Randomised Algorithms

Lecture 6-7: Linear Programming

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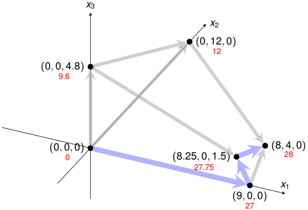
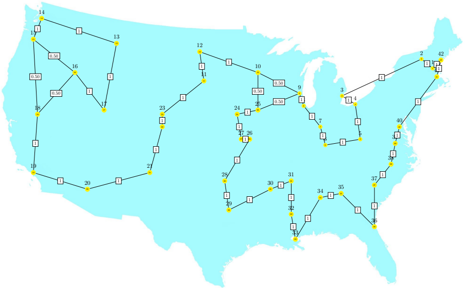
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Outline

Introduction





- linear programming is a powerful tool in optimisation
- inspired more sophisticated techniques such as quadratic optimisation, convex optimisation, integer programming and semi-definite programming
- we will later use the connection between linear and integer programming to tackle several problems (Vertex-Cover, Set-Cover, TSP, satisfiability)

Outline

What are Linear Programs?

Linear Programming (informal definition)

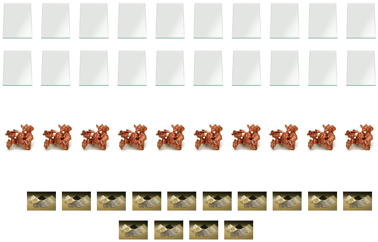
- maximise or minimise an objective, given limited resources (competing constraint)
- constraints are specified as (in)equalities
- objective function and constraints are linear

A Simple Example of a Linear Optimisation Problem

- Laptop
  - selling price to retailer: 1,000 GBP
  - glass: 4 units
  - copper: 2 units
  - rare-earth elements: 1 unit

- Smartphone
  - selling price to retailer: 1,000 GBP
  - glass: 1 unit
  - copper: 1 unit
  - rare-earth elements: 2 units

- You have a daily supply of:
  - glass: 20 units
  - copper: 10 units
  - rare-earth elements: 14 units
  - (and enough of everything else...)



How to maximise your daily earnings?

The Linear Program

Linear Program for the Production Problem

$$\begin{array}{llcrcr} \text{maximise} & x_1 & + & x_2 & & \\ \text{subject to} & & & & & \\ & 4x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 20 \\ & 2x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 10 \\ & x_1 & + & 2x_2 & \leq & 14 \\ & x_1, x_2 & & & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

The solution of this linear program yields the optimal production schedule.

Formal Definition of Linear Program

- Given $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ and a set of variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$, a linear function f is defined by

$$f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \cdots + a_n x_n.$$

- Linear Equality: $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = b$
- Linear Inequality: $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) \gtreqless b$

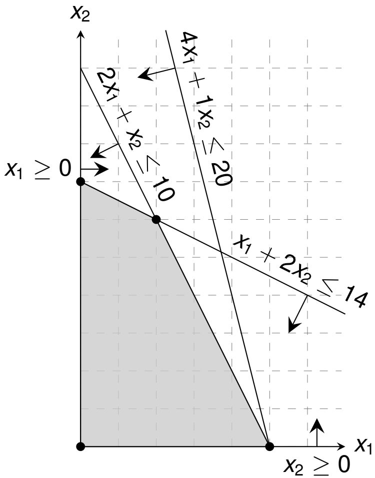
Linear Constraints

- Linear-Progamming Problem: either minimise or maximise a linear function subject to a set of linear constraints

Finding the Optimal Production Schedule

$$
\begin{array}{lrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & x_1 & + & x_2 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & \\
 & 4x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 20 \\
 & 2x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 10 \\
 & x_1 & + & 2x_2 & \leq & 14 \\
 & x_1, x_2 & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

Any setting of x_1 and x_2 satisfying all constraints is a feasible solution

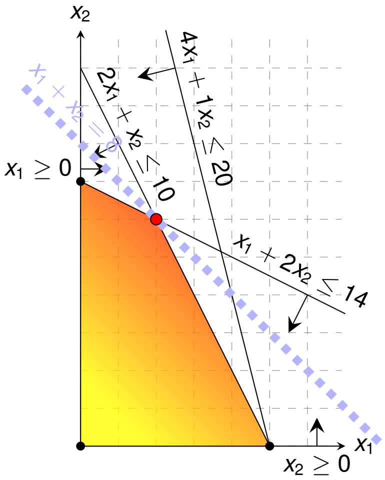


Exercise: Which aspect did we ignore in the formulation of the linear program?

Finding the Optimal Production Schedule

$$
\begin{array}{llcllcr}
\text{maximise} & x_1 & + & x_2 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & \\
& 4x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 20 \\
& 2x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 10 \\
& x_1 & + & 2x_2 & \leq & 14 \\
& x_1, x_2 & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

Graphical Procedure: Move the line $x_1 + x_2 = z$ as far up as possible.



While the same approach also works for higher-dimensions, we need to take a more systematic and algebraic procedure.

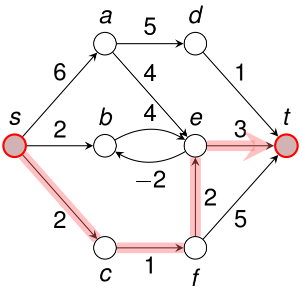
Outline

Shortest Paths

Single-Pair Shortest Path Problem

- Given: directed graph $G = (V, E)$ with edge weights $w : E \to \mathbb{R}$, pair of vertices $s, t \in V$
- Goal: Find a path of minimum weight from s to t in G

$p = (v_0 = s, v_1, \dots, v_k = t)$ such that $w(p) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} w(v_{k-1}, v_k)$ is minimised.



Shortest Paths as LP

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text{maximise} & d_t & & & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & \\
& d_v & \leq & d_u & + \; w(u,v) & \text{for each edge } (u,v) \in E, \\
& d_s & = & 0. & &
\end{array}
$$

Recall: When BELLMAN-FORD terminates, all these inequalities are satisfied.

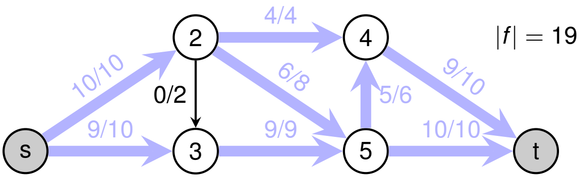
this is a maximisation problem!

Solution $\overline{d}$ satisfies $\overline{d}_v = \min_{u:\ (u,v) \in E} \left\{ \overline{d}_u + w(u,v) \right\}$

Maximum Flow

Maximum Flow Problem

- Given: directed graph $G = (V, E)$ with edge capacities $c : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$ (recall $c(u, v) = 0$ if $(u, v) \notin E$), pair of vertices $s, t \in V$
- Goal: Find a maximum flow $f : V \times V \to \mathbb{R}$ from s to t which satisfies the capacity constraints and flow conservation



Maximum Flow as LP

maximise $\sum_{v \in V} f_{sv} - \sum_{v \in V} f_{vs}$

subject to

$$
\begin{array}{rcll}
f_{uv} & \leq & c(u,v) & \text{for each } u, v \in V, \\
\sum_{v \in V} f_{vu} & = & \sum_{v \in V} f_{uv} & \text{for each } u \in V \setminus \{s,t\}, \\
f_{uv} & \geq & 0 & \text{for each } u, v \in V.
\end{array}
$$

Minimum-Cost Flow

Extension of the Maximum Flow Problem

Minimum-Cost-Flow Problem

- Given: directed graph $G = (V, E)$ with capacities $c : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$, pair of vertices $s, t \in V$, cost function $a : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$, flow demand of d units
- Goal: Find a flow $f : V \times V \to \mathbb{R}$ from s to t with $|f| = d$ while minimising the total cost $\sum_{(u,v)\in E} a(u,v) f_{uv}$ incurrred by the flow.

Optimal Solution with total cost:
$\sum_{(u,v)\in E} a(u,v) f_{uv} = (2\cdot 2)+(5\cdot 2)+(3\cdot 1)+(7\cdot 1)+(1\cdot 3) = 27$

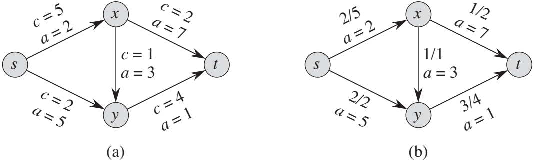


Figure 29.3 **(a)** An example of a minimum-cost-flow problem. We denote the capacities by c and the costs by a. Vertex s is the source and vertex t is the sink, and we wish to send 4 units of flow from s to t. **(b)** A solution to the minimum-cost flow problem in which 4 units of flow are sent from s to t. For each edge, the flow and capacity are written as flow/capacity.

Minimum Cost Flow as a LP

Minimum Cost Flow as LP

minimise $\sum_{(u,v)\in E} a(u,v) f_{uv}$

subject to

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{uv} &\leq c(u,v) && \text{for } u,v \in V,\\
\sum_{v\in V} f_{vu} - \sum_{v\in V} f_{uv} &= 0 && \text{for } u \in V \setminus \{s,t\},\\
\sum_{v\in V} f_{sv} - \sum_{v\in V} f_{vs} &= d\,, &&\\
f_{uv} &\geq 0 && \text{for } u,v \in V.
\end{aligned}$$

Real power of Linear Programming comes from the ability to solve **new problems**!

Outline

Introduction

A Simple Example of a Linear Program

Formulating Problems as Linear Programs

Standard and Slack Forms

Simplex Algorithm

Finding an Initial Solution

Standard and Slack Forms

Standard Form

$$\text{maximise} \quad \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j x_j$$

Objective Function

subject to

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i & \text{for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, m \\ x_j \geq 0 & \text{for } j = 1, 2, \ldots, n \end{array} \right.$$

$n + m$ constraints

Non-Negativity Constraints

Standard Form (Matrix-Vector-Notation)

$$\text{maximise} \quad c^T x$$

Inner product of two vectors

subject to

$$Ax \leq b$$

Matrix-vector product

$$x \geq 0$$

Converting Linear Programs into Standard Form

Reasons for a LP not being in standard form:

1. The objective might be a minimisation rather than maximisation.
2. There might be variables without nonnegativity constraints.
3. There might be equality constraints.
4. There might be inequality constraints (with $\geq$ instead of $\leq$).

Goal: Convert linear program into an equivalent program which is in standard form

Equivalence: a correspondence (not necessarily a bijection) between solutions.

Converting into Standard Form (1/5)

Reasons for a LP not being in standard form:

1. The objective might be a minimisation rather than maximisation.

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcr}
\boxed{\text{minimise} \quad -2x_1 + 3x_2} & & & & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2 & = & 7 \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2 & \leq & 4 \\
& x_1 & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

Negate objective function

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcr}
\boxed{\text{maximise} \quad 2x_1 - 3x_2} & & & & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2 & = & 7 \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2 & \leq & 4 \\
& x_1 & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

Converting into Standard Form (2/5)

Reasons for a LP not being in standard form:

2. There might be variables without nonnegativity constraints.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 - 3x_2 \\
\text{subject to} & \\
& x_1 + x_2 = 7 \\
& x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 4 \\
& \boxed{x_1 \geq 0}
\end{array}
$$

Replace x_2 by two non-negative variables x_2' and x_2''

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 - \boxed{3x_2' + 3x_2''} \\
\text{subject to} & \\
& x_1 + \boxed{x_2' - x_2''} = 7 \\
& x_1 - \boxed{2x_2' + 2x_2''} \leq 4 \\
& \boxed{x_1, x_2', x_2'' \geq 0}
\end{array}
$$

Converting into Standard Form (3/5)

Reasons for a LP not being in standard form:

3. There might be equality constraints.

$$
\begin{array}{llrcrcrcl}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2' & + & 3x_2'' & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& \boxed{x_1 & + & x_2' & - & x_2'' & = & 7} \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2' & + & 2x_2'' & \leq & 4 \\
& & & x_1, x_2', x_2'' & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

Replace each equality by two inequalities.

$$
\begin{array}{llrcrcrcl}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2' & + & 3x_2'' & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2' & - & x_2'' & \leq & 7 \\
& x_1 & + & x_2' & - & x_2'' & \geq & 7 \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2' & + & 2x_2'' & \leq & 4 \\
& & & x_1, x_2', x_2'' & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

Converting into Standard Form (4/5)

Reasons for a LP not being in standard form:

4. There might be inequality constraints (with $\geq$ instead of $\leq$).

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2' & + & 3x_2'' & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2' & - & x_2'' & \leq & 7 \\
& \boxed{x_1} & + & x_2' & - & x_2'' & \geq & 7 \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2' & + & 2x_2'' & \leq & 4 \\
& x_1, x_2', x_2'' & & & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

Negate respective inequalities.

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2' & + & 3x_2'' & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2' & - & x_2'' & \leq & 7 \\
& -x_1 & - & x_2' & + & x_2'' & \leq & -7 \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2' & + & 2x_2'' & \leq & 4 \\
& x_1, x_2', x_2'' & & & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

Converting into Standard Form (5/5)

Rename variable names (for consistency).

$$
\begin{array}{lrcrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2 & + & 3x_3 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2 & - & x_3 & \leq & 7 \\
& -x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 & \leq & -7 \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2 & + & 2x_3 & \leq & 4 \\
& \multicolumn{5}{c}{x_1, x_2, x_3} & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

It is always possible to convert a linear program into standard form.

Converting Standard Form into Slack Form (1/3)

Goal: Convert standard form into slack form, where all constraints except for the non-negativity constraints are equalities.

For the simplex algorithm, it is more convenient to work with equality constraints.

Introducing Slack Variables

- Let $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_j \leq b_i$ be an inequality constraint
- Introduce a slack variable s by

$$s = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_j$$

$$s \geq 0.$$

s measures the slack between the two sides of the inequality.

- Denote slack variable of the i-th inequality by x_{n+i}

Converting Standard Form into Slack Form (2/3)

$$
\begin{array}{lrcrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2 & + & 3x_3 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2 & - & x_3 & \leq & 7 \\
& -x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 & \leq & -7 \\
& x_1 & - & 2x_2 & + & 2x_3 & \leq & 4 \\
& & x_1, x_2, x_3 & & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

Introduce slack variables

$$
\begin{array}{lrcrcrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2 & + & 3x_3 & & & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & & & \\
& x_4 & = & 7 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 \\
& x_5 & = & -7 & + & x_1 & + & x_2 & - & x_3 \\
& x_6 & = & 4 & - & x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3 \\
& & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6 & & & \geq & 0 & & &
\end{array}
$$

Converting Standard Form into Slack Form (3/3)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximise} & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 \\ \text{subject to} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr} x_4 & = & 7 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 \\ x_5 & = & -7 & + & x_1 & + & x_2 & - & x_3 \\ x_6 & = & 4 & - & x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3 \\ \end{array}$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6 \geq 0$$

Use variable z to denote objective function and omit the nonnegativity constraints.

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr} \boxed{z} & = & & & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2 & + & 3x_3 \\ x_4 & = & 7 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 \\ x_5 & = & -7 & + & x_1 & + & x_2 & - & x_3 \\ x_6 & = & 4 & - & x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3 \end{array}$$

This is called slack form.

Basic and Non-Basic Variables

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 2x_1 & - & 3x_2 & + & 3x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 7 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & + & x_3 \\
x_5 & = & -7 & + & x_1 & + & x_2 & - & x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 4 & - & x_1 & + & 2x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Basic Variables: $B = \{4, 5, 6\}$

Non-Basic Variables: $N = \{1, 2, 3\}$

Slack Form (Formal Definition)

Slack form is given by a tuple (N, B, A, b, c, v) so that

$$z = v + \sum_{j \in N} c_j x_j$$

$$x_i = b_i - \sum_{j \in N} a_{ij} x_j \qquad \text{for } i \in B,$$

and all variables are non-negative.

Variables/Coefficients on the right hand side are indexed by B and N.

Slack Form (Example)

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= 28 - \frac{x_3}{6} - \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 &= 8 + \frac{x_3}{6} + \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 &= 4 - \frac{8x_3}{3} - \frac{2x_5}{3} + \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 &= 18 - \frac{x_3}{2} + \frac{x_5}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Slack Form Notation

- $B = \{1, 2, 4\}$, $N = \{3, 5, 6\}$
- $$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} & a_{15} & a_{16} \\ a_{23} & a_{25} & a_{26} \\ a_{43} & a_{45} & a_{46} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/6 & -1/6 & 1/3 \\ 8/3 & 2/3 & -1/3 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
- $$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} c_3 \\ c_5 \\ c_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/6 \\ -1/6 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$
- $v = 28$

Outline

Simplex Algorithm: Introduction

Simplex Algorithm

- classical method for solving linear programs (Dantzig, 1947)
- usually fast in practice although worst-case runtime not polynomial
- iterative procedure somewhat similar to Gaussian elimination

Basic Idea:

- Each iteration corresponds to a “basic solution” of the slack form
- All non-basic variables are 0, and the basic variables are determined from the equality constraints
- Each iteration converts one slack form into an equivalent one while the objective value will not decrease

In that sense, it is a greedy algorithm.

- Conversion (“pivoting”) is achieved by switching the roles of one basic and one non-basic variable

Extended Example: Conversion into Slack Form

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 3x_3 & \leq & 30 \\
& 2x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 5x_3 & \leq & 24 \\
& 4x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & \leq & 36 \\
& & & x_1, x_2, x_3 & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

$\Downarrow$ Conversion into slack form

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}$$

Extended Example: Iteration 1

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (0, 0, 0, 30, 24, 36)$

This basic solution is **feasible**

Objective value is 0.

Extended Example: Iteration 1

Increasing the value of x_1 would increase the objective value.

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr} z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\ x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\ x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\ x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3 \end{array}$$

The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_1.

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6:

- Solving for x_1 yields:

$$x_1 = 9 - \frac{x_2}{4} - \frac{x_3}{2} - \frac{x_6}{4}.$$

- Substitute this into x_1 in the other three equations

Extended Example: Iteration 2

Increasing the value of x_3 would increase the objective value.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\ x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\ x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\ x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2} \end{array}$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (9, 0, 0, 21, 6, 0)$ with objective value 27

Extended Example: Iteration 2

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\
x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2}
\end{array}
$$

The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_3.

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5:

- Solving for x_3 yields:

$$x_3 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3x_2}{8} - \frac{x_5}{4} - \frac{x_6}{8}.$$

- Substitute this into x_3 in the other three equations

Extended Example: Iteration 3

Increasing the value of x_2 would increase the objective value.

$$\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (\frac{33}{4}, 0, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{69}{4}, 0, 0)$ with objective value $\frac{111}{4} = 27.75$

Extended Example: Iteration 3

$$
\begin{array}{rclcccc}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}
$$

The second constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_2.

Switch roles of x_2 and x_3:

- Solving for x_2 yields:

$$x_2 = 4 - \frac{8x_3}{3} - \frac{2x_5}{3} + \frac{x_6}{3}.$$

- Substitute this into x_2 in the other three equations

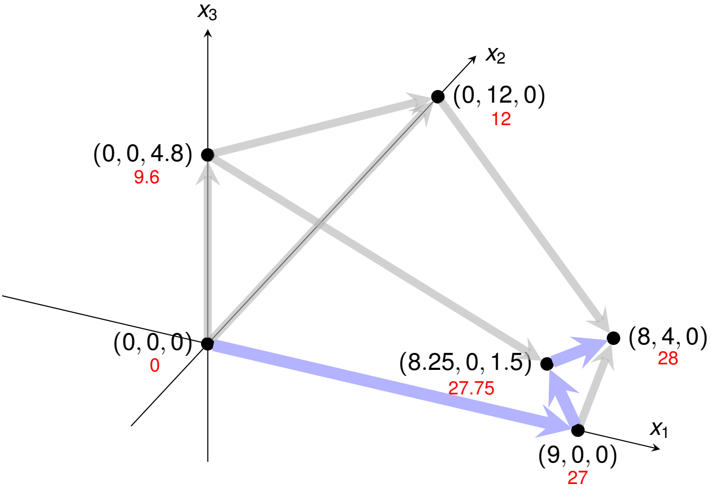
Extended Example: Iteration 4

All coefficients are negative, and hence this basic solution is **optimal**!

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 28 & - & \frac{x_3}{6} & - & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 & = & 8 & + & \frac{x_3}{6} & + & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 & = & 4 & - & \frac{8x_3}{3} & - & \frac{2x_5}{3} & + & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} & &
\end{array}
$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (8, 4, 0, 18, 0, 0)$ with objective value 28

Extended Example: Visualization of SIMPLEX



Exercise: How many basic solutions (including non-feasible ones) are there?

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (1/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_2 and x_5

$$
\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr}
z & = & 12 & + & 2x_1 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_2 & = & 12 & - & x_1 & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & x_2 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_6 & = & 24 & - & 3x_1 & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2}
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

$$
\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr}
z & = & 28 & - & \frac{x_3}{6} & - & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 & = & 8 & + & \frac{x_3}{6} & + & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 & = & 4 & - & \frac{8x_3}{3} & - & \frac{2x_5}{3} & + & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} & &
\end{array}
$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{48}{5} & + & \frac{11x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & - & \frac{2x_5}{5} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{78}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{3x_5}{5} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{24}{5} & - & \frac{2x_1}{5} & - & \frac{2x_2}{5} & - & \frac{x_5}{5} \\
x_6 & = & \frac{132}{5} & - & \frac{16x_1}{5} & - & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{2x_3}{5}
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_2 and x_3

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 28 & - & \frac{x_3}{6} & - & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 & = & 8 & + & \frac{x_3}{6} & + & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 & = & 4 & - & \frac{8x_3}{3} & - & \frac{2x_5}{3} & + & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} & &
\end{array}
$$

The Pivot Step Formally

PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)

// Compute the coefficients of the equation for new basic variable x_e.
let $\widehat{A}$ be a new $m \times n$ matrix
$\widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{a}_{ej} = a_{lj} / a_{le}$
$\widehat{a}_{el} = 1 / a_{le}$
// Compute the coefficients of the remaining constraints.
for each $i \in B - \{l\}$
    $\widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie} \widehat{b}_e$
    for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
        $\widehat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{ej}$
    $\widehat{a}_{il} = -a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute the objective function.
$\widehat{v} = v + c_e \widehat{b}_e$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{c}_j = c_j - c_e \widehat{a}_{ej}$
$\widehat{c}_l = -c_e \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute new sets of basic and nonbasic variables.
$\widehat{N} = N - \{e\} \cup \{l\}$
$\widehat{B} = B - \{l\} \cup \{e\}$
return $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$

Need that $a_{le} \neq 0$!

Rewrite "tight" equation for enterring variable x_e.

Substituting x_e into other equations.

Substituting x_e into objective function.

Update non-basic and basic variables

Effect of the Pivot Step (extra material, non-examinable)

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\textsc{Pivot}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.
2. When we set each non-basic variable to 0 in a constraint
$$x_i = \widehat{b}_i - \sum_{j \in \widehat{N}} \widehat{a}_{ij} x_j,$$
we have $\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i$ for each $i \in \widehat{B}$. Hence $\overline{x}_e = \widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. After substituting into the other constraints, we have
$$\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e. \qquad \square$$

Formalizing the Simplex Algorithm: Questions

Questions:

- How do we determine whether a linear program is feasible?
- What do we do if the linear program is feasible, but the initial basic solution is not feasible?
- How do we determine whether a linear program is unbounded?
- How do we choose the entering and leaving variables?

Example before was a particularly nice one!

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

```
SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
1  (N, B, A, b, c, ν) = INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
2  let Δ be a new vector of length m
3  while some index j ∈ N has c_j > 0
4      choose an index e ∈ N for which c_e > 0
5      for each index i ∈ B
6          if a_ie > 0
7              Δ_i = b_i / a_ie
8          else Δ_i = ∞
9      choose an index l ∈ B that minimizes Δ_i
10     if Δ_l == ∞
11         return "unbounded"
12     else (N, B, A, b, c, ν) = PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, ν, l, e)
13 for i = 1 to n
14     if i ∈ B
15         x̄_i = b_i
16     else x̄_i = 0
17 return (x̄_1, x̄_2, ..., x̄_n)
```

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

Main Loop:

- terminates if all coefficients in objective function are negative
- Line 4 picks enterring variable x_e with negative coefficient
- Lines 6 – 9 pick the tightest constraint, associated with x_l
- Line 11 returns "unbounded" if there are no constraints
- Line 12 calls PIVOT, switching roles of x_l and x_e

Return corresponding solution.

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

```
SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
1  (N, B, A, b, c, ν) = INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
2  let Δ be a new vector of length m
3  while some index j ∈ N has c_j > 0
4      choose an index e ∈ N for which c_e > 0
5      for each index i ∈ B
6          if a_ie > 0
7              Δ_i = b_i / a_ie
8          else Δ_i = ∞
9      choose an index l ∈ B that minimizes Δ_i
10     if Δ_l == ∞
11         return "unbounded"
```

Proof is based on the following three-part loop invariant:

1. the slack form is always equivalent to the one returned by INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX,
2. for each $i \in B$, we have $b_i \geq 0$,
3. the basic solution associated with the (current) slack form is feasible.

Lemma 29.2

Suppose the call to INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX in line 1 returns a slack form for which the basic solution is feasible. Then if SIMPLEX returns a solution, it is a feasible solution. If SIMPLEX returns "unbounded", the linear program is unbounded.

Termination

Degeneracy: One iteration of SIMPLEX leaves the objective value unchanged.

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ x_4 &= 8 - x_1 - x_2 \\ x_5 &= x_2 - x_3 \end{aligned}$$

Pivot with x_1 entering and x_4 leaving

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 8 + x_3 - x_4 \\ x_1 &= 8 - x_2 - x_4 \\ x_5 &= x_2 - x_3 \end{aligned}$$

Cycling: If additionally slack form at two iterations are identical, SIMPLEX fails to terminate!

Pivot with x_3 entering and x_5 leaving

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 8 + x_2 - x_4 - x_5 \\ x_1 &= 8 - x_2 - x_4 \\ x_3 &= x_2 - x_5 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise: Execute one more step of the Simplex Algorithm on the tableau from the previous slide.

Termination and Running Time

It is theoretically possible, but very rare in practice.

Cycling: SIMPLEX may fail to terminate.

Anti-Cycling Strategies

1. Bland's rule: Choose entering variable with smallest index
2. Random rule: Choose entering variable uniformly at random
3. Perturbation: Perturb the input slightly so that it is impossible to have two solutions with the same objective value

Replace each b_i by $\widehat{b}_i = b_i + \epsilon_i$, where $\epsilon_i \gg \epsilon_{i+1}$ are all small.

Lemma 29.7

Assuming INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX returns a slack form for which the basic solution is feasible, SIMPLEX either reports that the program is unbounded or returns a feasible solution in at most $\binom{n+m}{m}$ iterations.

Every set B of basic variables uniquely determines a slack form, and there are at most $\binom{n+m}{m}$ unique slack forms.

Outline

Finding an Initial Solution

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & x_2 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & \\
& 2x_1 & - & x_2 & \leq & 2 \\
& x_1 & - & 5x_2 & \leq & -4 \\
& & x_1, x_2 & & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

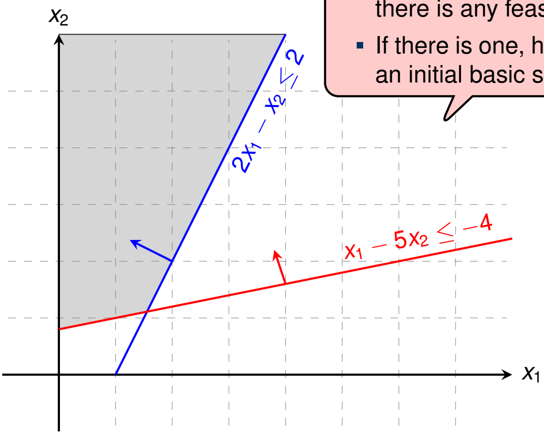
Conversion into slack form

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 2x_1 & - & x_2 \\
x_3 & = & 2 & - & 2x_1 & + & x_2 \\
x_4 & = & -4 & - & x_1 & + & 5x_2
\end{array}$$

Basic solution $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (0, 0, 2, -4)$ is not feasible!

Geometric Illustration

$$
\begin{array}{llcrcr}
\text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & x_2 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & \\
& 2x_1 & - & x_2 & \leq & 2 \\
& x_1 & - & 5x_2 & \leq & -4 \\
& & x_1, x_2 & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$



Questions:

- How to determine whether there is any feasible solution?
- If there is one, how to determine an initial basic solution?

Formulating an Auxiliary Linear Program

maximise $\sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j x_j$
subject to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j &\leq b_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\ x_j &\geq 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \ldots, n \end{aligned}$$

Formulating an Auxiliary Linear Program

maximise $-x_0$
subject to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j - x_0 &\leq b_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, m, \\ x_j &\geq 0 \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, \ldots, n \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 29.11

Let L_{aux} be the auxiliary LP of a linear program L in standard form. Then L is feasible if and only if the optimal objective value of L_{aux} is 0.

Proof.

- "$\Rightarrow$": Suppose L has a feasible solution $\overline{x} = (\overline{x}_1, \overline{x}_2, \ldots, \overline{x}_n)$
  - $\overline{x}_0 = 0$ combined with $\overline{x}$ is a feasible solution to L_{aux} with objective value 0.
  - Since $\overline{x}_0 \geq 0$ and the objective is to maximise $-x_0$, this is optimal for L_{aux}
- "$\Leftarrow$": Suppose that the optimal objective value of L_{aux} is 0
  - Then $\overline{x}_0 = 0$, and the remaining solution values $(\overline{x}_1, \overline{x}_2, \ldots, \overline{x}_n)$ satisfy L. $\square$

- Let us illustrate the role of x_0 as "distance from feasibility"
- We will also see that increasing x_0 enlarges the feasible region.

Geometric Illustration

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{maximise} & -x_0 \\
\text{subject to} & \\
& \begin{array}{rcrcrcr}
2x_1 & - & x_2 & - & x_0 & \leq & 2 \\
x_1 & - & 5x_2 & - & x_0 & \leq & -4 \\
& x_0, x_1, x_2 & & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

For the animation see the full slides.

Now the Feasible Region of the Auxiliary LP in 3D

For the animation see the full slides.

- Let us now modify the original linear program so that it is not feasible

$\Rightarrow$ Hence the auxiliary linear program has only a solution for a sufficiently large $x_0 > 0$!

Geometric Illustration

$$
\begin{array}{llcrcrcrl}
\text{maximise} & -x_0 \\
\text{subject to} \\
& 2x_1 & - & x_2 & - & x_0 & \leq & -2 \\
& -x_1 & + & 5x_2 & - & x_0 & \leq & 4 \\
& & & x_0, x_1, x_2 & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

For the animation see the full slides.

Now the Feasible Region of the Auxiliary LP in 3D

For the animation see the full slides.

INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX

Test solution with $N = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$, $B = \{n+1, n+2, \ldots, n+m\}$, $\overline{x}_i = b_i$ for $i \in B$, $\overline{x}_i = 0$ otherwise.

INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)

```
let k be the index of the minimum b_i
if b_k ≥ 0                         // is the initial basic solution feasible?
    return ({1, 2, ..., n}, {n + 1, n + 2, ..., n + m}, A, b, c, 0)
form L_aux by adding −x_0 to the left-hand side of each constraint
    and setting the objective function to −x_0
let (N, B, A, b, c, ν) be the resulting slack form for L_aux
l = n + k
// L_aux has n + 1 nonbasic variables and m basic variables.
(N, B, A, b, c, ν) = PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, ν, l, 0)
// The basic solution is now feasible for L_aux.
iterate the while loop of lines 3–12 of SIMPLEX until an optimal solution
    to L_aux is found
if the optimal solution to L_aux sets x̄_0 to 0
    if x̄_0 is basic
        perform one (degenerate) pivot to make it nonbasic
    from the final slack form of L_aux, remove x_0 from the constraints and
        restore the original objective function of L, but replace each basic
        variable in this objective function by the right-hand side of its
        associated constraint
    return the modified final slack form
else return "infeasible"
```

ℓ will be the leaving variable so that x_ℓ has the most negative value.

Pivot step with x_ℓ leaving and x_0 entering.

This pivot step does not change the value of any variable.

Example of INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX (1/3)

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcr} \text{maximise} & 2x_1 & - & x_2 & & \\ \text{subject to} & & & & & \\ & 2x_1 & - & x_2 & \leq & 2 \\ & x_1 & - & 5x_2 & \leq & -4 \\ & & x_1, x_2 & & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

Formulating the auxiliary linear program

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcrcr} \text{maximise} & & & & - & x_0 & & \\ \text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\ & 2x_1 & - & x_2 & - & x_0 & \leq & 2 \\ & x_1 & - & 5x_2 & - & x_0 & \leq & -4 \\ & & x_1, x_2, x_0 & & & & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

Basic solution $(0, 0, 0, 2, -4)$ not feasible!

Converting into slack form

$$\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr} z & = & & & & & & - & x_0 \\ x_3 & = & 2 & - & 2x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_0 \\ x_4 & = & -4 & - & x_1 & + & 5x_2 & + & x_0 \end{array}$$

Example of INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX (2/3)

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & & & & - & x_0 \\
x_3 & = & 2 & - & 2x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_0 \\
x_4 & = & -4 & - & x_1 & + & 5x_2 & + & x_0
\end{array}$$

Pivot with x_0 entering and x_4 leaving

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & -4 & - & x_1 & + & 5x_2 & - & x_4 \\
x_0 & = & 4 & + & x_1 & - & 5x_2 & + & x_4 \\
x_3 & = & 6 & - & x_1 & - & 4x_2 & + & x_4
\end{array}$$

Basic solution $(4, 0, 0, 6, 0)$ is feasible!

Pivot with x_2 entering and x_0 leaving

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & - & x_0 & & & & \\
x_2 & = & \frac{4}{5} & - & \frac{x_0}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_4}{5} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{14}{5} & + & \frac{4x_0}{5} & - & \frac{9x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_4}{5}
\end{array}$$

Optimal solution has $x_0 = 0$, hence the initial problem was feasible!

Example of INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX (3/3)

$$\begin{aligned} z &= & & - & x_0 & & & & \\ x_2 &= \frac{4}{5} & & - & \frac{x_0}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_4}{5} \\ x_3 &= \frac{14}{5} & & + & \frac{4x_0}{5} & - & \frac{9x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Set $x_0 = 0$ and express objective function by non-basic variables

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 2x_1 - \left(\tfrac{4}{5} - \tfrac{x_0}{5} + \tfrac{x_1}{5} + \tfrac{x_4}{5}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= -\frac{4}{5} & + & \frac{9x_1}{5} & - & \frac{x_4}{5} \\ x_2 &= \frac{4}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_4}{5} \\ x_3 &= \frac{14}{5} & - & \frac{9x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Basic solution $(0, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{14}{5}, 0)$, which is feasible!

Lemma 29.12

If a linear program L has no feasible solution, then INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX returns “infeasible”. Otherwise, it returns a valid slack form for which the basic solution is feasible.

Fundamental Theorem of Linear Programming

Theorem 29.13 (Fundamental Theorem of Linear Programming)

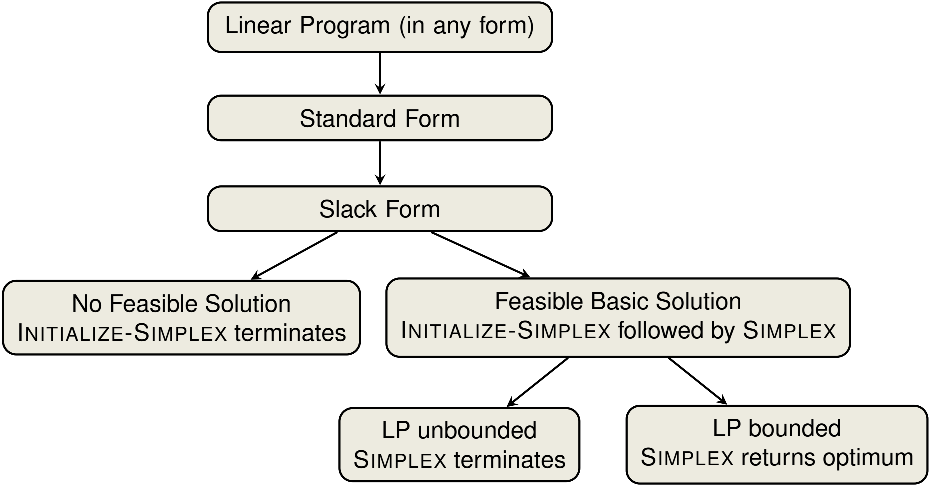
Any linear program L, given in standard form, either

1. has an optimal solution with a finite objective value,
2. is infeasible, or
3. is unbounded.

If L is infeasible, SIMPLEX returns "infeasible". If L is unbounded, SIMPLEX returns "unbounded". Otherwise, SIMPLEX returns an optimal solution with a finite objective value.

Proof requires the concept of duality, which is not covered in this course (for details see CLRS3, Chapter 29.4)

Workflow for Solving Linear Programs



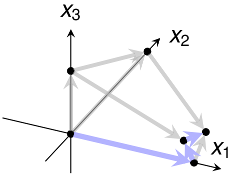
Linear Programming and Simplex: Summary and Outlook

Linear Programming

- extremely versatile tool for modelling problems of all kinds
- basis of Integer Programming, to be discussed in later lectures

Simplex Algorithm

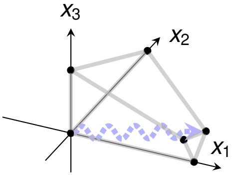
- In practice: usually terminates in polynomial time, i.e., $O(m+n)$
- In theory: even with anti-cycling may need exponential time



Research Problem: Is there a pivoting rule which makes SIMPLEX a polynomial-time algorithm?

Polynomial-Time Algorithms

- Interior-Point Methods: traverses the interior of the feasible set of solutions (not just vertices!)



Test your Understanding

Which of the following statements are true?

1. In each iteration of the Simplex algorithm, the objective function increases.
2. There exist linear programs that have exactly two optimal solutions.
3. There exist linear programs that have infinitely many optimal solutions.
4. The Simplex algorithm always runs in worst-case polynomial time.