

# Discrete Optimization

Linear Programming: Part IV

# Goals of the Lecture

- ▶ Linear programming
  - introduce matrix notations
  - introduce the tableau
  - restate some of the results

# Matrix Notations

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} 3x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & x_3 & & & & & & = & 1 \\ 2x_1 & & & & & + & x_4 & & & + & x_6 & = & 2 \\ x_1 & & & & & & & + & x_5 & + & x_6 & = & 3 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{rclclcl} 3x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & \boxed{x_3} & & = & 1 \\ 2x_1 & & & & + & x_4 & + & x_6 & = & 2 \\ x_1 & & & & & + & x_5 & + & x_6 & = & 3 \end{array}$$

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Basis = {3,4,5}

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 \end{array}$$

Basis = {3,4,5}

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 x_3 & = & 1 & - & 3x_1 & - & 2x_2 \\
 x_4 & = & 2 & - & 2x_1 & & - & x_6 \\
 x_5 & = & 3 & & & & - & x_6
 \end{array}$$



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Basic variables =  $\{x_3, x_4, x_5\}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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 3x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & \boxed{x_3} & & = & 1 \\
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Basic variables =  $\{x_3, x_4, x_5\}$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{A_B} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_B} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{A_N} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_6 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_N} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}}_b$$



# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

- ▶ Consider  $Ax = b$
- ▶ Choose  $m$  linearly independent columns  $A_B$

$$A_B x_B + A_N x_N = b$$

$$A_B x_B = b - A_N x_N$$

$$x_B = A_B^{-1} b - A_B^{-1} A_N x_N$$

$$x_B = b' - A'_N x_N$$

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- ▶ Feasible if  $b' \geq 0$
- ▶ The matrix  $A_B$  is called a *basis*.

# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min & cx \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b\end{array}$$



# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

## ► Linear programming

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min & cx \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b\end{array}$$



# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

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$$\begin{array}{ll}\min & cx \\ \text{subject to} & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- ▶ Basic feasible solution: Basis B

$$x_B = A_B^{-1}b - A_B^{-1}A_Nx_N$$

# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

- ▶ Linear programming

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min & cx \\ \text{subject to} & \\ & Ax = b\end{array}$$

- ▶ Basic feasible solution: Basis B

$$x_B = A_B^{-1}b - A_B^{-1}A_Nx_N$$

- ▶ What is the cost for basis B?

$$cx = c_Bx_B + c_Nx_N$$

# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

$$\begin{aligned} c x &= c_B x_B + c_N x_N \\ &= c_B (A_B^{-1} b - A_B^{-1} A_N x_N) + c_N x_N \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c_N - c_B A_B^{-1} A_N) x_N \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c_N - c_B A_B^{-1} A_N) x_N \\ &\quad + (c_B - c_B A_B^{-1} A_B) x_B \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c - c_B A_B^{-1} A) x \end{aligned}$$

# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

- What is the cost for basis B?

$$\begin{aligned} c x &= c_B x_B + c_N x_N \\ &= c_B (A_B^{-1} b - A_B^{-1} A_N x_N) + c_N x_N \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c_N - c_B A_B^{-1} A_N) x_N \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c_N - c_B A_B^{-1} A_N) x_N \\ &\quad + (c_B - c_B A_B^{-1} A_B) x_B \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c - c_B A_B^{-1} A) x \end{aligned}$$



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- Define  $\Pi = c_B A_B^{-1}$

# How to Obtain a Basic Feasible Solution?

- What is the cost for basis B?

$$\begin{aligned} cx &= c_B x_B + c_N x_N \\ &= c_B (A_B^{-1} b - A_B^{-1} A_N x_N) + c_N x_N \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c_N - c_B A_B^{-1} A_N) x_N \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c_N - c_B A_B^{-1} A_N) x_N \\ &\quad + (c_B - c_B A_B^{-1} A_B) x_B \\ &= c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c - c_B A_B^{-1} A) x \end{aligned}$$

- Define  $\Pi = c_B A_B^{-1}$

$$cx = \Pi b + (c - \Pi A)x$$



# Testing if a Basis is Optimal

$$cx = c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c - c_B A_B^{-1} A)x$$

$$cx = \Pi b + (c - \Pi A)x$$

# Testing if a Basis is Optimal

- What are the costs in the basic feasible solution?

$$cx = c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c - c_B A_B^{-1} A)x$$

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# Testing if a Basis is Optimal

- What are the costs in the basic feasible solution?

$$cx = c_B A_B^{-1} b + (c - c_B A_B^{-1} A)x$$

$$cx = \Pi b + (c - \Pi A)x$$

- The basis is optimal if these costs are non-negative

# Testing if a Basis is Optimal

Let  $c^* = c - \Pi A$  and  $c_0^* = \Pi b$ .

Since the  $c^*$  are nonnegative,

$$c \geq \Pi A.$$

Consider any feasible solution  $y$ . We have

$$Ay = b.$$

Hence,

$$cy \geq \Pi Ay = \Pi b = c_0^*.$$



# The Tableau

- ▶ Linear programming is often presented with a tableau
  - easier for pivoting

$$\begin{array}{llllllllll} \text{min} & x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_3 & + & x_4 & + & x_5 & = & z \\ \text{subject to} & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & 3x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & x_3 & & & & & = & 1 \\ & 5x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_3 & + & x_4 & & & = & 3 \\ & 2x_1 & + & 5x_2 & + & x_3 & & & + & x_5 & = & 4 \end{array}$$



# The Tableau

min

$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = z$

subject to

$3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1$

$5x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3$

$2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + x_5 = 4$


X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	-Z
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
2	-1	0	1	0	2
-1	3	0	0	1	3

# The Tableau

min  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = z$   
subject to

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= 1 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 &= 3 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + x_5 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	-Z
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
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 -Z

# The Tableau

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = z \\
 \text{subject to} & \\
 & 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\
 & 5x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\
 & 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + x_5 = 4
 \end{array}$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$-z$
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
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the basis

$-z$

# The Tableau

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \min & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = z \\
 \text{subject to} & \\
 & 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\
 & 5x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\
 & 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + x_5 = 4
 \end{array}$$

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$-z$
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
2	-1	0	1	0	2
-1	3	0	0	1	3

the basis

$b$

$-z$


# The Tableau

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$-z$
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
2	-1	0	1	0	2
-1	3	0	0	1	3



# The Tableau

entering variable




x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>	x <sub>3</sub>	x <sub>4</sub>	x <sub>5</sub>	-z
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
2	-1	0	1	0	2
-1	3	0	0	1	3



# The Tableau


entering variable



x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>	x <sub>3</sub>	x <sub>4</sub>	x <sub>5</sub>	-z
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
2	-1	0	1	0	2
-1	3	0	0	1	3

# The Tableau

entering variable



x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>	x <sub>3</sub>	x <sub>4</sub>	x <sub>5</sub>	-z
-3	-3	0	0	0	-6
3	2	1	0	0	1
2	-1	0	1	0	2
-1	3	0	0	1	3

x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>	x <sub>3</sub>	x <sub>4</sub>	x <sub>5</sub>	-z
3/2	0	3/2	0	0	-9/2
3/2	1	1/2	0	0	1/2
7/2	0	1/2	1	0	5/2
-11/2	0	-3/2	0	1	3/2

Until Next Time