Algorithm B.1 The Simplex algorithm.

Note that one extra column is assumed to have been allocated, for x_{m+n} .

```
struct simplex_t {
    int
                                 /* Constraints. */
                                 /* Decision variables. */
    int
                 n;
                 var[n+m+1]; /* 0..n-1 are nonbasic. */
    int
                 a[m][n+1]; /* A. */
    double
    double
                 b[m];
                                /* b. */
                x[n+1];
                                 /* x. */
    double
    double
                c[n];
                                 /* c. */
    double
                                 /* y. */
                 y;
}
function init(s, m, n, a, b, c, x, y, var)
begin
    int i,k
    *s = (m,n,a,b,c,x,y,var) // assign each attribute
    if s.var = null then
        s.var = new int [m+n+1]
        for (i = 0; i < m+n; i = i + 1)
            s.var[i] = i
    for (k = 0, i = 1; i < m; i = i + 1)
        if b[i] < b[k] then
            k = i
    return k
end
function select nonbasic(s)
                                     leter bland koefficienterna

om den ar positiv!

Då ar vi intresserad av den.
begin
    int i
    for (i = 0; i < s.n; i = i + 1)
        if s.c[i] > \epsilon then
            return i
    return -1
end
                                        → Definerer posidher genom add saga add
718 de ar Storre an E. Debter du
Vi miste rakura med chogranuhetr.
```

```
kan shrva dett i C
Utan att förstå vad
procedure prepare(s, k)
begin
     int
              m = s.m
                                       den gor...
     int
              n = s.n
     int
              i
     // make room for x_{m+n} at s.var[n] by moving s.var[n..n+m-1] one
     // step to the right.
     for (i = m + n; i > n; i = i - 1)
         s.var[i] = s.var[i-1]
    s.var[n] = m + n
     // add x_{m+n} to each constraint
    n = n + 1
     for (i = 0; i < m; i = i + 1)
         s.a[i][n-1] \leftarrow -1
    s.x = \text{new double } [m+n]
    s.c = \text{new double } [n]
    s.c[n-1] = -1
    s.n = n
     pivot(s, k, n-1)
\quad \textbf{end} \quad
                                                             for all a varden i

b >0 => moj ligt.

low det lagsta vardet

b ar <0 >> kalla pa

simplex igen
function initial(s, m, n, a, b, c, x, y, var)
begin
    int
              i,j,k
     double w
     k = init(s, m, n, a, b, c, x, y, var)
    if b[k] \ge 0 then
                                                                             om något b<0 måste vi losa
På ett annot sätt.
Kommer lingt på lubben uten
att ha on losning tir b<0
         return 1 // feasible
     prepare(s,k)
     n = s.n
     s.y = xsimplex(m, n, s.a, s.b, s.c, s.x, 0, s.var, 1)
     for (i = 0; i < m+n; i = i + 1) {
         if s.var[i] = m+n-1 then
              if |s.x[i]| > \epsilon then
                   delete s.x
                   delete s.c
                   return 0 // infeasible
              else
                   break // This i will be used on the next page.
     }
     // The rest of this function is on the next page.
```

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```
Sa inget om delta)
mer an alt det
ar lite klurigt!
if i \ge n then
    // x_{n+m} is basic. find good nonbasic.
    for (j = k = 0; k < n; k = k + 1)
         if |s.a[i-n][k]| > |s.a[i-n][j]| then
             j = k
    pivot(s,i-n,j)
    i = j
if i < n-1 then
    // x_{n+m} is nonbasic and not last. swap columns i and n-1
    k = s.var[i]; s.var[i] = s.var[n-1]; s.var[n-1] = k
    for (k = 0; k < m; k = k + 1)
         w = s.a[k][n-1]; s.a[k][n-1] = s.a[k][i]; s.a[k][i] = w
else
    // x_{n+m} is nonbasic and last. forget it.
delete s.c
s.c = c
s.y = y
for (k = n-1; k < n+m-1; k = k + 1)
    s.var[k] = s.var[k+1]
n = s.n = s.n - 1
t = new double [n]
for (k = 0; k < n; k = k + 1) {
    for (j = 0; j < n; j = j + 1)
         if k = s.var[j] then
              // x_k is nonbasic. add c_k
              \mathsf{t}[\mathsf{j}] = \mathsf{t}[\mathsf{j}] + \mathsf{s.c}[\mathsf{k}]
              goto next_k
    // x_k is basic.
    for (j = 0; j < m; j = j + 1)
         if s.var[n+j] = k then
              // x_k is at row j
              break
    s.y = s.y + s.c[k] * s.b[j]
    for (i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1)
```

t[i] = t[i] - s.c[k] * s.a[j][i]

for (i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1) s.c[i] = t[i]delete t and s.x return 1

next_k:;
}

end

```
bara en Omskrivning
Mellan två varlabler:
procedure pivot(s, row, col)
begin
    auto
           a = s.a
                                     "trivialt"
          b = s.b
    auto
    auto
           c = s.c
    int
            m = s.m
    int
            n = s.n
    int
            i,j,t
    t = s.var[col]
    s.var[col] = s.var[n+row]
    s.var[n+row] = t
    s.y = s.y + c[col] * b[row] / a[row][col]
    for (i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1)
        if i \neq col then
            c[i] = c[i] - c[col] * a[row][i] / a[row][col]
    c[col] = -c[col] / a[row][col]
    for (i = 0; i < m; i = i + 1)
        if i \neq row then
            b[i] = b[i] - a[i][col] * b[row] / a[row][col]
    for (i = 0; i < m; i = i + 1)
        if i \neq row then
            for (j = 0; j < n; j = j + 1)
                 if j \neq col then
                     a[i][j] = a[i][j] - a[i][col] * a[row][j] / a[row][col]
    for (i = 0; i < m; i = i + 1)
        if i \neq row then
            a[i][col] = -a[i][col] / a[row][col]
    for (i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1)
        if i \neq col then
            a[row][i] = a[row][i] / a[row][col]
    b[row] = b[row] / a[row][col]
    a[row][col] = 1 / a[row][col]
end
```

```
function xsimplex(m, n, a, b, c, x, y, var, h)
                                                                                                                                  fyller i rardena
i structen soch
hollar om det finns
en losning. Fran benjam.
begin
           simplex t s
           int
                                          i,row,col
           if !initial(&s, m, n, a, b, c, x, y, var) then
                     delete s.var
                     return NaN // not a number
                    ile ((col \leftarrow select\_nonbasic(\&s)) \ge 0) { (valor) row \leftarrow -1 val_i val_j 
           while ((col \leftarrow select\_nonbasic(\&s)) \ge 0) {
row \leftarrow -1
                                          (row < 0 \ \mathbf{or} \ b[i] \ / \ a[i][col] < b[row] \ / \ a[row][col]) then
                                          row = i
                    if row < 0 then
                                                                                                   Sfanns ingen bunden ar systemet obunder.
                               return \infty // unbounded
                  pivot(&s,row, col)
           if h = 0 then
                                                                                                                     hollar on det von
                     for (i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1)
                                                                                                                    eft unsprungligt anmop
eller om old var for
odd origo inte Ingish
                               if s.var[i] < n then
                                         x[s.var[i]] = 0
                     for (i = 0; i < m; i = i + 1)
                               if s.var[n+i] < n then
                                          x[s.var[n+i]] = s.b[i]
                     delete s.var
           else
                     for (i = 0; i < n; i = i + 1)
                               x[i] = 0
                     for (i = n; i < n+m; i = i + 1)
                               x[i] = s.b[i-n]
           return s.y
end
function simplex(m, n, a, b, c, x, y)
begin
          return xsimplex(m,n,a,b,c,x,y,null,0) { box
ar returnent
```

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