

## The Simplex Method. Solutions

1. The following are the maximization standard forms of the models:

1.1

$$\begin{aligned}\max z &= 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 4x'_3 + 4x''_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 \\ \text{subject to} \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x'_3 - 4x''_3 - x_4 &= 1 \\ 4x_1 - 3x_2 &= 2 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 6x'_3 - 6x''_3 + x_5 &= 3 \\ x_1, x_2, x'_3, x''_3, x_4, x_5 &\geq 0, x_3 = x'_3 - x''_3\end{aligned}$$

1.2

$$\begin{aligned}\max (-z) &= -2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 \\ \text{subject to} \\ x_1 - 5x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 &= 8 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 - x_5 &= 12 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 &= 5 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 &\geq 0\end{aligned}$$

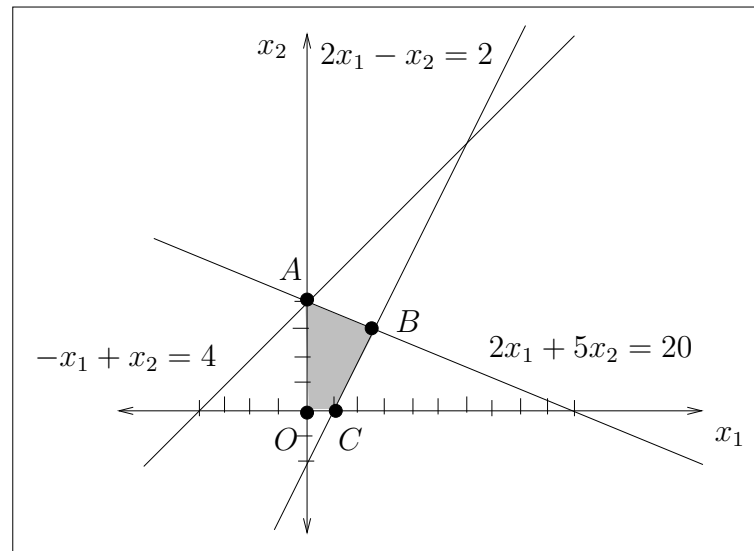
1.3

$$\begin{aligned}\max (-z) &= 2x'_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 \\ \text{subject to} \\ -2x'_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 &= 10 \\ -2x'_1 - 6x_2 + x_3 - x_4 &= 10 \\ x'_1 + 3x_2 - x_5 &= 3 \\ x'_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 &\geq 0, x'_1 = -x_1\end{aligned}$$

1.4

$$\begin{aligned}\max z &= -3x'_1 - 7x_2 + 5x'_3 - 5x''_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 \\ \text{subject to} \\ -x_2 + x'_3 - x''_3 - x_4 &= 9 \\ x'_1 - 2x'_3 + 2x''_3 - x_5 &= 5 \\ -4x'_1 - x_2 &= 6 \\ x'_1, x_2, x'_3, x''_3, x_4, x_5 &\geq 0 \\ x'_1 = -x_1, x_3 &= x'_3 - x''_3\end{aligned}$$

2. Basic solutions and their corresponding extreme points in the graphical representation.



There are 10 basic solutions.

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_3), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ 3 \\ \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = \frac{5}{2}, x_2 = 3 \rightarrow B$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_4), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \\ -42 \end{pmatrix} \not\geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 6, x_2 = 10$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_5), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4 \rightarrow A \text{ (degenerate)}$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_4), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow C$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_5), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \\ -18 \end{pmatrix} \not\geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 10, x_2 = 0$

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{a}_4 \mathbf{a}_5), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 28 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \not\geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = -4, x_2 = 0$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_2 \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{a}_4), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix} \not\geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = -2$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_2 \mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{a}_5), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4 \rightarrow A \text{ (degenerate)}$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_2 \mathbf{a}_4 \mathbf{a}_5), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4 \rightarrow A \text{ (degenerate)}$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{a}_4 \mathbf{a}_5), \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 20 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}, \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow O$

3. The optimal solution:  $x_1^* = 1, \quad x_2^* = 1, \quad x_3^* = 0, \quad z^* = 7.$

4.  $z_4 - c_4 = 1, z_5 - c_5 = 2$  and  $z_6 - c_6 = 1$  are positive, and thus, it is proved that the basic solution that corresponds to the basis  $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{a}_2 \mathbf{a}_3)$  is optimal. The optimal solution:  $x_1^* = 1, \quad x_2^* = 3, \quad x_3^* = 1, \quad z^* = 13.$

5. Verify the correctness of the two columns and compute the missing values.

5.1 Vector  $\mathbf{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  is not correct, because  $\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{a}_1$  does not hold.

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.2 Vector  $\mathbf{y}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  is correct, because  $\mathbf{y}_5 = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{a}_5$  holds.

$$\mathbf{y}_5 = \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{a}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

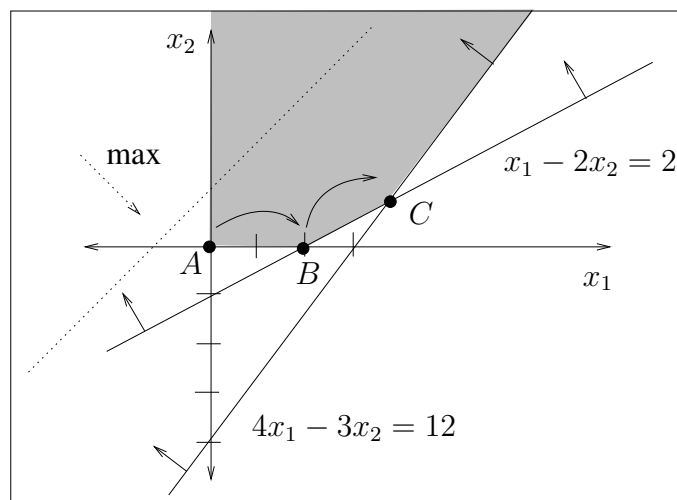
5.3 The missing values:

$$\mathbf{y}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad z_3 - c_3 = -1, \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad z = 8.$$

6. The solution to the linear models and the identification of the extreme points in the graphical representation.

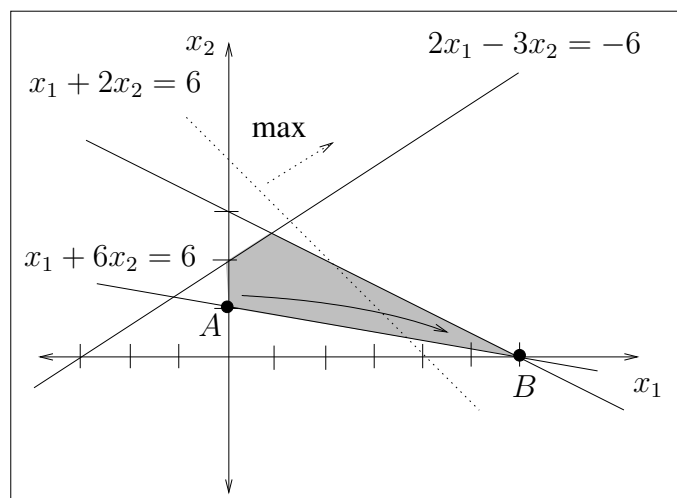
6.1 The optimal solution is unique,  $x_1^* = \frac{18}{5}, x_2^* = \frac{4}{5}$ .

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_4), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow A$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_4), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1 = 2, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow B$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{18}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1^* = \frac{18}{5}, x_2^* = \frac{4}{5} \rightarrow C$



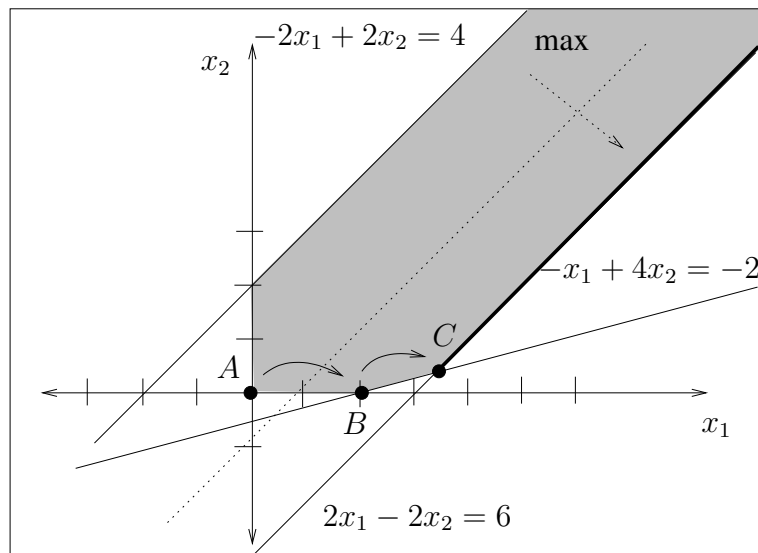
6.2 The optimal solution is unique and degenerate,  $x_1^* = 6, x_2^* = 0, z^* = 6$ .

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_{w1} \mathbf{a}_4 \mathbf{a}_5), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_2 \mathbf{a}_4 \mathbf{a}_5), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1 \rightarrow A$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{a}_4 \mathbf{a}_5), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 18 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1 = 6, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow B$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{a}_4 \mathbf{a}_3), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 18 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1^* = 6, x_2^* = 0 \rightarrow B$



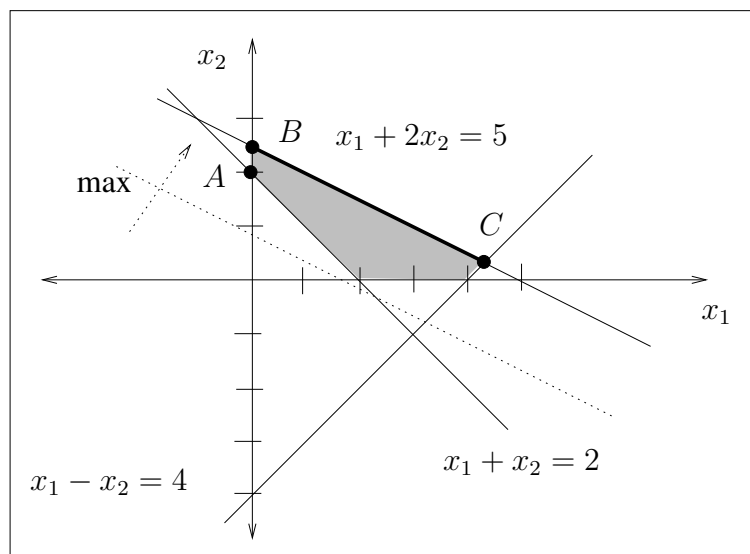
6.3 There are multiple optimal solutions,  $z^* = 12$ .

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_4 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow A$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_4 \ \mathbf{a}_1)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow B$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_1)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{10}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1^* = \frac{10}{3}, x_2^* = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C$



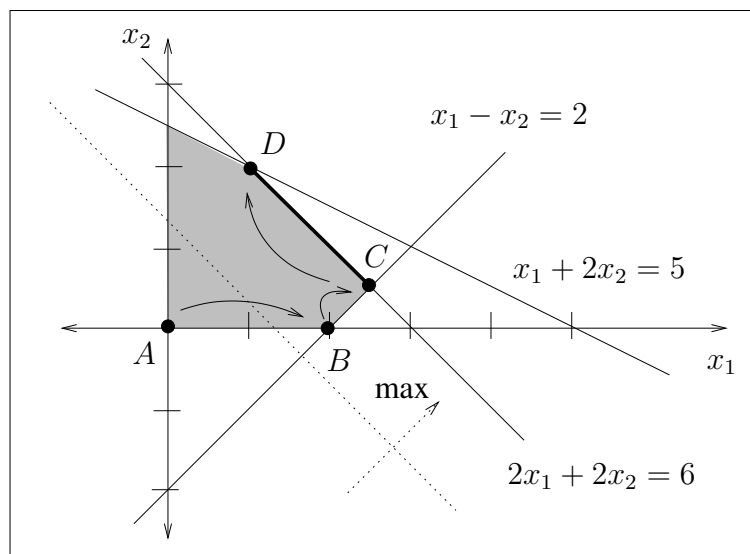
6.4 There are multiple optimal solutions,  $z^* = 5$ .

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_{w1} \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2 \rightarrow A$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_4 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{13}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1^* = 0, x_2^* = \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow B$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_4 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_1)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{13}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1^* = \frac{13}{3}, x_2^* = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C$



6.5 There are multiple optimal solutions,  $z^* = 6$ .

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_4 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow A$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_4 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow B$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1^* = \frac{5}{2}, x_2^* = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow C$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_3)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1^* = 1, x_2^* = 2 \rightarrow D$



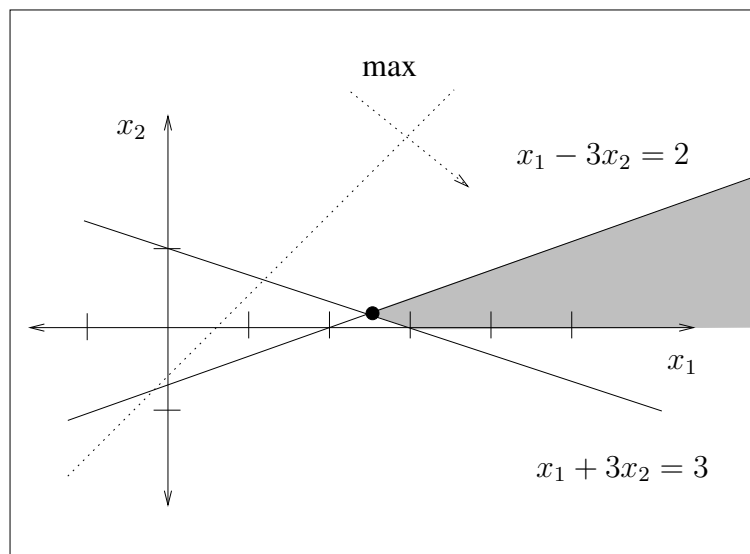


6.6 The solution is unbounded.

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_{w1} \ \mathbf{a}_{w2}), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

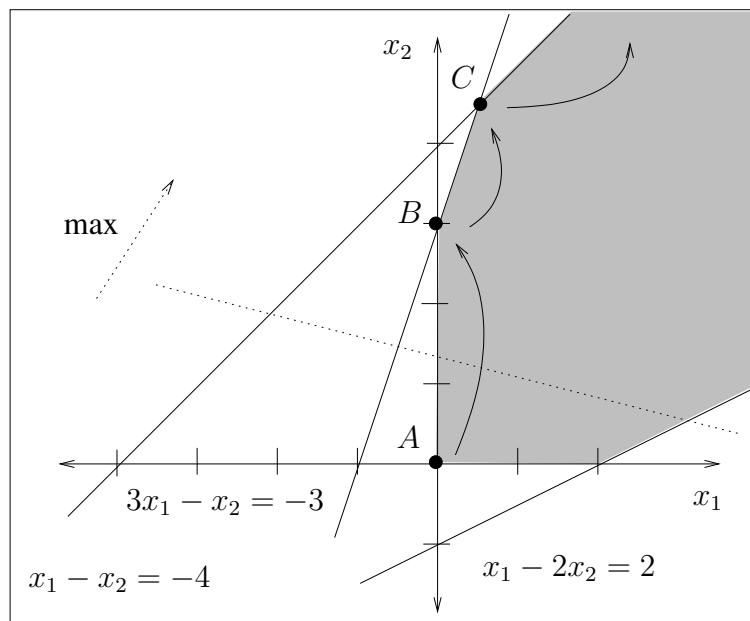
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_{w1} \ \mathbf{a}_1), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_1), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1 = \frac{5}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{6}$



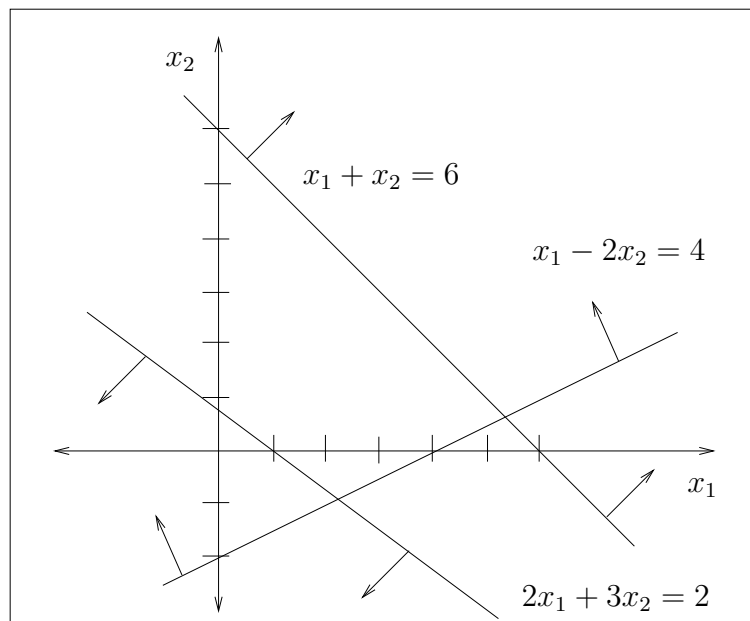
6.7 The solution is unbounded.

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_4 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0 \rightarrow A$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 3 \rightarrow B$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \mathbf{a}_5)$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{21}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{9}{2} \rightarrow C$



6.8 The problem is infeasible.

- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{a}_{w1} \mathbf{a}_5), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{a}_{w1} \mathbf{a}_2), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{16}{3} \\ \frac{16}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$
- $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_3 \mathbf{a}_{w1} \mathbf{a}_1), \quad \mathbf{x}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$



7. The solution to the linear models.

7.1 A unique optimal solution,  $x_1^* = 0$ ,  $x_2^* = 8$ ,  $x_3^* = 0$ ,  $z^* = 16$ .

7.2 A unique optimal solution,  $x_1^* = -1$ ,  $x_2^* = 7$ ,  $x_3^* = 0$ ,  $z^* = -12$ .

7.3 A unique optimal solution,  $x_1^* = 5$ ,  $x_2^* = 6$ ,  $x_3^* = 0$ ,  $z^* = -13$ .

7.4 Multiple optimal solutions,  $z^* = 24$ .

7.5 Multiple optimal solutions,  $z^* = -73$ .

7.6 The problem is infeasible.

7.7 Unbounded solution.

7.8 The problem is infeasible.