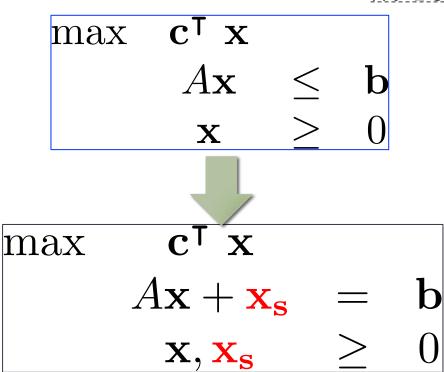
# SIMPLEX: REVISED SIMPLEX METHOD

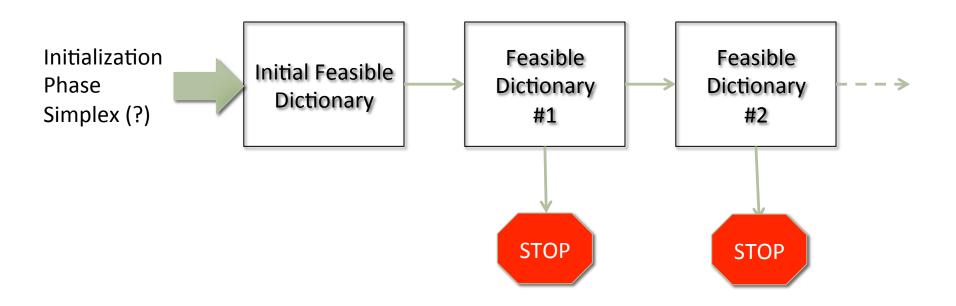
**Revised Simplex Method** 

# Original LP

m decision variables m rows in A.



# Standard Simplex Method



# Complexity of Each Pivoting Operation

Choice of Entering Variable: O(n)
Choice of Leaving Variable: O(m)
Updating Dictionary: O( m \* n)

Storage: O(m\*n) floating point numbers

#### Problems with Standard Simplex Algorithm

Storage Cost is High.

Sparsity of Original Problem is Lost.

 Accumulation of Floating Point Errors over number of iterations.

# Problem # 1 : Storage Cost

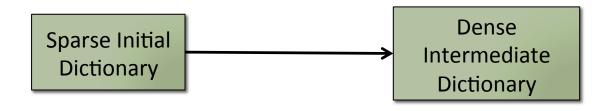
- Typical problem size.
  - m = 500 and n = 10000

- Cost of storing dictionary: 5x10<sup>6</sup> floating point numbers.
  - Approx. 20 MB

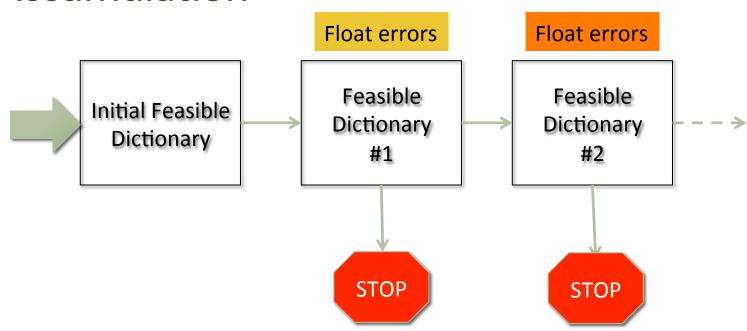
# Problem #2: Loss in Sparsity

- Most practical LP instances are sparse.
- Lots of variables in the problem.
- But each inequality involves few variables.

Fill In Problem:



# Problem #3: Floating Point Error Accumulation



### Revised Simplex Method

Basic Idea: Do not store the intermediate dictionary.

Store the set of basic and non-basic variables.

- At each step, reconstruct dictionary from data:
  - Original problem data: A,b,c
  - Set of basic (and non-basic) variables: B

Storage Cost:
Original problem data (sparse)
Basis set O(m + n)