

AI-2

Q) a) Primal :-

$$\max_x (c^T x)$$

$$\text{st. } Ax \leq b$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$\text{Dual :- } \min_y b^T y$$

$$\text{st. } A^T y \geq c$$

$$y \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_y -b^T y$$

$$\text{st. } -A^T y \leq -c$$

$$y \geq 0$$

Dual of Dual :-

Following changes need to be taken care
Prim.

① Primal to dual

② $\max \rightarrow \min$ ③ $c^T \rightarrow b^T$ ④ $A \rightarrow A^T$ ⑤ $b \rightarrow c$ ⑥ $\leq \rightarrow \geq$ ⑦ $x \rightarrow y$ Dual \rightarrow Dual of Dual① $\max \rightarrow \min$ ② $(-b^T) \rightarrow (-c)^T$ ③ $A^T \rightarrow (A^T)^T = A$ ④ $-c \rightarrow -b$ ⑤ $\leq \rightarrow \geq$ ⑥ $y \rightarrow z$

Dual of Dual :-

$$\min_z -C^T z$$

$$\text{st. } -Az \geq -b$$

$$z \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_z C^T z$$

$$\text{st. } Az \leq b$$

$$z \geq 0$$

Since z & n are variable, it can be established that the primal & the dual of dual are same.

————— X ————— X ————— X ————— X —————

⑥

strong duality

$$C^T x^* = b^T y^* \quad - (1)$$

where x^* & y^* are optimum solutions of primal & dual respectively (assumption as mentioned in ques.)

• since primal is a maximization problem i.e. $\max_x C^T x$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{C^T x} \leq C^T x^* \quad \forall x \in \text{feasible solution of primal}$$

- (2)

since Dual is a minimization problem i.e.,

$$\min_y b^T y$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{b^T y \geq b^T y^*}, \quad \forall y \in \text{feasible set of Dual}$$

- (3)

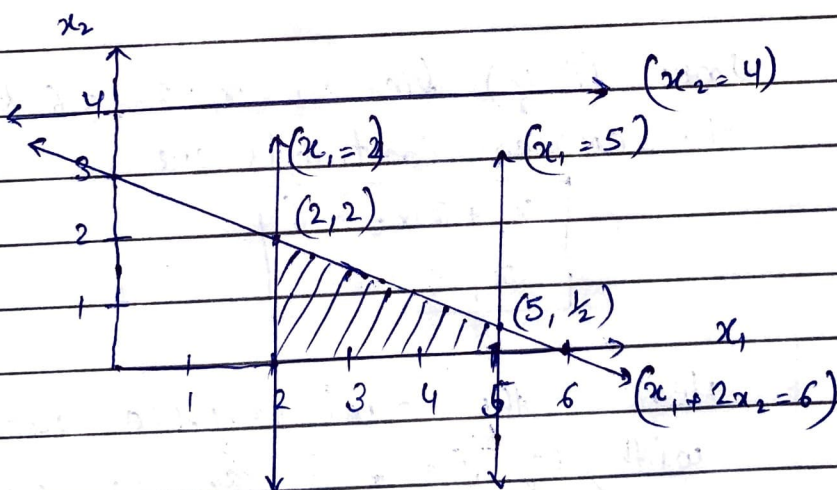
Combining eqⁿ ①, ② & ③

$$b^T y \geq b^T y^* = c^T x^* \geq c^T x$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b^T y \geq c^T x}$$

————— x ————— x ————— x ————— x ————— x —————

③



vertices of the feasible solution are $(2, 0)$, $(5, 0)$, $(5, \frac{1}{2})$ & $(2, 2)$

2 f.

Obj. function value on these vertices are

① $(2, 0)$: $2 \times 2 + 3 \times 0 = 4$

② $(5, 0)$: $5 \times 2 + 3 \times 0 = 10$

$$\textcircled{3} (5, \frac{1}{2}) : 2 \times 5 + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 11.5$$

$$\textcircled{4} (2, 2) : 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 2 = 10$$

Hence $(5, \frac{1}{2})$ is the primal solution.

Constraints to the primal problem are

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 6 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$x_1 \geq 2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$x_1 \leq 5 \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$x_2 \leq 4 \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$x_1 \geq 0$$

$$x_2 \geq 0$$

Since $(5, \frac{1}{2})$ lies on $x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 6$ & $x_1 \leq 5$
The carrier constraints are

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_1 \leq 5 \end{array}}$$

Hence the dual variable associated
with eq. $\textcircled{1}$ & $\textcircled{3}$ are non zero &
with eq. $\textcircled{2}$ & $\textcircled{4}$ are zero
 $\Rightarrow y_2 = y_4 = 0$

AI-2 Ex-04

The dual of the given problem is:

Primal

$$\max_{x_1, x_2} 2x_1 + 3x_2 \Rightarrow \max_x \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = c$$

$$\text{s.t. } x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 6$$

$$x_1 \geq 2 \Rightarrow -x_1 \leq -2$$

$$x_1 \leq 5$$

$$x_2 \leq 4 \quad b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$= A \qquad \qquad \qquad = b$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dual:

$$\min_y b^T y = \min_y \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{s.t. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} \geq \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4} 6y_1 - 2y_2 + 5y_3 + 4y_4$$

$$\text{s.t. } y_1 - y_2 + y_3 \geq 2 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$2y_1 + 4y_4 \geq 3 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

From Equilibrium theorem :-

For non carriers constraints, the corresponding dual variables are zero

$$\Rightarrow y_2 = y_4 = 0 \quad \text{--- (a)} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \because \text{eq 2 \& 4 are} \\ \text{non carriers const}^n \\ \text{in primal} \end{array} \right]$$

Also x_1 & $x_2 \neq 0$, hence the slack variable associated with dual constraint (i) & (ii) are zero.

$$\Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 + y_3 = 2 \quad \text{--- (b)}$$

$$2y_1 + 4y_4 = 3 \quad \text{--- (c)}$$

From (a), (b) & (c).

$$2y_1 = 3 \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + y_3 = 2 \Rightarrow y_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Solution of Dual

$$b^T y^* = 6 \times \frac{3}{2} + (-2) \times 0 + 5 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times 0 = 11.5$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{b^T y^* = 11.5}, \quad \boxed{y^* = \left[\frac{3}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0 \right]^T}$$