

3. Use the simplex method to solve

$$\max P = 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 + x_4$$

with

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 \leq 12$$

$$2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 \leq 20$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 16$$

and $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$

(Hint: the final basis will consist of x_1, x_2, s_3 , where s_3 is the third slack variable; you can use this information to save a lot of work if you want.)

4. Use the simplex method to solve

$$\max P = x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3$$

with

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 \leq 6$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \leq 6$$

and $x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$

5. Use the simplex method to solve

$$\max P = 3x_1 + 6x_2 + 10x_3$$

with

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 400$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \leq 350$$

and $x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0$

6. a. Find the (symmetric) dual of problem 5 and set up the *initial* simplex tableaux for this problem, complete with artificial variables. Do not solve. Which is easier to solve, the primal (a) or dual (b)? What is the minimum of the objective for the dual problem?
- b. The solution of the dual problem is $y = (2.5, 0)$. Knowing this, if the 400 on the right hand side of the first inequality in (a) were increased to 401 and the problem were re-solved, what what the new P be?