

HW 2

DREW MORRIS

Problem 1. *Solve the following constrained maximization problem using simplex.*

$6x_0$	$+$	$8x_1$	$+$	$5x_2$	$+$	$9x_3$	$=$	ξ
$2x_0$	$+$	x_1	$+$	x_2	$+$	$3x_3$	\leq	5
x_0	$+$	$3x_1$	$+$	x_2	$+$	$2x_3$	\leq	3
x_0	$,$	x_1	$,$	x_2	$,$	x_3	\geq	0

Observe.

$\xi = 0 + 6x_0 + 8x_1 + 5x_2 + 9x_3$	
$y_0 = 5 - 2x_0 - x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3$	$\rightarrow x_3 = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow$
$y_1 = 3 - x_0 - 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3$	
$\xi = \frac{27}{2} + \frac{3}{2}x_0 - \frac{11}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{9}{2}y_1$	
$y_0 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_0 + \frac{7}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{3}{2}y_1$	$\rightarrow x_0 = 1 \rightarrow$
$x_3 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_0 - \frac{3}{2}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_1$	
$\xi = 15 - 3y_0 + 5x_1 + 2x_2 + 0y_1$	
$x_0 = 1 - 2y_0 + 7x_1 + x_2 + 3y_1$	$\rightarrow x_1 = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow$
$x_3 = 1 + y_0 - 5x_1 - x_2 - 2y_1$	
$\xi = 16 - 2y_0 - x_3 + x_2 - 2y_1$	
$x_0 = \frac{12}{5} - \frac{3}{5}y_0 - \frac{7}{5}x_3 - \frac{2}{5}x_2 + \frac{1}{5}y_1$	$\rightarrow x_2 = 1 \rightarrow$
$x_1 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}y_0 - \frac{1}{5}x_3 - \frac{1}{5}x_2 - \frac{2}{5}y_1$	
$\xi = 17 - y_0 - 2x_3 - 5x_1 - 4y_1$	
$x_0 = 2 - y_0 - x_3 + 2x_1 + y_1$	$\rightarrow \xi = 17$
$x_2 = 1 + y_0 - x_3 - 5x_1 - 2y_1$	

Problem 2. Solve the following constrained maximization problem using simplex.

$3x_0$	+	$2x_1$	=	ξ
x_0	-	$2x_1$	\leq	1
x_0	-	x_1	\leq	2
$2x_0$	-	x_1	\leq	6
x_0	+	$0x_1$	\leq	5
$2x_0$	+	x_1	\leq	16
x_0	+	x_1	\leq	12
x_0	+	$2x_1$	\leq	21
$0x_0$	+	x_2	\leq	10
x_0	,	x_1	\geq	0

Observe.

ξ	=	0	+	$3x_0$	+	$2x_1$	
y_0	=	1	-	x_0	+	$2x_1$	
y_1	=	2	-	x_0	+	x_1	
y_2	=	6	-	$2x_0$	+	x_1	
y_3	=	5	-	x_0	+	$0x_1$	$\rightarrow x_0 = 1 \rightarrow$
y_4	=	16	-	$2x_0$	-	x_1	
y_5	=	12	-	x_0	-	x_1	
y_6	=	21	-	x_0	-	$2x_1$	
y_7	=	10	+	$0x_0$	-	x_1	
ξ	=	3	-	$3y_0$	+	$8x_1$	
x_0	=	1	-	y_0	+	$2x_1$	
y_1	=	1	+	y_0	-	x_1	
y_2	=	4	+	$2y_0$	-	$3x_1$	
y_3	=	4	+	y_0	-	$2x_1$	$\rightarrow x_1 = 1 \rightarrow$
y_4	=	14	+	$2y_0$	-	$5x_1$	
y_5	=	11	+	y_0	-	$3x_1$	
y_6	=	20	+	y_0	-	$4x_1$	
y_7	=	10	+	$0y_0$	-	x_1	

ξ	=	11	+	$5y_0$	-	$8y_1$	
x_0	=	3	+	y_0	-	$2y_1$	
x_1	=	1	+	y_0	-	y_1	
y_2	=	1	-	y_0	+	$3y_1$	
y_3	=	2	-	y_0	+	$2y_1$	$\rightarrow y_0 = 1 \rightarrow$
y_4	=	9	-	$3y_0$	+	$5y_1$	
y_5	=	8	-	$2y_0$	+	$3y_1$	
y_6	=	16	-	$3y_0$	+	$4y_1$	
y_7	=	9	-	y_0	+	y_1	
ξ	=	16	-	$5y_2$	+	$7y_1$	
x_0	=	4	-	y_2	+	y_1	
x_1	=	2	-	y_2	+	$2y_1$	
y_0	=	1	-	y_2	+	$3y_1$	
y_3	=	1	+	y_2	-	y_1	$\rightarrow y_1 = 1 \rightarrow$
y_4	=	6	+	$3y_2$	-	$4y_1$	
y_5	=	6	+	$2y_2$	-	$3y_1$	
y_6	=	13	+	$3y_2$	-	$5y_1$	
y_7	=	8	+	y_2	-	$2y_1$	
ξ	=	23	+	$2y_2$	-	$7y_3$	
x_0	=	5	+	$0y_2$	-	y_3	
x_1	=	4	+	y_2	-	$2y_3$	
y_0	=	4	+	$2y_2$	-	$3y_3$	
y_1	=	1	+	y_2	-	y_3	$\rightarrow y_2 = 2 \rightarrow$
y_4	=	2	-	y_2	+	$4y_3$	
y_5	=	3	-	y_2	+	$3y_3$	
y_6	=	8	-	$2y_2$	+	$5y_3$	
y_7	=	6	-	y_2	+	$2y_3$	

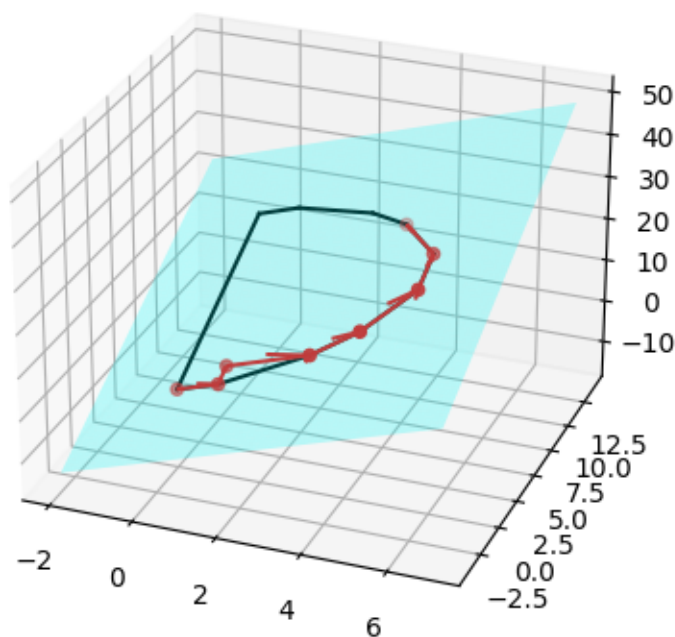
ξ	=	27	-	$2y_4$	+	y_3	
x_0	=	5	+	$0y_4$	-	y_3	
x_1	=	6	-	y_4	+	$2y_3$	
y_0	=	8	-	$2y_4$	+	$5y_3$	
y_1	=	3	-	y_4	+	$3y_3$	$\rightarrow y_3 = 1 \rightarrow$
y_2	=	2	-	y_4	+	$4y_3$	
y_5	=	1	+	y_4	-	y_3	
y_6	=	4	+	$2y_4$	-	$3y_3$	
y_7	=	4	+	y_4	-	$2y_3$	
ξ	=	28	-	y_4	-	y_5	
x_0	=	4	-	y_4	+	y_5	
x_1	=	8	+	y_4	-	$2y_5$	
y_0	=	13	+	$3y_4$	-	$5y_5$	
y_1	=	6	+	$2y_4$	-	$3y_5$	$\rightarrow \xi = 28$
y_2	=	6	+	$3y_4$	-	$4y_5$	
y_3	=	1	+	y_4	-	y_5	
y_6	=	1	-	y_4	+	$3y_5$	
y_7	=	2	-	y_4	+	$2y_5$	

Problem 3. Show that the following dictionary cannot be the optimal dictionary for any linear programming problem in which y_0, y_1 are the initial slack variables.

ξ	=	4	-	y_0	-	$2x_1$
x_0	=	3	+	$0y_0$	-	$2x_1$
y_1	=	1	+	y_0	-	x_1

If y_0 were an initial slack variable then we'd see $0ky_0 = k3 - kx_0 - k2x_1$ where $k \in \mathbb{R}$ is some number such that $0k = 1$. No such number exists.

Problem 4. Graph the region of feasible solutions for 2.8 and show the sequence of dictionary solutions.



Problem 5. Give an example showing that the variable that becomes basic in one iteration of the simplex method can become nonbasic in the next iteration.

Consider the following problem.

$3x_0$	$+$	$4x_1$	$=$	ξ
x_0	$+$	$0x_1$	\leq	4
$2x_0$	$-$	x_1	\leq	6
x_0	$+$	$2x_1$	\leq	2
x_0	$,$	x_1	\geq	0

Observe.

$\xi = 0 + 3x_0 + 4x_1$	
$y_0 = 4 - x_0 + 0x_1$	$\rightarrow x_1 = 1 \rightarrow$
$y_1 = 6 - 2x_0 + x_1$	
$y_2 = 2 - x_0 - 2x_1$	
$\xi = 4 + x_0 - 2y_2$	
$y_0 = 4 - x_0 + 0y_2$	$\rightarrow x_0 = 2 \rightarrow$
$y_1 = 7 - \frac{5}{2}x_0 - \frac{1}{2}y_2$	
$x_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x_0 - \frac{1}{2}y_2$	
$\xi = 6 - 2x_1 - 3y_2$	
$y_0 = 2 + 2x_1 + y_2$	$\rightarrow \xi = 6$
$y_1 = 2 + 5x_1 + 2y_2$	
$x_0 = 2 - 2x_1 - y_2$	

After the first iteration, x_1 became a basic variable. Then after the second iteration, x_1 became a nonbasic variable.

Problem 6. Show that the variable that becomes nonbasic in one iteration of the simplex method cannot become basic in the next iteration.

As show in the example for the previous problem, we can see whenever a variable becomes nonbasic, its leading coefficient in the equation that we are attempting to maximize will be negative, thus it will not be a candidate for our next entering variable and as such cannot become a basic variable during the next iteration.

Problem 7. *Suppose that a linear programming problem has the following property. Its initial dictionary is not degenerate and when solved by the simplex method there is never a tie for the choice of the leaving variable.*

(1) *Can such a problem have degenerate dictionaries? Explain.*

(2) *Can such a problem cycle? Explain.*

(1) Such a problem cannot yield a degenerate dictionary because there are no ties in selection which means a degenerate dictionary could only follow from a previous dictionary, of which there is none because the initial dictionary is non-degenerate.

(2) Such a problem cannot cycle because of what is mentioned above. To cycle, a problem would have to contain a series of iterations through which you yield the dictionary that started with at the beginning of the cycle. Because we cannot create any additional degeneracies by the answer above, there is no first degeneracy to begin a cycle of degeneracies.