MP-1 TUTORIAL-3

PRELAB

1. Differentiate Simplex and two-phase simplex method.

MP-1 Tutorial - 3

Prelab

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Two phase method differs from simplex method that first it accomplishes an auxiliary problem that has minimize the sum of artificial variables, once the first problem is solved, we start with second phase that consists in making a normal simplex.

when using simplex method for greater than on equal to constraint the slack variable has a negative coefficient and equality constraints do not have slack variables. If either of constraint is part of the model there is no convinient IBFS and hence two phase method is used.

phase I: Minimize the sum of the antific

-ial variables

phase-II: use the bfs obtained after

the completion of the phase I as a

starting bfs for phase II for optimal

solution.

2. Minimum Z=x1+x2

Subject to:

$$2x1 + x2 >= 4$$

$$X1 + 7x2 >= 7$$

And x1, x2 > = 0

Solve using Two-phase method

2. Converting minimization to maximization maximize $z = -x_1 + (-x_2)$

Subject to: $2x_1 + x_2 \ge 4$ $x_1 + 7x_2 \ge 7$ $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$

converting inequalities to equalities $2x_1 + n_2 - s_1 + A_1 = 4$ $x_1 + 7n_2 - s_2 + A_2 = 7$

phase - I

Maximize on, + ox, + os, + ose-A,-Az Subject to

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - s_1 + A_1 = 4$$

 $2x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_2 + A_2 = 7$

Initial Table

CBi Cj O O O O -1 -1

B.V
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

2 Entering variable = X_ tearing variable = Az bey element = 7

Iteration-1

CBi	c;	0	0	0	0 -	-1	-1	
	B·V	7 (XL	١,	SL	A	AL	150)
-1	An	[13/7]	0	-1	1/7	Į.	-1/7)	3
0	α_{ν}	177	I.	0	-1/4	0	1/2	.
	ij	-13/4	0	t	-1/9	-1	14	
	cj-2j	13/7	0	- 1	1/7	0	-8/7	a ak

Entering variable: x,

leaving variable: A

keyelement: 13/7

Iteration-II

CBi Cj O O O O -1 - 1

B·V
$$n_1$$
 n_2 n_3 n_4 n_5 n_5 n_6 n

phase-1 terminates because both the artificial variables have been removed from the basis

phase - 2:

CB	· G	51	-1	0	.0	
	BV	24	XL	S ₁	52	101
1 .	24	1	.:0	-7/13	1/13.	21/13
-1	x	0	t	1/13	-14/91	19/13
	Zj	-1	:,-1	6/13	1/13	-31/13
	cj-2j	0	0	-6/1,3	-1/13	

$$a_1 = \frac{21}{13}$$

$$a_2 = 10/3$$

$$(\text{maximi}) Z = -31/13$$

Since the problem is of minimization minimize $\sum_{j=1}^{n} c_j x_j = \max_{j=1}^{n} \max_{j=1}^{n} (c_j) x_j$ Hence $Z(\min_{j=1}^{n} c_j) = 31/3$ $x_1 = 21/3$ $x_2 = 10/13$

* * * * * *

1.Minimize: z = x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + x5

INLAB

```
Subject to:
          3x1 + 2x2 + x3
                                  = 1
          5x1 + x2 + x3 + x4
                                   = 3
          2x1 + 5x2 + x3 + x5 = 4
Solve using two-phase simplex method in python.
def printTableu(tableu):
print '-----'
for row in tableu:
print row
print '-----'
return
def pivotOn(tableu, row, col):
pivot = tableu[row][col]
for x in tableu[row]:
tableu[row][j] = tableu[row][j] / pivot
i += 1
i = 0
for xi in tableu:
if i != row:
 ratio = xi[col]
 j = 0
 for xij in xi:
  xij -= ratio * tableu[row][j]
  tableu[i][j] = xij
 i += 1
i += 1
return tableu
# assuming tablue in standard form with basis formed in last m columns
def phase_1_simplex(tableu):
THETA_INFINITE = -1
opt = False
unbounded = False
n = len(tableu[0])
m = len(tableu) - 2
while ((not opt) and (not unbounded)):
min = 0.0
 pivotCol = j = 1
while(j < (n-m)):
 cj = tableu[1][j]
 if (cj < min):
  min = cj
  pivotCol = j
 j += 1
```

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```
if min == 0.0:
 opt = True
 continue
 pivotRow = i = 0
 minTheta = THETA_INFINITE
 for xi in tableu:
 if (i > 1):
  xij = xi[pivotCol]
  if xij > 0:
  theta = (xi[0] / xij)
  if (theta < minTheta) or (minTheta == THETA_INFINITE):</pre>
   minTheta = theta
   pivotRow = i
 i += 1
 if minTheta == THETA_INFINITE:
 unbounded = True
 continue
 tableu = pivotOn(tableu, pivotRow, pivotCol)
return tableu
def simplex(tableu):
THETA_INFINITE = -1
opt = False
unbounded = False
n = len(tableu[0])
m = len(tableu) - 1
while ((not opt) and (not unbounded)):
 min = 0.0
 pivotCol = j = 0
 while(j < (n-m)):
 cj = tableu[0][j]
 if (cj < min) and (j > 0):
  min = cj
  pivotCol = j
 i += 1
 if min == 0.0:
 opt = True
 continue
 pivotRow = i = 0
 minTheta = THETA_INFINITE
 for xi in tableu:
 if (i > 0):
  xij = xi[pivotCol]
  if xij > 0:
  theta = (xi[0] / xij)
  if (theta < minTheta) or (minTheta == THETA_INFINITE):</pre>
   minTheta = theta
   pivotRow = i
 i += 1
 if minTheta == THETA INFINITE:
```

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```
unbounded = True
 continue
 tableu = pivotOn(tableu, pivotRow, pivotCol)
return tableu
def drive_out_artificial_basis(tableu):
n = len(tableu[0])
j = n - 1
isbasis = True
while(j > 0):
found = False
i = -1
row = 0
 for xi in tableu:
 i += 1
 if (xi[j] == 1):
  if (found):
  isbasis = False
  continue
  elif (i > 1):
  row = i
  found = True
 elif (xi[0] != 0):
  isbasis = False
  continue
 if (isbasis and found):
 if (j \ge n):
  tableu = pivotOn(tableu, row, j)
 else:
  return tableu
j -= 1
return tableu
def two_phase_simpelx(tableu):
infeasible = False
tableu = phase_1_simplex(tableu)
sigma = tableu[1][0]
if (sigma > 0):
infeasible = True
print 'infeasible'
else:
#sigma is equals to zero
tableu = drive_out_artificial_basis(tableu)
 m = len(tableu) - 2
n = len(tableu[0])
 n -= m
tableu.pop(1)
i = 0
 while (i < len(tableu)):
 tableu[i] = tableu[i][:n]
 i += 1
```

```
tableu = simplex(tableu)
return tableu
def getTableu(c, eqs, b):
#assume b >= 0 so if there is any b[i] negative make sure to enter
#it possitive by multiplying (-1 * eqs[i]) and (-1 * b[i]) for all i
tableu = []
m = len(eqs)
n = len(c)
c.insert(0, 0.0)
artificial = []
sigma = [0.0]
i = 0
while (i < n):
sigma.append(0.0)
i += 1
i = 0
while (i < m):
artificial.append(0.0)
sigma.append(1.0)
i += 1
c.extend(artificial)
tableu.append(c)
tableu.append(sigma)
i = 0
for eq in eqs:
eq.insert(0, b[i])
eq.extend(artificial)
 eq[n+1+i] = 1.0
tableu.append(eq)
i += 1
i = 0
for xi in tableu:
if (i > 1):
 i = 0
 for xij in xi:
  tableu[1][j] -= xij
  j += 1
i += 1
return tableu
c = [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0,]
eq1 = [ 3.0 , 2.0 , 1.0 , 0.0, 0.0]
eq2 = [5.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0]
eq3 = [ 2.0 , 5.0 , 1.0 , 0.0, 1.0]
b = [1.0, 3.0, 4.0]
eqs = []
eqs.append(eq1)
eqs.append(eq2)
eqs.append(eq3)
tableu = getTableu(c,eqs,b)
```

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```
printTableu(tableu)
tableu = two_phase_simpelx(tableu)
printTableu(tableu)
print 'minimum cost is = {}'.format( -tableu[0][0])
```

Output:

```
c = [ 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0,]
eq1 = [ 3.0 , 2.0 , 1.0 , 0.0, 0.0]
eq2 = [ 5.0 , 1.0 , 1.0 , 1.0, 0.0]
eq3 = [ 2.0 , 5.0 , 1.0 , 0.0 , 1.0]

b = [1.0 , 3.0 , 4.0]

eqs = []
eqs.append(eq1)
eqs.append(eq2)
eqs.append(eq3)

tableu = getTableu(c,eqs,b)
printTableu(tableu)
tableu = two_phase_simpelx(tableu)

printTableu(tableu)
print 'minimum cost is = {}'.format( -tableu[0][0])
```

2. Minimize $z = -3p_1 + p_2 - 2p_3$ subject to $p_1 + 3p_2 + p_3 \le 5$ $2p_1 - p_2 + p_3 \ge 2$ $4p_1 + 3p_2 - 2p_3 = 5$ $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$

Inlab

P, be x, P2 be x2, P3 be x3 2. let converting minimization into maximization maximize = 3x1-x2+ 2x3 subject to: x, + 3x, + x3 < 5.

$$x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \le 5$$

 $2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \ge 2$
 $4x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 5$

converting inequalities to equalities 11 + 3x2 + x3 + S1 = 5 2x,-72+73-52+A1=2

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 + A_2 = 5$$

$$4a_1 + 3a_2 - 2n_3 + A_2 = 5$$

Initial Table:

Iteration -1

Key element: T

Iteration-II

phase - I terminates because both the cs artificial variables are eliminated

phase-2

	CB;	G	3	1-1	2	0	0	
. 1		B·V	х,	X,	1/3	5,	SL	801
	0	12	0	0	33 10	1	[-9] 10	33 10
	3	χ,	1	O	1/10	0	-3/10	1710.
	-1	72	0	i L	-4/5	0	2/5)	1/-}
_		马	3	<u>, -1 · </u>	11/10	0	-13/10	
		4-4	0	0	9/10	0	13/10	3 E

Iteration-1

CB; Cj 3 -1 2 0 0

B·V
$$x_4$$
 x_2 x_3 s_1 s_2 s_0

O s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_0

O s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1

O s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1

O s_1 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1

O s_1 s_2 s_3

O s_1

2

$$C_{B_{1}}$$
 C_{j} 3 -1 2 0 0 S_{1} S_{2} S_{0} S_{1} S_{2} S_{0}

since The problem is of minimization

POSTLAB

1. Minimize Z = 5 x1 + 2x2 + 10 x3

Subject to:

 $X1 - x3 \le 10$

X2 + x3 >= 10

And x1, x2, x3 >= 0

Solve using two-phase simplex method.

1. Minimize
$$z = 5x_1 + 2x_2 + 10x_3$$

Subject to:
 $x_1 - x_3 \le 10$

subject to:

converting inequalities to equalities

$$x_1 - x_3 + s_1 = 10$$

phase-1

subject to:

Intial Table

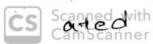
CBi	cj.	0	0	0	0	0	-1		
	B.V	X,	X.	×3	5,	C	Aı	Sol	-
0	51	1	0	-1	1	0	0	10	
-1	A	0	0	!	б		11	10	
	zj	0	~ 1	-1	0	1	171	-10	
	(j-2)	0	Ι, .	1	D	-1	0	, ;	

key element = 1

Iteration -1

$$CB_1$$
 C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4 C_5 C_6 C_7 C_7

phase - I teriminates because all the artificial variables are elimin -



phase-II

Max z = - 5x, -2x, -10x3 +0s, +0s_

43; Cj -5 -2 -10 0 0

BV 21, 22 23 51 52 501

0 51 1 0 -1 -1 0 10

-2 x₂ 0 1 1 0 -1 10

since the problem is of minimization

Z = 20

 $x_i = 0$

x2 = 10

 $\chi_3 = 0$

2. Maximize $z = 12a_1 + 15a_2 + 9a_3$ subject to $8a_1 + 16a_2 + 12a_3 \le 250$ $4a_1 + 8a_2 + 10a_3 \ge 80$ $7a_1 + 9a_2 + 8a_3 = 105$ $a_1, a_2, a_3 \ge 0$

$$8x_1 + 16x_2 + 12x_3 \le 250$$

 $4x_1 + 8x_1 + 10x_3 \ge 80$
 $7x_1 + 9x_2 + 8x_3 = 105$

converting inequalities to equalities

$$8u_1 + 18u_2 + 12u_3 + S_1 = 250$$
 $4u_1 + 8u_2 + 10u_3 - S_2 + A_1 = 80$
 $7u_1 + 9u_2 + 8u_3 + A_2 = 105$

Iteration-1

Iteration-2

$$CB_{1}$$
 C_{1} C_{2} C_{3} C_{4} C_{5} $C_{$

phase-I terminates because all the

G-4

0

CBi G 12 15 9 0 0

BV
$$x_1$$
 x_2 x_3 s_1 s_2 sol
 x_3 x_4 x_5 s_1 s_2 sol
 x_4 x_5 x_6 x_7 x_8 x_9 x_9

CB;
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

The optimal solution is

$$M_1 = 6$$

$$x_3 = 0$$
 Max $z = 177$.