

# Lesson 26.

max  $4x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3$

s.t.  $2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 + s_1 = 18$

$4x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 + s_2 = 10$

$x_1, x_2, x_3, s_1, s_2 \geq 0.$

Let  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3, s_1, s_2)$

$\vec{x}^0 = (0, 0, 0, 18, 10)$        $\mathcal{B}^0 = \{s_1, s_2\}.$

$\vec{d}^{x_1}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ds_1 \\ ds_2 \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{d}^{x_2}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ds_1 \\ ds_2 \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{d}^{x_3}: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ds_1 \\ ds_2 \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{x_1} = (1, 0, 0, -2, -4)$

$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{x_2} = (0, 1, 0, 1, -2)$

$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{x_3} = (0, 0, 1, -4, -5).$

$\bar{c}_{x_1} = 4$

$\bar{c}_{x_2} = 3$

$\bar{c}_{x_3} = 5$

Choose  $x_3$  as entering.

MRT:  $\lambda_{\max} = \min \left\{ \frac{18}{4}, \frac{10}{5} \right\} = 2$        $s_2$  is leaving.

$\Rightarrow \vec{x}^1 = \vec{x}^0 + \lambda_{\max} \vec{d}^{x_3} = (0, 0, 0, 18, 10) + 2(0, 0, 1, -4, -5) = (0, 0, 2, 10, 0).$

$\mathcal{B}^1 = \{x_3, s_1\}.$

$\vec{x}^1 = (0, 0, 2, 10, 0)$

$\mathcal{B}^1 = \{x_3, s_1\}.$

$\vec{d}^{x_1}: \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_3 \\ ds_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{d}^{x_2}: \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_3 \\ ds_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\vec{d}^{s_2}: \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_3 \\ ds_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{x_1} = (1, 0, -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{6}{5}, 0)$

$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{x_2} = (0, 1, -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{13}{5}, 0)$

$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{s_2} = (0, 0, -\frac{1}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1)$

$\bar{c}_{x_1} = 0$

$\bar{c}_{x_2} = 1$

$\bar{c}_{s_2} = -1$

choose  $x_2$  as entering.

MRT:  $\lambda_{\max} = \min \left\{ \frac{2}{2/5} \right\} = 5$        $x_3$  is leaving.

$\Rightarrow \vec{x}^2 = \vec{x}^1 + \lambda_{\max} \vec{d}^{x_2} = (0, 0, 2, 10, 0) + 5(0, 1, -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{13}{5}, 0)$

$= (0, 5, 0, 23, 0).$

$\mathcal{B}^2 = \{x_2, s_1\}.$

$$\vec{x}^2 = (0, 5, 0, 23, 0)$$

$$\mathcal{B}^2 = \{x_2, s_1\}$$

$$\vec{d}^{x_1}: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_2 \\ ds_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d}^{x_3}: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_2 \\ ds_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d}^{s_2}: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx_2 \\ ds_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{x_1} = (1, -2, 0, -4, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{x_3} = (0, -\frac{5}{2}, 1, -\frac{13}{2}, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{d}^{s_2} = (0, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{2}, 1)$$

$$\bar{c}_{x_1} = 4 - 6 = -2$$

$$\bar{c}_{x_3} = -\frac{15}{2} + 5 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\bar{c}_{s_2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

No simplex directions are improving  $\Rightarrow$   $\vec{x}^2$  is optimal, w/value 15.

$\Rightarrow$  In the original LP,  $(0, 5, 0)$  is an optimal solution, w/opt. value 15.