

## 0.1 Exercise 5.4.19

(a)

First, suppose that such a solution does not exist, then we have  $\langle c^*, x \rangle = +\infty$ , which contradicts the description of the question. Thus, there must exist a feasible solution to the system.

Secondly, if the infimum is finite and is  $C$ . We can pick a sequence  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  s.t.  $\{x_n\} \rightarrow x^*$  and  $\langle c^*, x_n \rangle$  approach  $C$ . We know that  $x^*$  is in the feasible region since the feasible region is closed. We have  $\langle c^*, x^* \rangle = C$

(b)

According to (a), we know that there exists a  $x_0 \geq 0$  s.t.  $Dx_0 \geq d_0$ ,  $Fx_0 = f$ , and  $\langle c^*, x_0 \rangle$  approach the infimum  $c_0$ .

According to Hoffman's theorem, there exists a constant  $\gamma > 0$  and there exists a  $x' \geq 0$  s.t.  $Dx' \geq d$ ,  $Fx' = f$ , and  $\|x' - x_0\| \leq \gamma \|(d - Dx_0)_+\|$ . (Notice that  $Fx_0 - f = 0$ )

Since  $d - Dx_0 \leq d - d_0$ , we have  $\|x' - x_0\| \leq \gamma \|(d - Dx_0)_+\| \leq \gamma \|(d - d_0)_+\|$

Assuming that  $x^*$  is the point that satisfies the demand  $d$ , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle c^*, x^* \rangle &\leq \langle c^*, x' \rangle \\ &= \langle c^*, x_0 \rangle + \langle c^*, x' - x_0 \rangle \\ &\leq c_0 + \|c^*\| \|x' - x_0\| \\ &\leq c_0 + \gamma \|c^*\| \|(d - d_0)_+\| \end{aligned}$$

We choose  $\alpha = \gamma \|c^*\|$  to complete the proof.