

Exercise 9, Discrete Mathematics for Bioinformatics

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9.1 PORTA — Polyhedron Representation Transformation Algorithm

a) `$ soplex -x problem.lp`

Solution value is: 2.5000000e+00

Primal solution (name, id, value):

x2 1 1.5000000e+00

x3 2 5.0000000e-01

x4 3 5.0000000e-01

All other variables are zero (within 1.0e-09).

b) Input file:

DIM = 4

LOWER_BOUNDS

0 0 0 0

UPPER_BOUNDS

2 2 1 1 \ We derived these bounds from the inequalities.

INEQUALITIES_SECTION

x1 + x2 + x3 <= 2

x1 + x2 + x4 <= 2

x3 + x4 <= 1

END

Output file of *vint*:

DIM = 4

CONV_SECTION

(1) 0 0 0 0

(2) 0 0 0 1

(3) 0 0 1 0

(4) 0 1 0 0

(5) 0 1 0 1

(6) 0 1 1 0

(7) 0 2 0 0

(8) 1 0 0 0

(9) 1 0 0 1

```
( 10) 1 0 1 0
( 11) 1 1 0 0
( 12) 2 0 0 0
```

END

These are all feasible points.

- c) *traf* transforms these points into a inequality-representation:

```
DIM = 4
```

```
VALID
```

```
2 0 0 0
```

```
INEQUALITIES_SECTION
```

```
( 1) -x1          <= 0
( 2)   -x2        <= 0
( 3)    -x3       <= 0
( 4)     -x4      <= 0
( 5)    +x3+x4    <= 1
( 6) +x1+x2+x3+x4 <= 2
```

END

- d) We solve the new LP using *soplex* and get:

```
Solution value is: 2.0000000e+00
```

```
Primal solution (name, id, value):
```

```
x1 0 2.0000000e+00
```

```
All other variables are zero (within 1.0e-09).
```

9.2 Branch and Bound

- a) `$ lp_solve -S3 example2.lp`

```
Value of objective function: 22.4
```

```
Actual values of the variables:
```

```
x1          2.8
x2          0
x3          0
x4          0
```

```
Actual values of the constraints:
```

```
c1          14
```

- b) We manually find a solution $(0, 1, 1, 1)$, which is feasible, since $7 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \leq 14$, and gives a **global lower bound** for the ILP of 21.

The solution of the LP-relaxation (with all variables bound to $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$) gives an optimal value of 22 in the point $(1, 1, 0.5, 0)$. Since the variables are not integral we start branching now:

