Linear Programming

Finite Math

1 May 2017



1/7

General Description of Linear Programming



2/7

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In a *linear programming problem*, we are concerned with *optimizing* (finding the maximum and minimum values, called the *optimal values*) of a linear *objective function z* of the form

$$z = ax + by$$

where a and b are not both zero and the decision variables x and y are subject to constraints given by linear inequalities.

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$$z = ax + by$$

where a and b are not both zero and the decision variables x and y are subject to constraints given by linear inequalities. Additionally, x and y must be nonnegative, i.e., $x \ge 0$ and $y \ge 0$.

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Theorem (Fundamental Theorem of Linear Programming)

If the optimal value of the objective function in a linear programming problem exists, then that value must occur at one or more of the corner points of the feasible region.

3/7

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Theorem (Existence of Optimal Solutions)

(A) If the feasible region for a linear programming problem is bounded, then both the maximum value and the minimum value of the objective function always exist.

Finite Math Linear Programming 1 May 2017

3/7

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Theorem (Existence of Optimal Solutions)

- (A) If the feasible region for a linear programming problem is bounded, then both the maximum value and the minimum value of the objective function always exist.
- (B) If the feasible region is unbounded and the coefficients of the objective function are positive, then the minimum value of the objective function exists, but the maximum value does not.

Finite Math Linear Programming 1 May 2017

3/7

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Theorem (Existence of Optimal Solutions)

- (A) If the feasible region for a linear programming problem is bounded, then both the maximum value and the minimum value of the objective function always exist.
- (B) If the feasible region is unbounded and the coefficients of the objective function are positive, then the minimum value of the objective function exists, but the maximum value does not.
- (C) If the feasible region is empty, then both the maximum value and the minimum value of the objective function do not exist.

Finite Math Linear Programming 1 May 2017

3/7

Procedure (Geometric Method for Solving a Linear Programming Problem with Two Decision Variables)

4/7

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• Graph the feasible region. Then, if an optimal solution exists according to Theorem 2, find the coordinates of each corner point.

4/7

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- Construct a corner point table listing the value of the objective function at each corner point.

Finite Math Linear Programming 1 May 2017 4 / 7

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4/7

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- Graph the feasible region. Then, if an optimal solution exists according to Theorem 2, find the coordinates of each corner point.
- 2 Construct a corner point table listing the value of the objective function at each corner point.
- 3 Determine the optimal solution(s) from the table in Step 2 (smallest=minimum, largest=maximum).
- For an applied problem, interpret the optimal solution(s) in terms of the original problem.

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4/7

Example

Maximize and minimize z = 2x + 3y subject to

$$2x + y \geq 10$$

$$x + 2y \geq 8$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

5/7

Example

Maximize and minimize z = 2x + 3y subject to

$$2x + y \geq 10$$

$$x + 2y \geq 8$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

Solution

Minimum of z = 14 at (4,2). No maximum.

5/7

Example

Maximize and minimize P = 30x + 10y subject to

$$2x + 2y \geq 4$$

$$6x + 4y \leq 36$$

$$2x + y \leq 10$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

6/7

Example

Maximize and minimize P = 30x + 10y subject to

$$2x + 2y \ge 4$$

$$6x + 4y \leq 36$$

$$2x + y \leq 10$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

Solution

Minimum of P = 20 at (0,2). Maximum of P = 150 at (5,0).

6/7

Example

Maximize and minimize P = 3x + 5y subject to

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
x + 2y & \leq & 6 \\
x + y & \leq & 4
\end{array}$$

$$2x + 3y \ge 12$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

7/7

Example

Maximize and minimize P = 3x + 5y subject to

$$x + 2y \leq 6$$

$$x + y \leq 4$$

$$2x + 3y \geq 12$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

Solution

No optimal solutions.



7/7