

第三章—单纯形方法题解

1. 用单纯形方法解下列线性规划问题：

$$(1) \min -9x_1 - 16x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. } & x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 80, \\ & 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 = 90, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \max x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. } & 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 6, \\ & -x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 1, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \max -x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. } & 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 7, \\ & -2x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 12, \\ & -4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 \leq 10, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \min 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. } & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 4, \\ & 4x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 6, \\ & -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 \leq 12, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \min -3x_1 - x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. } & 3x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 30, \\ & 4x_1 - 4x_2 + x_4 = 16, \\ & 2x_1 - x_2 \leq 12, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

解 (1) 用单纯形方法求解过程如下：

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
x_3	1	④	1	0	80
x_4	2	3	0	1	90
	9	16	0	0	0

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
x_2	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	20
x_4	$\frac{5}{4}$	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	30
	5	0	-4	0	-320
x_2	0	1	$\frac{2}{5}$	$-\frac{1}{5}$	14
x_1	1	0	$-\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	24
	0	0	-1	-4	-440

最优解 $\bar{x} = (24, 14, 0, 0)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = -440$.

(2) 用单纯形方法求解过程如下：

(2) 用单纯形方法求解过程如下：

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
x_3	2	3	1	0	6
x_4	-1	①	0	1	1
	-1	-3	0	0	0
x_3	⑤	0	1	-3	3
x_2	-1	1	0	1	1
	-4	0	0	3	3
x_1	1	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$-\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
x_2	0	1	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{8}{5}$
	0	0	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{27}{5}$

最优解 $\bar{x} = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{8}{5}, 0, 0\right)$, 最优值 $f_{\max} = \frac{27}{5}$.

(3) 引入松弛变量 x_4, x_5, x_6 , 化成标准形式：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \max \quad & -x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \\
 \text{s. t.} \quad & 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 7, \\
 & -2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_5 = 12, \\
 & -4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 + x_6 = 10, \\
 & x_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, 6.
 \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形方法求解过程如下：

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	
x_4	3	-1	2	1	0	0	7
x_5	-2	④	0	0	1	0	12
x_6	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10
	1	-3	-1	0	0	0	0
x_4	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10
x_2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3
x_6	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	⑧	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	1
	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	9
x_4	②⑤	0	0	1	$\frac{7}{16}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{39}{4}$
x_2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3
x_3	$-\frac{5}{16}$	0	1	0	$-\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
	$-\frac{13}{16}$	0	0	0	$\frac{21}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{73}{8}$
x_1	1	0	0	$\frac{8}{25}$	$\frac{7}{50}$	$-\frac{2}{25}$	$\frac{78}{25}$
x_2	0	1	0	$\frac{4}{25}$	$\frac{8}{25}$	$-\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{114}{25}$
x_3	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{11}{10}$
	0	0	0	$\frac{13}{50}$	$\frac{77}{100}$	$\frac{3}{50}$	$\frac{583}{50}$

最优解 $\bar{x} = \left(\frac{78}{25}, \frac{114}{25}, \frac{11}{10}, 0, 0, 0\right)$, 最优值 $f_{\max} = \frac{583}{50}$.

(4) 引入松弛变量 x_5, x_6, x_7 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4 \\
 \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5 = 4, \\
 & 4x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + x_6 = 6, \\
 & -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 + x_7 = 12, \\
 & x_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, 7.
 \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形方法求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	
x_5	1	①	1	0	1	0	0	4
x_6	4	-1	1	2	0	1	0	6
x_7	-1	1	2	3	0	0	1	12
	-3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0

x_2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
x_6	5	0	2	2	1	1	0	10
x_7	-2	0	1	③	-1	0	1	8
	-8	0	-3	1	-5	0	0	-20

x_2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
x_6	$\frac{19}{3}$	0	$\frac{4}{3}$	0	$\frac{5}{3}$	1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{14}{3}$
x_4	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{8}{3}$
	$-\frac{22}{3}$	0	$-\frac{10}{3}$	0	$-\frac{14}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{68}{3}$

最优解 $\bar{x} = (0, 4, 0, \frac{8}{3}, 0, \frac{14}{3}, 0)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = -\frac{68}{3}$.

(5) 引入松弛变量 x_5 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & -3x_1 - x_2 \\
 \text{s. t.} \quad & 3x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 30, \\
 & 4x_1 - 4x_2 + x_4 = 16, \\
 & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_5 = 12, \\
 & x_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, 5.
 \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形方法求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
x_3	3	3	1	0	0	30
x_4	④	-4	0	1	0	16
x_5	2	-1	0	0	1	12
	3	1	0	0	0	0

x_3	0	⑥	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$	0	18
x_1	1	-1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	4
x_5	0	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
	0	4	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	0	-12

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
x_2	0	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$-\frac{3}{24}$	0	3
x_1	1	0	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{24}$	0	7
x_5	0	0	$-\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	1	1
	0	0	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	-24

最优解 $\bar{x} = (7, 3, 0, 0, 1)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = -24$.

2. 求解下列线性规划问题:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \min \quad & 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 18x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + 3x_3 \geq 3, \\ & x_2 + 2x_3 \geq 5, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \max \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 \leq 5, \\ & x_1 - x_2 \geq 0, \\ & 6x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 21, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \max \quad & 3x_1 - 5x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 4, \\ & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 5, \\ & -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \geq 1, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \min \quad & x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 8, \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 2, \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 10, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \max \quad & -3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq 5, \\ & 4x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \geq 3, \\ & -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \min \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 9, \\ & -x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \geq 5, \\ & 2x_1 - x_2 \leq 7, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \min \quad & 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 8, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \min \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \geq 3, \\ & x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \geq 2, \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \min \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 2, \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 6, \\ & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 7, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (10) \max \quad & 3x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ & x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 6, \\ & 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 = 9, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

解 (1) 引入松弛变量 x_4, x_5, x_6 , 化为标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 18x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + 3x_3 - x_4 = 3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_2 + 2x_3 - x_5 = 5, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 5. \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形方法求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
x_1	1	0	③	-1	0	3
x_2	0	1	2	0	-1	5
	0	0	6	-4	-6	42
x_3	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	1
x_2	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	-1	3
	-2	0	0	-2	-6	36

最优解 $\bar{x} = (0, 3, 1, 0, 0)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = 36$.

(2) 引入松弛变量 x_3, x_4, x_5 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 5, \\ & x_1 - x_2 - x_4 = 0, \\ & 6x_1 + 2x_2 + x_5 = 21, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 5. \end{aligned}$$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	y
x_3	1	1	1	0	0	5
y	①	-1	0	-1	0	0
x_5	6	2	0	0	1	21
	1	-1	0	-1	0	0

x_3	0	2	1	1	0	-1	5
x_1	1	-1	0	-1	0	1	0
x_5	0	8	0	6	1	-6	21
	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0

得到原线性规划的一个基本可行解, 由此出发求最优解, 过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
x_3	0	②	1	1	0	5
x_1	1	-1	0	-1	0	0
x_5	0	8	0	6	1	21
	0	-3	0	-2	0	0

x_2	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{5}{2}$
x_1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{5}{2}$
x_5	0	0	-4	③	1	1
	0	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{15}{2}$

x_2	0	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{9}{4}$
x_1	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11}{4}$
x_4	0	0	-2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{31}{4}$

最优解 $\bar{x} = \left(\frac{11}{4}, \frac{9}{4}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$, 最优值 $f_{\max} = \frac{31}{4}$.

(3) 引入松弛变量 x_4, x_5, x_6 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 3x_1 - 5x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 4, \\ & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 = 5, \\ & -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_6 = 1, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 6. \end{aligned}$$

用两阶段法求解,为此引入人工变量 y ,解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & y \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 4, \\ & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_5 = 5, \\ & -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_6 + y = 1, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 6, \quad y \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	y	
x_4	-1	2	4	1	0	0	0	4
x_5	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	5
y	-1	②	1	0	0	-1	1	1
	-1	2	1	0	0	-1	0	1
x_4	0	0	3	1	0	1	-1	3
x_5	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$
x_3	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0

得到原线性规划的一个基本可行解 $x = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 3, \frac{9}{2}, 0\right)$.

由此出发求最优解,过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	
x_4	0	0	③	1	0	1	3
x_5	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$
x_2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{5}{2}$	$-\frac{5}{2}$

x_3	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
x_5	③ $\frac{3}{2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	3
x_2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{6}$	0	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0
	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{5}{6}$	0	$\frac{10}{3}$	0
x_3	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
x_1	1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	2
x_2	0	1	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1
	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{10}{3}$	1

最优解 $\bar{x} = (2, 1, 1, 0, 0)$, 最优值 $f_{\max} = 1$.

(4) 引入松弛变量 x_4, x_5 , 化为标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 8, \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 - x_4 = 2, \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 + x_5 = 10, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 5. \end{aligned}$$

用两阶段法求解.

引入人工变量 y , 解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & y \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 8, \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 - x_4 + y = 2, \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 + x_5 = 10, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 5, \quad y \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	y	
x_3	2	-1	1	0	0	0	8
y	②	1	0	-1	0	1	2
x_5	1	2	0	0	1	0	10
	2	1	0	-1	0	0	2

x_3	0	-2	1	1	0	-1	6
x_1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
x_5	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	9
	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0

得原线性规划的一个基本可行解 $\mathbf{x} = (1, 0, 6, 0, 9)$.

从求得的基本可行解出发, 求最优解. 求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
x_3	0	-2	1	1	0	6
x_1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
x_5	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	9
	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	7

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
x_3	4	0	1	-1	0	10
x_2	2	1	0	-1	0	2
x_5	-3	0	0	②	1	6
	-3	0	0	2	0	4

x_3	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	13
x_2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
x_4	$-\frac{3}{2}$	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	0	0	0	0	-1	-2

最优解 $\bar{x} = (0, 5, 13, 3, 0)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = -2$.

(5) 引入松弛变量 x_4, x_5 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 5, \\ & 4x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 - x_5 = 3, \\ & -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 5. \end{aligned}$$

先引入人工变量 y_1, y_2 , 解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & y_1 + y_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 5, \\ & 4x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 - x_5 + y_1 = 3, \\ & -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + y_2 = 2, \\ & x_j \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, 5, y_1, y_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	y_1	y_2	
x_4	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	5
y_1	4	③	1	0	-1	1	0	3
y_2	-1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
	3	4	2	0	-1	0	0	5

x_4	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	$-\frac{4}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	4
x_2	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	1
y_2	$-\frac{7}{3}$	0	$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1	1
	$-\frac{7}{3}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{4}{3}$	0	1

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	y_1	y_2	
x_4	-4	0	0	1	1	-1	2	6
x_2	$\frac{5}{2}$	1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
x_3	$-\frac{7}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0

得到一个基本可行解 $x = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 6, 0\right)$.

从求得的基本可行解出发求最优解, 过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
x_4	-4	0	0	1	1	6
x_2	$\frac{5}{2}$	1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
x_3	$-\frac{7}{2}$	0	1	0	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	$\frac{3}{2}$
	$\frac{23}{2}$	0	0	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$

x_1	3	0	-2	1	0	3
x_2	-1	1	1	0	0	2
x_3	-7	0	2	0	1	3
	1	0	3	0	0	4

最优解 $\bar{x} = (0, 2, 0, 3, 3)$, 最优值 $f_{\max} = 4$.

(6) 引入松弛变量 x_4, x_5, x_6 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 \\
 \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 9, \\
 & -x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_5 = 5, \\
 & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_6 = 7, \\
 & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 6.
 \end{aligned}$$

用大 M 法求解.

引入人工变量 y , 取大正数 M , 解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 + My \\
 \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 9, \\
 & -x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_5 + y = 5, \\
 & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_6 = 7, \\
 & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 6, \quad y \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	y	
x_4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
y	-1	②	-1	0	-1	0	1	5
x_6	2	-1	0	0	0	1	0	7
	$-M-2$	$2M+3$	$-M-4$	0	$-M$	0	0	$5M$
x_4	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{13}{2}$
x_2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$
x_6	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{19}{2}$
	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$-M-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{15}{2}$
x_3	3	0	3	2	1	0	-1	13
x_2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
x_6	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	16
	-5	0	-7	-3	0	0	$-M$	-27

最优解 $\bar{x} = (0, 9, 0, 0, 13, 16)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = -27$.

(7) 引入松弛变量 x_4 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 \\
 \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\
 & 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_4 = 8, \\
 & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4.
 \end{aligned}$$

用大 M 法求解.

引入人工变量 y , 取大正数 M , 解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + My \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ & 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_4 + y = 8, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad y \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

求解过程如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	y	
x_3	2	-3	1	0	0	1
y	2	③	0	-1	1	8
	$2M-1$	$3M-1$	0	$-M$	0	$8M+1$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	y	
x_3	4	0	1	-1	1	9
x_2	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{8}{3}$
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-M + \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{11}{3}$

最优解 $\bar{x} = \left(0, \frac{8}{3}, 9, 0\right)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = \frac{11}{3}$.

(8) 引入松弛变量 x_4, x_5 , 化成标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 3, \\ & x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_5 = 2, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 5. \end{aligned}$$

用大 M 法求解, 引入人工变量 y_1, y_2 , 取大正数 M , 解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 2x_1 - 3x_2 + M(y_1 + y_2) \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 - x_4 + y_1 = 3, \\ & x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_5 + y_2 = 2, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 5, y_1, y_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	y_1	y_2	
y_1	②	-1	-1	-1	0	1	0	3
y_2	1	-1	1	0	-1	0	1	2
	$3M-2$	$-2M+3$	0	$-M$	$-M$	0	0	$5M$
x_1	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$
y_2	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	③	$\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	0	$-\frac{1}{2}M+2$	$\frac{3}{2}M-1$	$\frac{1}{2}M-1$	$-M$	$-\frac{3}{2}M+1$	0	$\frac{1}{2}M+3$
x_1	1	$-\frac{2}{3}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$
x_3	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
	0	$\frac{5}{3}$	0	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}-M$	$\frac{2}{3}-M$	$\frac{10}{3}$

现行基本可行解下, 对应 x_2 的判别数大于 0, 约束系数第 2 列无正元, 人工变量均为非基变量, 取值为 0, 因此不存在有限最优解.

(9) 用修正单纯形法求解. 初始基本可行解未知, 用两阶段法.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 + y_1 = 2, \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 + y_2 = 6, \\ & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + y_3 = 7, \end{aligned}$$

$$x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1,2,3,4; \quad y_j \geq 0, \quad j=1,2,3.$$

记约束系数矩阵、约束右端和费用系数向量如下:

$$A = [p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3 \ p_4 \ p_5 \ p_6 \ p_7] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7) = (0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1).$$

取初始可行基

$$B = [p_5 \ p_6 \ p_7] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

约束右端向量

$$\bar{b} = B^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix},$$

基变量费用系数向量 $c_B = (c_5, c_6, c_7) = (1, 1, 1)$, 单纯形乘子 $w = c_B B^{-1} = (1, 1, 1)$, 目标函数值 $f = c_B \bar{b} = 15$. 构造初表:

	1	1	1	15
y_1	1	0	0	2
y_2	0	1	0	6
y_3	0	0	1	7

第 1 次迭代:

计算现行基下对应各变量的判别数:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 - c_1 &= wp_1 - c_1 = 4, & z_2 - c_2 &= wp_2 - c_2 = 1, \\ z_3 - c_3 &= wp_3 - c_3 = 0, & z_4 - c_4 &= wp_4 - c_4 = 1, \\ z_5 - c_5 &= z_6 - c_6 = z_7 - c_7 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 - c_1 = \max_j \{z_j - c_j\} = 4, \text{ 因此 } x_1 \text{ 进基.}$$

主列

$$B^{-1}p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

				x_1	
		1	1	1	15
y_1	1	0	0	2	①
y_2	0	1	0	6	2
y_3	0	0	1	7	1
		-3	1	1	7
x_1	1	0	0	2	
y_2	-2	1	0	2	
y_3	-1	0	1	5	

第 2 次迭代:

由上表知, 单纯形乘子 $w = (-3, 1, 1)$, 计算现行基下对应各变量的判别数:

$$z_2 - c_2 = wp_2 - c_2 = 5, \quad z_3 - c_3 = wp_3 - c_3 = -8,$$

$$z_4 - c_4 = wp_4 - c_4 = 5, \quad z_5 - c_5 = wp_5 - c_5 = -4,$$

$$z_1 - c_1 = z_6 - c_6 = z_7 - c_7 = 0, \quad z_2 - c_2 = \max_j \{z_j - c_j\} = 5.$$

计算主列

$$B^{-1}p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

				x_2	
		-3	1	1	7
x_1	1	0	0	2	-1
y_2	-2	1	0	2	③
y_3	-1	0	1	5	2

		$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{11}{3}$
x_1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{8}{3}$	
x_2	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{2}{3}$	
y_3	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{11}{3}$	

第 3 次迭代:

由前表知, 单纯形乘子 $w = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, 1\right)$, 计算现行基下对应各变量的判别数:

$$z_3 - c_3 = wp_3 - c_3 = \frac{11}{3}, \quad z_4 - c_4 = wp_4 - c_4 = 0,$$

$$z_5 - c_5 = wp_5 - c_5 = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad z_6 - c_6 = wp_6 - c_6 = -\frac{5}{3},$$

$$z_1 - c_1 = z_2 - c_2 = z_7 - c_7 = 0, \quad z_3 - c_3 = \max_j \{z_j - c_j\} = \frac{11}{3}.$$

第 3 次迭代:

由前表知, 单纯形乘子 $w = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, 1\right)$, 计算现行基下对应各变量的判别数:

$$z_3 - c_3 = wp_3 - c_3 = \frac{11}{3}, \quad z_4 - c_4 = wp_4 - c_4 = 0,$$

$$z_5 - c_5 = wp_5 - c_5 = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad z_6 - c_6 = wp_6 - c_6 = -\frac{5}{3},$$

$$z_1 - c_1 = z_2 - c_2 = z_7 - c_7 = 0, \quad z_3 - c_3 = \max_j \{z_j - c_j\} = \frac{11}{3}.$$

计算主列:

$$B^{-1}p_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{11}{3} \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

				x_3	
		$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{11}{3}$
x_1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{8}{3}$
x_2	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{3}$
y_3	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	1	0	$\frac{11}{3}$

	0	0	0	0
x_1	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	3
x_2	$-\frac{5}{11}$	$-\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{7}{11}$	3
x_3	$\frac{1}{11}$	$-\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	1

显然, $\forall j$, 有 $z_j - c_j \leq 0$, 一阶段已达最优. 下面进行第 2 阶段. 从求得的基本可行解

$$x = (3, 3, 1, 0)^T$$

出发, 求线性规划的最优解. 记 $(c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4) = (2, 1, -1, -1)$.

第 1 次迭代:

基变量为 x_1, x_2, x_3 . 先计算单纯形乘子:

$$w = c_B B^{-1} = (2, 1, -1) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{11} & \frac{3}{11} & \frac{1}{11} \\ -\frac{5}{11} & -\frac{1}{11} & \frac{7}{11} \\ \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{2}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{2}{11}, \frac{7}{11}, \frac{6}{11}\right).$$

目标函数值 $f = c_B x_B = 8$. 现行基下对应各变量的判别数: $z_1 - c_1 = z_2 - c_2 = z_3 - c_3 = 0$,

$z_4 - c_4 = wp_4 - c_4 = 2$. 计算主列:

$$B^{-1}p_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{11} & \frac{3}{11} & \frac{1}{11} \\ -\frac{5}{11} & -\frac{1}{11} & \frac{7}{11} \\ \frac{1}{11} & -\frac{2}{11} & \frac{3}{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

				x_4		
		$\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{7}{11}$	$\frac{6}{11}$	8	2
x_1	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	3	0	
x_2	$-\frac{5}{11}$	$-\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{7}{11}$	3	1	
x_3	$\frac{1}{11}$	$-\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	1	0	
	$\frac{12}{11}$	$\frac{9}{11}$	$-\frac{8}{11}$	2		
x_1	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	3		
x_4	$-\frac{5}{11}$	$-\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{7}{11}$	3		
x_3	$\frac{1}{11}$	$-\frac{2}{11}$	$\frac{3}{11}$	1		

第 2 次迭代:

计算对应各变量的判别数. 因为只有 1 个非基变量 x_2 , 只需计算对应 x_2 的判别数.

$$z_2 - c_2 = wp_2 - c_2 = -2 < 0,$$

已经达到最优. 最优解 $\bar{x} = (3, 0, 1, 3)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = 2$.

(10) 用修正单纯形法求解.

初始基本可行解未知, 下面用大 M 法. 引入人工变量 y_1, y_2, y_3 , 取一个大正数 M , 解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 3x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 - M(y_1 + y_2 + y_3) \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 + y_1 = 0, \\ & x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 + y_2 = 6, \\ & 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 + y_3 = 9, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad y_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

记约束系数矩阵、右端向量及目标系数向量如下:

$$A = [p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3 \ p_4 \ p_5 \ p_6 \ p_7] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$b = [0, 6, 9]^T, \quad c = (c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6, c_7) = (3, -1, -3, 1, -M, -M, -M).$$

取初始基:

$$B = [p_5 \ p_6 \ p_7] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

单纯形乘子 $w = c_B B^{-1} = [-M, -M, -M]$, 目标函数值 $f = c_B B^{-1} b = -15M$. 构造初表:

	$-M$	$-M$	$-M$	$-15M$
y_1	1	0	0	0
y_2	0	1	0	6
y_3	0	0	1	9

第 1 次迭代:

计算现行基下对应各变量的判别数:

$$z_1 - c_1 = wp_1 - c_1 = -4M - 3, \quad z_2 - c_2 = wp_2 - c_2 = M + 1,$$

$$z_3 - c_3 = wp_3 - c_3 = -4M + 3, \quad z_4 - c_4 = wp_4 - c_4 = -3M - 1,$$

$$z_5 - c_5 = z_6 - c_6 = z_7 - c_7 = 0, \quad z_1 - c_1 = \min_j \{z_j - c_j\} = -4M - 3.$$

计算主列:

$$B^{-1} p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

	$-M$	$-M$	$-M$	$-15M$	x_1
y_1	1	0	0	0	$-4M-3$
y_2	0	1	0	6	①
y_3	0	0	1	9	1
					2
	$3M+3$	$-M$	$-M$	$-15M$	
x_1	1	0	0	0	
y_2	-1	1	0	6	
y_3	-2	0	1	9	

第 2 次迭代:

计算现行基下对应各变量的判别数:

$$z_2 - c_2 = wp_2 - c_2 = 9M + 7, \quad z_3 - c_3 = wp_3 - c_3 = -8M,$$

$$z_4 - c_4 = wp_4 - c_4 = M + 2, \quad z_5 - c_5 = wp_5 - c_5 = 4M + 3,$$

$$z_1 - c_1 = z_6 - c_6 = z_7 - c_7 = 0, \quad z_3 - c_3 = \min_j \{z_j - c_j\} = -8M.$$

计算主列:

$$B^{-1} p_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

	$3M+3$	$-M$	$-M$	$-15M$	x_3
x_1	1	0	0	0	$-8M$
y_2	-1	1	0	6	-1
y_3	-2	0	1	9	3
					⑤

	$-\frac{1}{5}M+3$	$-M$	$\frac{3}{5}M$	$-\frac{3}{5}M$
x_1	$\frac{3}{5}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{9}{5}$
y_2	$\frac{1}{5}$	1	$-\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
x_3	$-\frac{2}{5}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{9}{5}$

第 3 次迭代:

计算现行基下对应各变量的判别数:

$$z_2 - c_2 = \mathbf{w}p_2 - c_2 = -\frac{3}{5}M + 7, \quad z_4 - c_4 = \mathbf{w}p_4 - c_4 = \frac{13}{5}M + 2,$$

$$z_5 - c_5 = \mathbf{w}p_5 - c_5 = \frac{4}{5}M + 3, \quad z_7 - c_7 = \mathbf{w}p_7 - c_7 = \frac{8}{5}M,$$

$$z_1 - c_1 = z_3 - c_3 = z_6 - c_6 = 0,$$

计算主列:

$$B^{-1}p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

	$-\frac{1}{5}M+3$	$-M$	$\frac{3}{5}M$	$-\frac{3}{5}M$	x_2
x_1	$\frac{3}{5}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{9}{5}$	$-\frac{3}{5}M+7$
y_2	$\frac{1}{5}$	1	$-\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$
x_3	$-\frac{2}{5}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{9}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$
	$\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{35}{3}$	7	-7	$-\frac{6}{5}$
x_1	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{4}{3}$	1	1	
x_2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	-1	1	
x_3	0	2	-1	3	

第 4 次迭代:

$$z_4 - c_4 = \mathbf{w}p_4 - c_4 = \frac{97}{3}, \quad z_5 - c_5 = \mathbf{w}p_5 - c_5 = M + \frac{2}{3},$$

$$z_6 - c_6 = \mathbf{w}p_6 - c_6 = M - \frac{35}{3}, \quad z_7 - c_7 = \mathbf{w}p_7 - c_7 = M + 7.$$

判别数均非负, 已达到最优解. 最优解和最优值分别是 $\bar{x} = (1, 1, 3, 0)$ 和 $f_{\max} = -7$.

3. 证明用单纯形方法求解线性规划问题时, 在主元消去前后对应同一变量的判别数有下列关系:

$$(z_j - c_j)' = (z_j - c_j) - \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}}(z_k - c_k),$$

其中 $(z_j - c_j)'$ 是主元消去后的判别数, 其余是主元消去前的数据, y_{rk} 为主元.

证 约束矩阵记作 $A = [p_1 \ p_2 \ \cdots \ p_n]$, 主元消去前后的基分别记作 B 和 B , 基变量的费用系数向量分别记作 c_B 和 c_B , 同时记 $B^{-1} p_j = y_j$ 及 $B^{-1} p_j = y_j$. 主元消去前后, 单纯形方法中第 i 行 j 列元素分别记为 y_{ij} 和 y_{ij} , 主元记作 y_{rk} , 则有下列关系:

$$\begin{cases} y_{ij} = y_{ij} - \frac{y_{rk}}{y_{rk}} y_{rj}, & i \neq r, \\ y_{rj} = \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}}. \end{cases}$$

因此, 主元消去前后的判别数 $z_j - c_j$ 与 $(z_j - c_j)'$ 必有下列关系:

$$\begin{aligned} (z_j - c_j)' &= c_B B^{-1} p_j - c_j \\ &= c_B y_j - c_j \\ &= \sum_{i \neq r} c_{B_i} \left(y_{ij} - \frac{y_{rk}}{y_{rk}} y_{rj} \right) + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} - c_j \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - c_{B_r} y_{rj} - \sum_{i \neq r} c_{B_i} \frac{y_{rk}}{y_{rk}} y_{rj} + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - c_{B_r} y_{rj} - \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \sum_{i \neq r} c_{B_i} y_{rk} + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \sum_{i=1}^m c_{B_i} y_{rk} + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \end{aligned}$$

证 约束矩阵记作 $A = [p_1 \ p_2 \ \cdots \ p_n]$, 主元消去前后的基分别记作 B 和 B , 基变量的费用系数向量分别记作 c_B 和 c_B , 同时记 $B^{-1} p_j = y_j$ 及 $B^{-1} p_j = y_j$. 主元消去前后, 单纯形方法中第 i 行 j 列元素分别记为 y_{ij} 和 y_{ij} , 主元记作 y_{rk} , 则有下列关系:

$$\begin{cases} y_{ij} = y_{ij} - \frac{y_{rk}}{y_{rk}} y_{rj}, & i \neq r, \\ y_{rj} = \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}}. \end{cases}$$

因此, 主元消去前后的判别数 $z_j - c_j$ 与 $(z_j - c_j)'$ 必有下列关系:

$$\begin{aligned} (z_j - c_j)' &= c_B B^{-1} p_j - c_j \\ &= c_B y_j - c_j \\ &= \sum_{i \neq r} c_{B_i} \left(y_{ij} - \frac{y_{rk}}{y_{rk}} y_{rj} \right) + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} - c_j \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - c_{B_r} y_{rj} - \sum_{i \neq r} c_{B_i} \frac{y_{rk}}{y_{rk}} y_{rj} + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - c_{B_r} y_{rj} - \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \sum_{i \neq r} c_{B_i} y_{rk} + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \sum_{i=1}^m c_{B_i} y_{rk} + c_k \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m c_{B_i} y_{rk} - c_k \right) \\ &= (z_j - c_j) - \frac{y_{rj}}{y_{rk}} (z_k - c_k). \end{aligned}$$

4. 假设一个线性规划问题存在有限的最小值 f_0 , 现在用单纯形方法求它的最优解(最小值点), 设在第 k 次迭代得到一个退化的基本可行解, 且只有一个基变量为零 ($x_j = 0$), 此时目标函数值 $f_k > f_0$, 试证这个退化的基本可行解在以后各次迭代中不会重新出现.

证 设现行基本可行解中, 基变量 $x_{B_r} = x_j = 0$, 其他基变量均取正值. 目标函数值为 f_k . 若下次迭代中, x_p 进基, x_j 离基, 则迭代后对应非基变量 x_j 的判别数为负数, 后续迭代中 x_j 不进基. 若下次迭代中, x_p 进基, x_j 仍为基变量, 则 x_p 进基后的取值 $x_p = \min_k \left\{ \frac{\bar{b}_i}{y_{ik}} \mid y_{ik} > 0, i \neq r \right\} > 0$, 新的基本可行解处, 目标函数值 $f = f_k - (z_p - c_p)x_p < f_k$, 由于单纯形方法得到的函数值序列单调减小, 因此原退化的基本可行解不会重复出现.

5. 假设给定一个线性规划问题及其一个基本可行解. 在此线性规划中, 变量之和的上界为 σ , 在已知的基本可行解处, 目标函数值为 f , 最大判别数是 $z_k - c_k$, 又设目标函数值的允许误差为 ε , 用 f_0 表示未知的目标函数的最小值. 证明: 若

$$z_k - c_k \leq \varepsilon / \sigma,$$

则

$$f - f_0 \leq \varepsilon.$$

证 考虑线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & f \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} cx \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & Ax = b, \\ & x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

在已知基本可行解 x 处的目标函数值 f 与最小值 f_0 有如下关系:

$$f_0 = f - \sum_{j \in R} (z_j - c_j)x_j,$$

其中 R 是非基变量的下标集, $z_j - c_j$ 是对应非基变量 x_j 的判别数. 显然有

$$f - f_0 = \sum_{j \in R} (z_j - c_j)x_j \leq \sum_{j \in R} (z_k - c_k)x_j \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma} \sum_{j \in R} x_j \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma} \cdot \sigma = \varepsilon.$$

6. 假设用单纯形方法解线性规划问题

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & cx \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & Ax = b, \\ & x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

在某次迭代中对应变量 x_j 的判别数 $z_j - c_j > 0$, 且单纯形表中相应的列 $y_j = B^{-1}p_j \leq 0$. 证明

$$d = \begin{bmatrix} -y_j \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

是可行域的极方向. 其中分量 1 对应 x_j .

证 不妨设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 并记作

$$A = [p_1 \ p_2 \ \cdots \ p_m \ \cdots \ p_n] = [B \ p_{m+1} \ \cdots \ p_n].$$

由于

$$Ad = [B \ p_{m+1} \ \cdots \ p_j \ \cdots \ p_n] \begin{bmatrix} -B^{-1}p_j \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -p_j + p_j = 0,$$

且 $d \geq 0$, 因此 d 是可行域的方向.

下面证明 d 是极方向. 设 d 可表示成可行域的两个方向 $d^{(1)}$ 和 $d^{(2)}$ 的正线性组合, 即

$$d = \lambda d^{(1)} + \mu d^{(2)}, \quad (1)$$

其中 $\lambda, \mu > 0, d^{(1)} \geq 0, d^{(2)} \geq 0$, 比较(1)式两端的各分量, 易知 $d^{(1)}$ 和 $d^{(2)}$ 有下列形式:

$$d^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} d_B^{(1)} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_j \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad d^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} d_B^{(2)} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ b_j \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad a_j, b_j > 0.$$

由于 $d^{(1)}$ 是可行域的方向, 因此 $Ad^{(1)} = 0, d^{(1)} \geq 0$, 即

$$Bd_B^{(1)} + a_j p_j = 0. \quad (2)$$

同理, 由 $Ad^{(2)} = 0$, 知

$$Bd_B^{(2)} + b_j p_j = 0. \quad (3)$$

由(2)式及(3)式得到

$$\frac{1}{a_j} Bd_B^{(1)} = \frac{1}{b_j} Bd_B^{(2)}.$$

两端左乘 B^{-1} , 则有

$$d_B^{(2)} = \frac{b_j}{a_j} d_B^{(1)}.$$

代入方向 $d^{(2)}$, 从而得到

$$d^{(2)} = \frac{b_j}{a_j} d^{(1)}, \quad \text{其中 } a_j, b_j > 0,$$

即 $d^{(1)}, d^{(2)}$ 是同向非零向量. 因此方向 d 不能表示成两个不同方向的正线性组合, d 是可行域的极方向.

7. 用关于变量有界情形的单纯形方法解下列问题:

$$(1) \min \quad 3x_1 - x_2$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad x_1 + x_2 \leq 9,$$

$$0 \leq x_j \leq 6, \quad j = 1, 2.$$

$$(2) \max \quad -x_1 - 3x_3$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 6,$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 10,$$

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq 4,$$

$$0 \leq x_2 \leq 4,$$

$$0 \leq x_3 \leq 4,$$

$$0 \leq x_4 \leq 12.$$

$$(3) \min \quad x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 \leq 6,$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \geq 2,$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 \leq 8,$$

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq 3,$$

$$1 \leq x_2 \leq 4,$$

$$(4) \max \quad 4x_1 + 6x_2$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 4,$$

$$3x_1 - x_2 \leq 9,$$

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq 4,$$

$$0 \leq x_2 \leq 3.$$

$$0 \leq x_3 \leq 10,$$

$$2 \leq x_4 \leq 5.$$

解 (1) 引进松弛变量 x_3 , 写成下列形式:

$$\min \quad 3x_1 - x_2$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 9,$$

$$0 \leq x_i \leq 6, \quad i=1, 2, \quad x_3 \geq 0.$$

取初始基本可行解:

$$x_B = x_3 = 9, \quad x_{N_1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 目标函数值 } f_0 = 0.$$

单纯形表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	
x_3	1	①	1	9
	-3	1	0	0
	1	1		

取下界的非基变量下标集 $R_1 = \{1, 2\}$, 取上界的非基变量下标集 $R_2 = \emptyset$. 已用符号 1 标注在表下.

选择 x_2 作为进基变量, 令 $x_2 = 0 + \Delta_2 = \Delta_2$, 计算 Δ_2 :

$$\beta_1 = \frac{9-0}{1} = 9, \quad \beta_2 = \infty, \quad \beta_3 = 6-0 = 6,$$

令 $\Delta_2 = \min\{9, \infty, 6\} = 6$, 因此, $x_2 = 6$, 取值上界, 仍为非基变量, 基变量是 x_3 , 取值改变:

$$x_B = x_3 = b - y_2 \Delta_2 = 9 - 6 = 3, \quad f = f_0 - (z_2 - c_2)x_2 = 0 - 1 \times 6 = -6.$$

修改单纯形表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	
x_3	1	①	1	9
	-3	1	0	0
	1	1		

取下界的非基变量下标集 $R_1 = \{1, 2\}$, 取上界的非基变量下标集 $R_2 = \emptyset$. 已用符号 1 标注在表下.

选择 x_2 作为进基变量, 令 $x_2 = 0 + \Delta_2 = \Delta_2$, 计算 Δ_2 :

$$\beta_1 = \frac{9-0}{1} = 9, \quad \beta_2 = \infty, \quad \beta_3 = 6-0 = 6,$$

令 $\Delta_2 = \min\{9, \infty, 6\} = 6$, 因此, $x_2 = 6$, 取值上界, 仍为非基变量, 基变量是 x_3 , 取值改变:

$$x_B = x_3 = b - y_2 \Delta_2 = 9 - 6 = 3, \quad f = f_0 - (z_2 - c_2)x_2 = 0 - 1 \times 6 = -6.$$

修改单纯形表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	
x_3	1	1	1	3
	-3	1	0	-6
	1	u		

已经达到最优, 最优解 $\bar{x} = (0, 6, 3)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = -6$.

(2) 用两阶段法求解, 先求一个基本可行解, 为此解下列线性规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & y \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + y = 6, \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 10, \\ & 0 \leq x_1 \leq 4, \\ & 0 \leq x_2 \leq 4, \\ & 0 \leq x_3 \leq 4, \\ & 0 \leq x_4 \leq 12, \\ & y \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

取初始基本可行解:

$$x_B = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_{N_1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

单纯形表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	y	
y	②	-2	1	0	1	6
x_4	1	2	1	1	0	10
	2	-2	1	0	0	6
	1	1	1			

选择变量 x_1 , 令 $x_1 = 0 + \Delta_1 = \Delta_1$, 下面计算增量 Δ_1 :

$$\beta_1 = \min\left\{\frac{6-0}{2}, \frac{10-0}{1}\right\} = 3, \quad \beta_2 = \infty, \quad \beta_3 = 4.$$

令 $\Delta_1 = \min\{3, \infty, 4\} = 3$, 因此 $x_1 = 3$. 未达 x_1 的上界, 作为进基变量.

$$\begin{bmatrix} y \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = f_0 - (z_1 - c_1)x_1 = 6 - 2 \times 3 = 0.$$

y 离基, 修改单纯形表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	y	
x_1	1	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
x_4	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	7
	0	0	0	0	-1	0
		1	1		1	

一阶段问题已经达到最优, 修改单纯形表, 进行第二阶段:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
x_1	1	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
x_4	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7
	0	1	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	-3
		1	1		

已经达到最优, 最优解 $\bar{x} = (3, 0, 0, 7)$, 最优值 $f_{\max} = -3$.

(3) 用两阶段法求解, 先解下列线性规划, 求一个基本可行解:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & y \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 6, \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_6 + y = 2, \\ & -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 + x_7 = 8, \\ & 0 \leq x_1 \leq 3, \\ & 1 \leq x_2 \leq 4, \\ & 0 \leq x_3 \leq 10, \\ & 2 \leq x_4 \leq 5, \\ & x_5, x_6, x_7, y \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

取初始基本可行解:

$$x_{B_1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_B = \begin{bmatrix} x_5 \\ y \\ x_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = 1.$$

单纯形表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	y	
x_5	1	-1	1	-2	1	0	0	0	11
y	②	1	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	1
x_7	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	1	0	5
	2	1	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	1
	1	1	1	1		1			

选择变量 x_1 , 令 $x_1 = \Delta_1$, 计算 Δ_1 的取值:

$$\beta_1 = \min\left\{\frac{11-0}{1}, \frac{1-0}{2}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \beta_2 = \infty, \quad \beta_3 = 3-0=3.$$

令 $\Delta_1 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \infty, 3\right\} = \frac{1}{2}$. 修改右端列, 取 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, 原来基变量的取值为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_5 \\ y \\ x_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{21}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{11}{2} \end{bmatrix},$$

y 离基, x_1 进基, 新基下目标值 $f = f_0 - (z_1 - c_1)\Delta_1 = 1 - 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0$. 修改后单纯形表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	y	
x_5	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	-2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{21}{2}$
x_1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
x_7	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{11}{2}$
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0
		1	1	1		1		1	

得到原来线性规划的一个基本可行解.

下面进行第二阶段, 从求得的基本可行解出发, 求最优解. 为此, 先修改上面单纯形表.

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	
x_3	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	-2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{21}{2}$
x_1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
x_7	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{11}{2}$
	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{7}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
		1	1	1		1		

选择变量 x_4 , 令 $x_4 = 2 + \Delta_4$, 下面求 Δ_4 :

$$\beta_1 = \frac{11}{2} - 0 = \frac{11}{2}, \quad \beta_2 = \infty, \quad \beta_3 = 5 - 2 = 3.$$

令 $\Delta_4 = \min\left\{\frac{11}{2}, \infty, 3\right\} = 3$, x_4 取上界值.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_1 \\ x_7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{21}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{11}{2} \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{33}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = f_0 - (z_4 - c_4)\Delta_4 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 \times 3 = -\frac{5}{2}.$$

修改单纯形表右端列, 得下表:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	
x_3	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	-2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{33}{2}$
x_1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
x_7	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{5}{2}$
	0	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{7}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{5}{2}$
		1	1	1		1		

求得最优解 $\bar{x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0, 5, \frac{33}{2}, 0, \frac{5}{2}\right)$, 最优值 $f_{\min} = -\frac{5}{2}$.

(4) 引入松弛变量 x_3, x_4 , 化成

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 4x_1 + 6x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4, \\ & 3x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 9, \\ & 0 \leq x_1 \leq 4, \\ & 0 \leq x_2 \leq 3, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$x_B = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x_{N_1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

目标函数值 $f_0 = 0$. 列表如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
x_3	2	1	1	0	4
x_4	3	-1	0	1	9
	-4	-6	0	0	0
	1	1			

选择 x_2 , 令 $x_2 = 0 + \Delta_2$. 下面求 Δ_2 :

$$\beta_1 = \frac{4-0}{1} = 4, \quad \beta_2 = \infty, \quad \beta_3 = 3-0 = 3, \quad \Delta_2 = \min\{4, \infty, 3\} = 3.$$

非基变量 x_2 改为取值上界, 令 $x_2 = 3$. 仍取 x_3, x_4 作为基变量. 修改右端列:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = f_0 - (z_2 - c_2)\Delta_2 = 18,$$

得下列单纯形表:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
x_3	②	1	1	0	1
x_4	3	-1	0	1	12
	-4	-6	0	0	18
	1	u			

还未达到最优.

选择变量 x_1 , 令 $x_1 = 0 + \Delta_1$ 计算 Δ_1 :

$$\beta_1 = \min\left\{\frac{1-0}{2}, \frac{12-0}{3}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \beta_2 = \infty, \quad \beta_3 = 4-0 = 4.$$

令 $\Delta_1 = \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \infty, 4\right\} = \frac{1}{2}$. 取

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{21}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad f = f_0 - (z_1 - c_1)\Delta_1 = 18 - (-4) \times \frac{1}{2} = 20.$$

x_1 进基, x_3 离基取下界. 经迭代得到新单纯形表:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
x_1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
x_4	0	$-\frac{5}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	1	$\frac{21}{2}$
	0	-4	2	0	20
		u	l		

已经达到最优, 最优解 $\bar{x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 3, 0, \frac{21}{2}\right)$, 最优值 $f_{\max} = 20$.

8. 用分解算法解下列线性规划问题:

$$(1) \max \quad x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + x_4$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \leq 8,$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 6,$$

$$(2) \max \quad 5x_1 - 2x_3 + x_4$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \leq 30,$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 12,$$

$$x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10,$$

$$-x_3 + x_4 \leq 4,$$

$$x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 \leq 9,$$

$$-x_3 + x_4 \leq 2,$$

$$x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10,$$

$$x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$(3) \max x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3$$

$$\text{s. t. } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 12,$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 \leq 2,$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8,$$

$$x_3 \leq 3,$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0.$$

$$(4) \min -2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 + x_4$$

$$\text{s. t. } x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + x_4 \leq 20,$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 \leq 3,$$

$$x_1 \leq 4,$$

$$x_3 - 5x_4 \leq 5,$$

$$-x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 2,$$

$$x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

$$(5) \min -x_1 - 8x_2 - 5x_3 - 6x_4$$

$$\text{s. t. } x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 7,$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 6,$$

$$5x_1 + x_2 \leq 5,$$

$$3x_3 + 4x_4 \geq 12,$$

$$x_3 \leq 4,$$

$$x_4 \leq 3,$$

$$x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

解 (1) 把线性规划写为下列形式:

$$\max cx$$

$$\text{s. t. } Ax \leq b,$$

$$x \in S,$$

其中, $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$, $c = (1, 3, -1, 1)$, $A = (1, 1, 1, 1)$, $b = 8$,

$$S = \left\{ x \left| \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10 \\ -x_3 + x_4 \leq 4 \\ x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4 \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

引入松弛变量 $v \geq 0$, 设集合 S 有 t 个极点, 有 l 个极方向, 则每个 $x \in S$ 可表示为

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j x^{(j)} + \sum_{j=1}^l \mu_j d^{(j)},$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j = 1,$$

$$\lambda_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, t,$$

$$\mu_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, l.$$

主规划为

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^t (cx^{(j)}) \lambda_j + \sum_{j=1}^l (cd^{(j)}) \mu_j$$

$$\text{s. t. } \sum_{j=1}^t (Ax^{(j)}) \lambda_j + \sum_{j=1}^l (Ad^{(j)}) \mu_j + v = b,$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j = 1,$$

$$\lambda_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, t,$$

$$\mu_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, l, \quad v \geq 0.$$

下面用修正单纯形法解主规划.

取集 S 一个极点 $x^{(1)} = (0, 0, 0, 0)^T$, 将其对应的变量 λ_1 和松弛变量 v 作为初始基变量, 初始基

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

在主规划中, 基变量的目标系数 $c_B = (0, c x^{(1)}) = (0, 0)$. 在基 B 下, 单纯形乘子 $(w, \alpha) = c_B B^{-1} = (0, 0)$, 约束右端 $\bar{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 目标函数值 $f = c x = 0$. 修正单纯形法中, 初表如下:

	0	0	0
v	1	0	8
λ_1	0	1	1

第 1 次迭代:

解子规划, 求最小判别数:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & (wA - c)x + \alpha \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x \in S. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & -x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \\ & x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10, \\ & -x_3 + x_4 \leq 4, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

化为标准形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & -x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + x_5 = 6, \\ & x_3 + 2x_4 + x_6 = 10, \\ & -x_3 + x_4 + x_7 = 4, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 7. \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形法求解如下:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	
x_5	1	①	0	0	1	0	0	6
x_6	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	10
x_7	0	0	-1	1	0	0	1	4
	1	3	-1	1	0	0	0	0
x_2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
x_6	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	10
x_7	0	0	-1	①	0	0	1	4
	-2	0	-1	1	-3	0	0	-18
x_2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
x_6	0	0	3	0	0	1	-2	2
x_4	0	0	-1	1	0	0	1	4
	-2	0	0	0	-3	0	-1	-22

主规划的最小判别数 $z_2 - c_2 = -22$, 集合 S 的一个极点 $x^{(2)} = (0, 6, 0, 4)^T$. 计算主列:

$$y_2 = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} Ax^{(2)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

				λ_2	
		0	0	0	-22
v		1	0	8	10
λ_1		0	1	1	1
		$\frac{11}{5}$	0	$\frac{88}{5}$	
λ_2		$\frac{1}{10}$	0	$\frac{4}{5}$	
λ_1		$-\frac{1}{10}$	1	$\frac{1}{5}$	

第 2 次迭代:

先解子规划, 求最小判别数:

由第 1 次迭代结果知, 在新基下单纯形乘子 $w = \frac{11}{5}, \alpha = 0, wA - c = \left(\frac{6}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{16}{5}, \frac{6}{5}\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & (wA - c)x + \alpha \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x \in S. \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \frac{6}{5}x_1 - \frac{4}{5}x_2 + \frac{16}{5}x_3 + \frac{6}{5}x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x \in S. \end{aligned}$$

修改第 1 次迭代中子规划最优表最后一行, 然后用单纯形法求子规划最优解:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	
x_2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
x_6	0	0	3	0	0	1	-2	2
x_4	0	0	-1	1	0	0	1	4
	-2	0	$-\frac{22}{5}$	0	$-\frac{4}{5}$	0	$\frac{6}{5}$	0
x_2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
x_6	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	10
x_7	0	0	-1	1	0	0	1	4
	-2	0	$-\frac{16}{5}$	$-\frac{6}{5}$	$-\frac{4}{5}$	0	0	$-\frac{24}{5}$

得到集合 S 的一个极点 $x^{(3)} = (0, 6, 0, 0)$, 现行主规划最小判别数 $z_3 - c_3 = -\frac{24}{5}, \lambda_3$ 进基.

$$y_3 = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} Ax^{(3)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{10} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix}.$$

得到集合 S 的一个极点 $x^{(3)} = (0, 6, 0, 0)$, 现行主规划最小判别数 $z_3 - c_3 = -\frac{24}{5}$, λ_3 进基.

$$y_3 = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} Ax^{(3)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{10} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix}.$$

作主元消去运算:

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 \end{array} \begin{array}{cc|c} \frac{11}{5} & 0 & \frac{88}{5} \\ \frac{1}{10} & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{10} & 1 & \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} -\frac{24}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \\ \textcircled{\frac{2}{5}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 12 & 20 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

第 3 次迭代:

解子规划求最小判别数:

$$wA - c = 1 \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1) - (1, 3, -1, 1) = (0, -2, 2, 0).$$

$$\min (wA - c)x + \alpha$$

$$\text{s. t. } x \in S.$$

即

$$\min -2x_2 + 2x_3 + 12$$

$$\text{s. t. } x \in S.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 \quad x_5 \quad x_6 \quad x_7 \\ x_2 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \end{array} \begin{array}{|cccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

子规划的最小值为 0, 即主规划在现行基下最小判别数为 0, 因此达到最优. 最优解是

$$\bar{x} = \lambda_2 x^{(2)} + \lambda_3 x^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

最优值 $f_{\max} = 20$.

(2) 第一个约束记作 $A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 \leq b$, 其中 $A_1 = (1, 1)$, $A_2 = (1, 1)$, $b = 30$. 相应地, 记 $c =$

$$(c_1, c_2), c_1 = (5, 0), c_2 = (-2, 1), S_1 = \left\{ x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 \leq 12 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 \leq 9 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \right\}, S_2 = \left\{ x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{l} -x_3 + x_4 \leq 2 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10 \\ x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

线性规划记为:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} & A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 \leq b, \\ & x_1 \in S_1, \\ & x_2 \in S_2. \end{array}$$

由于 S_1, S_2 均是有界集, 不存在方向, 设 S_1 的极点为 $x_1^{(j)}, j = 1, 2, \dots, t_1$, S_2 的极点为 $x_2^{(j)}$,

$j=1,2,\dots,t_2$, 引入松弛变量 $v \geq 0$.

主规划如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} (c_1 x_1^{(j)}) \lambda_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} (c_2 x_2^{(j)}) \lambda_{2j} \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} (A_1 x_1^{(j)}) \lambda_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} (A_2 x_2^{(j)}) \lambda_{2j} + v = b, \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} \lambda_{1j} = 1, \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} \lambda_{2j} = 1, \\ & \lambda_{1j} \geq 0, \quad j=1,2,\dots,t_1, \\ & \lambda_{2j} \geq 0, \quad j=1,2,\dots,t_2. \end{aligned}$$

分别取 S_1 和 S_2 的极点

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

初始基变量 $v, \lambda_{11}, \lambda_{21}$, 初始基矩阵 B 为三阶单位矩阵. 单纯形乘子和约束右端向量分别是

$$(w, \alpha) = c_B B^{-1} = (0, 0, 0) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (0, 0, 0), \quad \bar{b} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用修正单纯形方法解主规划, 初表如下:

	0	0	0	0
v	1	0	0	30
λ_{11}	0	1	0	1
λ_{21}	0	0	1	1

第 1 次迭代:

为确定进基变量, 分别求解下列两个子规划. 先解第一个子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & (wA_1 - c_1)x_1 + \alpha_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & -5x_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 \leq 12, \\ & 2x_1 - x_2 \leq 9, \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

子规划的最优解和最优值分别是 $x_1^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $Z_{1,\min} = -35$.

再解第二个子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & (wA_2 - c_2)x_2 + a_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_2 \in S_2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 2x_3 - x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_3 + x_4 \leq 2, \\ & x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划最优解和最优值分别是 $x_2^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $Z_{2,\min} = -2$.

对应 λ_{12} 的判别数 $x_{12} - c_{12} = -35$, 最小, 因此 λ_{12} 作为进基变量. 主列是

$$y_1^{(2)} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 x_1^{(2)} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

下面作主元消去运算:

					λ_{12}
		0	0	0	-35
v		1	0	0	12
λ_{11}		0	1	0	①
λ_{21}		0	0	1	0
		0	35	0	35
v		1	-12	0	18
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1

第 2 次迭代:

先解子规划确定进基变量.

解子规划(1):

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & -5x_1 + 35 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 \leq 12, \end{aligned}$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 \leq 9,$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

子规划的最优解和最优值分别是 $x_1^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $Z_{1,\min} = 0$.

解子规划(2):

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 2x_3 - x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_3 + x_4 \leq 2, \\ & x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划的最优解和最优值分别是 $x_2^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $Z_{2,\min} = -2$.

λ_{23} 进基, 计算主列:

$$y_2^{(3)} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 x_2^{(3)} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -12 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

				λ_{23}		
		0	35	0	35	-2
v		1	-12	0	18	2
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1	0
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1	①

		0	35	2	37
v		1	-12	-2	16
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1
λ_{23}		0	0	1	1

第 3 次迭代:

子规划(1)计算结果同前.

子规划(2), 即

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & 2x_3 - x_4 + 2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_3 + x_4 \leq 2, \\ & x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 10, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划(2)的最优值 $Z_{3,\min} = 0$.

经两次迭代, 在现行基下, 对应各变量的判别数均大于或等于 0, 因此达到最优. 最优解

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{12} x_1^{(2)} \\ \lambda_{23} x_2^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f_{\max} = 37.$$

(3) 将线性规划记为

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \mathbf{c}\mathbf{x} \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \leq 12, \\ & \mathbf{x} \in S, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^\top$, $\mathbf{c} = (1, 2, 1)$, $\mathbf{A} = (1, 1, 1)$,

$$S = \left\{ \mathbf{x} \left| \begin{array}{l} -x_1 + x_2 \leq 2 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8 \\ x_3 \leq 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

设 S 有 t 个极点 $\mathbf{x}^{(j)}$, $j=1, 2, \dots, t$, 有 l 个极方向 $\mathbf{d}^{(j)}$, $j=1, 2, \dots, l$. 引入松弛变量 $v \geq 0$. 主规划如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \sum_{j=1}^t (\mathbf{c}\mathbf{x}^{(j)})\lambda_j + \sum_{j=1}^l (\mathbf{c}\mathbf{d}^{(j)})\mu_j \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \sum_{j=1}^t (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^{(j)})\lambda_j + \sum_{j=1}^l (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{d}^{(j)})\mu_j + v = 12, \\ & \sum_{j=1}^t \lambda_j = 1, \\ & \lambda_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, t, \\ & \mu_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, l, \quad v \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

下面用修正单纯形方法解主规划:

取集合 S 的一个极点 $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = (0, 0, 0)^\top$, 初始基变量为 v 和 λ_1 , 初始基 \mathbf{B} 是二阶单位矩阵. 单纯形乘子 $(w, a) = \mathbf{c}_B \mathbf{B}^{-1} = (0, 0)$, 约束右端 $\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 现行基本可行解下的目标函数值 $f=0$. 初表为

	0	0	0
v	1	0	12
λ_1	0	1	1

第 1 次迭代:

解子规划, 求最小判别数:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & (\mathbf{w}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{c})\mathbf{x} + a \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \mathbf{x} \in S, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{w}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{c} = (-1, -2, -1)$, 上式即

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & -x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, \\ & -x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8, \\ & x_3 \leq 3, \\ & x_j \geq 0, \quad j=1, 2, 3. \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形方法求解, 求得集合 S 的一个极方向, $\mathbf{d}^{(1)} = (2, 1, 0)^\top$.

主规划中, 对应 μ_1 的判别数 $(\mathbf{w}\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{c})\mathbf{d}^{(1)} = -4$, μ_1 进基, 主列

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{d}^{(1)} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用表格形式计算如下:

第 2 次迭代:

先解子规划, 求判别数:

$$w\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{c} = \frac{4}{3}(1, 1, 1) - (1, 2, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right).$$

子规划为

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \frac{1}{3}x_1 - \frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + x_2 \leq 2, \\ & -x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8, \\ & x_3 \leq 3, \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0.$$

用单纯形方法求得子规划最优解 $\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = (4, 6, 0)^T$, 最小值 $z = -\frac{8}{3}$. λ_2 为进基变量, 主列

$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^{(2)} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用表格形式计算如下:

				λ_2	
		$\frac{4}{3}$	0	16	$-\frac{8}{3}$
μ_1		$\frac{1}{3}$	0	4	$\frac{10}{3}$
λ_1		0	1	1	①

		$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{8}{3}$	$\frac{56}{3}$
μ_1		$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{10}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
λ_2		0	1	1

第 3 次迭代:

$$w\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{c} = \frac{4}{3}(1, 1, 1) - (1, 2, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right), w = \frac{4}{3}, \alpha = \frac{8}{3}. \text{ 子规划如下:}$$

$$\min \quad \frac{1}{3}x_1 - \frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3 + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\text{s. t.} \quad -x_1 + x_2 \leq 2,$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8,$$

$$x_3 \leq 3,$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0.$$

子规划最优解 $\mathbf{x}^{(3)} = (4, 6, 0)^T$, 最优值 $z = 0$. 结果表明, 主规划已达最优解. 原问题的最优解为

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \lambda_2 \mathbf{x}^{(2)} + \mu_1 \mathbf{d}^{(1)} = 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{3} \\ \frac{20}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{最优值 } f_{\max} = \frac{56}{3}.$$

(4) 将线性规划写成下列形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 \leq 20, \\ & x_1 \in S_1, \\ & x_2 \in S_2, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$, $c_1 = (-2, 4)$, $c_2 = (-1, 1)$, $A_1 = (1, 2)$, $A_2 = (4, 1)$.

$$S_1 = \left\{ x_1 \mid \begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3 \\ x_1 \leq 4 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \right\}, \quad S_2 = \left\{ x_2 \mid \begin{cases} x_3 - 5x_4 \leq 5 \\ -x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 2 \\ x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \end{cases} \right\}.$$

S_1 是有界集, 设有 t_1 个极点 $x_1^{(1)}, x_1^{(2)}, \dots, x_1^{(t_1)}$. S_2 是无界集, 设有 t_2 个极点, 有 l 个极方向. 引入松弛变量 v , 主规划如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} (c_1 x_1^{(j)}) \lambda_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} (c_2 x_2^{(j)}) \lambda_{2j} + \sum_{j=1}^l (c_2 d^{(j)}) \mu_j \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} (A_1 x_1^{(j)}) \lambda_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} (A_2 x_2^{(j)}) \lambda_{2j} + \sum_{j=1}^l (A_2 d^{(j)}) \mu_j + v = 20, \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} \lambda_{1j} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{1j} &\geq 0, j=1, 2, \dots, t_1, \\ \lambda_{2j} &\geq 0, j=1, 2, \dots, t_2, \\ \mu_j &\geq 0, j=1, 2, \dots, l, v \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

取 S_1 的极点 $x_1^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, S_2 的极点 $x_2^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. 初始基变量取 $v, \lambda_{11}, \lambda_{21}$.

初始基 B 是三阶单位矩阵, 单纯形乘子 $(w, a_1, a_2) = (0, 0, 0)$, 目标值 $z=0$, 初始单纯形表如下:

	0	0	0	0
v	1	0	0	20
λ_{11}	0	1	0	1
λ_{21}	0	0	1	1

第 1 次迭代:

解下列子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_1 - c_1)x_1 + a_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 2x_1 - 4x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3, \\ & x_1 \leq 4, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划的最优解 $x_1^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 最优值 $z_1=8$, 即主规划中对应 λ_{12} 的判别数是 8. λ_{12} 进

基, 主列

$$y_{12} = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 x_1^{(2)} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用表格形式计算如下:

					λ_{12}
		0	0	0	0
v		1	0	0	20
λ_{11}		0	1	0	1
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1
					8
					4
					①
					0

		0	-8	0	-8
v		1	-4	0	16
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1

第 2 次迭代:

解下列子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_1 - c_1)x_1 + a_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & 2x_1 - 4x_2 - 8 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3, \\ & x_1 \leq 4, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划的最优解同第 1 次迭代, 最优值 $z_1 = 0$. 现行解下, 对应 λ_{1j} 的判别数均小于或等于 0.

再解子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_2 - c_2)x_2 + a_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_2 \in S_2, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & x_3 - x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_3 - 5x_4 \leq 5, \\ & -x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 2, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

用单纯形方法解子规划, 可知无界. S_2 的一个极方向 $d^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. 在主规划中, 对应于 μ_1 的

判别数 $(wA_2 - c_2)d^{(1)} = (1, -1) \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 4, \mu_1$ 进基, 主列

$$y = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 d^{(1)} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用表格形式计算如下：

		μ_1			
		0	-8	0	-8
v		1	-4	0	16
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1
		$-\frac{4}{21}$	$-\frac{152}{21}$	0	$-\frac{232}{21}$
μ_1		$\frac{1}{21}$	$-\frac{4}{21}$	0	$\frac{16}{21}$
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1

μ_1	4
	(21)
	0
	0

第 3 次迭代：

解子规则

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_1 - c_1)x_1 + \alpha_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \frac{38}{21}x_1 - \frac{92}{21}x_2 - \frac{152}{21} \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3, \\ & x_1 \leq 4, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划的最优解 $x_1^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x_1^{(2)}$, 最优值 $z_1 = 0$.

再解子规划：

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_2 - c_2)x_2 + \alpha_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_2 \in S_2, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \frac{5}{21}x_3 - \frac{25}{21}x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_3 - 5x_4 \leq 5, \\ & -x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 2, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划最优解 $x_2^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 最优值 $z_2 = \frac{25}{21}$.

主规划中, 对应 λ_{22} 的判别数为 $\frac{25}{21}$, 主列

$$y = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 x_2^{(2)} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{21} & -\frac{4}{21} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{20}{21} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用表格形式计算如下:

				λ_{22}		
		$-\frac{4}{21}$	$-\frac{152}{21}$	0	$-\frac{232}{21}$	$\frac{25}{21}$
μ_1		$\frac{1}{21}$	$-\frac{4}{21}$	0	$\frac{16}{21}$	$\left(\frac{20}{21}\right)$
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1	0
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1	1
		$-\frac{1}{4}$	-7	0	-12	
λ_{22}		$\frac{1}{20}$	$-\frac{4}{20}$	0	$\frac{16}{20}$	
λ_{12}		0	1	0	1	
λ_{21}		$-\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{4}{20}$	1	$\frac{4}{20}$	

第 4 次迭代:

解子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_1 - c_1)x_1 + a_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & \frac{7}{4}x_1 - \frac{9}{2}x_2 - 7 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & -x_1 + x_2 \leq 3, \\ & x_1 \leq 4, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划最优解 $x_1^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x_1^{(2)}$, 最优值 $z_1 = 0$.

解子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_2 - c_2)x_2 + a_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_2 \in S_2, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -\frac{5}{4}x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_3 - 5x_4 \leq 5, \\ & -x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 2, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划最优解 $x_2^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x_2^{(2)}$, 最优值 $z_2 = 0$.

主规划对应各变量的判别数均小于或等于 0, 因此达到最优. 主规划的最优解是 $\lambda_{12} = 1, \lambda_{21} = \frac{4}{20}, \lambda_{22} = \frac{16}{20}$, 其余变量均为非基变量, 取值为 0.

原来问题最优解

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{12} x_1^{(2)} \\ \lambda_{21} x_2^{(1)} + \lambda_{22} x_2^{(2)} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{最优值 } f_{\min} = -12.$$

(5) 线性规划写成下列形式:

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 \leq b \\ & x_1 \in S_1, \\ & x_2 \in S_2, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}, c_1 = [-1, -8], c_2 = [-5, -6], A_1 = [1, 4], A_2 = [5, 2], b = 7$.

$$S_1 = \left\{ x_1 \mid \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 6 \\ 5x_1 + x_2 \leq 5 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \right\}, \quad S_2 = \left\{ x_2 \mid \begin{cases} 3x_3 + 4x_4 \geq 12 \\ x_3 \leq 4 \\ x_4 \leq 3 \\ x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \end{cases} \right\}.$$

S_1 和 S_2 均为有界集. 设 S_1 有 t_1 个极点: $x_1^{(1)}, x_1^{(2)}, \dots, x_1^{(t_1)}$, S_2 有 t_2 个极点: $x_2^{(1)}, x_2^{(2)}, \dots, x_2^{(t_2)}$. 主规划写成

$x_2^{(t_2)}$. 主规划写成

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} (c_1 x_1^{(j)}) \lambda_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} (c_2 x_2^{(j)}) \lambda_{2j} \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} (A_1 x_1^{(j)}) \lambda_{1j} + \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} (A_2 x_2^{(j)}) \lambda_{2j} + v = b, \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{t_1} \lambda_{1j} = 1, \\ & \sum_{j=1}^{t_2} \lambda_{2j} = 1, \\ & \lambda_{1j} \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, t_1, \\ & \lambda_{2j} \geq 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, t_2, v \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

下面用修正单纯形方法解主规划.

先给定初始基. 取 S_1 的一个极点 $x_1^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, S_2 的一个极点 $x_2^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$,

初始基变量为 $v, \lambda_{11}, \lambda_{21}$. 构造初表:

	0	0	0	0
v	1	0	0	7
λ_{11}	0	1	0	1
λ_{21}	0	0	1	1

第 1 次迭代:

解子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (w\mathbf{A}_1 - \mathbf{c}_1)x_1 + \alpha_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & x_1 + 8x_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 6, \\ & 5x_1 + x_2 \leq 5, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划最优解 $\mathbf{x}_1^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 最优值 $z_1 = 16$. 可知主规划中对应 λ_{12} 的判别数为 16, λ_{12} 进基, 主列

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{B}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{x}_1^{(2)} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用表格形式计算如下:

					λ_{12}
		0	0	0	0
v		1	0	0	7
λ_{11}		0	1	0	1
λ_{21}		0	0	1	1
					16
					⑧
					1
					0

	-2	0	0	-14
λ_{12}	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{7}{8}$
λ_{11}	$-\frac{1}{8}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
λ_{21}	0	0	1	1

第 2 次迭代:

解子规划

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (w\mathbf{A}_1 - \mathbf{c}_1)x_1 + \alpha_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -x_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 6, \\ & 5x_1 + x_2 \leq 5, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划的最优解 $\mathbf{x}_1^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{x}_1^{(1)}$, 最优值 $z_1 = 0$. 即主规划中对应 λ_{12} 的最大判别数为 0.

再解子规划

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (w\mathbf{A}_2 - \mathbf{c}_2)x_2 + \alpha_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_2 \in S_2, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -x_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 6, \\ & 5x_1 + x_2 \leq 5, \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划的最优解 $x_1^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = x_1^{(1)}$, 最优值 $z_1 = 0$, 即主规划中对应 λ_{1j} 的最大判别数为 0.

再解子规划

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_2 - c_2)x_2 + a_2 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_2 \in S_2, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -5x_3 + 2x_4 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 3x_3 + 4x_4 \geq 12, \\ & x_3 \leq 4, \\ & x_4 \leq 3, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

用两阶段法求得子规划最优解 $x_2^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$, 最优值 $z_2 = 6$, 即主规划中对应 λ_{22} 的判别数为 6, λ_{22} 进基, 主列为

$$y = B^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 x_2^{(2)} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

用表格形式计算如下:

	-2	0	0	-14
λ_{12}	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	0	$\frac{7}{8}$
λ_{11}	$-\frac{1}{8}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{8}$
λ_{21}	0	0	1	1

λ_{22}	6
	$\frac{3}{4}$
	$-\frac{3}{4}$
	①

	-2	0	-6	-20
λ_{12}	$\frac{1}{8}$	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
λ_{11}	$-\frac{1}{8}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
λ_{22}	0	0	1	1

第 3 次迭代:

解子规划:

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & (wA_1 - c_1)x_1 + a_1 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & x_1 \in S_1, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & -5x_3 + 2x_4 - 6 \\ \text{s. t.} \quad & 3x_3 + 4x_4 \geq 12, \\ & x_3 \leq 4, \\ & x_4 \leq 3, \\ & x_3, x_4 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

子规划的最优解 $x_2^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = x_2^{(2)}$, 最优值 $z_2 = 0$.

主规划已达到最优, 最优解是: $\lambda_{11} = \frac{7}{8}, \lambda_{12} = \frac{1}{8}, \lambda_{22} = 1$, 其余变量均为非基变量, 取值为 0.

原来问题最优解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{11}x_1^{(1)} + \lambda_{12}x_1^{(2)} \\ \lambda_{22}x_2^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix},$$

最优值 $f_{\min} = -20$.