

1. Solve the following problems by the revised simplex method:

(a)

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \max & 3x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 4x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} & x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & \leq & 4 \\ & 2x_1 & & & + & 3x_3 & \leq & 5 \\ & 2x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 3x_3 & \leq & 7 \\ & & & x_1, x_2, x_3 & & & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{llllllll} \max & 5x_1 & + & 6x_2 & + & 9x_3 & + & 8x_4 \\ \text{s.t.} & x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 & + & x_4 & \leq & 5 \\ & x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & + & 3x_4 & \leq & 3 \\ & & & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 & & & & & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

(c)

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \max & 2x_1 & + & x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} & 2x_1 & + & 3x_2 & \leq & 3 \\ & x_1 & + & 5x_2 & \leq & 1 \\ & 2x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 4 \\ & 4x_1 & + & x_2 & \leq & 5 \\ & & & x_1, x_2 & & \geq & 0 \end{array}$$

(a) Transfer the original problem into argument form and let

$$x_B = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix}, x_N = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**[Iteration 01]** Choose  $x_3$  the entering basic variable and  $x_5$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1} N = [3 \quad 2 \quad 0] - [0 \quad 4 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [\frac{1}{3} \quad 2 \quad -\frac{4}{3}]$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, d = B^{-1}a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x_B = x_B^* - td = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ x_3 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_2$$

**[Iteration 02]** Choose  $x_2$  the entering basic variable and  $x_4$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1} N = [3 \quad 0 \quad 0] - [2 \quad 4 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ -1 & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [1 \quad -2 \quad 0]$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, d = B^{-1}a = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, x_B = x_B^* - td = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} x_1$$

**[Iteration 03]** Choose  $x_1$  the entering basic variable and  $x_3$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1} N = [4 \quad 0 \quad 0] - [2 \quad 3 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [-\frac{3}{2} \quad -2 \quad -\frac{1}{2}]$$

$$x_B^* = B^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Since  $C_N - C_B B^{-1}N$  shows that all the variable are negative, we find the best feasible solution.

$$z^* = \frac{21}{2} \text{ with } x_1 = \frac{5}{2}, x_2 = \frac{3}{2}, x_3 = x_4 = x_5 = 0, x_6 = \frac{1}{2}$$

(b) Transfer the original problem into argument form and let

$$x_B = \begin{bmatrix} x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix}, x_N = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**[Iteration 01]** Choose  $x_3$  the entering basic variable and  $x_6$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1}N = [5 \ 6 \ 0 \ 8] - [0 \ 9] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{3}{2} \ -\frac{9}{2} \ -\frac{11}{2}]$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, d = B^{-1}a = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, x_B = x_B^* - td = \begin{bmatrix} x_5 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} x_2$$

**[Iteration 02]** Choose  $x_2$  the entering basic variable and  $x_5$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1}N = [5 \ 0 \ 0 \ 8] - [6 \ 9] \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = [2 \ -3 \ 0 \ 5]$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, d = B^{-1}a = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, x_B = x_B^* - td = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} x_4$$

**[Iteration 03]** Choose  $x_4$  the entering basic variable and  $x_3$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1}N = [5 \ 0 \ 0 \ 9] - [6 \ 8] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = [1 \ -2 \ -2 \ -1]$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, d = B^{-1}a = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}, x_B = x_B^* - td = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{12}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} x_1$$

**[Iteration 04]** Choose  $x_1$  the entering basic variable and  $x_4$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1}N = [8 \ 0 \ 0 \ 9] - [6 \ 5] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = [-5 \ -2 \ -4 \ -2]$$

$$x_B^* = B^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since  $C_N - C_B B^{-1}N$  shows that all the variables are negative, we find the best feasible solution

$$z^* = 17 \text{ with } x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = x_4 = x_5 = x_6 = 0$$

(c) Transfer the original problem into argument form and let

$$x_B = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix}, x_N = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, N = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

**[Iteration 01]** Choose  $x_1$  the entering basic variable and  $x_4$  the leaving variable

$$C_N - C_B B^{-1} N = [0 \ 1] - [0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [-2 \ -9]$$

$$x_B^* = B^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_1 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since  $C_N - C_B B^{-1} N$  shows that all the variables are negative, we find the best feasible solution

$$z^* = 2 \text{ with } x_1 = 1, x_2 = x_4 = 0, x_3 = x_6 = 1, x_5 = 2$$

2. Solve the following problems:

(a)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & 2x_1 + 5x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} & x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 20 \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 \leq 16 \\ & 2x_1 \leq 2 \\ & x_2 \leq 8 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

(b)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 7 \\ & 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 15 \\ & x_1 \leq 4 \\ & x_2 \leq 3 \\ & x_3 \leq 3 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

(a) Transfer the original problem into argument form.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & 2x_1 + 5x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} & x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 20 \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 16 \\ & 2x_1 \leq 2 \\ & x_2 \leq 8 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

**[Iteration 01]** Choose  $x_2$  the basic entering variable ( $x_2 = t$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_3 &= 20 - 2t, t \leq 10 \\ x_4 &= 16 - t, t \leq 16 \\ x_2 &= t \leq 8 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Let } x_2 = t = 8 - x'_2$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_3 &= 4 - x_1 + 2x'_2 \\ x_4 &= 8 - 2x_1 + x'_2 \\ z &= 40 + 2x_1 - 5x'_2 \end{array}$$

**[Iteration 02]** Choose  $x_1$  the basic entering variable ( $x_1 = t$ )

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_3 &= 4 - t, t \leq 4 \\ x_4 &= 8 - 2t, t \leq 4 \\ x_1 &= t \leq 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Let } x_1 = t = 1 - x'_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_3 &= 3 + x'_1 + 2x'_2 \\x_4 &= 6 + 2x'_1 + x'_2 \\z &= 42 - 2x'_1 - 5x'_2\end{aligned}$$

Since the coefficients of  $x'_1$  and  $x'_2$  are all negative, we find the best solution

$$z^* = 42 \text{ with } x_1 = 1, x_2 = 8, x_3 = 3, x_4 = 6$$

(b) Transfer the original problem into argument form

$$\begin{aligned}\max \quad & 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 7 \\ & 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + x_5 = 15 \\ & x_1 \leq 4 \\ & x_2 \leq 3 \\ & x_3 \leq 3 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0\end{aligned}$$

**[Iteration 01]** Choose  $x_2$  the basic entering variable ( $x_2 = t$ )

$$\begin{aligned}x_4 &= 7 - 2t, t \leq 7 \\ x_5 &= 15 - t, t \leq \frac{15}{4} \\ x_2 &= t \leq 3\end{aligned}$$

Let  $x_2 = t = 3 - x'_2$

$$\begin{aligned}x_4 &= 4 - x_1 + 2x'_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_5 &= 3 - 2x_1 + 4x'_2 - 3x_3 \\ z &= 15 + 3x_1 - 5x'_2 + 2x_3\end{aligned}$$

**[Iteration 02]** Choose  $x_1$  the basic entering variable ( $x_1 = t$ )

$$\begin{aligned}x_4 &= 4 - t, t \leq 4 \\ x_5 &= 3 - 2t, t \leq \frac{3}{2} \\ x_1 &= t \leq 4\end{aligned}$$

Let  $x_1 = t = 4 - x'_1$

$$\begin{aligned}x'_2 &= \frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2}x'_1 + \frac{7}{20}x_3 + \frac{1}{4}x_5 \\ x_4 &= \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2}x'_1 - \frac{5}{4}x_3 + \frac{1}{4}x_5 \\ z &= \frac{83}{4} - \frac{1}{2}x'_1 - \frac{19}{4}x_3 - \frac{5}{4}x_5\end{aligned}$$

Since the coefficient of  $x'_1$ ,  $x_3$  and  $x_5$  are all negative, we find the best solution

$$z^* = \frac{83}{4} = 20.75 \text{ with } x_1 = 4, x_2 = \frac{7}{4} = 1.75, x_3 = 0, x_4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1.25, x_5 = 0$$

3. Solve the following problem by the dual simplex method.

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

Transfer the original problem into standard argument form and the dual form

$\begin{array}{lcl} \max & -3x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 & \\ \text{s.t.} & -3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -3 \\ & 3x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 + x_5 = -6 \\ & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_6 = 3 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6 \geq 0 \end{array}$ <p><b>Primal</b></p>	$\left  \right.$	$\begin{array}{lcl} \min & -3y_1 - 6y_2 + 3y_3 & \\ \text{s.t.} & 3y_1 - 3y_2 - y_3 + y_4 = 3 \\ & y_1 + 3y_2 - y_3 + y_5 = 2 \\ & y_1 + y_2 - y_3 + y_6 = 1 \\ & y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_6 \geq 0 \end{array}$ <p><b>Dual</b></p>
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Since  $x_5$  make the problem most infeasible, taking  $x_2, y_2$  the basic entering variable and  $x_5, y_5$  the leaving variable

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 x_4 & = & -1 + 4x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_3 + \frac{1}{3}x_5 \\
 x_2 & = & 2 + x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_3 + \frac{1}{3}x_5 \\
 x_6 & = & 1 - 2x_1 - \frac{2}{3}x_3 - \frac{1}{3}x_5 \\
 -z & = & -4 - 5x_1 - \frac{1}{3}x_3 - \frac{2}{3}x_5
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{lcl}
 y_4 & = & 5 - 4y_1 + y_3 - y_5 \\
 y_2 & = & \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}y_1 + \frac{1}{3}y_3 - \frac{1}{3}y_5 \\
 y_6 & = & \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}y_1 + \frac{1}{3}y_3 + \frac{1}{3}y_5
 \end{array}$$

Take  $x_3, y_1$  the basic entering variable and  $x_4, y_6$  the leaving variable

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} - 6x_1 - \frac{2}{3}x_5 + \frac{3}{2}x_4 \\
 x_2 & = & \frac{3}{2} + 3x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_5 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\
 x_6 & = & 2 - x_4 \\
 -z & = & -\frac{9}{2} - 3x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_5 - \frac{1}{2}x_4
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{lcl}
 y_4 & = & 3 - 2y_3 - 3y_5 + 6y_6 \\
 y_2 & = & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}y_5 + \frac{1}{2}y_6 \\
 y_6 & = & \frac{1}{2} + y_3 + \frac{1}{2}y_5 - \frac{3}{2}y_6 \\
 -w & = & \frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2}y_5 - \frac{3}{2}y_6
 \end{array}$$

All the coefficients are negative, we find the best feasible solution

$$z^* = -\frac{9}{2} \text{ with } x_1 = x_4 = x_5 = x_6 = 0, x_2 = x_3 = \frac{3}{2}, y_1 = y_2 = \frac{1}{2}, y_3 = y_5 = y_6 = 0$$