

Optimización bajo Incertidumbre.

(1)

Solución - Prueba final 9/6/15

1) Ver cap. Teoría.

2) Ver cap. Teoría.

3)

3.a) WS

Se resuelve el problema según escenarios

1) $\xi_1 = 1$

$$z := \min x + (1)y$$
$$\text{s.t. } 1 - x \leq y$$
$$x, y \geq 0$$

Sols. Opt. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x^*, y^*) = (0, 1) \\ z^* = 1 \\ \hline (x^*, y^*) = (1, 0) \\ z^* = 1. \end{array} \right.$

2) $\xi_2 = 2$

$$z := \min x + (2)y$$
$$\text{s.t. } 1 - x \leq y$$
$$x, y \geq 0$$

Sols. Opt. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x^*, y^*) = (2, 0) \\ z^* = 2 \end{array} \right.$

$$\therefore WS = \frac{2}{3}(1) + \frac{1}{3}(2) = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}$$

3.b) RP:

$$\min x + \frac{2}{3}(1)y_1 + \frac{1}{3}(2)y_2$$

$$1 - x \leq y_1$$

$$2 - x \leq y_2$$

$$x, y_1, y_2 \geq 0$$

Sol. Optima. $(x^*, y_1^*, y_2^*) = (1, 0, 1)$

$$RP = \frac{5}{3}$$

3.c) $\bar{S} = 1\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}$

EV: $\min x + \frac{4}{3}y$
s.t. $\frac{4}{3} - x \leq y$
 $x, y \geq 0$
sd. opt. $(x^*, y^*) = (4/3, 0)$
BV = 4/3

BEV: $\min 4/3 + \frac{2}{3}(1)y_1 + \frac{1}{3}(2)y_2$
s.t. $1 - 4/3 \leq y_1$
 $2 - 4/3 \leq y_2$

sd. opt. $(x^*, y^*) = (0, 2/3)$

Val. opt. $4/3 + \frac{1}{3}(2)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{16}{9}$

3.d) EVPI: $RP - WS = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

VSS: $BEV - RP = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$

Ver cap. Introducción pp. 30-32

(3)

5) Se tiene que

$$Q(x, \xi) = 30 \max\{0, 20 - \xi x\} - 10 \max\{\xi x - 20, 0\}$$

Aplicando esperanza sobre ξ .

$$Q(x) = \mathbb{E} Q(x, \xi) = 30 \mathbb{E}_{\xi} \max\{0, 20 - \xi x\} - 10 \mathbb{E}_{\xi} \max\{\xi x - 20, 0\}$$

Dado que $\xi \sim U[2, 3]$, su func. de densidad: $f(\xi) = \frac{3-2}{1} = 1$

$$\therefore Q(x) = 30 \int_2^{\frac{20}{x}} (20 - \xi x) f(\xi) d\xi - 10 \int_{\frac{20}{x}}^3 (\xi x - 20) f(\xi) d\xi$$

$$Q(x) = 30 \left[20\xi - \frac{\xi^2}{2} x \right]_2^{\frac{20}{x}} - 10 \left[\frac{\xi^2}{2} x - 20\xi \right]_{\frac{20}{x}}^3$$

$$Q(x) = 30 \left[\frac{20^2}{x} - \frac{20^2}{2x} \cdot x - 20(2) + \frac{2^2}{2} x \right] - 10 \left[\frac{3^2}{2} x - 20(3) - \frac{20^2}{2x} x + \frac{20^2}{x} \right]$$

$$Q(x) = 30 \left(2x + \frac{200}{x} - 40 \right) - 10 \left(\frac{9}{2} x + \frac{200}{x} - 60 \right)$$

$$Q(x) = 15x + \frac{4000}{x} - 600$$

$$\therefore WS = \frac{2}{3}(1) + \frac{1}{3}(2) = \frac{4}{3}$$