

## QUESTION

- (a) Describe briefly some features of a computer implementation of the network simplex method that would improve the efficiency of a standard version of the algorithm.
- (b) Show that the following linear programming problem can be formulated as a minimum cost network flow problem.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Minimize} \quad & z = 8x_1 + 7x_2 + 2x_3 + 6x_4 + 2x_5 + 6x_6 \\ & + 5x_7 + 8x_8 + 7x_9 + 9x_{10} + 8x_{11} \\ \text{subject to} \quad & x_1, \dots, x_{11} \geq 0 \\ & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 20 \\ & x_3 + x_4 = 16 \\ & x_4 + x_5 = 25 \\ & x_6 + x_7 + x_8 = 10 \\ & x_8 + x_9 + x_{10} = 30 \\ & x_{10} + x_{11} = 32 \\ & x_1 + x_6 \leq 23 \end{aligned}$$

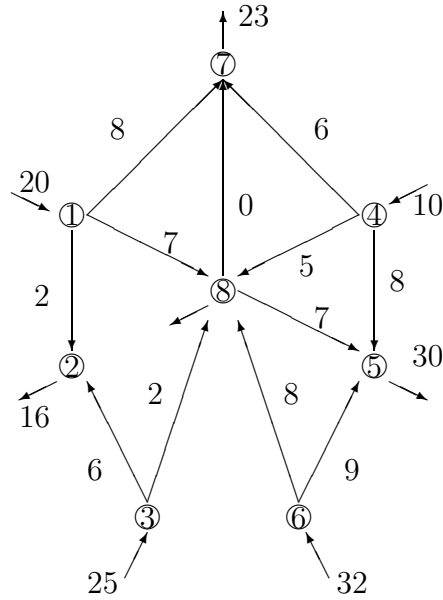
Starting with a solution in which  $x_2, x_4, x_5, x_7, x_9$  and  $x_{11}$  take positive values, and the last constraint is satisfied as a strict inequality, use the network simplex method to solve the problem.

## ANSWER

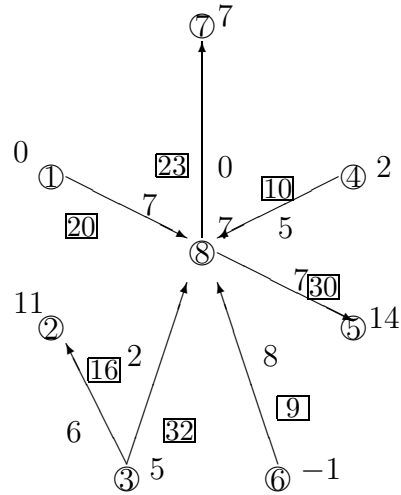
- (a) The main points are:
- compute dual variables by updating their values from the previous iteration, rather than performing a complete recalculation
  - compute reduced costs for a subset of arcs, and if there are negative reduced costs, then choose the entering arc from this subset.
- (b) The constraints can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 20 \\ -x_3 - x_4 &= -16 \\ x_4 + x_5 &= 25 \\ x_6 + x_7 + x_8 &= 10 \\ -x_8 - x_9 + x_{10} &= -30 \\ x_{10} + x_{11} &= 32 \\ -x_1 - x_6 - s &= -23 \\ -x_2 - x_5 - x_7 + x_9 - x_{11} + s &= -18 \end{aligned}$$

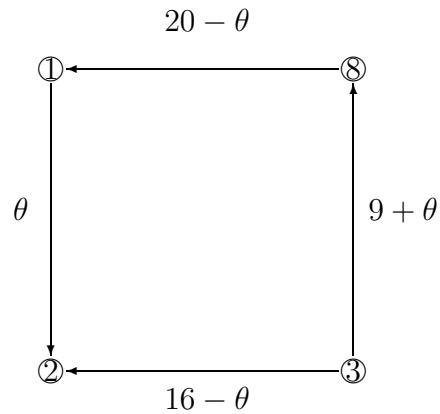
where  $s$  is a slack variable, and the last redundant constraint is deduced from the others.



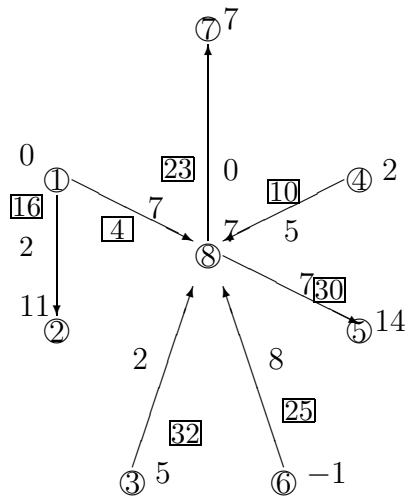
Initial tree solution



| Non basic | $y_i + c_{ij} - y_j$ |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1,2)     | -9                   | (Entering arc (1,2)) |
| (1,7)     | 1                    |                      |
| (4,5)     | 1                    |                      |
| (4,7)     | -4                   |                      |
| (6,5)     | -6                   |                      |

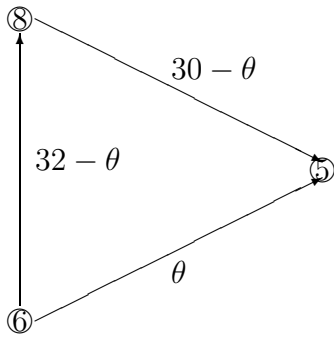


$\theta = 16$  leaving arc (3,2)

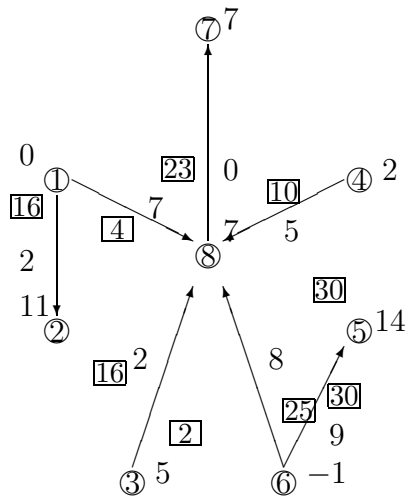


| Non-basic | $y_i + c_{ij} - y_j$ |
|-----------|----------------------|
| (1,7)     | 1                    |
| (3,2)     | 9                    |
| (4,5)     | -4                   |
| (4,7)     | 1                    |
| (6,5)     | -6                   |

Entering arc (6,5)



Leaving arc (8,5)



| Non-basic | $y_i + c_{ij} - y_j$ |
|-----------|----------------------|
| (1,7)     | 1                    |
| (3,2)     | 9                    |
| (4,5)     | 2                    |
| (4,7)     | 1                    |
| (8,5)     | 6                    |

Thus we have an optimal solution.

$$x_3 = 16 \quad x_2 = 4 \quad x_5 = 25 \quad x_{11} = 2 \quad x_{10} = 30 \quad x_7 = 10 \quad x_1 = x_4 = x_6 = x_8 = x_9 = 0 \quad z = 446$$