**3.3.3** Use the simplex method to do the following problem. The problem is stated in cannonical form with basic variables  $x_2$  and  $x_3$ . Notice that in the first step in the simplex method, either  $x_1$  or  $x_4$  can enter the basis.

Minimize 
$$-x_1 - 2x_4 + x_5$$
  
s.t.  $x_1 + x_3 + 6x_4 + 3x_5 = 2$   
 $-3x_1 + x_2 + 3x_4 + x_5 = 3$   
 $x > 0$ .

Solution. Rewriting this to the format used in-class,

$$x_1 + x_3 + 6x_4 + 3x_5 = 2$$
$$-3x_1 + x_2 + 3x_4 + x_5 = 3$$
$$-x_1 - 2x_4 + x_5 = z$$

We can try letting  $x_1$  enter the basis. This leads to either  $x_1 = 2$  (swap  $x_3$ ) or  $x_1 =$  anything (swap  $x_2$ ). Swapping for  $x_3$  is the more limiting constraint, so we can pivot on the first line. The system becomes

$$x_1 + x_3 + 6x_4 + 3x_5 = 2$$
$$x_2 + 3x_3 + 21x_4 + 10x_5 = 9$$
$$x_3 + 4x_4 + 4x_5 = 2 + z$$

All the coefficients in the objective constraint are positive, so we have arrived at the optimal solution,

$$x^* = (2, 9, 0, 0, 0)$$
  
 $z^* = -2.$ 

- **3.4.2** Solve using the simplex method.
  - (d) Minimize  $x_3 x_4$  subject to

$$x_1 - x_4 = 5$$
$$x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$$
$$x \ge 0$$

Solution. Using the format from class,

$$x_1 - x_4 = 5$$

$$x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$$

$$x_3 - x_4 = z.$$

By Theorem 3.4.2, the objective function is unbounded below, as there is an index s=4, where  $c_s \leq 0$  and  $a_{is} \leq 0 \ \forall i$ .

(e) Minimize  $-x_3 + x_4$  subject to the constraints of (d).

Solution. Using the format from class,

$$x_1 - x_4 = 5$$
$$x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$$

$$-x_3 + x_4 = z$$

We can swap  $x_3$  for  $x_2$ , only needing to change the objective function,

$$x_1 - x_4 = 5$$

$$x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$$

$$x_2 + 2x_4 = 20 + 2z.$$

The coefficients are positive, so we're at an optimal solution,

$$x^* = (5, 0, 5, 0)$$

$$z^* = -10.$$