

# MATRIČNA FORMA KOMPROMISNE OPTIMIZACIJE FUNKCIONALNE ISHRANE

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**Rezime:** Funkcija ishrane ljudskog organizama jeste da se obezbijede hranljivi sastojci potrebni za njegovo optimalno funkcionisanje. Poznato je da se zahtjevi ishrane razlikuju prema zdravstvenom stanju, fizičkoj kositituciji, starosti, polu, psihofizičkom opterećenju i drugim internim i eksternim faktorima svakog pojedinca.

Moderan način života karakterišu, pored ostalog, nekvalitetna, neredovna ishrana u kombinaciji sa intenzivnim psihičko – psihološkim opterećenjima, pretežno „sjedlački“ životni stil, nedovoljno kretanje i izostanak boravka u prirodi. Takav stil života intenzivno korelira sa brojnim zdravstvenim problemima, pri čemu se brojni mogu prevenirati, pa i „lijечiti“ formulacijom adekvatne ishrane, čija struktura i kvalitet podižu funkcionalnu potentnost ljudskog organizma kao složenog sistema. Jedna od osnovnih karakteristika sistema sastoji se u tome da se promjene na jednom elementu direktno ili posredno reflektuju na sistem kao cjelinu. Brojni su pokušaji da se „propisu“ adekvatni programi ishrane, koji u velikom broju uzrokuju rezistenciju korisnika, jer se odnose na ograničavanje, izbacivanje pojedinih namirница, zatim nemogućnost ili nepristupačnost propisanih komponenti jelovnika, neadaptivnost i nefleksibilnost programiranih režima ishrane.

Ishrana ljudskih organizama, kao složenih sistema, treba da omogući odgovarajući kvalitet koji se iskazuje i mjeri sadržajem ugljikohidrata, masnoća, proteina, vode, vitamina i minerala sa jedne strane, sa potrebama, mogućnostima, dostupnošću pojedinih namirница, platežnom moći i ličnim preferencijama individualnih korisnika sa druge strane. Podizanje stepena fleksibilnosti, adaptivnosti, dostupnosti programa ishrane uskladene sa individualnim zahtjevima i potrebama različitih korisnika uz očuvanje potrebne visine kvaliteta i kvantiteta iste, moguće je postići i održavati korištenjem optimizacionih modela iz sfere kompromisnog programiranja.

**Ključne riječi:** individualne potrebe, kvalitet ishrane, kompromisno programiranje, funkcionalna potentnost.

## Uvod

Brojna ispitivanja iz oblasti zdravstvenih nauka potvrđuju hipotezu da kvalitet i kvanitet ishrane korelira sa zdravstvenim stanjem ljudskog organizma. Pored

# MATRIX FORM OF COMPROMISING OPTIMIZATION OF FUNCTIONAL NUTRITION

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**Abstract:** The function of human nutrition is to provide necessary nutrients for its optimal functioning. It is a well-known fact that nutrition requirements differ based on the health, physical constitution, age, gender, psycho-physical load and other internal and external factors of each individual.

A modern way of life is characterized, *inter alia*, as of poor quality, irregular diet in combination with intensive psychological loads, predominantly a static life style ("sitting"), insufficient exercise and lack of outdoor activities. Such life style intensively correlates with numerous health problems where most of such problems can be prevented, even "treated" by formulating an adequate diet whose structure and quality increase the functional potency of the human organism as a complex system.

One of the basic characteristics of such system is reflected in the fact that changes in one element are directly or indirectly reflected on the system as a whole. Attempts to "prescribe" an adequate diet programs are numerous, which to a great extent can cause the resistance of a consumer since such programs are related to the limitations, exclusion of some nutrients, and impossibility or inaccessibility of the prescribed diet components, non-adaptiveness and inflexibility of the programmed diet regimes.

Nutrition of human organisms, as complex systems, should provide an appropriate quality expressed and measured by the content of carbohydrates, fat, proteins, water, vitamins and minerals on one hand, and needs, possibilities, accessibility of certain nutrients, affordability and personal preferences of individual consumers on the other hand. The increase of level of functionality, adaptiveness, and accessibility of a diet program adjusted to individual requirements and needs, along with the maintenance of necessary high quality and quantity of the same, can be achieved by using optimizing models from the sphere of compromising programming.

**Key words:** individual needs, nutrition quality, compromise programming, functional potency.

## INTRODUCTION

Numerous researches from the area of health science confirm the hypothesis that the quality and quantity of nutrition correlates with a state of health of the human

toga, empirija potvrđuje činjenicu da suptilno balansiranje ishrane omogućava podizanje nivoa funkcionalno – zdravstvene potentnosti ljudskog organizma, sa jedne strane, kao i višestruko potvrđena činjenica direktnog i intenzivnog kauzaliteta brojnih funkcionalnih disbalansa u odnosu na strukturne karakteristike ishrane, sa druge strane.

Ukoliko ljudski organizam shvatimo, posmatramo i analiziramo kao složeni sistem, potrebno je da izbalansiranim pristupom strukturamo ulazni vektor u svrhu postizanja željene (cijlane) vrijednosti izlaznih veličina. Metoda istraživanja je matematičko modeliranje strukture i funkcionisanja ljudskog organizma sa aspekta optimalnog funkcionisanja.

Svrha cilj i uspješnost metodologije modeliranja ogleda se u uspješnosti istraživača da konstruiše model koji je „vjerna kopija realnog sistema, odnosno orginala“ (Landika, 2010).

Jasno je da se struktura ulaznog vektora odnosi na kvalitet i kvantitet ishrane, a koordinate izlaznog vektora odnose se na performanse ljudskog organizma odnosno psihofizičke potentnosti i opšte zdravstveno stanje. Pod opštim zdravstvenim stanjem podrazumijevamo težinu, BMI (engl. Body Mass Index, indeks tjelesne mase), rezultate laboratorijske analize krvi, visine krvnog pritiska i rezultate brojnih medicinsko – laboratorijskih pretraga uskladenih individualnim potrebama korisnika.

Prilagoditi obim i strukturu ishrane potrebama i preferencijama svakog pojedinog korisnika sa postizanjem želenih izlaznih veličina, moguće je korištenjem odgovarajuće klase modela matematičkog programiranja što se odnosi na modele ciljnog programiranja. Rezultati primjene navedene klase modela odnose se na adekvatno strukturiranje kvantiteta ishrane u funkciji postizanja želenog kvaliteta izlaznih performansi sistema kao cijeline.

## NUTRITIVNI KAUZALITETI FUNKCIONALNE POTENTNOSTI

Ukoliko ljudski organizam posmatramo kao sistemsku kategoriju, sa aspekta opšte teorije sistema, obavezni smo uvažiti odgovarajuće činjenice, među kojima je potrebno imati u vidu, da:

- Sistem predstavlja koaliciju elemenata koji imaju za cilj da zajednički obave odgovarajuću funkciju;
- Funkcionalni zbir elemenata je uvijek veći od njihovog aritmetičkog zbira;
- Promjene na jednom elementu dovode do promjena na ostalim elementima i sistemom

organism. In addition, empirical studies confirm the fact that on one hand, a subtle balancing of nutrition facilitates an increase of the level of functional-health potency of the human organism, and on the other hand confirm many times proven fact of direct and intense causality of numerous functional imbalances in relation to the structural characteristics of nutrition.

If we understand, observe and analyze the human organism as a complex system, it is necessary to, by means of a balanced approach, structure an input vector in order to achieve desired values of output values. The research method is a mathematical modeling of the structure and functioning of the human organism in terms of optimal functioning.

Purpose, goal and efficacy of the modeling methodology are reflected in the efficacy of a researcher to construct a model which is “a true copy of the real system, i.e. original” (Landika, 2010).

It is clear that the structure of the input vector is related to the quality and quantity of nutrition, and the coordinates of the output vector are related to the performances of the human organism, i.e. psycho-physical potency and a state of health in general. A general state of health represents weight, Body Mass Index (BMI), laboratory blood analysis results, blood pressure and the results of numerous medical-laboratory analysis adjusted to the individual needs of a consumer.

Adjusting the scope and structure of nutrition to the needs and preferences of each individual consumer, along with achieving the desired output values, is possible by using appropriate classes of mathematical programming models, which is related to the models of targeted programming. The results of the mentioned model classes are related to the adequate structuring of nutrition quantity in order to achieve desired quality of output performances of the system as a whole.

## NUTRITIONAL CAUSATIVES OF THE FUNCTIONAL POTENCY

If we look at the human organism as a system category, in terms of a general theory of the system, we are obliged to take into account appropriate facts, among which it is necessary to bear in mind that:

- The system represents a coalition of elements that aim to jointly perform an appropriate function;
- The functional sum of elements is always higher than their arithmetic sum;
- Changes in one element cause changes in other elements and in the system as a whole;

- kao cjelinom;
- Održiv sistem mora biti orijentisan cilju, a ciljevi složeni u hijerarhijsku mrežu (Mikić, 2007).

Kvalitet se definiše kao: „Nivo do kog skup svojstvenih karakteristika proizvoda, procesa ili sistema zadovoljava zahtjeve korisnika i svih zainteresovanih strana“ (ISO 9001:2008). Polazeći od navedene definicije kvaliteta, a reflektujući se na direktni uticaj ishrane na zdravstvenu sliku stanovništva, sa jedne strane, kao i polazeći ne samo od savjesnosti pojedinaca, već uvažavajući „zahtjeve ostalih zainteresovanih strana“, sa druge strane, optimalna ishrana stanovništva treba, odnosno mora postati imperativ u funkciji postizanja i održavanja optimalne psihofizičke, radne i zdravstvene potentnosti, kako postojeće, tako i buduće ljudske populacije. Jasno je da se pod pojmom ostalih zainteresovanih strana podrazumijevaju lično i opšte okruženje pojedinaca i opšte populacije (porodica, društveni sistem, radna sredina, sistem zdravstvene njegе i zaštite...).

Stanovište medicinske struke jasno ukazuje na postojanje izražene koorelacije obima i strukture ishrane, sa jedne strane i brojnih karakteristika zdravstvenog stanja, sa druge strane. Polazeći od sistemskog pristupa jasno je da je potrebno uspostaviti kolo povratne sprege između izlaza sistema odgovarajućom strukturu ulaznog vek-tora.

Ishrana treba da obezbjedi organizmu optimalno funkcionisanje, daje mu potrebnu energiju i hranljive materije za balans potreba, želja i mogućnosti. Ishrana nije samo energetsko – pokretačka karakteristika tehničke prirode, pored toga, posjeduje i značajnu hedonističku dimenziju koju nije lako kontrolisati.

Izbalsirana ishrana, odnosi se na obezbjeđivanje odgovarajuće energije, sadržaja hranljivih komponenti, ali bilo bi poželjno da se ne zanemari i nematerijalna dimenzija ishrane. Stručne preporuke su nedovoljno jasne, ograničene na samo uzak dijapazon komponenti ishrane, djelimično ili potpuno isključivanje određenih namirnica, neadaptivnost i nefleksibilnost stručnih preporuka.

Realizovani istraživački projekat ima za cilj i zadatak da odgovor na pitanje da li postoji potreba za uspostavljanjem i održavanjem izbalansiranog režima ishrane i koji su faktori koji opredjeljuju korisnike u pogledu izbora postojećeg režima.

Formirana struktura uzorka istraživanja omogućava pouzdanost izvedenih zaključaka sa aspekta veličine i strukture uzorka.

Prost slučajan uzorak obuhvata 191 ispitanika različitih individualnih karakteristika, koje se odnose na

- Sustainable system must be directed towards an objective, and the objectives have to be consolidated in a hierarchical network. (Mikić, 2007)

Quality is defined as follows: Extent to which a set of inherent characteristics of a product, process or system meets the requirements of consumers and all interested parties.” (ISO 9001:2008). If we take the above stated definition as a starting point while referring to a direct influence of nutrition on a health profile of the population on one hand, as well as by starting from not only the conscientiousness of an individual but also by taking into account “the requirements of other interested parties” on the other hand, an optimal nutrition should, i.e. must become an imperative in order to achieve and maintain the optimal psycho-physical, working and health potency of both existing and future human population. It is clear that the term *other interested parties* includes personal and general environment of individuals and population in general (family, social system, working environment, health care system, etc.).

Views of medical profession clearly indicate the existence of articulated correlation of the scope and structure of nutrition on one hand, and numerous characteristics of a state of health on the other hand. Starting from a systemic approach, it is evident that it is necessary to establish a round feedback between the system output by means of appropriate structure of the input vector.

Nutrition should ensure optimal functioning of the organism, providing it with necessary energy and nutrients for the balance of needs, desires and possibilities. Nutrition is not just an energetic-driving characteristic of technical nature; in addition to that, it also possesses a significant hedonistic dimension which is not easy to control.

Balanced nutrition refers to providing appropriate energy, content of nutrients, and it would be advisable not to neglect a non-material dimension of nutrition. Professional recommendations are not clear enough, and are limited only to a narrow diapason of diet components, partial or complete exclusion of certain ingredients, non-adaptiveness and inflexibility of professional recommendations.

Realized research project has as an objective and task to answer the question whether there is a need for establishing and maintaining balanced diet regime and which factors have influence on consumers in terms of existing regimes.

Formed structure of research samples facilitates the reliability of derived conclusions in terms of the sample size and structure.

A simple random sample includes 191 examinees

starost, pol, obrazovanje i mjesto stanovanja. Starosnu strukturu ispitanika moguće je prikazati sljedećim tabelarnim prikazom:

**Tabela 1. Starosna struktura ispitanika**

Starost ispitanika / Examinee age	Broj ispitanika / Number of examinees	Udio ispitanika / Share of examinees
Do 20 godina / Up to 20 years	77	40,31%
20 – 30 godina / years	18	9,43%
30 – 40 godina / years	76	39,79%
40 – 50 godina / years	14	7,33%
Više od 50 godina / More than 50 years	6	3,14%
Ukupno / Total	191	100,00%

Strukturu ispitanika prema polu moguće je prikazati sljedećim tabelarnim prikazom:

**Tabela 2. Struktura ispitanika prema polu**

Pol ispitanika / Examinee gender	Broj ispitanika / Number of examinees	Udio ispitanika / Share of examinees
Muški / Male	63	33%
Ženski / Female	128	67%
Ukupno / Total	191	100,00%

Obrazovna struktura ispitanika može se prikazati sljedećim tabelarnim prikazom:

**Tabela 3. Obrazovna struktura ispitanika**

Stručna spremna ispitanika / Examinee professional qualification	Broj ispitanika / Number of examinees	Udio ispitanika / Share of examinees
Sss (srednja stručna spremna) / High School Diploma	82	43%
Vš (završena viša škola) / College Degree	35	18%
Vss (visoka stručna spremna) / Bachelor Degree	68	36%
Mr i dr (naučni stepen magistra i doktora nauka) / Master/PhD Degree	6	3%
Ukupno / Total	191	100,00%

Podaci za potrebe ispitivanja prikupljeni su telefonsko – elektronskim anketiranjem ispitanika, gdje su stvari ispitanika provjeravani sljedećim upitnikom:

with different individual characteristics related to the age, gender, education and place of residence. Age structure is shown in the Table below:

**Table 1. Examinee age structure**

Examinee gender structure is shown in the Table below:

**Table 2. Examinee gender structure**

Examinee education structure is shown in the Table below:

**Table 3. Examinee education structure**

Data for the research purposes are collected by questioning examinees over the phone or by electronic means, where the following questionnaire was used to test the attitudes of examinees:

**Tabela 4.** Mišljenje ispitanika u pogledu individualnih prehrabnenih navika

Redni broj / No.	Pitanje / Question	Ponuđeni odgovori / Possible answers	Dobijeni odgovori / Answers obtained		
			Broj ispitanika / Number of examinees	Udeo ispitanika / Share of examinees	
1.	Ocijenite kvalitet Vaše ishrane: / Evaluate the quality of your nutrition:	Loša (nezdrava) / Poor (unhealthy)	177	92,7%	
		Većinom nezdrava / Mostly unhealthy	3	1,6%	
		Umjereno zdrava / Moderately healthy	5	2,6%	
		Većinom zdrava / Mostly healthy	1	0,5%	
		Zdrava (potpuno) / Healthy (completely)	5	2,6%	
Ukupno / Total:			191	100%	
2.	Zašto se ne hranite zdravo za (ispitanike koji su na pitanje broj 1 ponudili odgovore 1 ili 2): / Why do you eat unhealthy food (for examinees who answered the question 1 with the answers 1 or 2):	Zašto se ne hranite zdravo za (ispitanike koji su na pitanje broj 1 ponudili odgovore 1 ili 2): / Why do you eat unhealthy food (for examinees who answered the question 1 with the answers 1 or 2):	Novac (zdrava hrana je skupljia) / Money (healthy food is more expensive)	4	2,1%
			Vrijeme (potrebno za spremanje i/ili konzumaciju) / Time (necessary for preparation and/or consumation)	54	30,0%
			Nejasni zahtjevi (neprecizna uputstva) / Unclear requirements (unclear instructions)	57	31,7%
			Ukus (zdrava hrana nije ukusna) / Taste (healthy food is not tasty)	28	15,6%
			Ništa od navedenog / None of the stated	37	20,6%
Ukupno / Total:			180	100%	
3.	Da li ste imali iskustvo sa (da li ste proživjeli): / Have you had any experience with (whether you have experienced):	Trudnoća / Pregnancy	46	24,1%	
		Bolest (oboljenje) koje je zahtijevalo promjenu režima ishrane / Disease (illness) that required a change of diet	109	57,1%	
		Ništa od navedenog / None of the stated	36	18,8%	
Ukupno / Total:			191	100%	
4.	Smatrajte li da trebate promijeniti režim ishrane: / Do you think you should change your diet:	Da / Yes	139	73%	
		Ne / No	52	27%	
Ukupno / Total:			191	100%	
5.	Ako da, zašto: / If yes, why:	Trudnoća/solidarnost sa bliskom osobom/briga za blisku osobu / Pregnancy/solidarity to a person close to you/care for a person close to you	44	31,6%	
		Bolest (sprečavanje bolesti) / Disease (prevention of disease)	66	47,5%	
		Potreba/želja za zdravim životom / Need/desire for a healthy life	4	2,9%	
		Društvena afirmacija / Social affirmation	13	9,4%	
		Ništa od navedenog / None of the stated	12	8,6%	
Ukupno / Total:			139	100%	

Analizom dobijenih rezultata lako je zaključiti da je svijest ispitanika u pogledu kvaliteta ishrane visoka, jer čak 94,3% ispitanika smatra da im ishrana nije zdrava, 73% ispitanika smatra da treba promijeniti ishranu a među njima 79,1% iz zdravstvenih razloga (briga za vlastiti i/ili zdravlje bliske osobe), a čak 57,1 % ispitanika iskusilo je promjenu režima ishrane iz zdravstvenih razloga.

#### CILJNO PROGRAMIRANJE KAO OKOSNICA

#### BALANSIRANJA KVALITETA I KVANTITETA ISHRANE

Struktura ishrane, sa jedne strane, podrazumijeva odgovarajuće tehničke karakteristike kao što su količine pojedinih hranljivih materija sadržanih u njoj. Navedeno se odnosi na preporučeni dnevni unos RDA (engl. recommended daily allowance) pojedinih komponenti, kao čisto tehničko pitanje. Sa druge strane, ishrana ima društvenu, socijalnu, hedonističku i brojne druge nemjerljive dimenzije.

**Table 4.** Opinion of the respondents in terms of individual eating habits

Redni broj / No.	Pitanje / Question	Ponuđeni odgovori / Possible answers	Dobijeni odgovori / Answers obtained		
			Broj ispitanika / Number of examinees	Udeo ispitanika / Share of examinees	
1.	Ocijenite kvalitet Vaše ishrane: / Evaluate the quality of your nutrition:	Loša (nezdrava) / Poor (unhealthy)	177	92,7%	
		Većinom nezdrava / Mostly unhealthy	3	1,6%	
		Umjereno zdrava / Moderately healthy	5	2,6%	
		Većinom zdrava / Mostly healthy	1	0,5%	
		Zdrava (potpuno) / Healthy (completely)	5	2,6%	
Ukupno / Total:			191	100%	
2.	Zašto se ne hranite zdravo za (ispitanike koji su na pitanje broj 1 ponudili odgovore 1 ili 2): / Why do you eat unhealthy food (for examinees who answered the question 1 with the answers 1 or 2):	Zašto se ne hranite zdravo za (ispitanike koji su na pitanje broj 1 ponudili odgovore 1 ili 2): / Why do you eat unhealthy food (for examinees who answered the question 1 with the answers 1 or 2):	Novac (zdrava hrana je skupljia) / Money (healthy food is more expensive)	4	2,1%
			Vrijeme (potrebno za spremanje i/ili konzumaciju) / Time (necessary for preparation and/or consumation)	54	30,0%
			Nejasni zahtjevi (neprecizna uputstva) / Unclear requirements (unclear instructions)	57	31,7%
			Ukus (zdrava hrana nije ukusna) / Taste (healthy food is not tasty)	28	15,6%
			Ništa od navedenog / None of the stated	37	20,6%
Ukupno / Total:			180	100%	
3.	Da li ste imali iskustvo sa (da li ste proživjeli): / Have you had any experience with (whether you have experienced):	Trudnoća / Pregnancy	46	24,1%	
		Bolest (oboljenje) koje je zahtijevalo promjenu režima ishrane / Disease (illness) that required a change of diet	109	57,1%	
		Ništa od navedenog / None of the stated	36	18,8%	
Ukupno / Total:			191	100%	
4.	Smatrajte li da trebate promijeniti režim ishrane: / Do you think you should change your diet:	Da / Yes	139	73%	
		Ne / No	52	27%	
Ukupno / Total:			191	100%	
5.	Ako da, zašto: / If yes, why:	Trudnoća/solidarnost sa bliskom osobom/briga za blisku osobu / Pregnancy/solidarity to a person close to you/care for a person close to you	44	31,6%	
		Bolest (sprečavanje bolesti) / Disease (prevention of disease)	66	47,5%	
		Potreba/želja za zdravim životom / Need/desire for a healthy life	4	2,9%	
		Društvena afirmacija / Social affirmation	13	9,4%	
		Ništa od navedenog / None of the stated	12	8,6%	
Ukupno / Total:			139	100%	

From the analysis of the results obtained it is easy to conclude that the awareness of examinees in terms of nutrition quality is high since 94.3% of examinees believe their diet is unhealthy, 73% believe they should change their diet, and among them 79.1% think they should change their diet due to health issues (care for own health and/or the health of a person close to them), and 57.1% of examinees have experienced change in diet due to health issues.

#### TARGETED PROGRAMMING AS A BACKBONE OF BALANCING THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF NUTRITION

On one hand, the nutrition structure implies appropriate technical characteristics such as the quantity of certain nutrients contained in it. The above stated relates to a recommended input of RDA (recommended daily allowance) of certain components, simply as a technical issue. On the other hand, nutrition has a social, hedonistic and numerous others immeasurable dimensions.

Ukoliko analiziramo rezultate proizašle iz provedenog istraživanja, zaključujemo da u najvećoj mjeri u pogledu primjene nezdrave ishrane ispitanike ograničavaju vrijeme (30%) i nedovoljno znanje (31,7%), slijedi nezadovoljstvo ukusom zdrave hrane (15,6%), a najmanji stepen uticaja imaju troškovi zdrave ishrane (samo 2,1% ispitanika novac ograničava u priklanjanju zdravoj ishrani).

Ukoliko bi se uspostavljanje optimalnog režima ishrane učinilo dostupnijim, prepoznatljivijim širem stepenu korisnika i pretendenata, bilo bi opravdano očekivati da bi se značajan broj priklonio zdravijem opredjelenju.

Uspostavljanjem optimalnog režima ishrane moguće je da se programskim putem izbalansiraju ukusi, želje i lične preferencije sa potrebama i zahtjevima uspostavljenih standarda ishrane. (Napomena: Standard je precizno definisan zahtjev kojeg mora da ispunjava izlaz iz nekog sistema ili sam sistem (ISO 9001:2008))

Modeli ciljnog programiranja imaju zadatak da programiraju obim i strukturu aktivnosti sistema kako bi se omogućilo istovremeno ostvarivanje većeg broja postavljenih ciljeva. Opšti oblik modela ciljnog programiranja glasi:

a) Funkcija cilja:

$$(\min); z = \sum_{j=1}^m c_j d_j^+ + \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j+m} d_j^- \quad (1)$$

b) Sistem ograničenja:  $A \cdot \vec{X} \geq \vec{A}_0$  (2)

c) Uslovi, pretpostavke primjene modela:

$$\vec{X} \geq \vec{0}; d_j^+ \cdot d_j^- = 0 \quad (3)$$

Gdje su:

$\vec{X}$  - vektor aktivnosti, u kontekstu potreba programiranja optimalnog programa ishrane koordinate vektora aktivnosti odnose se na kvantitet učešća pojedinih namirnica u strukturi programirane funkcionalne ishrane;  
 $A$  - matrica tehnologije, u kontekstu potreba programiranja optimalnog programa ishrane koordinate matrice tehnologije odnose se na sadržaj pojedinih hranjivih materija u odgovarajućim namirnicama;

$\vec{A}_0$  - vektor kapaciteta, u kontekstu potreba programiranja optimalnog programa ishrane koordinate vektora kapaciteta odnose se na ciljni unos pojedine hranljive materije u funkcionalnoj ishrani;

$d_j^+$  - devijaciona promjenljiva u modelu ciljnog programiranja koja označava prebačaj j – tog cilja, u kontekstu programiranja optimalnog programa ishrane devijaciona promjenljiva označava unos j – te hranjive materije iznad ciljanog nivoa;

$d_j^-$  - devijaciona promjenljiva u modelu ciljnog programiranja koja označava podbačaj j – tog cilja, u kontekstu

If we analyze the results derived from the research conducted, we come to a conclusion that, in terms of unhealthy food usage, examinees are limited by time (30%) and insufficient knowledge (31.7%), the next is dissatisfaction with the taste of food (15.6%), and the least degree of influence have costs of healthy food (only 2% of examinees are limited by money in choosing a healthy diet).

If the establishment of an optimal diet regime is made more available, recognizable to a wider range of users and pretenders, it would be justified to expect that a significant number of them would choose a healthy diet.

The establishment of the optimal diet regime is possible if a program is used to balance tastes, desires and personal preferences with the needs and requirements of the established diet standards. (Note: Standard is a precisely defined requirement which must be met by an output of a system or by the system itself (ISO 9001:2008)).

Models of targeted programming have a task to program the scope and structure of the system activities in order to simultaneously facilitate the achievement of a larger number of set objectives. The general form of the targeted programming model is as follows:

a) Objective function:

$$(\min); z = \sum_{j=1}^m c_j d_j^+ + \sum_{j=1}^m c_{j+m} d_j^- \quad (1)$$

b) Limitation system:  $A \cdot \vec{X} \geq \vec{A}_0$  (2)

c) Conditions, model implementation assumptions:

$$\vec{X} \geq \vec{0}; d_j^+ \cdot d_j^- = 0 \quad (3)$$

Where:

$\vec{X}$  - is a vector of activity, in the context of the needs for programming an optimal diet program, coordinates of the vector activities relate to the quantity of share of certain nutrients in the structure of programmed diet;

$A$  - technology matrix, in the context of the needs for programming an optimal diet program, coordinates of the technology matrix relate to the content of certain nutrients in appropriate ingredients;

$\vec{A}_0$  - capacity vector, in the context of the needs for programming an optimal diet program, coordinates of the capacity vector relate to the targeted input of nutrients in functional diet;

$d_j^+$  - deviating variable in the model of targeted programming representing an overperformance of the j – objective, in the context of programming of an optimal diet program, deviating variable represents the input of j – nutrient above the targeted level;

$d_j^-$  - deviating variable in the model of targeted programming representing an underperformance of the j – objective, in the context of programming of an optimal diet

programiranja optimalnog programa ishrane devijaciona promjenljiva označava unos j – te hranjive materije ispod ciljanog nivoa.

Uslovi koje se odnose na promjenljive u modelu ukazuju na činjenicu da količine pojedinih komponenti ishrane ne mogu (ne smiju) imati negativnu vrijednost. Pored toga, važno je naglasiti da se u pogledu ostvarivanja pojedinih ciljeva, ciljanu vrijednost nije moguće istovremeno podbaciti i prebaciti.

Optimalno rješenje modela je onaj vektor X koji zadovoljava sistem ograničenja, postavljene uslove i za koje funkcija cilja postiže željenu ekstremnu vrijednost, (Landika, 2008).

U kontekstu optimizacije izbalansirane ishrane važno je naglasiti da postoji mogućnost da se podbačaji, odnosno prebačaji odgovarajućih ciljeva onemoguće, uvođenjem odgovarajućih pondera uz devijacione promjenljive u funkciji cilja matematičkog modela (Petrić, 1981).

### ZAKLJUČAK

Uspostavljanje i održavanje potentnosti ljudske populacije u visokom stepenu korelira kvalitetom ishrane u sistemskoj povezanosti pomenutih kategorija. Uspostaviti balans između uspostavljanja ulaznih vrijednosti prema zahtjevima izlaza, zahtjeva suptilno balansiranje želja i potreba korisnika informacija.

Briga o zdravlju i ishrani koja omogućava uspostavljanje i održavanje njegovog potrebnog nivoa zahtjeva formiranje adekvatnih modela matematičkog programiranja, čiji rezultati će kvalitet ishrane da prilagode želja i ukusima korisnika.

Predložena aplikacija svakako ima dovoljno veliko potencijalno tržište primjene. Prednosti korištenja modeliranih informacija omogućavaju:

- Kvantitaivno, a ne kvalitativno ograničavanje konzumacije;
- Prilagođavanje kvaliteta ishrane individualnim zahtjevima;
- Istovremeno uvažavanje većeg broja različitih zahtjeva (kalorijska vrijednost, sadržaj i potrebe pojedinih hranljivih komponenata...);
- Direktan i kompletan uvid u odstupanja i posljedice od odstupanja od ciljanih veličina;
- Upravljanje troškovima izbalansirane ishrane.

Dostupnost rezultata modeliranja zahtjeva određena ulaganja koja se odnose na izradu odgovarajućeg matematičkog modela i njegovu komercijalizaciju putem elektronskih medija, ali svakako koristi proizašle od njegove eksploatacije, prevazilaze troškove.

program, deviating variable represents the input of j – nutrient below the targeted level.

The conditions related to the variables in the model indicate that the quantities of certain diet components cannot (must not) have a negative value. In addition, it is important to emphasize that, in terms of achieving certain objectives, the targeted value cannot be simultaneously overperformed or underperformed.

An optimal model solution is the vector X which satisfies the limitation system, set conditions and for which, the objective function achieves a desired extreme value.

In the context of optimization of the balanced diet, it is important to emphasize that there is a possibility that the overperformances, i.e. underperformances of appropriate objectives can be disabled by introducing appropriate weights along with the deviating variables in the function of the mathematical model objective. (Petrić, 1981).

### CONCLUSION

Establishing and maintaining of the potency of the human population on a high level correlates with the quality of nutrition in the systemic connectedness of the stated categories. To establish a balance between the establishment of input values, in relation to output requirements, requires a subtle balancing of desires and needs of information users.

Care for health and diet which facilitates the establishment and maintenance of their necessary level requires forming of adequate models of mathematical programming whose results will adjust the quality of diet to the desires and taste of consumers.

Of course, a proposed application has a large enough potential market of implementation. The advantages of using modeled information facilitate:

- Quantitative and not qualitative limitation of consumption;
- Adjustment of diet quality to individual requirements;
- Simultaneously taking into account a larger number of different requirements (calorific value, the content and needs of certain nutrient components, etc.);
- A direct and complete insight in deviations and consequences of deviations in targeted values;
- Managing the costs of balanced diet.

The availability of the results of modeling requires certain investments related to the design of appropriate mathematical model and its commercialization by means of electronic media, however benefits derived from its exploitation exceed the costs.

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