

# Complementary Slackness

COMBINATORIAL OPTIMIZATION – GROUP K

Class 17

Spring 2023

As before, let  $A$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix,  $b$  a column vector of dimension  $m$  and  $c$  a row vector of dimension  $n$ , and assume that the primal program  $\max\{cx : Ax \leq b\}$  is given such that  $Ax \leq b$  is solvable and  $cx$  is bounded from above on its set of solutions.

The notion of the dual linear program arose from the observation that if  $x$  is a solution of the primal and  $y$  is a solution of the dual, then  $cx \leq yb$ . The extra information that the duality theorem added to this is that, provided that the conditions of the duality theorem hold, there is a pair of solutions  $x^*$  and  $y^*$  for which  $cx^* = y^*b$  holds (and hence the maximum of the primal equals the minimum of the dual). It is worth comparing this with the calculation that yielded the inequality  $cx \leq yb$ :

$$cx = (yA)x = y(Ax) \leq yb.$$

How can it happen that this inequality is fulfilled with equality by  $x^*$  and  $y^*$ ? Obviously,  $cx^* = y^*b$  holds if and only if  $y^*(Ax^*) = y^*b$ ; this, in return, is equivalent to saying that for every  $i$  either the  $i$ -th element of the column vector  $Ax^*$  is equal to the  $i$ -th element of  $b$  or the  $i$ -th element of  $y^*$  is zero or both. This observation, as simple as it is, turns out to be very useful in many applications, so it is worth formulating as a theorem.

**Theorem** (Complementary slackness). *Assume that a primal program  $\max\{cx : Ax \leq b\}$  is given such that  $Ax \leq b$  is solvable and  $cx$  is bounded from above on its set of solutions. Assume further that  $x^*$  is a solution of the primal program and  $y^*$  is a solution of the dual program  $\min\{yb : yA = c, y \geq 0\}$ . Then  $x^*$  and  $y^*$  are optimal solutions of the respective programs if and only if*

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq m: \quad y^*(i) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad a^i x^* = b(i) \quad (\text{or both}),$$

where  $y^*(i)$  and  $b(i)$  denote the  $i$ -th elements of the corresponding vectors and  $a^i$  denotes the  $i$ -th row of the matrix  $A$ .