

MAT 3007 Optimization: Tutorial 4

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Review: Fundamental LP Theorem

Consider a linear problem **in standard form** and assume that A has full row rank m .

(1) existence of extreme points:

If the feasible set is nonempty, there is a basic feasible solution.

\Leftrightarrow Nonempty polyhedra in standard form have at least one extreme point. Remark: Standard form (especially $x \geq 0$) plays an important role in the existence here!

(2) optimality of extreme points:

If there is an optimal solution, there is an optimal solution that is also a basic feasible solution.

More generally, if feasible, then the optimal cost is either $-\infty$, or finite and can be attained by an extreme point as an optimal solution

Remark: In LP, if optimal cost is **finite**, then it's **attainable**!

Review: Fundamental LP Theorem & Exercise

For each of the following statements, state whether it is true or false. If true, provide a proof, else, provide a counterexample.

Now consider the standard form polyhedron $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = b, x \geq 0\}$. Suppose $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ has m linearly independent rows.

- (a) if $n = m + 1$, then P has at most two basic feasible solutions.
- (b) The set of all optimal solutions is bounded.
- (c) At every optimal solution, no more than m variables can be positive.
- (d) If there is more than one optimal solution, then there are uncountably many optimal solutions.
- (e) If there are several optimal solutions, then there exist at least two optimal basic feasible solutions.

Exercise 1

For the standard Lp polyhedron $\{x : Ax = b, x \geq 0\}$, the followings are equivalent:

- (1) x is an extreme point
- (2) x is a basic feasible solution

Exercise 2

Use the simplex method to solve the following problem
(This trivial problem is an illustration of simplex method.)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & 3x_1 + 4x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} & x_1 + x_2 \leq 4 \\ & x_2 \leq 5 \\ & x \geq 0 \end{array} \quad (1)$$

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