Outline

Introduction

Standard and Slack Forms

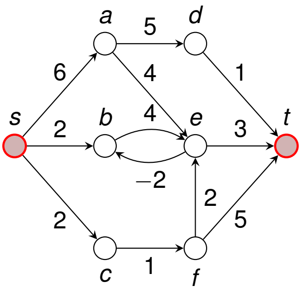
Formulating Problems as Linear Programs

Simplex Algorithm

Shortest Paths

Single-Pair Shortest Path Problem

- Given: directed graph $G = (V, E)$ with edge weights $w : E \to \mathbb{R}$, pair of vertices $s, t \in V$



Shortest Paths

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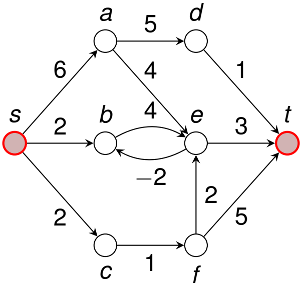

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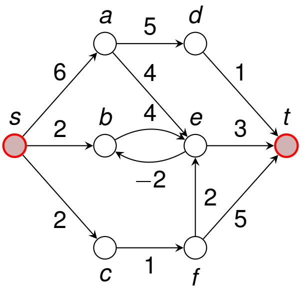

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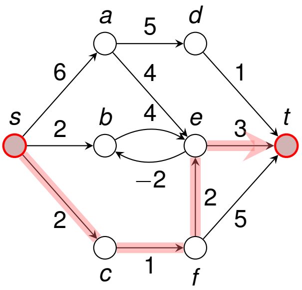

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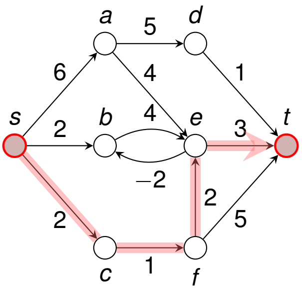

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Shortest Paths as LP

subject to

Shortest Paths

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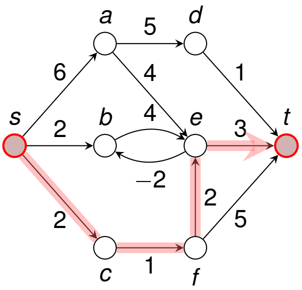

Shortest Paths as LP

subject to

$$
\begin{aligned}
d_v &\leq d_u + w(u, v) && \text{for each edge } (u, v) \in E, \\
d_s &= 0.
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$$

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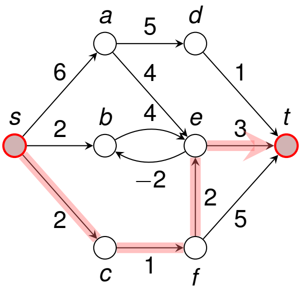

Shortest Paths as LP

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text{maximize} & d_t & & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & \\
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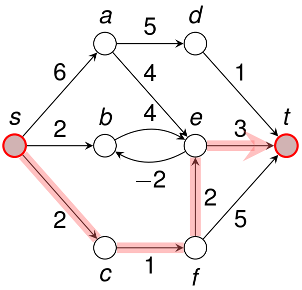

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this is a maximization problem!

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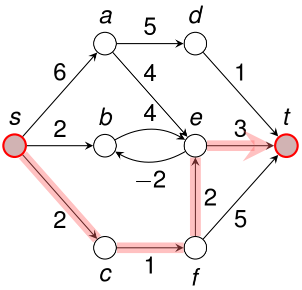

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Recall: When BELLMAN-FORD terminates, all these inequalities are satisfied.

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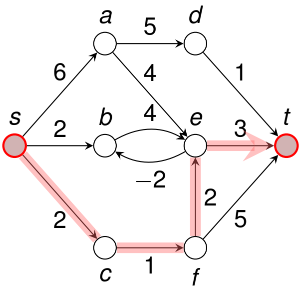
Shortest Paths



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Recall: When Bellman-Ford terminates, all these inequalities are satisfied.

this is a maximization problem!

Solution $\overline{d}$ satisfies $\overline{d}_v \boxed{=} \min_{u:\,(u,v)\in E} \left\{ \overline{d}_u + w(u,v) \right\}$

Maximum Flow

Maximum Flow Problem

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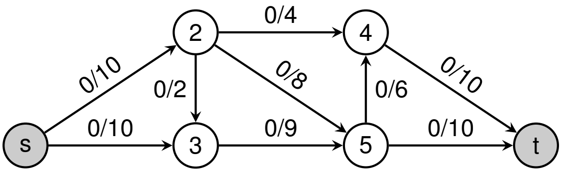

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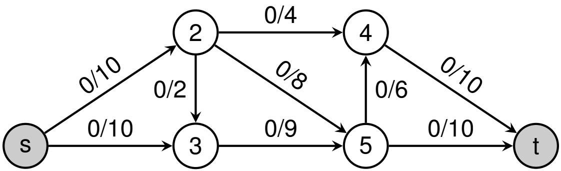
- Goal: Find a maximum flow $f : V \times V \to \mathbb{R}$ from s to t which satisfies the capacity constraints and flow conservation



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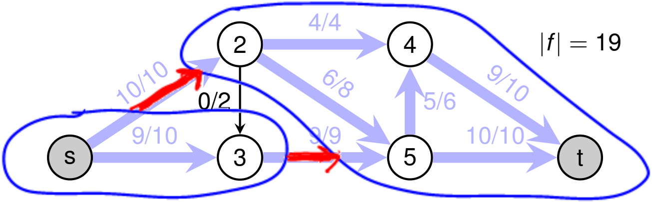

cut ({s, 3}, {2, 4, 5, t}) has capacity

$10 + 9 = 19$ $\Rightarrow$ f is max-flow

Max-Flow Min-Cut Theorem

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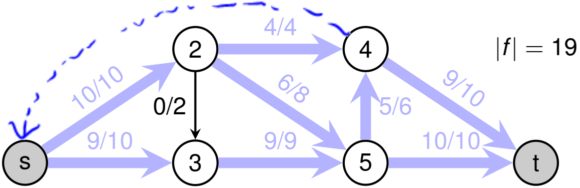

Maximum Flow as LP

$$
\begin{array}{lrcll}
\text{maximize} & \multicolumn{3}{l}{\boxed{\sum_{v \in V} f_{sv} \quad - \quad \sum_{v \in V} f_{vs}}} & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & \\
& f_{uv} & \leq & c(u, v) & \text{for each } u, v \in V, \\
& \sum_{v \in V} f_{vu} & = & \sum_{v \in V} f_{uv} & \text{for each } u \in V \setminus \{s, t\}, \\
& f_{uv} & \geq & 0 & \text{for each } u, v \in V.
\end{array}
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Minimum-Cost Flow

Generalization of the Maximum Flow Problem

Minimum-Cost-Flow Problem

Minimum-Cost Flow

Generalization of the Maximum Flow Problem

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- Given: directed graph $G = (V, E)$ with capacities $c : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$, pair of vertices $s, t \in V$, cost function $a : E \to \mathbb{R}^+$, flow demand of d units

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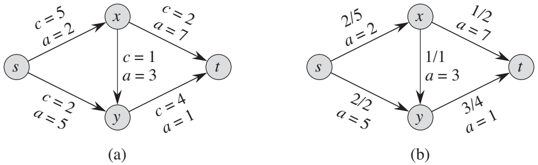

Figure 29.3 **(a)** An example of a minimum-cost-flow problem. We denote the capacities by c and the costs by a. Vertex s is the source and vertex t is the sink, and we wish to send 4 units of flow from s to t. **(b)** A solution to the minimum-cost flow problem in which 4 units of flow are sent from s to t. For each edge, the flow and capacity are written as flow/capacity.

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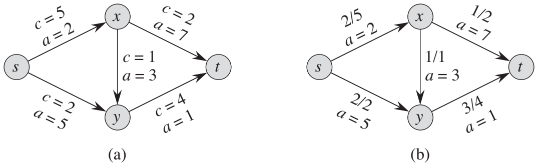
Optimal Solution with total cost:
$\sum_{(u,v)\in E} a(u,v) f_{uv} = (2\cdot 2)+(5\cdot 2)+(3\cdot 1)+(7\cdot 1)+(1\cdot 3) = 27$



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Minimum-Cost Flow as a LP

Minimum Cost Flow as LP

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\begin{array}{lrcll}
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& f_{uv} & \leq & c(u,v) & \text{for each } u,v \in V, \\
& \sum_{v\in V} f_{vu} - \sum_{v\in V} f_{uv} & = & 0 & \text{for each } u \in V \setminus \{s,t\}, \\
& \boxed{\sum_{v\in V} f_{sv} - \sum_{v\in V} f_{vs} = d\,,} & & & \\
& f_{uv} & \geq & 0 & \text{for each } u,v \in V.
\end{array}
$$

only new constraint

Minimum-Cost Flow as a LP

Minimum Cost Flow as LP

minimize $\sum_{(u,v)\in E} a(u,v) f_{uv}$

subject to

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{uv} &\leq c(u,v) && \text{for each } u,v \in V, \\
\textstyle\sum_{v\in V} f_{vu} - \sum_{v\in V} f_{uv} &= 0 && \text{for each } u \in V \setminus \{s,t\}, \\
\textstyle\sum_{v\in V} f_{sv} - \sum_{v\in V} f_{vs} &= d\,, \\
f_{uv} &\geq 0 && \text{for each } u,v \in V.
\end{aligned}$$

Real power of Linear Programming comes from the ability to solve **new problems**!

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- classical method for solving linear programs (Dantzig, 1947)
- usually fast in practice although worst-case runtime not polynomial
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Basic Idea:

features of slack form

- Each iteration corresponds to a “basic solution” of the slack form
- All non-basic variables are 0, and the basic variables are determined from the equality constraints

new ideas

- Each iteration converts one slack form into an equivalent one while the objective value will not decrease
- Conversion (“pivoting”) is achieved by switching the roles of one basic and one non-basic variable

Simplex Algorithm: Introduction

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- classical method for solving linear programs (Dantzig, 1947)
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Basic Idea:

- Each iteration corresponds to a "basic solution" of the slack form
- All non-basic variables are 0, and the basic variables are determined from the equality constraints
- Each iteration converts one slack form into an equivalent one while the objective value will not decrease

  In that sense, it is a greedy algorithm.
- Conversion ("pivoting") is achieved by switching the roles of one basic and one non-basic variable

Extended Example: Conversion into Slack Form

$$
\begin{array}{lrcrcrcr}
\text{maximize} & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & & \\
\text{subject to} & & & & & & & \\
& x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 3x_3 & \leq & 30 \\
& 2x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 5x_3 & \leq & 24 \\
& 4x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & \leq & 36 \\
& & & x_1, x_2, x_3 & & & \geq & 0
\end{array}
$$

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$\Big\downarrow$ Conversion into slack form

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Conversion into slack form

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
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\end{array}
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Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (\boxed{0, 0, 0}, \boxed{30, 24, 36})$

Extended Example: Iteration 1

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr} z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\ x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\ x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\ x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3 \end{array}$$

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This basic solution is **feasible**

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Objective value is 0.

Extended Example: Iteration 1

Increasing the value of x_1 would increase the objective value.

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$x_1 \leq \frac{30}{1} = 30$

$x_1 \leq \frac{24}{2} = 12$

$x_1 \leq \frac{36}{4} = 9$

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The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_1.

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Switch roles of x_1 and x_6:

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The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_1.

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6:

- Solving for x_1 yields:

$$\boxed{x_1 = 9} - \frac{x_2}{4} - \frac{x_3}{2} - \frac{x_6}{4}.$$

new value of x_1 in the next iteration

Extended Example: Iteration 1

Increasing the value of x_1 would increase the objective value.

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

substitution equivalent to elementary row operations in Gaussian Elimination
⇓
new slack form will be equivalent

The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_1.

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6:

- Solving for x_1 yields:

$$x_1 = 9 - \frac{x_2}{4} - \frac{x_3}{2} - \frac{x_6}{4}.$$

- Substitute this into x_1 in the other three equations

Extended Example: Iteration 2

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\
x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2}
\end{array}
$$

Extended Example: Iteration 2

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\
x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2}
\end{array}$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (9, 0, 0, 21, 6, 0)$ with objective value 27

Extended Example: Iteration 2

Increasing the value of x_3 would increase the objective value.

$$\begin{aligned}
z &= 27 + \frac{x_2}{4} + \frac{x_3}{2} - \frac{3x_6}{4} \\
x_1 &= 9 - \frac{x_2}{4} - \frac{x_3}{2} - \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_4 &= 21 - \frac{3x_2}{4} - \frac{5x_3}{2} + \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_5 &= 6 - \frac{3x_2}{2} - 4x_3 + \frac{x_6}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (9, 0, 0, 21, 6, 0)$ with objective value 27

Extended Example: Iteration 2

Increasing the value of x_3 would increase the objective value.

$$\begin{array}{rcrcccccc}
z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\
x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2}
\end{array}$$

The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_3.

Extended Example: Iteration 2

Increasing the value of x_3 would increase the objective value.

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\
x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2}
\end{array}
$$

The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_3.

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5:

Extended Example: Iteration 2

Increasing the value of x_3 would increase the objective value.

$$
\begin{array}{rclcccccc}
z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\
x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\
x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2}
\end{array}
$$

The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_3.

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5:

- Solving for x_3 yields:

$$x_3 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3x_2}{8} - \frac{x_5}{4} - \frac{x_6}{8}.$$

Extended Example: Iteration 2

Increasing the value of x_3 would increase the objective value.

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr} z & = & 27 & + & \frac{x_2}{4} & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_6}{4} \\ x_1 & = & 9 & - & \frac{x_2}{4} & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_6}{4} \\ x_4 & = & 21 & - & \frac{3x_2}{4} & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_6}{4} \\ x_5 & = & 6 & - & \frac{3x_2}{2} & - & 4x_3 & + & \frac{x_6}{2} \end{array}$$

The third constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_3.

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5:

- Solving for x_3 yields:

$$x_3 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3x_2}{8} - \frac{x_5}{4} - \frac{x_6}{8}.$$

- Substitute this into x_3 in the other three equations

Extended Example: Iteration 3

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & \dfrac{111}{4} & + & \dfrac{x_2}{16} & - & \dfrac{x_5}{8} & - & \dfrac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \dfrac{33}{4} & - & \dfrac{x_2}{16} & + & \dfrac{x_5}{8} & - & \dfrac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \dfrac{3}{2} & - & \dfrac{3x_2}{8} & - & \dfrac{x_5}{4} & + & \dfrac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \dfrac{69}{4} & + & \dfrac{3x_2}{16} & + & \dfrac{5x_5}{8} & - & \dfrac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}
$$

Extended Example: Iteration 3

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= \frac{111}{4} + \frac{x_2}{16} - \frac{x_5}{8} - \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 &= \frac{33}{4} - \frac{x_2}{16} + \frac{x_5}{8} - \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3x_2}{8} - \frac{x_5}{4} + \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 &= \frac{69}{4} + \frac{3x_2}{16} + \frac{5x_5}{8} - \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{aligned}
$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (\frac{33}{4}, 0, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{69}{4}, 0, 0)$ with objective value $\frac{111}{4} = 27.75$

Extended Example: Iteration 3

Increasing the value of x_2 would increase the objective value.

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}
$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (\frac{33}{4}, 0, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{69}{4}, 0, 0)$ with objective value $\frac{111}{4} = 27.75$

Extended Example: Iteration 3

Increasing the value of x_2 would increase the objective value.

$$
\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
\hline
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
\hline
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}
$$

The second constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_2.

Extended Example: Iteration 3

Increasing the value of x_2 would increase the objective value.

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= \frac{111}{4} + \frac{x_2}{16} - \frac{x_5}{8} - \frac{11x_6}{16}\\
x_1 &= \frac{33}{4} - \frac{x_2}{16} + \frac{x_5}{8} - \frac{5x_6}{16}\\
x_3 &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3x_2}{8} - \frac{x_5}{4} + \frac{x_6}{8}\\
x_4 &= \frac{69}{4} + \frac{3x_2}{16} + \frac{5x_5}{8} - \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{aligned}
$$

The second constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_2.

Switch roles of x_2 and x_3:

Extended Example: Iteration 3

Increasing the value of x_2 would increase the objective value.

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= \frac{111}{4} + \frac{x_2}{16} - \frac{x_5}{8} - \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 &= \frac{33}{4} - \frac{x_2}{16} + \frac{x_5}{8} - \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3x_2}{8} - \frac{x_5}{4} + \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 &= \frac{69}{4} + \frac{3x_2}{16} + \frac{5x_5}{8} - \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{aligned}
$$

The second constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_2.

Switch roles of x_2 and x_3:

- Solving for x_2 yields:

$$x_2 = 4 - \frac{8x_3}{3} - \frac{2x_5}{3} + \frac{x_6}{3}.$$

Extended Example: Iteration 3

Increasing the value of x_2 would increase the objective value.

$$\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}$$

The second constraint is the tightest and limits how much we can increase x_2.

Switch roles of x_2 and x_3:

- Solving for x_2 yields:

$$x_2 = 4 - \frac{8x_3}{3} - \frac{2x_5}{3} + \frac{x_6}{3}.$$

- Substitute this into x_2 in the other three equations

Extended Example: Iteration 4 (=after Iteration 3)

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= 28 - \frac{x_3}{6} - \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 &= 8 + \frac{x_3}{6} + \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 &= 4 - \frac{8x_3}{3} - \frac{2x_5}{3} + \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 &= 18 - \frac{x_3}{2} + \frac{x_5}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Extended Example: Iteration 4

$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= 28 - \frac{x_3}{6} - \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 &= 8 + \frac{x_3}{6} + \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 &= 4 - \frac{8x_3}{3} - \frac{2x_5}{3} + \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 &= 18 - \frac{x_3}{2} + \frac{x_5}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (8, 4, 0, 18, 0, 0)$ with objective value 28

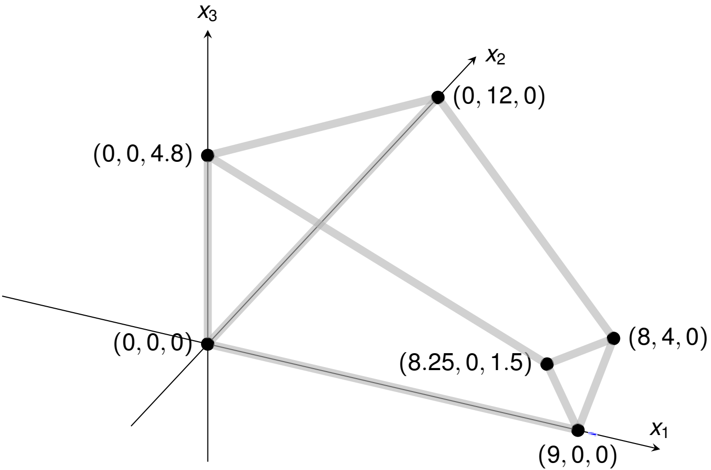
Extended Example: Iteration 4

All coefficients are negative, and hence this basic solution is **optimal**!

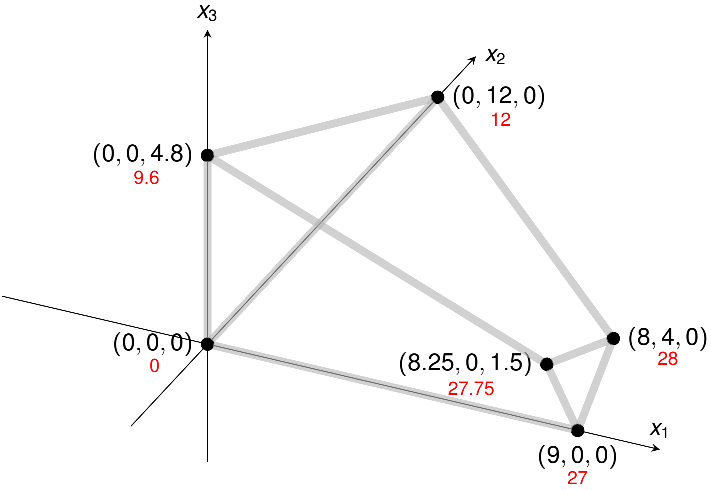
$$
\begin{aligned}
z &= 28 \boxed{- \frac{x_3}{6} - \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{2x_6}{3}} \\
x_1 &= 8 + \frac{x_3}{6} + \frac{x_5}{6} - \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 &= 4 - \frac{8x_3}{3} - \frac{2x_5}{3} + \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 &= 18 - \frac{x_3}{2} + \frac{x_5}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Basic solution: $(\overline{x_1}, \overline{x_2}, \ldots, \overline{x_6}) = (8, 4, 0, 18, 0, 0)$ with objective value 28

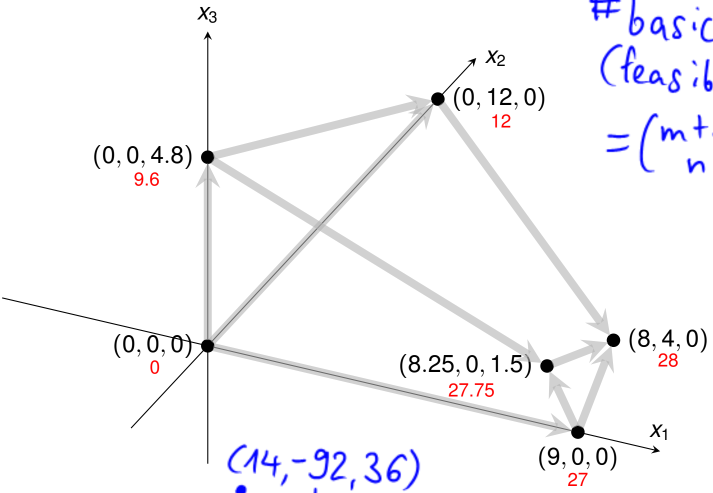
Extended Example: Visualization of SIMPLEX



Extended Example: Visualization of SIMPLEX



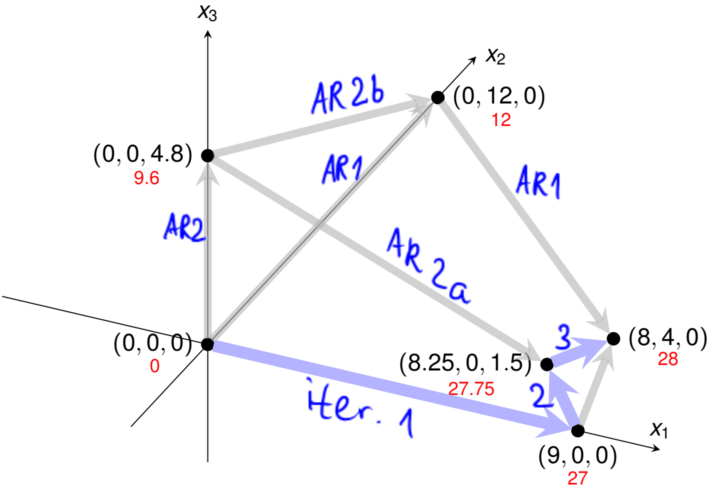
Extended Example: Visualization of SIMPLEX



basic solutions (feasible/infeas.) $= \binom{m+n}{n} = \binom{6}{3} = 20$!

(14, −92, 36) ↓ infeasible basic solution

Extended Example: Visualization of SIMPLEX



Extended Example: Alternative Runs (1/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (1/2)

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}$$

Switch roles of x_2 and x_5

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (1/2) (AR 1 in the illustration)

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr} z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\ x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\ x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\ x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3 \end{array}$$

Switch roles of x_2 and x_5

$$\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr} z & = & 12 & + & 2x_1 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\ x_2 & = & 12 & - & x_1 & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\ x_4 & = & 18 & - & x_2 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} \\ x_6 & = & 24 & - & 3x_1 & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} \end{array}$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (1/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_2 and x_5

$$
\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & 12 & + & 2x_1 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_2 & = & 12 & - & x_1 & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & x_2 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_6 & = & 24 & - & 3x_1 & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2}
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (1/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_2 and x_5

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 12 & + & 2x_1 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_2 & = & 12 & - & x_1 & - & \frac{5x_3}{2} & - & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & x_2 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} \\
x_6 & = & 24 & - & 3x_1 & + & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2}
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & 28 & - & \frac{x_3}{6} & - & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 & = & 8 & + & \frac{x_3}{6} & + & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 & = & 4 & - & \frac{8x_3}{3} & - & \frac{2x_5}{3} & + & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} & &
\end{array}
$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2) (AR 2)

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2)

$$\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}$$

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2)

$$\begin{aligned}
z &= & & 3x_1 &+& x_2 &+& 2x_3\\
x_4 &= 30 &-& x_1 &-& x_2 &-& 3x_3\\
x_5 &= 24 &-& 2x_1 &-& 2x_2 &-& 5x_3\\
x_6 &= 36 &-& 4x_1 &-& x_2 &-& 2x_3
\end{aligned}$$

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5

$$\begin{aligned}
z &= \frac{48}{5} &+& \frac{11x_1}{5} &+& \frac{x_2}{5} &-& \frac{2x_5}{5}\\
x_4 &= \frac{78}{5} &+& \frac{x_1}{5} &+& \frac{x_2}{5} &+& \frac{3x_5}{5}\\
x_3 &= \frac{24}{5} &-& \frac{2x_1}{5} &-& \frac{2x_2}{5} &-& \frac{x_5}{5}\\
x_6 &= \frac{132}{5} &-& \frac{16x_1}{5} &-& \frac{x_2}{5} &+& \frac{2x_3}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5

$$
\begin{array}{rcrcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{48}{5} & + & \frac{11x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & - & \frac{2x_5}{5} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{78}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{3x_5}{5} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{24}{5} & - & \frac{2x_1}{5} & - & \frac{2x_2}{5} & - & \frac{x_5}{5} \\
x_6 & = & \frac{132}{5} & - & \frac{16x_1}{5} & - & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{2x_3}{5}
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5

$$
\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{48}{5} & + & \frac{11x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & - & \frac{2x_5}{5} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{78}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{3x_5}{5} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{24}{5} & - & \frac{2x_1}{5} & - & \frac{2x_2}{5} & - & \frac{x_5}{5} \\
x_6 & = & \frac{132}{5} & - & \frac{16x_1}{5} & - & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{2x_3}{5}
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

$$
\begin{array}{rclcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}
$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2)

$$\begin{array}{lcrcrcrcr}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}$$

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5

$$\begin{array}{lcrcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{48}{5} & + & \frac{11x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & - & \frac{2x_5}{5} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{78}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{3x_5}{5} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{24}{5} & - & \frac{2x_1}{5} & - & \frac{2x_2}{5} & - & \frac{x_5}{5} \\
x_6 & = & \frac{132}{5} & - & \frac{16x_1}{5} & - & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{2x_3}{5}
\end{array}$$

Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

Switch roles of x_2 and x_3

$$\begin{array}{lcrcrcrcr}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}$$

Extended Example: Alternative Runs (2/2)

$$
\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & & & 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 \\
x_4 & = & 30 & - & x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 3x_3 \\
x_5 & = & 24 & - & 2x_1 & - & 2x_2 & - & 5x_3 \\
x_6 & = & 36 & - & 4x_1 & - & x_2 & - & 2x_3
\end{array}
$$

Switch roles of x_3 and x_5

$$
\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & \frac{48}{5} & + & \frac{11x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & - & \frac{2x_5}{5} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{78}{5} & + & \frac{x_1}{5} & + & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{3x_5}{5} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{24}{5} & - & \frac{2x_1}{5} & - & \frac{2x_2}{5} & - & \frac{x_5}{5} \\
x_6 & = & \frac{132}{5} & - & \frac{16x_1}{5} & - & \frac{x_2}{5} & + & \frac{2x_3}{5}
\end{array}
$$

2a) Switch roles of x_1 and x_6

$$
\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & \frac{111}{4} & + & \frac{x_2}{16} & - & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{11x_6}{16} \\
x_1 & = & \frac{33}{4} & - & \frac{x_2}{16} & + & \frac{x_5}{8} & - & \frac{5x_6}{16} \\
x_3 & = & \frac{3}{2} & - & \frac{3x_2}{8} & - & \frac{x_5}{4} & + & \frac{x_6}{8} \\
x_4 & = & \frac{69}{4} & + & \frac{3x_2}{16} & + & \frac{5x_5}{8} & - & \frac{x_6}{16}
\end{array}
$$

2b) Switch roles of x_2 and x_3

$$
\begin{array}{rclclclcl}
z & = & 28 & - & \frac{x_3}{6} & - & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{2x_6}{3} \\
x_1 & = & 8 & + & \frac{x_3}{6} & + & \frac{x_5}{6} & - & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_2 & = & 4 & - & \frac{8x_3}{3} & - & \frac{2x_5}{3} & + & \frac{x_6}{3} \\
x_4 & = & 18 & - & \frac{x_3}{2} & + & \frac{x_5}{2} & &
\end{array}
$$

The Pivot Step Formally

Precondition: $a_{le} \neq 0$
(Simplex ensures $a_{le} > 0$!)

PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)

// Compute the coefficients of the equation for new basic variable x_e.
let $\widehat{A}$ be a new $m \times n$ matrix
$\widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
  $\widehat{a}_{ej} = a_{lj} / a_{le}$
$\widehat{a}_{el} = 1 / a_{le}$
// Compute the coefficients of the remaining constraints.
for each $i \in B - \{l\}$
  $\widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$
  for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ie}\widehat{a}_{ej}$
  $\widehat{a}_{il} = -a_{ie}\widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute the objective function.
$\widehat{v} = v + c_e \widehat{b}_e$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
  $\widehat{c}_j = c_j - c_e \widehat{a}_{ej}$
$\widehat{c}_l = -c_e \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute new sets of basic and nonbasic variables.
$\widehat{N} = N - \{e\} \cup \{l\}$
$\widehat{B} = B - \{l\} \cup \{e\}$
return $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$

$$x_l = b_l - a_{l1}\cdot x_1 - a_{l2}\cdot x_2 - \ldots - a_{le}\cdot x_e$$

$$x_e = \frac{b_l}{a_{le}} - \frac{a_{l1}}{a_{le}} x_1 - \frac{a_{l2}}{a_{le}}\cdot x_2 - \ldots - \frac{1}{a_{le}}\cdot x_l$$

$$x_3 = b_3 - a_{31}\cdot x_1 - a_{32}\cdot x_2 - \ldots - a_{3e}\cdot x_e$$

$$= \left(b_3 - a_{3l}\cdot \frac{b_l}{a_{le}}\right) - \left(a_{31} - a_{3e}\cdot \frac{a_{l1}}{a_{le}}\right) x_1 - \left(a_{32} - a_{3l}\cdot \frac{a_{l2}}{a_{le}}\right)\cdot x_2 - \ldots - \left(-\frac{a_{3e}}{a_{le}}\right)\cdot x_l$$

The Pivot Step Formally

PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)

// Compute the coefficients of the equation for new basic variable x_e.
let $\widehat{A}$ be a new $m \times n$ matrix
$\widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{a}_{ej} = a_{lj} / a_{le}$
$\widehat{a}_{el} = 1 / a_{le}$
// Compute the coefficients of the remaining constraints.
for each $i \in B - \{l\}$
    $\widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie} \widehat{b}_e$
    for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
        $\widehat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{ej}$
    $\widehat{a}_{il} = -a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute the objective function.
$\widehat{v} = v + c_e \widehat{b}_e$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{c}_j = c_j - c_e \widehat{a}_{ej}$
$\widehat{c}_l = -c_e \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute new sets of basic and nonbasic variables.
$\widehat{N} = N - \{e\} \cup \{l\}$
$\widehat{B} = B - \{l\} \cup \{e\}$
return $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$

Rewrite “tight” equation for enterring variable x_e.

The Pivot Step Formally

PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)

// Compute the coefficients of the equation for new basic variable x_e.
let $\widehat{A}$ be a new $m \times n$ matrix
$\widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
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for each $i \in B - \{l\}$
  $\widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie} \widehat{b}_e$
  for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{ej}$
  $\widehat{a}_{il} = -a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute the objective function.
$\widehat{v} = v + c_e \widehat{b}_e$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
  $\widehat{c}_j = c_j - c_e \widehat{a}_{ej}$
$\widehat{c}_l = -c_e \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute new sets of basic and nonbasic variables.
$\widehat{N} = N - \{e\} \cup \{l\}$
$\widehat{B} = B - \{l\} \cup \{e\}$
return $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$

Rewrite "tight" equation for enterring variable x_e.

Substituting x_e into other equations.

The Pivot Step Formally

$\text{PIVOT}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$

// Compute the coefficients of the equation for new basic variable x_e.
let $\widehat{A}$ be a new $m \times n$ matrix
$\widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{a}_{ej} = a_{lj} / a_{le}$
$\widehat{a}_{el} = 1 / a_{le}$
// Compute the coefficients of the remaining constraints.
for each $i \in B - \{l\}$
    $\widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$
    for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
        $\widehat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ie}\widehat{a}_{ej}$
    $\widehat{a}_{il} = -a_{ie}\widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute the objective function.
$\widehat{v} = v + c_e \widehat{b}_e$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{c}_j = c_j - c_e \widehat{a}_{ej}$
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// Compute new sets of basic and nonbasic variables.
$\widehat{N} = N - \{e\} \cup \{l\}$
$\widehat{B} = B - \{l\} \cup \{e\}$
return $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$

Rewrite "tight" equation for enterring variable x_e.

Substituting x_e into other equations.

Substituting x_e into objective function.

The Pivot Step Formally

PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)

// Compute the coefficients of the equation for new basic variable x_e.
let $\widehat{A}$ be a new $m \times n$ matrix
$\widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{a}_{ej} = a_{lj} / a_{le}$
$\widehat{a}_{el} = 1/a_{le}$
// Compute the coefficients of the remaining constraints.
for each $i \in B - \{l\}$
    $\widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$
    for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
        $\widehat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ie}\widehat{a}_{ej}$
    $\widehat{a}_{il} = -a_{ie}\widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute the objective function.
$\widehat{v} = v + c_e\widehat{b}_e$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{c}_j = c_j - c_e\widehat{a}_{ej}$
$\widehat{c}_l = -c_e\widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute new sets of basic and nonbasic variables.
$\widehat{N} = N - \{e\} \cup \{l\}$
$\widehat{B} = B - \{l\} \cup \{e\}$
return $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$

Rewrite "tight" equation for enterring variable x_e.

Substituting x_e into other equations.

Substituting x_e into objective function.

Update non-basic and basic variables

The Pivot Step Formally

PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)

// Compute the coefficients of the equation for new basic variable x_e.
let $\widehat{A}$ be a new $m \times n$ matrix
$\widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{a}_{ej} = a_{lj} / a_{le}$
$\widehat{a}_{el} = 1 / a_{le}$
// Compute the coefficients of the remaining constraints.
for each $i \in B - \{l\}$
    $\widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie} \widehat{b}_e$
    for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
        $\widehat{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{ej}$
    $\widehat{a}_{il} = -a_{ie} \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute the objective function.
$\widehat{v} = v + c_e \widehat{b}_e$
for each $j \in N - \{e\}$
    $\widehat{c}_j = c_j - c_e \widehat{a}_{ej}$
$\widehat{c}_l = -c_e \widehat{a}_{el}$
// Compute new sets of basic and nonbasic variables.
$\widehat{N} = N - \{e\} \cup \{l\}$
$\widehat{B} = B - \{l\} \cup \{e\}$
return $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$

Need that $a_{le} \neq 0$!

Rewrite "tight" equation for enterring variable x_e.

Substituting x_e into other equations.

Substituting x_e into objective function.

Update non-basic and basic variables

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e) in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1 → just summarizing previous pseudocode

Consider a call to PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e) in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\textsc{Pivot}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
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Proof:

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e) in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie} \widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\textsc{Pivot}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.
2. When we set each non-basic variable to 0 in a constraint

$$x_i = \widehat{b}_i - \sum_{j \in \widehat{N}} \widehat{a}_{ij} x_j,$$

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\textsc{Pivot}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.
2. When we set each non-basic variable to 0 in a constraint

$$x_i = \widehat{b}_i - \sum_{j \in \widehat{N}} \widehat{a}_{ij} x_j,$$

we have $\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i$ for each $i \in \widehat{B}$.

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\text{PIVOT}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.
2. When we set each non-basic variable to 0 in a constraint

$$x_i = \widehat{b}_i - \sum_{j \in \widehat{N}} \widehat{a}_{ij} x_j,$$

we have $\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i$ for each $i \in \widehat{B}$. Hence $\overline{x}_e = \widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\text{PIVOT}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.
2. When we set each non-basic variable to 0 in a constraint
$$x_i = \widehat{b}_i - \sum_{j \in \widehat{N}} \widehat{a}_{ij} x_j,$$
we have $\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i$ for each $i \in \widehat{B}$. Hence $\overline{x}_e = \widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. After the substituting in the other constraints, we have

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\text{PIVOT}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.
2. When we set each non-basic variable to 0 in a constraint
$$x_i = \widehat{b}_i - \sum_{j \in \widehat{N}} \widehat{a}_{ij} x_j,$$
we have $\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i$ for each $i \in \widehat{B}$. Hence $\overline{x}_e = \widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. After the substituting in the other constraints, we have
$$\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e.$$

Effect of the Pivot Step

Lemma 29.1

Consider a call to $\textsc{Pivot}(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)$ in which $a_{le} \neq 0$. Let the values returned from the call be $(\widehat{N}, \widehat{B}, \widehat{A}, \widehat{b}, \widehat{c}, \widehat{v})$, and let $\overline{x}$ denote the basic solution after the call. Then

1. $\overline{x}_j = 0$ for each $j \in \widehat{N}$.
2. $\overline{x}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. $\overline{x}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e$ for each $i \in \widehat{B} \setminus \{e\}$.

Proof:

1. holds since the basic solution always sets all non-basic variables to zero.
2. When we set each non-basic variable to 0 in a constraint
$$x_i = \widehat{b}_i - \sum_{j \in \widehat{N}} \widehat{a}_{ij} x_j,$$
we have $\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i$ for each $i \in \widehat{B}$. Hence $\overline{x}_e = \widehat{b}_e = b_l / a_{le}$.
3. After the substituting in the other constraints, we have
$$\overline{x}_i = \widehat{b}_i = b_i - a_{ie}\widehat{b}_e. \qquad \square$$

Formalizing the Simplex Algorithm: Questions

Questions:

- How do we determine whether a linear program is feasible?
- What do we do if the linear program is feasible, but the initial basic solution is not feasible?
- How do we determine whether a linear program is unbounded?
- How do we choose the entering and leaving variables?

Formalizing the Simplex Algorithm: Questions

Questions:

- How do we determine whether a linear program is feasible?
- What do we do if the linear program is feasible, but the initial basic solution is not feasible?
- How do we determine whether a linear program is unbounded?
- How do we choose the entering and leaving variables?

Example before was a particularly nice one!

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

```
SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
(N, B, A, b, c, ν) = INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
let Δ be a new vector of length n
while some index j ∈ N has c_j > 0
    choose an index e ∈ N for which c_e > 0
    for each index i ∈ B
        if a_ie > 0
            Δ_i = b_i / a_ie
        else Δ_i = ∞
    choose an index l ∈ B that minimizes Δ_i
    if Δ_l == ∞
        return "unbounded"
    else (N, B, A, b, c, ν) = PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, ν, l, e)
for i = 1 to n
    if i ∈ B
        x̄_i = b_i
    else x̄_i = 0
return (x̄_1, x̄_2, ..., x̄_n)
```

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

"Black Box" (for now)

SIMPLEX(A, b, c)

$(N, B, A, b, c, \nu) = \boxed{\text{INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX}(A, b, c)}$

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

let Δ be a new vector of length n
while some index $j \in N$ has $c_j > 0$
    choose an index $e \in N$ for which $c_e > 0$
    for each index $i \in B$
        if $a_{ie} > 0$
            $\Delta_i = b_i / a_{ie}$
        else $\Delta_i = \infty$
    choose an index $l \in B$ that minimizes Δ_i
    if $\Delta_l == \infty$
        return "unbounded"
    else $(N, B, A, b, c, \nu) = \text{PIVOT}(N, B, A, b, c, \nu, l, e)$
for $i = 1$ **to** n
    if $i \in B$
        $\bar{x}_i = b_i$
    else $\bar{x}_i = 0$
return $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \ldots, \bar{x}_n)$

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

```
SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
(N, B, A, b, c, v) = INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
let Δ be a new vector of length n
while some index j ∈ N has c_j > 0
    choose an index e ∈ N for which c_e > 0
    for each index i ∈ B
        if a_ie > 0
            Δ_i = b_i/a_ie
        else Δ_i = ∞
    choose an index l ∈ B that minimizes Δ_i
    if Δ_l == ∞
        return "unbounded"
    else (N, B, A, b, c, v) = PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)
for i = 1 to n
    if i ∈ B
        x̄_i = b_i
    else x̄_i = 0
return (x̄_1, x̄_2, ..., x̄_n)
```

potentially many choices!

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

SIMPLEX(A, b, c)

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for $i = 1$ **to** n
    if $i \in B$
        $\bar{x}_i = b_i$
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return $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \ldots, \bar{x}_n)$

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

Main Loop:

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

SIMPLEX(A, b, c)

1 $(N, B, A, b, c, \nu) = $ INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
2 let Δ be a new vector of length n
3 **while** some index $j \in N$ has $c_j > 0$
4   choose an index $e \in N$ for which $c_e > 0$
5   **for** each index $i \in B$
6   **if** $a_{ie} > 0$
7             $\Delta_i = b_i / a_{ie}$
8   **else** $\Delta_i = \infty$
9   choose an index $l \in B$ that minimizes Δ_i
10   **if** $\Delta_l == \infty$
11   **return** "unbounded"
12   **else** $(N, B, A, b, c, \nu) = $ PIVOT$(N, B, A, b, c, \nu, l, e)$
13 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n
14   **if** $i \in B$
15         $\bar{x}_i = b_i$
16   **else** $\bar{x}_i = 0$
17 **return** $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \ldots, \bar{x}_n)$

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

Main Loop:

- terminates if all coefficients in objective function are negative
- Line 4 picks enterring variable x_e with negative coefficient
- Lines $6 - 9$ pick the tightest constraint, associated with x_l
- Line 11 returns "unbounded" if there are no constraints
- Line 12 calls PIVOT, switching roles of x_l and x_e

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

SIMPLEX(A, b, c)

1 $(N, B, A, b, c, v) = $ INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
2 let Δ be a new vector of length n
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10   **if** $\Delta_l == \infty$
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12   **else** $(N, B, A, b, c, v) = $ PIVOT(N, B, A, b, c, v, l, e)
13 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n
14   **if** $i \in B$
15         $\bar{x}_i = b_i$
16   **else** $\bar{x}_i = 0$
17 **return** $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \ldots, \bar{x}_n)$

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

Main Loop:

- terminates if all coefficients in objective function are negative
- Line 4 picks enterring variable x_e with negative coefficient
- Lines $6-9$ pick the tightest constraint, associated with x_l
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- Line 12 calls PIVOT, switching roles of x_l and x_e

Return corresponding solution.

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

SIMPLEX(A, b, c)

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13 **for** $i = 1$ **to** n
14   **if** $i \in B$
15         $\bar{x}_i = b_i$
16   **else** $\bar{x}_i = 0$
17 **return** $(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \ldots, \bar{x}_n)$

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

we will see later that it is optimal!

Lemma 29.2

Suppose the call to INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX in line 1 returns a slack form for which the basic solution is feasible. Then if SIMPLEX returns a solution, it is a feasible solution. If SIMPLEX returns "unbounded", the linear program is unbounded.

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

SIMPLEX(A, b, c)

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10   **if** $\Delta_l == \infty$
11   **return** "unbounded"

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

Proof is based on the following three-part loop invariant:

Lemma 29.2

Suppose the call to INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX in line 1 returns a slack form for which the basic solution is feasible. Then if SIMPLEX returns a solution, it is a feasible solution. If SIMPLEX returns "unbounded", the linear program is unbounded.

The formal procedure SIMPLEX

```
SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
1  (N, B, A, b, c, ν) = INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX(A, b, c)
2  let Δ be a new vector of length n
3  while some index j ∈ N has c_j > 0
4      choose an index e ∈ N for which c_e > 0
5      for each index i ∈ B
6          if a_ie > 0
7              Δ_i = b_i / a_ie
8          else Δ_i = ∞
9      choose an index l ∈ B that minimizes Δ_i
10     if Δ_l == ∞
11         return "unbounded"
```

Returns a slack form with a feasible basic solution (if it exists)

elementary row operations (as in Gaussian Elimination)

Proof is based on the following three-part loop invariant:

1. the slack form is always ~~equivalent~~ to the one returned by INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX,
2. for each $i \in B$, we have $b_i \geq 0$,
3. the basic solution associated with the (current) slack form is feasible.

Lemma 29.2

Suppose the call to INITIALIZE-SIMPLEX in line 1 returns a slack form for which the basic solution is feasible. Then if SIMPLEX returns a solution, it is a feasible solution. If SIMPLEX returns "unbounded", the linear program is unbounded.