Linear Programming

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Lecture 2 Preliminaries

Outline:

1.Standard form LP

2.Embedded assumptions

3. Converting to standard form

Explicit Form

Minimizing one objective function Equality constraints Non-negative variables

• Matrix Form

cost vector solution vector right-hand-side vector

$$\boldsymbol{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad \boldsymbol{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad \boldsymbol{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

constraint matr

constraint matrix
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \min & c^T x \\ \text{s.t.} & Ax = b \\ x \ge 0 \end{array}$$

Converting to standard form

min
$$3x_1 - 2x_2 - 4|x_3|$$

s.t. $-x_1 + 2x_2 \le -5$
 $3x_2 - x_3 \ge 6$
 $2x_1 + x_3 = 12$
 $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$

Rule 1: Unrestricted(free) variables

$$x_i^+ = \begin{cases} x_i & \text{if } x_i \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \qquad x_i^- = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{otherwise} \\ -x_i & \text{if } x_i \le 0 \end{cases} \qquad \text{Thus } x_i^+, x_i^- \ge 0$$

1

 $x_i \in R \iff x_i = x_i^+ - x_i^-$

By-product: $|x_i| = x_i^+ + x_i^-$.

Potential problem: the requirement of $x_i^+ \times x_i^- = 0$.

Rule 2: Inequality constraints -> add a slack variable or subtract an excess variable.

Rule 3: Minimization of the objective function.

$$\max c^T x = -\min (-c^T x)$$

More on free variable and absolute value

Potential problems:

1. One quadratic constraint is missing. (Similar with complementary slackness in form)

$$x_i^+ \times x_i^- = 0$$

- 2. Increasing dimensionality.
- 3. One origin solution corresponds to many new solutions.

- 4. |x| is a convex function while -|x| is a concave function.
- 5. Maximize c |x| would be problematic with c being positive.