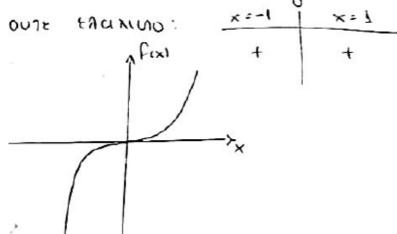
## Algorithmic Operation Research ~ Fall 2019 Homework 2

Instructor: Anna Karasoulou Fall 2019

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1. Find a differentiable function  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  such that f does not have an extremum at its critical point.

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Given a positive integer S, which decompositions

$$a_1 + \dots + a_n = S$$

with the  $a_i$  positive integers have the largest product  $a_1 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot a_n$ ?

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## 3. Find the optimal solution to the Diet Problem when the cost function is

$$Cost(x_1, x_2) = x_1 + x_2.$$

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30 & 5 & 60 \\
15 & 10 & 70 \\
1 & 1 & C
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
30 & 15 & 1 \\
5 & 10 & 1 \\
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\end{bmatrix}$ And Edia Exw

Fred nepoblan flax  $\begin{bmatrix}
60 & 70 & C
\end{bmatrix}$ MEDIGEORGINENS! he C= 60y, + 70y2 jix (1)30y, + 15y2 = 1 kan (2)5y, + 10y2 = 1. Todow ws 160 totes HE slack variables: (1) >> 30/1+15/2+ s1=1. Kai kô6 cos: -60 y 1-70 y 2 + C=0 badrow nivoka: paxvu phot element Borber Deja Airepris Const SI S2 C column operations whis! Est on 2n striAn!

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4. Let  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . Show that the traditional way of computing their product AB requires a total of  $(2n-1)n^2$  arithmetic operations.

5. Consider the problem of solving a system of n linear equations in n unknowns. Show that the Gaussian elimination method requires  $O(n^3)$  arithmetic operations in order to either compute a solution or to decide that no solution exist.

## Gaussian-Jordan

For Each row i ( $R_i$ ) from 1 to n ( $\sum_{i=1}^n$ )

If any row j below row i has non zero entries to the right of the first non zero entry in row i  $R_i \leftrightarrow R_j$ 

 $R_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{c}R_i$  where c = the first non-zero entry of row i (the pivot).

For each row j > i (n-i)

 $R_j \rightarrow R_j - dR_i$  where d = the entry in row j which is directly below the pivot in row i. If any 0 rows have appeared exchange them to the bottom of the matrix.

next i [Matrix is now in REF]

For each non zero row i  $(R_i)$  from n to 1  $(\sum_{i=1}^n)$ For each j < i (n-i)

 $R_i \to R_j - bR_i$  where b = the value in row j directly above the pivot in row i.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{(n+i) + (n-i)(n+1)}{(n+i)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{(n-i)(n+i)}{(n+i)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{2n-2i+1}{(n+i)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ \frac{(n-i)(n+i)}{(n+i)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{2n-2i+1}{(n+i)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{2n^2+3n^2+3n^2+n+n(n+i)^2}{(n+i)^2} \right)$$

$$= 2n^3 + 3n^2 + n + n(n+i)^2$$

$$= 3n^3 + 3n^2 + n + n(n+i)^2$$

**6.** Suppose that we are given a set of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  that form a basis and let y be an arbitrary vector in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . We wish to express y as a linear combination of the basis vectors. How can this by accomplished?

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7. Study the paper with title: Do dogs know Calculus? found in the Readings folder.