Problem Set 5

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Exercise 8.3

maximize
$$4b + 3j$$

subject to $15b + 10j \le 1800$
 $2b + 2j \le 300$
 $j \le 200$
 $b, j \ge 0$

Exercise 8.4

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & 2x_{AB} + 5x_{AD} + 5x_{BC} + 2x_{BD} + 7x_{BE} + 9x_{BF} + 2x_{CF} + 4x_{DE} + 3x_{EF} \\ \text{subject to} & x_{AB} + x_{AD} = 10 \\ & x_{BC} + x_{BD} + x_{BE} + x_{BF} - x_{AB} = 1 \\ & x_{CF} - x_{BC} = -2 \\ & x_{DE} - x_{AD} - x_{BD} = -3 \\ & x_{EF} - x_{BE} - x_{DE} = 4 \\ & - x_{BF} - x_{CF} - x_{EF} = -10 \\ & 0 \leq x_{AB}, x_{AD}, x_{BC}, x_{BD}, x_{BE}, x_{BF}, x_{CF}, x_{DE}, x_{EF} \leq 6 \\ \end{array}$$

Exercise 8.5

(i)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & 3x_1+x_2\\ \text{subject to} & x_1+3x_2+w_1=15\\ & 2x_1+3x_2+w_2=18\\ & x_1-x_2+w_3=4\\ & x_1,x_2,w_1,w_2,w_3\geq 0 \end{array}$$

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Optimizer: (6,2)Optimum value: 20 (ii)

maximize
$$4x + 6y$$

subject to $-x + 3x_2 + w_1 = 11$
 $x + y + w_2 = 27$
 $2x + 5y + w_3 = 90$
 $x, y, w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$

ζ	=			4x	+	6y
w_1	=	11	+	\boldsymbol{x}	_	y
w_2	=	27	_	\boldsymbol{x}	_	y
w_3	=	90	_	2x	_	5y
ζ	=	66	+	10x	_	$6w_1$
y	=	11	+	x	_	w_1
w_2	=	16	_	2x	+	w_1
w_3	=	35	_	7x	+	$5w_1$
ζ	=	116	+	$\frac{8}{7}w_1$	_	$\frac{10}{7}w_3$
$\frac{\zeta}{y}$	=	116 16	+	$\frac{8}{7}w_1$ $\frac{2}{7}w_1$	_	$\frac{\frac{10}{7}w_3}{\frac{1}{7}w_3}$
	= = =		+ - -		_ _ +	
\overline{y}	= = = =	16	+ - - +	$\frac{2}{7}w_1$	- - + -	$\frac{1}{7}w_{3}$
$y \\ w_2$	= = =	16 6	+ - + + -	$\frac{2}{7}w_1$ $\frac{3}{7}w_1$ $\frac{5}{7}w_1$ $\frac{8}{3}w_2$	- + -	$\frac{\frac{1}{7}w_3}{\frac{2}{7}w_3}$
y w_2 x	= = = = =	16 6 5	+ - - + - +		- + -	$\frac{1}{7}w_3$ $\frac{2}{7}w_3$ $\frac{1}{7}w_3$
$ \begin{array}{c} y\\w_2\\x\\\hline\zeta \end{array} $	= = = = = =	16 6 5 132	+ - + + -	$\frac{2}{7}w_1$ $\frac{3}{7}w_1$ $\frac{5}{7}w_1$ $\frac{8}{3}w_2$	- + - - - +	

Optimizer: (15, 12) Optimum value: 132

Exercise 8.6

maximize
$$4b + 3j$$

subject to $15b + 10j + w_1 = 1800$
 $2b + 2j + w_2 = 300$
 $j + w_3 = 200$
 $b, j, w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$

$$\frac{\zeta}{w_1} = 1800 - 15b - 10j$$

$$\frac{w_2}{w_2} = 300 - 2b - 2j$$

$$\frac{w_3}{w_3} = 200 - j$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{w_1} = 300 - 5b + 5w_2$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{y_2} = 300 - 5b + 5w_2$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{y_3} = 150 - b - \frac{1}{2}w_2$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{y_3} = 50 + b + \frac{1}{2}w_2$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{y_3} = 50 - \frac{1}{5}w_1 - \frac{1}{2}w_2$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{y_3} = 60 - \frac{1}{5}w_1 + w_2$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{y_3} = 90 + \frac{1}{5}w_1 - \frac{3}{2}w_2$$

$$\frac{\zeta}{y_3} = 110 - \frac{1}{5}w_1 + \frac{3}{2}w_2$$

Optimal choice: 60 GI Barb soldiers, 90 Joey dolls

Maximal profit: \$510

Exercise 8.7

(i)

maximize
$$x_1 + 2x_2$$

subject to $-4x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -8$
 $-2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 = 6$
 $x_1 + x_5 = 3$
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \ge 0$

Auxiliary problem:

maximize
$$-x_0$$

subject to $-4x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_0 = -8$
 $-2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 - x_0 = 6$
 $x_1 + x_5 - x_0 = 3$
 $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \ge 0$

Optimal point: (3,4) Optimal value: 11

(ii)

maximize
$$5x_1 + 2x_2$$

subject to $5x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 15$
 $3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_4 = 15$
 $4x_1 - 3x_2 + x_5 = -12$
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \ge 0$

Auxiliary problem:

maximize
$$-x_0$$

subject to $5x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 - x_0 = 15$
 $3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_4 - x_0 = 15$
 $4x_1 - 3x_2 + x_5 - x_0 = -12$
 $x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \ge 0$

The original problem has no feasible solutions.

(iii)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -3x_1+x_2\\ \text{subject to} & x_2+x_3=4\\ & -2x_1+3x_2+x_4=6\\ & x_1,x_2,x_3,x_4\geq 0 \end{array}$$

Optimal point: (0,2) Optimal value: 2 Exercise 8.8

Give an example of a three-dimensional linear problem where the feasible region is

closed and unbounded, but where the objective function still has a unique feasible maximizer.

maximize
$$-x-y-z$$

subject to $x, y, z \ge 0$

Maximizer: (0,0,0)

Exercise 8.9

Give an example of a three-dimensional linear problem where the feasible region is closed and unbounded and where the objective function has no maximizer.

maximize
$$x + y + z$$

subject to $x, y, z \ge 0$

Exercise 8.10

Give an example of a three-dimensional linear problem where the feasible region is empty.

maximize
$$x + y + z$$

subject to $x + y + z \le -1$
 $x, y, z > 0$

Exercise 8.11

Give an example of a three-dimensional linear problem where the feasible region is nonempty, closed, and bounded, but $\bf 0$ is not feasible.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & x+y+z\\ \text{subject to} & x+y+z \geq 1\\ & x+y+z \leq 3\\ & x,y,z \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Auxiliary problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -w \\ \text{subject to} & -x-y-z-w \leq -1 \\ & x+y+z-w \leq 3 \\ & x,y,z,w \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Exercise 8.12

maximize
$$10x_1 - 57x_2 - 9x_3 - 24x_4$$

subject to $0.5x_1 - 1.5x_2 - 0.5x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0$
 $0.5x_1 - 5.5x_2 - 2.5x_3 + 9x_4 + x_6 = 0$
 $x_1 + x_7 = 0$
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7 \ge 0$

Optimal point: (1,0,1,0) Optimum value: 1

Exercise 8.15

If $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is feasible for the primal and $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is feasible for the dual, then $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$.

Proof:

Let $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ be feasible for the primal and $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ be feasible for the dual. Then we know that $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $A^T\mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{c}$, so

$$A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T A^T \leq \mathbf{b}^T$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T A^T \mathbf{y} \leq \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{c} \leq \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$$

Exercise 8.17

For a linear optimization problem in standard form, the dual of the dual optimization problem is again the primal problem.

Proof:

Consider the primal problem:

maximize
$$\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}$$

subject to $A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}$
 $\mathbf{x} \succeq \mathbf{0}$

with the dual problem:

minimize
$$\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}$$

subject to $A^T \mathbf{y} \succeq \mathbf{c}$
 $\mathbf{y} \succeq \mathbf{0}$

The dual in standard form becomes:

maximize
$$(-\mathbf{b}^T)\mathbf{y}$$

subject to $(-A)^T\mathbf{y} \leq -\mathbf{c}$
 $\mathbf{y} \succeq \mathbf{0}$

and the dual of the dual is:

minimize
$$(-\mathbf{c}^T)\mathbf{x}$$

subject to $((-A)^T)^T\mathbf{x} \succeq -\mathbf{b}$
 $\mathbf{x} \succeq \mathbf{0}$

In standard form, this is:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{maximize} & \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x} \\
\text{subject to } A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} \\
\mathbf{x} \succeq \mathbf{0}
\end{array}$$

which is the original primal problem.

Exercise 8.18

Primal:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & x_1+x_2\\ \text{subject to} & 2x_1+x_2+w_1=3\\ & x_1+3x_2+w_2=5\\ & 2x_1+3x_2+w_3=4\\ & x_1,x_2,w_1,w_2,w_3\geq 0 \end{array}$$

Optimal point: $(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$ Optimum value: $\frac{7}{4}$

Dual:

minimize
$$3y_1 + 5y_2 + 4y_3$$

subject to $2y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 \ge 1$
 $y_1 + 3y_2 + 3y_3 \ge 1$
 $y_1 + 3y_2 + 3y_3 \ge 1$
 $y_1, y_2, y_3 \ge 0$

Dual in standard form:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -3y_1-5y_2-4y_3\\ \text{subject to} & -2y_1-y_2-2y_3+v_1-v_0=-1\\ & -y_1-3y_2-3y_3+v_2-v_0=-1\\ & y_1,y_2,y_3,v_1,v_2\geq 0 \end{array}$$

Optimal point: $(\frac{1}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{4})$ Optimum value: $\frac{7}{4}$