

Course: UMA 035 (Optimization Techniques)

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Simplex in R^n

Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, X_{n+1}$ be $(n+1)$ points in R^n . Then the convex set $\{a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \dots + a_nX_n + a_{n+1}X_{n+1} : a_1 \geq 0, a_2 \geq 0, \dots, a_n \geq 0, a_{n+1} \geq 0 \text{ and } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n + a_{n+1} = 1\}$ is called a simplex in R^n .

Simplex in R

Putting $n = 1$,

Let X_1 and X_2 be two points in R . Then the convex set $\{a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 : a_1 \geq 0, a_2 \geq 0 \text{ and } a_1 + a_2 = 1\}$ is called a simplex in R .

Simplex in R^2

Putting $n = 2$,

Let X_1, X_2 and X_3 be three points in R^2 . Then the convex set $\{a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + a_3X_3 : a_1 \geq 0, a_2 \geq 0, a_3 \geq 0 \text{ and } a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 1\}$ is called a simplex in R^2 .

Simplex method

Step 1:

Convert the considered LPP in standard form.

Step 2:

If the problem is of minimization then convert it into maximization by changing the sign of all the coefficients in the objective function.

Step 3:

Construct the following Table.

Coefficients from objective function

Coefficient of Basic Variables in Objective function (C_B)	Basic Variables	$x_1 \quad x_2 \dots \quad x_n \quad s_1 \quad s_2 \dots \quad s_m$	Solution	Minimum Ratio
$Z_j - C_j =$				
Coefficient of first basic variable in objective function	first basic variable	Coefficients from first constraint	Right hand side of first constraint	
Coefficient of second basic variable in objective function	second basic variable	Coefficients from second constraint	Right hand side of second constraint	
:	:	:	:	
Coefficient of m^{th} basic variable in objective function	m^{th} basic variable	Coefficients from m^{th} constraint	Right hand side of m^{th} constraint	

First Basic variable will be that variable corresponding to which the

column $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ **will exist in the Table.**

Second Basic variable will be that variable corresponding to which the

column $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ **will exist in the Table.**

Third Basic variable will be that variable corresponding to which the

column $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ **will exist in the Table.**

⋮

m^{th} Basic variable will be that variable corresponding to which the column

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ will exist in the Table.

Step 4:

Calculate $Z_j - C_j$ corresponding to each variable

For x_1

[(Coefficient of first basic variable in objective function)(First element of column of x_1) + (Coefficient of second basic variable in objective function)(Second element of column of x_1) + ... + (Coefficient of m^{th} basic variable in objective function)(m^{th} element of column of x_1)] - [element lying outside table of column of x_1]

For x_2

[(Coefficient of first basic variable in objective function)(First element of column of x_2) + (Coefficient of second basic variable in objective function)(Second element of column of x_2) + ... + (Coefficient of m^{th} basic variable in objective function)(m^{th} element of column of x_2)] - [element lying outside table of column of x_2]

:

For x_n

[(Coefficient of first basic variable in objective function)(First element of column of x_n) + (Coefficient of second basic variable in objective function)(Second element of column of x_n) + ... + (Coefficient of m^{th} basic variable in objective function)(m^{th} element of column of x_n)] - [element lying outside table of column of x_n]

For S_1

[(Coefficient of first basic variable in objective function)(First element of column of S_1) + (Coefficient of second basic variable in objective function)(Second element of column of S_1) + ... + (Coefficient of m^{th} basic variable in objective function)(m^{th} element of column of S_1)] - [element lying outside table of column of S_1]

:

For S_m

[(Coefficient of first basic variable in objective function)(First element of column of S_m) + (Coefficient of second basic variable in objective function)(Second element of column of S_m) + ... + (Coefficient of m^{th} basic variable in objective function)(m^{th} element of column of S_m)] - [element lying outside table of column of S_m]

Step 5:

Check that all the calculated values of $Z_j - C_j$ are ≥ 0 or not

Case (i)

If all the calculated values of $Z_j - C_j$ are ≥ 0 then the solution is optimal.

Case (ii)

If one or more values of $Z_j - C_j$ is negative. Then the solution is not optimal. Go to Step 6.

Step 6:

Find minimum {negative values of $Z_j - C_j$ }. The variable corresponding to which the minimum exist is called entering variable.

Step 7:

Find minimum {negative values of $Z_j - C_j$ }. The variable corresponding to which the minimum exist is called entering variable.

Step 8:

In the last column of the table, find minimum

{
 $\frac{\text{number corresponding to the first basic variable in the solution column}}{\text{number corresponding to the first basic variable in the column of entering variable}^*}$,
 $\frac{\text{number corresponding to the second basic variable in the solution column}}{\text{number corresponding to the second basic variable in the column of entering variable}^*}, \dots$
 $\frac{\text{number corresponding to the } m^{\text{th}} \text{ basic variable in the solution column}}{\text{number corresponding to the } m^{\text{th}} \text{ basic variable in the column of entering variable}^*}\}$.

*If the element is negative or zero then do not consider it. Only positive numbers in the denominator.

The variable corresponding to which the minimum exist is called leaving variable.

Step 8:

Construct a new table by replacing the leaving basic variable with the entering variable in the second column (Basic variables) of the table.

Step 9:

Apply the following row operations to find the elements of the table.

- $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - (a_{1i}) * R_p / (a_{pi})$
- $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - (a_{2i}) * R_p / (a_{pi})$
- :
- $R_p \rightarrow R_p / (a_{pi})$
- :
-
- $R_m \rightarrow R_m - (a_{mi}) * R_p / (a_{pi})$

These operations have been obtained as follows:

- Write m rows:

R_1

R_2

:

R_m

- Insert arrow in front of each row:

$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow$

$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow$

\vdots

$\mathbf{R}_m \rightarrow$

➤ Insert same row after arrow

$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1$

$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2$

\vdots

$\mathbf{R}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_m$

➤ Insert division sign in that row corresponding to which leaving variable exist (let \mathbf{R}_p)

$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1$

$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2$

\vdots

$\mathbf{R}_p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_p /$

\vdots

$\mathbf{R}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_m$

➤ Insert negative sign in remaining rows

$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 -$

$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 -$

:

$$\mathbf{R}_p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_p /$$

:

$$\mathbf{R}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_m -$$

- Insert the elements of that column corresponding to which entering variable exist (let i th column)

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 - (a_{1i})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 - (a_{2i})$$

:

$$\mathbf{R}_p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_p / (a_{pi})$$

:

$$\mathbf{R}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_m - (a_{mi})$$

- Multiply to all with $\mathbf{R}_p / (a_{pi})$

- $\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 - (a_{1i}) * \mathbf{R}_p / (a_{pi})$

- $\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 - (a_{2i}) * \mathbf{R}_p / (a_{pi})$

- :

- $\mathbf{R}_p \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_p / (a_{pi})$

- :

-

➤ $\mathbf{R}_m \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_m - (a_{mi})^* \mathbf{R}_p / (a_{pi})$

Step 10:

Go to Step 5 and repeat the procedure until an optimal solution is obtained.

Example:

Solve the following LPP by the Simplex method.

Minimize $(x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3)$

Subject to

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 7,$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 12,$$

$$-4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 \leq 10$$

$$x_1 \geq 0,$$

$$x_2 \geq 0,$$

$$x_3 \geq 0.$$

Solution

Minimize $(x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3)$

Subject to

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + S_1 = 7,$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_2 + S_2 = 12,$$

$$-4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 + S_3 = 10$$

$$x_1 \geq 0,$$

$$x_2 \geq 0,$$

$$x_3 \geq 0,$$

$$S_1 \geq 0,$$

$$S_2 \geq 0,$$

$$S_3 \geq 0.$$

Maximize $(-x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3)$

Subject to

$$3x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + S_1 = 7,$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_2 + S_2 = 12,$$

$$-4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 + S_3 = 10$$

$$x_1 \geq 0,$$

$$x_2 \geq 0,$$

$$x_3 \geq 0,$$

$$S_1 \geq 0,$$

$$S_2 \geq 0,$$

$$S_3 \geq 0.$$

C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution
	Z_j - C_j =							

		-1	3	-2	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution
	Z_j - C_j =							
		3	-1	3	1	0	0	
		-2	4	0	0	1	0	
		-4	3	8	0	0	1	

		-1	3	-2	0	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
	Z_j - C_j =								
	S₁	3	-1	3	1	0	0		
	S₂	-2	4	0	0	1	0		
	S₃	-4	3	8	0	0	1		

		-1	3	-2	0	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
	Z_j - C_j =								
	S₁	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7	
	S₂	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12	
	S₃	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10	

		-1	3	-2	0	0	0		
C _B	Basic Variables	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
	Z _j - C _j =								
0	S ₁	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7	
0	S ₂	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12	
0	S ₃	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10	

$$[(0)(0)+(0)(0)+(0)(1)]-(0)=0$$

		-1	3	-2	0	0	0		
C _B	Basic Variables	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
	Z _j - C _j =								
0	S ₁	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7	
0	S ₂	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12	
0	S ₃	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10	

$$[(0)(0)+(0)(1)+(0)(0)]-(0)=0$$

$$[(0)(3)+(0)(-2)+(0)(-4)] -$$

$$-1) = 1$$

$$[(0)(-1)+(0)(4)+(0)(3)] -(-2) = 2$$

$$[(0)(1)+(0)(0)+(0)(0)] -(3) = -3$$

$$[(0)(3)+(0)(0)+(0)(8)] -(0) = 0$$

Entering variable

		3	-2	0	0	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
	Z_j - C_j =	1	-3	2	0	0	0		
0	S₁	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7	
0	S₂	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12	
0	S₃	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10	

		3	-2	0	0	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
	Z_j - C_j =	1	-3	2	0	0	0		
0	S₁	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7	7/-
0	S₂	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12	12/4=3
0	S₃	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10	10/3=3.33

Leaving Variable



		3	-2	0	0	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x_1	x_2	x_3	S_1	S_2	S_3	Solution	Minimum Ratio
$Z_j - C_j =$		1	-3	2	0	0	0		
0	S_1	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7	7/-
0	S_2	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12	12/4=3
0	S_3	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10	10/3=3.33

Remark: In the next table there is a need to replace the second basic variable S_2 with x_2 . Therefore, the column of x_2 should be 0, 1, 0 in the next table as well as the value of $Z_j - C_j$ should be 0 corresponding to x_2 .

Use the following operations for the same.

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 / \quad (\text{Minimum Ratio in this row})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 -$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 -$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 /$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 -$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 - (-3)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 - (-1)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 / (4)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 - (3)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 - (-3)(\mathbf{R}_3 / (4))$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 - (-1)(\mathbf{R}_3 / (4))$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 / (4)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 - (3)(\mathbf{R}_3 / (4))$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{R}_3$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 + \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{R}_3$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 / (4)$$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 - \frac{3}{4}R_3$$

How to apply operations?

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + \frac{3}{4}R_3$$

$R_1:$	1	-3	2	0	0	0	-
$R_3:$	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12
$\frac{3}{4}R_3:$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	3	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	9
$R_1 + \frac{3}{4}R_3:$	$1 - \frac{3}{2}$	$-3 + 3$	$2+0$	$0+0$	$0 + \frac{3}{4}$	$0+0$	$-+9$
	$= -\frac{1}{2}$	=0	=2	=0	$= \frac{3}{4}$	=0	= -

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + \frac{1}{4}R_3$$

$R_2:$	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7
$R_3:$	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12
$\frac{1}{4}R_3:$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3
$R_2 + \frac{1}{4}R_3:$	$3 - \frac{1}{2}$	$-1 + 1$	$3+0$	$1+0$	$0 + \frac{1}{4}$	$0+0$	$7+3$
	$= \frac{5}{2}$	=0	=3	=1	$= \frac{1}{4}$	=0	= 10

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \mathbf{R}_3$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3: \quad -2 \quad 4 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 12$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \mathbf{R}_3: \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 0 \quad 3$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 - \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{R}_3$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4: \quad -4 \quad 3 \quad 8 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 10$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3: \quad -2 \quad 4 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 12$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} \mathbf{R}_3: \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad -3 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -\frac{3}{4} \quad 0 \quad -9$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 - \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{R}_3: \quad -4 + \frac{3}{2} \quad 3 - 3 \quad 8+0 \quad 0+0 \quad 0 - \frac{3}{4} \quad 1+0 \quad 10-9$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} \quad = 0 \quad = 8 \quad = 0 \quad = -\frac{3}{4} \quad = 1 \quad = 1$$

		3	-2	0	0	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
Z _j - C _j =		$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0		
0	S₁	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	7/-
-2	x₂	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	12/4=3
0	S₃	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	8	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	10/3=3.33

Entering variable

		3	-2	0	0	0			
C _B	Basic Variables	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
Z _j - C _j =		$\frac{1}{-2}$	0	2	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0		
0	S ₁	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	
-2	x ₂	$\frac{-1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	
0	S ₃	$\frac{-5}{2}$	0	8	0	$\frac{-3}{4}$	1	1	

		3	-2	0	0	0			
C_B	Basic Variables	x₁	x₂	x₃	S₁	S₂	S₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
Z_j - C_j =		$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0		
0	S₁	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	$10/(5/2)=4$
-2	x₂	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	3/-
0	S₃	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	8	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	1/-

Leaving Variable



		3	-2	0	0	0	0		
C_B	Basic Variables	x_1	x_2	x_3	S_1	S_2	S_3	Solution	Minimum Ratio
$Z_j - C_j =$		$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0		
0	S_1	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	$10/(5/2)=4$
-2	x_2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	3/-
0	S_3	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	8	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	1/-

Remark: In the next table there is a need to replace the first basic variable

S_1 with x_1 . Therefore, the column of x_1 should be 1, 0, 0 in the next table as

well as the value of $Z_j - C_j$ should be 0 corresponding to x_1 .

Use the following operations for the same.

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 / \quad (\text{Minimum Ratio in this row})$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 -$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 /$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 -$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 -$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 / \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 - \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{R}_2 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_2 / \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{R}_2 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 - \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{R}_2 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 + \frac{1}{5} \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{5} \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_3 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_3 + \frac{1}{5} \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_4 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_4 + \mathbf{R}_2$$

How to apply operations?

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_1 + \frac{1}{5} \mathbf{R}_2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1: \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad 0 \quad -$$

$$\mathbf{R}_2: \quad \frac{5}{2} \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 0 \quad 10$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \mathbf{R}_2: \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{1}{20} \quad 0 \quad 2$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 + \frac{1}{5} \mathbf{R}_2: \quad -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 + 0 \quad 2 + \frac{3}{5} \quad 0 + \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{20} \quad 0 + 0 \quad -+2$$

$$= 0 \quad = 0 \quad = \frac{13}{5} \quad = \frac{1}{5} \quad = \frac{4}{5} \quad = 0 \quad = -$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow \frac{2}{5}R_2$$

$R_2:$	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10
$\frac{2}{5}R_2:$	1	0	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	4

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + \frac{1}{5}R_2$$

$R_3:$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3
$R_2:$	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10
$\frac{1}{5}R_2:$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	0	2
$R_3 + \frac{1}{5}R_{22}:$	$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	$1 + 0$	$0 + \frac{3}{5}$	$0 + \frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{20}$	$0 + 0$	$3 + 2$
	$=0$	$=1$	$=\frac{3}{5}$	$=\frac{1}{5}$	$=\frac{3}{10}$	$=0$	$=5$

$$R_4 \rightarrow R_4 + R_2$$

$R_4:$	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	8	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	1
$R_2:$	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10
$R_4 + R_2:$	$-\frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$	$0 + 0$	$8 + 3$	$0 + 1$	$-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$	$1 + 0$	$1 + 10$
	$=0$	$=0$	$=11$	$=1$	$=-\frac{1}{2}$	$=1$	$=11$

		3	-2	0	0	0	0		
C _B	Basic Variables	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	Solution	Minimum Ratio
Z _j - C _j =		0	0	$\frac{13}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	0		
3	x ₁	1	0	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	4	
-2	x ₂	0	1	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	0	5	
0	S ₃	0	0	11	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	

Since, all values of Z_j - C_j are greater than or equal to 0. So, the obtained solution is optimal.

Optimal solution is

$$x_1=4$$

$$x_2=5$$

$$S_3=11$$

Remaining are 0 i.e., x₃=S₁=S₂=0.

Putting these values in the objective function of the given LPP (x₁-3x₂+2x₃), the minimum value is 4-3*5+2*0=-11.

Pattern for Examination:

		3	-2	0	0	0			
C_B	Basic Variables	x_1	x_2	x_3	S_1	S_2	S_3	Solution	Minimum Ratio
$Z_j - C_j =$		1	-3	2	0	0	0		
0	S_1	3	-1	3	1	0	0	7	7/-
0	S_2	-2	4	0	0	1	0	12	12/4=3
0	S_3	-4	3	8	0	0	1	10	10/3=3.33
$Z_j - C_j =$		$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0		
0	S_1	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	3	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	$10/(5/2)=4$
-2	x_2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	3/-
0	S_3	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	8	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	1/-
$Z_j - C_j =$		0	0	$\frac{13}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	0		
3	x_1	1	0	$\frac{6}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	4	
-2	x_2	0	1	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	0	5	
0	S_3	0	0	11	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	

Optimal solution is

$x_1=4$

$x_2=5$

$S_3=11$

Remaining are 0 i.e., $x_3=S_1=S_2=0$.

Putting these values in the objective function of the given LPP ($x_1-3x_2+2x_3$), the minimum value is $4-3*5+2*0=-11$.

Example:

Solve the following LPP by the Simplex method.

Maximize $(3x_1+2x_2)$

Subject to

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 4,$$

$$x_1 - x_2 \leq 2,$$

$$x_1 \geq 0,$$

$$x_2 \geq 0$$

Solution

Maximize $(3x_1+2x_2)$

Subject to

$$x_1 + x_2 + S_1 = 4,$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + S_2 = 2,$$

$$x_1 \geq 0,$$

$$x_2 \geq 0,$$

$$S_1 \geq 0, S_2 \geq 0.$$

		3	2	0	0		
C _B	Basic Variables	x ₁	x ₂	S ₁	S ₂	Solution	Minimum Ratio
Z _j - C _j =		-3	-2	0	0		
0	S ₁	1	1	1	0	4	4/1=4
0	S ₂	1	-1	0	1	2	2/1=2
Z _j - C _j =		0	-5	0	3		
0	S ₁	0	2	1	-1	2	2/2=1
3	x ₁	1	-1	0	1	2	2/-
Z _j - C _j =		0	0	5/2	1/2		
2	x ₂	1	0	1/2	-1/2	1	
3	x ₁	0	1	1/2	1/2	3	

Optimal solution is

$$x_2=1$$

$$x_1=3$$

Remaining are 0 i.e., S₁=S₂=0.

Putting these values in the objective function of the given LPP (3x₁+2x₂), the maximum value is 3*3+2*1=11.

Row operations used to obtain Second Table

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - (-3) * (R_3 / (1)) \Rightarrow R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 3 * R_3$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - (1) * (R_3 / (1)) \Rightarrow R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_3$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 / (1) \Rightarrow R_3 \rightarrow R_3$$

Row operations used to obtain Third Table

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - (-5) * (R_2 / (2)) \Rightarrow R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + \frac{5}{2} * R_2$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 / (2) \Rightarrow R_2 \rightarrow R_2 / (2)$$

$$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - (-1) * (R_2 / (2)) \Rightarrow R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + \frac{1}{2} * R_2$$