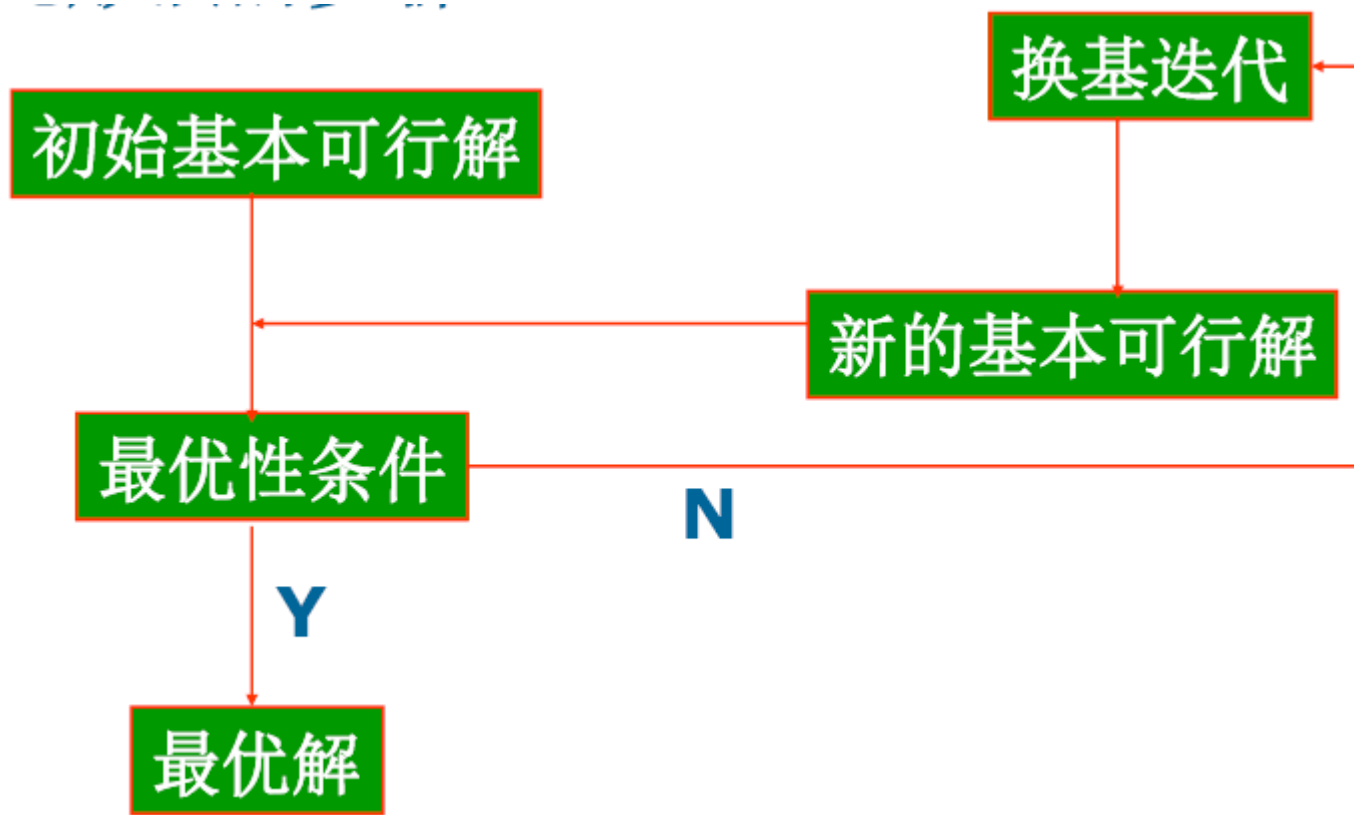


• 单纯形法

*可行域的极点对应LP问题的基可行解

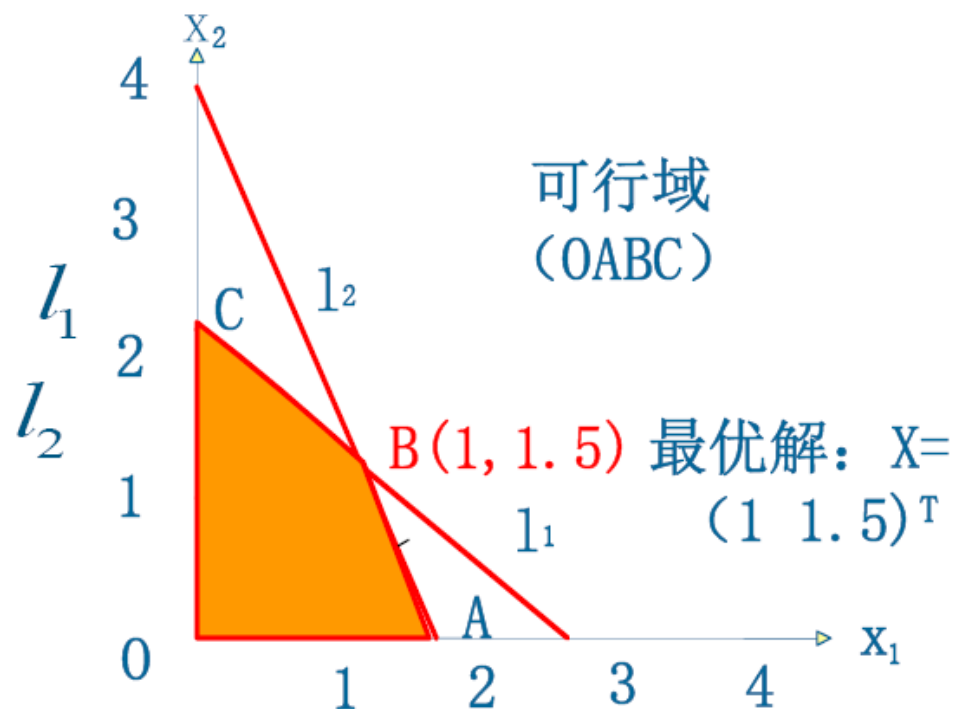
*LP的最优解一定可以在基可行解中找到

思路



举例

$$\begin{array}{ll}\min z = -10x_1 - 5x_2 \\ s.t. & 3x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 9 \\ & 5x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0\end{array}$$



步骤:

1、化标准型 (SLP)

$$\min z = -10x_1 - 5x_2$$

$$s.t. \quad 3x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 9$$

$$5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 = 8$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$

2、找初始基本可行解

$$\min z = -10x_1 - 5x_2$$

$$s.t. \quad 3x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 9$$

$$5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 = 8$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$

*系数的增广矩阵:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

*取初始可行基为 $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $X^{(0)} = (0 \ 0 \ 9 \ 8)^T$ $z^{(0)} = 0$

3、判断

$$x_3 = 9 - 3x_1 - 4x_2$$

$$x_4 = 8 - 5x_1 - 2x_2$$

$$\min z = -10x_1 - 5x_2$$

4、换基迭代

*换基：找一个非基变量作为换入变量，同时
确定一个基变量为换出变量。

*依据原则：1)新的基可行解能使目标值减少；
2)新的基仍然是可行基。

(1)确定换入变量：从 x_1, x_2 中选一变量进基；

选取 x_1 为换入变量。

$\Rightarrow x_1$

(2)确定换出变量

(a) x_2 仍为非基变量, 令 $x_2 = 0$

(b) 确定 x_3, x_4 与 x_1 的关系:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = 9 - 3x_1 \geq 0 \\ x_4 = 8 - 5x_1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \leq 3 \\ x_1 \leq 1.6 \end{cases}$$

x_1 取 $\min\{3, 1.6\} = 1.6$, 即 $x_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_4$ 出基

得到新基 $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

*迭代（求新的基可行解）

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{3} & 4 & 1 & 0 & 9 \\ \underline{5} & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 1 & 2/5 & 0 & 1/5 & 8/5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 14/5 & 1 & -3/5 & 21/5 \\ 1 & 2/5 & 0 & 1/5 & 8/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

主元素

$$X^{(1)} = \left(\frac{8}{5} \quad 0 \quad \frac{21}{5} \quad 0 \right)^T \quad z^{(1)} = -16$$

5、判断

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 14/5 & 1 & -3/5 & 21/5 \\ 1 & 2/5 & 0 & 1/5 & 8/5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} 14/5 x_2 + x_3 - 3/5 x_4 &= 21/5 \\ x_1 + 2/5 x_2 + 1/5 x_4 &= 8/5 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_3 = 21/5 - 14/5 x_2 + 3/5 x_4$$

代入目标函数得

$$x_1 = 8/5 - 2/5 x_2 - 1/5 x_4$$

$$z = -10x_1 - 5x_2 = -16 - x_2 + 2x_4$$

(-1, 2为检验系数)

6、确定进基变量和出基变量

*确定 x_2 为进基变量, 则 x_4 仍为非基变量。

$$\begin{array}{l} x_3 = 21/5 - 14/5 x_2 + 3/5 x_4 \\ x_1 = 8/5 - 2/5 x_2 - 1/5 x_4 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_3 = 21/5 - 14/5 x_2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_2 \leq 3/2 \\ x_1 = 8/5 - 2/5 x_2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x_2 \leq 4 \end{array}$$

$$x_2 = \min \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, 4 \right\} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x_3 \text{ 为出基变量}$$

7、换基迭代

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 14/5 & 1 & -3/5 & 21/5 \\ 1 & 2/5 & 0 & 1/5 & 8/5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5/14 & -3/14 & 3/2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1/7 & 2/7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^{(2)} = \left(1 \quad 3/2 \quad 0 \quad 0\right)^T \quad z^{(2)} = -17.5$$

8、判断

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x_2 + \frac{5}{14}x_3 - \frac{3}{14}x_4 & = & \frac{3}{2} \\ x_1 - \frac{1}{7}x_3 + \frac{2}{7}x_4 & = & 1 \end{array}$$

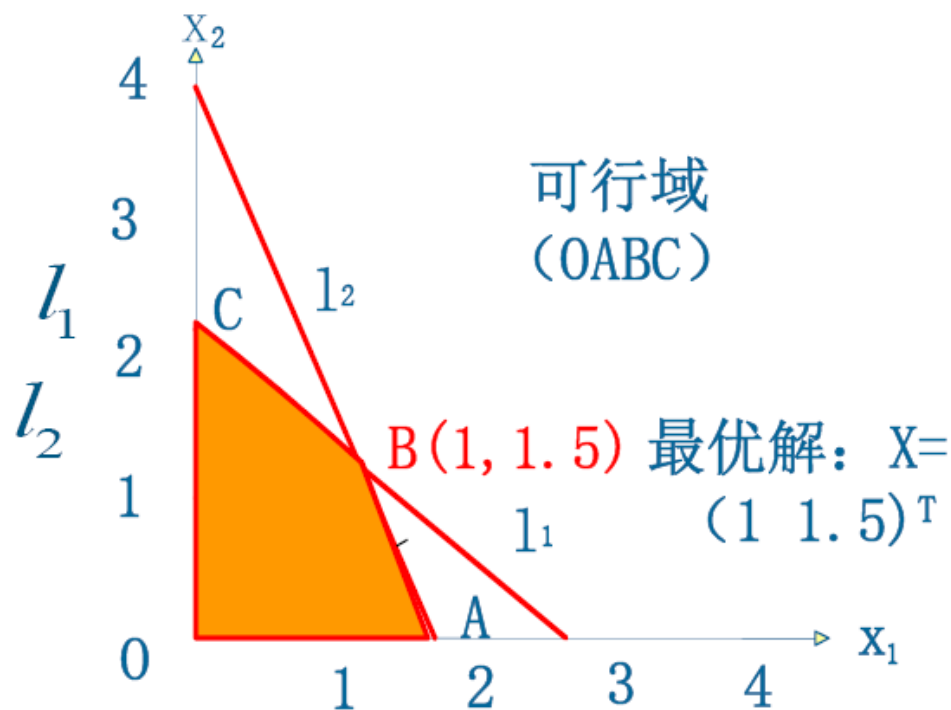


$$\begin{array}{rcl} x_2 & = & \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{14}x_3 + \frac{3}{14}x_4 \\ x_1 & = & 1 + \frac{1}{7}x_3 - \frac{2}{7}x_4 \end{array}$$

代入目标函数：

$$z = -17.5 + \frac{5}{14}x_3 + \frac{25}{14}x_4$$

最优解： $X^* = (1 \ 1.5 \ 0 \ 0)^T$ $z^* = -17.5$



$$X^{(0)} = (0 \ 0 \ 9 \ 8)^T$$

$$X^{(1)} = \left(\frac{8}{5} \ 0 \ \frac{21}{5} \ 0 \right)^T$$

$$X^{(2)} = \left(1 \ \frac{3}{2} \ 0 \ 0 \right)^T \text{ 最优解}$$

$$(L) \begin{cases} \min & f(x) = cx \\ \text{s.t.} & Ax = b \quad A_{m \times n} \quad r(A) = m \\ & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = (P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n)$$

设(L)有一个初始可行基 $B = (P_1, P_2, \dots, P_m)$, $A = (B, N)$ $c = (c_B, c_N)$

初始基本可行解为: $x^{(0)} = ((B^{-1}b)^T, 0)^T$ $f(x^{(0)}) = c_B B^{-1}b$ $B^{-1}b \geq 0$

设 $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_B \\ x_N \end{pmatrix}$ 为任一可行解, 由 $Ax = b$ 得

$$x_B = B^{-1}b - B^{-1}Nx_N$$

$$\therefore f(x) = c_B x_B + c_N x_N = c_B (B^{-1}b - B^{-1}Nx_N) + c_N x_N$$

$$= c_B B^{-1}b - (c_B B^{-1}N - c_N) x_N$$

$$z_j = c_B B^{-1}P_j$$

$$= f(x^{(0)}) - \sum_{j \in R} (z_j - c_j) x_j \quad R \text{ 非基变量下标集}$$

$$f(x) = f(x^{(0)}) - \sum_{j \in R} (z_j - c_j) x_j \quad R \text{非基变量下标集}$$

$z_j - c_j$ ————— 称为检验数或判别数。

(注: 基变量的检验数=0)

(1) 对任意的 $j \in R$, 有 $z_j - c_j \leq 0$, 则 $x^{(0)}$ 为最优解。

(2) 存在 $j \in R$ 使得 $z_j - c_j > 0$. 令

$$z_k - c_k = \max_{j \in R} \{z_j - c_j\}$$

取 $x_N = (0, \dots, 0, x_k, 0, \dots, 0)^T$

$$z_j = c_B B^{-1} P_j$$

则 $x_B = B^{-1}b - B^{-1}N x_N = \bar{b} - y_k x_k$

其中 $\bar{b} = B^{-1}b$, $y_j = B^{-1}P_j$

而 $f(x) = f(x^{(0)}) - (z_k - c_k) x_k$

考虑 x_k 的取值。

$$f(x) = f(x^{(0)}) - (z_k - c_k)x_k$$

$$x_B = \bar{b} - y_k x_k = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{b}_1 \\ \bar{b}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{b}_m \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} y_{1k} \\ y_{2k} \\ \vdots \\ y_{mk} \end{pmatrix} x_k (\geq 0)$$

$$y_k = B^{-1}P_k$$

(a) 若 $\forall i, y_{ik} \leq 0$, 则 $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$, 原问题无界。

(b) 若 $\exists i, y_{ik} > 0$, 取 $x_k = \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{b}_i}{y_{ik}} \mid y_{ik} > 0 \right\} = \frac{\bar{b}_r}{y_{rk}} > 0$

则得最优解 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{r-1}, 0, x_{r+1}, \dots, x_m, 0, \dots, x_k, 0, \dots, 0)^T$

且 $f(x) = f(x^{(0)}) - (z_k - c_k) \frac{\bar{b}_r}{y_{rk}} (< f(x^{(0)}))$.

旧基为 $P_1, \dots, P_r, \dots, P_m$ x_r 为离基变量

新基为 $P_1, \dots, P_k, \dots, P_m$  x_k 为进基变量。

证明: 因为 $B=(P_1, \dots, P_r, \dots, P_m)$, $P_1, \dots, P_r, \dots, P_m$ 线性无关,

$$\therefore y_k = B^{-1}P_k,$$

$$\therefore P_k = B y_k = (P_1, \dots, P_r, \dots, P_m) \begin{pmatrix} y_{1k} \\ y_{2k} \\ \vdots \\ y_{mk} \end{pmatrix} = y_{1k}P_1 + \dots + y_{rk}P_r + \dots + y_{mk}P_m$$

即 P_k 是 $P_1, \dots, P_r, \dots, P_m$ 的线性组合;

又因为 $y_{rk} \neq 0$, 所以有

$$P_r = \frac{1}{y_{rk}} P_k - \frac{1}{y_{rk}} (y_{1k}P_1 + \dots + y_{r-1k}P_{r-1} + y_{r+1k}P_{r+1} + \dots + y_{mk}P_m)$$

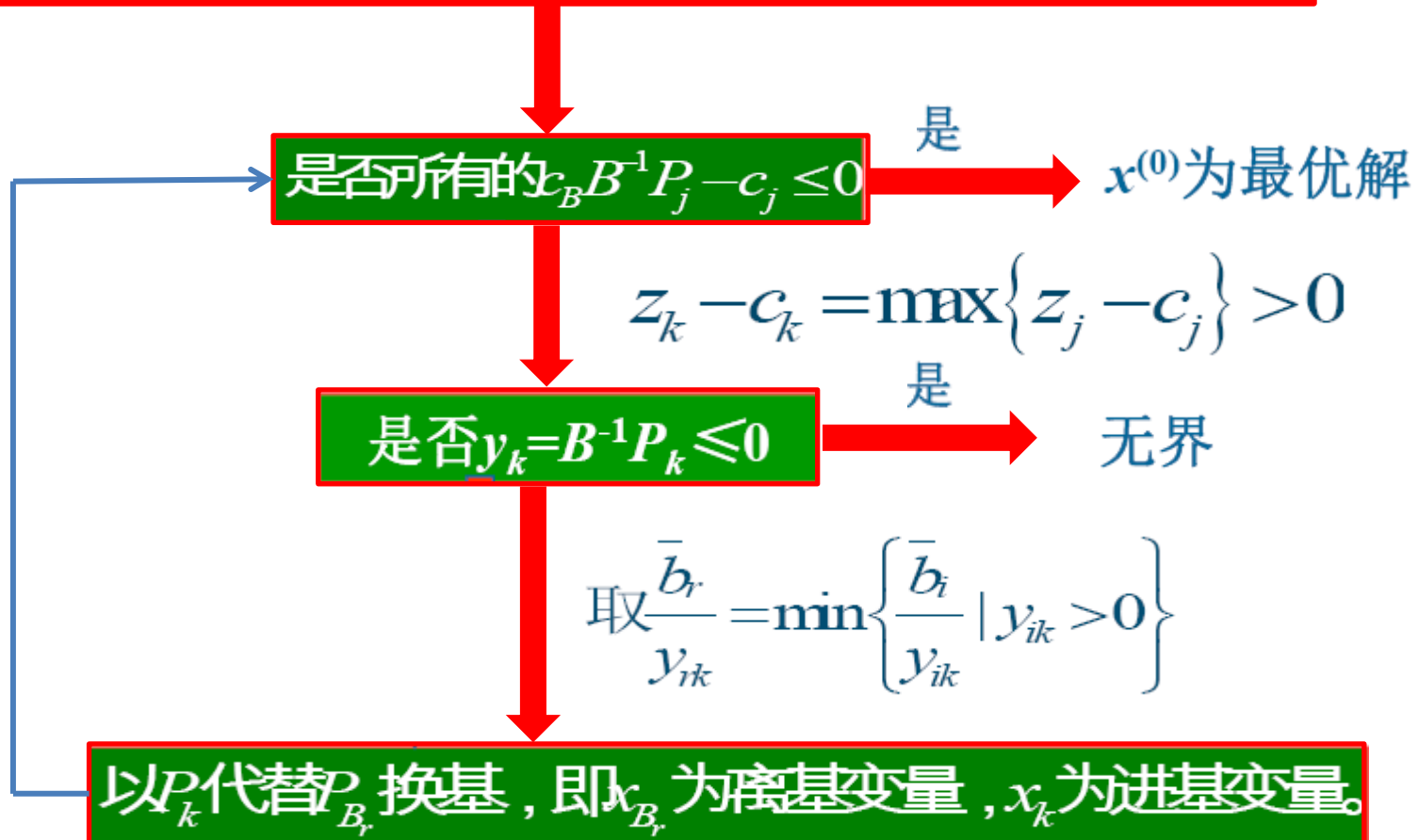
即 P_r 是 $P_1, \dots, P_{r-1}, P_{r+1}, \dots, P_m, P_k$ 的线性组合

$$\therefore P_1, \dots, P_r, \dots, P_m \sim P_1, \dots, P_{r-1}, P_{r+1}, \dots, P_m, P_k$$

即 $P_1, \dots, P_k, \dots, P_m$ 线性无关

单纯形法计算步骤:

初始基为 B , 初始基本可行解为 $x^{(0)} = ((B^{-1}b)^T \ 0)^T$ $B^{-1}b \geq 0$



$$\min z = x_1 - x_2$$

$$st \quad 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 5$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$

$$z_j - c_j = c_B B^{-1} P_j - c_j$$

解 系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4)$

第1次迭代: $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1}$

$$x_B = B^{-1}b = (x_3 \ x_4)^T = (1 \ 5)^T, x_N = (x_1 \ x_2)^T = (0 \ 0)^T$$

$$c_B = (0 \ 0), f_1 = c_B B^{-1}b = 0$$

令 $w = c_B B^{-1}$ ———— 称为单纯形乘子

$$z_1 - c_1 = wP_1 - c_1 = -1 < 0$$

$$z_2 - c_2 = wP_2 - c_2 = 1 > 0$$

∴ 原问题无界。

$$y_2 = B^{-1}P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} < 0$$

$$\min -4x_1 - x_2$$

$$st \quad -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 4$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 = 12$$

$$x_1 - x_2 + x_5 = 3$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0$$

$$z_j - c_j = c_B B^{-1} P_j - c_j$$

$$\text{解: } A = (P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{第1次迭代: } B = (P_3 P_4 P_5) = I, B^{-1} = B, c_B = 0$$

$$x_B = (x_3 x_4 x_5)^T = B^{-1}b = (4 \ 12 \ 3)^T, x_N = (x_1 x_2)^T = 0$$

$$f_1 = c_B B^{-1}b = 0, \quad w = c_B B^{-1} = 0$$

$$z_1 - c_1 = wP_1 - c_1 = 4 \quad z_2 - c_2 = wP_2 - c_2 = 1$$

最大判别数是 $z_1 - c_1$, $\therefore x_1$ 是进基变量。计算

$$y_1 = B^{-1}P_1 = P_1 = (-1 \ 2 \ 1)^T, \text{ 而 } \bar{b} = (4 \ 12 \ 3)^T$$

$$\frac{\bar{b}_r}{y_{r1}} = \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{b}_2}{y_{21}}, \frac{\bar{b}_3}{y_{31}} \right\} = \min \left\{ \frac{12}{2}, \frac{3}{1} \right\} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$\therefore r=3$, 即 x_1 为离基变量, 用 P_3 代替 P_1 得到新基。

$$A = (P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3 \ P_4 \ P_5) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_j - c_j = c_B B^{-1} P_j - c_j$$

$$\text{第2次迭代: } B = (P_3 \ P_4 \ P_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_B = (0 \ 0 \ -4)$$

$$x_B = (x_3 \ x_4 \ x_1)^T = B^{-1}b = (7 \ 6 \ 3)^T, x_N = (x_2 \ x_5)^T = 0$$

$$f_1 = c_B B^{-1}b = -12, \quad w = c_B B^{-1} = (0 \ 0 \ -4) \quad \min -4x_1 - x_2$$

$$z_2 - c_2 = wP_2 - c_2 = 5 \quad z_5 - c_5 = wP_5 - c_5 = -4$$

最大判别数是 $z_2 - c_2$, $\therefore x_2$ 是进基变量。计算

$$y_2 = B^{-1}P_2 = (1 \ 5 \ -1)^T, \text{ 而 } \bar{b} = B^{-1}b = (7 \ 6 \ 3)^T$$

$$\frac{\bar{b}_r}{y_{r1}} = \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{b}_1}{y_{12}}, \frac{\bar{b}_2}{y_{22}} \right\} = \min \left\{ \frac{7}{1}, \frac{6}{5} \right\} = \frac{6}{5} = \frac{\bar{b}_2}{y_{22}}$$

$\therefore x_4$ 为离基变量, 用 P_2 代替 P_4 得到新基。

$$A=(P_1 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5)=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_j - c_j = c_B B^{-1} P_j - c_j$$

$$\min -4x_1 - x_2$$

第3次迭代: $B=(P_3 P_2 P_1)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B^{-1}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

$$c_B=(0-1-4)$$

$$x_B=(x_3 x_2 x_1)^T = B^{-1}b = \left(\frac{29}{5} \ \frac{6}{5} \ \frac{21}{5}\right)^T, x_N=(x_4 x_5)^T = 0$$

$$f_1 = c_B B^{-1}b = -18, \quad w = c_B B^{-1} = (0 \ -1 \ -2)$$

$$z_4 - c_4 = wP_4 - c_4 = -1 \quad z_5 - c_5 = wP_5 - c_5 = -2$$

∴得到最优解

$$\bar{x} = \left(\frac{21}{5} \ \frac{6}{5} \ \frac{29}{5} \ 0 \ 0\right)^T, f_{\min} = -18$$