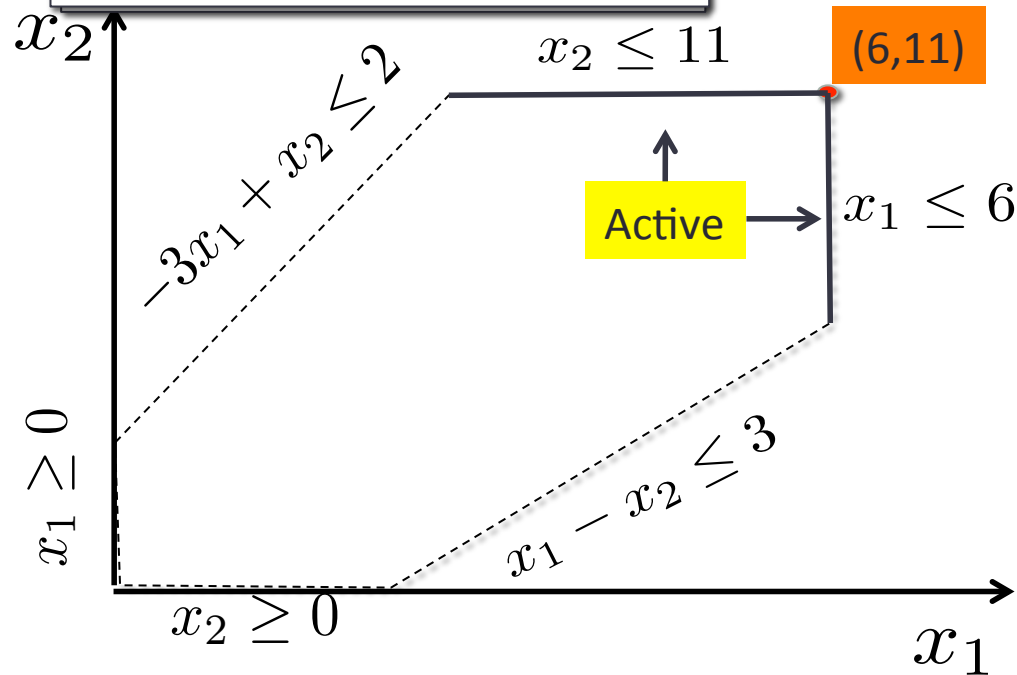


COMPLEMENTARY SLACKNESS THEOREM

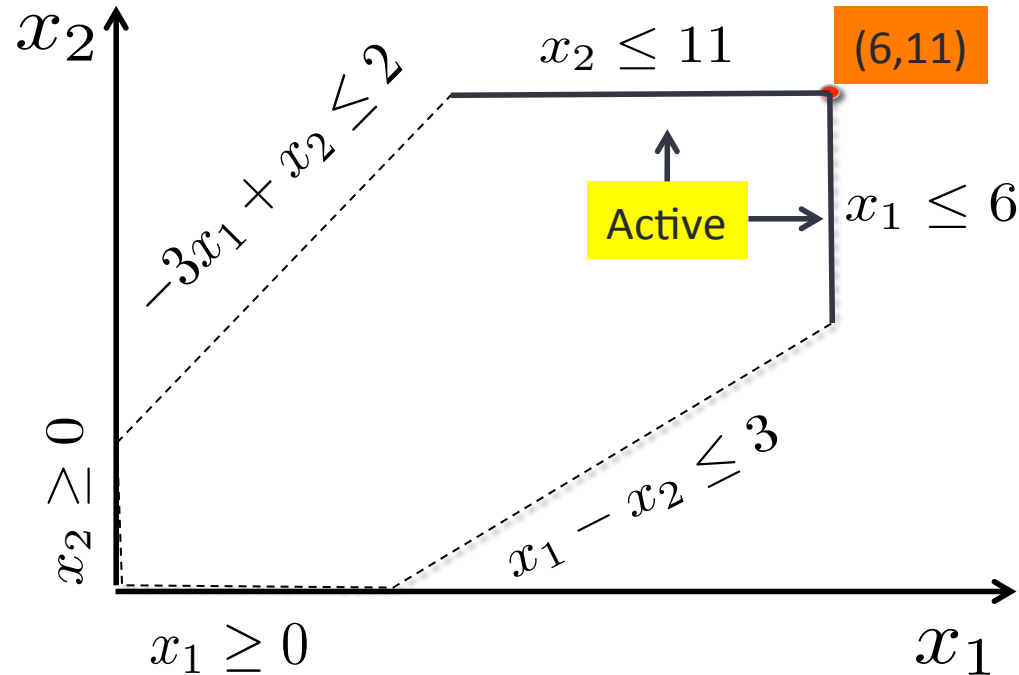
$$\begin{aligned}
 x_3 &= 2 + 3x_1 - x_2 \\
 &= 2 + 18 - 11 \\
 &= 9
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \max. \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 \\
 x_3 \rightarrow & -3x_1 + x_2 \leq 2 \leftarrow y_1 \\
 x_4 \rightarrow & + x_2 \leq 11 \leftarrow y_2 \\
 x_5 \rightarrow & x_1 - x_2 \leq 3 \leftarrow y_3 \\
 x_6 \rightarrow & x_1 \leq 6 \leftarrow y_4 \\
 & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \leftarrow y_5, y_6
 \end{aligned}$$

Primal	Dual
$x_1 : 6$	$y_5 : 0$
$x_2 : 11$	$y_6 : 0$
$x_3 : 9$	$y_1 : 0$
$x_4 : 0$	$y_2 : 2$
$x_5 : 8$	$y_3 : 0$
$x_6 : 0$	$y_4 : 1$

Active vs. Inactive Constraints



Primal	Dual
$x_1 : 6$	$y_5 : 0$
$x_2 : 11$	$y_6 : 0$
$x_3 : 9$	$y_1 : 0$
$x_4 : 0$	$y_2 : 2$
$x_5 : 8$	$y_3 : 0$
$x_6 : 0$	$y_4 : 1$

$x_2 \leq 11$ is active.

1. y_2 (dual) is non-zero.
2. x_4 (slack) is zero

$-3x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$ is inactive.

1. y_1 (dual) is zero.
2. x_3 (slack) is non-zero

Complementary Slackness (Main Idea)

- Let \mathbf{x} be a primal feasible solution
- Let \mathbf{y} be a dual feasible solution.
- **Complementarity Condition:** Product of complementary pairs are all zero.

$$x_i \times y_j = 0$$



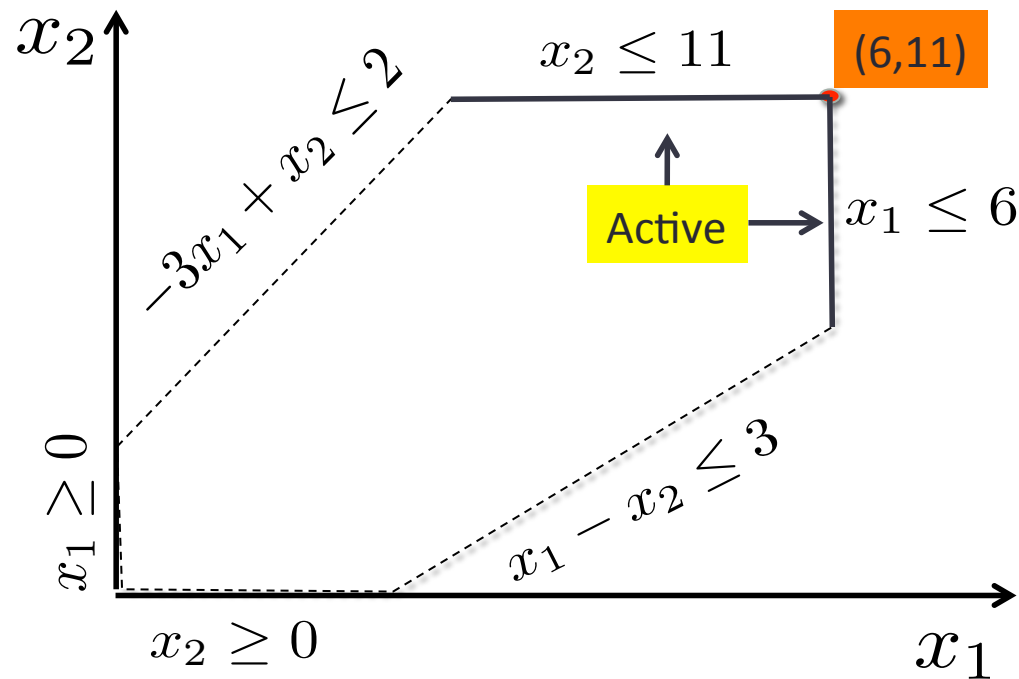
Complementary Pairs

- **Theorem:** \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{y} are primal and dual optimal respectively.

Proof

Will be discussed separately on a discussion forum.

An Example



$$\begin{array}{llllll} \max. & x_1 & +2x_2 & & & \\ x_3 \rightarrow & -3x_1 & +x_2 & \leq & 2 & \leftarrow y_1 \\ x_4 \rightarrow & & +x_2 & \leq & 11 & \leftarrow y_2 \\ x_5 \rightarrow & x_1 & -x_2 & \leq & 3 & \leftarrow y_3 \\ x_6 \rightarrow & x_1 & & \leq & 6 & \leftarrow y_4 \\ & x_1, & x_2 & \geq & 0 & \leftarrow y_5, y_6 \end{array}$$

Primal	Dual
$x_1 : 6$	$y_5 : 0$
$x_2 : 11$	$y_6 : 0$
$x_3 : 9$	$y_1 : 0$
$x_4 : 0$	$y_2 : 2$
$x_5 : 8$	$y_3 : 0$
$x_6 : 0$	$y_4 : 1$

Complementary Slackness

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbf{x}_B & \mathbf{b} & +A\mathbf{x}_I \\ \hline z & z_0 & +\mathbf{c}^\top \mathbf{x}_I \end{array}$$

$$x_I = \mathbf{0}, x_B = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} \mathbf{x}_I^c & -\mathbf{c} & -A^\top \mathbf{x}_B^c \\ \hline d & -z_0 & -\mathbf{b}^\top \mathbf{x}_B^c \end{array}$$

$$x_B^c = \mathbf{0}, x_I^c = -\mathbf{c}$$

Claim: The solutions represented by primal and dual dictionaries are complementary pairs.