WS1_Linear_Programming_Problem

Saturday, January 16, 2021   00:26

WS1_Linear _Program...

Learning Objective

Understand the structures of the linear programming problem in standard form and in canonical form. Be able to set up a linear programming model using suitable notation, and convert to different forms when needed. Understand how to reformulate a special type of piecewise linear programming problem into a standard linear programming problem.

Questions

1. For each of the following problems, determine whether or not it is a standard linear programming problem. If not, explain the reason and reformulate it to a standard linear programming problem using matrix notation, if it is not possible, explain why.

(a) min $z = 4x + 5y$
subject to
$-4x \le 5$
$x \ge 0$

No, this is a min problem and y is unconstraint.

Let $y = y^+ - y^-$, where $y^+, y^- \ge 0$

$-\max -4x - 5y^+ + 5y^-$

subject to $-4x \le 5$

$x \ge 0, y^+ \ge 0, y^- \ge 0$

$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y^+ \\ y^- \end{pmatrix}$, $c = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$A = (-4\ 0\ 0)$ $b = (5)$

matrix notation:

$-\max c^T x$

s.t. $Ax \le b$

$x \ge 0$

(b) max $z = 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 1$
subject to
$4x_1 \le 5$
$x_1 \ge 0,\ x_2 \ge 0,\ 1 \ge 0$

No, 1 is not a variable.

Let x_3 be a variable with constraint $x_3 = 1$

Reformulate as

max $z = 4x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3$

s.t. $4x_1 \le 5$

$x_3 \le 1$

$-x_3 \le -1$

$x_1 \ge 0,\ x_2 \ge 0,\ x_3 \ge 0$

$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $b = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

matrix notation

max $c^T x$

s.t. $Ax \le b$

$x \ge 0$

2. Reformulate the following problem into a canonical linear programming problem using matrix notation.

min $z = 4x + 5y$
subject to
$-4x \le 5$
$x \ge 0$

known from 1(a),

$-\max -4x - 5y^+ + 5y^-$

s.t. $-4x \le 5$,

$x \ge 0, y^+ \ge 0, y^- \ge 0$

Introduce slack variable u

s.t.

$-\max -4x - 5y^+ + 5y^-$

s.t. $-4x + u = 5$

$x \ge 0, y^+ \ge 0, y^- \ge 0, u \ge 0$

Matrix notation:

$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y^+ \\ y^- \\ u \end{pmatrix}$ $A = (-4\ 0\ 0\ 1)$

$c = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $b = (5)$

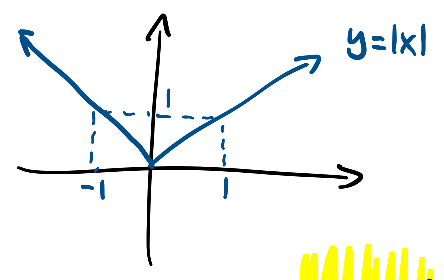
s.t. $-\max c^T x$

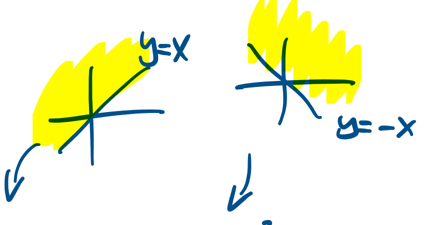
s.t. $A\vec{x} = b$

$\vec{x} \ge 0$

3. Sketch the following on an xy plane

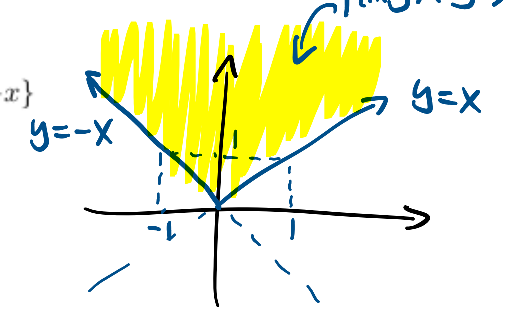
(a) $y = |x|$





$\{(x,y): y \ge x \text{ and } y \ge -x\}$

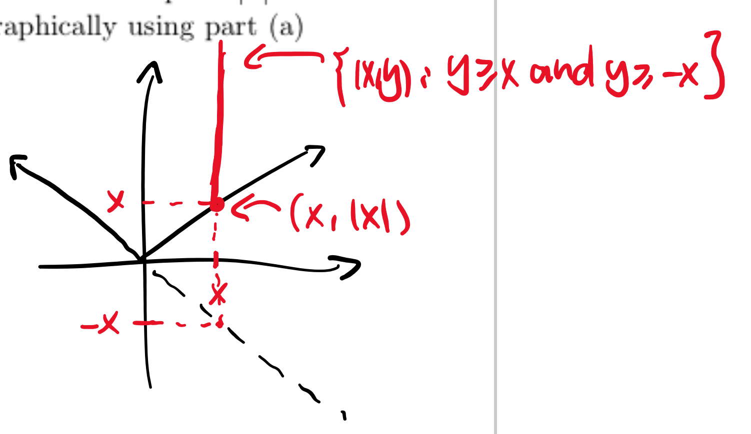
(b) $\{(x, y) : y \ge x \text{ and } y \ge -x\}$



(c) Let x be an arbitrary fixed real number, so $|x|$ is also a real number now. Express $|x|$ as an element of the set $\{y : y \ge x \text{ and } y \ge -x\}$, and explain it graphically using part (a) and (b).

For any fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$|x| = \min\{y : y \ge x \text{ and } y \ge -x\}$



4. Consider the following problem:

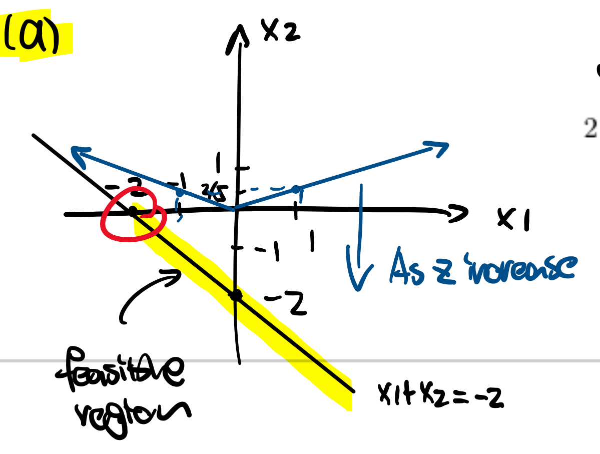
min $z = 2|x_1| - 5x_2$
subject to
$x_1 + x_2 = -2$
$x_2 \le 0$

(a) Without reformulating the problem, draw the feasible region and solve it directly using graphical method.

(b) Reformulate the problem into a standard linear programming problem using the idea from question 3(c). Draw the feasible region and solve it graphically.

(c) [redacted] Verify whether you got the same answer.

(a)



when $z=0$,

$0 = 2|x_1| - 5x_2$

$x_2 = \frac{2}{5}|x_1|$

s.t. optimal solution is at $x_1 = -2$, $x_2 = 0$

and the optimal cost is $z = 2|x_1| - 5x_2 = 2 \cdot |-2| - 5 \cdot 0 = 4$

(b) $|x_1| = \min\{y : y \ge x_1 \text{ and } y \ge -x_1\}$

and since $x_1 \ge 0$, s.t. any such $y \ge x_1 \ge 0$

then the original question is equivalent to

min $2y - 5x_2$

s.t. $x_1 + x_2 = -2$

$y \ge x_1$

$y \ge -x_1$

$x_1, y \ge 0,\ x_2 \le 0$

Notice $x_1 + x_2 = -2$, s.t. $x_1 = -2 - x_2$

then the question is equivalent to

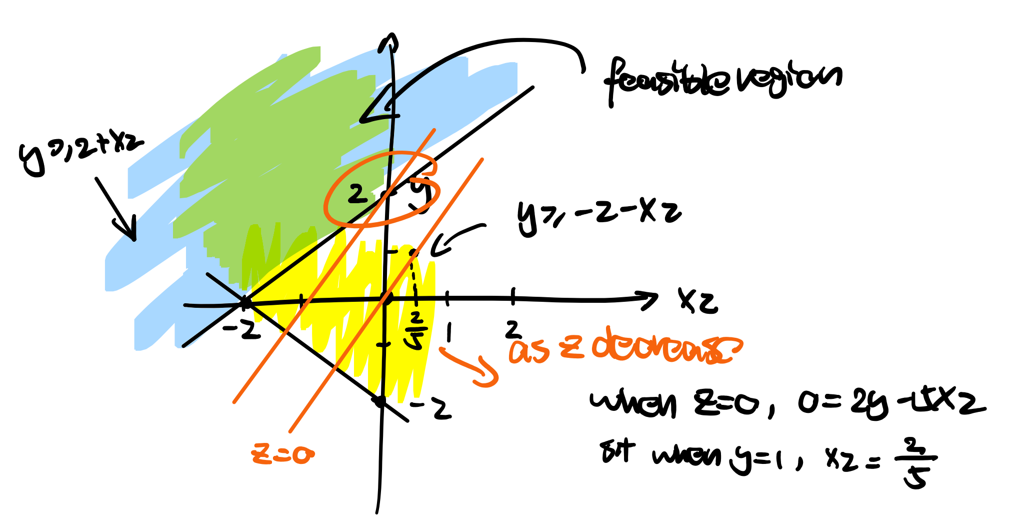
min $z = 2y - 5x_2$

s.t. $y \ge -2 - x_2$

$y \ge 2 + x_2$

$y \ge 0,\ x_2 \le 0$

The feasible region on the x_2, y plane is



when $z=0$, $0 = 2y - 5x_2$

s.t. when $y=1$, $x_2 = \frac{2}{5}$

$(x_2, y) = (0, 2)$ is an optimal solution

and the optimal cost is $z = 2y - 5x_2 = 4$

(c) which is the same as what we got from (a)