Marks

[8] **1.** Consider the matrix game

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

For each matrix find (1) the value of the game "Alice Announces," (2) the value of the game "Betty Announces," (3) the duality gap in the "Announce" games, (4) the value and equilibrium strategies of the "Scream" games.

Answer: The value of Alice Announces is obtained by taking the minimum in each row, namely -2 for row one and -3 for row two, and taking the maximum; hence this value is -2. The value of Betty Announces is the minimum of the maximum values in each column, i.e., the minimum of 1 and 4, namely 1. The duality gap is the difference between the announce games, namely 1 - (-2) = 3. For the scream game, we therefore know we'll have a mixed strategy. So we solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v & v \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

to get Alice's equilibrium of  $x_1 = 7/10$  and  $x_2 = 3/10$ , and the game value of v = -2/10. Similarly we solve

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w \\ w \end{bmatrix}, \quad y_1 + y_2 = 1$$

to get Betty's equilibrium of  $y_1 = 6/10$  and  $y_2 = 4/10$ , and game value (again) of w = -2/10.

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[8] 2. Consider the problem: maximize  $x_1 + x_2$  subject to  $x_1 \le 5$ ,  $x_1 + x_2 \ge 2$ ,  $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ . Write this as a linear program in standard form. Use the two-phase method, adding an auxilliary variable  $x_0$  to EVERY slack variable equation in the dictionary, to solve this LP. Use the smallest subscript rule to break any ties for entering or leaving variables.

Answer: Standard form would be: maximize  $x_1 + x_2$  subject to  $x_1 \le 5$ ,  $-x_1 - x_2 \le -2$ ,  $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ . We get dictionaries:

$x_3 = 5 - x_1 + x_0$	$x_3 = 7 - 2x_1 - x_2 + x_4$	$x_3 = 3 + 2x_0 + x_2 - x_4$
$x_4 = -2 + x_1 + x_2 + x_0$	$x_0 = 2 - x_1 - x_2 + x_4$	$x_1 = 2 - x_0 - x_2 + x_4$
$x_0$ enters, $x_4$ leaves	$x_1$ enters, $x_0$ leaves	

(Note that we have omitted the objective  $w = -x_0$  in the above, since it can be read off from the  $x_0$  line.) Now we erase the  $x_0$ 's, bring in the old objective, z, and continue pivoting:

$x_3 = 3 + x_2 - x_4$	$x_4 = 3 + x_2 - x_3$
$x_1 = 2 - x_2 + x_4$	$x_1 = 5 - x_3$
$z = 2 + x_4$	$z = 5 + x_2 - x_3$
$x_4$ enters, $x_3$ leaves	Done—unbounded,

since  $x_2$  enters but nothing leaves.

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[8] **3.** Consider our usual LP: maximize  $4x_1 + 5x_2$  subject to  $x_1 + 2x_2 \le 8$ ,  $x_1 + x_2 \le 5$ ,  $2x_1 + x_2 \le 8$ , and  $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ . Write the slack variables for this linear program, and write down the dual linear program and dual slack variables.

Answer: See Final 2000, Problem 7, for the slack variables (dictionaries), dual linear program, and correspondences. The slack variables are

 $x_3 = 8 - x_1 - 2x_2,$   $x_4 = 5 - x_1 - x_2,$   $x_5 = 8 - 2x_1 - x_2$ 

for the primal, and

$$y_4 = -4 + y_1 + y_2 + 2y_3, \qquad y_5 = -5 + 2y_1 + y_2 + y_3$$

#### for the dual.

Check to see if the following are optimal solutions to the primal linear program using complementary slackness:

(a)  $x_1 = 4, x_2 = 0;$ 

Answer: This gives  $x_3 = 4$ ,  $x_4 = 1$ ,  $x_5 = 0$ . Since  $x_3 \neq 0$ , we have  $y_1 = 0$ . Since  $x_4 \neq 0$ , we have  $y_2 = 0$ . Since  $x_1 \neq 0$  we have  $y_4 = 0$ . This gives

$$y_4 = 0 = -4 + 2y_3, \quad y_5 = -5 + y_3,$$

which gives  $y_3 = 2$  and  $y_5 = -3$ . Since  $y_5 < 0$ , this solution is not optimal.

(b) 
$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4;$$

Answer: This gives  $x_3 = 0$ ,  $x_4, x_5 > 0$  and hence  $y_2 = y_3 = y_5 = 0$ , giving

$$y_5 = 0 = -5 + 2y_1, \quad y_4 = -4 + y_1,$$

so  $y_1 = 5/2$  and  $y_4 = -3/2$ . Since  $y_4 < 0$ , this solution is impossible.

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[8] 4. Consider the LP: maximize  $x_1$  subject to  $x_1 \le x_2, x_2 \le x_3, x_3 \le 4$ , and  $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$ . Show how the perturbation method ensures that you increase z with every pivot. Does it matter (to the pivots that you make) whether you take  $\epsilon_1 >> \epsilon_2 >> \epsilon_3$  or take the reverse?

#### Answer:

$x_4 = \epsilon_1 - x_1 + x_2$	$x_1 = \epsilon_1 - x_4 + x_2$
$x_5 = \epsilon_2 - x_2 + x_3$	$x_5 = \epsilon_2 - x_2 + x_3$
$x_6 = 4 + \epsilon_3 - x_3$	$x_6 = 4 + \epsilon_3 - x_3$
$z = x_1$	$z = \epsilon_1 - x_4 + x_2$
$x_1$ enters, $x_4$ leaves	$x_2$ enters, $x_5$ leaves

$x_1 = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 - x_4 - x_5 + x_3$	$x_1 = 4 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 - x_4 - x_5 - x_6$
$x_2 = \epsilon_2 - x_5 + x_3$	$x_2 = 4 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 - x_5 - x_6$
$x_6 = 4 + \epsilon_3 - x_3$	$x_3 = 4 + \epsilon_3 - x_6$
$z = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 - x_4 - x_5 + x_3$	$z = 4 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 - x_4 - x_5 - x_6$
$x_3$ enters, $x_6$ leaves	Done!

So the z value increases from 0 to  $\epsilon_1$  to  $\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$  to  $4 + \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$ , always increasing (at least "infinitesimally"). Since our pivoting never involved a comparison of any of the  $\epsilon_i$ 's to one another, the dictionaries will be the same whatever their ordering of magnitude.

### Be sure that this examination has 7 pages including this cover

## The University of British Columbia

Midterm Examinations - March 2010

### Mathematics 340–201

Closed book examination

Time: 60 minutes

Name	Signature
Student Number	Instructor's Name
	Section Number

# **Special Instructions:**

THIS EXAM IS TWO-SIDED! You will be given a note sheet. Calculators, other notes, or other aids may not be used. Answer questions on the exam.

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1. Each candidate should be prepared to produce his library/AMS			
card upon request.			
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No candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room after the expi-			
ration of one half hour, or to leave during the first half hour of the examination.			
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3	8
4	8
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