



LINMA2491 Operational Research

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UCLouvain

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Definition and notation

- Given Ω , a sigma-algebra \mathcal{A} is a set of subsets of Ω , with the elements called events, such that:
 - $\Omega \in \mathcal{A}$
 - if $A \in \mathcal{A}$ then also $\Omega - A \in \mathcal{A}$
 - if $A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$ then also $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \mathcal{A}$
 - if $A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$ then also $\cap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \mathcal{A}$
- Consider:



- The state space is the set of all values of the system at each stage.

$$S_0 = \{C\}, \quad S_1 = \{C_u, C_d\}, \quad S_2 = \{C_{uu}, C_{ud}, C_{dd}\} \quad (1.1)$$

- The sample space is the set of all possible combination of the system.

$$\Omega = S_0 \times S_1 \times S_2 = \{(C, C_u, C_{uu}), (C, C_u, C_{ud}), (C, C_u, C_{dd}), \dots\} \quad (1.2)$$

- The power set of Ω is the set of all of the subsets, denoted $\mathcal{B}(\Omega)$.
- The probability space is the triplet (Ω, \mathcal{A}, P) where P is a probability measure.
 - $P(\emptyset) = 0$
 - $P(\Omega) = 1$
 - $P(\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i) = \sum_i P(A_i)$ if A_i are disjoint
- $\forall t, A_t$ is the set of events on which we have information at stage t . For example, $A_0 = \{C\}$, $A_1 = \{C, C_u, C_d\}$. Thus is it evident that $t_1 \leq t_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{t_1} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{t_2}$

- Consider the following problem with $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and domain \mathcal{D} :

$$\begin{aligned} \min f_0(x), \quad & s.t. \\ f_i(x) &\leq 0, i = 1, \dots, m \\ h_j(x) &= 0, j = 1, \dots, p \end{aligned} \tag{1.3}$$

Then the Lagrangian function is defined as $L : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$$L(x, \lambda, \nu) = f_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i f_i(x) + \sum_{j=1}^p \nu_j h_j(x) \tag{1.4}$$

- The Lagrange dual function is defined as $g : \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^p \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$:

$$g(\lambda, \nu) = \inf_{x \in \mathcal{D}} L(x, \lambda, \nu) \tag{1.5}$$

- **TODO: suite, stopped at CM1 (background), slide 35**

TO DO