



8 February, 2021

gn:  $\max Z = 3n_1 + 5n_2 + 4n_3$

Subject to  $4n_1 + 12n_2 + 15n_3 = 90 \rightarrow y_1$

$-n_1 + 2n_2 + 3n_3 = 12 \rightarrow y_2$

$n_i \geq 0$

Unrestricted

Dual:  $\min Z = 90y_1 + 12y_2$

Subject to  $4y_1 - y_2 \geq 3$

$12y_1 + 2y_2 \geq 5$

$15y_1 + 3y_2 \geq 9$

$y_1, y_2$  unrestricted

Substitute this:

$y_1 = y_1' - y_1''$

$y_2 = y_2' - y_2''$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1', y_1'', \\ y_2', y_2'' \end{array} \right\} \geq 0$

Can be Solved

by A.V.

$A_1$  &  $A_2$

To solve  
add Surplus

Variable ( $y_3, y_4, y_5$ )

& to convert in

canonical form we

need A.V.  $A_1, A_2, A_3$

So, to solve this, we need

10 variables

Solve any one to get the solution of other.





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So, solving primal

	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$b$
$x_4$	4	12	15	1	0	90
$x_5$	-1	2	3 ↑	0	1	12
$Z$	-3	-5	<u>-9</u>	0	0	0
$w$	-3	-14	-18	0	0	-102
$x_1$	9 ↑	2	0	1	-5	30
$x_3$	-1/3	2/3	1	0	1/3	4
$Z$	<u>-6</u>	1	0	0	3	36
$w$	-9	-2	0	0	6	-30
$x_1$	1	2/9	0	1/9	-5/9	10/3
$x_3$	0	29/27	1	1/27	4/27	46/9
$Z$	0	7/3	0	2/3	-1/3	56
$w$	0	0	0	1	1	<u>0</u>

~~We~~ need to  
calculate  
A.V. pivoting  
so as to  
calculate the  
sol<sup>n</sup> for Dual

∴ Sol<sup>n</sup> of  
Dual is

$(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

2 Max  $Z = 56$

$w = 0$

Proceed to  
II-Phase

But no -ve  
value for  
entry

∴ Max  $Z = 156$

at  $(\frac{10}{3}, 0, \frac{46}{9})$





## Complimentary Slackness Theorem

$$\text{max } Z = C \cdot X \quad \text{subject to } A \cdot X \leq b \\ X \geq 0$$

Dual:

$$\text{min } Z = b \cdot Y \quad \text{subject to } A^T Y \geq C, \\ Y \geq 0$$

→ Let  $X_0, Y_0$  be feasible sol<sup>n</sup> for (max), (min) problem respectively then

$$b \cdot X_0 - C \cdot X_0 = (b - A \cdot Y_0) \cdot X_0 \\ + (A^T Y_0 - C) \cdot X_0$$

→ If  $b \cdot X_0 = C \cdot X_0$ ,  $\Rightarrow X_0, Y_0$  are our optimal solutions.  $\because \text{max} = \text{min}$  (Objective f<sup>n</sup>)

Let  $X^* \& Y^*$  be our optimal sol<sup>n</sup>s instead of  $X_0 \& Y_0$ .

As these are our optimal sol<sup>n</sup>s, we have  $C \cdot X_0 = b \cdot Y_0$

$\therefore$

$$\underbrace{(b - A \cdot X^*)}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{Y^*}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{(A^T Y^* - C)}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{X^*}_{\geq 0} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\geq 0} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\geq 0}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Sum of two the no. is 0 only when both are zero