FAMILY NAME

GIVEN NAME(S)
STUDENT NUMBER
SIGNATURE
Instructions: No calculators or other aids allowed. This test has 3 questions whose values are given immediately after the question numbers. Total marks = 40. Write solutions in the spaces provided, using the backs of the pages if necessary. (Suggestion: If you have to continue a question, you may use the back of the previous page.) Aspects of any question which are indicated in boldface will be regarded as crucial during grading. Show your work. The duration of this test is 50 minutes.
1. (13 marks) Solve the problem: Maximize $z = -x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3$ subject to the constraints
$3x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \leq 9$ $-x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \leq 7$, $x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0, x_3 \geq 0$. $-2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \leq 1$ $\times_{\mathcal{Y}} \times_{\mathcal{Y}}$ and $\times_{\mathcal{G}}$ are slack variables.
Tableau (i) Tableau (i)
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2. (13 marks) Suppose in solving a certain canonical linear programming problem by the simplex method we encounter the following tableau:

Now let M be any fixed non-negative number. Find $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$ (depending on M), which is

feasible for the problem, such that, at $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$, the problem has objective value greater than or equal to M.

The tableau represents the problem Maximize
$$Z = 6 \times_2 + 5 \times_3 = 5 \cdot t$$
. $3 \times_3 - 2 \times_3 + 2 \times_4 = 8$ $x_1 + 2 \times_3 - 7 \times_3 = 4$ $x_1 \ge 0, x_2 \ge 0, x_4 \ge 0$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7M+4 \\ 0 \\ M \\ 2M+8 \end{bmatrix}$$
 is parible $(M \ge 0)$ and $z = 5M \ge M$ at this point.

In fact,
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{5}M+4 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{5}M+8 \end{bmatrix}$$
 suffices; $Z = M$ here.

3. (14 marks) Solve the problem: Maximize $z = -x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3$ subject to the constraints

x4 is slack and y, 42 are artificial.

phase 1, Tableau (1) phase 1, Tableau (2)

$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

phase 2, tableau (1)