

② (a) The initial dictionary for this LP is:

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 4x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \\ x_4 &= 3 + 4x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_5 &= 3 + x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_6 &= -1 - x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$ , this dictionary is not primal feasible.

Since  $c = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0$ , this " " is not dual feasible.

(b) We will devise an auxiliary LP by changing the objective function <sup>(only)</sup> of the original LP so that the aux LP ~~is dual~~ has an ~~initial~~ dual feasible initial dictionary.

$w = c^T \cdot x$  with any  $c \leq 0$  would do.

For example:  $w = -x_1, w = -x_2, w = -x_3$

$w = -15x_1 - 20x_2 - x_3, \dots$

ex (c) Phase I (alternative)

LP-aux has the initial dictionary:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= -x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \\ x_4 &= 3 + 4x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_5 &= 3 + x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_6 &= -1 - x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$\leadsto$  dual feasible

Leaving var:  $x_6$  (as  $-1 < 0$ )

Entering var:  $[-1, -1, -1] + s [-1, -1, 1] \leq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ [-1-s, & -1-s, & -1+s] \leq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\uparrow \\ s \leq 1$$

$x_3$  enters

Update the dictionary:

$$\underline{w = -1 - 2x_1 - 2x_2 - x_6}$$

$$x_4 = 1 + 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_6$$

$$x_5 = 1 - x_1 + x_2 - 2x_6$$

$$x_3 = 1 + x_1 + x_2 + x_6$$

This dictionary is optimal for the LP-aux.

(The optimal sol. ~~is~~ of the LP-aux is not relevant for our purposes).

(d) We now use the optimal dictionary of LP-aux for our original problem after updating the ~~old~~ original objective function (in terms of the non-basic variables  $x_1, x_2, x_6$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 4x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 4x_1 + x_2 - 2(1 + x_1 + x_2 + x_6) \\ &= -2 + 2x_1 - x_2 - 2x_6 \end{aligned}$$

Then: Phase II:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{z = -2 + 2x_1 - x_2 - 2x_6} \\ x_4 = 1 + 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_6 \\ x_5 = 1 - x_1 + x_2 - 2x_6 \\ x_3 = 1 + x_1 + x_2 + x_6 \end{aligned}$$

} Primal feasible!  
 $x_1$  enters,  $x_5$  leaves

(4)

$$\begin{array}{l} z = \frac{x_2 - 2x_5 - 6x_6}{x_4 = 3 - x_2 - 2x_5 - 6x_6} \\ x_1 = 1 + x_2 - x_5 - 2x_6 \\ x_3 = 2 + 2x_2 - x_5 - x_6 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} z \\ x_4 \\ x_1 \\ x_3 \end{array}} \right\} x_2 \text{ enters; } x_4 \text{ leaves}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} z = \frac{3 - x_4 - 4x_5 - 12x_6}{x_2 = 3 - x_4 - 2x_5 - 6x_6} \\ x_1 = 4 - x_4 - 3x_5 - 8x_6 \\ x_3 = 8 - 2x_4 - 5x_5 - 13x_6 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} z \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \\ x_3 \end{array}} \right\} \text{optimal!}$$

Optimal solution of the original LP:  $x_1^* = 4$ ;  $x_2^* = 3$ ;  $x_3^* = 8$ ;  
( $x_5^* = x_6^* = x_4^* = 0$ )

Optimal value of the objective:  $z^* = 3$