

# LINEAR PROGRAMMING IN MATLAB OPTIMIZATION TOOLBOX

(may now be a little outdated!)

Basic function: **linprog**

Solves the general LP-problem

$$\min_x f'x,$$

$$Ax \leq b$$

$$A_{eq.}x = b_{eq.}$$

$$lb \leq x \leq ub$$

where  $f$ ,  $x$ ,  $b$ ,  $b_{eq}$ ,  $lb$ , and  $ub$  are vectors and  $A$ ,  $A_{eq}$  are matrices (may be entered as *sparse* matrices)

## Syntax:

$x$  = linprog( f, A, b, Aeq, beq)  
 $x$  = linprog( f, A, b, Aeq, beq, lb, ub)  
 $x$  = linprog( f, A, b, Aeq, beq, lb, ub, x0)  
 $x$  = linprog( f, A, b, Aeq, beq, lb, ub, x0, options)

[x,fval] = linprog(...)

[x,fval,exitflag] = linprog(...)

[x,fval,exitflag,output] = linprog(...)

[x,fval,exitflag,output,lambda] = linprog(...)

## Example: The Standard Form:

$$\min c'x,$$

$$Ax = b,$$

$$x \geq 0.$$

$$x = \text{linprog}(c, [], [], A, b, \text{zeros}(\text{size}(c)), [])$$

- Note the Matlab convention with *placeholders*, "[ ]"

## INPUT:

**x0:** Starting point. Used only for medium problems (*Nelder-Mead amoeba*).

## Options:

Structure of parameters:

**LargeScale:** 'on'/'off'

**Display:** 'off'/'iter'/'final' (large scale problems)

**MaxIter:** Max number of iterations

**Simplex:** 'on'/'off' ('on' ignores x0)

**TolFun:** Objective tolerance (large scale problems)

## OUTPUT:

**x,fval:** Solution and objective

### **exitflag:**

- 1 Iteration terminated OK
- 0 Number of iterations exceeded MaxIter
- 2 No feasible point found
- 3 Problem is unbounded
- 4 NaN value encountered
- 5 Both primal and dual are infeasible
- 7 Search direction became too small

**output:** Structure of iteration information

iterations: Number of iterations

algorithm: Algorithm used

cgiterations: The number of PCG iterations (large-scale algorithm only)

message: Output message

**lambda:** Structure of Lagrange multipliers

ineqlin: for linear inequalities  $Ax \leq b$ ,

eqlin for linear equalities  $A_{eq}x = b_{eq}$ ,

lower for lb,

upper for ub.

## ALGORITHMS:

**Small/Medium scale:** SIMPLEX-like including Phase 1

**Large scale:** Primal-dual inner method

# EXAMPLES FROM THE DOCUMENTATION

## A. Small Problem

Find  $\mathbf{x}$  that minimizes

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -5x_1 - 4x_2 - 6x_3$$

subject to

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \leq 20$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 42$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 30$$

$$0 \leq x_1, 0 \leq x_2, 0 \leq x_3$$

First, enter the coefficients, then call **LINPROG**:

```
f = [-5 -4 -6]';
```

```
A = [ 1 -1  1  
      3  2  4  
      3  2  0];
```

```
b = [20 42 30]';
```

```
lb = zeros(3,1);
```

```
[x,fval,exitflag,output,lambda] = ... linprog(f,A,b,[],[],lb);
```

```
x          = [0 15 3]
```

```
fval       = -78.0
```

```
output:
```

```
iterations: 6
```

```
algorithm: 'large-scale: interior point' (!)
```

```
cgiterations: 0
```

```
message: 'Optimization terminated.'
```

```
lambda.ineqlin = [0 1.5 0.5]
```

```
lambda.lower   = [1 0 0]
```

For solution by the Simplex method:

```
f = [-5 -4 -6]';
```

```
A = [ 1 -1  1  
      3  2  4  
      3  2  0 ];
```

```
b = [20 42 30]';
```

```
lb = zeros(3,1);
```

```
options = optimset('LargeScale','off','Simplex','on');
```

```
[x,fval,exitflag,output,lambda] = ...
```

```
linprog(f,A,b,[],[],lb,[],[],options);
```

(NB! If you forget enough placeholders, [ ], you get the error message "LINPROG only accepts inputs of data type double")

Now **output** gives:

```
iterations:      3  
algorithm:      'medium scale: simplex'  
cgiterations:   []  
message:        'Optimization terminated.'
```

(same solution!)

## B Medium Problem

This problem is stored as a Matlab MAT-file.

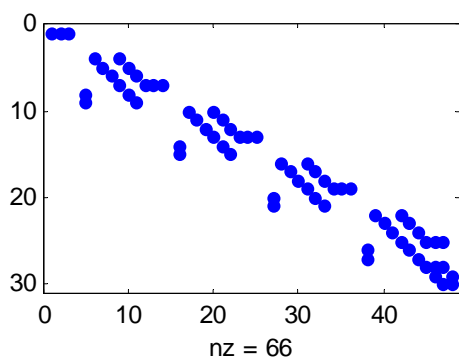
- 48 unknowns
- 30 inequality constraints
- 20 equality constraints
- $x \geq 0$

Entered into Matlab simply by

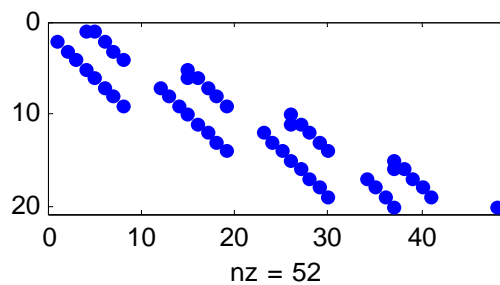
### load sc50b

A	30x48	(sparse)
Aeq	20x48	(sparse)
b	30x1	
beq	20x1	
f	48x1	
lb	48x1	

### Sparsity patterns:



A (inequalities)



A<sub>eq</sub> (equalities)

⇒

```
load sc50b
```

```
options = optimset('LargeScale','off','Simplex','on');
```

```
[x,fval,exitflag,output,lambda] = ...  
    linprog(f,A,b,Aeq,beq,lb,[],[],options);
```

```
x = [ 30  28  42 ... 102.4870]
```

In this particular case, only `lambda.ineqlin(2)` and `lambda.ineqlin(3)` were equal to 0, that is *only inequality 2 and 3 where non-active*.

`max(lambda.lower)= 8.2808e-015 ⇒  $x_i > 0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, 48$ .`

```
output =
```

```
iterations:    43  
algorithm:     'medium scale: simplex'  
cgiterations:  []  
message:       'Optimization terminated.'
```

Problem run with large scale option:

```
options = optimset('LargeScale','on');  
[x,fval,exitflag,output,lambda] = ...  
    linprog(f,A,b,Aeq,beq,lb,[],[],options);
```

```
output =
```

```
iterations:    8  
algorithm:     'large-scale: interior point'  
cgiterations:  0  
message:       'Optimization terminated.'
```

(Same solution!)

With display of results for each iteration:

```
options = optimset('LargeScale','on','Display','iter');
```

Residuals:		Primal Infeas A*x-b	Dual Infeas A'*y+z-f	Duality Gap x'*z	Total Rel Error
-----					
Iter	0:	1.50e+03	2.19e+01	1.91e+04	1.00e+02
Iter	1:	1.15e+02	3.18e-15	3.62e+03	9.90e-01
Iter	2:	8.32e-13	1.96e-15	4.32e+02	9.48e-01
Iter	3:	3.51e-12	1.87e-15	7.78e+01	6.88e-01
Iter	4:	1.81e-11	3.50e-16	2.38e+01	2.69e-01
Iter	5:	2.63e-10	1.23e-15	5.05e+00	6.89e-02
Iter	6:	5.88e-11	2.72e-16	1.64e-01	2.34e-03
Iter	7:	2.61e-12	2.59e-16	1.09e-05	1.55e-07
Iter	8:	7.97e-14	5.67e-13	1.09e-11	3.82e-12

Optimization terminated.

FOR MORE INFO: Read documentation of **linprog!**