

### Oefen Tentamen OR1, 7-12-2016

A SIMPLE POCKET CALCULATOR IS ALLOWED. ANY OTHER DEVICE, LIKE A GRAFICAL CALCULATOR, MOBILE TELEPHONE, ETC. IS NOT ALLOWED

### Puntentoekening

Dit tentamen bestaat uit 4 opgaven, waaruit in totaal 100 punten te behalen zijn.

| <i>Exercise</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>c</i> |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Exc. 1A         | 10       | 10       | 5        |
| Exc. 1B         | 5        | 10       | 10       |
| Exc. 2          | 25       | -        | -        |
| Exc. 3A         | 5        | 10       | 10       |
| Exc. 3B         | 10       | 5        | 10       |
| Exc. 4          | 10       | 15       | -        |

$$\text{Tentamencijfer} = \frac{\text{totale aantal punten}}{10}$$

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#### Exercise 1A.

Given is the following LP-problem.

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad Z &= 7x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 + 8x_4 + 2x_5 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &4x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 + 2x_5 \leq 11 \\ &12x_1 + 6x_2 + 4x_3 + 7x_4 + x_5 \leq 14 \\ &x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Solve the problem by the simplex method
- (b) Formulate the dual LP and give the optimal solution of the dual LP
- (c) How much should the objective coefficient of  $x_5$  increase, to make  $x_5$  enter the basis?

**Answer 1Aa.** First we bring the problem in standard form:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad Z &= 7x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 + 8x_4 + 2x_5 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &4x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 + 2x_5 + s_1 = 11 \\ &12x_1 + 6x_2 + 4x_3 + 7x_4 + x_5 + s_2 = 14 \\ &x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, s_1, s_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

The starting tableau is

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccccc|c} (z) & 1 & -7 & -5 & -6 & -8 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ (s_1) & 0 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 11 \\ (s_2) & 0 & 12 & 6 & 4 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 14 \end{array}$$

Choose  $x_4$  as entering variable. The minimum ratio test takes  $\min \left\{ \frac{11}{5}, \frac{14}{7} \right\} = 2 \Rightarrow s_2$  is leaving variable. The new tableau becomes

$$\begin{array}{c|c|ccccccc|c} (z) & 1 & \frac{47}{7} & \frac{13}{7} & -\frac{10}{7} & 0 & -\frac{6}{7} & 0 & \frac{8}{7} & 16 \\ (s_1) & 0 & -\frac{32}{7} & -\frac{9}{7} & \frac{8}{7} & 0 & \frac{9}{7} & 1 & -\frac{5}{7} & 1 \\ (x_4) & 0 & \frac{12}{7} & \frac{6}{7} & \frac{4}{7} & 1 & \frac{1}{7} & 0 & \frac{1}{7} & 2 \end{array}$$

Choose  $x_3$  as entering variable. The minimum ratio test takes  $\min \left\{ \frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{4} \right\} = \min \left\{ \frac{7}{8}, \frac{14}{4} \right\} = \frac{7}{8} \Rightarrow s_1$  is leaving variable. The new tableau becomes

$$\begin{array}{c|c|ccccccc|c} (z) & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 17\frac{1}{4} \\ (x_3) & 0 & -4 & -\frac{9}{8} & 1 & 0 & \frac{9}{8} & \frac{7}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} & \frac{7}{8} \\ (x_4) & 0 & 4 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

The optimum has been reached:  $x_3 = \frac{7}{8}, x_4 = \frac{3}{2}, x_1 = x_2 = x_5 = s_1 = s_2 = 0$  with value  $17\frac{1}{4}$ .

**Answer 1Ab.** The dual problem is

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & W = 11y_1 + 14y_2 \\ \text{s.t.} & 4y_1 + 12y_2 \geq 7 \\ & 3y_1 + 6y_2 \geq 5 \\ & 4y_1 + 4y_2 \geq 6 \\ & 5y_1 + 7y_2 \geq 8 \\ & 2y_1 + y_2 \geq 2 \\ & y_1, y_2 \geq 0. \end{array}$$

The optimal dual solution can be read from the reduced objective coefficients of the primal slack variables in the final optimal primal tableau:  $y_1 = \frac{5}{4}, y_2 = \frac{1}{4}$  and by strong duality the objective value is  $17\frac{1}{4}$  (this can also be verified by computing the objective value).

**Answer 1Ac.** We see that the reduced objective coefficient of  $x_5$  in the final tableau is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Hence, the objective coefficient of  $x_5$  should increase with at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  in order to become interesting to include in the basis.

### Exercise 1B.

Given is the following LP-problem.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & Z = 7x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 + 8x_4 + 2x_5 \\ \text{s.t.} & 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 + 2x_5 \leq 11 \\ & 12x_1 + 6x_2 + 4x_3 + 7x_4 + x_5 \leq 14 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0. \end{array}$$

- Make one step of the simplex method
- Formulate the dual problem
- The basic solution of the primal problem with basic variables  $x_3$  and  $x_4$  (in this order) has corresponding inverse basis matrix

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

This solution is claimed to be feasible and optimal. Verify this claim.

**Answer 1Ba.** The answer is the standardization and the first iteration in the **Answer 1Aa**.

**Answer 1Bb.** See the first part of **Answer 1Ab**.

**Answer 1Bc.** The basic solution is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{8} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \geq 0.$$

So the solution is basic feasible. To verify that it is optimal we verify dual feasibility. We first compute

$$(y_1, y_2) = c_B^T B^{-1} = (6, 8) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \left( \frac{5}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right) \geq (0, 0).$$

Thus, the dual variables satisfy the non-negativity conditions. To check dual feasibility we should check all dual constraints corresponding to the non-basic variables:

$$4y_1 + 12y_2 = 8 > 7;$$

$$3y_1 + 6y_2 = 5\frac{1}{4} > 5;$$

$$2y_1 + y_2 = 2\frac{3}{4} > 2.$$

Hence indeed the dual solution is feasible and therefore both dual and primal solution are optimal. Their value is  $17\frac{1}{4}$ .

## Exercise 2.

Holland EvIEWS heeft een contract getekend om 1000 nachtkijkers te leveren voor een vredesmissie. Voor de productie van de nachtkijkers heeft het bedrijf vier locaties ter beschikking. Vanwege locale omstandigheden zijn de kosten voor het produceren van een nachtkijker verschillend per locatie. De benodigde arbeidskracht en het benodigde materiaal voor het maken van een nachtkijker is ook verschillend per locatie. Deze gegevens betreffende de productie van een nachtkijker staan in de volgende tabel:

| locatie | kosten | arbeidsuren | eenheden materiaal |
|---------|--------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1       | 15     | 2           | 3                  |
| 2       | 10     | 3           | 4                  |
| 3       | 9      | 4           | 5                  |
| 4       | 7      | 5           | 6                  |

Om de locaties gereed te maken voor het produceren van verrekijkers moeten bepaalde ruimtes stofvrij gemaakt worden. Dit vraagt, voor ieder van de locaties, eenmalig een aantal uren arbeid, indien besloten wordt in de locatie te produceren, onafhankelijk van het aantal verrekijkers dat dan op de locatie gemaakt zal worden. Dit zijn 10 uren voor Locatie 1, 15 voor Locatie 2, 8 voor Locatie 3, en 12 voor Locatie 4.

Voor de vier productielocaties tezamen zijn in totaal 3300 arbeidsuren ter beschikking en 4000 eenheden materiaal. De opdrachtgever heeft in het contract geëist dat tenminste 400 nachtkijkers worden geproduceerd op locatie drie.

Formuleer het probleem van het vinden van de oplossing die de totale winst maximaliseert als een Linear Programmerings probleem.

*Hint: Voor goede onderdelen worden punten gegeven: dus voor juiste declaratie van de variabelen, een juiste doelstellingsfunctie, juiste restricties en niet-negativiteiten, geheeltalligheden, etc.*

**Answer 2.** Introduceer variabelen  $x_i$  voor het aantal verrekijkers te maken op locatie  $i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, 4$  en binaire variabelen  $y_i$  die aan geven of er op locatie  $i$  geproduceerd wordt ( $y_i = 1$ ) of niet ( $y_i = 0$ ).

De doelstelling is winst te maximaliseren, wat hier neerkomt op het minimaliseren van de kosten:

$$\min 15x_1 + 10x_2 + 9x_3 + 7x_4$$

onder de voorwaarden:

totale productie is 1000

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1000$$

beschikbare uren en beschikbaar materiaal

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 + 10y_1 + 15y_2 + 8y_3 + 12y_4 \leq 3300$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 \leq 4000$$

alleen productie waar schoongemaakt is

$$x_i \leq 1000y_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

minstens 400 op locatie 3

$$x_3 \geq 400$$

niet-negativiteit en geheeltalligheid op de productie

$$x_i \geq 0, \quad x_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

binariteit van schoonmaak beslissing

$$y_i \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

### Exercise 3A.

Consider the following 0-1 knapsack problem.

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 3x_1 + 10x_2 + 9x_3 + x_4 \\ \text{s.t. :} \quad & 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 \leq 10 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \{0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Give the unique solution of the LP-Relaxation of this problem. Also give the corresponding objective value of the LP-Relaxation.

**Antwoord 3Aa.** Orden de items op niet-toenemende opbrengst per gewichtseenheid: 3,2,1,4.

De LP-relaxatie geeft dan  $x_3 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 1$ ,  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x_4 = 0$  met waarde 20.5

- (b) Solve the 0-1 knapsack problem given above using the Branch&Bound algorithm.

**Antwoord 3Ab.** Slechts een schets van de oplossing: Branchen op  $x_1$  geeft een geheeltallige oplossing voor  $x_1 = 0$ , met  $x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 1$  en waarde 20. Aangezien we al weten van de LP-relaxatie 20 een bovengrens is op de optimale waarde, hebben we al direct een optimale oplossing gevonden.

- (c) Take the same problem, but with the 0-1 restrictions of the variables replaced by just integrality restrictions. Solve also this knapsack problem.

**Antwoord 3Ac.** Slechts een schets van de oplossing: De LP-relaxatie geeft optimale oplossing  $x_3 = 2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x_1 = x_2 = x_4 = 0$  met waarde  $22\frac{1}{2}$ . Je moet branchen op  $x_3 \geq 3$  en  $x_3 \leq 2$ . De eerste geeft een niet-toegelatenheid en kan gesnoeid worden. Voor de tweede moet je daarna branchen op  $x_2 = 0$  en  $x_2 \geq 1$ . De eerste geeft een geheeltallige oplossing met waarde 21, dus kan gesnoeid worden. De tweede geeft een LP-relaxatie met waarde  $21\frac{1}{4}$ , dus deze kan gesnoeid worden omdat we nooit hoger dan 21 uit kunnen komen. De optimale oplossing wordt dus  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_3 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = x_4 = 0$  met waarde 21.

### Exercise 3B.

Given is the following LP-problem.

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad Z &= 6x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad &4x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 \leq 12 \\ &x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 5 \\ &x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \text{ and integer.} \end{aligned}$$

After adding slack variables, the optimal solution of the LP-relaxation of this problem can be read in the following final simplex tableau

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc|c} (z) & 1 & \frac{16}{5} & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{17}{5} & 24\frac{1}{5} \\ \hline (x_3) & 0 & \frac{14}{15} & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{15} & \frac{1}{5} & 2\frac{3}{5} \\ (x_2) & 0 & \frac{8}{15} & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{15} & \frac{2}{5} & 1\frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

- Construct a fractional cut.
- Add this cut to the problem, and insert it into the simplex tableau.
- As a very first step towards restoring feasibility, determine the first pivot element in a dual simplex step.

**Answer 3Ba.** First we notice that the slack variables have to be integer as well since all left- and right hand coefficients in the problem are integers.

The fractional cut derived from  $x_3$  is

$$-\frac{14}{15}x_1 - \frac{2}{15}s_1 - \frac{1}{5}s_2 \leq -\frac{3}{5}$$

which we add, using slack variable  $t_1$ , as

$$-\frac{14}{15}x_1 - \frac{2}{15}s_1 - \frac{1}{5}s_2 + t_1 = -\frac{3}{5}$$

**Answer 3Bb.** Adding to the final simplex tableau of the first iteration gives

$$\begin{array}{c|cccccc|cc|c} (z) & 1 & \frac{16}{5} & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{17}{5} & 0 & 24\frac{1}{5} \\ (x_3) & 0 & \frac{14}{15} & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{15} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 2\frac{3}{5} \\ (x_2) & 0 & \frac{8}{15} & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{15} & \frac{2}{5} & 0 & 1\frac{1}{5} \\ (t_1) & 0 & -\frac{14}{15} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{15} & -\frac{1}{5} & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \end{array}$$

**Answer 3Bc.** We make a dual simplex step.  $t_1$  is leaving the basis. We apply the minimum ratio test:

$$\min \left\{ \frac{\frac{16}{5}}{\frac{14}{15}}, \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{2}{15}}, \frac{\frac{17}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} \right\} = \min \left\{ \frac{24}{7}, \frac{9}{2}, 17 \right\} = \frac{24}{7}$$

Hence  $x_1$  enters the basis and  $-\frac{14}{15}$  in the column of  $x_1$  becomes the pivot element and we apply a normal pivot operation.

*Without computing the new simplex tableau, we see already from the last row that 1 iteration will not give an all integer solution. I did the computation and in fact 1 iteration suffices to regain feasibility, but indeed the new optimum is not integer.*

#### Exercise 4.

- (a) Formulate the Weak Duality theorem and prove it.
- (b) Formulate the Strong Duality Theorem and prove it.

**Answer 4.** We give the theorems for the case the primal problem is given by

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & c^T x \\ \text{s.t.} & Ax \leq b \\ & x \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Hence with dual

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & b^T y \\ \text{s.t.} & y^T A \geq c^T \\ & y \geq 0 \end{array}$$

**Theorem 1** *For every feasible solution  $x$  of the primal problem and every feasible solution  $y$  of the dual problem we have  $c^T x \leq b^T y$ .*

The proof is in the Lecture Notes of Week 3.

**Theorem 2** *If both primal and dual problem are feasible then there exist optimal solutions  $x^*$  and  $y^*$  satisfy  $c^T x^* = b^T y^*$ .*

*Proof.* From the weak duality theorem we know that  $c^T x^* \leq b^T y^*$ . We will prove that also  $c^T x^* \geq b^T y^*$ , whence equality must hold.

Rephrase the primal problem in its standard form by adding to each functional constraint a slack variable, turning the inequalities into equalities. This does not change the dual problem. As optimal solution of this primal problem take an optimal basic solution  $x^*$ , with basis matrix  $B$  and solution value  $c^T x^* = c_B^T B^{-1} b$ . We know that the reduced objective coefficients of each primal variable  $x_j$ , given by  $c_B^T B^{-1} A_j - c_j$ , is non-negative in this solution, otherwise improvement would have been possible. Now choose  $y^T = c_B^T B^{-1}$ . Then because the reduced coefficients of the slack variables are non-negative, we have

$$y^T = c_B^T B^{-1} I - \underline{0}^T \geq \underline{0}^T.$$

Because of non-negative reduced objective coefficients of the primal variables we have

$$y^T A = c_B^T B^{-1} A \geq c^T.$$

Hence  $y^T = c_B^T B^{-1}$  is a feasible solution for the dual problem with value  $y^T b = c_B^T B^{-1} b$ , which is equal to the optimal primal objective value  $c^T x^*$ . Hence the optimal dual solution  $y^*$  will have

at most this value (remember that the dual problem is a minimization problem). Thus,  $b^T y^* \leq c^T x^*$ . □

**Exercise 5.**

Consider the integer linear optimization problem

$$\min \{x_1 + x_2 \mid 3x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 6, 4x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 3, 3 \geq x_1 \geq 0, 3 \geq x_2 \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}.$$

- (a) Sketch the feasible set and point out the optimal solution.
- (b) Give the Lagrange relaxation and the Lagrange dual associated that arises by relaxing the first inequality,  $3x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 6$ .

**Answer 5a.** It is too time consuming to make a picture. But the optimal solution of the LP-relaxation is easily seen to be  $x_1 = 0$  and  $x_2 = \frac{3}{2}$ . The feasible integer points inside the LP-feasible region are all points with  $2 \leq x_1 \leq 3$  and all points with  $2 \leq x_2 \leq 3$  and the point  $(x_1, x_2) = (1, 1)$ . Clearly, there multiple optima,  $(x_1, x_2) = (2, 0)$ ,  $(x_1, x_2) = (0, 2)$  and  $(x_1, x_2) = (1, 1)$ , with value 2.

**Answer 5b.** For every  $\lambda \geq 0$  the Lagrange relaxation is

$$L(\lambda) = \min \{x_1 + x_2 - \lambda(3x_1 + 4x_2 - 6) \mid 4x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 3, 3 \geq x_1 \geq 0, 3 \geq x_2 \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}.$$

Thus the Lagrange dual is

$$\max_{\lambda \geq 0} L(\lambda).$$