# Introduction to optimisation 

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Question 1 Suppose that Amazon wants to buy new servers to replace outdated ones and considers two options: the standard model costs $\$ 350$ and uses 350 W of power, requires two shelves of server rack and can handle 1000 hits $/ m i n$. Alternatively, the cutting edge model costs $\$ 1600$ and uses 500 W of power but only requires one shelf and can handle 2000 hits/min. The available budget is $\$ 37800$ and Amazon has 44 shelves which can be used to store the new servers. Moreover the power at hand can reach 12,200 W. Write the problem as a linear program in order to determine the numbers $x_{1}$ and $x_{2}$ of each unit the company has to purchase in order to maximize the number of hits it can serve every minute.

Question 2 Tesla produces two models of cars: Model 1 and Model 2 (roadster). Model 1 requires 4 seats, 4 doors and 7 cameras. The faster model 2 only requires 2 seats and 2 doors and comes with 5 cameras. The German Tesla factory currently has 400 seats, 450 doors and a total of 270 cameras available. In case the factory would need more seats and doors, it can purchase aluminum whose cost is $\$ 200$ a block. Tesla can produce 10 seats, 15 additional doors and 12 cameras from each block of aluminum. The total cost of producing the Model 1 is $\$ 5000$ and the total cost of producting the roadster is $\$ 6000$. Finally the minimum number of cameras to produce is 1000 units per month. Knowing that Tesla wants to minimize its production cost, write the problem as a linear program.

Question 3 A flow network is a connected directed graph with a source (s) and a sink ( $t$ ) and in which each edge e has non negative weights called its capacity c(e). A flow $f$ can be formally described as a set of non negative edge weights that satisfy the following rules:

- The capacity rule: The flow through an edge must be less than the capacity of the egde
- The conservation rule: wiht the exception of the source and the sink, the flow into a vertex must equal the flow out of it.

The maximum flow problem consists in finding the maximum flow size, that is to say the maximum amount of flow out of the source that satisfies the above rules. Write

|  | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $H^{+}$demand $(\mathrm{kg})$ | 1,200 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 1,000 |

Table 1: Hydrogen quarterly consumption estimates for the year 2023

|  | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electricity (kWh) | $\$ 0.177$ | $\$ 0.181$ | $\$ 0.173$ | $\$ 0.163$ | $\$ 0.181$ | $\$ 0.15$ |
| Water | $\$ 0.0015$ | $\$ 0.0016$ | $\$ 0.0013$ | $\$ 0.0015$ | $\$ 0.0017$ | $\$ 0.0018$ |

Table 2: Estimated Electricity (per kWh ) and water (per liter) price forecast for the year 2023 (two month periods)
the maximum flow problem as a linear program in which the variables are the edge weights $f(e)$.

Question $4 A$ company that sells hydrogen for the car industry is planning a new type of green hydrogen based on electrolysis. Table 1 below shows the quaterly demand (in kg ) for 2023 as communicated by the customers. Table 2 gives the estimated electricity and water prices for the same year. Producing 1 kg of hydrogen requires 53 $k W h$. Moreover, the water requirement for this new type of green hydrogen is 9 L of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ per kg of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ produced. The electricity can be used over 4 consecutive months and the water can be used over 6 consecutive months (i.e. if the company buys electricity in January, it cannot use it in May). The company buys electricity and water at the beginning of each 2 months period. Moreover, the total expense for water cannot exceed 100 times the total expense for electricity.

Question 5 ([1]) Draw in the plane the region determined by the inequalities

$$
x_{2} \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq x_{1} \leq 3, \quad-x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 1, \quad x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 4
$$

Find the point(s) where the following functions attain their maximum and minimum values:

$$
2 x_{1}+x_{2}, \quad x_{1}+x_{2}, \quad x_{1}+2 x_{2}
$$

Question 6 ([1]) Solve graphically the next two problems:

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
\max & 2 x_{1}+6 x_{2} \\
\text { s.t. } & -x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 1 \\
& 2 x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 2 \\
& x_{1} \geq 0, x_{2} \geq 0 \\
& \\
\min & -3 x_{1}+2 x_{2} \\
\text { s.t. } & x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 5 \\
& 0 \leq x_{1} \leq 4 \\
& 1 \leq x_{2} \leq 6
\end{array}
$$

Question 7 Solve the following linear program

$$
\begin{array}{cl}
\min & 4 x_{1}+5 x_{2}+6 x_{3} \\
\text { s.t. } & x_{1}+x_{2} \geq 11 \\
& x_{1}-x_{2} \leq 5 \\
& x_{3}-x_{1}-x_{2}=0 \\
& 7 x_{1} \geq 35-12 x_{2} \\
& x_{1} \geq 0, x_{2} \geq 0, x_{3} \geq 0
\end{array}
$$

## Question 8

$$
\begin{aligned}
\max & x_{1}+x_{2} \\
\text { s.t. } & x_{1}+2 x_{2} \leq 10 \\
& 2 x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 16 \\
& -x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 3 \\
& x_{1} \geq 0, x_{2} \geq 0
\end{aligned}
$$

## Question 9

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\min & x_{1}+3 x_{2} \\
& x_{1}+2 x_{2} \geq 6 \\
& x_{1}-x_{2} \leq 3 \\
& x_{1} \geq 0, x_{2} \geq 0
\end{array}
$$

## References

[1] Pablo Pedregal, Introduction to optimization. Vol. 46. New York: Springer, 2004.

