

# CSC373 Worksheet 6 Solution

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## 1. Notes:

- **Linear Programming**

- Is a method to achieve the best outcome (such as maximum profit or lowest cost) in a mathematical model whose requirements are represented by linear relationships. <sup>[1]</sup>
- Is named to make it sound cool for government funding
  - \* Like dynamic programming
- Applications
  - \* Microeconomics (maximize profits, minimize costs)
  - \* Company management

- **Standard Form**

- Is a form of linear programming
- Are about maximizing, not minimizing <sup>[2]</sup>
- All variables involved are restricted to be non-negative <sup>[3]</sup>
- All constraints are equalities, with constant, non-negative right-hand <sup>[3]</sup> sides

## Example:

**Minimize**

$$80x + 60y$$

**subject to**

$$x + y - s_1 = 1$$

$$-.05x + .07y + s_2 = 0$$

$$x, y, s_1, s_2 \geq 0.$$

- **Converting Linear Programming to Standard Form**

- 1) Multiply inequality by -1 to get non-negative RHS <sup>[3]</sup>
- 2) Convert inequalities to equalities by adding or subtracting non-negative slack variables <sup>[3]</sup>
- 3) Resolve unrestrictive variables by writing the variable as the difference of two new non-negative variables <sup>[3]</sup>

**References:**

- 1) Wikipedia, Linear Programming, [link](#)
- 2) Instituto de Matematicas, Standard form for Linear Programs, [link](#)
- 3) University of Notre Dame, Converting an LP to standard form, [link](#)