

Advanced Mathematics for Scientific Challenges

Autumn 2022

EXERCISES 1.2

1. Let us consider the convex set (polyhedron),

$$C = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ such that } 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}.$$

Write this set in the form $\{z \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ such that } Az = b, z \geq 0\}$, compute the basic feasible solutions and, from them, the vertices.

2. Assume that a_1, \dots, a_m are given vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 (all different from 0). Let b_1, \dots, b_m strictly positive numbers and let us define the set

$$M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ such that } a_i^t x \leq b_i \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m\}.$$

- (a) Show that the interior of this set is not empty.
 (b) We want to determine the centre and the radius of the biggest sphere contained in M . Write this problem as a linear programme.

3. Use a software package to solve

$$(a) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize } -8x_1 - 9x_2 - 5x_3 \\ \text{subject to} \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 2 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 3 \\ 6x_1 + 6x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 8 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (b) \begin{cases} \text{Minimize } 5x_1 - 3x_2 \\ \text{subject to} \\ x_1 - x_2 \geq 2 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 4 \\ -x_1 + 6x_2 = 10 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(c) \begin{cases} \text{Maximize } 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 \\ \text{subject to} \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 4 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq -1 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (d) \begin{cases} \text{Maximize } 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 \\ \text{subject to} \\ 1.5x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 3x_4 \leq 550 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \leq 700 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 200 \\ x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0, x_4 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

4. **(Optional)** Consider a linear programme (P) in standard form and its dual programme (D) ,

$$(P) \begin{cases} \text{Min } z = c \cdot x \\ A \cdot x = b \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (D) \begin{cases} \text{Max } w = u \cdot b \\ u \cdot A \leq c \end{cases}$$

Let us denote by A_j the j th column of A . Prove that two solutions (\bar{x}, \bar{u}) of, respectively, (P) and (D) are optimal if and only if

$$(\bar{u} \cdot A_j - c_j)\bar{x}_j = 0, \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, n$$

Deadline: October 23, 23:50.