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Post Optimality and Parametric Analysis with the National Bureau of Standards' Linear Programming Subroutine RV SMPX

Tyrone B. Ayers

Applied Mathematics Division

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Final

Technical Report to
Computer Services Division
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Rogers C.B. Morton, *Secretary*
James A. Baker, III, *Under Secretary*
Dr. Betsy Ancker-Johnson, *Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology*
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Ernest Ambler, *Acting Director*

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ABSTRACT

This report is a sequel to NBS Report 10695 (February 1972), The National Bureau of Standards' Linear and Quadratic Programming Subroutines, which documented one phase of an effort to provide users of the facility operated by the National Bureau of Standards' Computer Services Division, with reliable clearly-described solution algorithms for selected frequently-arising classes of special mathematical problems. The present report presents subroutines which perform post-optimality analysis and parametric programming studies on linear programming problems solved by the National Bureau of Standards' RVSMPX subroutine. (The present versions of these codes use internal storage only.)

Keywords: Algorithms; post-optimality analysis; parametric programming; linear programming.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report documents another phase of a continuing effort to provide users of the computer facility operated by the National Bureau of Standards' Computer Services Division with reliable, clearly-described solution algorithms for selected, frequently-arising classes of mathematical problems. This phase of the effort has increased NBS's capabilities in the area of linear programming by producing three subroutines: **RANGES**, a subroutine which provides post-optimality ranges for the objective function **coefficients** (costs) and for the constants which constitute the right-hand-sides (RHS) of the linear program's constraints; **PAROBJ**, a subroutine which performs a parametric study of the effects of changes in the costs; and **PARRHS**, a subroutine which performs a **similar parametric study for changes in the RHS**.

The subroutines were written in FORTRAN V, solve the problems "in core," and were designed to be used with RVSMPX, a subroutine for performing the revised simplex method of linear programming. RVSMPX is described in the previous report [2], and familiarity with that document is assumed here.

Sections 2 and 3 of this report discuss, respectively, the methods used in **RANGES**, and those employed for **PAROBJ**, and **PARRHS**. Section 4 presents the deck set-up, and parameter settings required to use the routines, and Section 5 provides sample outputs with explanations. The appendices contain program listings, and also the results of sample problem runs made for purposes of code verification and timing.

2. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS ON COST AND RHS VECTORS (RANGES)

The input to RANGES, consisting of a linear programming problem together with its solution, is the output from RVSMXP (see [2]). The output from RANGES is a set of upper and lower bounds. An upper-lower bound pair appears for each objective function coefficient and also for each constraint right hand side, and represents the maximum range over which that quantity can vary (with all other problem data fixed) without forcing a change from the optimal basis for the original LP problem. That is to say, the set of variables in the optimal basis will remain the same so long as no cost or RHS is changed beyond its bounds. It should be noted that in the case of a change in an RHS, although the basis remains the same, the values of the variables in the basis would change. Correspondingly, in the case of a change in a cost, the values of the variables in the basis as well as the membership of the basis will remain the same, while the value of the objective function changes.

Note, that due to round-off error the computed bound values may occasionally vary from the actual values by as much as 3 times the epsilon (EPS) computed in RVSMXP. However, the computed values, when substituted for their corresponding cost or RHS, do indeed yield the same optimal basis.

A number of computer runs were made to check the "correctness" of the code. The times for these runs (which, by the way, employed the very same problems that were used to verify RVSMXP in [2]) are reported in Appendix D. A potentially useful statistic from these runs is that the time consumed by RANGES was on the average roughly 20% of that required by RVSMXP to solve the original problem.

* This technique is described in detail in [1] and [3].

3. PARAMETRIC PROGRAMMING ON COST VECTOR (PAROBJ) OR RHS VECTOR (PARRHS)

Consider the linear programming problem given in matrix notation as

$$\max cx, \text{ subject to } Ax:b \text{ and } x \geq 0,$$

where ":" represents \leq , \geq , or $=$.^{*} If B is the basis matrix, and c_B and x_B are the corresponding subvectors of c and x respectively, then the solution to this problem is given by $x_B = B^{-1}b$, with optimal objective value of $c_B x_B$.

Parametric programming on the cost vector is concerned with replacing c in the above problem by $c^* = c + \epsilon f$, where f is an arbitrary vector supplied by the user and ϵ is a nonnegative scalar parameter. PAROBJ solves this problem by first solving the original problem using RVSMPX, then computing the largest value of ϵ for which the current optimal basis remains optimal. Call this value ϵ_{\max} . A new basic solution is then calculated which is optimal in some new interval of ϵ values beginning with ϵ_{\max} . The upper bound of that new interval is the new value of ϵ_{\max} .

This procedure continues until either a.) the problem becomes unbounded (linear programming theory assures that it will remain so for all larger values of ϵ), or b.) the last of the critical values of ϵ is reached (the same solution remains optimal for all larger values of ϵ), or c.) a user-specified limit on ϵ is exceeded.

If the solution to the original problem is unbounded, it is still possible that for some positive value of ϵ , the solution to the modified problem "becomes" bounded. If such is the case for the original linear programming problem, then PAROBJ will start the parametric study with the smallest positive value of ϵ for which a bounded, feasible solution is obtained.

As with RANGES, a number of sample problems were run on PAROBJ for the purpose of code verification and timing. The results of these runs are reported in appendix D.

* * *

PARRHS is a subroutine written to perform parametric programming on the RHS vector. This is the situation in which vector b of the original problem stated in the beginning of this section is replaced by $b^* = b + \epsilon r$, where r is an arbitrary vector supplied by the user, and ϵ is as before. All the comments stated above for PAROBJ with regard to boundedness, apply for PARRHS except that the concern here is with feasibility.

^{*}By way of clarification, RVSMPX accepts the A matrix in non-canonical form, so that the constraints need not be all equalities or inequalities.

4. DECK SET-UP AND PARAMETER SETTINGS

The previous sections of this report discussed the subroutines in general terms, stressing the functions they perform. This section will provide the reader with the information needed actually to use the subroutines. The deck set-ups will be discussed first, followed by the form of the call to the subroutines, followed further by an explanation of each of the parameters employed.

RANGES is used in what can be termed a "post-RVSMPX" mode. In the user's main program, after the call to RVSMPX in the form described in [2], the user simply inserts a FORTRAN CALL statement of the following form:

```
CALL RANGES (A,MA,B,MB,MT,NT,L,X,RHSUP,RHSLOW,COEUP,COELOW,NSET),
```

and the range information is printed out.

The observant reader will note that many of the parameters in the above CALL statement appear identical to those in the CALL statement for RVSMPX. In most cases they are exactly the same. There are, however, some variations, which are listed below and should be NOTED by the user.

Both PAROBJ and PARRHS operate in a "super-RVSMPX" mode. The user-supplied main program referred to earlier and discussed in [2] should pass control to one of these routines, which then takes charge of the parametric study and uses RVSMPX as a subroutine. This, of course, means that any parameters required by RVSMPX which would normally be passed directly to it, must now be passed through the parametric programming routines. The FORTRAN CALL statements, as they should appear in the main program, are:

```
CALL PAROBJ (A,MA,B,MB,MT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,F,BOUND,NSET),
```

```
CALL PARRHS (A,MA,B,MB,MT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,BOUND,R,NSET).
```

Again it should be noted that the similarity between these CALL statements and the one for RVSMPX is not accidental. A full understanding of the parameters, especially as they relate to the various subroutines, is absolutely imperative. Listed below are the parameters that appear in RANGES, PAROBJ, and PARRHS. After each variable name, there appears an (R), an (O), or an (H) if the variable is a parameter of either RANGES, PAROBJ, or PARRHS, respectively. If the variable pertains to all three subroutines without variation, no letters will appear. But if variations are present, an explanation will be given. The m and n used with reference to dimensions have the same meaning as in the RVSMPX documentation: m is the number of constraints, and n is the number of real (original) variables.

* * *

A (R) This is the augmented constraint matrix. It should be dimensioned at least (m+1) by (n+1) and is unchanged by the subroutine.

(O) Because of the nature of PAROBJ, A must be dimensioned at least $(m+2)$ by $(n+1)$ to provide storage for the original coefficients of the objective function. A is unchanged by PAROBJ.

(H) Because of the methods used in storing the original coefficients of the objective function and in dealing with an originally infeasible problem, A must be dimensioned at least $(m+2)$ by $(n+2)$. A is unaltered by PARRHS.

MA This variable equals the value of the first dimension of A. It is unchanged upon exiting from the subroutines.

B (R) This matrix provides storage for the inverse of the basis matrix and should be dimensioned $(m+2)$ by $(m+2)$. B is unchanged by the subroutine.

(O,H) Since the subroutines perform parametric studies which cover several bases, B will contain the inverse of the last optimal basis matrix upon exiting from the subroutines. B should be dimensioned at least $(m+2)$ by $(m+2)$.

MB This is the value of the first dimension of B. It is not altered by the subroutines.

MP (R) This is the number of rows of information in the A matrix, i.e., $(m+1)$. MP is not changed by RANGES.

(O,H) Recall that the A matrix for PAROBJ and PARRHS has $(m+2)$ rows. Hence MP must equal $m+2$. Upon exiting from the subroutine, MP is unaltered.

NP (R,O) This variable equals the number of columns of information in the A matrix, i.e., $(n+1)$. It is unchanged by the subroutines.

(H) Recall that the A matrix for PARRHS has $(n+2)$ columns. Therefore, NP must equal $(n+2)$. Upon exiting from the subroutine, NP is not changed.

L (R) This is a multipurpose vector providing work space needed by RVSMPX. L is not changed in any way by RANGES.

(O,H) In order to maintain a certain consistency in output formulation, the user-supplied values of L only function for the initial reporting of the problem, after which certain elements of L are automatically set by the subroutines. Upon exiting, $L(5)$, $L(8)$, $L(13)$, and $L(14)$ will equal 1. $L(4)$ and $L(12)$ will equal 0. The value of all other $L(I)$, $I \leq 14$, will be the same as they are upon returning from RVSMPX.

X (R) Just as in RVSMPX, X provides storage for the solution of the problem. X is not changed by RANGES.

(O,H) These subroutines perform a parametric study over a series of optimal bases. Therefore, the solution in X upon exiting from the subroutines will not be the original solution, but rather the solution corresponding to the final optimal basis of the parametric study.

TOLP (O,H) This is the variable used by RVSMPX to compute the value of EPS and CEPS. Its value on input should be exactly the same as it is for RVSMPX. TOLP is not changed by the subroutine.

INV (0,H) This is the switch allowing the user to supply RVSM PX with an initial feasible solution. As in RVSM PX, INV may still be used to indicate a user-supplied initial basis. The value of INV is altered in the subroutines.

RHSUP (R) This vector provides storage for the upper bounds on the ranges of the right-hand sides of the given problem being solved. Since each right-hand side will have an upper bound, RHSUP should be dimensioned at least m in the main program, where m is the number of rows in the unaugmented A matrix.

RHSLOW (R) This vector provides storage for the lower bounds on the ranges of the right-hand sides. Like RHSUP, RHSLOW should be dimensioned at least m in the main program.

COEUP (R) This vector provides storage for the upper bounds on the ranges of the coefficients of the objective function of the given problem. COEUP should be dimensioned at least n in the main program, where n is the number of columns in the unaugmented A matrix.

COELOW (R) This vector provides storage for the lower bounds on the ranges of the coefficients. Like COEUP, COELOW should be dimensioned at least n.

R (H) This is the vector supplied by the user to indicate the rates of change of each of the right-hand sides with respect to the scalar ϵ . Therefore, R must be dimensioned at least m. R should be set up so that the ith element of R is the rate of change of the ith right-hand side. For example, if the original right-hand side vector is $b = (1, 2, 3.7, 5)^T$ and if R is $(0, 2, -3, .6)^T$, then the new right hand side vector b^* varies as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} b_1^* &= b_1 + 0 \epsilon = 1 \\ b_2^* &= b_2 + 2 \epsilon = 2 + 2 \epsilon \\ b_3^* &= b_3 - 3 \epsilon = 3.7 - 3 \epsilon \\ b_4^* &= b_4 + 0.6 \epsilon = 5 + 0.6 \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon \geq 0$. The subroutine does not change R.

F (O) This is the vector supplied by the user to indicate the rates of change of each of the objective function coefficients with respect to the scalar ϵ . Therefore, F must be dimensioned by at least n. F should be set up so that the jth element of F is the rate of change of the jth cost coefficient. For example, if the original cost vector is $c = (2, 3, 1.6, -4)$ and if F is $(2, 0, -.5, 5)$, then the new cost vector c^* varies as follows:

$$c_1^* = c_1 + 2 \epsilon = 2 + 2 \epsilon$$

$$c_2^* = c_2 + 0 \epsilon = 3$$

$$c_3^* = c_3 - 0.5 \epsilon = 1.6 - 0.5 \epsilon$$

$$c_4^* = c_4 + 5 \epsilon = -4 + 5 \epsilon$$

where $\epsilon \geq 0$. F is not altered by the subroutine.

BOUND (0,H) This is the user-specified limit on the non-negative scalar parameter ϵ . The scalar ϵ is incremented up to the value of BOUND. Once the value of ϵ exceeds BOUND, the subroutines will terminate by reporting that the limit has been exceeded and that the current basis remains optimal at that limit. However, the subroutines may terminate before ϵ reaches BOUND if:

- 1) the largest critical value of ϵ is less than BOUND,
- 2) the problem becomes infeasible (PARRHS),
- 3) the problem becomes unbounded (PAROBJ).

The value of BOUND is unchanged by the subroutines.

NSET (R) This parameter is a user-specified switch. If the user sets NSET = 0, ranges are calculated for both right-hand sides and objective function coefficients. If NSET = 1, ranges are determined only for the right-hand sides. If NSET = 2, ranges are obtained only for the objective function coefficients.

(0,H) For these subroutines, this user-specified switch determines the output format. If NSET = 0, a detailed format is used. If NSET = 1, a compressed tabular summary format is used.

5. OUTPUT

This section of the report will discuss the output from the three subroutines, and illustrate them through actual output samples.

5.1 THE OUTPUT FROM RANGES

The printing of the output is controlled by RANGES. Information on the original right-hand side vector is printed first, followed by information on the objective function coefficient vector. The user may obtain information on both the right-hand side and the objective function coefficient vectors or either of them separately, depending on his specified value for the parameter NSET (see section 4). The output is printed in an E14.8 format as follows:

```

-.14845019+02 LE   RHS  1   LE   POS.INFINITY
.54586695+01 LE   RHS  2   LE   POS.INFINITY
.30275573+01 LE   RHS  3   LE   .15395222+02
.15161557+02 LE   RHS  4   LE   POS.INFINITY

NEG.INFINITY LE   COEFFICIENT  1   LE  -.14055693+00
-.20215248+01 LE   COEFFICIENT  2   LE  -.64413020+00
NEG.INFINITY LE   COEFFICIENT  3   LE  -.54610899+01
NEG.INFINITY LE   COEFFICIENT  4   LE  -.40288613+01
-.12985771-01 LE   COEFFICIENT  5   LE   .57053266+00

```

Line 1, for example, reads $-14.845019 \leq \text{RHS } 1 \leq \text{POSITIVE INFINITY}$. This means that the reported final basis will remain optimal as long as RHS 1 (the first element of the right-hand side vector of the problem being solved) is greater than -14.85019 . Similarly, bounds are reported for each remaining element of the right-hand side vector, i.e., RHS 2, RHS 3, and RHS 4.

Line 5 reads

```
NEGATIVE INFINITY  $\leq$  COEFFICIENT 1  $\leq$  -.14055693.
```

This means that coefficient 1, the first element of the cost vector of the problem being solved, has no lower bound and has an upper bound of $-.14055693$. Following line 5 are the bounds on the remaining elements of the cost vector.

5.2 THE OUTPUT FROM PAROBJ AND PARRHS

All output is completely controlled by the subroutines, and the output formats for the two routines are nearly identical. The first item to be printed is a statement that the first critical value of θ is zero. With this value of θ , the solution to **the parametric programming problem is the same as the solution to the simple linear programming problem, and that**

solution is printed next. A formula for the calculation of the objective function value for all values of θ from zero through the next critical value is then printed.

A cycle of output then begins. The "current" critical value of θ is printed, along with the basis change required when passing through that value for θ . The "current" basis is then given, followed by the objective function calculation formula. This output grouping is repeated until one of the termination conditions in section 3 is met. This output format is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

A more compressed tabular format is also available. The value of NSET (see Section 4) controls the output format selection. The compressed format is illustrated in Figures 3 and 4.

```

. . . . .
CRITICAL VALUE ( I ) OF THETA = .000000000
EPSILON = .364000-04 CAPITAL EPSILON = .364000-03 0 NON-ZERO ENTRIES ARE EFFECTIVELY EQUAL TO ZERO.
. . . . .
END OF PHASE 1. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = .74505806-08 THERE WERE 2 ITERATIONS.
MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1. REAL OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -1.2676858
. . . . .
. . . . .
END OF PHASE 2. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -.66359763 THERE WERE 1 ITERATIONS.
MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1.
. . . . .
BASIC VARIABLES
X( 1) = .2211992
SI( 1) = 6.538539 SI( 2) = 10.48937 SI( 3) = 12.37799 SI( 4) = .1006814
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES 1 01 AND ( 1) OBTAINED FROM .44239841+00 THETA = -.66359762+00
. . . . .
CRITICAL VALUE ( 11 ) OF THETA = .62500000+00
AT THAT VALUE, X( 4) ENTERS THE BASIS AND SI( 11) LEAVES.
. . . . .

```

Figure 1: PAROBJ Output
Regular Format

BASIC VARIABLES

X(1)= .5184055 X(4)= 2.080444
S(2)= 12.56981 S(3)= 9.405929 S(5)= 2.478332

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE = -.18709863+00
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (1) AND (2) OBTAINED FROM .51976991+01* THETA --.36356604+01

CRITICAL VALUE (2) OF THETA = .86764706+00
AT THAT VALUE, X(5) ENTERS THE BASIS AND X(1) LEAVES.

BASIC VARIABLES

X(4)= 5.579681 X(5)= 1.425615
S(2)= 27.47397 S(3)= .3338330 S(5)= 9.736009

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE = .87410781+00
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (2) AND (3) OBTAINED FROM .14010593+02* THETA --.11282142+02

CRITICAL VALUE (3) OF THETA = .12500000+01
AT THAT VALUE, S(4) ENTERS THE BASIS AND S(3) LEAVES.

BASIC VARIABLES

X(4)= 5.746590 X(5)= 1.592532
S(2)= 28.30855 S(4)= .6676660 S(5)= 10.40367

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE = .42310992+01
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (3) AND (4) OBTAINED FROM .14678259+02* THETA --.12116724+02

CRITICAL VALUE (4) OF THETA = .16111111+01
PROBLEM GOES UNBOUNDED BEYOND THIS CRITICAL VALUE.

Figure 1: PAROBJ Output
Regular Format (continued)

```

CRITICAL VALUE ( U) OF THETA = .00000000
EPSILON = .364000-04 CAPITAL_EPSILON = .364000-03 U_NON-ZERO ENTRIES ARE EFFECTIVELY EQUAL TO ZERO.
.....
END OF PHASE 1. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = .74505806+08 THERE WERE 2 ITERATIONS.
MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1. REAL OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -1.2676858
.....
END OF PHASE 2. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -.66359763 THERE WERE 1 ITERATIONS.
MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1.
.....
BASIC VARIABLES
X( 1) = .2211992
S( 1) = 6.538539 S( 2) = 10.48937 S( 3) = 12.63779 S( 5) = .1006814
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES ( U) AND ( 1) OF THETA OBTAINED FROM -.85714285+00*THETA =.66359763+00
. . . . .
CRITICAL VALUE ( 1) OF THETA = .58730794+01
AT THAT VALUE, X( 5) ENTERS THE BASIS AND S( 5) LEAVES.
BASIC VARIABLES
X( 1) = .2379794 X( 5) = .0000000
S( 1) = 6.521758 S( 2) = 10.43064 S( 3) = 12.68004

```

Figure 2: PARRHS Output
Regular Format

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE = -.71393830+00
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (1) AND (2) OF THETA OBTAINED FROM -.22500000+01*THETA -0.58179401+00

.....

CRITICAL VALUE (2) OF THETA = .10106485+01
AT THAT VALUE, X(4) ENTERS THE BASIS AND X(1) LEAVES.

BASIC VARIABLES

X(4) =	.0000000	X(5) =	.7139383
S(1) =	11.75731	S(2) =	15.19023
		S(3) =	15.53579

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE = -.78557532+01
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (2) AND (3) OF THETA OBTAINED FROM -.25000000+01*THETA -0.32913187+00

.....

THE CRITICAL VALUE OF THETA IS INFINITE.

.....

Figure 2: PARRHS Output
Regular Format (continued)

THE R VECTOR IS AS FOLLOWS

R(1) = 2.00
R(2) = 1.00
R(3) = 4.00
R(4) = 2.00
R(5) = 2.00

BOUND= 6.00

CRITICAL VALUE (0) OF THETA = .00000000

EPSILON = .364000-04 CAPITAL EPSILON = .364000-03 0 NON-ZERO ENTRIES ARE EFFECTIVELY EQUAL TO ZERO.

* END OF PHASE 1. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = .74505806-08 THERE WERE 2 ITERATIONS. *
* MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1. REAL OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -1.2676858 *

* END OF PHASE 2. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -.66359763 THERE WERE 1 ITERATIONS. *
* MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1. *

BASIC VARIABLES

X(1) = .221199
S(1) = 6.538539 S(2) = 10.48936A S(3) = 12.37792 S(5) = .100681

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (0) AND (1) OF THETA OBTAINED FROM -.85714285+00*THETA -.66359763+00

Figure 3: PAROBJ Output Compressed Format

THE F VECTOR IS AS FOLLOWS

F(1) = 2.00
F(2) = 1.00
F(3) = 4.00
F(4) = 2.00
F(5) = 2.00
BOUND= 6.00

CRITICAL VALUE (0) OF THETA = .00000000

EPSILON = .364000-04 CAPITAL EPSILON = .364000-03 0 NON-ZERO ENTRIES ARE EFFECTIVELY EQUAL TO ZERO.

*
* END OF PHASE 1. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = .74505806-08 THERE WERE 2 ITERATIONS.
* MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1. REAL OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -1.2676858
*

*
* END OF PHASE 2. OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = -.66359763 THERE WERE 1 ITERATIONS.
* MINIMUM PIVOT WAS 1.0000 AT ITERATION 1.
*

BASIC VARIABLES

X(1) = .221199
S(1) = 6.534539 S(2) = 10.48936A S(3) = 12.377992 S(5) = .106681

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (0) AND (1) OBTAINED FROM .44239841+00* THETA -.66359762+00

Figure 4: PARRHS Output
Compressed Format

CRIT VAL NO.	CRIT VAL	BASIS INFORMATION ENTERS	S(5)	OBJ FUNC VAL	OBJ FUNC VAL BETWEEN THIS AND NEXT CRIT VAL
1	.0587	X(5)	S(5)	-.7139	-2.2500* THETA -.5818
2	1.0106	X(4)	X(1)	-2.8558	-2.5000* THETA -.3291

CRITICAL VALUE (3) OF THETA IS INFINITE.

* * * * *

Figure 4: PARRHS Output Compressed Format (continued)

6. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: Listing of RANGES

WFO9,15 RANGES
FOR 01DA-09/21/73-21:06:00 (,0)

SUBROUTINE RANGES ENTRY POINT 001274

STORAGE USED: CODE(1) 001346; DATA(0) 000234; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0003 WFDUS
0004 NI02\$
0005 NEXPI\$
0006 NERR3\$

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0001	000331	IL	0001	000453	106L	0000	000033	11F	0001	000120	12L	0001	000473	120L
0000	000347	13F	0001	000534	130L	0000	000053	14F	0001	000166	144G	0000	000064	15F
0001	000555	150L	0001	000174	151G	0001	000312	16L	0001	000227	167G	0001	000322	17L
0001	000605	170L	0001	000351	18L	0001	000654	180L	0001	000665	190L	0001	000214	2L
0001	000714	200L	0001	000717	201L	0001	000726	220L	0001	000771	230L	0001	000416	234G
0001	000824	237G	0001	000449	250G	0001	001012	250L	0001	000470	261G	0001	000510	267G
0001	001042	270L	0001	001122	280L	0001	001133	290L	0001	001161	300L	0001	001157	301L
0001	000550	305G	0001	001216	310L	0001	000100	311F	0001	000577	315G	0001	001226	320L
0000	000112	321F	0001	001243	322L	0001	001235	330L	0000	000124	331F	0001	000723	352G
0001	000750	360G	0001	001005	375G	0001	001034	405G	0000	000135	500F	0001	000247	7L
0001	000037	8L	0001	000061	9L	0001	000016	1	0000	000145	1NJP\$	0000	000011	J
0000	000023	JTEL	0001	000022	J1	0000	000024	J2	0000	000025	J3	0000	000030	J4
0000	000010	K	0001	000020	KL	0000	000014	KU	0000	000006	L1	0000	000005	L10FF
0000	000007	L2	0001	000013	L20FF	0000	000000	M	0000	000003	MP1	0000	000004	MP2
0000	000021	M2	0001	000001	N	0000	000032	NDWN	0000	000012	NPLPG	0000	000002	NPI
0000	000031	NUPP	0000	R	000017	RATIO	0000	R	000015	RATMIN	0000	R	000027	YY

00101	1*	SUBROUTINE RANGES(A,MA,R,MB,MT,L,X,RHSUP,RHSLOW,COEUP,COEL0W,NS	RG1000
00101	2*	LET)	RG1005
00103	3*	DIMENSION A(MA,1),R(MB,1),L(1),X(1),RHSUP(1),RHSLOW(1)	RG1010
00104	4*	DIMENSION COEUP(1),COEL0W(1)	RG1020
00105	5*	IF(L(3),EQ,0,OR,L(3),EQ,1) GO TO 8	RG1030
00107	6*	WRITE(L,15)	RG1040
00111	7*	GO TO 122	RG1050
00112	8*	R	RG1060
00113	9*	N=NT-1	RG1070
00114	10*	NPI=N+1	RG1080
00115	11*	MP1=M+1	RG1090
00116	12*	MP2=M+2	RG1100
00117	13*	L10FF=14	RG1110
00120	14*	L1=0	RG1120
00121	15*	L2=0	RG1130
00122	16*	K=NPI	RG1140
00123	17*	9 J=(L10FF+K)	RG1150
00124	18*	IF(J,EQ,3) GO TO 12	RG1160


```

00233 77. IR DO 330 J=1,N
00236 78. DO 100 I=1,M
00241 79. 100 B(MP2,I)=0.0
00243 80. M2=0
00243 81. C .....
00243 82. C **STOPE APPROPRIATE ROW OF A INVERSE IN ROW M+2 OF B**
00243 83. C .....
00244 84. IF(X(J).LT.0.0) GO TO 120
00246 85. M2=1
00247 86. DO 105 J1=1,M
00252 87. K=L(L2*OFF+J1)
00253 88. JTEL=J1
00254 89. IF(K.F0.J) GO TO 106
00256 90. 105 CONTINUE
00260 91. 106 DO 110 J2=1,M
00263 92. 110 B(MP2,I2)=R(JTEL,J2)
00263 93. C **COMPUTE INDICATORS AND DENOMINATORS**
00265 94. 120 RATMIN=1F35
00266 95. DO 190 J2=1,NPLPG
00271 96. IF(X(J2).GE.0.0) GO TO 190
00273 97. J3=L(L1*OFF+J2)
00274 98. IF(J3.GT.0) GO TO 170
00274 99. C **REAL VARIABLES**
00276 100. XX=0.0
00277 101. IF(J2.G0.J) XX=-1.0
00301 102. IF(M2.G0.1) GO TO 130
00303 103. GO TO 150
00304 104. 130 DO 140 I=1,M
00307 105. 140 XY=XX*(MP2,I)*A(I,J2)
00311 106. 150 IF(XY.GE.0.0) GO TO 190
00313 107. :YY=A(MP1,J2)
00314 108. DO 160 I=1,M
00317 109. 160 YY=YY*(MP1,I)*A(I,J2)
00321 110. GO TO 180
00322 111. 170 J4=J2-N
00322 112. C **SLACK AND SURPLUS VARIABLES**
00323 113. XX=0.0
00324 114. IF(M2.G0.1) XX=(-1)**(J3+1)*B(MP2,J4)
00326 115. IF(XY.GE.0.0) GO TO 190
00330 116. YY=(-1)**(J3+1)*R(MP1,J4)
00330 117. C **COMPUTE RATIO OF INDICATORS TO DENOMINATORS**
00331 118. 180 RATIO=YY/XX
00331 119. C **FIND MINIMUM RATIO**
00332 120. IF(RATIO.GE.RATMIN) GO TO 190
00334 121. RATMIN=RATIO
00335 122. 190 CONTINUE
00337 123. NUPP=C
00340 124. IF(RATMIN.GT.1E34) NUPP=1
00342 125. IF(NUPP.F0.1) GO TO 201
00342 126. C **COMPUTE UPPER BOUND ON COEFFICIENT**
00344 127. COEUP(I)=RATMIN*A(MP1,J1)
00345 128. GO TO 200
00346 129. 201 COEUP(I)=RATMIN
00346 130. C .....
00346 131. C **BEGIN OBJECTIVE FUNCTION LOWER BOUND COMPUTATION PROCEDURE**
00346 132. C .....
00347 133. 200 IF(M2.G0.0) GO TO 220
00347 134. C **CHANGE SIGN OF ROW M+2 OF R**

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00351 DO 210 JI=1,M
00352 210 B(MP2,JI)=P(MP2,JI)
00353 C **COMPUTE INDICATORS AND DENOMINATORS**
00354 220 RATMIN=1E35
00355 DO 250 J2=1,NPLPG
00356 IF(X(J2)*GE*0.0) GO TO 290
00357 IF(J3*.T.O) GO TO 270
00358 C **REAL VARIABLES**
00359 XX=0.0
00360 IF(J2.EQ.J) XX=1.0
00361 IF(M2.EQ.1) GO TO 230
00362 GO TO *50
00363 230 DO 240 I=1,M
00364 240 XY=XX+P(MP2,I)*A(I,J2)
00365 250 IF(XX.EQ.0.0) GO TO 290
00366 YY=A(MPI,J2)
00367 DO 240 I=1,M
00368 260 YY=YY+P(MPI,I)*A(I,J2)
00369 GO TO *60
00370 270 J4=J2-M
00371 C **SLACK AND SURPLUS VARIABLES**
00372 XX=0.0
00373 IF(M2.EQ.0) XX=(-1)*((J3+1)*R|MP2,J4)
00374 JF(XX.EQ.0) GO TO 290
00375 YY=(-1)*((J3+1)*R(MPI,J4)
00376 C **COMPUTE RATIO OF INDICATORS TO DENOMINATORS**
00377 280 RATIO=YY/XX
00378 C **FIND MINIMUM RATIO**
00379 IF(RATIO.GE.RATMIN) GO TO 290
00380 RATMIN=RATIO
00381 290 CONTINUE
00382 NDWN=0
00383 IF(RATMIN.GT.E34) NDWN=1
00384 IF(NDWN.EQ.1) GO TO 301
00385 C **COMPUTE LOWER BOUND ON COEFFICIENT**
00386 COELN(J)=RATMIN+A(MPI,J)
00387 GO TO *90
00388 301 COELN(J)=RATMIN
00389 C .....
00390 C **BEGIN PRINTING OF OBJECTIVE FUNCTION BOUNDS**
00391 C .....
00392 300 IF(NDWN.EQ.0) AND(NDWN.EQ.1) GO TO 310
00393 IF(NDWN.EQ.1) AND(NDWN.EQ.0) GO TO 320
00394 WRITE(4,311) COELN(J),J,COEUP(J)
00395 GO TO *30
00396 310 WRITE(4,311) J,COEUP(J)
00397 GO TO *30
00398 320 WRITE(4,321) COELN(J),J
00399 330 CONTINUE
00400 11 FORMAT(4,A,2X,'LE RHS',13,' LE',E14.8)
00401 13 FORMAT(' NEG.INFINITY LE RHS',13,' LE',E14.8)
00402 14 FORMAT(4,A,2X,'LE RHS',13,' LE POS.INFINITY')
00403 15 FORMAT(' NO RANGING DONE DUE TO EITHER INFEASIBILITY OR UNBOUNDEDN
00404 IESS. ')
00405 311 FORMAT(' NEG.INFINITY LE COEFFICIENT',13,' LE',E14.8)
00406 321 FORMAT(4,A,2X,'LE COEFFICIENT',13,' LE POS.INFINI,Y')
00407 331 FORMAT(4,A,2X,'LE COEFFICIENT',13,' LE',E14.8)
00408 500 FORMAT('')
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322 RETURN
END

RG2890
RG2900

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

@ FIN

APPENDIX B: Listing of PAROBJ

@FOR,IS PAROBJ
FOR 010A-09/20/73-11:43:01 (*0)

<SUBROUTINE PAROBJ ENTRY POINT 002743

STORAGE USFD: CODE(1) 003156; DATA(0) 000533; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (RLOCK, NAME)

- 0003 RVSMXP
- 0004 NWDUS
- 0005 NI02\$
- 0006 NI01\$
- 0007 NEXP1\$
- 0010 NERR3\$

<STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (RLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0000	000126	10F	0001	000415	100L	0001	001736	1001L	0001	002021	1002L	0001	002073	1003L		
0000	000277	1004F	0000	000320	1005F	0000	000337	1006F	0000	000354	1007F	0000	000362	1000F		
0000	000366	1010F	0001	002411	1021G	0001	002323	1099L	0001	000157	11L	0001	002335	1100L		
0001	002617	1101G	0001	002346	1101L	0000	000371	1102F	0000	000406	1103F	0000	000413	1104F		
0000	000420	1105F	0001	002660	1123G	0001	002707	1130G	0001	000532	130L	0001	000130	143G		
0001	000131	146G	0001	000203	160G	0001	000217	167G	0000	000127	201F	0001	000335	226G		
0001	000670	240L	0001	000411	254G	0001	000753	260L	0001	000470	261G	0001	000476	267G		
0001	000764	270L	0001	000525	275G	0001	001016	300L	0001	000551	307G	0001	000602	320G		
0001	000623	327G	0001	001134	330L	0001	000626	333G	0001	001202	340L	0001	000657	345G		
0001	001221	350L	0001	000733	361G	0000	000051	4F	0001	001250	400L	0000	000143	401F		
0001	000157	402F	0001	001011	407G	0001	001054	416G	0001	001105	427G	0001	001126	437G		
0000	000062	5F	0001	001349	500L	0001	001333	520G	0001	001361	526G	0001	001457	543G		
0001	001463	547G	0001	001541	557G	0001	001573	566G	0000	000063	6F	0001	001422	600L		
0001	001703	617G	0001	001477	620L	0000	000064	7F	0001	001545	700L	0001	002114	706G		
0001	001614	710L	0001	001755	720L	0001	001762	730L	0001	001772	740L	0001	002004	750L		
0000	000204	751F	0001	002130	760L	0001	002277	762G	0001	000351	8L	0001	002304	800L		
0001	002425	810L	0000	000101	9F	0001	002624	900L	0000	000220	901F	0000	000230	902F		
0000	000241	903F	0000	000254	904F	0000	000266	905F	0000	000270	906F	0001	002632	910L		
0001	002640	920L	0001	002646	930L	0001	002664	999L	0000	R	000016	CRIT	0000	R	000040	DEFNOM
0000	R	000037	ENUM	0000	R	000021	EPS	0000	I	000024	I	0000	I	000030	ISG	
0000	I	000025	J	0000	I	000033	J1	0000	I	000035	J2	0000	I	000017	KT	
0000	I	000020	KT1	0000	I	000032	K1	0000	I	000042	K3	0000	I	000047	LET1	
0000	I	000050	LET2	0000	I	000006	L1	0000	I	000014	L10FF	0000	I	000015	L20FF	
0000	I	000010	L3	0000	I	000001	M	0000	I	000002	MP1	0000	I	000031	M2	
0000	I	000000	N	0000	I	000011	NPL	0000	I	000013	NPLPG	0000	I	000004	NP1	
0000	I	000041	NTER	0000	R	000026	R	0000	R	000036	RATIO	0000	R	000027	S	
0000	R	000043	SMALL	0000	R	000005	STAR	0000	R	000045	TEST	0000	R	000023	YY	

00101 1* SUBROUTINE PAROBJ(A,MA,R,MB,MT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,F,BOUND,NSET)
 00103 2* DIMENSION A(MA,1),B(MB,1),L(1),X(1),F(1)
 00104 3* NENT-1
 00105 4* MENT-2
 00106 5* MPI=M+1

OR1000
 OB1010
 OB1020
 OB1030
 OB1040


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6* 00107 MP2=MP1+1
7* 00110 NP1=NT
8* 00111 MT=MP1
9* 00112 STAR= *
10* 00113 L1=L(1)
11* 00114 L2=L(2)
12* 00115 L3=L(3)
13* 00116 L(5)=1
14* 00117 L(8)=1
15* 00118 L(12)=1
16* 00119 L(13)=1
17* 00120 L(14)=1
18* 00121 NPL=N+L1
19* 00122 NPLPI=N+L1+1
20* 00123 NPLPG=N+L1+L2
21* 00124 L1OFF=L4
22* 00125 L2OFF=L1OFF+M+N+L2
23* 00126 CRIT=0.0
24* 00127 KT=1
25* 00128 KT1=0
26* 00129 EPS=TOLP
27* 00130 IF(EPS.GT.0.0) GO TO 11
28* 00131 XX=1.0E-5
29* 00132 IF(EPS.LT.0.0) XX=-EPS
30* 00133 YY=0.0
31* 00134 DO 1 I=1,M
32* 00135 DO 1 J=1,M
33* 00136 EPS=A(I,J)
34* 00137 IF(EPS.LT.0.0) EPS=-EPS
35* 00138 1 YY=YY+EPS
36* 00139 EPS=XX*YY/(M*N)
37* 00140 C **STORE ORIGINAL CJ'S**
38* 00141 11 DO 3 J=1,N
39* 00142 3 A(MP2,J)=A(MP1,J)
40* 00143 WRITE(6,1007)
41* 00144 DO 1008 I=1,N
42* 00145 1008 WRITE(6,1009) I,F(I)
43* 00146 WRITE(6,1010) BOUND
44* 00147 WRITE(6,6)
45* 00148 WRITE(6,4) KT1,CRIT
46* 00149 WRITE(6,5)
47* 00150 C **SOLVE ORIGINAL PROBLEM**
48* 00151 CALL RVSMXP(A,MA,MB,MT,NT,L,X,EPS,INV,0)
49* 00152 WRITE(6,6)
50* 00153 IF(L(3).EQ.1) WRITE(6,7)
51* 00154 IF(L(3).EQ.2) GO TO 910
52* 00155 IF(L(3).EQ.4) GO TO 920
53* 00156 C **COMPUTE C + THETA*F FOR OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE**
54* 00157 R=0.0
55* 00158 S=0.0
56* 00159 DO 8 I=1,N
57* 00160 IF (X(I).LE.0.0) GO TO 8
58* 00161 R=R+A(MP2,I)*X(I)
59* 00162 S=S+F(I)*X(I)
60* 00163 8 CONTINUE
61* 00164 ISG=I+1
62* 00165 IF(R.LT.0.0) ISG=I
63* 00166 WRITE(6,9) KT1,KT,S,ISG,R
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001410
001420
001430
001440
001450
001460
001470
001480
001490
001500
001510
001520
001530

```

```

00250      64*
00250      65*
00252      66*
002A0      67*
00263      68*
00265      69*
002A6      70*
00271      71*
00272      72*
00274      73*
00277      74*
00301      75*
00301      76*
003n1      77*
003n1      78*
003n1      79*
003n3      80*
003n5      81*
003n6      82*
00311      83*
00313      84*
00314      85*
00314      86*
00316      87*
00317      88*
00322      89*
00324      90*
00326      91*
00321      92*
00322      93*
00325      94*
00327      95*
00321      96*
00323      97*
00324      98*
00327      99*
00351      100*
00323      101*
00323      102*
00324      103*
00355      104*
00326      105*
00320      106*
00323      107*
00324      108*
00326      109*
00370      110*
00371      111*
00371      112*
00373      113*
00374      114*
00376      115*
00377      116*
004n1      117*
004n3      118*
004n5      119*
00415      120*
00413      121*

C **COMPUTE FR*B IN ORDER OF BASIC VARIABLES**
WRITE(6,10)
WRITE(6,905) (STAR,I=1,40)
100 DO 110 I=1,M
110 R(MP2,I)=0.0
M2=0
DO 130 J=1,M
K1=L(L2OFF+J)
IF(K1.GT.N) GO TO 130
DO 120 J1=1,M
120 R(MP2,J1)=R(MP2,J1)+(F(K1)*R(J,J1))
130 CONTINUE
C *****
C **COMPUTE INDICATORS, DENOMINATORS, AND MINIMUM RATIO**
C *****
C ** FOR UNROUNDED ORIGINAL PROBLEM **
C *****
IF(L(3).NE.3) GO TO 300
RATMIN=IE35
DO 270 J=1,NPLPG
IF(X(J).GE.0.0) GO TO 270
J1=L(L10FF+J)
IF(J1.GT.0) GO TO 240
C **REAL VARIABLES**
YY=A(MP1,J)
DO 200 I=1,M
200 YY=YY+B(MP1,I)*A(I,J)
IF(YY.LE.EPS) GO TO 270
DO 220 I=1,M
XX=0.0
DO 210 J1=1,M
210 XX=XX+R(I,J1)*A(J1,J)
IF(XX.GT.0.0) GO TO 270
220 CONTINUE
XX=-F(J)
DO 230 I=1,M
230 XX=XX+R(MP2,I)*A(I,J)
IF(XX.LE.0.0) GO TO 270
GO TO 260
C **SLACK AND SURPLUS VARIABLES**
240 J2=J-N
YY=(-1)**(J1+1)*B(MP1,J2)
IF(YY.LE.EPS) GO TO 270
DO 250 I=1,M
XX=(-1)**(J1+1)*R(I,J2)
IF(XX.GT.0.0) GO TO 270
250 CONTINUE
XX=(-1)**(J1+1)*R(MP2,J2)
IF(XX.LE.0.0) GO TO 270
C **FIND MINIMUM RATIO**
260 YY=YY/XX
IF(YY.GF.RATMIN) GO TO 270
RATMIN=YY
270 CONTINUE
IF(RATMIN.LE.IE34) GO TO 400
WRITE(6,201)
WRITE(6,905) (STAR,I=1,40)
GO TO 999
C *****

```

```

00413 125* C **COMPUTE INDICATORS, DENOMINATORS, AND MINIMUM RATIO**
00413 125* C ** FOR ROUNDED ORIGINAL PROBLEM **
00413 125* C *****
00414 125* 300 RATMIN=1E35
00415 126* DO 350 I=1,NPLPG
00420 127* IF(X(J).GE.0.0) GO TO 350
00422 128* J1=L(L1OFF+J)
00423 129* IF(J1.GT.0) GO TO 330
00433 130* C **REAL VARIABLES**
00435 131* XX=-F(J)
00436 132* DO 310 I=1,M
00441 133* 310 XX=XX+B(MP2,I)*A(I,J)
00443 134* IF(XX.GE.0.0) GO TO 350
00445 135* YY=A(MP1,J)
00446 136* DO 320 I=1,M
00447 137* 320 YY=YY+R(MP1,I)*A(I,J)
00448 138* GO TO 340
00449 139* C **SLACK AND SURPLUS VARIABLES**
00449 140* 330 J2=J-N
00450 141* XX=(-1)**(J1+1)*B(MP2,J2)
00451 142* IF(XX.GE.0.0) GO TO 350
00452 143* YY=(-1)**(J1+1)*B(MP1,J2)
00453 144* C **FIND MINIMUM RATIO**
00454 145* 340 RATIO=YY/XX
00455 146* IF(RATIO.GE.RATMIN) GO TO 350
00456 147* RATMIN=RATIO
00457 148* ENUM=YY
00458 149* DENOM=XX
00459 150* NTER=J
00460 151* 350 CONTINUE
00461 152* IF(RATMIN.GT.1E34) GO TO 900
00462 153* IF(RATMIN.GT.EPS) GO TO 400
00463 154* M2=1
00464 155* RATMIN=-((1.2*EPS)-ENUM)/DENOM
00465 156* C **ACCUMULATE CRITICAL VALUE**
00466 157* 400 CRIT=CRIT+RATMIN
00467 158* IF(L(3).EQ.3) WRITE(6,401) CRIT
00468 159* IF(CRIT.LE.ROUND) GO TO 500
00469 160* WRITE(6,402) ROUND
00470 161* ISG=+1
00471 162* IF(R.LT.0.0) ISG=-1
00472 163* KT1=KT
00473 164* KT=KT+1
00474 165* WRITE(6,9) KT1,KT,S,ISG,R
00475 166* WRITE(6,905) (STAR,I=1,40)
00476 167* GO TO 999
00477 168* C *****
00478 169* C **UPDATE OBJECTIVE FUNCTION WITH NEW THETA AND F VECTOR**
00479 170* C *****
00480 171* 500 DO 510 J=1,N
00481 172* A(MP1,J)=A(MP1,J)+(RATMIN*F(J))
00482 173* 510 CONTINUE
00483 174* IF(L(3).EQ.3.OR.M2.EQ.1) GO TO 800
00484 175* C *****
00485 176* C **GET APPROPRIATE Y(J) AND STORE IN COLUMN MP1 OF R**
00486 177* C *****
00487 178* K3=L(L1OFF+NTER)
00488 179* IF(K3.EQ.0) GO TO 600

```

```

0R2090
0R2100
0R2110
0R2120
0R2130
0R2140
0R2150
0R2160
0R2170
0R2180
0R2190
0R2200
0R2210
0R2220
0R2230
0R2240
0R2250
0R2260
0R2270
0R2280
0R2290
0R2300
0R2310
0R2320
0R2330
0R2340
0R2350
0R2360
0R2370
0R2380
0R2390
0R2400
0R2410
0R2420
0R2430
0R2440
0R2450
0R2460
0R2470
0R2480
0R2490
0R2500
0R2501
0R2502
0R2503
0R2510
0R2520
0R2530
0R2540
0R2550
0R2560
0R2570
0R2580
0R2590
0R2600
0R2610
0R2620
0R2630

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00540 180*
00542 181*
00545 182*
00546 183*
00551 184*
00554 185*
00555 186*
00556 187*
00561 188*
00561 189*
00561 190*
00561 191*
00563 192*
00564 193*
00565 194*
00570 195*
00572 196*
00573 197*
00574 198*
00576 199*
00577 200*
00600 201*
00602 202*
00603 203*
00604 204*
00607 205*
00614 206*
00623 207*
00625 208*
00627 209*
00633 210*
00633 211*
00635 212*
00636 213*
00637 214*
00641 215*
00642 216*
00643 217*
00644 218*
00645 219*
00647 220*
00650 221*
00651 222*
00652 223*
00653 224*
00655 225*
00657 226*
00665 227*
00666 228*
00667 229*
00670 230*
00671 231*
00672 232*
00673 233*
00674 234*
00676 235*
00700 236*
00703 237*

IF(K3.EQ.1.OR.K3.EQ.2) GO TO 620
600 DO 610 I=1,M
R(I,MP1)=0.0
DO 610 J1=1,M
610 R(I,MP1)=B(I,MP1)+B(I,J1)*A(J1,NTER)
GO TO 700
620 J2=NTER-N
DO 630 I=1,M
630 R(I,MP1)=(-1)**(K3+1)*B(I,J2)
C *****
C **FIND THE LEAVING AND ENTERING VARIABLES**
C *****
700 SMALL=1E35
J5=0
DO 710 J=1,M
IF(R(J,MP1).LF.0.0) GO TO 710
J5=1
TEST=B(J,MP2)/B(J,MP1)
IF(1TEST.GT.SMALL) GO TO 710
SMALL=TEST
LEAVE=L(L2OFF+J)
710 CONTINUE
KT1=KT
KT1=KT+1
IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.J5.EQ.0) WRITE(6,5)
IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.J5.EQ.0) WRITE(6,1105)KT1,CRIT
IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.J5.EQ.0) WRITE(6,905) *(STAR,I=1,40)
IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.J5.EQ.0) GO TO 999
IF(NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 1001
WRITE(6,4) KT1,CRIT
IF(J5.EQ.0) GO TO 930
C **SET X VECTOR FOR RVSMXP WITH ADVANCED START**
1001 X(LEAVE)=-1.0
X(NTER)=1.0
IF(NTER.GT.N) GO TO 720
LET1=X(
GO TO 730
720 LET1=X(S(
NTER=NTER-N
730 IF(LEAVE.GT.N) GO TO 740
LET2=X(
GO TO 750
740 LET2=X(S(
LEAVE=LEAVE-N
IF(NSET.EQ.1) L(13)=0
750 IF(NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 1002
WRITE(6,751) LET1,NTER,LET2,LEAVE
1002 L(1)=L1
L(2)=L2
L(3)=0
L(4)=0
L(12)=0
INV=1
CALL RVSMXP(A,MA,B,MB,MT,NT,L,X,EPS,INV,0)
WRITE(6,6)
IF(NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 1003
WRITE(6,906) X(M+N+L2+1)
1003 R=0.0
OR2640
OR2650
OR2660
OR2670
OR2680
OR2690
OR2700
OR2710
OR2720
OR2730
OR2740
OR2750
OR2760
OR2770
OR2780
OR2790
OR2800
OR2810
OR2820
OR2830
OR2840
OR2850
OR2860
OR2861
OR2862
OR2863
OR2864
OR2865
OR2866
OR2867
OR2870
OR2880
OR2890
OR2900
OR2910
OR2920
OR2930
OR2940
OR2950
OR2960
OR2970
OR2980
OR2990
OR3000
OR3002
OR3004
OR3010
OR3020
OR3030
OR3040
OR3050
OR3051
OR3060
OR3070
OR3080
OR3082
OR3084
OR3090

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00704 238* S=0.0
00705 239* DO 760 I=1,N
00710 240* IF(X(I).LE.0.0) GO TO 760
00712 241* R=R+A(MP2,I)*X(I)
00713 242* S=S+F(I)*X(I)
00714 243*
00716 244* 760 CONTINUE
00717 245* ISG=++
00721 246* IF(R.LT.0.0) ISG=+
00724 247* IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.KT1.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1004)
00727 248* IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.KT1.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1005)
00732 249* IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.KT1.EQ.1) WRITE(6,5)
00732 250* IF(NSET.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1006)KT1,CRIT,LET1,NTFR,LET2,LEAVE,X(M+N+L2+
00747 251* 11),S,ISG,R
00751 252* IF(NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 100
00760 253* WRITE(6,9) KT1,KT,S,ISG,R
00766 254* WRITE(6,905) (STAR,I=1,40)
00767 255* GO TO 100
00770 256* 800 KT1=KT
00771 257* KT=KT+1
00773 258* IF(NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 1099
00777 259* WRITE(6,4) KT1,CRIT
01000 260* 1099 L(1)=L1
01001 261* L(2)=L2
01003 262* IF(NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 1100
01004 263* L(3)=L3
01005 264* 1100 INV=1
01007 265* IF(NSET.NE.1) GO TO 1101
01010 266* L(4)=0
01011 267* L(12)=0
01012 268* L(13)=0
01013 269* 1101 CALL RVSMPIX(A,MA,B,MB,MT,NT,L,X,EPS,INV,0)
01014 270* WRITE(6,5)
01016 271* R=0.0
01017 272* S=0.0
01020 273* DO 810 I=1,N
01023 274* IF(X(I).LE.0.0) GO TO 810
01025 275* R=R+A(MP2,I)*X(I)
01026 276* S=S+F(I)*X(I)
01027 277*
01031 278* 810 CONTINUE
01032 279* ISG=++
01034 280* IF(R.LT.0.0) ISG=+
01037 281* IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.KT1.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1004)
01042 282* IF(NSET.EQ.1.AND.KT1.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1005)
01045 283* IF(NSET.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1102) KT1,CRIT,X(M+N+L2+1),S,ISG,R
01056 284* IF(NSET.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1103)
01061 285* IF(NSET.EQ.1) WRITE(6,1104)
01064 286* IF(NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 100
01066 287* WRITE(6,9) KT1,KT,S,ISG,R
01077 288* WRITE(6,10)
01105 289* WRITE(6,905) (STAR,I=1,40)
01106 290* GO TO 100
01110 291* 900 WRITE(6,901)
01111 292* GO TO 999
01113 293* 910 WRITE(6,902)
01114 294* GO TO 999
01114 295* 920 WRITE(6,903)

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OR3100
OR3110
OR3120
OR3130
OR3140
OR3150
OR3160
OR3170
OR3172
OR3174
OR3176
OR3177
OR3178
OR3179
OR3180
OR3190
OR3200
OR3210
OR3211
OR3212
OR3213
OR3220
OR3230
OR3231
OR3240
OR3242
OR3244
OR3246
OR3248
OR3250
OR3252
OR3260
OR3270
OR3280
OR3290
OR3300
OR3310
OR3320
OR3330
OR3340
OR3350
OR3360
OR3361
OR3362
OR3363
OR3364
OR3365
OR3366
OR3367
OR3370
OR3380
OR3381
OR3390
OR3400
OR3410
OR3420
OR3430
OR3440

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01116 296* GO TO 999
01117 297* WRITE(6,904)
01121 298* WRITE(6,905) (STAR,I=1,40)
01127 299* DO 1000 J=1,N
01142 300* A(MP1,J)=A(MP2,J)
01133 301* 1000 CONTINUE
01135 302* 4 FORMAT(IH0,'CRITICAL VALUE (',I3,') OF THETA = ',E14.8)
01146 303* 5 FORMAT(//)
01137 304* 6 FORMAT(/)
01140 305* 7 FORMAT(' NUMERICAL DIFFICULTIES IN RVSM PX. QUESTION RESULTS OF PA
01140 306* IRAMETRIC STUDY')
01141 307* 9 FORMAT(' OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES (',I3,')
01141 308* 1 AND (',I3,') OBTAINED FROM ',E15.8,'* THETA ',A1,E15.8)
01142 309* 10 FORMAT(//)
01143 310* 201 FORMAT(' PROBLEM REMAINS UNBOUNDED THROUGHOUT RANGE OF CRITICAL VA
01143 311* LUES')
01143 312* 401 FORMAT(' WHEN THETA =',F15.10,'YOUR PROBLEM BECOMES BOUNDED AND PR
01144 313* 10CEEDS')
01145 314* 402 FORMAT(' CRITICAL VALUE OF THETA BYPASSES YOUR LIMITATION (BOUND),
01145 315* 1 THEREFORE THIS BASIS REMAINS OPTIMAL AT YOUR LIMIT OF ',F10.4)
01146 316* 751 FORMAT(' AT THAT VALUE',A3,I4,') ENTERS THE BASIS AND',A3,I4,') LEA
01146 317* VES.')
01147 318* 901 FORMAT(' THE CRITICAL VALUE OF THETA IS INFINITE.')
01150 319* 902 FORMAT(' PROBLEM IS INFEASIBLE. NO STUDY PERFORMED')
01151 320* 903 FORMAT(' SYSTEM ERROR ENCOUNTERED BY RVSM PX. NO STUDY PERFORMED')
01152 321* 904 FORMAT(' PROBLEM GOES UNBOUNDED BEYOND THIS CRITICAL VALUE.')
01153 322* 905 FORMAT(/40A3)
01154 323* 906 FORMAT(' OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE =',E14.8)
01155 324* 1004 FORMAT(' CRIT VAL CRIT VAL BASIS INFORMATION ORJ FUNC
01156 325* IVAL OBJ FUNC VAL BETWEEN THIS')
01156 326* 1005 FORMAT(' NO. ENTERS LEAVES',I5X,')
01157 327* 1 AND NEXT CRIT VAL')
01157 328* 1006 FORMAT(I6,F15.4,5X,A3,I4,') ,3X,A3,I4,') ,F14.4,6X,F10.4,') * THETA
01157 329* 1',A1,F10.4)
01160 330* 1007 FORMAT(' THE F VECTOR IS AS FOLLOWS')
01141 331* 1009 FORMAT(' F(,I4,') =,F6.2)
01142 332* 1010 FORMAT(' BOUND=,F6.2)
01143 333* 1102 FORMAT(I6,F15.4,5X,') NO REPORT - THETA',F14.4,6X,F10.4,') * THETA ',
01143 334* 1A1,F10.4)
01143 335* 1103 FORMAT(26X,') LESS THAN EPS OR ')
01145 336* 1104 FORMAT(26X,') ORIG PROR UNBOUNDED')
01146 337* 1105 FORMAT(I6,F15.4,5X,') NO FURTHER INFORMATION--PROBLEM GOFS UNBOUNDED
01146 338* 1 BEYOND THIS CRITICAL VALUE')
01147 339* M=MT+1
01170 340* RETURN
01171 341* END

```

END OF COMPILATION: NO DIAGNOSTICS.

APPENDIX C: Listing of PARRHS

@FOR,IS PARPHS
 FOR C10A-09/21/73-19:31:09 (,0)

SUBROUTINE PARRHS ENTRY POINT 002027

STORAGE USED: CODE(11 002233); DATA(0) 000447; BLANK COMMON(2) 000000

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (BLOCK, NAME)

0003 RVSMPX
 0004 MVDUF
 0005 NI025
 0006 NI015
 0007 MFXPI5
 0010 NFRR35

STORAGE ASSIGNMENT (BLOCK, TYPE, RELATIVE LOCATION, NAME)

0000	000060	10F	0000	000776	1001F	0000	000304	1003F	0000	000310	1004F	0000	000313	1005F	
0001	001063	1006L	0001	001206	1007L	0001	001556	1008L	0000	000330	1009F	0000	000351	1010F	
0001	000141	133G	0000	000101	14F	0001	000155	140G	0001	001716	15L	0001	000174	151G	
0000	000103	16F	0000	000121	17F	0000	000137	18F	0000	000144	19F	0001	000622	199L	
0001	000626	200L	0001	000323	206G	0001	000345	217G	0001	000354	224G	0001	000726	230L	
0000	000164	231F	0001	000441	254G	0001	000524	266G	0001	000547	277G	0000	000045	3F	
0001	001130	300L	0000	000212	301F	0001	001676	302L	0001	000557	304G	0001	001173	310L	
0001	000615	320G	0001	000664	330G	0001	000670	334G	0001	000707	345G	0000	000056	4F	
0001	001057	414G	0001	001104	423G	0001	001166	453G	0001	001243	470G	0000	000057	5F	
0001	001273	501G	0001	001314	511G	0001	001427	540G	0001	001322	540L	0001	001454	546G	
0001	001370	550L	0001	001403	560L	0000	000236	561F	0001	001434	570L	0001	001711	642G	
0001	001745	657G	0001	001772	664G	0001	000446	8L	0001	000454	9L	0001	001505	900L	
0001	001512	910L	0001	001522	920L	0001	001527	930L	0000	000253	931F	0000	000251	950F	
0000	000267	951F	0001	001751	990L	0000	000026	CBY	0000	000030	COMPUT	0000	000007	CRIT	
0000	000021	I	0000	000403	INJP\$	0000	000031	15G	0000	000022	J	0000	000041	JI	
0000	000044	J2	0000	000027	K	0000	000035	KLEAVE	0000	000023	KT	0000	000024	KTI	
0000	000037	LEAVE	0000	000032	LETI	0000	000034	LET2	0000	000010	LI	0000	000017	L10FF	
0000	000011	L2	0000	000020	L20FF	0000	000012	L3	0000	000000	M	0000	000003	MPI	
0000	000002	MP2	0000	000001	N	0000	000016	NMGI	0000	000013	NPL	0000	000015	NPLPG	
0000	000014	NPLPI	0000	000004	NPI	0000	000005	NP2	0000	000033	NTER	0000	000036	RATIO	
0000	R	000040	RATMAX	0000	R	000025	RATMIN	STAR	0000	R	000042	XX	0000	R-000043	YY

00101	1*	SUBROUTINE	PARPHS(A,MA,B,MB,MT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,BOUND,R,NSET)	RH1000
00103	2*	DIMENSION	A(MA,I),B(MB,I),L(LI),X(LI),R(LI)	RH1010
00104	3*	M=NT-2		RH1020
00105	4*	N=NT-2		RH1030
00106	5*	MP2=M+2		RH1040
00107	6*	MPI=M+1		RH1050
00110	7*	NPI=N+1		RH1060
00111	8*	NP2=N+2		RH1070
00112	9*	STAR=*		RH1071
00113	10*	CRIT=0.0		RH1080
00114	11*	LI=LI(1)		RH1090


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00115      L2=L(2)
00116      L3=L(3)
00117      L(5)=1
00120      L(8)=1
00121      L(12)=1
00122      L(13)=1
00123      L(14)=1
00124      NPL=N+1
00125      NPLP1=NPL+1
00126      NPLPG=NPL+L2
00127      NMGI=N+M+L2+1
00130      L1OFF=14
00131      L2OFF=110FF+M+N+L2
00132      DO 1 I=1,M
00135      1 A(I,MP2)=A(I,NP1)
00137      DO 2 J=1,NP1
00142      2 A(MP2,J)=A(NP1,J)
00144      KTI=1
00145      KTI=0
00146      WRITE(4,1001)
00150      DO 100 I=1,M
00153      1002 WRITE(4,1003) I,R(1)
00160      WRITE(4,5)
00162      WRITE(4,1004) ROUND
00165      WRITE(4,5)
00167      WRITE(4,3) KTI,CRIT
00173      WRITE(4,4)
00173      C .....
00173      C **SOLVE ORIGINAL PROBLEM**
00173      C .....
00175      HT=NT-1
00176      NT=NT-1
00177      CALL RVSMFX(A,MA,B,MP,MT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,0)
00200      WRITE(4,5)
00202      IF(L(3),LT,2) GO TO 200
00204      WRITE(4,950) (STAR,I=1,40)
00212      IF(L(3),EQ,3) GO TO 15
00212      C **INFEASIBILITY METHOD FOR INFEASIBLE ORIGINAL PROBLEM**
00214      NT=NT+1
00215      A(MP1,NP1)=-1.0
00216      DO 6 J=1,N
00221      6 A(MP1,J)=0.0
00223      DO 7 I=1,M
00226      7 A(I,NP1)=-R(I)
00227      C CONTINUE
00231      L(11)=1
00232      L(2)=L
00233      L(3)=L1
00234      INV=0
00235      CALL RVSMFX(A,MA,B,MB,MT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,0)
00236      WRITE(4,14)
00240      NT=NT-1
00241      IF(L(3),EQ,2) GO TO 9
00243      RATMIN=X(MP1)
00244      CRIT=RATMIN
00245      IF(CRIT.LE.POUND) GO TO 8
00247      WRITE(4,10) CRIT
00252      WRITE(4,950) (STAR,I=1,40)

```

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RH1100
RH1110
RH1120
RH1130
RH1140
RH1150
RH1160
RH1170
RH1180
RH1190
RH1200
RH1210
RH1220
RH1230
RH1240
RH1250
RH1260
RH1270
RH1271
RH1272
RH1273
RH1274
RH1275
RH1276
RH1277
RH1278
RH1280
RH1290
RH1300
RH1310
RH1320
RH1330
RH1340
RH1350
RH1360
RH1361
RH1370
RH1380
RH1390
RH1400
RH1410
RH1420
RH1430
RH1440
RH1450
RH1460
RH1470
RH1480
RH1490
RH1500
RH1510
RH1520
RH1530
RH1540
RH1550
RH1560
RH1570
RH1571

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00260      GO TO 9
00261      A WRITE(4,19) CRIT
00264      9 A(MPI,MPI)=A(MP2,NPI)
00265      DO 11 I=1,N
00270      11 A(MPI,I)=A(MP2,J)
00274      IF(L(3).EQ.2) GO TO 15
00276      IF(CRIT.GT.ROUND) GO TO 999
00301      DO 12 I=1,M
00303      12 ALL(NPI)=ALL(NP2)
00306      DO 13 I=1,M
00307      13 CONTINUE
00311      A(I,NPI)=ALL(NPI)+RATHIN*RII)
00312      L(I)=L1
00313      L(2)=L?
00314      L(3)=L1
00315      IMV=0
00316      C **SOLVE PROBLEM WITH THETA FROM INFEASIBILITY METHOD**
00317      CALL RVSMXP(A,MA,B,MB,NT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,0)
00318      WRITE(4,950) (STAR,I=1,40)
00319      C *****
00320      C **COMPUTE Y AND STORE IN COLUMN MPI OF B**
00321      C *****
00322      GO TO 200
00323      199 KTI=KT
00324      KT=KT+1
00325      200 DO 220 I=1,M
00326      B(I,MPI)=0.0
00327      DO 210 J=1,M
00328      B(I,MPI)=R(I,MPI)+(B(I,J)*R(I,J))
00329      210 CONTINUE
00330      220 CONTINUE
00331      CBY=0.0
00332      DO 230 J=1,M
00333      K=L(IL2OFF+J)
00334      IF(K.GT.N) GO TO 230
00335      CRY=CBY+(A(MP2,K)*R(J,MPI))
00336      230 CONTINUE
00337      COMPUT=X(NMGI)-(CBY*CRIT)
00338      ISG=1.0
00339      IF(COMPUT.LT.0.0) ISG=-1.0
00340      IF(INSET.EQ.1.AND.KTI.GT.0) WRITE(6,1005)KTI,CRIT,LETI,NTER,LET2,KL
00341      LEAVE,X(NMGI),CRY,ISG,COMPUT
00342      IF(INSET.EQ.1.AND.KTI.GT.0) WRITE(6,4)
00343      IF(INSET.EQ.1.AND.KTI.GT.0) GO TO 1006
00344      WRITE(4,231) KTI,KT,CRY,ISG,COMPUT
00345      WRITE(4,950) (STAR,I=1,40)
00346      C **FIND MINIMUM RATIO AND LEAVING VARIABLE**
00347      1006 K=0
00348      RATHIN=IE35
00349      DO 300 I=1,M
00350      IF(B(I,MPI).GE.0.0) GO TO 300
00351      RATIO=-R(I,MPI)/R(I,MPI)
00352      IF(RATIO.GT.RATHIN) GO TO 300
00353      RATHIN=RATIO
00354      K=I
00355      LEAVE=I
00356      300 CONTINUE
00357      KLEAVE=L(IL2OFF+LEAVE)
00358      127*

```

RH1580

RH1590

RH1600

RH1610

RH1620

RH1630

RH1640

RH1650

RH1660

RH1670

RH1680

RH1690

RH1700

RH1710

RH1720

RH1730

RH1740

RH1750

RH1760

RH1770

RH1780

RH1790

RH1791

RH1792

RH1793

RH1800

RH1810

RH1820

RH1830

RH1840

RH1850

RH1860

RH1870

RH1880

RH1890

RH1900

RH1910

RH1920

RH1930

RH1940

RH1942

RH1944

RH1946

RH1948

RH1950

RH1960

RH1970

RH1980

RH1990

RH2000

RH2010

RH2020

RH2030

RH2040

RH2050

RH2060

RH2070

RH2080

```

00440 128* CRIT=CRIT+RATMIN RH2090
00441 129* IF(K.E.0) GO TO 302 RH2100
00443 130* IF(CRIT.LE.ROUND) GO TO 310 RH2110
00445 131* WRITE(4,301) KT,ROUND RH2120
00451 132* WRITE(4,950) (STAR,I=1,40) RH2121
00457 133* GO TO 999 RH2130
00460 134* 310 IF(INSET.EQ.1) GO TO 1007 RH2135
00462 135* WRITE(4,31) KT,CRIT RH2140
00462 136* C ..... RH2150
00462 137* C * COMPUTE INDICATORS AND DENOMINATORS FOR ENTERING VARIABLES* RH2160
00462 138* C ..... RH2170
00466 139* 1007 RATMAX=-IE35 RH2180
00467 140* DO 540 J=1,MPLPG RH2190
00472 141* IF(IX(J).GE.R.0) GO TO 560 RH2200
00474 142* JL=L(L)OFF+J RH2210
00475 143* IF(JL.GT.0) GO TO 540 RH2220
00475 144* C * REAL VARIABLES* RH2230
00477 145* XX=0.C RH2240
00500 146* DO 510 I=1,M RH2250
00503 147* 510 XX=XX+(LEAVE,I)*A(I,J) RH2260
00505 148* IF(XX.E.0.0) GO TO 560 RH2270
00510 149* YY=A(MPI,J) RH2280
00510 150* DO 520 I=1,M RH2290
00513 151* 520 YY=YY+(MPI,I)*A(I,J) RH2300
00515 152* GO TO 550 RH2310
00515 153* C * SLACK AND SUPPLUS VARIABLES* RH2320
00516 154* 540 J2=J-N RH2330
00517 155* XX=(-1)*((J)+1)*R(LEAVE,J2) RH2340
00520 156* IF(XX.E.0.0) GO TO 560 RH2350
00522 157* YY=(-1)*((J)+1)*R(MPI,J2) RH2360
00523 158* 550 RATIO=-YY/XX RH2370
00524 159* IF(RATIO.LE.RATMAX) GO TO 560 RH2380
00526 160* RATMAX=RATIO RH2390
00527 161* NTER=J RH2400
00530 162* 560 CONTINUE RH2410
00532 163* IF(RATMAX.GT.-IE35) GO TO 570 RH2420
00534 164* WRITE(4,561) RH2430
00536 165* WRITE(4,950) (STAR,I=1,40) RH2431
00544 166* GO TO 999 RH2440
00544 167* C ..... RH2450
00544 168* C * CHANGE RIGHT HAND SIDES* RH2460
00544 169* C ..... RH2470
00545 170* 570 DO 580 I=1,M RH2480
00550 171* A(I,MP1)=A(I,MP1)+(RATMIN*(I)) RH2490
00551 172* 580 CONTINUE RH2500
00551 173* C * SET X VECTOR FOR RVSMPLX WITH ADVANCED START* RH2510
00553 174* X(INTER)=1.0 RH2520
00554 175* X(KLEAVE)=-1.0 RH2530
00554 176* L(1)=L1 RH2540
00554 177* L(2)=L2 RH2550
00557 178* L(3)=0 RH2560
00560 179* L(4)=0 RH2570
00561 180* L(12)=0 RH2571
00562 181* INV=1 RH2580
00563 182* IF(INTER.GT.MI) GO TO 900 RH2590
00565 183* LETI=X(I) RH2600
00566 184* GO TO 910 RH2610
00567 185* 900 LETI=S(I) RH2620

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00570 186* NTER=NTER-H
00571 187* 910 IF (KLEAVE.GT.N) GO TO 920
00572 188* LET2=X(
00573 189* GO TO 930
00574 190* 920 LET2=X(
00575 191* KLEAVE=KLEAVE-N
00576 192* 930 IF (NSET.EQ.1) L(13)=0
00577 193* IF (NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 1009
00601 194* WRITE(A,931) LET1,NTER,LET2,KLEAVE
00602 195* WRITE(A,5)
00603 196* 1008 CALL PUSMPX(A,MA,B,MR,MT,NT,L,X,TOLP,INV,0)
00604 197* WRITE(A,5)
00605 198* IF (NSET.EQ.1.AND.KTI.EQ.0) WRITF(6,1009)
00606 199* IF (NSET.EQ.1.AND.KTI.EQ.0) WRITE(6,1010)
00607 200* IF (NSET.EQ.1.AND.KTI.EQ.0) WRITF(6,4)
00608 201* IF (NSET.EQ.1) GO TO 199
00609 202* WRITE(A,951) X(NMGI)
00610 203* GO TO 199
00611 204* 302 WRITE(A,18) KT
00612 205* WRITE(A,950) (STAR,I=1,40)
00613 206* GO TO 999
00614 207* 15 IF (L(3).EQ.2) WRITE(6,16)
00615 208* IF (L(3).EQ.3) WRITE(6,17)
00616 209* WRITE(A,950) (STAR,I=1,40)
00617 210* 999 DO JCC I=1,M
00618 211* 1000 A(1,NPI)=A(1,MP2)
00619 212* 3 FORMAT(//)0,CRITICAL VALUE ('.13,') OF THETA = ,E14.8)
00620 213* 4 FORMAT(//)
00621 214* 5 FORMAT(//)
00622 215* 10 FORMAT(//) WHEN THETA CRITICAL =, F15.5, *YOUR PROBLEM BECOMES FEAS
00623 216* 11 RLE RIT THIS BYPASSES YOUR LIMIT.**)
00624 217* 14 FORMAT(//)
00625 218* 16 FORMAT(//) PROBLEM REMAINS INFEASIBLE THROUGHOUT RANGE OF THETA. NO
00626 219* 1 STUDY PERFORMED.**)
00627 220* 17 FORMAT(//) PROBLEM IS UNROUNDED. NO STUDY PERFORMED.**)
00628 221* 18 FORMAT(//) CRITICAL VALUE ('.13,') OF THETA IS INFINITE.**)
00629 222* 19 FORMAT(//) WHEN THETA CRITICAL =, F15.5, *YOUR PROBLEM BECOMES FEAS
00630 223* 21 PLE AND THE STUDY CONTINUES.**)
00631 224* 231 FORMAT(//) OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE BETWEEN CRITICAL VALUES ('.13,')
00632 225* ) AND ('.13,') OF THETA OBTAINED FROM,E15.8, *THETA ',A1,E15.8)
00633 226* 30) FORMAT(//) CRITICAL VALUE ('.13,') BYPASSES YOUR LIMITATION, THE
00634 227* IFFORE BASIS REMAINS OPTIMAL AT YOUR LIMIT OF,F10.5)
00635 228* 56) FORMAT(//) PROBLEM BECOMES INFEASIBLE BEYOND THIS CRITICAL VALUE.**)
00636 229* 950 FORMAT(//40A3)
00637 230* 931 FORMAT(//) AT THAT VALUE,'A3,14,') ENTERS THE BASIS AND,'A3,14,') LEA
00638 231* VES.**)
00639 232* 951 FORMAT(//) OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE =, E14.8)
00640 233* 1001 FORMAT(//) THE Q VECTOR IS AS FOLLOWS**)
00641 234* 1003 FORMAT(//) R('14,') =F6.2)
00642 235* 1004 FORMAT(//) ROUND=F6.2)
00643 236* 1005 FORMAT(//) F15.4,5X,A3,14,')',3X,A3,14,')',F14.4,6X,F10.4, * THETA
00644 237* ('.13,')
00645 238* 1009 FORMAT(//) CRIT VAL CRIT VAL BASIS INFORMATION OBJ FUNC
00646 239* IVAL ORJ FUNC VAL BETWEEN THIS*)
00647 240* 1010 FORMAT(//) NO. ENTERS LEAVES',15X,')
00648 241* 1 AND NEXT CRIT VAL*)
00649 242* MT=MT+1
00650 243* NT=NT+1

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RH2630
RH2640
RH2650
RH2660
RH2670
RH2680
RH2682
RH2684
RH2690
RH2691
RH2700
RH2710
RH2712
RH2714
RH2716
RH2718
RH2720
RH2721
RH2730
RH2731
RH2732
RH2740
RH2750
RH2751
RH2760
RH2770
RH2780
RH2790
RH2800
RH2810
RH2820
RH2830
RH2840
RH2850
RH2860
RH2870
RH2880
RH2890
RH2900
RH2910
RH2920
RH2930
RH2940
RH2941
RH2950
RH2960
RH2961
RH2962
RH2964
RH2966
RH2968
RH2970
RH2972
RH2974
RH2976
RH2978
RH2980
RH2982

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APPENDIX D: Timing Considerations

APPENDIX D

TIMING CONSIDERATIONS

RANGES SAMPLES: Time Per Right-Hand Side
and Objective Function Coefficient

PROBLEM SIZE		ELAPSED TIME RANGES (SEC.)	TIME PER R.H.S.	TIME PER PER COEFFICIENT
m	n			
10	20	.1388	.0031	.0054
15	20	.1674	.0031	.0060
20	20	.2216	.0035	.0075
20	30	.2750	.0032	.0071
20	80	.9258	.0033	.0108
50	150	4.0446	.0039	.0257

APPENDIX D (continued)

PAROBJ SAMPLES: Time Per Critical Value

PROBLEM SIZE		ELAPSED TIME PAROBJ (SEC.)	NO. OF COMPUTED CRITICAL VALUES	TIME PER CRITICAL VALUE
m	n			
10	20	.7608	3	.2536
15	20	.0554	1	.0554
20	20	14.1665	5	2.8333
20	30	12.5100	9	1.3900
20	80	9.4508	8	1.1814
50	150	190.2708	23	8.2726

APPENDIX D (continued)

PARRHS SAMPLES: Time Per Critical Value

PROBLEM		SIZE	ELAPSED TIME PARRHS (SEC.)	NO. OF COMPUTED CRITICAL VALUES	TIME PER CRITICAL VALUE
m	n				
10	20		.7930	2	.3965
15	20		1.8704	3	.6235
20	20		4.3180	10	.3925
20	30		1.9914	1	1.9914
20	80		4.7322	1	4.7322
50	150		73.2580	2	36.6290

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