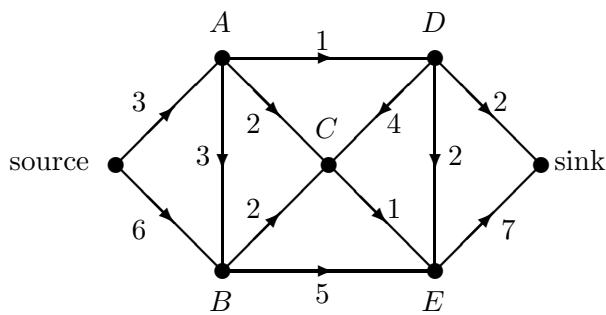


Paper 1, Section I
8H Optimization

(a) Consider a network with vertices in $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and directed edges (i, j) in $E \subseteq V \times V$. Suppose that 1 is the source and n is the sink. Let C_{ij} , $0 < C_{ij} < \infty$, be the capacity of the edge from vertex i to vertex j for $(i, j) \in E$. Let a cut be a partition of $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$ into S and $V \setminus S$ with $1 \in S$ and $n \in V \setminus S$. Define the *capacity* of the cut S . Write down the maximum flow problem. Prove that the maximum flow is bounded above by the minimum cut capacity.

(b) Find the maximum flow from the source to the sink in the network below, where the directions and capacities of the edges are shown. Explain your reasoning.


Paper 2, Section I
9H Optimization

Define what it means to say that a set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is *convex*. What is meant by an *extreme point* of a convex set S ?

Consider the set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ given by

$$S = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 30, 3x_1 + 7x_2 \leq 60, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0\}.$$

Show that S is convex, and give the coordinates of all extreme points of S .

For all possible choices of $c_1 > 0$ and $c_2 > 0$, find the maximum value of $c_1x_1 + c_2x_2$ subject to $(x_1, x_2) \in S$.

Paper 4, Section II
20H Optimization

Suppose the recycling manager in a particular region is responsible for allocating all the recyclable waste that is collected in n towns in the region to the m recycling centres in the region. Town i produces s_i lorry loads of recyclable waste each day, and recycling centre j needs to handle d_j lorry loads of waste a day in order to be viable. Suppose that $\sum_i s_i = \sum_j d_j$. Suppose further that c_{ij} is the cost of transporting a lorry load of waste from town i to recycling centre j . The manager wishes to decide the number x_{ij} of lorry loads of recyclable waste that should go from town i to recycling centre j , $i = 1, \dots, n$, $j = 1, \dots, m$, in such a way that all the recyclable waste produced by each town is transported to recycling centres each day, and each recycling centre works exactly at the viable level each day. Use the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem, which you should quote carefully, to derive necessary and sufficient conditions for (x_{ij}) to minimise the total cost under the above constraints.

Suppose that there are three recycling centres A , B and C , needing 5, 20 and 20 lorry loads of waste each day, respectively, and suppose there are three towns a , b and c producing 20, 15 and 10 lorry loads of waste each day, respectively. The costs of transporting a lorry load of waste from town a to recycling centres A , B and C are £90, £100 and £100, respectively. The corresponding costs for town b are £130, £140 and £100, while for town c they are £110, £80 and £80. Recycling centre A has reported that it currently receives 5 lorry loads of waste per day from town a , and recycling centre C has reported that it currently receives 10 lorry loads of waste per day from each of towns b and c . Recycling centre B has failed to report. What is the cost of the current arrangement for transporting waste from the towns to the recycling centres? Starting with the current arrangement as an initial solution, use the transportation algorithm (explaining each step carefully) in order to advise the recycling manager how many lorry loads of waste should go from each town to each of the recycling centres in order to minimise the cost. What is the minimum cost?

Paper 3, Section II**21H Optimization**

Consider the linear programming problem P :

$$\text{minimise } c^T x \text{ subject to } Ax \geq b, \quad x \geq 0,$$

where x and c are in \mathbb{R}^n , A is a real $m \times n$ matrix, b is in \mathbb{R}^m and T denotes transpose. Derive the dual linear programming problem D . Show from first principles that the dual of D is P .

Suppose that $c^T = (6, 10, 11)$, $b^T = (1, 1, 3)$ and $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Write down

the dual D and find the optimal solution of the dual using the simplex algorithm. Hence, or otherwise, find the optimal solution $x^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*)$ of P .

Suppose that c is changed to $\tilde{c} = (6 + \varepsilon_1, 10 + \varepsilon_2, 11 + \varepsilon_3)$. Give necessary and sufficient conditions for x^* still to be the optimal solution of P . If $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = 0$, find the range of values for ε_3 for which x^* is still the optimal solution of P .

Paper 1, Section I**8H Optimization**

State and prove the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem.

Use the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem to find the minimum of $2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + x_3^2$ subject to $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$ (where x_1 , x_2 and x_3 are real).

Paper 2, Section I**9H Optimization**

Explain what is meant by a two-player zero-sum game with $m \times n$ pay-off matrix $P = (p_{ij})$, and state the optimal strategies for each player.

Find these optimal strategies when

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

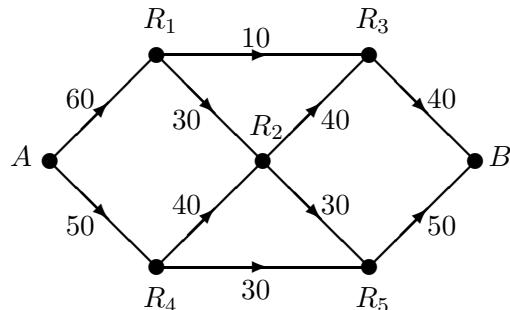
Paper 4, Section II**20H Optimization**

Consider a network with a single source and a single sink, where all the edge capacities are finite. Write down the maximum flow problem, and state the max-flow min-cut theorem.

Describe the Ford–Fulkerson algorithm. If all edge capacities are integers, explain why, starting from a suitable initial flow, the algorithm is guaranteed to end after a finite number of iterations.

The graph in the diagram below represents a one-way road network taking traffic from point A to point B via five roundabouts R_i , $i = 1, \dots, 5$. The capacity of each road is shown on the diagram in terms of vehicles per minute. Assuming that all roundabouts can deal with arbitrary amounts of flow of traffic, find the maximum flow of traffic (in vehicles per minute) through this network of roads. Show that this flow is indeed optimal.

After a heavy storm, roundabout R_2 is flooded and only able to deal with at most 20 vehicles per minute. Find a suitable new network for the situation after the storm. Apply the Ford–Fulkerson algorithm to the new network, starting with the zero flow and explaining each step, to determine the maximum flow and the associated flows on each road.

**Paper 3, Section II****21H Optimization**

Use the two-phase simplex method to maximise $2x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ subject to the constraints

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 1, \quad x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 4, \quad x_i \geq 0 \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3.$$

Derive the dual of this linear programming problem and find the optimal solution of the dual.

Paper 1, Section I

8H Optimization

State sufficient conditions for p and q to be optimal mixed strategies for the row and column players in a zero-sum game with payoff matrix A and value v .

Rowena and Colin play a hide-and-seek game. Rowena hides in one of 3 locations, and then Colin searches them in some order. If he searches in order i, j, k then his search cost is c_i , $c_i + c_j$ or $c_i + c_j + c_k$, depending upon whether Rowena hides in i , j or k , respectively, and where c_1, c_2, c_3 are all positive. Rowena (Colin) wishes to maximize (minimize) the expected search cost.

Formulate the payoff matrix for this game.

Let $c = c_1 + c_2 + c_3$. Suppose that Colin starts his search in location i with probability c_i/c , and then, if he does not find Rowena, he searches the remaining two locations in random order. What bound does this strategy place on the value of the game?

Guess Rowena's optimal hiding strategy, show that it is optimal and find the value of the game.

Paper 2, Section I

9H Optimization

Given a network with a source A , a sink B , and capacities on directed arcs, define what is meant by a minimum cut.

The m streets and n intersections of a town are represented by sets of edges E and vertices V of a connected graph. A city planner wishes to make all streets one-way while ensuring it possible to drive away from each intersection along at least k different streets.

Use a theorem about min-cut and max-flow to prove that the city planner can achieve his goal provided that the following is true:

$$d(U) \geq k|U| \text{ for all } U \subseteq V,$$

where $|U|$ is the size of U and $d(U)$ is the number edges with at least one end in U . How could the planner find street directions that achieve his goal?

[Hint: Consider a network having nodes A , B , nodes a_1, \dots, a_m for the streets and nodes b_1, \dots, b_n for the intersections. There are directed arcs from A to each a_i , and from each b_i to B . From each a_i there are two further arcs, directed towards b_j and $b_{j'}$ that correspond to endpoints of street i .]

Paper 4, Section II**20H Optimization**

Given real numbers a and b , consider the problem P of minimizing

$$f(x) = ax_{11} + 2x_{12} + 3x_{13} + bx_{21} + 4x_{22} + x_{23}$$

subject to $x_{ij} \geq 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} &= 5 \\ x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} &= 5 \\ x_{11} + x_{21} &= 3 \\ x_{12} + x_{22} &= 3 \\ x_{13} + x_{23} &= 4. \end{aligned}$$

List all the basic feasible solutions, writing them as 2×3 matrices (x_{ij}) .

Let $f(x) = \sum_{ij} c_{ij}x_{ij}$. Suppose there exist λ_i, μ_j such that

$$\lambda_i + \mu_j \leq c_{ij} \text{ for all } i \in \{1, 2\}, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

Prove that if x and x' are both feasible for P and $\lambda_i + \mu_j = c_{ij}$ whenever $x_{ij} > 0$, then $f(x) \leq f(x')$.

Let x^* be the initial feasible solution that is obtained by formulating P as a transportation problem and using a greedy method that starts in the upper left of the matrix (x_{ij}) . Show that if $a + 2 \leq b$ then x^* minimizes f .

For what values of a and b is one step of the transportation algorithm sufficient to pivot from x^* to a solution that *maximizes* f ?

Paper 3, Section II**21H Optimization**

Use the two phase method to find all optimal solutions to the problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize } 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \\ & \text{subject to } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 40 \\ & \quad 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \geq 10 \\ & \quad -x_2 + x_3 \geq 10 \\ & \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that the values $(40, 10, 10)$ are perturbed to $(40, 10, 10) + (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3)$. Find an expression for the change in the optimal value, which is valid for all sufficiently small values of $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$.

Suppose that $(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3) = (\theta, -2\theta, 0)$. For what values of θ is your expression valid?

Paper 1, Section I
8H Optimization

State the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem.

Use Lagrange multipliers to find the optimal values of x_1 and x_2 in the problem:

$$\text{maximize } x_1^2 + x_2 \quad \text{subject to} \quad x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 \leq b_1, \quad x_1 \geq b_2 \quad \text{and} \quad x_1, x_2 \geq 0,$$

for all values of b_1, b_2 such that $b_1 - b_2^2 \geq 0$.

Paper 2, Section I
9H Optimization

Consider the two-player zero-sum game with payoff matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Express the problem of finding the column player's optimal strategy as a linear programming problem in which $x_1 + x_2 + x_3$ is to be maximized subject to some constraints.

Solve this problem using the simplex algorithm and find the optimal strategy for the column player.

Find also, from the final tableau you obtain, both the value of the game and the row player's optimal strategy.

Paper 4, Section II
20H Optimization

Describe the Ford-Fulkerson algorithm.

State conditions under which the algorithm is guaranteed to terminate in a finite number of steps. Explain why it does so, and show that it finds a maximum flow. [You may assume that the value of a flow never exceeds the value of any cut.]

In a football league of n teams the season is partly finished. Team i has already won w_i matches. Teams i and j are to meet in m_{ij} further matches. Thus the total number of remaining matches is $M = \sum_{i < j} m_{ij}$. Assume there will be no drawn matches. We wish to determine whether it is possible for the outcomes of the remaining matches to occur in such a way that at the end of the season the numbers of wins by the teams are (x_1, \dots, x_n) .

Invent a network flow problem in which the maximum flow from source to sink equals M if and only if (x_1, \dots, x_n) is a feasible vector of final wins.

Illustrate your idea by answering the question of whether or not $x = (7, 5, 6, 6)$ is a possible profile of total end-of-season wins when $n = 4$, $w = (1, 2, 3, 4)$, and $M = 14$ with

$$(m_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} - & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & - & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & - & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & - \end{pmatrix}.$$

Paper 3, Section II**21H Optimization**

For given positive real numbers ($c_{ij} : i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$), consider the linear program

$$\begin{aligned} P : & \text{minimize} \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 c_{ij} x_{ij}, \\ & \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^3 x_{ij} \leq 1 \text{ for all } j, \quad \sum_{j=1}^3 x_{ij} \geq 1 \text{ for all } i, \\ & \text{and } x_{ij} \geq 0 \text{ for all } i, j. \end{aligned}$$

- (i) Consider the feasible solution x in which $x_{11} = x_{12} = x_{22} = x_{23} = x_{31} = x_{33} = 1/2$ and $x_{ij} = 0$ otherwise. Write down two basic feasible solutions of P , one of which you can be sure is at least as good as x . Are either of these basic feasible solutions of P degenerate?
- (ii) Starting from a general definition of a Lagrangian dual problem show that the dual of P can be written as

$$D : \underset{\lambda_i \geq 0, \mu_i \geq 0}{\text{maximize}} \sum_{i=1}^3 (\lambda_i - \mu_i) \quad \text{subject to } \lambda_i - \mu_j \leq c_{ij} \text{ for all } i, j.$$

What happens to the optimal value of this problem if the constraints $\lambda_i \geq 0$ and $\mu_i \geq 0$ are removed?

Prove that $x_{11} = x_{22} = x_{33} = 1$ is an optimal solution to P if and only if there exist $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ such that

$$\lambda_i - \lambda_j \leq c_{ij} - c_{jj}, \quad \text{for all } i, j.$$

[You may use any facts that you know from the general theory of linear programming provided that you state them.]

Paper 1, Section I**8H Optimization**

Suppose that $Ax \leq b$ and $x \geq 0$ and $A^T y \geq c$ and $y \geq 0$ where x and c are n -dimensional column vectors, y and b are m -dimensional column vectors, and A is an $m \times n$ matrix. Here, the vector inequalities are interpreted component-wise.

- (i) Show that $c^T x \leq b^T y$.
- (ii) Find the maximum value of

$$\begin{aligned} 6x_1 + 8x_2 + 3x_3 &\quad \text{subject to} \quad 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 \leq 10, \\ & \quad \quad \quad 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 6, \\ & \quad \quad \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

You should state any results from the course used in your solution.

Paper 2, Section I**9H Optimization**

Let $N = \{1, \dots, n\}$ be the set of nodes of a network, where 1 is the source and n is the sink. Let c_{ij} denote the capacity of the arc from node i to node j .

- (i) In the context of maximising the flow through this network, define the following terms: feasible flow, flow value, cut, cut capacity.
- (ii) State and prove the max-flow min-cut theorem for network flows.

Paper 3, Section II**21H Optimization**

(i) What does it mean to say a set $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is convex?

(ii) What does it mean to say z is an extreme point of a convex set C ?

Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix, where $n > m$. Let b be an $m \times 1$ vector, and let

$$C = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax = b, x \geq 0\}$$

where the inequality is interpreted component-wise.

(iii) Show that C is convex.

(iv) Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)^T$ be a point in C with the property that at least $m + 1$ indices i are such that $z_i > 0$. Show that z is not an extreme point of C . [Hint: If $r > m$, then any set of r vectors in \mathbb{R}^m is linearly dependent.]

(v) Now suppose that every set of m columns of A is linearly independent. Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)^T$ be a point in C with the property that at most m indices i are such that $z_i > 0$. Show that z is an extreme point of C .

Paper 4, Section II**20H Optimization**

A company must ship coal from four mines, labelled A, B, C, D , to supply three factories, labelled a, b, c . The per unit transport cost, the outputs of the mines, and the requirements of the factories are given below.

	A	B	C	D	
a	12	3	5	2	34
b	4	11	2	6	21
c	3	9	7	4	23
	20	32	15	11	

For instance, mine B can produce 32 units of coal, factory a requires 34 units of coal, and it costs 3 units of money to ship one unit of coal from B to a . What is the minimal cost of transporting coal from the mines to the factories?

Now suppose increased efficiency allows factory b to reduce its requirement to 20.8 units of coal, and as a consequence, mine B reduces its output to 31.8 units. By how much does the transport cost decrease?

Paper 1, Section I**8E Optimization**

What is the maximal flow problem in a network?

Explain the Ford–Fulkerson algorithm. Why must this algorithm terminate if the initial flow is set to zero and all arc capacities are rational numbers?

Paper 2, Section I**9E Optimization**

Consider the function ϕ defined by

$$\phi(b) = \inf\{x^2 + y^4 : x + 2y = b\}.$$

Use the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem to evaluate $\phi(3)$. Compute the derivative $\phi'(3)$.

Paper 3, Section II**21E Optimization**

Let A be the $m \times n$ payoff matrix of a two-person, zero-sum game. What is Player I's optimization problem?

Write down a sufficient condition that a vector $p \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is an optimal mixed strategy for Player I in terms of the optimal mixed strategy of Player II and the value of the game. If $m = n$ and A is an invertible, symmetric matrix such that $A^{-1}e \geqslant 0$, where $e = (1, \dots, 1)^T \in \mathbb{R}^m$, show that the value of the game is $(e^T A^{-1}e)^{-1}$.

Consider the following game: Players I and II each have three cards labelled 1, 2, and 3. Each player chooses one of her cards, independently of the other, and places it in the same envelope. If the sum of the numbers in the envelope is smaller than or equal to 4, then Player II pays Player I the sum (in £), and otherwise Player I pays Player II the sum. (For instance, if Player I chooses card 3 and Player II choose card 2, then Player I pays Player II £5.) What is the optimal strategy for each player?

Paper 4, Section II
20E Optimization

A factory produces three types of sugar, types X, Y, and Z, from three types of syrup, labelled A, B, and C. The following table contains the number of litres of syrup necessary to make each kilogram of sugar.

	X	Y	Z
A	3	2	1
B	2	3	2
C	4	1	2

For instance, one kilogram of type X sugar requires 3 litres of A, 2 litres of B, and 4 litres of C. The factory can sell each type of sugar for one pound per kilogram. Assume that the factory owner can use no more than 44 litres of A and 51 litres of B, but is required by law to use at least 12 litres of C. If her goal is to maximize profit, how many kilograms of each type of sugar should the factory produce?

Paper 1, Section I**8H Optimization**

Find an optimal solution to the linear programming problem

$$\max 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3$$

in $x \geq 0$ subject to

$$7x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 44,$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leq 10,$$

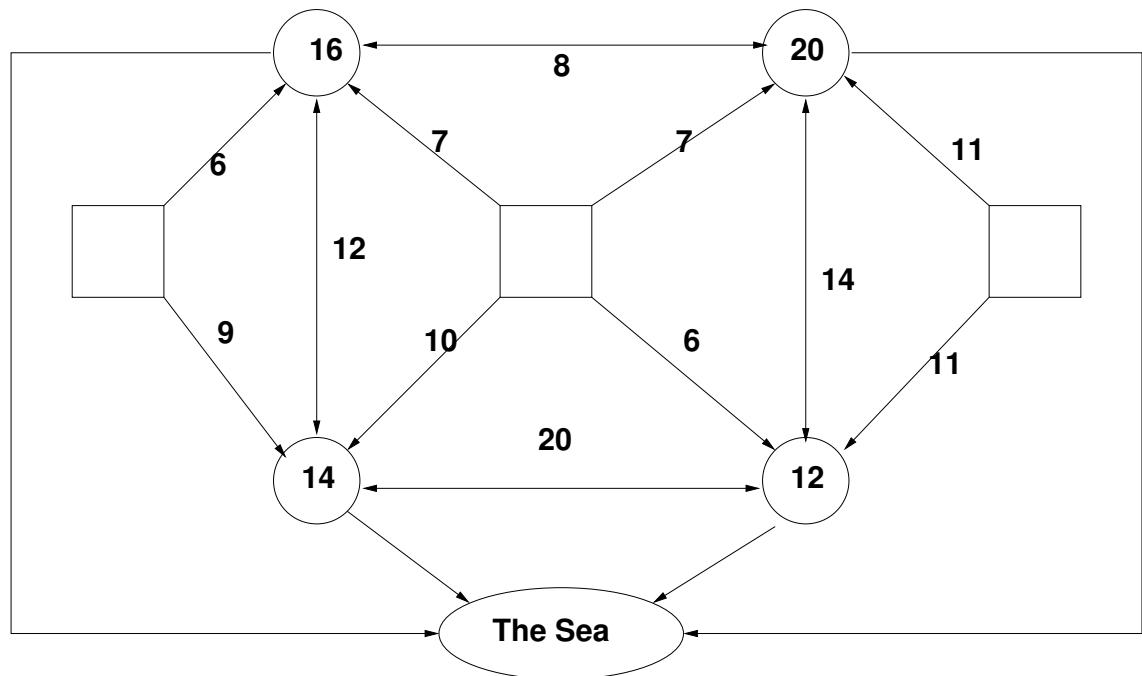
$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \geq 8.$$

Paper 2, Section I
9H Optimization

The diagram shows a network of sewage treatment plants, shown as circles, connected by pipes. Some pipes (indicated by a line with an arrowhead at one end only) allow sewage to flow in one direction only, others (indicated by a line with an arrowhead at both ends) allow sewage to flow in either direction. The capacities of the pipes are shown. The system serves three towns, shown in the diagram as squares.

Each sewage treatment plant can treat a limited amount of sewage, indicated by the number in the circle, and this may not be exceeded for fear of environmental damage. Treated sewage is pumped into the sea, but at any treatment plant incoming untreated sewage may be immediately pumped to another plant for treatment there.

Find the maximum amount of sewage which can be handled by the system, and how this is assigned to each of the three towns.



Paper 3, Section II**20H Optimization**

Four factories supply stuff to four shops. The production capacities of the factories are 7, 12, 8 and 9 units per week, and the requirements of the shops are 8 units per week each. If the costs of transporting a unit of stuff from factory i to shop j is the (i,j) th element in the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 10 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 & 12 \\ 3 & 4 & 9 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

find a minimal-cost allocation of the outputs of the factories to the shops.

Suppose that the cost of producing one unit of stuff varies across the factories, being 3, 2, 4, 5 respectively. Explain how you would modify the original problem to minimise the total cost of production and of transportation, and find an optimal solution for the modified problem.

Paper 4, Section II
20H Optimization

In a pure exchange economy, there are J agents, and d goods. Agent j initially holds an endowment $x_j \in \mathbb{R}^d$ of the d different goods, $j = 1, \dots, J$. Agent j has preferences given by a concave utility function $U_j : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is strictly increasing in each of its arguments, and is twice continuously differentiable. Thus agent j prefers $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ to $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ if and only if $U_j(y) \geq U_j(x)$.

The agents meet and engage in mutually beneficial trades. Thus if agent i holding z_i meets agent j holding z_j , then the amounts z'_i held by agent i and z'_j held by agent j after trading must satisfy $U_i(z'_i) \geq U_i(z_i)$, $U_j(z'_j) \geq U_j(z_j)$, and $z'_i + z'_j = z_i + z_j$. Meeting and trading continues until, finally, agent j holds $y_j \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where

$$\sum_j x_j = \sum_j y_j,$$

and there are no further mutually beneficial trades available to any pair of agents. Prove that there must exist a vector $v \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and positive scalars $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_J$ such that

$$\nabla U_j(y_j) = \lambda_j v$$

for all j . Show that for some positive a_1, \dots, a_J the final allocations y_j are what would be achieved by a social planner, whose objective is to obtain

$$\max \sum_j a_j U_j(y_j) \quad \text{subject to} \quad \sum_j y_j = \sum_j x_j.$$

1/I/8H Optimization

State the Lagrangian Sufficiency Theorem for the maximization over x of $f(x)$ subject to the constraint $g(x) = b$.

For each $p > 0$, solve

$$\max \sum_{i=1}^d x_i^p \quad \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^d x_i = 1, \quad x_i \geq 0.$$

2/I/9H Optimization

Goods from three warehouses have to be delivered to five shops, the cost of transporting one unit of good from warehouse i to shop j being c_{ij} , where

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 6 & 4 \\ 7 & 6 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The requirements of the five shops are respectively 9, 6, 12, 5 and 10 units of the good, and each warehouse holds a stock of 15 units. Find a minimal-cost allocation of goods from warehouses to shops and its associated cost.

3/II/20H Optimization

Use the simplex algorithm to solve the problem

$$\max x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_3$$

subject to $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$, $|x_3| \leq 5$, and

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &\leq 7, \\ 2x_2 + x_3 &\geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

4/II/20H Optimization

(i) Suppose that $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ are continuously differentiable. Suppose that the problem

$$\max f(x) \text{ subject to } g(x) = b$$

is solved by a unique $\bar{x} = \bar{x}(b)$ for each $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$, and that there exists a unique $\lambda(b) \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that

$$\varphi(b) \equiv f(\bar{x}(b)) = \sup_x \{ f(x) + \lambda(b)^T (b - g(x)) \}.$$

Assuming that \bar{x} and λ are continuously differentiable, prove that

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial b_i}(b) = \lambda_i(b). \quad (*)$$

(ii) The output of a firm is a function of the capital K deployed, and the amount L of labour employed, given by

$$f(K, L) = K^\alpha L^\beta,$$

where $\alpha, \beta \in (0, 1)$. The firm's manager has to optimize the output subject to the budget constraint

$$K + wL = b,$$

where $w > 0$ is the wage rate and $b > 0$ is the available budget. By casting the problem in Lagrangian form, find the optimal solution and verify the relation (*).

1/I/8C **Optimization**

State and prove the max-flow min-cut theorem for network flows.

2/I/9C **Optimization**

Consider the game with payoff matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

where the (i, j) entry is the payoff to the row player if the row player chooses row i and the column player chooses column j .

Find the value of the game and the optimal strategies for each player.

3/II/20C **Optimization**

State and prove the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem.

Solve the problem

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maximize} \quad & x_1 + 3 \ln(1 + x_2) \\ \text{subject to} \quad & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq c_1, \\ & \ln(1 + x_1) \geq c_2, \quad x_1 \geq 0, \quad x_2 \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where c_1 and c_2 are non-negative constants satisfying $c_1 + 2 \geq 2e^{c_2}$.

4/II/20C Optimization

Consider the linear programming problem

$$\begin{aligned} \text{minimize} \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & -2x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 5 \\ & 4x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 \leq 8 \\ & 5x_1 - 4x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 \leq 5, \quad x_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

- (i) After adding slack variables z_1 , z_2 and z_3 and performing one iteration of the simplex algorithm, the following tableau is obtained.

	x_1	x_2	x_3	z_1	z_2	z_3	
x_2	-1	1	2	1/2	0	0	5/2
z_2	6	0	-9	-1	1	0	3
z_3	1	0	17/2	2	0	1	15
Payoff	-1	0	4	3/2	0	0	15/2

Complete the solution of the problem.

- (ii) Now suppose that the problem is amended so that the objective function becomes

$$2x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3.$$

Find the solution of this new problem.

- (iii) Formulate the dual of the problem in (ii) and identify the optimal solution to the dual.

1/I/8C Optimization

State the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem.

Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and let $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$. Maximize

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$$

subject to

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \leq 1, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}.$$

2/I/9C Optimization

Consider the maximal flow problem on a finite set N , with source A , sink B and capacity constraints c_{ij} for $i, j \in N$. Explain what is meant by a cut and by the capacity of a cut.

Show that the maximal flow value cannot exceed the minimal cut capacity.

Take $N = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}^2$ and suppose that, for $i = (i_1, i_2)$ and $j = (j_1, j_2)$,

$$c_{ij} = \max\{|i_1 - j_1|, |i_2 - j_2|\} \quad \text{if } |i_1 - j_1| + |i_2 - j_2| = 1,$$

and $c_{ij} = 0$ otherwise. Thus the node set is a square grid of 25 points, with positive flow capacity only between nearest neighbours, and where the capacity of an edge in the grid equals the larger of the distances of its two endpoints from the diagonal. Find a maximal flow from $(0, 3)$ to $(3, 0)$. Justify your answer.

3/II/20C Optimization

Explain what is meant by a two-person zero-sum game with payoff matrix $A = (a_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n)$ and what is meant by an optimal strategy $p = (p_i : 1 \leq i \leq m)$.

Consider the following betting game between two players: each player bets an amount 1, 2, 3 or 4; if both bets are the same, then the game is void; a bet of 1 beats a bet of 4 but otherwise the larger bet wins; the winning player collects both bets. Write down the payoff matrix A and explain why the optimal strategy $p = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)^T$ must satisfy $(Ap)_i \leq 0$ for all i . Hence find p .

4/II/20C Optimization

Use a suitable version of the simplex algorithm to solve the following linear programming problem:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{maximize} & 50x_1 - 30x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 30 \\ & 2x_1 - x_2 \leq 35 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \geq 40 \\ \text{and} & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{array}$$

1/I/8D Optimization

Consider the problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij} \\ \text{subject to} \quad & \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = a_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} = b_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n, \\ & x_{ij} \geq 0, \quad \text{for all } i, j, \end{aligned}$$

where $a_i \geq 0$, $b_j \geq 0$ satisfy $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i = \sum_{j=1}^n b_j$.

Formulate the dual of this problem and state necessary and sufficient conditions for optimality.

2/I/9D Optimization

Explain what is meant by a two-person zero-sum game with payoff matrix $A = (a_{ij})$.

Show that the problems of the two players may be expressed as a dual pair of linear programming problems. State without proof a set of sufficient conditions for a pair of strategies for the two players to be optimal.

3/II/20D Optimization

Consider the linear programming problem

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maximize} \quad & 4x_1 + x_2 - 9x_3 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & x_2 - 11x_3 \leq 11 \\ & -3x_1 + 2x_2 - 7x_3 \leq 16 \\ & 9x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 \leq 29, \quad x_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

- (a) After adding slack variables z_1 , z_2 and z_3 and performing one pivot in the simplex algorithm the following tableau is obtained:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	z_1	z_2	z_3	
z_1	0	1	-11	1	0	0	11
z_2	0	$\frac{4}{3}$	$-\frac{11}{3}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{77}{3}$
x_1	1	$-\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{10}{9}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{29}{9}$
Payoff	0	$\frac{17}{9}$	$-\frac{121}{9}$	0	0	$-\frac{4}{9}$	$-\frac{116}{9}$

Complete the solution of the problem using the simplex algorithm.

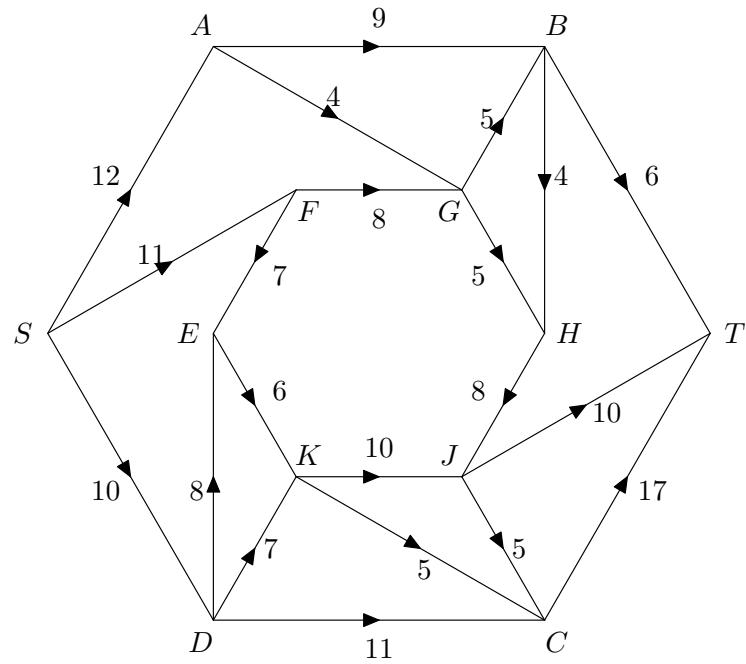
- (b) Obtain the dual problem and identify its optimal solution from the optimal tableau in (a).

- (c) Suppose that the right-hand sides in the constraints to the original problem are changed from $(11, 16, 29)$ to $(11 + \epsilon_1, 16 + \epsilon_2, 29 + \epsilon_3)$. Give necessary and sufficient conditions on $(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3)$ which ensure that the optimal solution to the dual obtained in (b) remains optimal for the dual for the amended problem.

4/II/20D Optimization

Describe the Ford–Fulkerson algorithm for finding a maximal flow from a source to a sink in a directed network with capacity constraints on the arcs. Explain why the algorithm terminates at an optimal flow when the initial flow and the capacity constraints are rational.

Illustrate the algorithm by applying it to the problem of finding a maximal flow from S to T in the network below.



3/I/12G Optimization

Consider the two-person zero-sum game Rock, Scissors, Paper. That is, a player gets 1 point by playing Rock when the other player chooses Scissors, or by playing Scissors against Paper, or Paper against Rock; the losing player gets -1 point. Zero points are received if both players make the same move.

Suppose player one chooses Rock and Scissors (but never Paper) with probabilities p and $1 - p$, $0 \leq p \leq 1$. Write down the maximization problem for player two's optimal strategy. Determine the optimal strategy for each value of p .

3/II/23G Optimization

Consider the following linear programming problem:

$$\text{maximize } -x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{subject to } & x_1 + x_2 \geq 3, \\ & -x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 6, \\ & -x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, \\ & x_2 \leq 5, \\ & x_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

Write down the Phase One problem in this case, and solve it.

By using the solution of the Phase One problem as an initial basic feasible solution for the Phase Two simplex algorithm, solve the above maximization problem. That is, find the optimal tableau and read the optimal solution (x_1, x_2) and optimal value from it.

4/I/10G Optimization

State and prove the max flow/min cut theorem. In your answer you should define clearly the following terms: flow; maximal flow; cut; capacity.

4/II/20G Optimization

For any number $c \in (0, 1)$, find the minimum and maximum values of

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^c,$$

subject to $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1, x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0$. Find all the points (x_1, \dots, x_n) at which the minimum and maximum are attained. Justify your answer.

3/I/5H Optimization

Two players A and B play a zero-sum game with the pay-off matrix

	B_1	B_2	B_3
A_1	4	-2	-5
A_2	-2	4	3
A_3	-3	6	2
A_4	3	-8	-6

Here, the (i, j) entry of the matrix indicates the pay-off to player A if he chooses move A_i and player B chooses move B_j . Show that the game can be reduced to a zero-sum game with 2×2 pay-off matrix.

Determine the value of the game and the optimal strategy for player A.

3/II/15H Optimization

Explain what is meant by a transportation problem where the total demand equals the total supply. Write the Lagrangian and describe an algorithm for solving such a problem. Starting from the north-west initial assignment, solve the problem with three sources and three destinations described by the table

5	9	1	36
3	10	6	84
7	2	5	40
14	68	78	

where the figures in the 3×3 box denote the transportation costs (per unit), the right-hand column denotes supplies, and the bottom row demands.

4/I/5H Optimization

State and prove the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem for a general optimization problem with constraints.

4/II/14H Optimization

Use the two-phase simplex method to solve the problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{minimize} && 5x_1 - 12x_2 + 13x_3 \\
 & \text{subject to} && 4x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 9, \\
 & && 6x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 \geq 12, \\
 & && 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \leq 3, \\
 & && x_i \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

3/I/5H Optimization

Consider a two-person zero-sum game with a payoff matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & b \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $0 < b < \infty$. Here, the (i, j) entry of the matrix indicates the payoff to player one if he chooses move i and player two move j . Suppose player one chooses moves 1 and 2 with probabilities p and $1 - p$, $0 \leq p \leq 1$. Write down the maximization problem for the optimal strategy and solve it for each value of b .

3/II/15H Optimization

Consider the following linear programming problem

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maximise} \quad & -2x_1 + 3x_2 \\ \text{subject to} \quad & x_1 - x_2 \geq 1, \\ & 4x_1 - x_2 \geq 10, \\ & x_2 \leq 6, \\ & x_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Write down the Phase One problem for (1) and solve it.

By using the solution of the Phase One problem as an initial basic feasible solution for the Phase Two simplex algorithm, solve (1), i.e., find the optimal tableau and read the optimal solution (x_1, x_2) and optimal value from it.

4/I/5H Optimization

State and prove the max flow/min cut theorem. In your answer you should define clearly the following terms: flow, maximal flow, cut, capacity.

4/II/14H Optimization

A gambler at a horse race has an amount $b > 0$ to bet. The gambler assesses p_i , the probability that horse i will win, and knows that $s_i \geq 0$ has been bet on horse i by others, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The total amount bet on the race is shared out in proportion to the bets on the winning horse, and so the gambler's optimal strategy is to choose (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) so that it maximizes

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i x_i}{s_i + x_i} \quad \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = b, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

where x_i is the amount the gambler bets on horse i . Show that the optimal solution to (1) also solves the following problem:

$$\text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i s_i}{s_i + x_i} \quad \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = b, \quad x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0.$$

Assume that $p_1/s_1 \geq p_2/s_2 \geq \dots \geq p_n/s_n$. Applying the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem, prove that the optimal solution to (1) satisfies

$$\frac{p_1 s_1}{(s_1 + x_1)^2} = \dots = \frac{p_k s_k}{(s_k + x_k)^2}, \quad x_{k+1} = \dots = x_n = 0,$$

with maximal possible $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

[You may use the fact that for all $\lambda < 0$, the minimum of the function $x \mapsto \frac{ps}{s+x} - \lambda x$ on the non-negative axis $0 \leq x < \infty$ is attained at

$$x(\lambda) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{ps}{-\lambda}} - s \right)^+ \equiv \max\left(\sqrt{\frac{ps}{-\lambda}} - s, 0 \right).$$

Deduce that if b is small enough, the gambler's optimal strategy is to bet on the horses for which the ratio p_i/s_i is maximal. What is his expected gain in this case?

3/I/5D Optimization

Let a_1, \dots, a_n be given constants, not all equal.

Use the Lagrangian sufficiency theorem, which you should state clearly, without proof, to minimize $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ subject to the two constraints $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1$, $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 0$.

3/II/15D Optimization

Consider the following linear programming problem,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && (3-p)x_1 + px_2 \\ & \text{subject to} && 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 8 \\ & && x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 9 \\ & && x_1 \leq 6 \\ & && x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Formulate the problem in a suitable way for solution by the two-phase simplex method.

Using the two-phase simplex method, show that if $2 \leq p \leq \frac{9}{4}$ then the optimal solution has objective function value $9 - p$, while if $\frac{9}{4} < p \leq 3$ the optimal objective function value is $18 - 5p$.

4/I/5D Optimization

Explain what is meant by a two-person zero-sum game with payoff matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$. Write down a set of sufficient conditions for a pair of strategies to be optimal for such a game.

A fair coin is tossed and the result is shown to player I, who must then decide to ‘pass’ or ‘bet’. If he passes, he must pay player II £1. If he bets, player II, who does not know the result of the coin toss, may either ‘fold’ or ‘call the bet’. If player II folds, she pays player I £1. If she calls the bet and the toss was a head, she pays player I £2; if she calls the bet and the toss was a tail, player I must pay her £2.

Formulate this as a two-person zero-sum game and find optimal strategies for the two players. Show that the game has value $\frac{1}{3}$.

[Hint: Player I has four possible moves and player II two.]

4/II/14D Optimization

Dumbledore Publishers must decide how many copies of the best-selling “History of Hogwarts” to print in the next two months to meet demand. It is known that the demands will be for 40 thousand and 60 thousand copies in the first and second months respectively, and these demands must be met on time. At the beginning of the first month, a supply of 10 thousand copies is available, from existing stock. During each month, Dumbledore can produce up to 40 thousand copies, at a cost of 400 galleons per thousand copies. By having employees work overtime, up to 150 thousand additional copies can be printed each month, at a cost of 450 galleons per thousand copies. At the end of each month, after production and the current month’s demand has been satisfied, a holding cost of 20 galleons per thousand copies is incurred.

Formulate a transportation problem, with 5 supply points and 3 demand points, to minimize the sum of production and holding costs during the two month period, and solve it.

[*You may assume that copies produced during a month can be used to meet demand in that month.*]