DM545/DM871
Linear and Integer Programming

Duality

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September 21, 2026

Outline

Outline

Dual Problem

Dual variables $\mathbf{y}$ in one-to-one correspondence with the constraints:

Primal problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad z &= \mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x} \\ A\mathbf{x} &\leq \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{x} &\geq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

Dual Problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad w &= \mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y} \\ A^T\mathbf{y} &\geq \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{y} &\geq \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$$

Bounding approach

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcl} z^* = & \max & 4x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 3x_3 & & \\ & & x_1 & + & 4x_2 & & & \leq & 1 \\ & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_3 & \leq & 3 \\ & & & & & x_1, & x_2, x_3 & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

a feasible solution is a **lower bound** but how good?
By tentatives:

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1, 0, 0) \rightsquigarrow z^* \geq 4$$
$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (0, 0, 3) \rightsquigarrow z^* \geq 9$$

What about **upper bounds**?

$$\begin{array}{lcrcrcrcrcl} & & 2 \cdot (& x_1 & + & 4x_2 & & &) & \leq & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & & + 3 \cdot (& 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_3 &) & \leq & 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 4x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 & \leq & & \multicolumn{6}{c}{11x_1 + 11x_2 + 3x_3} & \leq & 11 \\ \\ \mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x} & \leq & & \multicolumn{6}{c}{\mathbf{y}^T A\mathbf{x}} & \leq & \mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{b} \end{array}$$

Hence $z^* \leq 11$. Is this the best upper bound we can find?

multipliers $y_1, y_2 \geq 0$ that preserve sign of inequality

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
y_1 \cdot (\ \ x_1 + 4x_2 \qquad\qquad) & \leq & y_1(1) \\
y_2 \cdot (\ 3x_1 + x_2 + \qquad x_3) & \leq & y_2(3) \\
\hline
(y_1 + 3y_2)x_1 + (4y_1 + y_2)x_2 + y_2 x_3 & \leq & y_1 + 3y_2
\end{array}$$

Coefficients

$$\begin{array}{rcrcl}
y_1 & + & 3y_2 & \geq & 4 \\
4y_1 & + & y_2 & \geq & 1 \\
 & & y_2 & \geq & 3
\end{array}$$

$z = 4x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 \leq (y_1 + 3y_2)x_1 + (4y_1 + y_2)x_2 + y_2 x_3 \leq y_1 + 3y_2$
then to attain the best upper bound:

$$\begin{array}{lrcrcl}
\min & y_1 & + & 3y_2 & & \\
 & y_1 & + & 3y_2 & \geq & 4 \\
 & 4y_1 & + & y_2 & \geq & 1 \\
 & & & y_2 & \geq & 3 \\
 & & & y_1, y_2 & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

Multipliers Approach

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\pi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \pi_m \\ \pi_{m+1}
\end{array}
\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc|c|c}
a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & a_{1,n+1} & a_{1,n+2} & \dots & a_{1,m+n} & 0 & b_1 \\
\vdots & \ddots & & & & & & & & \\
a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & a_{m,n+1} & a_{m,n+2} & \dots & a_{m,m+n} & 0 & b_m \\
\hline
c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right]
$$

Working columnwise, since at optimum $\bar{c}_k \leq 0$ for all $k = 1, \dots, n+m$:

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\pi_1 a_{11} & + & \pi_2 a_{21} & \dots + & \pi_m a_{m1} & + & \pi_{m+1} c_1 & \leq & 0 \\
\vdots & \ddots & & & & & & & \vdots \\
\pi_1 a_{1n} & + & \pi_2 a_{2n} & \dots + & \pi_m a_{mn} & + & \pi_{m+1} c_n & \leq & 0 \\
\hline
\pi_1 a_{1,n+1}, & & \pi_2 a_{2,n+1}, & \dots & \pi_m a_{m,n+1} & & & \leq & 0 \\
\vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\
\pi_1 a_{1,n+m}, & & \pi_2 a_{2,n+m}, & \dots & \pi_m a_{m,n+m} & & & \leq & 0 \\
\hline
& & & & & & \pi_{m+1} & = & 1 \\
\hline
\pi_1 b_1 & + & \pi_2 b_2 & \dots + & \pi_m b_m & & & (\leq & 0)
\end{array}\right.
$$

(from the last row we have also $z = -\boldsymbol{\pi}\mathbf{b}$)

$$
\begin{array}{rcccccccc}
-z = & \pi_1 b_1 & + & \pi_2 b_2 & \dots & + & \pi_m b_m & & \\
& \pi_1 a_{11} & + & \pi_2 a_{21} & \dots & + & \pi_m a_{m1} & \leq & -c_1 \\
& \vdots & \ddots & & & & & & \vdots \\
& \pi_1 a_{1n} & + & \pi_2 a_{2n} & \dots & + & \pi_m a_{mn} & \leq & -c_n \\
& & & & & & \pi_1, \pi_2, \dots \pi_m & \leq & 0
\end{array}
$$

$\mathbf{y} = -\boldsymbol{\pi}$

$$
\begin{array}{rcccccccc}
-z = & (-y_1 b_1) & + & (-y_2 b_2) & \dots & + & (-y_m b_m) & & \\
& (-y_1 a_{11}) & + & (-y_2 a_{21}) & \dots & + & (-y_m a_{m1}) & \leq & -c_1 \\
& \vdots & \ddots & & & & & & \vdots \\
& (-y_1 a_{1n}) & + & (-y_2 a_{2n}) & \dots & + & (-y_m a_{mn}) & \leq & -c_n \\
& & & & & & -y_1, -y_2, \dots - y_m & \leq & 0
\end{array}
$$

as we will see $\mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x}$, hence it is more interesting to minimize. It yields:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\min & \mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y} \\
& A^T\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{c} \\
& \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}
\end{array}
$$

Example

$$\begin{array}{rrcrcr}
\max & 6x_1 & + & 8x_2 & & \\
& 5x_1 & + & 10x_2 & \leq & 60 \\
& 4x_1 & + & 4x_2 & \leq & 40 \\
& & & x_1, x_2 & \geq & 0
\end{array}$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{rcrcrcr}
5\pi_1 & + & 4\pi_2 & + & 6\pi_3 & \leq & 0 \\
10\pi_1 & + & 4\pi_2 & + & 8\pi_3 & \leq & 0 \\
1\pi_1 & + & 0\pi_2 & + & 0\pi_3 & \leq & 0 \\
0\pi_1 & + & 1\pi_2 & + & 0\pi_3 & \leq & 0 \\
0\pi_1 & + & 0\pi_2 & + & 1\pi_3 & = & 1 \\
60\pi_1 & + & 40\pi_2 & & & &
\end{array}\right.$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
y_1 & = & -\pi_1 \geq 0 \\
y_2 & = & -\pi_2 \geq 0
\end{array}$$

...

Duality Recipe

	Primal linear program	Dual linear program
Variables	$x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$	$y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_m$
Matrix	A	A^T
Right-hand side	$\mathbf{b}$	$\mathbf{c}$
Objective function	$\max \mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x}$	$\min \mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y}$
Constraints	ith constraint has $\leq$ $\geq$ $=$	$y_i \geq 0$ $y_i \leq 0$ $y_i \in \mathbb{R}$
	$x_j \geq 0$ $x_j \leq 0$ $x_j \in \mathbb{R}$	jth constraint has $\geq$ $\leq$ $=$

Outline

Symmetry

The dual of the dual is the primal:

Primal Problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad z &= c^T x \\ Ax &\leq b \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Dual Problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad w &= b^T y \\ A^T y &\geq c \\ y &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let's put the dual in the standard form

Dual Problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad b^T y &\equiv -\max -b^T y \\ -A^T y &\leq -c \\ y &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Dual of Dual:

$$\begin{aligned} -\min \quad & -c^T x \\ -Ax &\geq -b \\ x &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Weak Duality Theorem

As we saw the dual produces upper bounds. This is true in general:

Theorem (Weak Duality Theorem)

Given:

$$\begin{array}{rl} (P) & \max\{\mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x} \mid A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}\} \\ (D) & \min\{\mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y} \mid A^T\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}\} \end{array}$$

for any feasible solution $\mathbf{x}$ *of (P) and any feasible solution* $\mathbf{y}$ *of (D):*

$$\mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y}$$

Proof:
From (D) $c_j \leq \sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_{ij} \; \forall j$ and from (P) $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leq b_i \; \forall i$
From (D) $y_i \geq 0$ and from (P) $x_j \geq 0$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \leq \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^m y_i a_{ij}\right) x_j = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j\right) y_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^m b_i y_i$$

Strong Duality Theorem

Due to Von Neumann and Dantzig 1947 and Gale, Kuhn and Tucker 1951.

Theorem (Strong Duality Theorem)

Given:

$$\begin{array}{rl} (P) & \max\{\mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x} \mid A\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{0}\} \\ (D) & \min\{\mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y} \mid A^T\mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{y} \geq \mathbf{0}\} \end{array}$$

exactly one of the following occurs:

1. *(P) and (D) are both infeasible*
2. *(P) is unbounded and (D) is infeasible*
3. *(P) is infeasible and (D) is unbounded*
4. *(P) has feasible solution, then let an optimal be:* $\mathbf{x}^* = [x_1^*, \ldots, x_n^*]$
   (D) has feasible solution, then let an optimal be: $\mathbf{y}^* = [y_1^*, \ldots, y_m^*]$*, then:*

$$\mathbf{c}^T\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b}^T\mathbf{y}^*$$

Proof:

- all other combinations of 3 possibilities (Optimal, Infeasible, Unbounded) for (P) and 3 for (D) are ruled out by weak duality theorem.

- we use the simplex method. (Other proofs independent of the simplex method exist, eg, Farkas Lemma and convex polyhedral analysis)

- The last row of the final tableau will give us that for every $\mathbf{x}$:

$$z = z^* + \sum_{k=1}^{n+m} \bar{c}_k x_k = z^* + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \bar{c}_j x_j + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \bar{c}_{n+i} x_{n+i} \qquad (*)$$

$$= z^* + \bar{\mathbf{c}}_B \mathbf{x}_B + \bar{\mathbf{c}}_N \mathbf{x}_N$$

  In addition, $z^* = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j x_j^*$ (c_j, original values) because optimal value

- We define $\boxed{y_i^* = -\bar{c}_{n+i},}$ $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$

- We claim that $(y_1^*, y_2^*, \ldots, y_m^*)$ is a dual feasible solution satisfying $\mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}^*$.

- Let's verify the claim:
  We substitute in (*): i) $z = \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j x_j$; ii) $\bar{c}_{n+i} = -y_i^*$; and iii) $x_{n+i} = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ ($n + i$ are the slack variables)

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j x_j = z^* + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \bar{c}_j x_j - \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^* \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j \right)$$

$$= \left(z^* - \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^* b_i \right) + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\bar{c}_j + \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ij} y_i^* \right) x_j$$

This must hold for every $(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$ hence:

$$z^* = \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i y_i^* \qquad \Longrightarrow \quad y^* \text{ satisfies } c^T x^* = b^T y^*$$

$$c_j = \bar{c}_j + \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ij} y_i^*, j = 1, 2, \ldots, n$$

Since $\bar{c}_k \leq 0$ for every $k = 1, 2, \ldots, n+m$:

$$\bar{c}_j \leq 0 \rightsquigarrow \quad c_j - \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^* a_{ij} \leq 0 \rightsquigarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^* a_{ij} \geq c_j \qquad j = 1, 2, \ldots, n$$

$$\bar{c}_{n+i} \leq 0 \rightsquigarrow \quad y_i^* = -\bar{c}_{n+i} \geq 0, \qquad i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$$

$\implies$ y^* **is also dual feasible solution**

Complementary Slackness Theorem

Theorem (Complementary Slackness)

A feasible solution $\mathbf{x}^*$ *for (P)*
A feasible solution $\mathbf{y}^*$ *for (D)*
Necessary and sufficient conditions for optimality of both:

$$\left(c_j - \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^* a_{ij}\right) x_j^* = 0, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n$$

If $x_j^* \neq 0$ *then* $\sum y_i^* a_{ij} = c_j$ *(no surplus)*
If $\sum y_i^* a_{ij} > c_j$ *then* $x_j^* = 0$

Proof:

$$z^* = \mathbf{c}^T \mathbf{x}^* \leq \mathbf{y}^* A \mathbf{x}^* \leq \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{y}^* = w^*$$

Hence from strong duality theorem:

$$\mathbf{c}\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{y}^* A \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{0}$$

In scalars

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \underbrace{\left(c_j - \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^* a_{ij}\right)}_{\leq 0} \underbrace{x_j^*}_{\geq 0} = 0$$

Hence each term must be $= 0$

Proof in scalar form:

$$c_j x_j^* \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ij} y_i^*\right) x_j^* \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, n \quad \text{from feasibility in D}$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^*\right) y_i^* \leq b_i y_i^* \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, m \quad \text{from feasibility in P}$$

Summing in j and in i:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j x_j^* \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{ij} y_i^*\right) x_j^* = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^*\right) y_i^* \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_i y_i^*$$

For the strong duality theorem the left hand side is equal to the right hand side and hence all inequalities become equalities.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} \underbrace{(c_j - \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i^* a_{ij})}_{\leq 0} \underbrace{x_j^*}_{\geq 0} = 0$$

Economic Interpretation of Duality Theory

$$
\begin{array}{rrcrcrcr}
\max & 5x_0 & + & 6x_1 & + & 8x_2 & & \\
 & 6x_0 & + & 5x_1 & + & 10x_2 & \leq & 60 \\
 & 8x_0 & + & 4x_1 & + & 4x_2 & \leq & 40 \\
 & 4x_0 & + & 5x_1 & + & 6x_2 & \leq & 50 \\
 & & & & & x_0, x_1, x_2 & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

final tableau:

$x0$	$x1$	$x2$	$s1$	$s2$	$s3$	$-z$	b
	0	1		0			$5/2$
	1	0		0			7
	0	0		1			2
$-1/5$	0	0	$-1/5$	0	-1		-62

- What is the maximum number of products that can be produced? at most m
- What are the values of the variables, the reduced costs, the dual variables, and the shadow (or marginal) prices?
- What is the value of additional manpower capacity (1st constr.)? In +1 out +1/5
- If one slack variable > 0 then overcapacity: $s_2 = 2$ then the second constraint is not tight
- How much more expensive would a non-selected product need to be? look at reduced costs: $c_j + \boldsymbol{\pi}\mathbf{a}_j > 0$

Economic Interpretation of Duality Theory

Game: Suppose two economic operators:

- P owns the factory and produces goods
- D is in the market buying and selling raw material and resources
- D asks P to close and sell him/her all resources
- P considers if the offer is convenient
- D wants to spend the least possible
- $\mathbf{y}$ are prices that D offers for the resources
- $\sum y_i b_i$ is the amount D has to pay to have all resources of P
- $\sum y_i a_{ij} \geq c_j$ total value to make j is greater or eq. then the price per unit of product j
- P either sells all resources $\sum y_i a_{ij}$ or produces product j (c_j)
- without $\geq$ there would not be negotiation because P would be better off producing and selling

- at optimality the situation is indifferent (strong th.)
- resource 2 that was not totally utilized in the primal has been given value 0 in the dual. (complementary slackness th.) Plausible, since we do not use all the resource, likely to place not so much value on it.
- for product 0 $\sum y_i a_{ij} > c_j$ hence not profitable producing it. (complementary slackness th.)

Duality - Summary

- Derivation:
  - Economic Interpretation
  - Bounding Approach
  - Multiplier Approach
  - Recipe
  - Lagrangian Multipliers Approach (next time)
- Theory:
  - Symmetry
  - Weak Duality Theorem
  - Strong Duality Theorem
  - Complementary Slackness Theorem