

$$x_B = A_B^{-1} (\vec{b} - A_N x_N)$$

$$z = \dots - \underbrace{c_N^T - c_B^T A_B^{-1} A_N}_{\text{non-basic}} x_N$$

Modify \vec{c} slightly, expect same final dictionary, --
 --- some basic x_B
 non-basic x_N

If \vec{c} changes slightly

\vec{b} - - -

A_B, A_N " " "

=

In practice: change \vec{c} ,
 just need to recompute z row

max $4x_1 + 5x_2$

s.t. $x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8$

$x_1 + x_2 \leq \beta$ ← vary from 5 to --

$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 8$

$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

$x_1 = 2$ ← - - -

$x_2 = 3$ - - -

$x_3 = 1$ * - -

$z = 23$ - - -

$\beta = 5$

$\beta \neq 5?$

Math 340, Nov 27

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- Sensitivity Analysis
 2 for 1 deal

- Today & Monday:

Poker game 2^{52} strategies A
 2 Betty

(Convexity)

Take solved LP, solved by simplex method

if \vec{c} changes slightly beyond the point where x_B, x_N are still a final dictionary

$x_B =$

$z = 36 - 2x_2 - 5x_3 + 0.01x$

expect only one pivot away from opt. sol. --

=

If \vec{b} changes ... ☹️

Dual dictionary

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 2 \\ x_2 &= 3 \\ x_3 &= 1 \\ z &= 23 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 1 \\ y_2 &= 3 \end{aligned} \text{ etc.}$$

$$w = -2y_3 - 2y_4 - 3y_5$$

Dual LP:

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad 4 &\leq y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 \\ (5) \quad 5 &\leq 2y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \\ w &= -8y_1 - 5y_2 - 8y_3 \end{aligned}$$


Dual LP:

$$\begin{aligned} 4 &\leq y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 \\ - &- - - \\ w &= -8y_1 - 5y_2 - 8y_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\quad) &\leq 8, y_1 \\ (\quad) &\leq 5, y_2 \\ (\quad) &\leq 8, y_3 \end{aligned}$$

Say we move slightly beyond feasibility

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \text{func}(\beta) \\ x_2 &= \text{slightly} \\ x_3 &= \text{+} \\ z &= \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &- - - \\ &- (0) \\ &- - - \\ &- - - \end{aligned}$$

leave the simplex method 

= ... but 2-for-1 deal ...

Dual pivot = simplex method pivot in the dual

Simplex pivot $\xrightarrow{\text{Duality}}$ Dual pivot

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= +3 \\ x_2 &= +2 \\ x_3 &= -1 \\ x_4 &= +5 \\ z &= -3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 \end{aligned}$$

Dual

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 \\ &= 5 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$-3y_1 - 2y_2 + 1y_3 - 5y_4$$

Similarly:

optimal dictionary
 - can usually add a new decision variable easily in simplex method

(add a drink

$$\max 4x_1 + 5x_2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \max 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3$$

- usually adding a inequality can be more difficult

dually adding a variable

$$y_4 = -4 + y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3 \geq 0$$

$$y_5 = -5 + 2y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \geq 0$$

$$\max w = \underbrace{-8y_1 - 5y_2 - 8y_3}_{\text{dual fens}}$$

not feasible

$$y_2 = 10$$

$$y_1 = y_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow w = -50$$

(claim $w^* = -23$)

Poker Game: 2^{52} strategies...

Alice & Betty put 1 penny each into the middle

Alice draws a card

(Old: Black or Red)
 50% 50%

New:

High Card #52, Next highest #51,

A Spades, A Hearts ...

2nd to Lowest, Lowest

$$(x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8) \quad y_1$$

$$(x_1 + x_2 \leq 5) \quad y_2$$

$$(2x_1 + x_2 \leq 8) \quad y_3$$

$$(3x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 12) \quad y_4^{\text{new}}$$

Theme 2-for-1 in simplex method via duality,

Game theory.

Alice draws card # c

$$c = 52, 51, \dots, 1$$

$$\text{Betty wins } \frac{51 - (c-1)}{51}$$

$$\text{Alice wins: } \frac{c-1}{51}$$

=

Betty: Calls or Folds

Alice:
 Ace Spades: Fold or Bet
 Ace Hearts: Fold or Bet
 ⋮
 Lowest, 2: Fold or Bet

2 choices for 52 cards

Alice looks at card:
 folds or bets (1 penny)

Betty (no info) (draws a card)
 folds or calls
Betty can't see it

Alice sees Ace Spades

51 cards left:

Alice wins $\frac{51}{51}$ times

Alice sees Ace Hearts

wins $\frac{50}{51}$ times

Large # rows

1	2
3	1
5	6
7	10
10	7

2 cds

Folds

⋮	⋮
(1,2)	⋮
⋮	(3,1)

Calls

Betty

Call Fold

Alice strategy

○	○
○	○