Homework One: Linear Programs

Question One

1a. Given the choice of solvers Clp, ECOS, and SCS, which one would you choose and why?

I would choose to use Clp. The reason for this is because our given set equations we are looking to optimize does not have a terribly large set of values to work with. Because of this, we are working with a more specialized set of values and therefore we can put more emphasis on speed. We know that SCS is not quite as fast, but Clp does beat out ECOS. We want to acheive a fast solver that can run through specalized values.

1b. What is the optimal objective value? What is the optimal solution for the variables x_1 , x_2 ? In the following problem I have renamed x_1 , x_2 to being A and B respectively.

```
In [35]: using JuMP, Clp
          m = Model(solver = ClpSolver())
          @variable(m, 0 \le A \le 3)
          @variable(m, 0 \le B \le 3)
          @constraint(m, 2(A) + B \le 5)
          @constraint(m, A + B >= 2)
          @objective(m, Max, 5(A) - B)
                                                          # maximize
               \max 5A - B
Out[35]:
          Subject to 2A + B \le 5
                      A + B \ge 2
                      0 \le A \le 3
                      0 \le B \le 3
In [39]: | println(m)
          status = solve(m)
          println(status)
          println(getvalue(A))
         nrintln(detvalue(R))
          Max 5 A - B
          Subject to
           2 A + B \leq 5
           A + B \ge 2
           0 \le A \le 3
           0 \le B \le 3
          Optimal
          2.5
          0.0
```

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1 b/c. The optimal solution to an optimization problem is given by the values of the decision variables that attain the maximum (or minimum) value of the objective function over the feasible region. In this system of equations, our optimal objective value and solution is where x_1 (A) = 2.5 and x_2 (B) = 0.0.

1d. What happens if you set the right hand side constant in the first inequality constraint to 0 so the constraint becomes $2x_1 + x_2 \le 0$? Is the solution you obtain still optimal?

```
In [3]: using JuMP, Clp
          m = Model(solver = ClpSolver())
          @variable(m, 0 \le A \le 3)
          @variable(m, 0 \le B \le 3)
          @constraint(m, 2(A) + B \le 0)
          @constraint(m, A + B >= 2)
          @objective(m, Max, 5(A) - B)
                                                               # maximize
Out[3]:
                \max 5A - B
          Subject to 2A + B \le 0
                        A + B \ge 2
                        0 \le A \le 3
                        0 \le B \le 3
In [4]: | println(m)
          status = solve(m)
         nrintln(status)
         Max 5 A - B
          Subject to
           2 \text{ A} + \text{B} \leq 0
           A + B \ge 2
           0 \le A \le 3
           0 \le B \le 3
          Infeasible
          Warning: Not solved to optimality, status: Infeasible @ luMP /home/laibly/ inline
            @ JuMP /home/laibly/.julia/packages/JuMP/PbnIJ/src/solvers.jl:212
          Answer: As you can see, the result of setting 2A + B <= 0 instead of 5 results in the system of equations is
          evaluated to "infeasible", and therefore obviously not optimal in what we are looking for.
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
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