# Operations Research

11. The Simplex Method. Dual of Linear Program

#### THE SIMPLEX METHOD: A DEMONSTRATION

An iterative process starting with suboptimal solution and stopping at a feasible solution which cannot be improved

Turn inequalities to equalities: add nonnegative slack variables  $w_1,\,w_2,\,w_3$ 

# THE SIMPLEX METHOD: A DEMONSTRATION (CONT'D)

maximize 
$$\zeta = \frac{+5 x_1}{+5 x_1} + 4 x_2 + 3 x_3$$
 maximize  $\zeta = \frac{25}{2} - \frac{5}{2} w_1 - \frac{7}{2} x_2 + \frac{1}{2} x_3$  subject to  $w_1 = 5 - 2 x_1 - 3 x_2 - 1 x_3$   $w_2 = 11 - 4 x_1 - 1 x_2 - 2 x_3$   $w_3 = 8 - 3 x_1 - 4 x_2 - 2 x_3$   $w_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} w_1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2 - \frac{1}{2} x_3$   $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$   $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$ 

1st step: take  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = 0$ , then  $w_1 = 5$ ,  $w_2 = 11$ ,  $w_3 = 8$ 

Find in  $\zeta$  the variable with the greatest positive coefficient: here  $+5x_1$ Increase  $x_1$  and keep  $x_2 = x_3 = 0$ ; Note the constraints  $w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$ .

$$w_1 = 5 - 2x_1 \geqslant 0 \implies x_1 \leqslant \frac{5}{2}; \quad w_2 = 11 - 4x_1 \geqslant 0 \implies x_1 \leqslant \frac{11}{4}; \quad w_3 = 8 - 3x_1 \geqslant 0 \implies x_1 \leqslant \frac{8}{2}$$

2nd step: take 
$$x_1 = \frac{5}{2}, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$$
, then  $w_1 = 0, w_2 = 1, w_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Swap the roles of 
$$x_1$$
 and  $w_1$ , then the first constraint becomes  $x_1 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}w_1 - \frac{3}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3$ 

Rewrite all other constraints and  $\zeta$  with  $x_1 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}w_1 - \frac{3}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3$ 

## THE SIMPLEX METHOD: A DEMONSTRATION (CONT'D)

maximize 
$$\zeta = \frac{25}{2} - \frac{5}{2} w_1 - \frac{7}{2} x_2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_3}{2}$$
  
subject to  $x_1 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2} w_1 - \frac{3}{2} x_2 - \frac{1}{2} x_3$   
 $w_2 = 1 + 2 w_1 + 5 x_2$   
 $w_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} w_1 + \frac{1}{2} x_2 - \frac{1}{2} x_3$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \geqslant 0$ 

maximize 
$$\zeta = 13 - 1 \ w_1 - 3 \ x_2 - 1 \ w_3$$
  
subject to  $x_1 = 2 - 2 \ w_1 - 2 \ x_2 + 1 \ w_3$   
 $w_2 = 1 + 2 \ w_1 + 5 \ x_2$   
 $x_3 = 1 + 3 \ w_1 + 1 \ x_2 - 2 \ w_3$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \geqslant 0$ 

Find in 
$$\zeta$$
 the variable with the greatest positive coefficient: here  $+\frac{1}{2}x_3$ 

Increase  $x_3$  and keep  $w_1=x_2=0$ ; Note the constraints  $x_1,\,w_3\geqslant 0$ .

$$x_1 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_3 \geqslant 0 \implies x_3 \leqslant 5; \quad w_3 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x_3 \geqslant 0 \implies x_3 \leqslant 1$$

3rd step: take 
$$x_1=2, \ x_2=0, \ x_3=1, \ \ {\rm then} \ \ w_1=0, \ w_2=1, \ w_3=0$$

Swap the roles of  $x_3$  and  $w_3$ , then the last constraint becomes  $x_3 = 1 + 3w_1 + x_2 - 2w_3$ 

Rewrite all other constraints and  $\zeta$  with  $x_3 = 1 + 3w_1 + x_2 - 2w_3$ 

Now  $\zeta$  has no variable with positive coefficient; stop.  $\max \zeta = 13$  with  $x_1 = 2, \ x_2 = 0, \ x_3 = 1$ .

#### The Simplex Method: Another Example

Turn inequalities to equalities: add nonnegative slack variables  $w_1,\,w_2,\,w_3$ 

# The Simplex Method: Another Example (Cont'd)

maximize 
$$\zeta = +2 x_1 + 3 x_2 + 4 x_3$$
  
subject to  $w_1 = 5 -2 x_2 - 3 x_3$   
 $w_2 = 4 - 1 x_1 - 1 x_2 - 2 x_3$   
 $w_3 = 7 - 1 x_1 - 2 x_2 - 3 x_3$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$ 

maximize 
$$\zeta = \frac{20}{3} + 2 x_1 + \frac{1}{3} x_2 - \frac{4}{3} w_1$$
  
subject to  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} w_1$   
 $w_2 = \frac{2}{3} - 1 x_1 + \frac{1}{3} x_2 + \frac{2}{3} w_1$   
 $w_3 = 2 - 1 x_1 + 1 w_1$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$ 

1st step: take  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = 0$ , then  $w_1 = 5$ ,  $w_2 = 4$ ,  $w_3 = 7$ 

Find in  $\zeta$  the variable with the greatest positive coefficient: here  $+4x_3$ 

 $\mbox{Increase $x_3$ and keep $x_1=x_2=0$;} \ \ \mbox{Note the constraints $w_1,\,w_2,\,w_3\geqslant 0$.}$ 

$$w_1 = 5 - 3x_3 \geqslant 0 \implies x_3 \leqslant \frac{5}{3}; \quad w_2 = 4 - 2x_3 \geqslant 0 \implies x_3 \leqslant 2; \quad w_3 = 7 - 3x_3 \geqslant 0 \implies x_3 \leqslant \frac{7}{3}$$

2nd step: take  $x_1 = 0$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3}$ , then  $w_1 = 0$ ,  $w_2 = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $w_3 = 2$ 

Swap the roles of  $x_3$  and  $w_1$ , then the first constraint becomes  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3}w_1$ 

Rewrite all other constraints and  $\zeta$  with  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3}x_2 - \frac{1}{3}w_1$ 

# THE SIMPLEX METHOD: ANOTHER EXAMPLE (CONT'D)

maximize 
$$\zeta = \frac{20}{3} + 2 x_1 + \frac{1}{3} x_2 - \frac{4}{3} w_1$$
  
subject to  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3}$   $-\frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} w_1$   
 $w_2 = \frac{2}{3} - 1 x_1 + \frac{1}{3} x_2 + \frac{2}{3} w_1$   
 $w_3 = 2 - 1 x_1$   $+ 1 w_1$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \ge 0$   
maximize  $\zeta = 8 - 2 w_2 + 1 x_2$   
subject to  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3}$   $-\frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} w_1$   
 $x_1 = \frac{2}{3} - 1 w_2 + \frac{1}{3} x_2 + \frac{2}{3} w_1$   
 $w_3 = \frac{4}{3} + 1 w_2 - \frac{1}{3} x_2 + \frac{1}{3} w_1$ 

maximize 
$$\zeta = 8 - 2 w_2 + 1 x_2$$
  
subject to  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3}$   $-\frac{2}{3} x_2 - \frac{1}{3} w_3$   
 $x_1 = \frac{3}{3} - 1 w_2 + \frac{1}{3} x_2 + \frac{1}{3} w_3$   
 $w_3 = \frac{4}{3} + 1 w_2 - \frac{1}{3} x_2 + \frac{1}{3} w_3$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, w_1, w_2, w_3 \geqslant 0$ 

Find in  $\zeta$  the variable with the greatest positive coefficient: here  $+2x_1$ Increase  $x_1$  and keep  $x_2 = w_1 = 0$ ; Note the constraints  $w_2, w_3 \geqslant 0$ .

$$w_2 = \frac{2}{2} - 1x_1 \geqslant 0 \implies x_1 \leqslant \frac{2}{2}; \quad w_3 = 2 - 1x_1 \geqslant 0 \implies x_1 \leqslant 2$$

3rd step: take 
$$x_1 = \frac{2}{3}$$
,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = \frac{5}{3}$ , then  $w_1 = 0$ ,  $w_2 = 0$ ,  $w_3 = \frac{4}{3}$ 

Swap the roles of  $x_1$  and  $w_2$ , then the second constraint becomes  $x_1 = \frac{2}{3} - w_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{2}{9}w_1$ 

Rewrite all other constraints and 
$$\zeta$$
 with  $x_1 = \frac{2}{3} - w_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_2 + \frac{2}{3}w_1$ 

# THE SIMPLEX METHOD: ANOTHER EXAMPLE (CONT'D)

Find in  $\zeta$  the variable with the greatest positive coefficient: here  $+1x_2$ 

Increase  $x_2$  and keep  $w_1, w_2 = 0$ ; Note the constraints  $x_3, w_3 \ge 0$ .

$$x_3 = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3}x_2 \geqslant 0 \implies x_2 \leqslant \frac{5}{2}; \quad w_3 = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3}x_2 \geqslant 0 \implies x_2 \leqslant 4$$

3rd step: take 
$$x_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$
,  $x_2 = \frac{5}{2}$ ,  $x_3 = 0$ , and  $w_1 = 0$ ,  $w_2 = 0$ ,  $w_3 = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Swap the roles of 
$$x_2$$
 and  $x_3$ , then the first constraint becomes  $x_2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}w_1$ 

Rewrite all other constraints and 
$$\zeta$$
 with  $x_2 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}w_1$ 

Now 
$$\zeta$$
 has no variable with positive coefficient; stop.  $\max \zeta = \frac{21}{2}$  with  $x_1 = \frac{3}{2}, \ x_2 = \frac{5}{2}, \ x_3 = 0.$ 

#### The Simplex Method: A Formal Introduction

LP in standard form:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \\ \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leqslant b_i, \quad i=1,2,\ldots,m \\ \\ & x_j \geqslant 0, \quad j=1,2,\ldots,n \end{array}$$

Introduce slack variables  $w_i, i=1,2,\ldots,m$  and  $\zeta$  for the objective function value:

$$\zeta = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j$$
 
$$w_i = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

dictionary

basic variables (lhs):  $x_1$ ,  $w_2$ ,  $w_3$ nonbasic variables (rhs):  $w_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ 

entering variable: the variable nonbasic ⇒ basic

leaving variable: the variable basic ⇒ nonbasic

rename  $(x_1,\,x_2,\,\dots,\,x_n,\,w_1,\,w_2,\,\dots,\,w_m)\Longrightarrow (x_1,\,x_2,\,\dots,\,x_n,\,x_{n+1},\,x_{n+2},\,\dots,\,x_{n+m}),$  so

$$x_{n+i} = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

## THE SIMPLEX METHOD: A FORMAL INTRODUCTION (CONT'D)

The starting dictionary

$$\zeta = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j$$
 
$$x_{n+i} = b_i - \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} x_j, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

Each dictionary has m basic variables and n nonbasic variables

 $\mathcal{B}$ : subset from  $\{1, 2, \dots, n+m\}$  that of the basic variables

 $\mathcal{N} \colon \text{subset from} \; \{1, \, 2, \, \dots, \, n+m \}$  that of the nonbasic variables

Initially 
$$\mathcal{N} = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$$
 and  $\mathcal{B} = \{n + 1, n + 2, ..., n + m\}$ 

The current dictionary is of the form

$$\begin{split} \zeta &= \overline{\zeta} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \overline{c_j} x_j \\ x_i &= \overline{b_i} - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \overline{a_{ij}} x_j, \quad i \in \mathcal{B} \end{split}$$

The entering variable is chosen to increase  $\zeta$ : pick  $k \in \{j \in \mathcal{N} : \overline{c_j} > 0\}$ . If no such k, then the current solution is optimal.

The leaving variable is chosen to preserve nonnegativity of the current basic variables, so

$$x_i = \overline{b_i} - \overline{a_{ik}} x_k \implies \overline{b_i} - \overline{a_{ik}} x_k \geqslant 0, \quad i \in \mathcal{B}$$

The rule for selecting leaving variable: pick  $l \in \{i \in \mathcal{B} : \overline{a_{ik}} > 0 \land \frac{\overline{b_i}}{\overline{a_{ik}}} \text{ is minimal}\}$ 

#### THE SIMPLEX METHOD: CASE OF NEGATIVE RHS

Previously in standard form LP

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \\ \\ \text{subject to} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \leqslant b_i, \quad i=1,2,\ldots,m \\ \\ & x_j \geqslant 0, \quad j=1,2,\ldots,n \end{array}$$

We assume  $b_i \geqslant 0, \ \forall i = 1, 2, ..., m$ .

If not the case, then consider the auxiliary problem

maximize 
$$-x_0$$
 subject to 
$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j-x_0\leqslant b_i,\quad i=1,2,\dots,m$$
 
$$x_j\geqslant 0,\quad j=0,1,2,\dots,n$$

The original problem has a feasible solution iff the optimal solution of the auxiliary problem is zero.

First try to convert the initial infeasible dictionary with into a feasible one by one pivot of the "most infeasible variable".

Proceed with the usual simplex steps.

Discard all  $x_0$  terms; reintroduce the original objective with the substituted nonbasic variables.

An example:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -2x_1-x_2\\ \text{subject to} & -x_1+x_2\leqslant -1\\ & -x_1-2x_2\leqslant -2\\ & x_2\leqslant 1\\ & x_1\geqslant 0,\; x_2\geqslant 0 \end{array}$$

## THE SIMPLEX METHOD: CASE OF NEGATIVE RHS (CONT'D)

The original problem:

$$\label{eq:maximize} \begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -2x_1-x_2\\ \text{subject to} & -x_1+x_2\leqslant -1\\ & -x_1-2x_2\leqslant -2\\ & x_2\leqslant 1\\ & x_1\geqslant 0,\; x_2\geqslant 0 \end{array}$$

The auxiliary problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & -x_0 \\ \text{subject to} & -x_1+x_2-x_0 \leqslant -1 \\ & -x_1-2x_2-x_0 \leqslant -2 \\ & x_2-x_0 \leqslant 1 \\ & x_1\geqslant 0, \; x_2\geqslant 0, \; x_0\geqslant 0 \end{array}$$

Setup the initial infeasible dictionary:

The "most infeasible variable" is  $w_2$ ; Substitute  $x_0$  with  $w_2 + 2 - x_1 - x_2$ :

maximize 
$$\zeta = -2 + 1 x_1 + 2 x_2 - 1 w_2$$
  
subject to  $w_1 = 1 - 3 x_2 + 1 w_2$   
 $x_0 = 2 - 1 x_1 - 2 x_2 + 1 w_2$   
 $w_3 = 3 - 1 x_1 - 3 x_2 + 1 w_2$   
 $x_1, x_2, x_0, w_1, w_2, w_3 \geqslant 0$ 

## THE SIMPLEX METHOD: CASE OF NEGATIVE RHS (CONT'D)

Proceed with ordinary simplex method:

maximize	$\zeta = 0 -$	1 x <sub>0</sub>
subject to	$\begin{array}{rcl} x_2 &=& \frac{1}{3} \\ x_1 &=& \frac{4}{3} \\ w_3 &=& \frac{2}{3} \end{array} +$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$x_1$	$x_2, x_0, w_1,$	$, w_2, w_3 \geqslant 0$

Discard all  $x_0$  terms; Reintroduce the original objective

$$\mbox{maximize} \quad -2x_1-x_2 \; \equiv \; -3-w_1-w_2$$

with the substituted nonbasic variables

$$x_1 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3}w_1 + \frac{1}{3}w_2$$
$$x_2 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}w_1 + \frac{1}{3}w_2$$

Combine the auxiliary dictionary with the substituted original object, we have the dictionary

maximize 
$$\zeta = -3 - 1 w_1 - 1 w_2$$
  
subject to  $x_2 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} w_1 + \frac{1}{3} w_2$   
 $x_1 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} w_1 + \frac{1}{3} w_2$   
 $w_3 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} w_1 - \frac{1}{3} w_2$   
 $x_1, x_2, w_1, w_2, w_3 \geqslant 0$ 

This is the final form, for the coefficients of all nonbasic variables are negative.

The final maximum of the original problem is -3.

#### The Simplex Method: Exercises

Using Simple Pivot Tool to find the extrema of the following LP problems:

#### The Dual of Linear Program

#### LP in standard form:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximize} & x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ \text{subject to} & x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \leqslant 2 \\ & x_2 + x_4 \leqslant 1 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 \leqslant 1 \end{array} \qquad (1)$$

$$x_i \ge 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, 4$$

Suppose the LP-solver find an "optimal" solution  $x_1=1,\ x_2=\frac{1}{2},\ x_3=0,\ x_4=\frac{1}{2}$  with maximum  $\frac{5}{2}$ , how can we check this?

Scale (1) by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , add (2), and add (3) scaled by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , we get for every feasible  $x_j$ ,  $j=1,\,\dots,\,4$ 

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 + x_4 \leqslant \frac{5}{2}$$

The objective

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \leqslant x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{3}{2}x_3 + x_4 \leqslant \frac{5}{2}$$

so  $\frac{5}{2}$  is indeed optimal.

# The Dual of Linear Program (Cont'd)

LP in standard form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize} & & \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j \\ & \text{subject to} & & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} x_j \leqslant b_1 \\ & & & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} x_j \leqslant b_2 \\ & & & \dots \dots \\ & & & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} x_j \leqslant b_m \\ & & & & x_j \geqslant 0, \quad j=1,\,2,\,\dots,\,n \end{aligned}$$

For every choice of the "scaling factors"  $y_i \ge 0, i = 1, 2, ..., m$ ,

$$y_1 \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} x_j + y_2 \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} x_j + \dots + y_m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} x_j \leqslant y_1 b_1 + y_2 b_2 + \dots + y_m b_m$$

Rearrange the inequality as

$$x_1 \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i1} y_i + x_2 \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i2} y_i + \dots + x_n \sum_{i=1}^m a_{in} y_i \leqslant y_1 b_1 + y_2 b_2 + \dots + y_m b_m$$

## THE DUAL OF LINEAR PROGRAM (CONT'D)

Choose  $y_i$ , i = 1, 2, ..., m such that

$$c_1 \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{i1} y_i, \quad c_2 \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{i2} y_i, \quad \dots, \quad c_n \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{in} y_i$$

Then

$$c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + \dots + c_nx_n \leqslant x_1 \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i1}y_i + x_2 \sum_{i=1}^m a_{i2}y_i + \dots + x_n \sum_{i=1}^m a_{in}y_i \leqslant y_1b_1 + y_2b_2 + \dots + y_mb_m$$

To make the upper bound tighter, we have the LP in dual form:

$$\begin{split} & \text{minimize} & \sum_{i=1}^n b_i y_i \\ & \text{subject to} & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} y_i \geqslant c_1 \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i2} y_i \geqslant c_2 \\ & \dots \dots \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n a_{in} y_i \geqslant c_m \\ & y_i \geqslant 0, \quad i=1,\,2,\,\dots,\,m \end{split}$$

#### THE PRIMAL-DUAL PAIRS

## The Primal

## The Primal

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & c^\top x \\ \text{subject to} & A\,x \succcurlyeq b \\ & x \succcurlyeq 0 \end{array}$ 

## The Dual

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{minimize} & b^\top y \\ \text{subject to} & A^\top \, y \succcurlyeq c \\ & y \succcurlyeq 0 \end{array}$ 

## The Dual

Primal (max)	Dual (min)
≥ constraint	≤ 0 variable
$\leq$ constraint	$\geq 0$ variable
= constraint	free variable
$\geq 0$ variable	$\leq$ constraint
$\leq 0$ variable	$\geqslant$ constraint
free variable	= constraint