Department of Mathematics, IIT Madras

MA-5895-Numerical Optimization

Problem Sheet 4

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Q. 1 Consider the problem

$$\min_{(x_1, x_2)} \frac{10x_2^2 - x_1^2 + 8x_1 - 16}{10} \quad \text{subject to} \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 \ge 0. \tag{1}$$

Show that the objective function is unbounded below, globally. As a consequence search for a local solution with respect to the prescribed constraint by:

- (a) first finding a candidate x^* which satisfy the first order necessary condtions (KKT);
- (b) inturn show that this candidate satisfies the second order sufficient condition as well.

Q. 2 Consider the problem

$$\min_{x} \left(x_{1} - \frac{3}{2} \right)^{2} + \left(x_{2} - t \right)^{4} \quad \text{s.t.} \begin{bmatrix} 1 - x_{1} - x_{2} \\ 1 - x_{1} + x_{2} \\ 1 + x_{1} - x_{2} \\ 1 + x_{1} + x_{2} \end{bmatrix} \ge 0.$$
(2)

- (a) Find value(s) of t for which the point $x^* = (1,0)^T$ satisfy the KKT conditions.
- (b) Show that when t=1, only the first constraint is active at the solution, and find the solution.

Q. 3 Consider the linear program:

$$\min_{x} 2x_{1} + x_{3} + x_{4}$$
subject to $x_{1} + x_{2} + x_{3} = 1$

$$x_{2} + x_{3} + x_{4} = 2$$

$$x_{1} \ge 0$$

$$x_{2} \ge 0$$

$$x_{3} \ge 0$$

$$x_{4} \ge 0$$

$$(3)$$

- (a) Write down the dual problem for the LP above.
- (b) Express the dual problem in part (a) as a standard LP of the form:

$$\min_{\pi} c^{T} \pi$$
subject to $A\pi = b$

$$\pi > 0.$$
(4)

Comment about the relation between the maximiser of the dual problem and the solution of the problem (4).

Q. 4 Convert the following linear program to standard form:

$$\max_{x,y} c^{T} x + d^{T} y \text{ subject to } A_{1} x = b_{1}, \ A_{2} x + B_{2} y \le b_{2}, \ l \le y \le u,$$
 (5)

where there are no explicit bounds on the optimisation vector.

Q. 5 Show that the dual of the linear program

$$\min c^T x$$
 subject to $Ax \ge b, x \ge 0,$ (6)

is

$$\max b^T \lambda$$
 subject to $A^T \lambda \le c, \lambda \ge 0.$ (7)

Q. 6 Show the equivalence of the KKT conditions for the primal (6) and dual (7) problems.