Winter semester 2013/14 Prof. Dr. S. Held

## Linear and Integer Optimization

## Exercise Sheet 1

## Exercise 1.1:

A paper mill produces paper rolls of 3 m width. The customers order rolls with smaller widths and the mill has to cut the ordered rolls out of the 3 m wide rolls. For example, a 3 m wide roll may be cut into two 93 cm wide and a 108 cm wide roll, leaving an officut of 6 cm.

The current order consists of

- 90 rolls of width 130 cm,
- 610 rolls of width 108 cm,
- 395 rolls of width 42 cm, and
- 211 rolls of width 93 cm.

Formulate a linear program that minimizes the number of produced 3 m rolls and allows a correct cutting of the ordered rolls.

(4 points)

Exercise 1.2: Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -10 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$  and  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 8 & 4 & 2 & 5 & -11 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$ . Solve the LP max{ $c^{\mathsf{T}}x : Ax \leq b$ } (graphically) and specify the set of optimum solutions for following cost vectors:

1. 
$$c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$$
  
2.  $c = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$   
3.  $c = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}}$ 

Let  $P := P(A, b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax \le b\}$ . How many null-, one-, und two-dimensional faces does P have?

Give an example of a face for each of the three dimensions in the form  $F = \{x \in P : A'x = b'\}$ . Here  $A'x \leq b'$  is a subsystem of  $Ax \leq b$ . (4 Points)

**Exercise 1.3:** Specify necessary and sufficient conditions for the numbers  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{K}$  so that the LP max{ $x + y : \alpha x + \beta y \leq \gamma; x, y \geq 0$ }

- has an optimum solution;
- has a feasible solution;
- is unbounded.

(4 Points)

**Exercise 1.4:** The dimension of a non-empty set  $X \subseteq \mathbb{K}^n$  is the number

 $\dim X := n - \max\{\operatorname{rank}(A) : A \text{ is an } n \times n \text{ matrix with } Ax = Ay \ \forall x, y \in X\}.$ 

X is called **full-dimensional** if dim X = n. Prove: A polyhedron is full-dimensional if and only if there is a point in its interior. (8 Points)

Submission deadline: Tuesday, 22.10.2013, before the lecture (in groups of 2 students).