

UNBOUNDED LP

For a max problem, an unbounded LP occurs if it is possible to find points in the feasible region with arbitrarily large z values corresponding to a decision maker earning arbitrarily large revenues or profits.

This would indicate that an unbounded optimal solution should not occur in a correctly formulated LP.

For a min problem an LP is unbounded if there are points in a feasible region with arbitrarily small z values.

Example (UNBOUNDED LP)

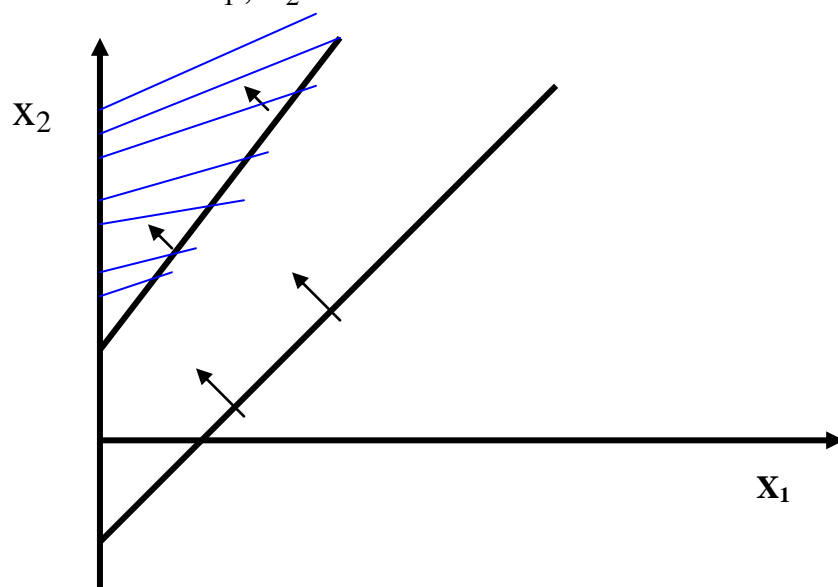
$$\text{Max } Z = x_1 + 2 x_2$$

s.t

$$x_1 - x_2 \leq 4$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 \leq 1$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Standard Form

$$Z - x_1 - 2 x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 4$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 1$$

Initial Simplex Tableau

BASIS	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	RHS	RATIO
x_3	1	-1	1	0	4	
x_4	-1	1<<	0	1	1	1<
Z	-1	-2<	0	0	0	

Entering Variable: x_2

Leaving Variable: x_4

The First Improved Simplex Tableau

BASIS	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	RHS	RATIO
x_3	0	0	1	1	5	NONE
x_2	-1	1	0	1	1	
Z	-3	0	0	2	2	



Unbounded (Pivot element not available)

UNBOUNDED SIMPLEX TABLEAU

BASIS	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	RHS	RATIO
x_3	1	-1	1	0	4	
x_4	-1	1<<	0	1	1	1<
Z	-1	-2<	0	0	0	
x_3	0	0	1	1	5	NONE
x_2	-1	1	0	1	1	
Z	-3	0	0	2	2	

An unbounded LP occurs when a variable with a negative coefficient in row Z has a non-positive coefficient in each constraint (row).

Example (UNBOUNDED LP)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max } Z &= 36 x_1 + 30 x_2 - 3 x_3 - 4 x_4 \\ \text{s.t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &\leq 5 \\ 6 x_1 + 5 x_2 - x_4 &\leq 10 \\ x_i &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z - 36 x_1 - 30 x_2 + 3 x_3 + 4 x_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_5 &= 5 \\ 6 x_1 + 5 x_2 - x_4 + x_6 &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$BV=(x_5, x_6)=5, 10 \quad NBV=(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)=0$$

Initial Tableau

BASIS	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	RHS	RATIO
x_5	1	1	-1	0	1	0	5	5.0
x_6	6<<	5	0	-1	0	1	10	1.666<
Z	-36<	-30	3	4	0	0	0	

Entering Variable : x_1

Leaving Variable : x_6

The first tableau

BASIS	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	RHS	RATIO
x_5	0	$1/6$	-1	$1/6$	1	$-1/6$	$10/3$	$20.0 <<$
x_1	1	$5/6$	0	$-1/6$	0	$1/6$	$5/3$	
Z	0	0	3	$-2 <$	0	6	60	

Entering Variable : x_4

Leaving Variable : x_5

The second tableau

BASIS	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	RHS	RATIO
x_4	0	1	-6	1	6	-1	20	NONE
x_1	1	1	-1	0	1	0	20	
Z	0	2	-9	0	12	4	100	



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BASIS	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	RHS	RATIO
x_5	1	1	-1	0	1	0	5	5.0
x_6	6<<	5	0	-1	0	1	10	1.666<
Z	-36<	-30<	3	4	0	0	0	
x_5	0	1/6	-1	1/6	1	-1/6	10/3	20.0<
x_1	1	5/6	0	-1/6	0	1/6	5/3	
Z	0	0	3	-2	0	6	60	
x_4	0	1	-6	1	6	-1	20	NONE
x_1	1	1	-1	0	1	0	20	
Z	0	2	-9	0	12	4	100	