# HW#2 Simplex Algorithm

# Problem (1)

### 1. Klee-Minty

#### ● 問題描述:

在 Klee-Minty 示例上應用不同的pivot, 以顯示您可以解決的最大 "n" 是多少!

- General Case

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^{n} 10^{n-j} x_{j}$$
s.t.  $2\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} 10^{i-j} x_{j} + x_{i} \le 100^{i-1}$ 

$$\forall x_{j} \ge 0, \ 1 \le i \le n$$

max 
$$100x_1 + 10x_2 + x_3$$
  
 $x_1 \le 1$   
s.t.  $20x_1 + x_2 \le 100$   
 $200x_1 + 20x_2 + x_3 \le 1000$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$ 

## 1. Klee-Minty

- 1. 套件 scipy
  - 使用 scipy.optimize.linprog(method='revised simplex', options={'pivot': 'mrc'/'bland'}) 求解。
- 2. 說明並比較兩個不同的pivot結果(mrc、bland)。

參考資料: linprog(method='revised simplex') — SciPy v1.9.3 Manual

## 1. Klee-Minty

#### 3. 作法要求:

▶ n從1開始,每次加1,直到最後求解的status不等於0,

則停止(即求出最大可解的n)。

如果status=1,表示達到linprog()限制的最大迭代次數,可去調整其參數maxiter來更改最大迭代次數。

▶可自動生成在不同n所對應的objective function跟 constraint的係數陣列(會做為求解時要使用的函數 linprog()的輸入)。

status: int

An integer representing the exit status of the algorithm.

- 0: Optimization terminated successfully.
- 1: Iteration limit reached.
- 2: Problem appears to be infeasible.
- 3: Problem appears to be unbounded.
- 4: Numerical difficulties encountered.
- 5: Problem has no constraints; turn presolve on.
- 6: Invalid guess provided.

# Problem (2)

## 2. An example problem

● 問題描述:

假設您負責高中午餐的飲食計劃,

你的工作是minimize所要花費的錢,

使學生從所選食物中獲得的營養平衡(每日最小攝取量)。

● 資料集: diet.xls (會上傳到ecourse2)

### 2. An example problem – Dataset

Foods	Price/Serving	Serving Size	Calories	Cholesterol (mg)	Total_Fat	Sodium (mg)	Carbohydrates (g)	Dietary_Fiber (g)	Protein (g)	Vit_A (IU)	Vit_C (IU)	Calciu m (mg)	Iron (mg)
Frozen Broccoli	\$0.48	10 Oz Pkg	73.8	0	0.8	68.2	13.6	8.5	8	5867.4	160.2	159	2.3
Frozen Corn	\$0.54	1/2 Cup	72.2	0	0.6	2.5	17.1	2	2.5	106.6	5.2	3.3	0.3
Raw Lettuce Iceberg	\$0.06	1 Leaf	2.6	0	0	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	66	0.8	3.8	0.1
Baked Potatoes	\$0.18	1/2 Cup	171.5	0	0.2	15.2	39.9	3.2	3.7	0	15.6	22.7	4.3
Tofu	\$0.93	1/4 block	88.2	0	5.5	8.1	2.2	1.4	9.4	98.6	0.1	121.8	6.2
Roasted Chicken	\$2.52	1 lb chicken	277.4	129.9	10.8	125.6	0	0	42.2	77.4	0	21.9	1.8
Spaghetti W/ Sauce	\$2.34	1 1/2 Cup	358.2	0	12.3	1237.1	58.3	11.6	8.2	3055.2	27.9	80.2	2.3
Raw Apple	\$0.72	1 Fruit,3/Lb,Wo/Rf	81.4	0	0.5	0	21	3.7	0.3	73.1	7.9	9.7	0.2
Banana	\$0.45	1 Fruit, Wo/Skn&Seeds	104.9	0	0.5	1.1	26.7	2.7	1.2	92.3	10.4	6.8	0.4
Wheat Bread	\$0.15	1 Sl	65	0	1	134.5	12.4	1.3	2.2	0	0	10.8	0.7
White Bread	\$0.18	1 Sl	65	0	1	132.5	11.8	1.1	2.3	0	0	26.2	0.8
Oatmeal Cookies	\$0.27	1 Cookie	81	0	3.3	68.9	12.4	0.6	1.1	2.9	0.1	6.7	0.5
Apple Pie	\$0.48	1 Oz	67.2	0	3.1	75.4	9.6	0.5	0.5	35.2	0.9	3.1	0.1
Scrambled Eggs	\$0.33	1 Egg	99.6	211.2	7.3	168	1.3	0	6.7	409.2	0.1	42.6	0.7
Turkey Bologna	\$0.45	1 Oz	56.4	28.1	4.3	248.9	0.3	0	3.9	0	0	23.8	0.4
Beef Frankfurter	\$0.81	1 Frankfurter	141.8	27.4	12.8	461.7	0.8	0	5.4	0	10.8	9	0.6
Chocolate Chip Cookies	\$0.09	1 Cookie	78.1	5.1	4.5	57.8	9.3	0	0.9	101.8	0	6.2	0.4
		Minimum daily intake	800	30	20	800	130	60	100	1000	400	700	10

### 2. An example problem

#### 1. 作法要求:

先將最小化問題轉化為它的對偶問題,在使用套件求解。

#### Primal:

$$\max z = c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_n x_n$$

s.t. 
$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \le b_1$$
  
 $a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \le b_2$   

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \le b_m$$

$$x_i \ge 0$$
 (i=1,2,...,n)

#### Dual:

$$\min w = \pi_1 b_1 + \pi_2 b_2 + \dots \pi_m b_m$$

s.t. 
$$\pi_1 a_{11} + \pi_2 a_{21} + \dots \pi_m a_{m1} \ge c_1$$
  
 $\pi_1 a_{12} + \pi_2 a_{22} + \dots \pi_m a_{m2} \ge c_2$ 

$$\pi_1 a_{1n} + \pi_2 a_{2n} + \dots \pi_m a_{mn} \ge c_n$$

$$\pi_{j} \ge 0$$
 (i=1,2,...,m)

### 2. An example problem

- 2. 套件 scipy
  - 使用 scipy.optimize.linprog(method='highs-ds',
     options={'simplex\_dual\_edge\_weight\_strategy': 'dantzig'/' devex'/'
     steepest '}) 求解。
- 3. 說明並比較三個不同的simplex\_dual\_edge\_weight\_strategy (dantzig `devex `steepest)。

參考資料: linprog(method='highs-ds') — SciPy v1.9.3 Manual

## 繳交檔案

- 1. 程式碼 (.ipynb)
- 2. .pdf檔

有問題可寄mail詢問:ytc1006@alum.ccu.edu.tw