



Escuela de Ingeniería en Computación
Ingeniería en Computación
IC-6400 - Investigación de Operaciones

Project 05

Otro SIMPLEX más - Parte 2

Gerald Calderón Castro
gecalderon@estudiantec.cr
2023125197

Óscar Obando Umaña
osobando@estudiantec.cr
2023091684

San José , Costa Rica
November 2025

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Chapter 1

Simplex Description

1.1 History

The Simplex algorithm is an algorithm discovered by George Dantzig. This algorithm is used to find the optimal solution for a linear programming problem [1]. Dantzig was an American mathematician and Operations Research and Computer Science professor at Stanford University. He is called the father of Linear Programming thanks to the revolutionary Simplex algorithm. Before Dantzig, it was known that the optimal solution to a linear programming problem could be found in a vertex of the feasible region; this made it possible to check every single vertex to find the solution, but it was too slow to be used in practice. Then George Dantzig proved the feasible region is a convex shape, and after that he easily proposed a greedy algorithm that finds the optimal solution to the problem. The property of being convex allowed for the algorithm to be greedy and still be able to find the best solution.

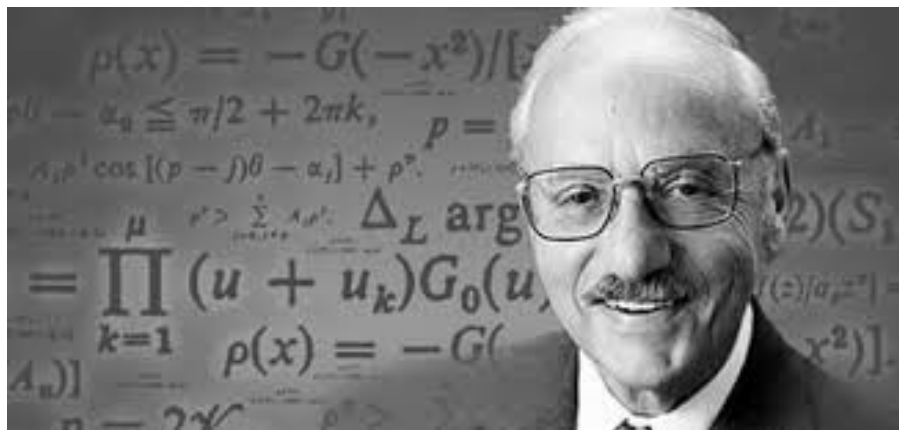


Figure 1.1: Image of George Dantzig

1.2 Description

The Simplex algorithm uses matrix operations to find the optimal solution to a linear programming problem, or to find out if it does not have a feasible solution [1]. A linear programming problem has decision variables and restrictions under them, so you would think that you could solve the problem simply by using a normal method to find the value of the variables. Sadly, in these types of problems there are usually far more variables than equations, so this approach is not good enough. Using the equations you can find the feasible region of the problem, where all the possible solutions are. Simplex starts from a vertex of the feasible region and jumps to

adjacent vertices that give a better value for the objective function. Once you can not find a vertex that upgrades the objective value, that is the optimal solution.

The simplex algorithm has a set of variables that are called basic, these variables can be found in canonical columns [1]. The first step is to level out any inequations with slack or excess variables depending on what you need, when one of the restrictions is equals or greater than you will also need to add artificial variables, because these forms of restrictions do not give enough basic variables. After leveling out the restrictions, you need to clear out the z variable from the objective function, this will give you an extra equation to work with.

Once you have made that you can build the simplex table, giving each variable a column and each equation a row. To maximize the objective value you will find the smallest negative number in the first row (or the biggest positive number if you are minimizing). If you did not find any numbers that meet the criteria, congratulations, you found the optimal solution. However if you did, then you need to divide all the numbers in that column by the numbers of the final column (ignore negative numbers and 0's) and choose the smallest fraction to meet all the restrictions, the number on the column and row is called the pivot. Once you have a pivot you need to canonize the column, keep in mind that in this process you want the pivot to be the one of the canonical column, this process is called pivoting. Once you have canonized the column, repeat the process until you have ended [1].

Sadly, not every problem is as simplex (ba-dum-tss), if in the process of calculating the fractions you do not find any positive numbers, you have found an unbounded problem and it indicates that the objective value can keep growing to infinity, this usually indicates that you might be lacking a restriction. If at the end of a problem you see a non-basic variable that has a 0 in its column it means that if you canonize that column with the appropriate pivot, the objective value will not go down, this indicates that the problem has multiple optimal solutions and you can choose any solution in between the initial two you found. If at any point of the execution of the algorithm you find a draw between which pivot to choose you have found yourself a degenerate problem, these are (in most cases) harmless, and you might see that the objective value does not upgrade in an iteration, do not worry, just keep pivoting. However, if you are really unlucky, you might find a degenerate problem that makes the algorithm enter an infinite loop, in these cases keep an eye on the tables, if they are repeating, you are indeed in a loop. But managing the extremely rare cases of the program entering a loop can be extremely expensive because you do not know when this will happen so you need to store every table of the execution, in these cases the usual solution is to look the other way and if a problem is taking too long to solve, just cut its execution.

1.3 Big M Algorithm

The description of the simplex algorithm given in the last section seems simple enough, but it has a pretty big problem. The explanation given earlier only supports linear programming problems that have restrictions of less or equal, meaning that it cannot solve the ones that use greater or equal and equals. This problem arrives because of how you turn the inequations into equations, in less or equal restrictions you add some value as a slack variable, since it sums to the restriction it is positive and thus produces a 1 in its position and a 0 in all other restrictions, making a canonical column. In greater or equal restrictions you use an excess variable, which subtracts from the restriction and thus produces a -1 on its position, because of this it does not produce a canonical column. Furthermore, equals restrictions do not have the need of extra variables, and thus they do not give canonical vectors. The problem here is that Simplex needs enough canonical vector to find the solution, but these types of restrictions do not produce canonical columns.

To deal with this you use the Big M Algorithm, this algorithm simply introduces the canonical

vectors needed, but it has a catch, when adding these, you need to add their value in the objective function as a M ($-M$ if you are maximizing and $+M$ if you are minimizing). Every restriction of the equals or greater than type, add a new artificial variable in order to have enough canonical vectors, when adding these to the table you will see that these vectors are not canonical, because they have M 's in the first row, so you need to tackle this before anything. Once you build the simplex table, before execution simplex you need to canonize the columns of the artificial variables, you will see that other variables are starting to be filled with M 's, but do not panic, this is completely normal. Once you have canonized all the columns of the artificial variables, you are free to use the Simplex algorithm, taking into account that the M 's should be interpreted as a very big value, a value so bigger than any other you have in the table. During the simplex execution you might see that the M 's are starting to move out of the original variables and that they are staying in the artificial ones, which is good news. And take into account that once an artificial variable exits the base, it will never enter it again. So, what does the M mean? As said before, the M is a value you can interpret as bigger than any other value in the table, and it adds dimensions to the problem to move around in them and hopefully find a solution that does not need the extra dimensions.

When using this algorithm you might see problems that never got the artificial variables out of their solution, or that still have M 's but you cannot canonize it any further. When this happens, it means the solution is in another dimension, this means that the solution is out of the dimension of the original problem, and thus it means that the original problem has no feasible solution.

Chapter 2

Solving Exercise 1

2.1 Mathematical representation

Maximize:

$$z = 0,00000x_1 + 0,00000x_2 + 0,00000x_3 + 1,00000x_4 \quad (2.1)$$

Subject To:

$$5,00000x_1 + 1,00000x_2 + 4,00000x_3 + -1,00000x_4 \geq 0,00000 \quad (2.2)$$

$$0,00000x_1 + 6,00000x_2 + 4,00000x_3 + -1,00000x_4 \geq 0,00000 \quad (2.3)$$

$$6,00000x_1 + 4,00000x_2 + 8,00000x_3 + -1,00000x_4 \geq 0,00000 \quad (2.4)$$

$$1,00000x_1 + 1,00000x_2 + 1,00000x_3 + 0,00000x_4 = 1,00000 \quad (2.5)$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \quad (2.6)$$

2.2 The initial simplex table

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	B
1,00	-0,00	-0,00	-0,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00*M	1,00*M	1,00*M	1,00*M	0,00
0,00	5,00	1,00	4,00	-1,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	6,00	4,00	-1,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	6,00	4,00	8,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00

2.3 The intermediate simplex tables

Degenerate Problem Found: When you are in the execution of the Simplex algorithm you might find some peculiar tables. These tables can occur when one of the values on the last column is zero. When one of those values is zero an interesting phenomenon happens, and that is that a basic variable has the value of zero. You could think that the only variables that have a value of zero are the non basic ones, but this is totally false. In some cases you might not see a basic variable whose value is zero, but a basic variable having a value of zero is not an uncommon occurrence. When this happens we call the table a degenerate table, and when a problem has at least one degenerate table, we call it a degenerate problem.

Degenerate problems might seem innocent, and for the most part they are. But these problems come with some peculiarity, that is the reason behind the name, because these are hard to classify. When a problem is degenerate, you might find that when you pivot the table, the objective function does not increase. When this happens, do not panic, just keep pivoting, and in most cases you will solve the problem just like any other. Another peculiarity of these problems is that you could find a draw when choosing a pivot, in that case feel free to choose the one you like, and in most cases you will be fine. But in some very rare cases you can be very unlucky, and come to a pretty bad realization, and that is that the tables are starting to repeat. Turns out, that in some extremely rare cases, Simplex can find a loop in its execution, and thus never end. If this happens you have two solutions, save every table and compare then to find if you are in a loop and choose a different pivot from last time (this is extremely expensive), or you could simply stop the program if it is taking too long to solve. Both solutions have their downsides, but this is a risk you take when using Simplex, and as far as it is known, this is unavoidable.

In the case of this program, when it realizes it is a degenerate problem, it starts to save the tables to see if it has entered a loop.

Draw: the rows 1 and 2 have a fraction of the same value, **row 1** (fraction 0,00000) with the 4,00000 pivot was **chosen** and **row 2** (fraction 0,00000) with the 4,00000 pivot was **stored** along with the table in case it is needed.

To appreciate this please see the following table:

Draw: the rows 1 and 3 have a fraction of the same value, **row 1** (fraction 0,00000) with the 4,00000 pivot was **chosen** and **row 3** (fraction 0,00000) with the 8,00000 pivot was **stored** along with the table in case it is needed.

To appreciate this please see the following table:

Pivoting(1)

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	B	$Fraction$
1,00	-12,00*M	-12,00*M	-17,00*M	3,00*M + -1,00	1,00*M	1,00*M	1,00*M	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00*M	—
0,00	5,00	1,00	4,00	-1,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	6,00	4,00	-1,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	6,00	4,00	8,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00

Draw: the rows 1 and 2 have a fraction of the same value, **row 1** (fraction 0,00000) with the 0,25000 pivot was **chosen** and **row 2** (fraction 0,00000) with the 5,00000 pivot was **stored** along with the table in case it is needed.

To appreciate this please see the following table:

Draw: the rows 1 and 3 have a fraction of the same value, **row 1** (fraction 0,00000) with the 0,25000 pivot was **chosen** and **row 3** (fraction 0,00000) with the 2,00000 pivot was **stored** along with the table in case it is needed.

To appreciate this please see the following table:

Pivoting(2)

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	a_2	a_3	a_4	B	$Fraction$
1,00	9,25*M	-7,75*M	0,00	-1,25*M + -1,00	-3,25*M	1,00*M	1,00*M	0,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00*M	—
0,00	1,25	0,25	1,00	-0,25	-0,25	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	-5,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	-1,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	-4,00	2,00	0,00	1,00	2,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	-0,25	0,75	0,00	0,25	0,25	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,33

Draw: the rows 2 and 3 have a fraction of the same value, **row 2** (fraction 0,00000) with the 6,00000 pivot was **chosen** and **row 3** (fraction 0,00000) with the 4,00000 pivot was **stored** along with the table in case it is needed.

To appreciate this please see the following table:

Pivoting(3)

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	a_2	a_3	a_4	B	$Fraction$
1,00	48,00*M	0,00	31,00*M	-9,00*M + -1,00	-11,00*M	1,00*M	1,00*M	0,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00*M	—
0,00	5,00	1,00	4,00	-1,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	-30,00	0,00	-20,00	5,00	6,00	-1,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	-14,00	0,00	-8,00	3,00	4,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	-4,00	0,00	-3,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00

Pivoting(4)

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	a_3	a_4	B	$Fraction$
1,00	-7,00*M	0,00	-5,67*M	0,17*M + -1,00	0,00	-0,83*M	1,00*M	0,00	0,00	-1,00*M	—
0,00	0,00	1,00	0,67	-0,17	0,00	-0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	-5,00	0,00	-3,33	0,83	1,00	-0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	6,00	0,00	5,33	-0,33	0,00	0,67	-1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	1,00	0,00	0,33	0,17	0,00	0,17	0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	1,00

Pivoting(5)

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	a_4	B	$Fraction$
1,00	0,00	0,00	0,56*M	-0,22*M + -1,00	0,00	-0,06*M	-0,17*M	0,00	-1,00*M	—
0,00	0,00	1,00	0,67	-0,17	0,00	-0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	0,00	0,00	1,11	0,56	1,00	0,39	-0,83	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	1,00	0,00	0,89	-0,06	0,00	0,11	-0,17	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,56	0,22	0,00	0,06	0,17	1,00	1,00	4,50

Pivoting(6)

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	a_4	B	$Fraction$
1,00	0,00	0,00	1,00*M + 2,00	0,00	0,40*M + 1,80	0,10*M + 0,70	-0,50*M + -1,50	0,00	-1,00*M	—
0,00	0,00	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,30	-0,05	-0,25	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	0,00	0,00	2,00	1,00	1,80	0,70	-1,50	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	1,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,10	0,15	-0,25	0,00	0,00	—
0,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	-0,40	-0,10	0,50	1,00	1,00	2,00

Draw: the rows 1 and 3 have a fraction of the same value, **row 1** (fraction 1,00000) with the 0,50000 pivot was **chosen** and **row 3** (fraction 1,00000) with the 0,50000 pivot was **stored** along with the table in case it is needed.

To appreciate this please see the following table:

Pivoting(7)

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	B	$Fraction$
1,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00	0,00	0,60	0,40	0,00	3,00	—
0,00	0,00	1,00	0,50	0,00	0,10	-0,10	0,00	0,50	1,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	-1,00	1,00	0,60	0,40	0,00	3,00	—
0,00	1,00	0,00	0,50	0,00	-0,10	0,10	0,00	0,50	1,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	-2,00	0,00	-0,80	-0,20	1,00	2,00	—

2.4 The final simplex table

Z	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	e_1	e_2	e_3	B
1,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	0,00	0,80	0,20	0,00	4,00
0,00	0,00	2,00	1,00	0,00	0,20	-0,20	0,00	1,00
0,00	0,00	2,00	0,00	1,00	0,80	0,20	0,00	4,00
0,00	1,00	-1,00	0,00	0,00	-0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	4,00	0,00	0,00	-0,40	-0,60	1,00	4,00

Bibliography

- [1] F. Torres-Rojas, 'class about the simplex algorithm', personal communication, Investigación de Operaciones, Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica, Sep. 10, 2025.