



注意：請按照題號及子題號順序作答；不按題號順序作答不以計分。

I. 是非題 (True (T) or False (F), 共十五分；答對一題得五分、答錯一題扣三分。)

- (1) Each optimal solution of one LP is a basic feasible solution of this LP.
- (2) While solving a maximization integer programming problem (in branch and bound method), we obtain a subproblem with integer optimal solution x' with bound $Z' \geq Z^*$ (Z^* is the function value of the current candidate solution). In such case, x' can be the new candidate solution.
- (3) Dijkstra's method is designed only for shortest path problems with positive arcs.

II. 問答題(共八十五分) (除特別聲明，計算過程請勿附上)

II.1 (十分)

Given the following Linear Programming problem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 2x_{11} + 4x_{12} + 9x_{13} + 8x_{21} + 2x_{22} + 6x_{23} + 9x_{31} + 4x_{32} + 16x_{33} \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} = 1, \quad x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} = 1, \quad x_{31} + x_{32} + x_{33} = 1 \\
 & x_{11} + x_{21} + x_{31} = 1, \quad x_{12} + x_{22} + x_{32} = 1, \quad x_{13} + x_{23} + x_{33} = 1 \\
 & x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{13}, x_{21}, x_{22}, x_{23}, x_{31}, x_{32}, x_{33} \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Please use "Northwest Corner" Method to find an initial basic feasible solution for this problem.

- (A). What are your basic variables and their corresponding values? (5分)
- (B). What is the entering variable and its corresponding leaving variables? (5分)

II.2 (五分)

Given the following Linear Programming problem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \max \quad & 60x_1 + 30x_2 + 20x_3 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & 8x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 \leq 48 \\
 & 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 1.5x_3 \leq 20 \\
 & 2x_1 + 1.5x_2 + 0.5x_3 \leq 8 \\
 & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

and its optimal solution $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2, 0, 8)$, what can be said (must be zero, must be nonzero or undetermined) about the optimal values of the dual variable (y_1, y_2, y_3) and dual excess variables (r_1, r_2, r_3) without considering its dual problem?



II.3 (二十分)

Given the following Linear Programming problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & x_1 - 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 9x_4 + x_5 - x_6 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_6 = 6 \\ & x_1 + x_2 - x_4 + x_5 + 2x_6 = 3 \\ & x_1 - 2x_4 + 3x_6 = 3 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

and one intermediate step of the simplex tableau for above LP.

x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	RHS
0	(a)	0	(b)	0	(c)	(d)
0	-2	1	4	0	0	3
0	1	0	1	1	-1	(e)
1	0	0	-2	0	3	3

- (A). What are the values of (a) to (e) in above tableau? (10分)
- (B). Is the current solution degenerate? Why? (3分)
- (C). Is the current solution optimal? Why? (4分)
- (D). Are there multiple optimal solutions? Why? (3分)

II.4 (三十分)

Peter has \$3 dollars in his pocket and goes to gamble at a casino. Each time he bets for \$1, if he wins, with probability p , he gains \$1, otherwise he loses \$1. Peter's policy is to end the gambling game when the amount of money in his pocket reaches \$5 or \$1. Let us propose three processes to describe Peter's gambling: $\{X_n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$, $\{Y_n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$ and $\{Z_n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$, where $X_n = 1$ if Peter wins at the n^{th} gambling and $X_n = 0$, otherwise; Y_n denotes the accumulated number of winning that Peter made up till game n (including game n) and Z_n is the amount of money that Peter has in his pocket after game n . Please give a detailed explanations for your answers of the following questions, points are given only if detailed explanations are provided.

- (A). Is $\{X_n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$ a Markov chain? (10分)
- (B). Is $\{Y_n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$ a Markov chain? (10分)
- (C). Is $\{Z_n, n=0,1,2,\dots\}$ a Markov chain? (10分)

II.5 (二十分)

Referring to the last problem (II.4), if $p=0.6$, find the probability that when Peter quits the games, he has \$5 in his pocket. (本題為計算題，請附上詳細計算過程)