

$$\begin{aligned} 1^\circ \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} x &= \text{4}^\circ \text{ cajas envasadas de 250g} \\ y &= \text{" " " " 500g} \\ z &= \text{" " " " 1000g} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 60 \\ x &= y+5 \\ 10x+20y+40z &= 1250 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Precio caja } 1\text{kg} &= 1000\text{g} \Rightarrow 40\text{€} \\ \text{" " } 500\text{g} &\Rightarrow 20\text{€} \\ \text{" " } 250\text{g} &\Rightarrow 10\text{€} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 60 \\ x-y &= 5 \\ 10x+20y+40z &= 1250 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{Voy a eliminar "z" en la } E_2 \text{ y } E_3 \\ &\text{usando } E_1: \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_3 + E_1(-40) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 60 \\ x-y &= 5 \\ -30x-20y &= -1150 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 60 \\ x-y &= 5 \\ 3x+2y &= 115 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$E_3 + E_2(2) \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 60 \\ x-y &= 5 \\ 5x &= 125 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} z &= 15 \\ y &= 20 \\ x &= 25 \end{aligned}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^\circ \quad & \left. \begin{aligned} x &= \text{unidades demandadas por la 1}^\circ \text{ tienda} \\ y &= \text{" " " " 2}^\circ \text{ " "} \\ z &= \text{" " " " 3}^\circ \text{ " "} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 42 \\ x &= y+z \\ y &= 120 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{z}{3} \right) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

Un 20% mas es multiplicar la cantidad por 12

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 42 \\ x-y-z &= 0 \\ 0'6x-y+0'4z &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x+y+z &= 42 \\ 2x &= 42 \\ 1'6x+1'4z &= 42 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} y &= 15 \\ x &= 21 \\ z &= 6 \end{aligned}}$$

3°

$x = \text{n}^\circ \text{ artículos de clase A}$
 $y = \text{n}^\circ \text{ artículos de clase B.}$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2x + 4y \leq 60 \\ 3x + y \leq 60 \\ x + 5y \leq 60 \end{array} \right\}$$

$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

Beneficio: $F(x, y) = 10.000x + 15.000y$.

Se construye en primer lugar la región factible:

$2x + 4y = 60$

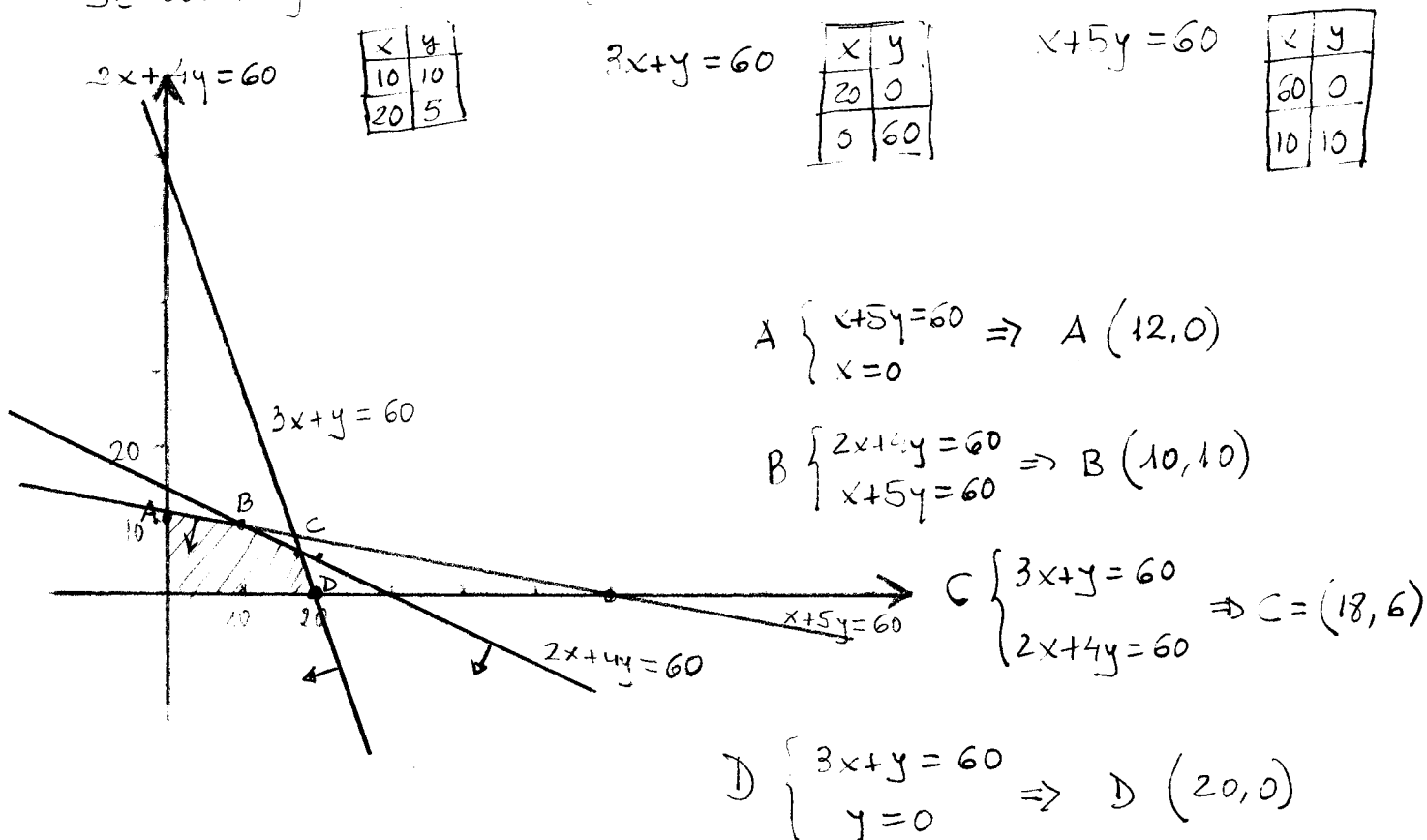
x	y
10	10
20	5

$3x + y = 60$

x	y
20	0
0	60

$x + 5y = 60$

x	y
60	0
10	10



$F(A) = 120.000 \text{ €}$

$F(B) = 250.000 \text{ €}$

$F(C) = 270.000 \text{ €}$

$F(D) = 200.000 \text{ €}$

$\Rightarrow$ El máximo beneficio que se obtiene son 270.000 € y se produce cuando se fabrican 18 unidades del tipo A y 6 unidades del tipo B.

$$(4^o) \quad A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^t = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^t \cdot A^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (A^t \cdot A^{-1})^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{21}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^t \cdot A^{-1})^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{21}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{4} & \frac{22}{4} \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{11}{2} \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5^o) \quad BX + C = C \cdot (B + I) \Rightarrow BX = C(B + I) - C \Rightarrow BX = CB + C - C$$

$$\Rightarrow BX = C \cdot B \Rightarrow B^{-1} \cdot BX = B^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B \Rightarrow \underline{X = B^{-1} \cdot C \cdot B}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

6°

$$x + y = 8 \Rightarrow$$

x	y
8	0
0	8

$$x + y = 4 \Rightarrow$$

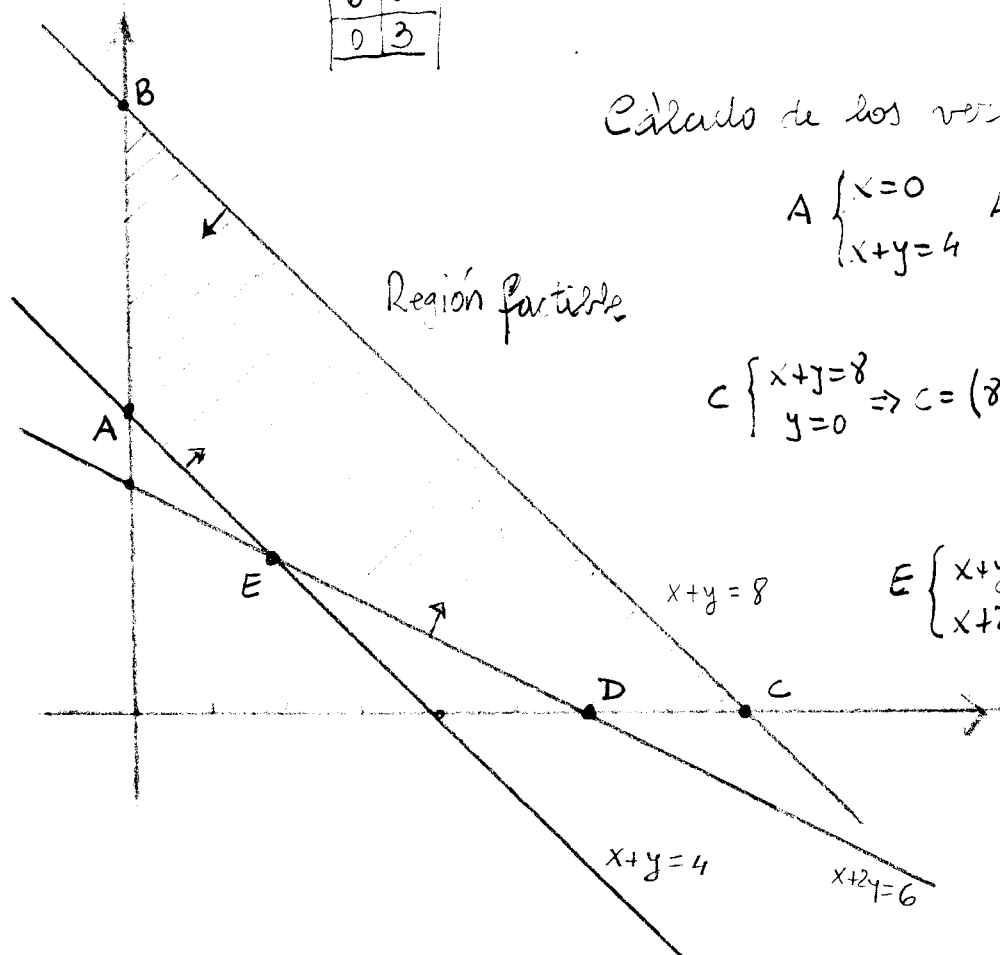
x	y
4	0
0	4

$$x + 2y = 6 \Rightarrow$$

x	y
6	0
0	3

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 0$$



Cálculo de los vértices:

$$A \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+y=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(0,4) \quad B \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+y=8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B(0,8)$$

$$C \begin{cases} x+y=8 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C(8,0) \quad D \begin{cases} x+2y=6 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow D(6,0)$$

$$E \begin{cases} x+y=4 \\ x+2y=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow E(2,2)$$

$$F(x,y) = 3x + 2y \Rightarrow$$

$$F(A) = 8 \Rightarrow \text{El mínimo es } 8 \text{ y se alcanza}$$

$$F(B) = 16$$

cuando $x=0$ e $y=4$

$$F(C) = 24$$

$$F(D) = 18$$

$$F(E) = 10$$