

## Linear and Integer Optimization

### Exercise Sheet 3

**Exercise 3.1:** Let  $A_1, \dots, A_m \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  be convex sets. Show that if any  $n + 1$  of the sets have a non-empty intersection, then

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^m A_i \neq \emptyset.$$

Can you omit one of the requirements: **convexity**, any  $n + 1$  sets have a non-empty intersection, or the **finiteness** of the family  $A_1, \dots, A_m$ ? (4 Points)

**Exercise 3.2:** Prove the following transposition theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\exists x : Ax \leq c, Ax \neq c) \\ & \quad \quad \quad \checkmark \\ & \left( \exists y : (A^T y = 0, c^T y = -1, y \geq 0) \vee (A^T y = 0, c^T y \leq 0, y > 0) \right). \end{aligned}$$

(4 Points)

**Exercise 3.3:**

- a) Prove the generalized Farkas Lemma (Lemma 4.1) from the lecture. (2 Points)
- b) Let  $(P)$  be a linear program of the form  $\min\{c^T x : Ax \leq b\}$ . Show that the dual of the dual is equivalent to  $(P)$ . (3 Points)

**Exercise 3.4:** Consider the following linear program  $\min\{c^T x : Ax = b\}$ . Show that it either does not have a solution, it is unbounded, or all feasible solutions are optimal. Does this statement hold if we additionally require  $x \geq 0$ ? (3 Points)

**Submission deadline:** Tuesday, 6.11.2013, before the lecture.

**Programming Exercise on the back!**

### Programming Exercise 1

Implement the Fourier-Motzkin Elimination to decide if an LP  $\max\{c^T x : Ax \leq b\}$  has a feasible solution. If it has a solution print a solution vector to the standard output as a single line. If it does not have a solution, print the string “empty” followed by a certificate vector according to Corollary 3.3 (in one line).

The program has to be implemented in C/C++ using the GNU compilers `gcc` or `g++`. The program should be run from the command line and read in a text file, whose name is given as an argument. The text file specifies the LP in the following format.

- The first line contains the number  $m$  of rows and  $n$  of columns of  $A$ .
- The second line contains  $n$  floating point numbers specifying  $c$ .
- The third line contains  $m$  floating point numbers specifying  $b$ .
- The next  $m$  lines contain the rows of  $A$ . Each line contains the  $n$  floating point numbers in the respective row.

On the web site to the exercises you find test instances and an example program in C for reading the input. You may use the example as a base for your implementation.  
(10 Points)

**Submission of the programming exercise until Tuesday, 20.11.2013**, before the lecture via e-mail to your tutor **and** to held@or.uni-bonn.de!