## Teaching the Simplex Method

J. Bauer, M. Bezem, and A. Halle

May 15, 2012



## Simple Example

$$\max 3x + 2y$$
s.t.  $3x + y \le 13.5$  (1)
$$x + 3y \le 10.5$$
 (2)
$$x, y \ge 0$$
 (3)

#### Geometric Observations

► Inequalities (1)–(3) correspond to half-planes (half-spaces in higher dimensions)



## Simple Example

$$\max 3x + 2y$$
  
s.t.  $3x + y \le 13.5$  (1)  
 $x + 3y \le 10.5$  (2)

$$x, y \ge 0 \tag{3}$$

#### Geometric Observations

- ► Inequalities (1)–(3) correspond to half-planes (half-spaces in higher dimensions)
- ▶ They define the feasible region



## Simple Example

$$\max 3x + 2y$$
s.t.  $3x + y \le 13.5$  (1)
$$x + 3y \le 10.5$$
 (2)

#### Geometric Observations

- ▶ Inequalities (1)–(3) correspond to half-planes (half-spaces in higher dimensions)
- ▶ They define the feasible region
- ► The objective function corresponds to an "improvement vector"

 $x, y \geq 0$ 



(3)

## Simple Example

$$\max 3x + 2y$$
  
s.t.  $3x + y \le 13.5$  (1)  
 $x + 3y \le 10.5$  (2)

$$x, y \ge 0 \tag{3}$$

#### Geometric Observations

- ► Inequalities (1)–(3) correspond to half-planes (half-spaces in higher dimensions)
- ► They define the feasible region
- ► The objective function corresponds to an "improvement vector"
- ▶ If there is an optimal point, then there is an optimal corner point