

# EEE319 Optimisation Lecture 4 Linear Programming (3)

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### Outline

- Last week
  - Tableau

- This week
  - Linear programming with mixed constraints
  - Big M method

Mixed constraints from an example

$$Max Z = 400x_1 + 200x_2$$

s.t. 
$$x_1 + x_2 = 30$$

$$2x_1 + 8x_2 \ge 80$$

$$x_1 \le 20$$

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$



• Inserting slack variable, surplus variable and artificial variable into constraints, where inequality is transformed into equations:

$$x_1+x_2+a_1=30$$
 artificial variable 
$$2x_1+8x_2-s_1+a_2=80$$
 surplus + artificial variables 
$$x_1+s_2=20$$
 slack variables 
$$Z=400x_1+200x_2-Ma_1-Ma_2$$
 -Ma<sub>i</sub> because of maximisation



Arranging all the terms of objective function on one side

$$x_1 + x_2 + a_1 = 30$$
  
 $2x_1 + 8x_2 - s_1 + a_2 = 80$   
 $x_1 + s_2 = 20$   
 $Z - 400x_1 - 200x_2 + Ma_1 + Ma_2 = 0$ 



Establishing initial tableau

$$x_1 + x_2 + a_1 = 30$$
  
 $2x_1 + 8x_2 - s_1 + a_2 = 80$   
 $x_1 + s_2 = 20$   
 $Z - 400x_1 - 200x_2 + Ma_1 + Ma_2 = 0$ 

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	Z		
	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	30	
	2	8	<b>-</b> 1	0	0	1	0	80	
	1	00	0_	1	0_	0	0	20	
	-400	-200	0	0	M	$\overline{M}$	1	0	

Sometimes a dashed line is used to separate the constraints and objective function



• Eliminating the big M from the bottom row by row operations (very critical step)



• Eliminating the big M from the bottom row by row operations (very critical step)-continued

Basic Variables
 
$$x_1$$
 $x_2$ 
 $x_1$ 
 $x_2$ 
 $x_1$ 
 $x_2$ 
 $x_2$ 
 $x_1$ 
 $x_2$ 
 $x_2$ 

 $-M*R_2 + R_4$ 



• Adding basic variables (coefficient on each column has got only one '1')

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	30
$a_2$	2	8	<b>-</b> 1	0	0	1	0	80
$s_2$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Z	-3M - 400	-9M - 200	M	0	0	0	1	-110M

Setting non-basic variables to zero,  $x_1 = x_2 = s_1 = 0$ ,  $a_1 = 40$ ,  $a_2 = 80$ ,  $s_2 = 20$ . They are feasible. Ignore Z so far.



• Selecting the pivot column with the smallest negative value (M is a very big value, e.g. M=1,000,000)

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	30
$a_2$	2	8	<b>-</b> 1	0	0	1	0	80
$s_2$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
$\boldsymbol{Z}$	-3M - 400	-9M - 200	M	0	0	0	1	-110M



 Selecting the pivot row with the smallest ratio (M is a very big value, e.g. M=1,000,000)

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	30
$a_2$	2	8	<b>-1</b>	0	0	1	0	80
$s_2$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Z	-3M - 400	-9M - 200	M	0	0	0	1	-110M



Highlighting the intersected value

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	30
$a_2$	2	8	<b>-</b> 1	0	0	1	0	80
$s_2$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
$\boldsymbol{Z}$	-3M - 400	-9M - 200	M	0	0	0	1	-110M



• Changing the intersected value to 1

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	30
$a_2$	1/4	1	-1/8	0	0	1/8	0	10
$s_2$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
$\overline{Z}$	-3M - 400	-9M - 200	M	0	0	0	1	-110M



• Changing the other value in that column to zero

Basic Variables
 
$$x_1$$
 $x_2$ 
 $s_1$ 
 $s_2$ 
 $a_1$ 
 $a_2$ 
 $Z$ 
 $a_1$ 
 1
 1
 0
 0
 1
 0
 0
 30

  $a_2$ 
 1/4
 1
 -1/8
 0
 0
 1/8
 0
 10

  $s_2$ 
 1
 0
 0
 1
 0
 0
 0
 20

  $Z$ 
 -3M - 400
 -9M - 200
 M
 0
 0
 0
 1
 -110M

$$R_1$$
- $R_2$ ;  
 $R_4$ +(9M+200) $R_2$ 



•  $x_2$  enters basic variable

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	3/4	0	1/8	0	1	-1/8	0	20
$x_2$	1/4	1	-1/8	0	0	1/8	0	10
$s_2$	1	0	0		0	0	0	20
Z	$-\frac{3}{4}M - 350$	0	$-\frac{1}{8}M-25$	0	0	$\frac{9}{8}M$	1	-20M + 2000



• Selecting pivot column and row again

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	3/4	0	1/8	0	1	-1/8	0	20
$x_2$	1/4	1	-1/8	0	0	1/8	0	10
$s_2$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Z	$-\frac{3}{4}M - 350$	0	$-\frac{1}{8}M - 25$	0	0	$\frac{9}{8}M$	1	-20M + 2000



• Pushing other values to zero



• Pushing other values to zero



• Pushing other values to zero



•  $x_1$  enters basic variables

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	0	0	1/8	-3/4	1	-1/8	0	5
$x_2$	0	1	-1/8	-1/4	0	1/8	0	5
$x_1$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
$\boldsymbol{Z}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{8}M-25$	$\frac{3}{4}M + 350$	0	$\frac{9}{8}M$	1	-5M + 9000



• Selecting pivoting column and row again

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	0	0	1/8	-3/4	1	-1/8	0	5
$x_2$	0	1	-1/8	-1/4	0	1/8		5
$x_1$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
Z	0	0	$-\frac{1}{8}M-25$	$\frac{3}{4}M + 350$	0	$\frac{9}{8}M$	1	-5M + 9000



Changing the value to 1

Basic Variables 
$$x_1$$
  $x_2$   $s_1$   $s_2$   $a_1$   $a_2$   $Z$   $a_2$   $a_2$   $a_3$   $a_4$   $a_5$   $a_$ 



• Changing the other values in that column to 0

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$		$S_1$		$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$a_1$	0	0		1		<b>-</b> 6	8	<b>-</b> 1	0	40
$x_2$	0	1	_	1/8		-1/4	0	1/8	0	5
$x_1$	1	0		0		1	0	0	0	20
Z	0	0	$-\frac{1}{8}N$	A-2	$25  \frac{3}{4}$	M + 350	0	$\frac{9}{8}M$	1	-5M + 9000
Basic Vario	ables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$S_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$		$a_2$	Z	
$a_1$		0	0	1	<del>-</del> 6	8		$-\overline{1}$	0	40
$x_2$		0	1	0	<b>-</b> 1	1		0	0	10
$x_1$		1	0	0	1	0		0	0	20
Z.		0	0	0	200	M + 200	Μ	-25	1	10000



•  $s_1$  enters basic variables

Basic Variables	$x_1$	$x_2$	$S_1$	$S_2$	$a_1$	$a_2$	$\boldsymbol{Z}$	
$S_1$	0	0	1	<b>-</b> 6	8	-1	0	40
$x_2$	0	1	0	-1	1	0	0	10
$x_1$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	20
$\boldsymbol{Z}$	0	0	0	200	M + 200	M - 25	1	10000

Z=10000, when  $x_1$ =20 and  $x_2$ =10



# Simplex Method

• This is also called big M method.



### Summary

- Optimisation from an example
- No constraints
- No confirmation of size of errors yet



# THANK YOU





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