Lesson 26. An Economic Interpretation of LP Duality

Overview

- An economic interpretation of duality
- Complementary slackness

Warm up

The Fulkerson Furniture Company produces desks, tables, and chairs. Each type of furniture requires a certain amount of lumber, finishing, and carpentry:

Resource	Desk	Table	Chair	Available
Lumber (sq ft)	8	6	2	48
Finishing (hrs)	3	2	1	20
Carpentry (hrs)	2	2	1	8
Profit (\$)	60	30	20	

Assume that all furniture produced is sold, and that fractional solutions are acceptable. Write a linear program to determine how much furniture Fulkerson should produce in order to maximize its profits.

• Decision variables:

• Fulkerson's LP:

Economic interpretation of the dual LP

- Suppose an entrepreneur wants to purchase all of Fulkerson's resources (lumber, finishing, carpentry)
- What prices should she offer for the resources that will entice Fulkerson to sell?
- Define decision variables:

 y_1 = price of 1 sq. ft. lumber y_2 = price of 1 hour of finishing y_3 = price of 1 hour of carpentry

- To buy all of Fulkerson's resources, entrepreneur pays:
- Entrepreneur wants to minimize costs
- Entrepreneur needs to offer resource prices that will entice Fulkerson to sell
- One desk uses
 - 8 sq. ft. of lumber
 - 3 hours of finishing
 - 2 hours of carpentry
 - One desk has profit of \$60
- \Rightarrow Entrepreneur should pay at least \$60 for this combination of resources:
- One table uses
 - 6 sq. ft. of lumber
 - 2 hours of finishing
 - 2 hours of carpentry
 - One table has profit of \$30
- \Rightarrow Entrepreneur should pay at least \$30 for this combination of resources:

- One chair uses
 - 2 sq. ft. of lumber
 - 1 hours of finishing
 - 1 hours of carpentry
 - One chair has profit of \$20
- \Rightarrow Entrepreneur should pay at least \$20 for this combination of resources:
- Increasing the availability of the resources potentially <u>increases</u> the maximum profits Fulkerson can achieve
- \Rightarrow Entrepreneur should pay nonnegative amounts for each resource:
- Putting this all together, we get:

min	$48y_1 + 20y_2 + 8y_3$	
s.t.	$8y_1 + 3y_2 + 2y_3 \ge 60$	$(x_1: desks)$
	$6y_1 + 2y_2 + 2y_3 \ge 30$	$(x_2: tables)$
	$2y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \ge 20$	$(x_3: \text{chairs})$
	$y_1, y_2, y_3 \ge 0$	

- This is the dual of Fulkerson's LP!
- In summary:
 - Optimal dual solution ⇔ "fair" prices for associated resources
 - Known as marginal prices or shadow prices
- Strong duality
 - ⇒ Company's maximum revenue from selling furniture = Entrepreneur's minimum cost of purchasing resources
 - Equilibrium under perfect competition: company makes no excess profits
- This kind of economic interpretation is trickier for LPs with different types of constraints and variable bounds

Complementary slackness

- Optimal solution to Fulkerson's LP: $x_1 = 4$, $x_2 = 0$, $x_3 = 0$
- Resources used:
- lumber: 32 < 48 finishing: 12 < 20 carpentry: 8 = 8
- How much would you pay for an extra sq. ft. of lumber?
- How much would you pay for an extra hour of finishing?
- Resource not fully utilized in optimal solution
 - \Rightarrow marginal price = 0
- Primal complementary slackness: either
 - a primal constraint is active at a primal optimal solution, or
 - the corresponding dual variable at optimality = 0
- Same logic applies to the dual
- Dual constraints ⇔ Primal decision variables
- Dual complementary slackness: either
 - a primal decision variable at optimality = 0, or
 - the corresponding dual constraint is active in a dual optimal solution

If we have time...

Consider the following LP:

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minimize 3x_1 - x_2 + 8x_3
subject to -x_1 + 8x_3 \le 6
5x_1 - 3x_2 + 9x_3 \ge -2
x_1 \ge 0, x_2 \le 0, x_3 \ge 0
```

- 1. Write the dual.
- 2. Find a feasible solution to the primal and the dual.
- 3. Give a lower and an upper bound on the optimal value of the above LP.