

# **ALTERNATIVE SIMPLEX METHOD (DUAL SIMPLEX METHOD)**

Recall that the method deals with situations where we have a simplex tableau with the following features:

- Some of the right-hand side values ( $b_i$ ) are negative
- All the reduced costs satisfy the optimality condition.

**The method attempts to restore feasibility (make the right-hand side values non-negative) without forcing the reduced costs to violate the optimality condition.**

**Dual simplex algorithm is just the opposite of the primal simplex algorithm.**

**If it fails, the conclusion is that the problem is infeasible.**

## Procedure:

### 1. Find a negative basic variable.

If there is none we have the optimal solution; if there is more than one find the most negative. Suppose this variable is the basic variable in the  $r$ . constraint. This gives the variable to come out of the basis.

### 2. In row $r$ look for negative coefficients $a'_{rj}$ .

If there are none there is no feasible solution to the problem. For negative coefficients  $a'_{rj}$  in this row find the

$$\min \left| \frac{c_j}{a_{rj}} \right|.$$

### 3. Carry out the usual Simplex Transformation with $a'_{rs}$ as pivot.

**Dual simplex method differs from the Simplex Method only in the way in which it selects the variables to leave and enter (in that order) the basis.**

### Example :

$$\text{Min } Z = 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 18x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + 3x_3 \geq 3 \\ & x_2 + 2x_3 \geq 5 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Min } Z = 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 18x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t.} \quad & -x_1 - 3x_3 \leq -3 \\ & -x_2 - 2x_3 \leq -5 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_1 - 3x_3 + x_4 &= -3 \\ -x_2 - 2x_3 + x_5 &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{NBV}=(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad \text{BV}(x_4, x_5)=-3, -5 \text{ (No feasible)}$$

## Full Simplex Solution

$$\text{Min } Z = 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 18x_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } \quad & x_1 + 3x_3 \geq 3 \\ & x_2 + 2x_3 \geq 5 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 3x_3 - x_4 + x_6 &= 3 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 - x_5 + x_7 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = x_6 + x_7$$

$$-W - x_1 - x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = -8$$

## Dual Problem

$$\text{Max } Z' = 3y_1 + 5y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t. } \quad & y_1 \leq 4 \\ & y_2 \leq 6 \\ & 3y_1 + 2y_2 \leq 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_1, y_2 \geq 0$$

## Two-phase(Full) simplex

BASIS	x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>2</sub>	x <sub>3</sub>	x <sub>4</sub>	x <sub>5</sub>	x <sub>6</sub>	x <sub>7</sub>	RHS	RATIO
x <sub>6</sub>	1	0	3<	-1	0	1	0	3	1
x <sub>7</sub>	0	1	2	0	-1	0	1	5	2.5<
-W	-1	-1	-5<	1	1	0	0	-8	
-Z	4	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	
x <sub>3</sub>	1/3	0	1	-1/3	0	1/3	0	1	
x <sub>7</sub>	2/3	1	0	2/3	-1	-2/3	1	3	3<
-W	2/3	-1	0	-2/3	1	5/3	0	-3	
-Z	-2	6	0	6	0	-6	0	-18	
x <sub>3</sub>	1/3	0	1	-1/2	0	1/3	0	1	
x <sub>2</sub>	-2/3	1	0	2/3	-1	2/3	1	3	
-W	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
-Z	2	0	0	2	6	-2	-6	-36	


## Dual Solution (with simplex)

BASIS	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	y <sub>5</sub>	RHS	RATIO
y <sub>3</sub>	1	0	1	0	0	4	-
y <sub>4</sub>	0	1<	0	1	0	6	6<
y <sub>5</sub>	3	2	0	0	1	18	9
Z'	-3	-5<	0	0	0	0	
y <sub>3</sub>	1	0	1	0	0	4	4
y <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	1	0	6	-
y <sub>5</sub>	3	0	0	-2	1	6	2
Z'	-3	0	0	5	0	30	
y <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	2/3	-1/3	2	
y <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	1	0	6	
y <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0	-2/3	1/3	2	
Z'	0	0	0	3	1	36	

## NEW SOLUTION (Alternative Simplex)

Initial tableau for the alternative simplex method

BASIS	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	RHS
$x_4$	-1	0	-3	1	0	-3
$x_5$	0	-1<	-2	0	1	-5<
-Z	4	6	18	0	0	0
RATIO		6<	9			




Leaving variable  $x_5$

Entering variable  $x_2$

Initial and the first tableau for the alternative simplex method

BASIS	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	RHS
$x_4$	-1	0	-3	1	0	-3
$x_5$	0	-1<	-2	0	1	-5<
-Z	4	6	18	0	0	0
RATIO		6<	9			
$x_4$	-1	0	-3<	1	0	-3<
$x_2$	0	1	2	0	-1	5
-Z	4	0	6	0	6	-30
RATIO	4		2<			



Leaving variable  $x_4$

Entering variable  $x_3$

**Initial and the first two table for the alternative simplex method**

BASIS	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	RHS
$x_4$	-1	0	-3	1	0	-3
$x_5$	0	-1<	-2	0	1	-5<
-Z	4	6	18	0	0	0
RATIO		6<	9			
$x_4$	-1	0	-3<	1	0	-3<
$x_2$	0	1	2	0	-1	5
-Z	4	0	6	0	6	-30
RATIO	4		2<			
$x_3$	1/3	0	1	-1/3	0	1
$x_2$	-2/3	1	0	2/3	-1	3
-Z	2	0	0	2	6	-36



**Solution :**

$$X_1 = 0 ; X_2 = 3 ; X_3 = 1 \quad Z_{\min} = 36$$



## Example :

$$\text{Min } Z = x_1 + x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s. t. } \quad & x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 6 \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 \geq 6 \\ & 7x_1 + 8x_2 \leq 56 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-Z + x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} -x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 &= -6 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_4 &= -6 \\ 7x_1 + 8x_2 + x_5 &= 56 \end{aligned}$$

BASIS	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	RHS
$x_3$	-1	-2	1	0	0	-6
$x_4$	-2	-1	0	1	0	-6
$x_5$	7	8	0	0	1	56
-Z	1	1	0	0	0	0
RATIO	0.5	1				
$x_3$	0	-3/2	1	-1/2	0	-3
$x_1$	1	1/2	0	-1/2	0	3
$x_5$	0	9/2	0	7/2	1	35
-Z	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	-3
RATIO		1/3				
$x_2$	0	1	-2/3	1/3	0	2
$x_1$	1	0	1/3	-2/3	0	2
$x_5$	0	0	3	2	1	26
-Z	0	0	1/3	1/3	0	-4

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 2 \quad x_3 = x_4 = 0 \quad x_5 = 26 \quad Z_{\min} = 4$$

## Example: Different Approximations

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{s.t.} \quad & 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 6 \\ & 2x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

### Two-Phase Simplex

$$\begin{aligned} Z - x_1 - 2x_2 &= 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 6 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_4 &= 5 \\ W &= x_4 \\ -W - 2x_1 - x_2 &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

### Big-M Simplex

$$\begin{aligned} Z - x_1 - 2x_2 + Mx_4 &= 0 \\ Z - x_1 - 2x_2 + M(5 - 2x_1 - x_2) &= 0 \\ Z + (-2M - 1)x_1 + (-M - 2)x_2 &= -5M \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 6 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_4 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

### Dual Model

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } Z' &= 6y_1 + 5y_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & 3y_1 + 2y_2 \geq 1 \\ & y_1 + y_2 \geq 2 \\ & y_1, y_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

### Alternative Simplex for Dual Model

$$\begin{aligned} -3y_1 - 2y_2 &\leq -1 \\ -y_1 - y_2 &\leq -2 \\ -Z' + 6y_1 + 5y_2 &= 0 \\ -3y_1 - 2y_2 + y_3 &= -1 \\ -y_1 - y_2 + y_4 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

## Two-Phase

BASIS	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	RHS	RATIO
$x_3$	3<	1	1	0	6	2<
$x_4$	2	1	0	1	5	2.5
-W	-2<	-1	0	0	-5	
Z	-1	-2	0	0	0	
$x_1$	1	1/3	1/3	0	2	6
$x_4$	0	1/3<	-2/3	1	1	3<
-W	0	-1/3<	2/3	0	-1	
Z	0	-5/3	1/3	0	2	
$x_1$	1	0	1	-1	1	1<
$x_2$	0	1	-2	3	3	
-W	0	0	0	1	0	
Z	0	0	-3	5	7	
$x_3$	1	0	1		1	
$x_2$	2	1	0		5	
Z	3	0	0		10	

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 5 \quad Z_{\max} = 10$$

## Big-M

BASIS	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	RHS	RATIO
$x_3$	$3<$	1	1	0	6	$2<$
$x_4$	2	1	0	1	5	2.5
Z	$-2M-1$	$-M-2$	0	0	$-5M$	
$x_1$	1	$1/3$	$1/3$	0	2	6
$x_4$	0	$1/3<$	$-2/3$	1	1	$3<$
Z	0	$-M/3-5/3$	$2M/3+1/3$	0	2	
$x_1$	1	0	1	$-1$	1	$1<$
$x_2$	0	1	-2	3	3	
Z	0	0	$-3$	$M+5$	7	
$x_3$	1	0	1	$-1$	1	
$x_2$	2	1	0	$-2$	5	
Z	3	0	0	$M+2$	10	

$$x_1 = 0 \quad x_2 = 5 \quad Z_{\max} = 10$$

### Alternative Simplex for Dual Model

BASIS	y <sub>1</sub>	y <sub>2</sub>	y <sub>3</sub>	y <sub>4</sub>	RHS	RATIO
y <sub>3</sub>	-3	-2	1	0	-1	
y <sub>4</sub>	-1	-1<	0	1	-2<	
-Z'	6	5	0	0	0	
RATIO	6	5<				
y <sub>3</sub>	-1	0	1	2	3	
y <sub>2</sub>	1	1	0	-1	2	
-Z'	1	0	0	5	-10	



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathbf{x}_1 = 0 \quad \mathbf{x}_2 = 5 \\
 & -\mathbf{Z}'_{\min} = \mathbf{Z}_{\max} = 10
 \end{aligned}$$