

1. Consider the following problem

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & Z = 6x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & 2x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 \leq 2 \\ & -4x_1 - 2x_2 - \frac{3}{2}x_3 \leq 3 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_3 \leq 1 \\ & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let x_4, x_5 , and x_6 denote the slack variables for the respective constraints. After you apply the simplex method, a portion of the final tableau is as follows:

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	RHS
Row(0)							
x_5				1	1	2	
x_3				-2	0	4	
x_1				1	0	-1	

Use the theory of simplex method to identify the missing numbers in the final tableau. Show your calculations. (20%)

2. Consider the following LP problem

$$\begin{aligned} \max \quad & Z = 4x_1 + 2x_2 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & 2x_1 \leq 16 \quad (\text{resource 1}) \\ & x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 17 \quad (\text{resource 2}) \\ & x_2 \leq 5 \quad (\text{resource 3}) \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Solve the problem graphically. (10%)
- Using graphical analysis to find the shadow prices for the resources. (10%)
- Determine how many additional units of resource 1 would be needed to increase the optimal value of Z by 15. (5%)

3. Consider the following problem:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \max \quad & Z = 2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & 3x_2 - x_3 \leq 30 && \text{(resource 1)} \\
 & 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 \leq 10 && \text{(resource 2)} \\
 & 4x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 \leq 40 && \text{(resource 3)} \\
 & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

The simplex method is used to solve the problem and the optimal tableau is as follows, where $x_4, x_5,$ and x_6 denote the slack variables for the respective constraints.

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	RHS
Row(0)	0	0	0	1.5	0.75	0.125	57.5
x_2	0	1	0	0.5	0.25	-0.125	12.5
x_3	0	0	1	0.5	0.75	-0.375	7.5
x_1	1	0	0	0	0.25	0.125	7.5

- (a) Find the shadow price for each resource. (5%)
 (b) Suppose that you have a chance to buy an additional unit of resource 2 for \$1. Should you do it? Why? (5%)

Suppose that the sensitivity analysis generates the following results.

Allowable range to stay optimal			Allowable range to stay feasible		
Current value	Minimum	Maximum	Current value	Minimum	Maximum
2	1	∞	30	15	∞
4	1	5	10	0	5
-1	-2	-2/3	40	-20	60

- (c) What is the new optimal objective value Z if $c_1=2$ is changed to $c_1=1$? (5%)
 (d) Will the optimal objective value Z change if $b_3=40$ is changed to $b_3=70$? Why? (5%)

4. Use the two-phase method to solve the following LP problem. (20%)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 60 \\
 & 3x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 \geq 120 \\
 & x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Consider the following LP problem.

$$\begin{aligned} \min \quad & Z = 3x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \geq -6 \\ & 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 120 \\ & x_1 \geq -2, x_2 \text{ unrestricted}, x_3 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Transform the problem into a standard form with the objective function is to be maximized, all RHS coefficients are nonnegative, and all variables are nonnegative.

(15%)