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Summer 2012

## Exercises for Optimization

http://www.mpi-inf.mpg.de/departments/d1/teaching/ss12/OPT

Exercise sheet 3

Due: Tuesday, May 15, 2012

You need to collect at least 50% of all points on the first six exercise sheets, and at least 50% of all points on the remaining exercise sheets. You are allowed to hand in homework in teams of two.

**Exercise 1** (15 points) Consider the linear program

minimize 
$$-5x_1 - 4x_2 - 3x_3$$
  
s.t.  $2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \le 5$   
 $4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \le 8$   
 $3x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 \le 11$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$ 

- a) Bring the problem into standard form by introducing slack variables  $x_4, x_5, x_6$ .
- b) Solve the standard form problem using the simplex method. Start from the basic feasible solution  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$  (i.e., with the slack variables as basis) and, in each iteration, choose as the entering variable the variable with *lowest index* among all variables that correspond to improving basic directions.

The problem contains no degeneracies. The optimal solution has a value of -13, and once you reach it, you are allowed to stop without explicitly checking its optimality. Make sure to check after each iteration that what you have is indeed a bfs with strictly lower value than the previous one. **Exercise 2** (10 points) (BT, Exercise 3.4)

Consider the (non-standard form) polyhedron

$$P = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = b, Dx \le f, Ex \le g \},\$$

where A, D, E are matrices and b, f, g are vectors of appropriate dimensions. Let  $x^* \in P$  be a vector with  $Dx^* = f$  and  $Ex^* < g$  (where as usual the latter is understood as a *component-wise* strict inequality). Show that the set of feasible directions at  $x^*$  is

$$\{d \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ad = 0, Dd \le 0\}.$$

**Exercise 3** (15 points) (adapted from BT, Exercises 3.3 & 3.7)

Let  $x^*$  be a point of the standard form polyhedron  $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = b, x \ge 0\}$ . As usual, our goal is to minimize  $c^T x$  over P, for some given vector  $c \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

- a) Show that a vector  $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a feasible direction at  $x^*$  if and only if Ad = 0 and  $d_i \ge 0$  for every i such that  $x_i^* = 0$ .
- b) Let  $Z = \{i \mid x_i^* = 0\}$ . Show that  $x^*$  is an optimal solution if and only if the LP

minimize 
$$c^T d$$
  
s.t.  $Ad = 0$   
 $d_i \ge 0, \qquad i \in Z,$ 

has an optimal cost of zero.