Solved Exercises
Optimization and Operations Research

FACULTAT
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1 Non-linear optimization

1.1 NLO with constraints

Ex. 1 — **coses**A company wants to maximize its profit function given by:

$$f(x,y) = -x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2$$

where x and y represent the amount of resources allocated to two different projects.
The problem is subject to the following constraints:

1. The total resources used must not exceed 30 units:

$$x + 2y \leq 30$$

2. The product of the resources allocated must be at least 50 units:

$$xy \geq 50$$

3. The relationship between the resource allocations must satisfy the following nonlinear constraint:

$$y \leq \frac{3x^2}{100} + 5$$

The company wants to find the values of x and y that maximize the profit $f(x,y)$ under these constraints.
Can you help the company drawing the problem in a graph? Can you identify the feasible region? Is the region convex?

Answer (Ex. 1) — This is 1.
A company wants to maximize its profit function given by:

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The problem is subject to the following constraints:

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3. The relationship between the resource allocations must satisfy the following nonlinear constraint:

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Find the values of x and y that maximize the profit $f(x, y)$ under these constraints.
The problem is shown in Figure 1.

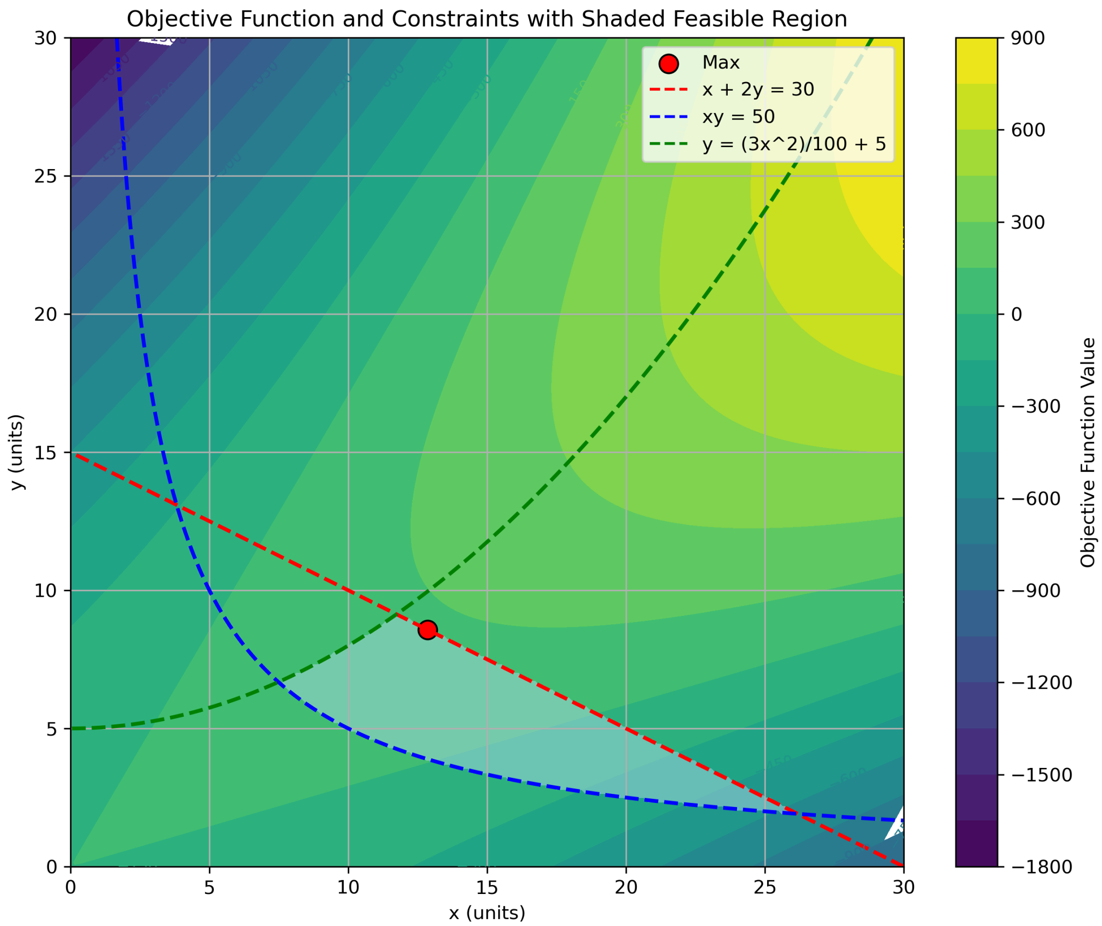


Figure 1: Contour plot of the objective function $f(x, y) = -x^2 + 4xy - 2y^2$ with constraints $x + 2y \leq 30$ (red dashed), $xy \geq 50$ (blue dashed), and $y \leq \frac{3x^2}{100} + 5$ (green dashed). The light blue region represents the feasible area where all constraints are satisfied. The solution obtained with Code 1

■

Ex. 2 — Optimization of $f(x, y) = x^2 - y$ subject to $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

Answer (Ex. 2) — We will use the method of Lagrange multipliers.
Step 1: Define the Lagrange Function Define the constraint as $g(x, y) =$

$x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0$. The Lagrange function is then:

$$\mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda \cdot g(x, y) = x^2 - y + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 4).$$

Step 2: Compute the Partial Derivatives We now compute the partial derivatives of $\mathcal{L}(x, y, \lambda)$ with respect to x, y, and λ:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} &= 2x + \lambda \cdot 2x = 2x(1 + \lambda) = 0, \\
\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} &= -1 + \lambda \cdot 2y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2y}, \\
\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \lambda} &= x^2 + y^2 - 4 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Step 3: Solve the Equations

From $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 0$:

$$2x(1 + \lambda) = 0.$$

This gives two possibilities:

- $x = 0$, or
- $1 + \lambda = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = -1$.

Case 1: $x = 0$ Substitute $x = 0$ into the constraint equation $x^2 + y^2 = 4$:

$$0^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \pm 2.$$

For $y = 2$, substitute into $f(x, y) = x^2 - y$:

$$f(0, 2) = 0^2 - 2 = -2.$$

For $y = -2$, substitute into $f(x, y)$:

$$f(0, -2) = 0^2 - (-2) = 2.$$

Case 2: $\lambda = -1$ Substitute $\lambda = -1$ into $\lambda = \frac{1}{2y}$:

$$-1 = \frac{1}{2y} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Now, substitute $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ into the constraint equation $x^2 + y^2 = 4$:

$$x^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + \frac{1}{4} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 = \frac{15}{4} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}.$$

Now, calculate $f(x,y) = x^2 - y$ for $y = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$:
For $x = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$:

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{4}.$$

For $x = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}$:

$$f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{4}.$$

Step 4: Compare the Results We now compare the function values:

- For $(0,2)$: $f(0,2) = -2$.
- For $(0,-2)$: $f(0,-2) = 2$.
- For $\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ and $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$: $f = \frac{17}{4} \approx 4.25$.

Conclusion

- The maximum value is $f = \frac{17}{4} \approx 4.25$ at $\left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ and $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$.
- The minimum value is $f = -2$ at $(0,2)$.

For a Python implementation check this file.

Ex. 3 — Maximize $f(x,y) = xy$ subject to $100 \geq x + y$ and $x \leq 40$ and $(x,y) \geq 0$.

Answer (Ex. 3) — The Karush Kuhn Tucker (KKT) conditions for optimality are a set of necessary conditions for a solution to be optimal in a mathematical optimization problem. They are necessary and sufficient conditions for a local minimum in nonlinear programming problems. The KKT conditions consist of the following elements:
For an optimization problem in its standard form:

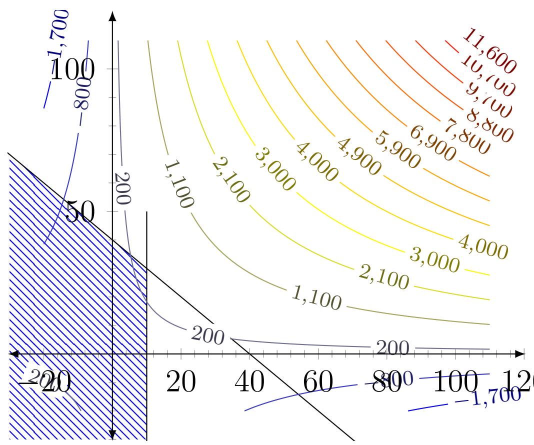
$$\max f(\mathbf{x})$$
$$\text{s.t.} \quad \begin{array}{rcll} g_i(\mathbf{x}) - b_i & \leq & 0 & i = 1, \ldots, k \\ g_i(\mathbf{x}) - b_i & = & 0 & i = k+1, \ldots, m \end{array}$$

There are 4 KKT conditions for optimal primal ($\mathbf{x}$) and dual (λ) variables. If $\mathbf{x}^*$ denotes optimal values:

1. Primal feasibility: all constraints must be satisfied: $g_i(\mathbf{x}^*) - b_i$ is feasible. Applies to both equality and non-equality constraints.
2. Gradient condition or No feasible descent: No possible improvement at the solution:
$$\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^*) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i^* \nabla g_i(\mathbf{x}^*) = 0$$
3. Complementariety slackness:
$$\lambda_i^*(g_i(\mathbf{x}^*) - b_i) = 0$$
4. Dual feasibility: $\lambda_i^* \geq 0$

The last two conditions (3 and 4) are only required with inequality constraints and enforce a positive Lagrange multiplier when the constraint is active (=0) and a zero Lagrange multiplier when the constraint is inactive (>0).
To solve our problem, first we will put it in its standard form:

$$\max f(x,y) = xy$$
$$\text{s.t.} \quad \begin{array}{rcl} g_1(x,y) = x + y - 100 & \leq & 0 \\ g_2(x,y) = x - 40 & \leq & 0 \\ g_3(x,y) = -x & \leq & 0 \\ g_4(x,y) = -y & \leq & 0 \end{array}$$



We will go through the different conditions:

- on the gradient:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_4 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_4}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g_4}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

  which, in this example, resolves into:

$$y - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$x - (\lambda_1 - \lambda_4) = 0 \tag{2}$$

- on the complementary slackness:

$$\lambda_1(x + y - 100) = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$\lambda_2(x - 40) = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$\lambda_3 x = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$\lambda_4 y = 0 \tag{6}$$

- on the constraints:

$$x + y \leq 100 \tag{7}$$

$$x \leq 40 \tag{8}$$

$$-x \leq 0 \tag{9}$$

$$-y \leq 0 \tag{10}$$

  plus $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4 \geq 0$.

  We will start by checking Eq. 3:

–Let us see what occurs if $\lambda_1 = 0$. Then, from Eq. 2, $x + \lambda_4 = 0$ which implies that $x = \lambda_4 = 0$[1]. But, then, from Eq. 4 we obtain that $\lambda_2 = 0$ which, using Eq. 1 gives $y + \lambda_3 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \lambda_3 = 0$. Indeed, the KKT conditions are satisfied when all variables and multipliers are zero, but it is not a maximum of the function (see figure above).

–So, let us see what happens if $x + y - 100 = 0$ and consider the two possibilities for x:

Case $x = 0$**:**Then, $y = 100$, which would lead (Eq. 6) to $\lambda_4 = 0$ and (Eq. 2) to $x = \lambda_1 = 0$, that was discussed in the previous item. So, we need top explore the other possibility for x.

Case $x > 0$**:**From Eq. 5 $\lambda_3 = 0$ and, from Eqs. 1 and 2:

$$\begin{cases} \quad y = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \\ x \quad\; = \lambda_1 + \lambda_4 \end{cases}$$

let us try what happens if, e.g., $\lambda_2 \neq 0$ (or, said in other words, if constraint 8 is active): $x = 40$. As we know we do not want $\lambda_1 = 0$, from Eq. 3 we obtain $x + y - 100 = 0 \Rightarrow y = 60$.

The point $(x, y) = (40, 60)$ fullfills the KKT conditions and is a maximum in the constrained maximization problem.

2 Duality

Ex. 4 — Consider the linear programming problem:

$$\max x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \begin{array}{rcl} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 & \leq & 145 \\ 4x_1 + 8x_2 - 8x_3 & \leq & 260 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 & \leq & 190 \\ x_1, x_2 x_3 & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

Find x_1, x_2 and x_3 to solve it.

[1]Recall that both variables and multiplieras must be positive or zero, so, the only possibility for the equation to fullfill is that both are zero.

Answer (Ex. 4) — material: complementary slackness.pdf

Ex. 5 — Consider the linear programming problem:

$$\max 2x_1 + 16x_2 + 2x_3$$

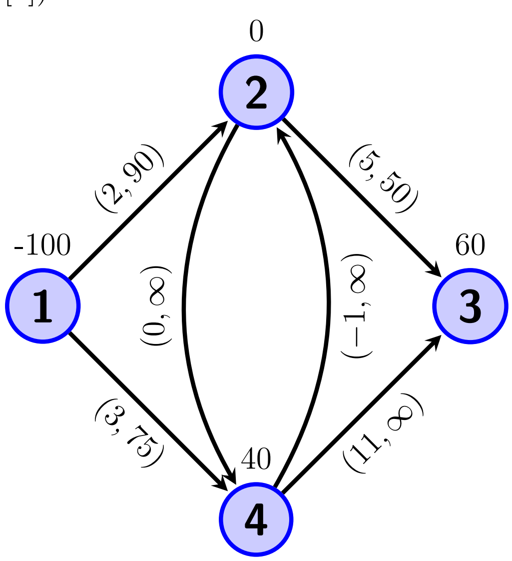
$$\text{s.t.} \quad \begin{array}{rcl} 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 & \leq & -3 \\ -3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 & \leq & 12 \\ x_1, x_2 x_3 & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

Check whether each of the following is an optimal solution, using complementary slackness:

Answer (Ex. 5) — material: compslack.pdf

3 Network analysis

Ex. 6 — The figure shows a network on four nodes, including net demands on the vertex, b_k, and cost an capacity on the edges, $(c_{i,j}, u_{i,j})$.(Adapted from [1])



1. Formulate the corresponding minimum cost network flow model
2. Classify the nodes as *source*, *sink* or *transshipment*

Answer (Ex. 6) — In this problem, vertex and edges are:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \{1,2,3,4\} \\ A &= \{(1,2),(1,4),(2,3),(2,4),(4,2),(4,3)\} \end{aligned}$$

we can use the variables $x_{i,j}$ to represent the flows in the different members of set A. Thus, the formulation of the problem is:

$$\min \quad 2x_{1,2} + 3x_{1,4} + 5x_{2,3} - x_{4,2} + 11x_{4,3}$$

$$\text{subject to} \quad \begin{cases} -x_{1,2} - x_{1,4} = -100 \\ x_{1,2} - x_{2,3} - x_{2,4} + x_{4,2} = 0 \\ x_{2,3} + x_{4,3} = 60 \\ x_{1,4} + x_{2,4} - x_{4,3} - x_{4,2} = 40 \\ x_{1,2} \leq 90 \\ x_{1,4} \leq 75 \\ x_{2,3} \leq 50 \end{cases}$$

and $x_{i,j} \geq 0$.
There are 4 KKT conditions for optimal primal ($x4$) and dual (λ) variables. If x^* denotes optimal values:

1. Primal feasibility: all constraints must be satisfied: $g_i(x^*) - b_i$ is feasible. Applies to both equality and non-equality constraints.
2. Gradient condition or No feasible descent: No possible improvement at the solution:
$$\nabla f(x^*) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i^* \nabla g_i(x^*) = 0$$
3. Complementariety slackness:
$$\lambda_i^*(g_i(x^*) - b_i) = 0$$
4. Dual feasibility: $\lambda_i^* \geq 0$

The last two conditions (3 and 4) are only required with inequality constraints and enforce a positive Lagrange multiplier when the constraint is active (=0) and a zero Lagrange multiplier when the constraint is inactive (>0).
to solve our problem, first we will put it in its standard form:

$$\min\ f(x,y) = -xy$$
$$\text{subject to} \quad \begin{array}{rcl} -x-y+100 & \geq & 0 \\ -x-40 & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

We will go through the different conditions:

1.Primal feasibility: $g_i(x^*) - b_i$ is feasible.

$$-x^* - y^* + 100 = 0$$

$$-x^* - 40 = 0$$

2.Gradient condition or No feasible descent:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

which, in this example, resolves into:

$$\begin{cases} \quad\ - y + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0 \\ -x \quad\ - \lambda_1 \qquad\quad = 0 \end{cases}$$

3.Complementariety slackness:

$$\lambda_1^*(-x^* - y^* + 100) = 0$$

$$\lambda_2^*(-x^* - 40) = 0$$

4.Dual feasibility: $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \geq 0$

We can put the resulting 5 expressions for conditions 1 and 2 into matrix form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -100 \\ 40 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4 Appendices

4.1 Python codes

Codes

4.1.1 NLO with constraints

Code 1: Non-linear optimization with constraints

```
from scipy.optimize import minimize

# Define the objective function
def objective(xy):
    x, y = xy
    return  ( x**2 + 4*x*y   2*y**2)  # Minimization function, so return negative

# Define the constraints
def constraint1(xy):
    x, y = xy
    return 30   (x + 2*y)  # x + 2y <= 30

def constraint2(xy):
    x, y = xy
    return (x * y)   50  # xy >= 50

def constraint3(xy):
    x, y = xy
    return (3 * x**2 / 100) + 5   y  # y <= (3x^2)/100 + 5

# Initial guess
initial_guess = [15, 1]

# Define constraints
```

```
constraints = [{'type': 'ineq', 'fun': constraint1},
               {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': constraint2},
               {'type': 'ineq', 'fun': constraint3}]

# Perform the optimization
result = minimize(objective, initial_guess,
   constraints=constraints)

# Display the results
optimal_x, optimal_y = result.x
print(f"Optimal values: x = {optimal_x:.2f}, y = {
   optimal_y:.2f}")
print(f"Maximum profit: { result.fun:.2f}")
```

References

[1] Ronald L. Rardin. *Optimization in Operations Research*. Pearson, Boston, second edition edition, 2017.