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LARSON—OPER 731—CLASSROOM WORKSHEET 09
The Geometry of Linear Programs

Concepts

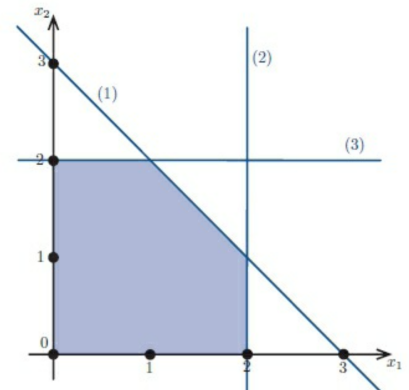
- (Sec. 2.4) *basis, basic variable, nonbasic variable, basic solution, basic feasible solution, canonical form.*
- (Sec. 2.8) *hyperplane, halfspace, line, line segment, convex, polyhedron, tight inequality, extreme point*

Review

1. What is a *hyperplane* in \mathbb{R}^n ?
2. What is a *halfspace* in \mathbb{R}^n ?
3. Why are hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^n $(n - 1)$ -dimensional?
4. What is a *polyhedron* in \mathbb{R}^n ?

Geometry

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & (c_1, c_2)x \\ \text{s.t.} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} x \leq \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (5) \end{array}$$



5. What is the *line* through points $x^{(1)}$ and $x^{(2)}$ in \mathbb{R}^n ?

6. What is the *line segment* through points $x^{(1)}$ and $x^{(2)}$ in \mathbb{R}^n ?

7. When is a set $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ *convex*?

8. **Claim:** Halfspaces are convex.

9. **Claim:** The intersection of halfspaces is convex.

10. **Claim:** Polyhedra are convex.

11. What is an *extreme point* of a polyhedron?

12. When is an inequality $\alpha^T x = \beta$ *tight* for a point \bar{x} .

13. **Notation:** What is $A^=x \leq b^=$ for a point \bar{x} ?

14. **Claim:** For a polyhedron $P = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Ax \leq b\}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $A^=x \leq b^=$ tight for \bar{x} , \bar{x} is an extreme point of P if and only if $\text{rank}(A^=) = n$.

15. **Claim:** Let A be a matrix with linearly independent rows and b be a vector. Let $P = \{x : Ax = b, x \geq \mathbb{0}\}$ and let $\bar{x} \in P$. Then \bar{x} is an extreme point of P if and only if \bar{x} is a basic feasible solution of $Ax = b$.