Hathematics Prasentation

## Simplex method

## Introduction :

*Simplex Method is a more general method suitable for solving LPP with a large number of variables.

This method was developed by George Dantzig in 1947 and was made available

## Basic Terms

1) Slack variables: The $\leq$ type inequations can be transformed into equations by the addition of nonnegative variables, say $s_{1}, S_{2}$ etc, known as Slack variables.
2) Surplus Variololes: The $\geq$ type inequality,
subtracted from the left hand side constraint to convert the constraint into equally is called Surplus variables.
3) Artificial variables: If $x_{1}$ and $x_{2}$ are set equal to zero, $s_{1}$ and $s_{2}$ turns out to be negative violating the nonnegative restriction. Therefore, to overcome this, we introduce another similar device of artificial variables represented by $A_{1}, A_{2}$.

## Question

## -Ques. :

Solve the LP Problem using simplex method.
Maximize $Z=5 x_{1}+3 x_{2}$
Subject to constraints

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 x_{1}+5 x_{2} \leq 15 \\
& 5 x_{1}+2 x_{2} \leq 10 \\
& x_{1}, x_{2} \geq 0 \text { (Non-negativity constraint) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Solution:

$$
\text { Max. } \mathrm{z}=5 x_{1}+3 x_{2}+0 S_{1}+0 S_{2}
$$

## Subject to constraints

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{aligned}
& 3 x_{1}+5 x_{2}+s_{1}+0 s_{2}=15 \\
& 5 x_{1}+2 x_{2}+0 s_{1}+s_{2}=10 \\
& \text { where } x_{1}, x_{2} \text { and } s_{1}, s_{2} \geq 0
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}
$$

|  |  | $C_{j}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | 0 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Basic | $C_{B}$ | $x_{b}$ |  | $x_{1}$ | $x_{2}$ |  | $s_{1}$ |

Key element = 5
Incoming variable $=x_{1}$
Outgoing variable $=s_{2}$

|  |  | $C_{j}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | 0 | 0 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Basic | $C_{B}$ |  | $x_{b}$ |  | $x_{1}$ | $x_{2}$ |  |

(key
column)

Key element = 19/5 Incoming variable $=x_{2}$
Outgoing variable $=s_{1}$

|  |  | $C_{j}$ | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Basic | $C_{B}$ | $x_{b}$ | $x_{1}$ | $x_{2}$ | $s_{1}$ | $s_{2}$ | Min. <br> ratio |
| $x_{2}$ | 3 | $45 / 19$ | 0 | 1 | $5 / 19$ | $-3 / 19$ |  |
| $x_{1}$ | 5 | $20 / 19$ | 1 | 0 | $-2 / 19$ | $25 / 19$ |  |
|  |  | $z_{j}$ | 5 | 3 | $5 / 19$ | $16 / 19$ |  |
|  |  | $C_{j}-z_{j}$ | 0 | 0 | $-5 / 19$ | $-16 / 19$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Since all the $C_{j}-z_{j}$ are negative or zero, so we get the optimum solution

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x_{1}=20 / 19 \\
& x_{2}=45 / 19
\end{aligned}
$$

$\max Z=235 / 19$.

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