

Solution Keys to MAT3210 Assignment 2

1. Solution

i. C is convex.

$$\forall u, v \in C, \forall \lambda \in (0, 1)$$

$$\lambda u + (1 - \lambda)v = [\lambda u_1 + (1 - \lambda)v_1, \lambda u_2 + (1 - \lambda)v_2].$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} & [\lambda u_1 + (1 - \lambda)v_1]^2 + [\lambda u_2 + (1 - \lambda)v_2]^2 \\ &= \lambda^2(u_1^2 + u_2^2) + (1 - \lambda)^2(v_1^2 + v_2^2) + 2\lambda(1 - \lambda)(u_1v_1 + u_2v_2) \\ &\leq \lambda^2(u_1^2 + u_2^2) + (1 - \lambda)^2(v_1^2 + v_2^2) + 2\lambda(1 - \lambda)\sqrt{(u_1^2 + u_2^2)(v_1^2 + v_2^2)} \\ &\leq \lambda^2 + (1 - \lambda)^2 + 2\lambda(1 - \lambda) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & [\lambda u_1 + (1 - \lambda)v_1] + [\lambda u_2 + (1 - \lambda)v_2] \\ &= \lambda(u_1 + u_2) + (1 - \lambda)(v_1 + v_2) \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\lambda u + (1 - \lambda)v \in C$.

ii. C is bounded from below, since

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow x_1 \geq -\sqrt{1 - x_2^2} \geq -1.$$

so is x_2 .

iii. The extreme points of $C = \{(x_1, x_2) \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 1, x_1 + x_2 \geq 0\}$.

Let $a=(r,s)$ be an extreme point of C . Then the tangent line of C at a is a supporting hyperplane at a : $\frac{y-s}{x-r} = -\frac{r}{s}$

2. Solution

1. The extreme points are a, b, c, d where

$$a = \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{25}{4}\right), b = \left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{36}{5}\right), c = (6, 0), d = (4, 0).$$

supporting hyperplanes at the extreme points can be chosen as follows

$$a, b : x_1 - x_2 = 6; c, d : x_2 = 0$$

2. The standard form is

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= 18 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_4 &= 6 \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 - x_5 &= 20 \\ x_i &\geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. \end{aligned}$$

where x_3, x_4, x_5 are slack variables.

The BFS correspond to the extreme point:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a:} & \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{25}{4}, \frac{19}{4}, 0, 0 \right) \\ \text{b:} & \left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{36}{5}, 0, 0, \frac{38}{5} \right) \\ \text{c:} & (6, 0, 0, 12, 10) \\ \text{d:} & (4, 0, 6, 10, 0) \end{aligned}$$

3. Solution

The standard form is

$$\text{maximize } z' = -10x_1 - 2x_2^+ + 2x_2^- + x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{subject to} \quad x_1 + x_2^+ - x_2^- + x_4 &= 30 \\ x_1 - x_3 - x_5 &= 1 \\ x_2^+ - x_2^- + x_3 + x_6 &= 3 \\ -x_2^+ + x_2^- - x_3 + x_7 &= 7 \\ x_1 + x_2^+ - x_2^- + x_3 &= 10 \\ x_1, x_2^+, x_2^-, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$x_2^+ = \max(0, x_2), \quad x_2^- = \max(0, -x_2).$$

4. Solution

1. Set $x_3 = 0$, we have $x_1 = \frac{5}{9}$ and $x_2 = \frac{11}{18}$. Since a_1, a_2 are linearly independent, the solution is a basic feasible solution.
2. Set $x_2 = 0$, we have $x_1 = \frac{13}{8}$ and $x_3 = -\frac{11}{8}$. The solution is infeasible.
3. Set $x_1 = 0$, we have $x_2 = \frac{13}{14}$ and $x_3 = \frac{5}{7}$. Since a_2, a_3 are linearly independent, the solution is a BFS.

5. Solution

1. Set $x_1 = x_2 = 0$, we have $x_3 = 2, x_4 = -1$. The solution is infeasible.

2. Set $x_1 = x_3 = 0$, we have $x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $x_4 = 0$. Since a_2, a_4 are linearly independent, the solution is a BFS.
3. Set $x_1 = x_4 = 0$, we have $x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, $x_3 = 0$. We get the same BFS as that in (b).
4. Set $x_2 = x_3 = 0$, we have $x_1 = \frac{8}{3}$, $x_4 = -\frac{7}{3}$. The solution is infeasible.
5. Set $x_2 = x_4 = 0$, we have $x_1 = -2$, $x_3 = \frac{7}{2}$. The solution is infeasible.
6. Set $x_3 = x_4 = 0$, we have $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$. We get the same BFS as that in (b).

To summary, $(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0)^T$ is the only BFS.

6. Solution

Substitute x_0 into the system of equations we find it is a FS. But x_0 is certainly not a BFS since it contains only one 0 element, while a BFS of the above LPP should contains at least two 0 elements. To find BFS from x_0 , we first observe that $0a_1 + 2a_2 - a_3 = 0$, we have

$$\alpha_1 = 0, \alpha_2 = 2, \alpha_3 = -1, \alpha_4 = 0.$$

$$\frac{x_2}{\alpha_2} = 1 = \min\left\{\frac{x_j}{\alpha_j} : \alpha_j > 0, j = 1, 2, 3, 4\right\}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{x}_1 &= x_1 - \alpha_1 \cdot \frac{x_2}{\alpha_2} = 3 \\ \hat{x}_2 &= 0 \\ \hat{x}_3 &= x_3 - \alpha_3 \cdot \frac{x_2}{\alpha_2} = 2 \\ \hat{x}_4 &= x_4 - \alpha_4 \cdot \frac{x_2}{\alpha_2} = 1\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the new FS is $x_1 = (3, 0, 2, 1)^T$. Since $2a_1 - a_4 = 0$, x_1 is not basic. Do a similar procedure as above:

$$\beta_1 = 2, \beta_2 = 0, \beta_3 = 0, \beta_4 = -1.$$

$$\frac{\hat{x}_1}{\beta_1} = \frac{3}{2} = \min\left\{\frac{\hat{x}_j}{\beta_j} : \beta_j > 0, j = 1, 2, 3, 4\right\}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= 0 \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 0 \\ \bar{x}_3 &= \hat{x}_3 - \beta_3 \cdot \frac{\hat{x}_1}{\beta_1} = 2 \\ \bar{x}_4 &= \hat{x}_4 - \beta_4 \cdot \frac{\hat{x}_1}{\beta_1} = \frac{5}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Since a_3 and a_4 are linearly independent, $x=(0,0,2,\frac{5}{2})$ is a BFS.

7. Solution

(a) Just substitute the vector into the system of equations and we can see it is a FS.

(b) Since $\text{rank}[a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4] = 3$, the solution is not basic. Since

$$-a_1 - 5a_2 + 2a_3 - 4a_4 = 0$$

we have

$$\alpha = 1, \alpha_2 = -5, \alpha_3 = 2, \alpha_4 = -4$$
$$\frac{x_3}{\alpha_3} = \frac{1}{2} = \min\left\{\frac{x_j}{\alpha_j} : \alpha_j > 0, j = 1, 2, 3, 4\right\}$$

Hence

$$\hat{x}_1 = x_1 - x_3 \cdot \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_3} = \frac{5}{2}$$
$$\hat{x}_2 = x_2 - x_3 \cdot \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_3} = \frac{7}{2}$$
$$\hat{x}_3 = 0$$
$$\hat{x}_4 = x_4 - x_3 \cdot \frac{\alpha_4}{\alpha_3} = 5$$

Therefore the new FS is $x_1 = (\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, 0, 5)^T$. Since a_1, a_2, a_4 are linearly independent, the solution is also a BFS.

8. Solution

After drawing the graphs of the linear constraints and the feasible region, you will find that a, b, c, d are the extreme points where

$$a = (0, 1), b = \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right), c = \left(3, \frac{3}{2}\right), d = (4, 0).$$

Now compute the values of z at the extreme points:

$$z(a) = -5, z(b) = -\frac{19}{3}, z(c) = \frac{9}{2}, z(d) = 16.$$

Therefore

$$\min(z) = -\frac{19}{3} \text{ at } x_1 = \frac{4}{3}, x_2 = \frac{7}{3}.$$

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This modified solution was originally written by WANG Yuqiang.