq \frac{5}{3} \end{cases}$$

Gerar número pseudo-aleatório $U \in [0, 1]$.

• Se $U \leq F_Y(1) = \frac{1}{3}$ (i.e. $\forall y \in [0, 1[$),
 invertemos $U = \frac{y^3}{3}$:

$$U = \frac{y^3}{3} \Leftrightarrow y^3 = 3U \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = \sqrt[3]{3U}}$$

• Se $F_Y(1) \leq U \leq F_Y(\frac{5}{3}) = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq U \leq 1$ (i.e. $\forall y \in [1, \frac{5}{3}[$),

invertemos $U = y - \frac{2}{3}$:

$$U = y - \frac{2}{3} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = U + \frac{2}{3}}$$

Assim, gerada a variável pseudo-aleatória $U \in [0, 1]$
 temos a variável pseudo-aleatória X

$$NPAX = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{3U}, & U \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ U + \frac{2}{3}, & U > \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Fluxograma:

