

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جلسه دهم

درس تحقیق در عملیات

maximize $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ subject to $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$

minimize $\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$ subject to $A^T \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}$

دوگانی برای برنامه‌ریزی‌های مختلف

Dualization Recipe

	Primal linear program	Dual linear program
Variables	x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n	y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m
Matrix	A	A^T
Right-hand side	\mathbf{b}	\mathbf{c}
Objective function	$\max \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$	$\min \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$
Constraints	ith constraint has \leq \geq $=$	$y_i \geq 0$ $y_i \leq 0$ $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$
	$x_j \geq 0$ $x_j \leq 0$ $x_j \in \mathbb{R}$	jth constraint has \geq \leq $=$

دوگان

maximize $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ subject to $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{x} \geq 0$

minimize $\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$ subject to $A^T \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{c}$ and $\mathbf{y} \geq 0$

قضیه دوگانی

نشدنی	شدنی	بیکران	بهینه
نشدنی	+	+	-
شدنی	+ بیکران	-	-
بهینه	-	-	جواب‌های برابر

قضیه دوگانی ضعیف:
اولیه \Rightarrow دوگان



اثبات دوگانی به کمک روش بیمبلاکس

maximize $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ subject to $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$

$$\text{maximize } \mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x} \text{ subject to } A\mathbf{x}\leq \mathbf{b} \text{ and } \mathbf{x}\geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{maximize } \overline{\mathbf{c}}^T\overline{\mathbf{x}} \text{ subject to } \bar{A}\overline{\mathbf{x}}=\mathbf{b} \text{ and } \overline{\mathbf{x}}\geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}}=(x_1,\ldots,x_{n+m})$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{c}}=(c_1,\ldots,c_n,0,\ldots,0)$$

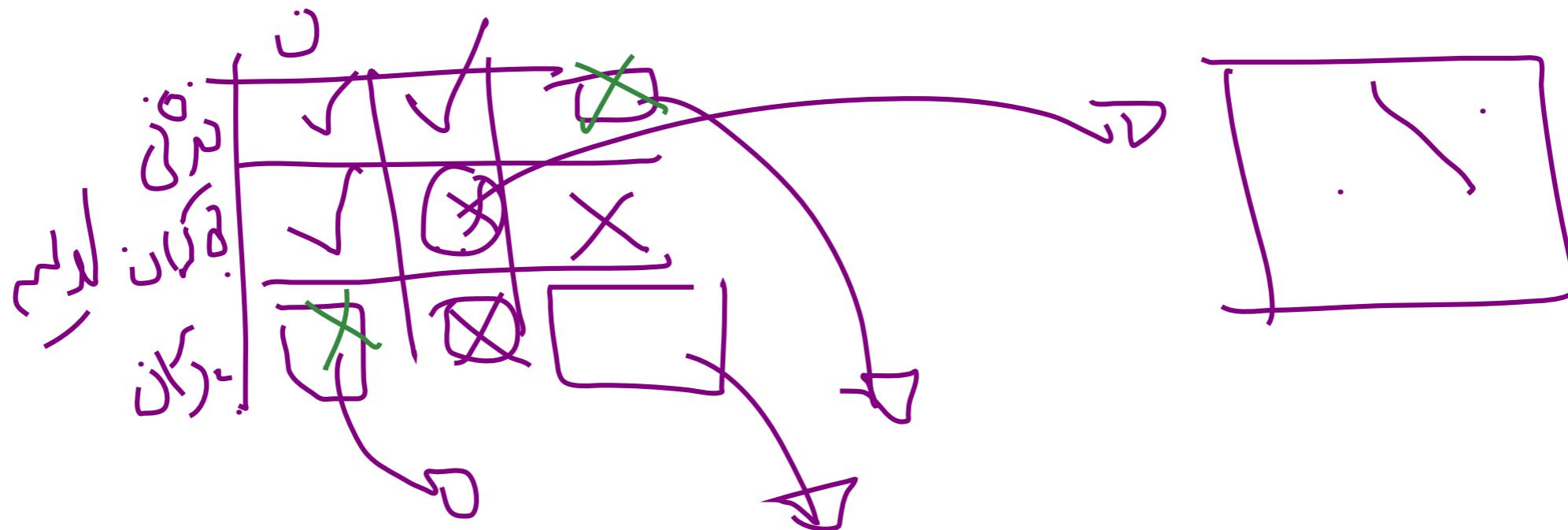
$$\bar{A} = (A \mid I_m)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}_B \; =\; \mathbf{p} \; +\; Q\,\mathbf{x}_N}{z \;\;\; =\;\; z_0 \; +\; \mathbf{r}^T\mathbf{x}_N}$$

یک جواب شدنی از مساله‌ی دوگان است و $\mathbf{y}^* = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1})^T$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}^*$$

اگر این را اثبات کنیم:
تمام!



یک جواب شدنی از مساله‌ی دوگان است و $\mathbf{y}^* = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1})^T$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}^*$$

اگر این را اثبات کنیم:

تمام!

قسمت اول اثبات:

$$\mathbf{y}^* = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1})^T$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}}_B^* = \bar{A}_B^{-1} \mathbf{b}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}}_N^* = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^* = \bar{\mathbf{c}}^T \bar{\mathbf{x}}^* = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{\mathbf{x}}_B^* = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T (\bar{A}_B^{-1} \mathbf{b}) = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1}) \mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{y}^*)^T \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}^*.$$

متغیرهای
اضافی در
تابع هدف
نیستند

قسمت اول اثبات:

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متغیرهای
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متغیرهای
اضافی در
تابع هدف
نیستند

تعريف
 \mathbf{y}^*

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متغیرهای
اضافی در
تابع هدف
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تعريف
 \mathbf{y}^*

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متغیرهای
اضافی در
تابع هدف
نیستند

\mathbf{x}^*
در لحظه
پایانی

تعريف
 \mathbf{y}^*

قسمت دوم اثبات:

$$A^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{0}$$

قسمت دوم اثبات:

$$A^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\bar{A}^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \bar{\mathbf{c}}$$

قسمت دوم اثبات:

$$A^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$(A \mid I)^T$$

$$\bar{A}^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \bar{\mathbf{c}}$$

قسمت دوم اثبات:

$$A^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{0}$$

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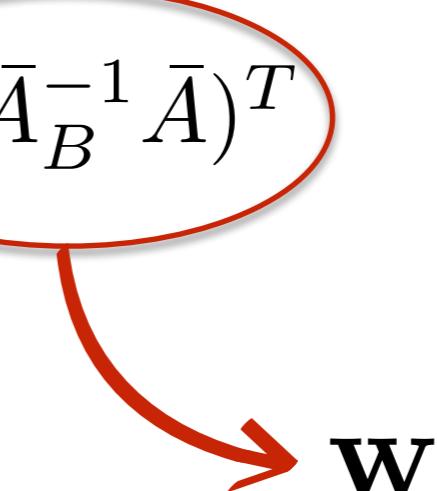
$$\mathbf{y}^* = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1})^T$$

$$\bar{A}^T \mathbf{y}^* = \bar{A}^T (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1})^T = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1} \bar{A})^T$$

قسمت دوم اثبات:

$$A^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\bar{A}^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \bar{\mathbf{c}}$$

$$\bar{A}^T (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1})^T = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1} \bar{A})^T$$


قسمت دوم اثبات:

$$A^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\bar{A}^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \bar{\mathbf{c}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_B = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1} \bar{A}_B)^T = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T I_m)^T = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_B$$

قسمت دوم اثبات:

$$A^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{c} \text{ and } \mathbf{y}^* \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$\bar{A}^T \mathbf{y}^* \geq \bar{\mathbf{c}}$$

$$\mathbf{w}_B = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1} \bar{A}_B)^T = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T I_m)^T = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_B$$

$$\mathbf{r} \leq 0$$

$$\mathbf{w}_N = (\bar{\mathbf{c}}_B^T \bar{A}_B^{-1} \bar{A}_N)^T = \bar{\mathbf{c}}_N - \mathbf{r} \geq \bar{\mathbf{c}}_N$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}_B = \mathbf{p} + Q \mathbf{x}_N}{z = z_0 + \mathbf{r}^T \mathbf{x}_N}$$

چگونه تولید شده؟
 \mathbf{x}_B حذف

$$Q = -\bar{A}_B^{-1} \bar{A}_N$$



قیمت‌های
سا به؟!

دایرکشن

الدریجیں

G_j : لیکھوں

a_{ij} : لیکھوں
لیکھوں

b_i : لیکھوں

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \quad (\text{P})$$

$$(y_i) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$c_j, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$c_j = \begin{cases} 1 & c_j > 0 \\ -1 & c_j = 0 \\ 0 & c_j < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & a_{ij} > 0 \\ 0 & a_{ij} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_i = \begin{cases} 1 & b_i > 0 \\ 0 & b_i \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m b_i y_i \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} y_i \geq c_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \quad (\text{P})$$

$$(y_i) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m b_i y_i \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} y_i \geq c_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$c_j, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$

$y_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a_{ij} \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$b_i \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \quad (\text{P})$$

$$(y_i) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m b_i y_i \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} y_i \geq c_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

ارزش مواد اولیه؟!

c_j و b_i ها

a_{ij} و y_i ها

$c_j = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} y_i$

$a_{ij} = \frac{c_j - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} a_{ij} y_i}{y_j}$

$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^m c_j y_j$

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \quad (\text{P})$$

$$(y_i) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i + \varepsilon_i \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$c_j, \alpha_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$a_{ij}, b_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$g_j: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \leq i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$b_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i \leq h \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m (b_i + \varepsilon_i) y_i \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} y_i \geq c_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum y_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \quad (\text{P})$$

$$(y_i) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i + \varepsilon_i \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$c_j, \alpha_j, \varepsilon_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a_{ij}, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_j = \frac{c_j}{\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij}}$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{c_j}{\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij}} \quad \text{je nez}$$

$$b_i = \frac{\sum_j c_j}{\sum_j a_{ij}}$$

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^m (b_i + \varepsilon_i) y_i \quad (\text{D})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} y_i \geq c_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$y_i \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\sum y_i \varepsilon_i$$



لەم فارکاش
و دوگانى

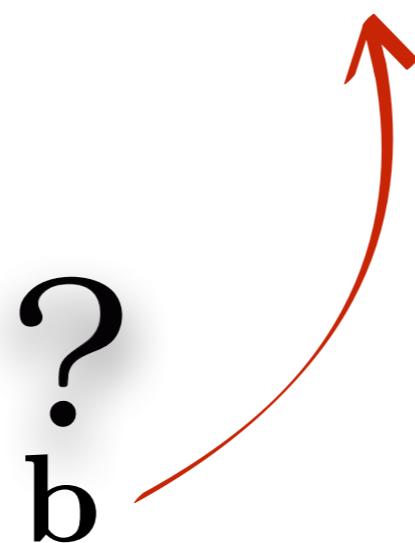
لم فارکاش

همیشه دقیقاً یکی از دو حالت زیر رخ می‌دهد:

- (F1) There exists a vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$.
- (F2) There exists a vector $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $\mathbf{y}^T A \geq \mathbf{0}^T$ and $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} < 0$.

convex cone generated by $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_n$

$$\left\{ t_1 \mathbf{a}_1 + t_2 \mathbf{a}_2 + \cdots + t_n \mathbf{a}_n : t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \geq 0 \right\}$$



لم فارکاش (صورت هندسی)

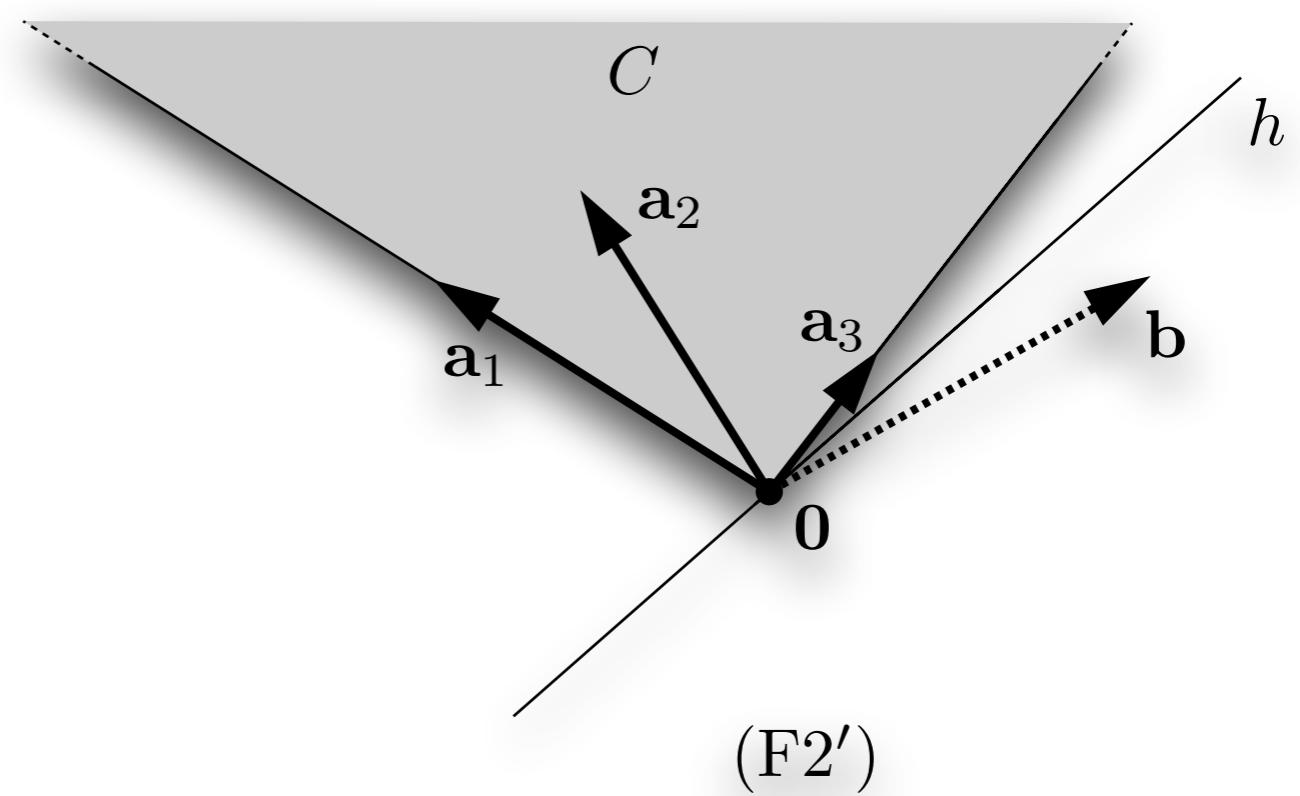
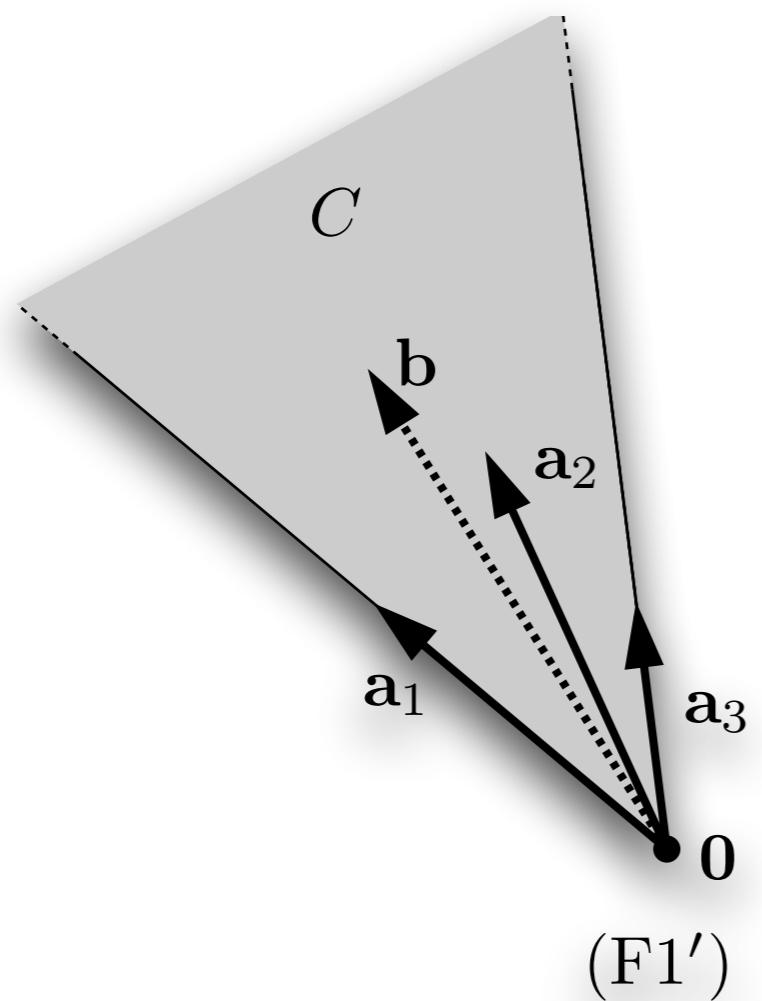
همیشه دقیقاً یکی از دو حالت زیر رخ می‌دهد:

(F1') The point \mathbf{b} lies in the convex cone C generated by $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_n$.

(F2') There exists a hyperplane h passing through the point $\mathbf{0}$, of the form

$$h = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m : \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{x} = 0\}$$

for a suitable $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, such that all the vectors $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_n$ (and thus the whole cone C) lie on one side and \mathbf{b} lies (strictly) on the other side. That is, $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{a}_i \geq 0$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} < 0$.



لم فارکاش، صورت‌های معادل

- (i) The system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ has a nonnegative solution if and only if every $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\mathbf{y}^T A \geq \mathbf{0}^T$ also satisfies $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} \geq \mathbf{0}$.
- (ii) The system $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ has a nonnegative solution if and only if every nonnegative $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\mathbf{y}^T A \geq \mathbf{0}^T$ also satisfies $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} \geq 0$.
- (iii) The system $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ has a solution if and only if every nonnegative $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\mathbf{y}^T A = \mathbf{0}^T$ also satisfies $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} \geq 0$.

لم فارکاش (اصل)

- (F1) There exists a vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$.
- (F2) There exists a vector $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $\mathbf{y}^T A \geq \mathbf{0}^T$ and $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} < 0$.

	The system $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$	The system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$
has a solution $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ iff	$\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{y}^T A \geq \mathbf{0}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} \geq 0$	$\mathbf{y}^T A \geq \mathbf{0}^T$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} \geq 0$
has a solution $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ iff	$\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{y}^T A = \mathbf{0}$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} \geq 0$	$\mathbf{y}^T A = \mathbf{0}^T$ $\Rightarrow \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} = 0$

duality from Farkas lemma

maximize $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$ subject to $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}$ (P)

$$\gamma = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^*$$

$$A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}, \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \geq \gamma$$

$$A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}, \quad \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \geq \gamma + \varepsilon$$

$$\hat{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ -\mathbf{c}^T \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ -\gamma - \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

شدتی

$$\hat{A}\mathbf{x} \leq \hat{\mathbf{b}}_0$$

نشدتی

$$\hat{A}\mathbf{x} \leq \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\varepsilon$$

- (ii) The system $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ has a nonnegative solution if and only if every nonnegative $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ with $\mathbf{y}^T A \geq \mathbf{0}^T$ also satisfies $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{b} \geq 0$.

\downarrow

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = (\mathbf{u}, z) \quad \hat{\mathbf{y}}^T \hat{A} \geq \mathbf{0}^T \quad \hat{\mathbf{y}}^T \hat{\mathbf{b}}_\varepsilon < 0$$

$$A^T \mathbf{u} \geq z \mathbf{c}, \quad \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{u} < z(\gamma + \varepsilon)$$

$$\mathbf{v} := \frac{1}{z} \mathbf{u} \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$A^T \mathbf{v} \geq \mathbf{c}, \quad \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{v} < \gamma + \varepsilon.$$

شدتی،

b0، بهینه،