

4/2/16

Primal

Dual

$$\min c^T x$$

$$\text{st } Ax = b$$

→ ~~and~~

$$\rightarrow w$$

$$x \in X = \left\{ x : \begin{array}{l} Dx \geq d \\ x \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow v$$

$$\max w^T b + v^T d$$

$$\text{st. } w^T A + v^T D \leq c^T$$

$$w \geq 0, v \geq 0$$

Assumption

X is non-empty and bounded.

$$\max_{w \geq 0} \left\{ w^T b + \max_{\substack{v^T D \leq c^T - w^T A \\ v \geq 0}} v^T d \right\}$$

$$\max_{w \geq 0} \left\{ w^T b + \min_{\substack{x \in X}} (c^T - w^T A) x \right\}$$

MASTER PROBLEM

$$\text{Max } z$$

$$\text{st. } z \leq \underline{w}^T \underline{b} + (\underline{c}^T - \underline{w}^T A) \underline{x}$$

$$j = 1, 2, \dots, t$$

$$\underline{w} \geq 0$$

; $(\underline{z}, \underline{w})$ solution in relaxed problem

$$\theta(\underline{w}) = \underline{w}^T \underline{b} + \min_{\underline{x} \in X} (\underline{c}^T - \underline{w}^T A) \underline{x}$$

$$\text{max } \theta(\underline{w}) : \underline{w} \geq 0$$

SUB PROBLEM

$$\underline{w}^T \underline{b} + \min_{\underline{x} \in X} (\underline{c}^T - \underline{w}^T A) \underline{x}$$

no notes for 11/2/16

12/2/16

Primal

$$\min \underline{c}^T \underline{x}$$

$$\text{st } A \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

$$\underline{x} \geq 0$$

Dual

$$\max \underline{w}^T \underline{b}$$

$$\text{st } \underline{w}^T A \leq \underline{c}^T$$

$$\underline{w} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 6x_3 + 7x_4 + x_5 \\
 \text{st} \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 6x_4 - 5x_5 - x_6 = 6 \\
 & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 + 2x_5 - x_7 = 3 \\
 & x_1, x_2, \dots, x_7 \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Dual

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Max} \quad & 6w_1 + 3w_2 \\
 \text{st.} \quad & 2w_1 + w_2 \leq 3 \\
 & -w_1 + w_2 \leq 4 \\
 & w_1 + 2w_2 \leq 6 \\
 & 6w_1 + w_2 \leq 7 \\
 & -5w_1 + 2w_2 \leq 1 \\
 & -w_1 \leq 0 \\
 & -w_2 \leq 0 \\
 & w_1, w_2 \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad Q = \{6, 7\}$$

PRIMAL - DUAL ALGORITHM

Start with a dual feasible solution.

$$\underline{Q = \{j : w^T a_j - g_j = 0\}}$$

* Find initial basic feasible solution,
add artificial vars. to create I.

Phase I : Restricted Primal

$$\min x_8 + x_9$$

$$\text{st. } -x_6 + x_8 = 6$$

$$-x_7 + x_9 = 3$$

$$x_6, x_7, x_8, x_9 \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = 9 > 0$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \min I \underline{x}_a + \sum_{j \in Q} 0 x_j \\ \text{st. } \sum_{j \in Q} a_j x_j + I \underline{x}_a = \underline{b} \\ \underline{x}_j, \underline{x}_a \geq 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Let x_0 is optimal solution to RP.

(i) $x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$ optimal solution.

(ii) $x_0 > 0 \Rightarrow$ Modify the dual solution.

Dual of RP

$$\text{Max } \underline{v}^T \underline{b}$$

$$\text{st. } \underline{v}^T a_j \leq 0 \quad j \in Q$$

$$\underline{v}^T \leq 1$$

$$\underline{v} \geq 0.$$

$$\max \quad 6v_1 + 3v_2$$

$$\text{st.} \quad -v_1 \leq 0$$

$$-v_2 \leq 0$$

$$v_1 \leq 1$$

$$v_2 \leq 1$$

$$v_1, v_2 \geq 0$$

$$v^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Construct a new dual

$$w' = w + \theta v^*$$

$$w'a_j - g = (w + \theta v^*)a_j - g$$

$$= wa_j - g + \theta v^*a_j$$

$$\bullet \quad \forall j \in Q,$$

$$= 0 + \theta(-ve)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{w'a_j - g \leq 0}$$

$$\bullet \quad \forall j \notin Q,$$

$$= (wa_j - g) + \theta v^*a_j$$

$v^*a_j \leq 0 \rightarrow$ Dual unbounded \Rightarrow Primal infeasible.

$$v^*a_j > 0 \rightarrow \theta = \min_j \left\{ -\frac{(wa_j - g)}{v^*a_j} : v^*a_j > 0 \right\}$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$j \in Q \quad v^{*T} q_j = (1 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_3 & q_4 & q_5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 6 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (3 \ 0 \ 3 \ 7 \ -3)$$

$$\theta = \min \left\{ +\frac{3}{3}, \frac{6}{3}, \frac{7}{7} \right\}$$

$$w' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = \{1, 4\}$$

Phase I (RP)

$$\min \quad x_8 + x_9$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad 2x_1 + 6x_4 + x_8 = 6$$

$$x_1 + x_4 + x_9 = 3$$

$$x_1, x_4, x_8, x_9 \geq 0.$$

Check that optimal to this RP is

$$x^* = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_4 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_8 + x_9 = 0$$

\Rightarrow primal is solution is optimal.
 primal optimal solution has
 all $x_s = 0$ except for x_1 .

15/2/16

INTEGER PROGRAMMING

* variables constrained to take integer values.

$$\min \quad \tilde{C}^T \tilde{x}$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad A \tilde{x} \leq \tilde{b}$$

$$\tilde{x} \geq 0$$

$\tilde{x} = \text{integer} \Rightarrow$ Integer linear programming (ILP)

$$\min \quad \tilde{C}^T \tilde{x} + d^T y$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad A \tilde{x} + G y \leq \tilde{b}$$

$$\tilde{x} \geq 0$$

$$y = \text{integer}$$

} Mixed integer linear programming (MILP).

* integer values = 50.12

$$x_3 \ 0 \mid \ 2 \ -1 \ 1 \ 1$$

$\Rightarrow x_1$ enters the basis.
 x_2 will not enter the basis as it
 is at its upper bound.

28/1

$$\min \quad -3x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 - 4x_4$$

$$\text{st.} \quad x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \leq 10$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8$$

$$x_2 \leq 5$$

$$x_3 + 3x_4 \leq 6$$

$$x_3 \leq 4$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$