

Homework #3 Solutions

Please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper, and include at least some intermediate steps and English words.

This homework is intended to cover sections 2.1 through 2.3.

- 1 Solve the following linear programming problem using the simplex method.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Maximize } z = 2x + 5y \\ &\text{subject to} \\ &3x + 5y \leq 8, \\ &2x + 7y \leq 12, \\ &x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Answer: First convert the problem to canonical form.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Maximize } z = 2x + 5y \\ &\text{subject to} \\ &3x + 5y + u = 8, \\ &2x + 7y + v = 12, \\ &x \geq 0, y \geq 0, u \geq 0, v \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

The initial tableau is

	x	y	u	v	
u	3	5	1	0	8
v	2	7	0	1	12
	-2	-5	0	0	0

After one iteration (u departs, y enters) we get the final tableau:

	x	y	u	v	
y	$\frac{3}{5}$	1	$\frac{1}{5}$	0	$\frac{8}{5}$
v	$-\frac{11}{5}$	0	$-\frac{7}{5}$	1	$\frac{4}{5}$
	1	0	1	0	8

This gives the final answer: $x = 0$, $y = 8/5$, $u = 0$, $v = 4/5$, with an optimal objective function value of 8.

- 2 Consider the following tableau, which arose in solving a linear programming problem by the simplex method.

x_1	x_2	x_3	u	v	w	
1	5	2	0	0	3	20
0	2	4	1	0	-4	6
0	2	-1	0	1	3	12
0	-5	-3	0	0	3	12

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- (a) Identify the basic feasible solution and basic variables in this tableau.
- (b) Compute the next tableau using the simplex method.
- (c) Identify the basic feasible solution and basic variables in the tableau in (b).

Answer: Part (a) asks us to replace the left-hand column. The basic variables are x_1 , u , and v , in that order. So this tableau corresponds to the basic feasible solution $x_1 = 20$, $x_2 = 0$, $x_3 = 0$, $u = 6$, $v = 12$, and $w = 0$, with an objective function value of 12.

For part (b) we perform one iteration; x_2 enters and u departs to give us

	x_1	x_2	x_3	u	v	w	
x_1	1	0	-8	$-\frac{5}{2}$	0	13	5
x_2	0	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-2	3
v	0	0	-5	-1	1	7	6
	0	0	7	$\frac{5}{2}$	0	-7	27

Part (c) just asks us to read off the solution this corresponds to. It is $x_1 = 5$, $x_2 = 3$, $x_3 = 0$, $u = 0$, $v = 6$, and $w = 0$, with an objective function value of 27.

If you are curious, one more iteration of the simplex method would have found the optimal solution: $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 49/13$, $x_3 = 0$, $u = 0$, $v = 43/13$, and $w = 5/13$, with an optimal objective function value of $386/13$.

3 Solve the following linear programming problem using the two-phase method.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Maximize } z = 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 \\ &\text{subject to} \\ &\qquad x_2 + 7x_3 + 2x_4 \geq 3, \\ &\qquad x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 9, \\ &\qquad 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 \leq 7, \\ &\qquad x_j \geq 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

Answer: Let me apologize once again for this assigning this seemingly endless problem... but, here's the solution.

We need artificial variables in both rows 1 and 2. So we add these artificial variables, and we are ready to begin the first phase of the two-phase simplex method. We start with the tableau

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	y_0	y_1	
y_0	0	1	7	2	-1	0	1	0	3
y_1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
u_2	2	3	1	-4	0	1	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

But this is not our initial tableau, because three are nonzero entries in the objective row under basic variables. After pivoting, we get the following as our initial tableau:

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	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	y_0	y_1	
y_0	0	1	7	2	-1	0	1	0	3
y_1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
u_2	2	3	1	-4	0	1	0	0	7
	-1	-3	-8	-2	1	0	0	0	-12

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	y_0	y_1	
x_3	0	$\frac{1}{7}$	1	$\frac{2}{7}$	$-\frac{1}{7}$	0	$\frac{1}{7}$	0	$\frac{3}{7}$
y_1	1	$\frac{13}{7}$	0	$-\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	0	$-\frac{1}{7}$	1	$\frac{60}{7}$
u_2	2	$\frac{20}{7}$	0	$-\frac{30}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	1	$-\frac{1}{7}$	0	$\frac{46}{7}$
	-1	$-\frac{13}{7}$	0	$\frac{2}{7}$	$-\frac{1}{7}$	0	$\frac{8}{7}$	0	$-\frac{60}{7}$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	y_0	y_1	
x_3	$-\frac{1}{10}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{20}$	$-\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{3}{20}$	0	$\frac{1}{10}$
y_1	$-\frac{3}{10}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$-\frac{13}{20}$	$-\frac{1}{20}$	1	$\frac{43}{10}$
x_2	$\frac{7}{10}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{7}{20}$	$-\frac{1}{20}$	0	$\frac{23}{10}$
	$\frac{3}{10}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{13}{20}$	$\frac{21}{20}$	0	$-\frac{43}{10}$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	y_0	y_1	
x_4	$-\frac{1}{5}$	0	2	1	$-\frac{3}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	0	$\frac{1}{5}$
y_1	$-\frac{1}{5}$	0	-5	0	$\frac{4}{5}$	$-\frac{2}{5}$	$-\frac{4}{5}$	1	$\frac{19}{5}$
x_2	$\frac{3}{5}$	1	3	0	$-\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	0	$\frac{13}{5}$
	$-\frac{1}{5}$	0	5	0	$-\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{9}{5}$	0	$-\frac{19}{5}$

The final tableau:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	y_0	y_1	
x_4	$-\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{13}{8}$
u_1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$-\frac{25}{4}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$\frac{8}{4}$	$\frac{19}{4}$
x_2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{9}{2}$
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

We are now ready to begin the second phase. We start with the tableau

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	
x_4	$-\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{13}{8}$
u_1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$-\frac{25}{4}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{19}{4}$
x_2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{9}{2}$
	-3	1	-2	-4	0	0	0

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	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	
x_4	$-\frac{1}{8}$	0	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{13}{8}$
u_1	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$-\frac{25}{4}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{19}{4}$
x_2	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{9}{2}$
	-4	0	-2	0	0	-1	2

The next tableau shows that no finite optimal solution to our problem exists. Kind of anticlimactic, huh?

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	u_1	u_2	
x_4	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11}{4}$
u_1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{13}{2}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{2}$
x_1	1	2	1	0	0	0	9
	0	8	2	0	0	-1	38