

**1. An optimization problem**

Consider the primal optimization problem,

$$p^* = \min_{\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_1 \geq 0, \quad (2)$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 2. \quad (3)$$

First we solve the primal problem directly.

(a) Sketch the feasible region and argue that  $\vec{x}^* = (1, 1)$  and  $p^* = 1$ .

(b) Next we solve the problem with the help of the dual. First, find the Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}(\vec{x}, \vec{\lambda})$ .

(c) Formulate the dual problem.

(d) Solve the dual problem to find  $\vec{\lambda}^*$  and  $d^*$ .

(e) Does strong duality hold?

(f) Finally we use the KKT conditions to find  $\vec{x}^*, \vec{\lambda}^*$ . First we write down the KKT conditions and then we find  $\vec{x}$  and  $\vec{\lambda}$  that satisfy them.

(g) Argue why the optimal primal and dual solutions are given by  $\vec{x}^* = \vec{x}$  and  $\vec{\lambda}^* = \vec{\lambda}$ .

## 2. Complementary Slackness

Consider the problem:

$$p^* = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x^2 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{s.t. } x \geq 1, x \leq 2. \quad (5)$$

(a) Does Slater's condition hold? Is the problem convex? Does strong duality hold?

(b) Find the Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}(x, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ .

(c) Find the dual function  $g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$  so that the dual problem is given by,

$$d^* = \max_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+} g(\lambda_1, \lambda_2). \quad (6)$$

(d) Solve the dual problem in (6) for  $d^*$ .

(e) Solve for  $x^*, \lambda_1^*, \lambda_2^*$  that satisfy the KKT conditions.

(f) Can you spot a connection between the values of  $\lambda_1^*, \lambda_2^*$  in relation to whether the corresponding inequality constraints are active or not at the optimal  $x^*$ ?