

Goal: Write LP problems in the following **standard form**:

- Minimize  $z = c^T x$ , with  $c \in \mathbb{R}^m$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$
- Constraints:  $Ax = b$ , with  $A$  an  $n \times m$  matrix,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$   
and  $x \geq 0$  (meaning  $x_j \geq 0$  for all  $j = 1, \dots, m$ )

Note: minimization is just a convention here.

We illustrate this with the following example ("proof by example"):

- Maximize  $z = x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3$
- Constraints:  $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1$  ①
- $-2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \geq -5$  ②
- $x_1 - x_2 \leq 4$  ③
- $x_2 + x_3 \leq 5$  ④
- $x_1 \geq 0$  ⑤
- $x_2 \geq 0$  ⑥

Step 1: Turn maximization into minimization.

Our example: Minimize  $\hat{z} = -x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3$

## Step 2: Slack variables.

↳ First, write inequalities in standard order: all variables to the left, number to the right,  $\leq$  sign.

Our example: Write ③ as  $2x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 5$ .

↳ Then, turn inequalities into equalities + non-negativity constraints by introducing "slack variables"  $s_i$ :

Our example: Write ②, ③, ④ as:

$$2x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + s_1 = 5 \quad \text{with } s_1 \geq 0,$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + s_2 = 4 \quad \text{with } s_2 \geq 0,$$

$$x_2 + x_3 + s_3 = 5 \quad \text{with } s_3 \geq 0.$$

## Step 3: Replace variables without non-negativity constraint by differences.

Our example:  $x_3$  has no nonnegativity constraint

$\Rightarrow$  write  $x_3 = u - v$  with  $u \geq 0, v \geq 0$ .

To summarize, we have rewritten the problem in standard form with:

$$\tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ u \\ v \\ s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{x_1}{\downarrow} & \overset{x_2}{\downarrow} & \overset{u}{\downarrow} & \overset{v}{\downarrow} & \overset{s_1}{\downarrow} & \overset{s_2}{\downarrow} & \overset{s_3}{\downarrow} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

( $m=7, n=4$ )

$$(\tilde{z} = c^T \tilde{x}, \quad A \tilde{x} = b, \quad \tilde{x} \geq 0).$$

We are now confronted with solving a system of linear eq.s  $Ax = b$ , with  $A \in \text{Mat}(n \times m)$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Note:

- As in the example above, for us  $A$  is typically a wide matrix ( $m > n$ ), i.e., the system is underdetermined and there are many solutions.
- In Finite Mathematics you learned about least-norm solutions, i.e., solutions that minimize  $\|x\|$ . Our goal is: Find solution that optimizes the linear objective function.

First: How do we find all solutions to  $Ax = b$ ? (Afterwards: How do we select the optimal one?)

↳ Use Gaussian elimination to bring augmented matrix into **reduced row echelon form**.

Ex.:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

⇒ augmented matrix:  $\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$

reduced row-echelon form:

$-2R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2$ :  $\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 & -3 \end{array} \right)$

$R_2 / -2$ :  $\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right)$

$R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_1$ :  $\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 3 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right)$   
 ↓ pivots

This corresponds to the two equations

$$x_1 + 3x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_4 = \frac{3}{2}$$

Solve these two equations: next time

**reduced row echelon form.**

• All rows with just 0's at the bottom

• Leading coefficient of a nonzero row is to the right of the one from row above

• All leading coefficients are 1 (they are called "pivots")

• Each column with a leading 1 has 0's in all other entries

E.g.:  $\begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 pivots