

Universität des Saarlandes FR 6.2 Informatik



Dr. Ernst Althaus, Dr. Benjamin Doerr, David Steurer

SS 2005

Exercises for Optimization

3. Assignment

Due 13.05.2005

Exercise 1 (3 *Points*) Given the linear program

(P): minimize $c^T x$ subject to Ax = b,

use the dual program to show that exactly one of the following 3 possibilities holds:

- (P) is infeasible,
- (P) is unbounded,
- all feasible solutions of (P) are optimal.

Exercise 2 (3 Points)

Derive and prove a Theorem of the Alternatives for the system

Ax < b.

(*Hint*. Consider the problem to maximize t subject to $Ax + t\mathbb{1} \leq b$ and its dual problem. $\mathbb{1}$ is the all-ones vector.)

Exercise 3 (3 Points) Is $x^* = (0, 4/3, 2/3, 5/3, 0)^T$ an optimal solution of (P)? (*Hint.* Use complementary slackness.)

> $\max 7x_1 +$ $6x_2 +$ $5x_3 2x_4$ $3x_5$ + $5x_3 - 2x_4 +$ $2x_5 \leq 4$ s.t. x_1 $3x_2 +$ + $4x_1$ + $2x_2 2x_3 +$ $x_4 +$ $x_5 \leq 3$ (P) $2x_1 + 4x_2 +$ $4x_3 2x_4 +$ $5x_5 \leq 5$ $3x_1$ $x_2 +$ $2x_3$ x_4 $2x_5$ ≤ 1 + ≥ 0 x_i

Exercise 4 (3 Points)

Formulate and prove the theorem of complementary slackness for the following linear program and its dual program:

You may use the rules for forming the dual and the theorem of strong duality.

Exercise 5 (2+2 Points)

We are given the following optimization problem:

A factory is producing two types of (waist-)belts A and B. A is of better quality than B. The profit is 2 for type A and 1,50 for type B. The production of one belt of type A needs 2 units of time whereas only 1 time unit is needed to produce one belt of type B. There is a daily capacity of 1000 units of time. The leather delivery allows a production of 800 belts per day. There are at most 400 belt buckles for type A per day available and 700 for type B.

Which amount of each type A and B should be produced to maximize the profit?

- a) Formulate this problem as a linear program.
- b) Solve this problem graphically.

Exercise 6 $(2+2+2^*+2^*+2^* Points)$

Let D = (V, A) be a directed graph with capacities $c : A \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, source $s \in V$ and sink $t \in V$. Suppose each arc $a \in A$ can carry a non-negative amount of flow of at most c(a). The total amount of flow entering a vertex $v \neq s, t$ should be equal to the total amount of flow leaving v. The maximum flow problem asks for maximizing the net amount of flow leaving s, that is the difference between the amount of flow leaving s and the amount of flow entering s. The following notation may be useful.

> $\delta^{-}(U) := \text{ set of arcs entering } U \subseteq V \text{ in } D$ $\delta^{+}(U) := \text{ set of arcs leaving } U \subseteq V \text{ in } D$ $\delta^{\pm}(u) := \delta^{\pm}(\{u\}) \text{ for } u \in V$

You earn bonus points for c)-e).

- a) Formulate the maximum flow problem as a linear program (P).
- b) Determine the corresponding dual program (D).
- c) Let x^* and y^* be optimal solutions for (P) and (D), respectively. Formulate the complementary slackness conditions for x^* and y^* .
- d) Show that there exists W with $s \in W \subseteq V t$ such that all arcs $\delta^{-}(W)$ carry no flow and each arc $a \in \delta^{+}(W)$ carries flow c(a) in x^{*} . (*Hint.* Use complementary slackness.)
- e) Let *OPT* denote the objective function value of x^* . Now show

$$OPT = \sum_{a \in \delta^+(W)} c(a) \le \sum_{a \in \delta^+(U)} c(a) \text{ for all } U \text{ with } s \in U \subseteq V - t.$$

Remark. This fact is called 'max-flow min-cut' theorem.