

1. The MATLAB code for different inputs is attached in this submission.
 - (a) If both the primal and the dual problem have optimal solutions, the optimal values are the same (here the optimal values are both 6.6667).
 - (b) If the primal problem is infeasible, the dual problem is unbounded.
 - (c) If the primal problem is unbounded, the dual problem is infeasible.
 - (d) If the dual problem is infeasible, the primal problem is unbounded.
 - (e) If the dual problem is unbounded, the primal problem is infeasible.
2. (a) Formulate this problem as a linear program:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{LP}) \quad & \min \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\
 \text{subject to} \quad & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{b} \\
 & \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

where all the inputs are following

$$\mathbf{x}^T = [x_{12} \ x_{13} \ x_{15} \ x_{21} \ x_{25} \ x_{31} \ x_{34} \ x_{45} \ x_{52} \ x_{54} \ x_{56} \ x_{62} \ x_{65} \ x_{67} \ x_{76}]$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T = [3.6 \ 6 \ 1 \ 3.6 \ 0 \ 6 \ 1 \ 6 \ 0 \ 6 \ 0 \ 2.6 \ 0 \ 10.6 \ 10.6]$$

$$\mathbf{b}^T = [0 \ 8 \ 8 \ -10 \ 0 \ 0 \ -6]$$

$$\mathbf{r}^T = [70 \ 30 \ 3 \ 70 \ 30 \ 30 \ 2 \ 20 \ 30 \ 20 \ 20 \ 5 \ 20 \ 20 \ 20]$$

$$\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix}
 -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) It is true that the linear programming problem in part (a) must have an integer-valued optimal solution. since the constraints input $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}$ are all integer-valued, there is no need to add other constraints, we must have an integer-valued optimal solution.
- (c) Using MATLAB, we found the optimal solution is

$$\mathbf{x}^T = [3 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \ 30 \ 6 \ 2 \ 0 \ 19 \ 8 \ 20 \ 0 \ 14 \ 6 \ 0]$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} = 163.4$$

3. (a) Formulate this problem as a linear program:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{LP}) \quad & \min \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\
 \text{subject to} \quad & \mathbf{Ax} = -\mathbf{b}_1 \\
 & \mathbf{Bx} \leq -\mathbf{b}_2 \\
 & \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

where all the inputs are following

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{x}^T &= [x_{12} \ x_{13} \ x_{15} \ x_{21} \ x_{25} \ x_{31} \ x_{34} \ x_{45} \ x_{52} \ x_{54} \ x_{56} \ x_{62} \ x_{65} \ x_{67} \ x_{76}] \\
 \mathbf{c}^T &= [3.6 \ 6 \ 1 \ 3.6 \ 0 \ 6 \ 1 \ 6 \ 0 \ 6 \ 0 \ 2.6 \ 0 \ 10.6 \ 10.6] \\
 \mathbf{b}_1^T &= [0 \ -10 \ 0 \ 0 \ -6] \\
 \mathbf{b}_2^T &= [20 \ 20] \\
 \mathbf{r}^T &= [70 \ 30 \ 3 \ 70 \ 30 \ 30 \ 2 \ 20 \ 30 \ 20 \ 20 \ 5 \ 20 \ 20 \ 20]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Using MATLAB, we found the optimal solution is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{x}^T &= [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 30 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 16 \ 8 \ 20 \ 0 \ 14 \ 6 \ 0] \\
 \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} &= 113.6
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (a) Formulate this problem as a linear program:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{LP}) \quad & \min \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\
 \text{subject to} \quad & \mathbf{Ax} = -\mathbf{b} \\
 & \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

where all the inputs are following

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^T &= [x_{12} \ x_{13} \ x_{23} \ x_{25} \ x_{32} \ x_{34} \ x_{43} \ x_{45} \ x_{51}] \quad \mathbf{b}^T = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \mathbf{c}^T &= [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1] \quad \mathbf{r}^T = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 200] \\ \mathbf{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

(b) Using MATLAB, we know the minimum number of cuts is 2.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^T &= [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2] \\ \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} &= -2\end{aligned}$$

(c) Just by looking the network, the minimum number of power lines that need to be cut is two, by cutting the line from vertex 2 to 5 and the line from vertex 3 to 4. This result agrees with the answer to part (b).

5. formulate this problem as a linear program:

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{LP}) \quad & \min \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{b} \\ & \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{r}\end{aligned}$$

where all the inputs are following

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^T &= [x_{s1} \ x_{s2} \ x_{s3} \ x_{s4} \ x_{16} \ x_{26} \ x_{36} \ x_{37} \ x_{45} \ x_{48} \ x_{5t} \ x_{6t} \ x_{7t} \ x_{8t} \ x_{ts}] \\ \mathbf{c}^T &= [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -1] \quad \mathbf{b}^T = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \\ \mathbf{r}^T &= [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 200] \\ \mathbf{A}^T &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Using MATLAB, we know the maximum number of animals to human is 3.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^T &= [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 3] \\ \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} &= -3\end{aligned}$$