

Convex Optimization

Lab 3: Linear Programming (1)

Lecturer: *Dr.* Wan-Lei Zhao

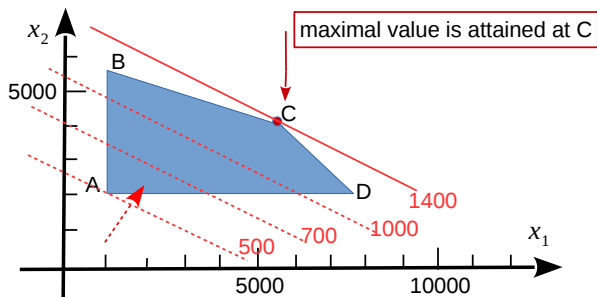
Autumn Semester 2024

Outline

- 1 Linear Programming: solve by matlab
- 2 Linear Programming: the problems

Linear Programming: solve the problem with graph

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize } 0.1 * x_1 + 0.2 * x_2 \\ & \text{subject to } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 \leq 10000 \\ x_1 \geq 1000 \\ x_2 \geq 2000 \\ 10 * x_1 + 30 * x_2 \leq 180000 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$



Linear Programming: the standard form

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize } f(x), x \in R^n \\
 & \quad A \cdot x \preceq b \\
 & \text{s.t. } A_e \cdot x = b_e \\
 & \quad lb \preceq x \preceq ub
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

- 'Maximize problem' can be converted to 'minimize problem'
- $Ax \preceq b$ covers all inequations
- $A_e x = b_e$ covers all equalitions
- lb and ub are the lower and upper bounds for x respectively
- Observations:
 - ① The target is a linear function
 - ② All conditions are linear
 - ③ The region scoped by all conditions is **convex**
 - ④ Target function must be **convex** too!!

Linear Programming: solve it by Matlab command (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize } f(x), x \in R^n \\
 & A \cdot x \preceq b \\
 \text{s.t. } & A_e \cdot x = b_e \\
 & lb \preceq x \preceq ub
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

- $[x, \mathbf{fval}] = \text{linprog}(f, A, b, A_e, b_e, lb, ub);$

$$\max. 0.1 * x_1 + 0.2 * x_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \min. -1 * (0.1 * x_1 + 0.2 * x_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 \leq 10000 \\ 10 * x_1 + 30 * x_2 \leq 180000 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{b} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 10 & 30 \end{bmatrix} & \times \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} & \leq \begin{bmatrix} 10000 \\ 180000 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{cases} 1000 \leq x_1 \\ 2000 \leq x_2 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \mathbf{lb} & \mathbf{x} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1000 \\ 2000 \end{bmatrix} & \leq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Linear Programming: solve it by Matlab command (2)

- $[x, fval] = \text{linprog}(f, A, b, A_e, b_e, lb, ub);$

$$\max. 0.1 * x_1 + 0.2 * x_2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \min. -1 * (0.1 * x_1 + 0.2 * x_2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \leq 10000 \\ 10 * x_1 + 30 * x_2 \leq 180000 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{b} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 10 & 30 \end{bmatrix} & \times \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} & \leq \begin{bmatrix} 10000 \\ 180000 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1000 \leq x_1 \\ 2000 \leq x_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \mathbf{lb} & \mathbf{x} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1000 \\ 2000 \end{bmatrix} & \leq \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

- $[x, fval] = \text{linprog}(f, A, b, [], [], lb, []);$

Linear Programming: solve it by Matlab command (3)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && -0.1 * x_1 - 0.2 * x_2 \\ & \text{subject to} && \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 \leq 10000 \\ 10 * x_1 + 30 * x_2 \leq 180000 \\ x_1 \geq 1000 \\ x_2 \geq 2000 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

- ① $f = -0.1 * x_1 - 0.2 * x_2$
- ② $A = [1 \ 1; 10 \ 30];$
 $b = [10000; 180000]$
- ③ $lb = [1000; 2000]; ub = []$

- Steps:

- ① $\text{syms } x_1 \ x_2;$
- ② $c = [-0.1, -0.2];$
- ③ $A = [1 \ 1; 10 \ 30];$
- ④ $b = [10000; 180000]$
- ⑤ $Ae = []; be = [];$
- ⑥ $lb = [1000; 2000]; ub = [];$
- ⑦ $x = \text{linprog}(c, A, b, Ae, be, lb, ub);$

- Output: $x = [6000; 4000]$

Outline

- 1 Linear Programming: solve by matlab
- 2 Linear Programming: the problems

Linear Programming: diet problem (1)

Diet problem: suppose there are three foods available, corn, milk, and bread, and there are restrictions on the number of calories (between 2000 and 2250) and the amount of Vitamin A (between 5000 and 50,000). The following table lists, for each food, the cost per serving, the amount of Vitamin A per serving, and the number of calories per serving. The maximum servings for each food should be no higher than 10.

Table: Food, Costs, V-A, and Calories

Food	Cost/serving	V-A	Cal.
Corn	\$0.18	107	72
Milk	\$0.23	500	121
Bread	\$0.05	0	65

- Target: minimize the costs while satisfying the restrictions on calories and Vitamin A

Answers

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 & \text{Min. } 0.18x_1 + 0.23x_2 + 0.05x_3 \\
 \text{s.t.} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 72x_1 + 121x_2 + 65x_3 \geq 2000 \\ 72x_1 + 121x_2 + 65x_3 \leq 2250 \\ 107x_1 + 500x_2 \geq 5000 \\ 107x_1 + 500x_2 \leq 50000 \\ x \preceq 10 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (4)
 \end{array}$$

```

1 function [x, fval]=diet()
2     f = [0.18 0.23 0.05];
3     A = [-72 -121 -65;72 121 65;-107 -500 0;107 500 0];
4     b = [-2000 2250 -5000 50000]';
5     lb = zeros(3,1);
6     ub = [10 10 10]';
7     x = linprog(f, A, b, [], [], lb, ub);
8     fval = f*x
9 end

```

Production Plan

Ms. Li produces widgets. To make 100 left-handed widgets she uses 1 pound of metal and 5 pounds of fiberglass. To make 100 right-handed widgets she uses 2 pounds of metal and 3 pounds of fiberglass. Each week Ms. Li has 65 pounds of metal and 150 pounds of fiberglass delivered. She makes a profit of \$2.50 per right-handed widget and \$2.00 per left-handed widget. How many widgets of each type should Ms. Li produce to maximize profit?

Answers

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min. } 2.5x_1 + 2.0x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } & \begin{cases} 0.01x_1 + 0.02x_2 \leq 65 \\ 0.05x_1 + 0.03x_2 \leq 150 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

```

1 function [x, fval]=prodct()
2     f = [-2.5 -2.0];
3     A = [0.01 0.02;0.05 0.03];
4     b = [65 150]';
5     lb = zeros(2,1);
6     x = linprog(f, A, b, [], [], lb, []);
7     fval = -1*f*x;
8 end

```

Solve LP problem by Spreadsheet (1)

- Given following LP problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Max. } 3x_1 + 5x_2 \\ \text{s.t. } & \begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_1 + x_2 \leq 4 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Table: Tableau

	z	x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	s_3	
	1	-3	-5	0	0	0	0
s_1	1	3	1	1	0	0	6
s_2	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
s_3	1	1	2	0	0	1	6

- Solve the problem by Tableau operations with Spreadsheet
- Verify it with “linprog” in Matlab

Solve LP problem by Spreadsheet (2)

- Given following LP problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Max. } 12x_1 + 8x_2 + 10x_3 \\ & \text{s.t. } \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 120 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 300 \\ x_1 + x_2 \leq 50 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Table: Tableau

	z	x_1	x_2	x_3	s_1	s_2	s_3	
	1	-12	-8	-10	0	0	0	0
s_1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	120
s_2	1	5	4	3	0	1	0	300
s_3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	50

- Solve the problem by Tableau operations with Spreadsheet
- Verify it with “linprog” in Matlab

Solve LP problem by Spreadsheet (3)

- Given following LP problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Max. } 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 \\ \text{s.t. } & \begin{cases} 1.5x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 3x_4 \leq 550 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 \leq 700 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 200 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Table: Tableau

	z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	s_1	s_2	s_3	
	1	-4	-6	-3	-1	0	0	0	0
s_1	1	1.5	2	4	3	1	0	0	550
s_2	1	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	700
s_3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	1	200

- Solve the problem by Tableau operations with Spreadsheet
- Verify it with “linprog” in Matlab