

**Deep learning and  
continuous optimization**

Submission deadline:

19 February, 14:00

**Exercise 1** (2pts). Consider the problem  $x_2 \leq 4, x_1 + x_2 \leq 6, 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 10, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$ . Represent these constraints on the plane. Find a point that maximizes  $x_1 + 2x_2$ .

**Exercise 2** (1pt). Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ , and  $c_1, \dots, c_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Formulate the following problem as an LP:  $Ax = b, x \geq 0, \min f(x)$ , where  $f(x) := \max\{c_1x, \dots, c_kx\}$ .

**Exercise 3** (2pts). A company is manufacturing  $k$  different products using  $m$  resources. The amounts of available resources are given, together with the requirement of each of them for the different products. The selling price of the products are also known.

- (a) Write up an IP model that aims at maximizing the total profit.
- (b) Adjust the model if starting the production of product  $i$  requires a cost of  $s_i$ .

**Exercise 4** (2pts). Consider the integer programming problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize} && x_{n+1} \\ & \text{subject to} && 2x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + 2x_n + x_{n+1} = n \\ & && x_i \in \{0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

Show that any branch and bound algorithm that uses LP relaxations to compute lower bounds, and branches by setting a fractional variable to either zero or one, will require the enumeration of an exponential number of subproblems when  $n$  is odd.

**Exercise 5** (2pts). The pagination problem faced by a document processing program like  $\text{\LaTeX}$  can be abstracted as follows. The text consists of a sequence  $1, \dots, n$  of  $n$  items (words, formulas, etc.). A page that starts with item  $i$  and ends with item  $j$  is assigned an attractiveness factor  $c_{ij}$ . Assuming that the factors  $c_{ij}$  are available, we wish to maximize the total attractiveness of the paginated text. Develop an algorithm for this problem. (Hint: try to use a recursive approach.)

**Exercise 6** (1pt). Is it true that a set  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is convex if and only if for any  $x, y \in K$  we have  $(x + y)/2 \in K$ ?