Introduction to linear programming

Lycée Jules Haag, Besançon, April 12th 2012

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For Easter, a chocolate factory is making two kinds of boxes of chocolate eggs. The Extra box and the Supreme box.

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For an Extra box, they need 1 kg of cocoa, 1 kg of hazelnuts and 2 kg of milk.

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The factory has 180 kg of cocoa, 80 kg of hazelnuts and 140 kg of milk in stock.

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The factory has 180 kg of cocoa, 80 kg of hazelnuts and 140 kg of milk in stock.

They make a profit of 20 euros per Extra box and of 30 euros per Supreme box.

How many boxes of each kind should they make in order to maximize the profit?

Call *x* be the number of Extra boxes produced and call *y* be the number of Supreme boxes produced.

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The profit is p = 20x + 30y.

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What are the constraints?

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 $x + 3y \leq 180$

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What are the constraints?

 $x + 3y \le 180$ $x + y \le 80$ $2x + y \le 140$

And also $x \ge 0$ and $y \ge 0$.

Call *x* be the number of Extra boxes produced and call *y* be the number of Supreme boxes produced.

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 $x + 3y \le 180$ $x + y \le 80$ $2x + y \le 140$

And also $x \ge 0$ and $y \ge 0$.

We must draw a picture describing the constraints.

Call *x* be the number of Extra boxes produced and call *y* be the number of Supreme boxes produced.

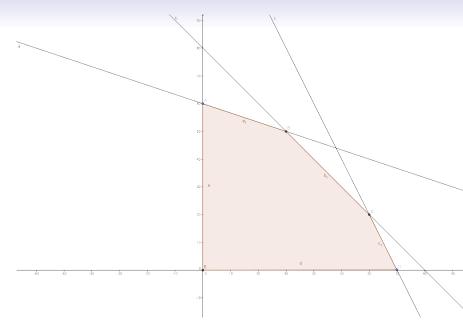
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And also $x \ge 0$ and $y \ge 0$.

We must draw a picture describing the constraints. This will be called the feasible region.



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The corner points of the feasible region are

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$$A = (0, 60) B = (30, 50), C = (60, 20), D = (70, 0)$$
 and $E = (0, 0).$

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p(A) = 1800, p(B) = 2100, p(C) = 1800, p(D) = 1400 and p(E) = 0.

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Our guess :

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Our guess : The factory should make 30 Extra boxes and 50 Supreme boxes in order to maximize the profit

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Can we conjecture the statement of the general theorem?

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Can we prove it?

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Can we prove it?

YES WE CAN !!

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Step 1 The maximum of the objective function on a segment is attained at an endpoint of the segment.

Let p(x, y) = ax + by be a general linear objective function.

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Let p(x, y) = ax + by be a general linear objective function. Consider two points $A = (x_A, y_A)$ and $B = (x_B, y_B)$ in the plane. If $M = (x_M, y_M)$ is a point on the segment [A, B], then there is $t \in [0, 1]$ such that $\overrightarrow{AM} = t\overrightarrow{AB}$.

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Therefore

 $x_M - x_A = t(x_B - x_A)$ and $y_M - y_A = t(y_B - y_A)$.

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Therefore

 $x_M - x_A = t(x_B - x_A)$ and $y_M - y_A = t(y_B - y_A)$.

We obtain

 $x_M = (1-t)x_A + tx_B$ and $y_M = (1-t)y_A + ty_B$.

Consider two points $A = (x_A, y_A)$ and $B = (x_B, y_B)$ in the plane.

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And then, after a few computations... $p(M) = ax_M + by_M = (1 - t)p(A) + tp(B).$

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This yields the conclusion of Step 1.





Consider now a general linear objective function p on a general polygonal feasible set.

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Denote by p_{max} the maximal value taken by p on the vertices of the polygon.

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If *M* is a point on the boundary of the polygon, show that $p(M) \leq p_{max}$.

Then, if *M* is an interior point of the polygon, show that $p(M) \leq p_{max}$.

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End of proof.

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It was clear on the picture !



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Why should we prove it ???