How do we get an upper bound to a maximization LP?

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$$13a + 23b$$

s.t. $5a + 15b \le 480$
 $4a + 4b \le 160$
 $35a + 20b \le 1190$
 $a, b \ge 0$

Note that a lower bound is easy to derive. Every choice of $a, b \ge 0$ gives us a lower bound (e.g. a = 12, b = 28 gives us a lower bound of 800).

If you take a conic combination of the rows (multiply the i-th row with $y_i \ge 0$) such that $\sum_i y_i a_{ij} \ge c_j$ then $\sum_i y_i b_i$ will be an upper bound

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Definition 2

Let $z = \max\{c^T x \mid Ax \le b, x \ge 0\}$ be a linear program P (called the primal linear program).

The linear program D defined by

$$w = \min\{b^T y \mid A^T y \ge c, y \ge 0\}$$

is called the dual problem.

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The dual of the dual problem is the primal problem.

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Let
$$z = \max\{c^T x \mid Ax \le b, x \ge 0\}$$
 and $w = \min\{b^T y \mid A^T y \ge c, y \ge 0\}$ be a primal dual pair.

$$x$$
 is primal feasible iff $x \in \{x \mid Ax \le b, x \ge 0\}$

$$y$$
 is dual feasible, iff $y \in \{y \mid A^T y \ge c, y \ge 0\}$.

Theorem 4 (Weak Duality)

Let \hat{x} be primal feasible and let \hat{y} be dual feasible. Then

$$c^T \hat{x} \le z \le w \le b^T \hat{y}$$
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$$A^T\hat{\mathcal{Y}} \geq c \Rightarrow \hat{x}^TA^T\hat{y} \geq \hat{x}^Tc \; (\hat{x} \geq 0)$$

$$A\hat{x} \le b \Rightarrow y^T A\hat{x} \le \hat{y}^T b \ (\hat{y} \ge 0)$$

This gives

$$c^T \hat{x} \le \hat{y}^T A \hat{x} \le b^T \hat{y} .$$

Since, there exists primal feasible \hat{x} with $c^T\hat{x} = z$, and dual feasible \hat{y} with $b^T\hat{y} = w$ we get $z \le w$.

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If P is unbounded then D is infeasible.

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