1

Matousele and Goutner:

 $C^T \times , A \times = 6 , \times \ge 0$

standard (equalional) form.

Vanderbei:

 $C^{T}x$, $Ax \leq b$, $X \geq 0$ The only diff. 2. Introducing slack veniables:

 $x_1 + 2x_2 \le 10 \Rightarrow x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 10$ => X3=10-2×2-3×3

By introducing X3

We can convert into equality constraint

3., 4. Yes.

6. For matrix A to have a full row rank m, A needs to have at least as many columns as rows.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} m = 3, h = 2$$

This is an overditermined system, and row 3 can be represented by 2.

7. Def. of basic fearible solution:

a banic fearible solution to the LP:

max. C^Tx , s.t. Ax = b, $x \ge 0$ is a fearible solution $x \in \mathbb{R}^h$ for which there exist an m-element set B = {0,1...n} such that:

The square matrix of AB is nonsingular, i.e. the columns included by B are livearly includent. • And $x_j = 0 \, \forall j \notin B$.

Note that all non-busic variables are o in a basic feasible solution.

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{cases} 2, 4 \end{cases}$$

$$A_{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, A_{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0, 2, 0, l, 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{Basic feasible solution}$$

$$A_{B} \times B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot l \\ 1 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{N} \times B_{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ABXB + ANXN means that adding the matrix of BV's to the matrix of NRV's gives us the solution vector b.

Ax = 6*

since it is reduvolant (not lin. md.).

l'home points.

9.

10.

(infinite many optimal fearible solutions along this line.)

not the case fer basic fearible solutions!