

Lecture 9

§1 两阶段法的单纯形表实现

1. Phase I 的处理

进行两阶段法时,我们先要解下面的优化问题:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize}_{x,y} \quad & e^T y \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & Ax + y = b \\ & x, y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

① Step 1: 调整原问题的 constraint $Ax = b$, 使 b 中元素均非负

② Step 2: 加入 y , 构建 auxiliary problem

③ Step 3: 对 auxiliary problem 构建 initial 单纯形表

- Bottom part: 即为 $Ax + y = b$ 的系数

- Reduced cost part: (注意这里 y 不为 slack variable, reduced cost 不为目标函数系数)

- 对于 basic part: reduced cost 为 0

- 对于 nonbasic part: 有 $\bar{c}_j = c_j - c_B A_B^{-1} A_j = -e^T A_j$, 因此 reduced cost 即为该列元素和的相反数

- Objective value part: 即为该列元素和的相反数

④ Step 4: 解单纯形表

2. Phase II 的处理

若经过 Phase I, 得到 optimal solution $(x^*, 0)$, optimal value 0.

① 若 x^* not degenerate:

Step 1: 直接去除关于 auxiliary variables 的列.

Step 2: 利用 $\bar{c}_j = c_j - c_B A_B^{-1} A_j$ 重新求解 top row

Step 3: 重新计算 objective value (注意表右上角为 objective value 相反数)

Step 4: 解单纯形表

② 若 x^* degenerate:

将与 auxiliary variables 对应的 basic indices 替换为任意 original variables 的 indices, 并重新计算表.

例: 用单纯形表解下列优化问题

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \\ & -4x_2 - 9x_3 = -5 \\ & 3x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

先将 b 化为正, 并列出 auxiliary problem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{minimize} && x_5 + x_6 + x_7 \\
 &\text{subject to} && x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_5 = 3 \\
 &&& 4x_2 + 9x_3 + x_6 = 5 \\
 &&& 3x_3 + x_4 + x_7 = 1 \\
 &&& x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7 \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

列出 initial tableau 并解单纯形表:

B	-1	-6	-15	-1	0	0	0	-9
5	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	3
6	0	4	9	0	0	1	0	5
7	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1

 \Rightarrow

B	0	-4	-12	-1	1	0	0	-6
1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	3
6	0	4	9	0	0	1	0	5
7	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1

 \Rightarrow

B	0	0	-3	-1	1	1	0	-1
1	1	0	-3/2	0	1	-1/2	0	1/2
2	0	1	9/4	0	0	1/4	0	5/4
7	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1

 \Rightarrow

B	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1/2	1	-1/2	1/2	1
2	0	1	0	-3/4	0	1/4	-3/4	1/2
3	0	0	1	1/3	0	0	1/3	1/3

因此, $x = (1, 1/2, 1/3, 0)$ is a BFS for the original problem ($B = \{1, 2, 3\}$)

列出原问题的 tableau 并解单纯形表:

$0 = [1, 1, 1] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -3/4 \\ 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$

B	0	0	0	-1/2	-1/6
1	1	0	0	1/2	1
2	0	1	0	-3/4	1/2
3	0	0	1	1/3	1/3

 \Rightarrow

B	0	0	1/4	0	-7/4
1	1	0	-3/2	0	1/2
2	0	1	9/4	0	5/4
4	0	0	3	1	1

Thus, the optimal solution is $(1/2, 5/4, 0, 1)$ with optimal value $-7/4$

§2 单纯形法的复杂度

1. Complexity of an algorithm

- 程序解决问题所需的 **number of arithmetic operations** (加, 减, 乘, 除, 比较...) 被称为 **complexity of the algorithm**
- 通常考虑 **worst-case instance**

e.g. Examples:

- ▶ Find the largest element among n numbers has complexity n
- ▶ Add two m -by- n matrices has complexity mn
- ▶ Multiply two n -by- n matrices in a naive way has complexity n^3

2. Polynomial-time algorithms

- 一个程序被称为 **polynomial-time algorithm** 若其解决问题所需的 number of arithmetic operations 的上界为一个关于 input size 的多项式
- polynomial-time algorithm 被认为 practical, 否则被认为 impractical

e.g. Here are some known polynomial algorithms:

- ▶ Gaussian elimination for matrix inversion (n^3)
- ▶ Fast method for matrix inversion ($\sim n^{2.373}$)
- ▶ Naive method for sorting n numbers (n^2)
- ▶ Merge sort for sorting n numbers ($n \log n$)

Here are some non-polynomial algorithms:

- ▶ Enumeration method for traveling salesman problem ($n!$)
- ▶ Dynamic programming for traveling salesman problem ($2^n n^2$)

3. Definition: polynomial-time solvable problem

- 若一个问题存在 polynomial-time algorithm, 则我们称其为一个 polynomial-time solvable problem, 或表示为 P
- 存在一类问题, 目前无法找到 polynomial-time algorithm, 这类问题被称为 NP -Hard problem. 若可以证明一类 NP -Hard problems 中的一个有 polynomial-time algorithm, 则可证明这一类问题 (NP -complete) 都存在 polynomial-time algorithm ($NP = P$)

4. 单纯形法的复杂度

- Pivoting rule 的选取会影响单纯形法的复杂度
- 但截至目前, 还没有发现 polynomial-time algorithm
- 但在现实中表现很好, 平均情况下 stops in a polynomial number of iterations

5. 线性规划的复杂度

- 第一个 polynomial-time algorithm for LP: ellipsoid method
但在现实中表现很差
- 一个理论上与现实中均表现很好的 algorithm: interior point method