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LPI--An Interactive Linear Programming Package

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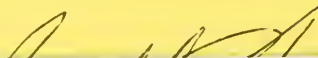
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) LPI is an interactive linear programming (L.P.) package designed primarily for instructional usage with the Cambridge Monitor System on the IBM/360 Computer. LPI removes the computational burden from the student without depriving him of the decision-making processes necessary for the successful solution of a L.P. LPI is self-instructing as to its own use; a minimum of CP/CMS commands are required to interface the student with LPI. LPI will allow primal simplex and/or dual simplex pivoting; sensitivity analysis of the "cost" coefficients and		

20. Continued

the "requirement" coefficients; the Separable Programming Algorithm; and the Wolfe Quadratic Programming Algorithm.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

LPI is an interactive linear programming program written in FORTRAN IV for use with the Cambridge Monitor System (CP/CMS) as implemented for the IBM/360 computer. LPI is intended to supplement courses in which the methodology of linear programming is taught.

The use of the simplex methods (primal and dual) to solve a linear program (LP) requires the student to be familiar with a battery of procedural rules for "determining feasibility", "maintaining feasibility", "improving the objective value", "determining unboundedness", "recognizing optimality", etc. If the student is performing hand computations and "something" goes wrong, he is usually at a loss to know whether he has violated one of the procedural rules or has performed a mathematical blunder. If the student is solving a LP using a standard computer program, the procedural decisions are made in the computer program and the student loses the insight gained by having to make his own decisions. Further, the use of a standard computer program often burdens the student with learning a rigid set of "input" requirements of the program which, if violated, lead to a plethora of error messages which are usually incomprehensible to all but the computer specialist.

LPI was written for the express purpose of providing the student with the best of the two worlds; namely it removes the burden of hand computations while it provides a computer interactive means of solving LP problems. LPI will not solve a LP, the student must do this for himself. He may use standard procedural rules to solve the LP; he may freely investigate the consequences of violating one or more of the standard rules; he may develop his own criteria for proceeding. Unfortunately there are a few steps which are necessary to link to the computer; these have been kept to the bare essentials. Once the LPI environment has been entered, the system is

self-explanatory¹ and practically user-proof.²

II. PROGRAM DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

LPI was designed with the following objectives:

- A. Minimize the amount of computer instructions required to "get on" and use the system. Necessary and sufficient instructions for the user are contained in Appendix A.
- B. Minimize the chances of the user inadvertently "bombing out" of the system. Every user response is interrogated for validity. Non-valid responses are re-queried while distracting system generated error messages are suppressed.
- C. Allow the user every opportunity to make corrections. The input elements are usually via the keyboard. The user is given the opportunity to correct typing errors before proceeding.
- D. Provide maximum recovery in the event of computer malfunction. To this end, a "restart file" is created to obviate retyping the input elements should the users virtual-computer be lost through a computer malfunction.
- E. Keep the options limited for the novice user while allowing extended options for the advanced user. An attempt is made to restrict unfamiliar queries from the novice. This is particularly true for the sensitivity analysis options. There are certain options (such as tableau print-suppression) available to the advanced user which are not self-documented by LPI queries and responses.

¹By "self-explanatory" it is meant that the LPI requirements are defined to the user by LPI itself. It does not mean that any of the simplex procedures are defined by LPI.

²There does not exist a completely user proof system. However, it is believed that the user of LPI cannot destroy the environment without a conscious and malicious effort.

F. Keep output formats clean when possible. When the entries in a tableau are of "reasonable" magnitude, fixed point formats are used. Should the fixed point boundaries be exceeded, LPI will automatically switch to a floating point format.

III. MATHEMATICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND USAGE

A. Standard Form

LPI may be used to solve any LP which is written in standard form:

$$\begin{array}{l} \min \\ \max \end{array} \sum_{j=1}^n c_j x_j = z$$

subject to

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = b_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

and

$$x_j \geq 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, n.$$

The number of rows, m , is limited to 20 and the number of columns, n , is limited to 30.

All input information, the a_{ij} 's, the b_i 's, and the c_j 's is preserved in LPI for possible restarting or later modification. All of the pivoting and row transformations are performed in a separate matrix.

B. Starting Basis and Cost Coefficients

An initial tableau and starting basis are formed using artificial variables and the Charnes' M-method [1,2]. The cost coefficients of the artificial variables are set equal to M if z is to be minimized and are set equal to $-M$ if z is to be maximized, where $M > 0$.

For identification purposes, the artificial variables are subscripted 71 through $70 + m$. The matrix of legitimate vectors is then searched for unit slack vectors (with zero cost coefficients) which can be substituted

for artificial vectors in the starting basis. The number of artificial vectors in the initial basis is thus minimized.

The indirect cost minus the direct cost, $z_j - c_j$, is then computed for each legitimate vector. The $z_j - c_j$ which is a linear function of M , is printed as two rows: the constant term and the coefficient of M . If there are no artificial vectors in the basis, then the printing of the coefficient of M is suppressed.

C. Pivoting

There are two pivoting responses which become apparent to the LPI user and two which are "hidden." LPI queries: DO YOU WANT YOUR PIVOT CHECKED FOR MIN-RATIO VIOLATION?

1. If the user responds 'no', then the user may pivot on any non-zero element in the tableau by specifying the column and row coordinates of the pivot element. In other words, the user may find a new basic solution without regard to maintaining primal or dual feasibility. If the user wishes to perform dual simplex pivoting, then the response must be 'no'.
2. If the user responds 'yes', then the user must still specify the column and row coordinates of the pivot element. If the primal simplex min-ratio criterion is violated by the user's choice of row, then pivoting does not take place. The user is informed that the min-ratio criterion has been violated and he is requeryed for a column and row number.
3. The two "hidden" responses are 'auto' and 'ntbl'. If the user responds 'auto' he is then queried for a pivot column. The row choice is automatically made using the primal min-ratio criterion and the entire new transformed tableau is displayed. The response

'ntbl' has the same affect as the 'auto' response except that most of the tableau printing is suppressed; the only elements that print are the basic x_j 's and the $(z_j - c_j)$'s. With this option, one may rapidly solve a LP or use the Wolfe algorithm, for example, with a minimum of printing. At a later point in LPI, these responses may be overridden if desired.

4. When the user no longer desires to pivot, he should respond by hitting the 'carriage return' key when queried for a new pivot column. This response will enter the option mode if the user has not previously entered the sensitivity analysis mode through the option mode. If the sensitivity analysis mode is in effect, then control returns to the next sensitivity analysis query.

D. Optimal Solutions

LPI will not inform the user when optimality has been reached. The user must recognize the occurrence of any of the possible stopping criteria: no feasible solution, unbounded solution, maximum or minimum solution, or optimal solution with alternate primal or dual optima.

E. Option Mode

To enter the option mode, the user must respond as directed in the last paragraph on pivoting. In the event that the user inadvertently entered the option mode, his first option is to return to the pivoting query. The next option is to either perform an option or not. If not, then a new problem may be started. If an option is desired, LPI will either list the available options or allow the knowledgeable user to supply one or more option keywords. The options allow for printing the dual variables, the basis inverse, removing the min-ratio violation check (including the 'auto' and 'ntbl' pivoting options), modify and rework the problem. The user may also enter the sensitivity analysis mode at this point.

F. Sensitivity Analysis Mode

The sensitivity analysis options are well documented by LPI. Cost elements, c_j 's and "right-hand-side" elements, b_i 's, may be changed one at a time and in any order.

To replace c_j by $c_j + \Delta c_j$, the value of j and Δc_j must be specified. When Δc_j has been specified, the updated value of z and of all $z_j - c_j$ are printed. The user is then queried: PIVOT? If the user's response is 'yes', then he will be queried for a new pivot column and row, the users current pivot option will remain in effect. If the user's response is 'no', then he may change another cost or right-hand-side element.

To replace b_i by $b_i + \Delta b_i$, the value of i and Δb_i must be specified, the updated value of z and of all basic x_j 's are printed. Then the pivot options of 'auto', 'ntbl', or 'min-ratio' violation checking are replaced by 'no min-ratio' violation checking, so that dual simplex iterations may be performed. The user is then queried PIVOT? If the users response is 'yes' then he will be queried for a new pivot column and row number. If the user's response is 'no' then he may change another cost or right-hand-side element.

The user may leave the sensitivity analysis mode by responding 'quit' to the PIVOT? query or to the change in c_j or b_i query. Control is then passed back to the battery of option queries.

NOTE: Whenever a Δb_i or Δc_j is specified, the original b_i or c_j is changed accordingly. It is thus possible to generate an updated restart file by using the modify and rework option.

G. The Restart File

In the Naval Postgraduate School version of CP/CMS, the FORTRAN command READ(ℓ ,... is implemented as follows: If ℓ = 5, then the input

to CP/CMS is via the typewriter (remote terminal). If $\underline{\ell} = 1, 2, 3, 4,$ or 7, then the CP/CMS input is assumed to be via "file ft0 $\underline{\ell}$ f001" and the file is further assumed to be in 80 column card images. LPI will generate 'file ft04f001' as a restart file when the user has completed typing in his input. Should the CP/CMS system malfunction, this input file will be available to re-establish the users input data. When queried '...TYPE, READ, OR RESTART', the user may type 'restart' to automatically implement the READ($\underline{\ell}$,... command with $\underline{\ell} = 4$).

The advanced LPI user may wish to prepare a data deck prior to his terminal session. The data deck may be read by LPI provided it is in the proper format and has the name "file ft0 $\underline{\ell}$ f001" where $\underline{\ell} = 1, 2, 3, 4,$ or 7. If the data deck does not have the proper name, the user should consult the CP/CMS manual and learn how to use the CMS 'alter' command [3].

The format for an LPI data deck is given below in the proper input sequence.

1. First card:

m = no. of rows, n = no. of columns

(I2, 1X, I2)

2. Cost coefficients (one per card for as many cards as needed):

j, c_j , (name)_j

(I2, 4X, F21.10, 5X, A4)

3. Delimiter card:

One blank card, or one card with 00 in columns 1 and 2 denotes the end of the cost coefficient input.

4. Matrix elements (one per card):

i, j, a_{ij}

(I2, 1X, I2, 1X, F21.10)

5. Delimiter card:

One blank card or one card with 00 in columns 1 and 2.

6. Right-hand-side elements:

i, b_i

(I2, 4X, F21.10)

7. Delimiter card optional.

H. Error Handling

The most common error is that of the user inadvertently typing a non-numeric character in a data field which must consist of numeric characters only. This is the IHC215I-CONVERT error [4]. The FORTRAN error handling system will convert each erroneous character to a zero and generate an error message for each conversion. The diagnostic messages are suppressed in LPI by using the ERRSET subroutine [4] which is standard part of the FORTRAN error handling system. The user will not be aware of this conversion unless the numeric value generated is subsequently used as a row or column index and the index is out of the range allowed by LPI. In this case LPI will type a warning message to the user and requery. Generally this minimal error handling is sufficient. In all other cases, the user is given an opportunity to review all of the LP coefficients before proceeding. It is the users responsibility to detect such input errors.

The only other error message which is suppressed by means of ERRSET is the IHC218I - I/O ERROR. This error occurs if the user attempts to READ a non-existent data file or use the RESTART file when the restart file does not exist. LPI will detect such an error and a message will be typed which explains the probable sources of error to the user. An exit from LPI is then taken so that the user may take corrective action.

The "summary of errors" cannot be suppressed by any of the IBM standard routines. In order to suppress this final error message, a local subroutine KTT is used. A listing of this routine may be found in Appendix C. KTT should be implemented only by a resident CP/CMS systems programmer. KTT may be removed from LPI without affecting any of the LPI functions.

REFERENCES

1. Gass, S., "Linear Programming" 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill, 1969.
2. Hadley, C., "Linear Programming," Addison-Wesley, 1962.
3. Control Program-67/Cambridge Monitor System (CP/67/CMS). IBM Document GH20-0859.
4. IBM System/360 Operating System FORTRAN IV (G&H) Programmer's Guide Form C28-6817.

APPENDIX A

LPI USER INSTRUCTIONS

LOGIN, LINK, LOAD, EXECUTION, LOGOUT PROCEDURES:

In order to use LPI it is necessary to LOGIN to the Control Program (CP), LINK to the file on which LPI is stored, LOAD the Cambridge Monitor System (CMS), LOGIN the general user and LPI files, EXECUTE LPI and to LOGOUT of CMS and CP at the completion of EXECUTION. The commands below will enable you to do this.

(Those commands marked with an * are entered by the user.)

- * Turn the terminal on, depress the RETURN key, and wait patiently for the system to respond

cp-67 online xd.65 qsyosu

- * Depress the ATTN key once. The roll bar will advance one line and the keyboard will unlock. Then enter:

- * login xxxxgnn

nn is the terminal number. Terminal numbers are painted on the right side of the terminal stand.

xxxx is your user identification number.

EX: 0405g07 is terminal 07 and user 0405

The system will respond with:

ENTER PASSWORD:

Then you enter:

- * npg

The system will then give:

ENTER 4-DIGIT PROJECT NUMBER FOLLOWED BY 4-CHARACTER COST CENTER CODE:

Then you enter:

- * aaaabbbb

aaaa is the assigned project number.

bbbb is your section designator (or code, for faculty members)

The system will respond with the message of the day, such as:

HELLO...GEN USERS LOGIN WITH TERM NO + OWN ID...DUFFY

then:

READY AT 12.13.42 on 04/21/74

You are now logged in to CP. Next you must LINK to the LPI file. This is done by entering:

* link 3024p 191 193

The system will respond:

ENTER PASSWORD:

Then you enter:

* linprog

The system will respond:

SET TO READ ONLY

Now you must LOAD CMS by entering:

* ip1 cms

The system will respond:

CMS,.VERSION 01/21/74

Now you must LOGIN your general user file and the LPI file by entering:

* login 191

To which the system will respond:

R; T=0.01/0.10 12.15.52

Then enter:

* login 193 a,p

To which the system will respond:

** A (193) READ ONLY **

R; T=0.01/0.08 12.16.32

If you have gotten this far, take a deep breath and relax a minute before pushing on. You have succeeded in getting everything hooked up, now you are ready to execute the program.

Execute LPI by entering:

* begin

The system will respond with something like:

EXECUTION BEGINS...

GOOD AFTERNOON. YOU WISH TO SOLVE A LINEAR PROGRAM...

You are on your own now.

Eventually you will be asked:

DO YOU WANT TO SOLVE ANOTHER PROBLEM:

Note - This is not the precise message, but is a typical message.

If you respond 'yes' you will start over again, if you respond 'no' the system will respond:

IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE SERVING YOU. HAVE A GOOD DAY.

R; T=0.01/0.07 13.15.16

Execution of the LPI Routine has ceased and now you can LOGOUT by entering:

* logout

The system will respond:

T=100.67/196.38 13.15.42

CP ENTERED, REQUEST, PLEASE.

CP

Then enter:

* log

The system will respond:

CONNECT=01.02.07 VIRTCPU=002.36.10 TOTCPU=003.51.34

LOGOUT AT 13.15.48 on 04/21/74

- * Turn off the terminal, roll up the paper to a perforation point and tear off your output.

NOTE:

A useful feature of CP/CMS to keep in mind is the procedure to correct typing errors. You can effectively back space by typing the character @ as many times as spaces you want to go back. This will delete what you have already typed in these spaces. DO NOT USE THE BACKSPACE KEY. Delete an entire line by typing the character ¢ and then depressing the RETURN key. You can then start the line over again. This feature will work while responding to the LPI queries.

If you are familiar with the more lengthy LPI statements and wish to suppress them, you may do so as follows:

1. Wait until typing of the message starts.
2. Press the 'ATTN' key once. They typing will stop with the characters 'CP'.
3. Press the 'ATTN' key once more. Wait for the click which indicates that the keyboard has unlocked.
4. Type the characters 'kt'. The CMS command KT is an abbreviation for 'kill typing'.
5. Depress the RETURN key.
6. Again wait for the keyboard to unlock. If you know what the suppressed query is, you may type in the appropriate response, otherwise depress the RETURN key once more to let LPI take over.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE TERMINAL SESSION

begin

IF YOU ENCOUNTER ERRORS IN LINPROG, PLEASE REPORT THEM TO PROF. SHUDDE,
R-201B. BRING YOUR CONSOLE PRINT-OUT FOR DOCUMENTATION.
EXECUTION BEGINS...

GOOD AFTERNOON.

YOU WISH TO SOLVE A LINEAR PROGRAM, I PRESUME. VERY WELL, I WILL PROMPT
YOU FOR ENTRIES & TRY TO KEEP YOU OUT OF TROUBLE.
MAXIMUM SIZE IS CURRENTLY 20-BY-30, FOR $AX = B$ ONLY.
TYPE IN YOUR RESPONSES UNDER THE XXX'S. RIGHT ADJUST ALL INTEGER VALUES.
IMPLIED DECIMAL POINT IS SHOWN, BUT USE YOUR OWN TO MINIMIZE ERRORS.
YOU NEED TO ENTER ONLY THE NON-ZERO ELEMENTS, BUT YOU MUST ENTER YOUR OWN
SLACK VARIABLES, BUT NO ARTIFICIAL VARIABLES.
WHEN YOU ARE THROUGH WITH A SECTION, HIT THE "RETURN" KEY.
THE "MAX" OR "MIN" ENTRY AFFECTS ONLY THE SIGN OF THE ARTIFICIAL VARIABLES,
WHICH ARE SUBSCRIBED STARTING WITH 71.
WHEN YOU HAVE A BASIC SOLUTION, I WILL NO LONGER PRINT THE M-COEFFICIENTS
FOR THE ARTIFICIAL VARIABLES.
PIVOT ON ANY NON-ZERO ELEMENT. YOU MAY USE ANY PIVOTING CRITERIA THAT
YOU WANT.
IT'S UP TO YOU TO RECOGNIZE YOUR SOLUTION!
GOOD LUCK

DO YOU WISH TO TYPE IN YOUR TABLEAU, READ IN FROM YOUR OWN FILE, OR RESTART
FROM A SYSTEM WIPE-OUT?

THIS PROGRAM GENERATES 'FILE FT04F001' FOR RESTARTING.
RESPOND WITH -- TYPE, READ, OR RESTART.
type

INPUT THE SIZE OF THE A-MATRIX BELOW.

XX - NUMBER OF ROWS
02

XX - NUMBER OF COLUMNS.
05

NROW = 2 NCOL = 5

IF YOU WISH TO CORRECT EITHER OF THE ABOVE, RESPOND WITH "YES" NOW..
IF YOU WISH TO PROCEED, HIT THE "RETURN" KEY.

IF NEEDED, DO YOU WANT THE M-COEFFICIENTS SET UP FOR A MIN OR MAX PROBLEM?
min

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION (COL. NAME OPTIONAL)

```

C
0
L ELEMENT NAME
XX XXXXXXXX. XXXX
01 3@¢
01 2.      a-1
02 5.      a-2
03 7.      a-3
04 7.¢
04 0.      s-1
05 0.      s-2

```

A-MATRIX

```

R C
0 0
W L ELEMENT
XX XX XXXXXXXX.
01 01 3.
01 02 1.
01 03 2.

```

```

01 04 -1.
02 10 1.
YOUR INDEX IS OUT OF RANGE. TRY AGAIN.
02 01 1.
02 02 3.
02 3¢
02 03 4.
02 05 -1.

```

B-VECTOR

```

R
0
W ELEMENT
XX XXXXXXXX.
1 150.
YOUR INDEX IS OUT OF RANGE. TRY AGAIN.
01 150.
02 250.

```

	B	1	2	3	4	5
OBJ FUNCT		A-1	A-2	A-3	S-1	S-2
1	150.0000	3.0000	1.0000	2.0000	-1.0000	0.0
2	250.0000	1.0000	3.0000	4.0000	0.0	-1.0000

THIS IS YOUR INPUT. DO YOU HAVE CHANGES TO MAKE? YES, NO, OR RESTART.
no

RESTART FILE CREATED

DO YOU WANT YOUR PIVOT CHECKED FOR MIN-RATIO VIOLATION?

no

THEN - HERE WE GO. JUST BE CAREFUL OF YOUR PIVOTING CRITERIA.

TABLEAU NUMBER 0

	B	1	2	3	4	5
		A-1	A-2	A-3	S-1	S-2
1 X(71)	150.0000	3.0000	1.0000	2.0000	-1.0000	0.0
2 X(72)	250.0000	1.0000	3.0000	4.0000	0.0	-1.0000
OBJ FUNCT	0.0	-2.0000	-5.0000	-7.0000	0.0	0.0
M-COEFF.	400.0000	4.0000	4.0000	6.0000	-1.0000	-1.0000

XX - PIVOT COLUMN?

03

XX - PIVOT ROW?

02

TABLEAU NUMBER 1

	B	1	2	3	4	5
		A-1	A-2	A-3	S-1	S-2
1 X(71)	25.0000	2.5000	-0.5000	0.0	-1.0000	0.5000
2 X(3)	62.5000	0.2500	0.7500	1.0000	0.0	-0.2500
OBJ FUNCT	437.5000	-0.2500	0.2500	0.0	0.0	-1.7500
M-COEFF.	25.0000	2.5000	-0.5000	0.0	-1.0000	0.5000

XX - PIVOT COLUMN?

01

XX - PIVOT ROW?

01

TABLEAU NUMBER 2

	B	1	2	3	4	5
		A-1	A-2	A-3	S-1	S-2
1 X(1)	10.0000	1.0000	-0.2000	0.0	-0.4000	0.2000
2 X(3)	60.0000	0.0	0.8000	1.0000	0.1000	-0.3000
OBJ FUNCT	440.0000	0.0	0.2000	0.0	-0.1000	-1.7000

XX - PIVOT COLUMN?

02

XX - PIVOT ROW?

02

TABLEAU NUMBER 3

	B	1	2	3	4	5
		A-1	A-2	A-3	S-1	S-2
1 X(1)	25.0000	1.0000	0.0	0.2500	-0.3750	0.1250
2 X(2)	75.0000	0.0	1.0000	1.2500	0.1250	-0.3750
OBJ FUNCT	425.0000	0.0	0.0	-0.2500	-0.1250	-1.6250

XX - PIVOT COLUMN?

YOU INDICATE THAT YOU'RE THROUGH PIVOTING. ARE YOU QUITE SURE?

yes

THERE ARE NUMEROUS OPTIONS THAT YOU MAY PERFORM AT THIS TIME. DO YOU WISH TO USE ONE OR MORE OF THEM?

no

HOW ABOUT STARTING A NEW PROBLEM THEN?

no

ABOUT ALL THAT IS LEFT IS TO CALL IT A DAY. DO YOU WANT TO QUIT,? IF NO, THEN WE WILL REVIEW THE OPTIONS.

yes

I GUESS I SHOULD HAVE ASKED YOU THAT IN THE FIRST PLACE. SORRY ABOUT THAT... IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE SERVING YOU.

...HAVE A GOOD DAY!...

R; T=1.09/3.22 13.34.47

LPI Listing

```

C INTERACTIVE LINEAR PROGRAMMING ROUTINE. SHLDDDE APR 874
C
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
INTEGER*4 YES//YES//,NO//NO//,MODI//MODI//,MIN//MIN//,MAX//MAX//
NETWORK//REWC//,MODIFY//MODI//,DUAL//DUAL//,INVERS//INVE//,
1 RATIO//RATI//,SENS//SENS//,DONE//DONE//,ALTK//AUTO//
2 TYPE//TYPE//,READ//READ//,REST//REST//,BLNK//
3 STOP//STOP//,QUIT//QUIT//,OBJ//OBJ//,RHS//RHS//,STO//STO//
4 QUI//QUI//,NOTBL//NTBL//
5 COMMON /TABL$/A(22,51),T(22,51),IBV(20)
COMMON /STAT$/NROW,NCOL,NROW1,NROW2,NCOL1,NCOL2,NCOLM
C
CALL ERRSET(218,256,-1,1)
CALL ERRSET(215,256,-1,1)
INTPE = 4
C
WRITE(6,6000)
6000 FORMAT('IGOOD AFTERNOON.. YOU WISH TO SOLVE A LINEAR PROGRAM, I
1 PRESUME YOU WILL PROMPT YOU FOR ENTRIES & TRY.
2 TO KEEP YOU OUT OF TROUBLE.. MAXIMUM SIZE IS CURRENTLY.
3 20-BY-30, FOR AX = B ONLY..
4 TYPE IN YGR RESPONSES UNDER THE XXX'S.
5 RIGHT ADJUST ALL INTEGER VALUES.. IMPLIED DECIMAL POINT.
6 IS SHOWN, BUT USE YOUR OWN TC MINIMIZE ERRORS.//
7 YOU NEED TO ENTER ONLY THE NON-ZERO ELEMENTS, BUT YOU MUST.
8 ENTER YOUR OWN SLACK VARIABLES, BUT NC ARTIFICIAL VARIABLES.//
9 WHEN YOU.
10 ARE THROUGH WITH A SECTION, HIT THE "RETURN" KEY.. THE "MAX"
11 OR "MIN" ENTRY AFFECTS ONLY THE SIGN OF THE.
12 ARTIFICIAL VARIABLES WHICH ARE SUBSCRIBED STARTING WITH 71.//
13 WHEN YOU HAVE A BASIC SOLUTION, I WILL NC LONGER PRINT THE
14 M-CO EFFICIENTS FOR THE ARTIFICIAL VARIABLES.//
15 PIVOTING CRITERIA THAT YOU WANT.//
16 PIVOTING ON ANY NON-ZERO ELEMENT. YOU MAY USE ANY.
17 IT'S UP TO YOU TO RECOGNIZE YOUR SOLUTION ' /
18 GOOD LUCK .....)
C
INITIALIZE A-MATRIX
REWIND 5
1010 DO 1030 J = 1, 51
1020 LABL(J) = BLNK
DO 1030 I = 1, 22
A(I,J) = 0.00
CONTINUE
1030 REWIND 5
1040 WRITE(6,6001)
6001 FORMAT('ODO YOU WISH TO TYPE IN YOUR TABLEAU, READ IN FROM ',
1 'YOUR OWN FILE, OR RESTART FROM A SYSTEM WIPE-OUT?')
2 ' THIS PROGRAM GENERATES FILE FT04F001.. FOR RESTARTING.//
3 ' RESPOND WITH -- TYPE, READ, CR RESTART..')
LPI000010
LPI000020
LPI000030
LPI000040
LPI000050
LPI000060
LPI000070
LPI000080
LPI000090
LPI000100
LPI000110
LPI000120
LPI000130
LPI000140
LPI000150
LPI000160
LPI000170
LPI000180
LPI000190
LPI000200
LPI000210
LPI000220
LPI000230
LPI000240
LPI000250
LPI000260
LPI000270
LPI000280
LPI000290
LPI000300
LPI000310
LPI000320
LPI000330
LPI000340
LPI000350
LPI000360
LPI000370
LPI000380
LPI000390
LPI000400
LPI000410
LPI000420
LPI000430
LPI000440
LPI000450
LPI000460
LPI000470
LPI000480
LPI000490
LPI000500

```

```

READ(5,5004,END=1040) NRES
IF (NRES.EQ. TYPE) GC TO 1130
IF (NRES.EQ. READ) GC TO 1060
IF (NRES.EQ. REST) GC TO 1050
IF (NRES.EQ. STOP) GC TO 2130
WRITE(6,6020)
GC TO 1040
1050 INFILE = 4
GO TO 1070
1060 REWIND 5
6002 WRITE(6,6002)
FORMAT(1, OFROM WHAT FILE DO YOU WISH TO READ? YOUR CHOICES ARE - ,
1, 2, 3, 4 OR 7.)
READ(5,5000,END=1040) INFILE
5000 FORMAT(I1)
IF (I.LE. INFILE .AND. INFILE .LE. 4) GO TO 1070
IF (INFILE.EQ. 7) GO TO 1070
IF (INFILE.EQ. STOP) GO TO 2130
WRITE(6,6003) INFILE
6003 FORMAT(1, SORRY, FILE ',I4,' IS NOT ALLOWED. TRY AGAIN..')
GO TO 1060
1070 CONTINUE
REWIND INFILE
READ(INFILE,5003,END=1120) NROW,NCOL
IF (NROW.LT. 1 .OR. NROW.GT. 20) GO TO 1120
IF (NCOL.LT. 1 .OR. NCOL.GT. 30) GO TO 1120
NCOL1 = NCOL + 1
NROW1 = NROW + 1
1080 READ(INFILE,5001,END=1120) I,TEMP,NAME
5001 FORMAT(12,4X,F21.10,5X,A4)
IF (I.EQ. 0) GO TO 1090
IF (I.LT. 0 .OR. I.GT. NCOL) GC TO 1120
A(NROW1,I) = TEMP
LABL(I) = NAME
GO TO 1080
1090 READ(INFILE,5002,END=1120) I,J,TEMP
5002 FORMAT(12,1X,I2,1X,F21.10)
IF (I.EQ. 0) GO TO 1100
IF (I.LT. 0 .OR. I.GT. NROW) GO TO 1120
IF (J.LT. 0 .OR. J.GT. NCOL) GO TO 1120
A(I,J) = TEMP
GO TO 1090
1100 READ(INFILE,5001,END=1110) I,TEMP
IF (I.EQ. 0) GO TO 1110
IF (I.LT. 0 .OR. I.GT. NROW) GO TO 1120
A(I,NCOL1) = TEMP
GC TO 1100
1110 WRITE(6,6004)
6004 FORMAT(1, YOUR DATA HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY READ IN. YOU WILL ,
1, BE ASKED FOR NEW ELEMENTS SHORTLY.*/

```

LPI 100510
LPI 100520
LPI 100530
LPI 100540
LPI 100550
LPI 100560
LPI 100570
LPI 100580
LPI 100590
LPI 100600
LPI 100610
LPI 100620
LPI 100630
LPI 100640
LPI 100650
LPI 100660
LPI 100670
LPI 100680
LPI 100690
LPI 100700
LPI 100710
LPI 100720
LPI 100730
LPI 100740
LPI 100750
LPI 100760
LPI 100770
LPI 100780
LPI 100790
LPI 100800
LPI 100810
LPI 100820
LPI 100830
LPI 100840
LPI 100850
LPI 100860
LPI 100870
LPI 100880
LPI 100890
LPI 100900
LPI 100910
LPI 100920
LPI 100930
LPI 100940
LPI 100950
LPI 100960
LPI 100970
LPI 100980
LPI 100990
LPI 101000

```

2  ' RESPOND BY HITTING THE "RETURN" KEY.'
GC TO 1170

C 1120 REWIND 5
6005 WRITE(6,6005) DATA HAS NOT BEEN SUCCESSFULLY READ. THE MOST
      FORMAT(,'YOUR DATA IS THAT ONE OF YOUR',
1  ' , PROBABLE CAUSE IS THAT IS OUT OF RANGE. I ASSUME YOU WILL ',
2  ' , ROW OR COLUMN NUMBERS ARE BEFORE CONTINUING.',
3  ' , WANT TO EDIT YOUR DATA TO SEE THAT YOUR LOGIN & LINK COMMANDS',
4  ' / , ALSO CHECKED AS SPECIFIED./ , JOB TERMINATED.',
5  ' , ARE EXACTLY AS SPECIFIED./ , JOB TERMINATED.')
GO TO 2140
INPUT MATRIX SIZE
C 1130 REWIND 5
6006 WRITE(6,6006)
1140 FORMAT(,'INPUT THE SIZE OF THE A-MATRIX BELOW.')
6007 WRITE(6,6007)
      FORMAT(,'OXX - NUMBER OF ROWS')
5003 READ(5,5003,END=1140) NROW
      FORMAT(12,1X,I2,1X,I2,1X,I2,1X,I2)
IF (1.LE.NROW .AND. NROW .LE. 20) GO TO 1150
WRITE(6,6008)
6008 FORMAT(,'YOUR RESPONSE IS OUT OF MY RANGE. TRY AGAIN.')
GO TO 1010
1150 REWIND 5
6009 WRITE(6,6009)
      FORMAT(,'OXX - NUMBER OF COLUMNS.')
READ(5,5003,END=1150) NCOL
IF (1.LE.NCOL .AND. NCOL .LE. 30) GO TO 1160
WRITE(6,6008)
GO TO 1150
1160 REWIND 5
6010 WRITE(6,6010) NROW,NCOL
      FORMAT(,'NROW = ,I2, NCOL = ,I2/
1  ' , IF YOU WISH TO CORRECT EITHER OF THE ABOVE, RESPOND',
2  ' , WITH "YES" NOW.../ , IF YOU WISH TO PROCEED, HIT THE ',
3  ' , "RETURN" KEY. ')
READ(5,5004,END=1170) NRES
5004 FORMAT(A4)
IF (NRES.EQ. STOP) GO TO 2130
GO TO 1140
1170 REWIND 5
C BOOKKEEPING
C ILBL = 2 IF COLUMN LABELS ARE SPECIFIED. ILBL = 1 OTHERWISE
C IPRT = 1 IF NORMAL FIXED POINT OUTPUT FORMATS ONLY HAVE BEEN
C     REQUIRED. IPRT = 2 OTHERWISE.
C ILBL = 1
C IPRT = 1

```

```

LPI01010
LPI01020
LPI01030
LPI01040
LPI01050
LPI01060
LPI01070
LPI01080
LPI01090
LPI01100
LPI01110
LPI01120
LPI01130
LPI01140
LPI01150
LPI01160
LPI01170
LPI01180
LPI01190
LPI01200
LPI01210
LPI01220
LPI01230
LPI01240
LPI01250
LPI01260
LPI01270
LPI01280
LPI01290
LPI01300
LPI01310
LPI01320
LPI01330
LPI01340
LPI01350
LPI01360
LPI01370
LPI01380
LPI01390
LPI01400
LPI01410
LPI01420
LPI01430
LPI01440
LPI01450
LPI01460
LPI01470
LPI01480
LPI01490
LPI01500

```

```

NROW1 = NROW + 1
NROW2 = NROW + 2
NCOL1 = NCOL + 1
NCOL2 = NCOL + 2
NCOLM = NCOL1 + NROW
SETUP IDENTITY MATRIX TO STORE INVERSE & DUAL VARIABLES
DO 1180 I = 1, NROW
  J = NCOL1 + I
  A(I, J) = 1.00
C
C
C      MIN OR MAX??
1180  WRITE(6, 6011)
C
C      6011  IN CR MAX PROBLEM??
        FORMAT(0, 'IF NEEDED, DO YOU WANT THE M-COEFFICIENTS SET UP FOR A MI
        READ(5, 5004, END=1170) LPTPE
        IF(LPTPE.EQ. MIN.OR. LPTPE.EQ. MAX) GO TO 1190
        IF(LPTPE.EQ. STOP) GO TO 2130
        WRITE(6, 6020)
        GO TO 1170
C
C      1190  REWIND 5
        INPUT L.P. DATA
        WRITE(6, 6012)
        FORMAT(0, 'OBJECTIVE FUNCTION (COL. NAME CPTICNAL)') C/' C/' C/'
C
C      6012  L ELEMENT NAME/' XX XXXXXX.XXXX/'
1200  CONTINUE
        READ(5, 5005, END=1220) J, TEMP, NAME
5005  FORMAT(I2, IX, F7.0, 2X, A4)
        IF (J.LT. 1 .OR. J.GT. NCOL) GO TO 1210
        A(NROW1, J) = TEMP
        LABEL(J) = NAME
        GO TO 1200
1210  WRITE(6, 6013)
6013  FORMAT(0, 'YOUR INDEX IS OUT OF RANGE. TRY AGAIN.')
1220  REWIND 5
        WRITE(6, 6014)
6014  FORMAT(0, 'OA-MATRIX') R C/' 0 0/' W L ELEMENT'/
1230  CCNTINUE
        READ(5, 5003, END=1250) I, J, TEMP
        IF(J.LT. 1 .OR. J.GT.NCOL) GO TO 1240
        IF(I.LT. 1 .OR. I.GT. NROW) GO TO 1240
        A(I, J) = TEMP
        GO TO 1230
1240  WRITE(6, 6013)
        GO TO 1230
1250  REWIND 5
        WRITE(6, 6015)

```

```

LP101510
LP101520
LP101530
LP101540
LP101550
LP101560
LP101570
LP101580
LP101590
LP101600
LP101610
LP101620
LP101630
LP101640
LP101650
LP101660
LP101670
LP101680
LP101690
LP101700
LP101710
LP101720
LP101730
LP101740
LP101750
LP101760
LP101770
LP101780
LP101790
LP101800
LP101810
LP101820
LP101830
LP101840
LP101850
LP101860
LP101870
LP101880
LP101890
LP101900
LP101910
LP101920
LP101930
LP101940
LP101950
LP101960
LP101970
LP101980
LP101990
LP102000

```

```

6015 FORMAT('OB-VECTOR',//, R//, O',//, W ELEMENT',//
1, XX, XXXXXX. ')
1260 CONTINUE
READ(5,5005,END=1280) I,TEMP
IF(I.LT.1.OR.I.GT.NROW) GC TO 1270
A(I,NCCL1) = TEMP
GC TO 1260
1270 WRITE(6,6013)
GO TO 1260
C
C 1280 END DATA INPUT
REWIND 5
C
C 1290 PRINT OUT ALL INPUT
CC 1290 J = 1,NCOL
IF (LABL(J) .NE. BLNK) ILBL = 2
CONTINUE
MPRT = (NCOL + 9)/10
DO 1301 JPRT = 1,MPRT
M2 = 10 * JPRT
M1 = M2 - 9
ITBL = MINO(M2,NCOL)
WRITE(6,6026) (I, I = M1,M2)
IF(ILBL.EQ.2) WRITE(6,6016) (LABL(J), J = M1,M2)
FORMAT(19X,10(6X,A4))
6016 WRITE(6,6101) (A(NROW1,J),J=M1,M2)
6101 FORMAT(' OBJ FUNCT ',10X,10F10.4)
DO 1300 I = 1,NROW
WRITE(6,6017) I,A(I,NCCL1),(A(I,J),J=M1,M2)
FORMAT(1X,12,8X,11F10.4)
1300 CONTINUE
1301
C
C 1310 QUERY FOR INPUT CHANGES
REWIND 5
WRITE(6,6018)
6018 FORMAT(' THIS IS YOUR INPUT. DO YOU HAVE
1, CHANGES TO MAKE? YES, NO, OR RESTART. ')
READ(5,5004,END=1310) NRES
IF (NRES .EQ. YES) GO TO 1190
IF (NRES .EQ. NO) GO TO 1320
IF (NRES .EQ. REST) GO TO 1040
IF (NRES .EQ. STOP) GO TO 2130
6020 WRITE(6,6020)
FORMAT(' OSAY AGAIN.. ')
GO TO 1310
C
C 1320 WRITE DATA FOR RESTART
CONTINUE

```

```

LPI02010
LPI02020
LPI02030
LPI02040
LPI02050
LPI02060
LPI02070
LPI02080
LPI02090
LPI02100
LPI02110
LPI02120
LPI02130
LPI02140
LPI02150
LPI02160
LPI02170
LPI02180
LPI02190
LPI02200
LPI02210
LPI02220
LPI02230
LPI02240
LPI02250
LPI02260
LPI02270
LPI02280
LPI02290
LPI02300
LPI02310
LPI02320
LPI02330
LPI02340
LPI02350
LPI02360
LPI02370
LPI02380
LPI02390
LPI02400
LPI02410
LPI02420
LPI02430
LPI02440
LPI02450
LPI02460
LPI02470
LPI02480
LPI02490
LPI02500

```



```

1380 MRATIO = 3
GO TO 1400
1390 MRATIC = 2
1400 WRITE(6,6023)
6023 FORMAT('00K. I WILL RESTRICT YOUR PIVOTING TO THE PROPER ROW.')
```

```

1410 GC TO 1420
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6024)
6024 FORMAT('0THEN - HERE WE GO. JUST BE CAREFUL OF YOUR ',
1, 'PIVOTING CRITERIA.')
```

```

1420 CCNTINUE
NTBL = TABLEAU NUMBER
IART = 2 IF NO ARTIFICIAL VECTORS ARE BASIC. IART = 1 OTHERWISE.
IART = 1
NTBL = 0
```

```

C
C INITIALIZE WORKING MATRIX
C
1430 DO 1440 I = 1, NR0W
1440 IBV(I) = I + 70
1450 CONTINUE
DO 1460 J = 1, NCCLM
T(NROW1, J) = -A(NRGW1, J)
T(NROW2, J) = 0. DO
DO 1460 I = 1, NR0W
T(I, J) = A(I, J)
CGTINUE
IF (MRATIO .EQ. 1) GO TO 1490
DO 1480 I = 1, NR0W
IF (T(I, NCOL1) .GE. 0. DO) GO TO 1480
CG 1470 J = 1, NCOLM
T(I, J) = -T(I, J)
CGTINUE
START TEST FOR UNIT VECTORS
DO 1510 J = 1, NCOL
IFL = 0
DO 1500 I = 1, NR0W
IF (T(I, J) .EQ. 0. DO) GO TO 1500
IF (T(I, J) .NE. 1. DO) GO TO 1510
IF (IFL + 1)
IF (IFL .GT. 1) GO TO 1510
II = I
CGTINUE
IF (IFL .EQ. 0) GO TO 1510
IF (T(NROW1, J) .NE. 0. DO) GO TO 1510
IBV(II) = J
CGTINUE
END TEST FOR UNIT VECTORS
C
1510
```

```

LP103010
LP103020
LP103030
LP103040
LP103050
LP103060
LP103070
LP103080
LP103090
LP103100
LP103110
LP103120
LP103130
LP103140
LP103150
LP103160
LP103170
LP103180
LP103190
LP103200
LP103210
LP103220
LP103230
LP103240
LP103250
LP103260
LP103270
LP103280
LP103290
LP103300
LP103310
LP103320
LP103330
LP103340
LP103350
LP103360
LP103370
LP103380
LP103390
LP103400
LP103410
LP103420
LP103430
LP103440
LP103450
LP103460
LP103470
LP103480
LP103490
LP103500
```

```

C          START SETUP OF M-COEFFICIENTS
          IF (LP TPE .EQ. MIN) GO TO 1530
          DO 1520 J = 1, NCOL1
          DO 1520 I = 1, NROW
          IF (IBV(I) .LT. 71) GO TO 1520
          T(NROW2,J) = T(I,J)
          CCNTINUE
1520      GC TO 1550
1530      DO 1540 J = 1, NCOL1
          DO 1540 I = 1, NROW
          IF (IBV(I) .LT. 71) GO TO 1540
          T(NROW2,J) = T(I,J)
          CCNTINUE
1540
C          OUTPUTSECTION
C
1550      WRITE(6,6025) NTBL
6025      FORMAT(//,'0' TABLEAU NUMBER ',I4)
          DO 1555 I = 1, NROW
          IF (IBV(I) .LT. 71) GO TO 1555
          GO TO 1556
          CCNTINUE
1555      IART = 2
1556      CCNTINUE
          DO 1560 I = 1, NROW1
          DO 1560 J = 1, NCCL1
          IPRT1 = ICHK(T(I,J))
          GO TO (1560,1590,1610), IPRT1
          CCNTINUE
1560      MPRT = (NCOL + 9)/10
          DO 1583 JPRT = 1, MPRT
          M2 = 10 * JPRT
          M1 = M2 - 9
          M2 = MIN0(M2, NCOL)
          WRITE(6,6026) (I, I = M1, M2)
          IF (ILBL .EQ. 2) WRITE(6,6016)(LABL(J), J=M1, M2)
          FORMAT('0', I6X, 'B', 10I10)
          IF (NOPRT .EQ. 2) GO TO 1571
          DO 1570 I = 1, NROW
          WRITE(6,6027) I, IBV(I), (T(I, J), J=M1, M2)
          FGRMAT(IX, I2, 1X, 'X(', I2, ')', 2X, 11F10.4)
          CCNTINUE
1570      CCNTINUE
1571      WRITE(6,6028) T(NROW1, NCOL1), (T(NROW1, J), J=M1, M2)
6028      FORMAT('0', OBJ FUNCT ', 11F10.4)
          GO TO (1580, 1583), IART
1580      WRITE(6,6029) T(NROW2, NCOL1), (T(NROW2, J), J=M1, M2)
6029      FCRMAT('0', M-COEFF. ', 11F10.4)
1583      CCNTINUE
1581      IF (NOPRT .NE. 2) GO TO 1660

```

```

LPI03510
LPI03520
LPI03530
LPI03540
LPI03550
LPI03560
LPI03570
LPI03580
LPI03590
LPI03600
LPI03610
LPI03620
LPI03630
LPI03640
LPI03650
LPI03660
LPI03670
LPI03680
LPI03690
LPI03700
LPI03710
LPI03720
LPI03730
LPI03740
LPI03750
LPI03760
LPI03770
LPI03780
LPI03790
LPI03800
LPI03810
LPI03820
LPI03830
LPI03840
LPI03850
LPI03860
LPI03870
LPI03880
LPI03890
LPI03900
LPI03910
LPI03920
LPI03930
LPI03940
LPI03950
LPI03960
LPI03970
LPI03980
LPI03990
LPI04000

```



```

6100 WRITE(6,6100)
      FORMAT('0',I2,X,'X-VECTOR')
1582 DO 1582 I = 1,NROW
      WRITE(6,6027) I,IBV(I),T(I,NCOLL)
1550 CONTINUE
1600 GO TO 1660
      IPRT = 2
1630 WRITE(6,6030)
      FORMAT('OUCH YOU'VE SQUEEZED ME OUT OF SPACE TO PRINT.',
1      I,'I,LL HAVE TO GIVE YOU A NEW FORMAT',/)
1610 GO TO 1630
1620 GO TO (1620,1630),IPRT
      WRITE(6,6031)
6031 FORMAT('OYOU HAVE SOME SMALL MATRIX ELEMENTS. I'LL GIVE YOU',
1      'A NEW FORMAT SO YOU CAN REAC THEM',/)
1630 CONTINUE
      MPRT = (NCOL+8)/9
      DO 1653 JPRT = 1,MPRT
      M2 = 9 * JPRT
      M1 = M2 - 8
      WRITE(6,6033) (I,I = M1,M2)
      FORMAT('0',I7X,'B',9I11)
6033 IF (ILBL.EQ. 2) WRITE(6,6032) (LABEL(I),I = M1,M2)
6032 FORMAT(20X,9(7X,A4))
      IF (NOPRT.EQ. 2) GO TO 1641
      DO 1640 I = 1,NROW
      WRITE(6,6034) I,IBV(I),T(I,NCOLL),(T(I,J),J=M1,M2)
      FORMAT(I,X,I2,1X,'X(I,I2,)',2X,I10E11.3)
      CONTINUE
1640 WRITE(6,6035) T(NROW1,NCOLL),(T(NROW1,J),J=M1,M2)
1641 FORMAT('QBJ FUNCT',I10E11.3)
6035 GO TO (1650,1653),IART
1650 WRITE(6,6036) T(NROW2,NCOLL),(T(NROW2,J),J=M1,M2)
6036 FORMAT('M-COEFF.',I10E11.3)
1653 CONTINUE
1651 IF (NOPRT.NE. 2) GO TO 1660
      WRITE(6,6100)
      DO 1652 I = 1,NROW
      WRITE(6,6034) I,IBV(I),T(I,NCOLL)
      CONTINUE
1652 INPUT PIVOT INFO. & TEST FOR INVALIDS.
      CCNTINUE
1660 WRITE(6,6037)
      FORMAT('OXX - PIVOT COLUMN?',)
6037 READ(5,5006,END=1800) IPIVCO

```

```

LPI04010
LPI04020
LPI04030
LPI04040
LPI04050
LPI04060
LPI04070
LPI04080
LPI04090
LPI04100
LPI04110
LPI04120
LPI04130
LPI04140
LPI04150
LPI04160
LPI04170
LPI04180
LPI04190
LPI04200
LPI04210
LPI04220
LPI04230
LPI04240
LPI04250
LPI04260
LPI04270
LPI04280
LPI04290
LPI04300
LPI04310
LPI04320
LPI04330
LPI04340
LPI04350
LPI04360
LPI04370
LPI04380
LPI04390
LPI04400
LPI04410
LPI04420
LPI04430
LPI04440
LPI04450
LPI04460
LPI04470
LPI04480
LPI04490
LPI04500

```

```

5006 FORMAT(I2)
IF(IPIVCO .GE. 1 .AND. IPIVCO .LE. NCOL) GC TO 1670
WRITE(6,6038)IPIVCO
6038 FORMAT(: YOU DON'T HAVE A COLUMN ',I2,','. TRY AGAIN')
1670 GC TO 1660
CONTINUE
IF (MRATIO .EQ. 3) GO TO 1690
WRITE(6,6039)
6039 FORMAT(: XX - PIVOT ROW?)
READ(5,5006,END=1800) IPIVRO
IF (IPIVRO .GE. 1 .AND. IPIVRO .LE. NROW) GO TO 1680
WRITE(6,6040)IPIVRO
6040 FORMAT(: SORRY, ROW ',I2,' DOESN'T EXIST')
GO TO 1670
1680 DIV = T(IPIVRO,IPIVCO)
GO TO (1750,1710,1690), MRATIO
1690 IPIVRO = 0
TMIN = 1.D50
DO 1700 I = 1,NROW
DTST = T(I,IPIVCO)
IF (DTST .LT. 1.D-10) GO TO 1700
TST = T(I,NCOLL)/DTST
IF (TST .GE. TMIN) GO TO 1700
IPIVRO = I
DIV = DTST
TMIN = TST
CONTINUE
IF (IPIVRO .NE. 0) GO TO 1760
WRITE(6,6041)
6041 FORMAT(: YOUR PIVOT COLUMN DOES NOT HAVE A POSITIVE ELEMENT.',
1 GC TO 1660
IF (DIV .GT. 0.D0) GO TO 1720
1710 WRITE(6,6042)
6042 FORMAT(: YOUR PIVOT IS NOT POSITIVE')
GO TO 1660
1720 RTST = T(IPIVRO,NCOLL)/DIV
DO 1730 I = 1,NROW
IF (I .EQ. IPIVRO) GO TO 1730
TT = T(I,IPIVCO)
IF (TT .LE. 0.D0) GO TO 1730
IF (T(I,NCOLL)/TT .LT. RTST) GO TO 1740
1730 CONTINUE
GO TO 1750
1740 WRITE(6,6043)
6043 FORMAT(: YOU HAVE VIOLATED THE MIN-RATIO REQUIREMENT')
GO TO 1660
1750 CONTINUE
IF (DABS(DIV) .GE. 1.D-10) GO TO 1760
WRITE(6,6044)

```

```

LPI04510
LPI04520
LPI04530
LPI04540
LPI04550
LPI04560
LPI04570
LPI04580
LPI04590
LPI04600
LPI04610
LPI04620
LPI04630
LPI04640
LPI04650
LPI04660
LPI04670
LPI04680
LPI04690
LPI04700
LPI04710
LPI04720
LPI04730
LPI04740
LPI04750
LPI04760
LPI04770
LPI04780
LPI04790
LPI04800
LPI04810
LPI04820
LPI04830
LPI04840
LPI04850
LPI04860
LPI04870
LPI04880
LPI04890
LPI04900
LPI04910
LPI04920
LPI04930
LPI04940
LPI04950
LPI04960
LPI04970
LPI04980
LPI04990
LPI05000

```

```

6044 FORMAT('OPIVOT ELEMENT CLOSE TO OR EQUAL TC ZERC. TRY AGAIN..')
GC TO 1660
C
C TRANSFORM TO NEW TABLEAU
C
1760 CCNTINUE
IBV(IPIVRO) = IPIVCO
DO 1770 J = 1, NCOLM
T(IPIVRO, J) = T(IPIVRO, J)/DIV
1770 DO 1790 I = 1, NROW2 GO TO 1790
IF (I .EQ. IPIVRO) GO TO 1790
CM = -T(I, IPIVCO)
IF (CM .EQ. 0.D0) GO TO 1790
DO 1780 J = 1, NCOLM
T(I, J) = T(I, J) + T(IPIVRO, J)*CM
1780 CCNTINUE
1790 CCNTINUE
C
C END TRANSFORMATION TO NEW TABLEAU
C
NTBL = NTBL + 1
GC TO 1550
1800 REWIND 5
IF (ISENS .EQ. 2) GO TO 1890
WRITE(6, 6045)
6045 1. FORMAT('OYOU INDICATE THAT YOU'RE THROUGH PIVOTING..',
1. ARE YOU QUITE SURE?')
READ(5, 5004, END=1800) NRES
IF (NRES .EQ. YES) GO TO 1810
IF (NRES .EQ. NO) GO TO 1660
IF (NRES .EQ. STOP) GO TO 2130
GO TO 1800
1810 REWIND 5
WRITE(6, 6046)
6046 1. FORMAT('OTHER ARE NUMEROUS OPTIONS THAT YOU MAY PERFORM AT THIS
1. TIME. DO YOU WISH TO USE ONE CR MORE OF THEM?')
READ(5, 5004, END=1810) NRES
IF (NRES .EQ. YES) GO TO 2100
IF (NRES .EQ. STOP) GO TO 2130
GO TO 1810
1820 REWIND 5
WRITE(6, 6047)
6047 1. FORMAT('ODO YOU WANT YOUR OPTIONS ITEMIZED ALONG WITH THEIR
1. KEYWORD?') IF NO, THEN YOU MAY JUST TYPE THE KEYWORD.')
READ(5, 5004, END=1820) NRES
IF (NRES .EQ. STOP) GO TO 2120
IF (NRES .EQ. YES) GO TO 1840

```

```

LP105010
LP105020
LP105030
LP105040
LP105050
LP105060
LP105070
LP105080
LP105090
LP105100
LP105110
LP105120
LP105130
LP105140
LP105150
LP105160
LP105170
LP105180
LP105190
LP105200
LP105210
LP105220
LP105230
LP105240
LP105250
LP105260
LP105270
LP105280
LP105290
LP105300
LP105310
LP105320
LP105330
LP105340
LP105350
LP105360
LP105370
LP105380
LP105390
LP105400
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LP105420
LP105430
LP105440
LP105450
LP105460
LP105470
LP105480
LP105490
LP105500

```

```

WRITE(6,6048)
FORMAT('BELOW ARE LISTED THE KEYWORDS FOLLOWED BY THEIR ',
1  'FUNCTION.',/
2  'RESTART - REWORK THIS SAME PROBLEM FROM THE START./'
3  'MODIFY - MODIFY ONE OR MORE INPUTS TO THIS PROBLEM.',/
4  'DUAL - IF YOU CAN'T FIND THE DUAL VARIABLES IN YOUR ',
5  'TABLEAU, THEY WILL BE PRINTED./'
6  'INVERSE - THE INVERSE OF YOUR CURRENT BASIS WILL BE PRINTED./'
7  'RATIO - REMOVE THE MIN-RATIO VIOLATION CHECK & CONTINUE./'
8  'SENSITIVITY - PERFORM SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OPTIONS./'
9  'DONE - WHEN YOU WISH TO LEAVE THIS SECTION OR START A NEW',
1  'PROBLEM./')
C
1830 REWIND 5
1840 READ(5,5004,END=1820) NRES
      EQ: REST) GO TO 1050
      EQ: MODIFY) GO TO 1170
      EQ: DUAL) GO TO 1850
      EQ: INVERS) GO TO 1860
      EQ: RATIO) GO TO 1870
      EQ: SENS) GO TO 1880
      EQ: NO) GO TO 1830
      EQ: DONE) GO TO 2100
      EQ: STOP) GO TO 2120
WRITE(6,6020)
GO TO 1820
CONTINUE
CALL PRNT1
GO TO 1830
CONTINUE
CALL PRNT2
GO TO 1830
MRATIO = 1
NOPRT = 1
GO TO 1660
CONTINUE = 2
ISENS = 2
WRITE(6,6049)
FORMAT('YOU MAY DO SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS ON THE OBJECTIVE ',
1  'FUNCTION AND/OR THE RIGHT-HAND-SIDE ELEMENTS./'
2  'YOU MAY CHANGE ONLY ONE ELEMENT AT A TIME./'
3  'WHEN QUERIED, TYPE IN OBJ., OR RHS., THE ELEMENT./'
4  'NUMBER (ROW NO.) & THE AMOUNT THAT THE ELEMENT IS',
5  'TO BE INCREASED (NEGATIVE FOR DECREASE)./'
6  'I WILL PRINT THE UPDATED ELEMENTS & THE NEW OBJ. FCTN. ROW ',
7  '(ZJ - CJ), OR THE NEW PIVOT?',/
8  'YOU WILL BE QUERIED "PIVOT?", TO WHICH YOU MAY RESPOND ONE ',
9  'OF THE FOLLOWING KEYWORDS--./'
1  'YES - YOU WISH TO MAKE AN ITERATION./'

```

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LPI05510
LPI05520
LPI05530
LPI05540
LPI05550
LPI05560
LPI05570
LPI05580
LPI05590
LPI05600
LPI05610
LPI05620
LPI05630
LPI05640
LPI05650
LPI05660
LPI05670
LPI05680
LPI05690
LPI05700
LPI05710
LPI05720
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LPI05900
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LPI05920
LPI05930
LPI05940
LPI05950
LPI05960
LPI05970
LPI05980
LPI05990
LPI06000

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2  ! NO - YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANOTHER "B" CR "C" ELEMENT, /
3  ! DUAL - PRINT THE DUAL VARIABLES NOW, THEN RE-QUERY, /
4  ! INVE - PRINT THE INVERSE MATRIX NOW, THEN RE-QUERY, /
5  ! QUIT - YOU WANT TO LEAVE THE SENS. ANAL. MODE & DO SOMETH.,
6  ! ING ELSE, /
7  ! STOP - YOU'VE HAD IT FOR THE DAY, /
1890 REWIND 5
      WRITE(6,6050)
6050 FORMAT('00BJ, /' RHS NO ELEMENT, /' XXX XX XXXXXXXX. ')
1900 REWIND 5
5007 READ(5,5007,END=1890) NRES, IX, TEMP
      FORMAT(A3,IX,I2,IX,F7.0)
      IF (NRES .EQ. OBJ) GO TO 1980
      IF (NRES .EQ. RHS) GO TO 1910
      IF (NRES .EQ. QUI) GO TO 2090
      IF (NRES .EQ. STG) GO TO 2130
      WRITE(6,6020)
      GO TO 1900

C   RHS - VARIATIONS
C
C1910 CONTINUE
      IB = 2
      IF (I .LE. IX .AND. IX .LE. NROW) GO TO 1920
      WRITE(6,6008)
      GO TO 1900
C1920 CONTINUE
      A(IX,NCOLL) = A(IX,NCOLL) + TEMP
      IPRT = I
      ICOL = IX + NCOLL
      DO 1930 I = 1, NROW1
      T = T(I,NCOLL) + T(I,ICOL)*TEMP
      T(I,NCOLL) = T
      IF (ICLK(TT) .NE. 1) IPRT = 2
C1930 CONTINUE
      IF (IPRT .EQ. 2) GO TO 1960
      DO 1940 I = 1, NROW
      IF (ICLK(A(I,NCOLL)) .NE. 1) GO TO 1960
C1940 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,6051)
6051 FORMAT('0, I2X, 'X-VECTOR B-VECTOR')
      DO 1950 I = 1, NROW
      WRITE(6,6027) I, IBV(I), T(I,NCOLL), A(I,NCOLL)
C1950 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,6052) T(NROW1,NCOLL)
6052 FORMAT('0VALUE OF OBJ. FCTN. = ',F10.4)
      GO TO 2060
C1960 WRITE(6,6051)
      DO 1970 I = 1, NROW
      WRITE(6,6034) I, IBV(I), T(I,NCOLL), A(I,NCOLL)

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LPI06010
LPI06020
LPI06030
LPI06040
LPI06050
LPI06060
LPI06070
LPI06080
LPI06090
LPI06100
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LPI06120
LPI06130
LPI06140
LPI06150
LPI06160
LPI06170
LPI06180
LPI06190
LPI06200
LPI06210
LPI06220
LPI06230
LPI06240
LPI06250
LPI06260
LPI06270
LPI06280
LPI06290
LPI06300
LPI06310
LPI06320
LPI06330
LPI06340
LPI06350
LPI06360
LPI06370
LPI06380
LPI06390
LPI06400
LPI06410
LPI06420
LPI06430
LPI06440
LPI06450
LPI06460
LPI06470
LPI06480
LPI06490
LPI06500

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```

1570 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,6056) T(NROW1,NCOLL)
      GO TO 2060
C
C COST VARIATIONS
C
1980 CONTINUE
      IF (1.LE. IX .AND. IX .LE. NCOL) GO TO 1990
      WRITE(6,6038) IX
      GO TO 1900
1990 CONTINUE
      A(NROW1,IX) = A(NROW1,IX) + TEMP
      DO 2000 I = 1,NROW
        IIX = I
        IF (IBV(I) .EQ. IX) GO TO 2010
      CONTINUE
      T(NROW1,IX) = T(NROW1,IX) - TEMP
      GO TO 2030
2010 DO 2020 J = 1,NCOLM
      IF (J.EQ. IX) GO TO 2020
      T(NROW1,J) = T(NROW1,J) + TEMP*T(IIX,J)
      CCNTINUE
C
2030 IPRT = 1
      DO 2040 J = 1,NCOL
        IF (ICLK(T(NROW1,J))) .NE. 1) GO TO 2050
        IF (ICLK(A(NROW1,J))) .NE. 1) GO TO 2050
      CONTINUE
2040 IF (ICLK(T(NROW1,NCOLL)) .NE. 1) GO TO 2050
      WRITE(6,6053)
      FORMAT('0 J',5X,'C(J)',7X,'Z(J)-C(J)')
6053 WRITE(6,6054) {(J,A(NROW1,J)),T(NROW1,J),LABEL(J)},J=1,NCOL
      FORMAT(1X,I2,2F12.4,3X,A4)
6054 WRITE(6,6052) T(NROW1,NCOLL)
      GO TO 2060
C
2050 CCNTINUE
      WRITE(6,6053)
      WRITE(6,6055) ((J,A(NROW1,J)),T(NROW1,J),LABEL(J)),J=1,NCOL
6055 FORMAT(1X,I2,1P2E12.3,3X,A4)
      WRITE(6,6056) T(NROW1,NCOLL)
      FORMAT('OVALUE OF OBJ. FCTN. = ',1PE12.3)
C
C QUERY
C
2060 REWIND 5
      WRITE(6,6057)
      FORMAT('PIVOT?')
6057 READ(5,5004,END=2060) NRES
2070 IF (NRES .EQ. STOP) GO TO 2130

```

```

LPI06510
LPI06520
LPI06530
LPI06540
LPI06550
LPI06560
LPI06570
LPI06580
LPI06590
LPI06600
LPI06610
LPI06620
LPI06630
LPI06640
LPI06650
LPI06660
LPI06670
LPI06680
LPI06690
LPI06700
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LPI06890
LPI06900
LPI06910
LPI06920
LPI06930
LPI06940
LPI06950
LPI06960
LPI06970
LPI06980
LPI06990
LPI07000

```

```

IF (NRES .EQ. NO) GO TO 1890
.EQ. .QUIT) GO TO 2090
IF (NRES .EQ. YES) GO TO 2080
.EQ. .DUAL) GO TO 2071
IF (NRES .EQ. INVERS) GO TO 2072
WRITE(6,6020)
GO TO 2070
2071 CALL PRNT1
GO TO 2060
2072 CALL PRNT2
GO TO 2060
2080 IF (MRATIO .EQ. 1) GO TO 1550
IF (IB .EQ. 1) GO TO 1550
MRATIO = 1
NDPR1 = 1
WRITE(6,6058)
FORMAT(:OI) WILL NO LONGER CHECK YOUR PIVCTING FOR VIOLATIONS ,
1 , SINCE YOU ARE CHANGING B-VECTOR ELEMENTS & YOU ,/
2 , WILL PROBABLY NEED TO USE DUAL SIMPLEX PIVOTING. )
GO TO 1550
2090 CONTINUE = 1
ISENS = 1
GO TO 1800
C*****CONTINUE INPUT HERE*****
2100 REWIND 5
WRITE(6,6059)
FORMAT(:OH) ABOUT STARTING A NEW PROBLEM THEN? )
READ(5,5004,END=2100) NRES
IF (NRES .EQ. YES) GO TO 1020
IF (NRES .EQ. STOP) GO TO 2120
IF (NRES .EQ. NO) GO TO 2110
WRITE(6,6020)
GO TO 2100
2110 REWIND 5
WRITE(6,6060)
FORMAT(:O) ABOUT ALL THAT IS LEFT IS TO CALL IT A DAY. ,
1 , DO YOU WANT TO QUIT? IF NO, THEN WE WILL REVIEW.
2 , THE OPTIONS. )
READ(5,5004,END=2110) NRES
IF (NRES .EQ. YES) GO TO 2120
IF (NRES .EQ. NO) GO TO 1800
IF (NRES .EQ. STOP) GO TO 2120
WRITE(6,6020)
GO TO 2110
2120 CONTINUE = 1
REWIND 5
WRITE(6,6061)
FORMAT(:OI) GUESS I SHOULD HAVE ASKED YOU THAT IN THE FIRST PLACE. ,
1 , SORRY ABOUT THAT.... / IT HAS BEEN A PLEASURE SERVING YOU. )
2130 CONTINUE

```

```

LPI07010
LPI07020
LPI07030
LPI07040
LPI07050
LPI07060
LPI07070
LPI07080
LPI07090
LPI07100
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LPI07120
LPI07130
LPI07140
LPI07150
LPI07160
LPI07170
LPI07180
LPI07190
LPI07200
LPI07210
LPI07220
LPI07230
LPI07240
LPI07250
LPI07260
LPI07270
LPI07280
LPI07290
LPI07300
LPI07310
LPI07320
LPI07330
LPI07340
LPI07350
LPI07360
LPI07370
LPI07380
LPI07390
LPI07400
LPI07410
LPI07420
LPI07430
LPI07440
LPI07450
LPI07460
LPI07470
LPI07480
LPI07490
LPI07500

```

```
6062 WRITE(6,6062)  
C THE FOLLOWING CALL WILL KILL THE SUMMARY ERROR TYPING, IF ANY.  
C 2140 KTT IS A NPS ROUTINE FOR CP/CMS  
      CCNTINUE  
      CALL KTT  
      STOP  
      END
```

```
LPI07510  
LPI07520  
LPI07530  
LPI07540  
LPI07550  
LPI07560  
LPI07570  
LPI07580
```



```

SUBROUTINE PRNT1
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)

COMMON /TABL$/A(22,51),T(22,51),IBV(20)
COMMON /STAT$/NROW,NCOL,NRCW1,NROW2,NCOL1,NCOL2,NCOLM

WRITE(6,6025)
FORMAT(,'0 DUAL VARIABLES.'/)
DO 10 J = NCOL2,NCOLM
IF (.ICHK(T(NROW1,J)).NE. 1) GO TO 40
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6026) (I,I = 1,NROW)
FORMAT(8X,I110)
WRITE(6,6027) (T(NROW1,J),J=NCOL2,NCOLM)
FORMAT(11X,I1F10.4)
RETURN
40 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6028) (I,I = 1,NROW)
FORMAT(8X,I011)
WRITE(6,2007) (T(NROW1,J),J = NCCL2,NCOLM)
FORMAT(11X,I10E11.3)
RETURN
C
ENTRY PRNT2
WRITE(6,6029)
FORMAT(,'0 INVERSE MATRIX.'/)
DO 50 I = 1,NROW
DO 50 J = NCOL2,NCOLM
IF (.ICHK(T(I,J)).NE. 1) GO TO 70
CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6026) (I,I=1,NROW)
DO 60 I = 1,NROW
WRITE(6,2005) I,(T(I,J),J = NCCL2,NCOLM)
FORMAT(1X,I2,8X,I1F10.4/(11X,I1F10.4))
CONTINUE
RETURN
70 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,6028) (I, I = 1,NROW)
DO 80 I = 1,NROW
WRITE(6,2006) I,(T(I,J),J = NCOL2,NCOLM)
FORMAT(1X,I2,8X,I10E11.3/(11X,I10E11.3))
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```

```

LPI07600
LPI07610
LPI07620
LPI07630
LPI07640
LPI07650
LPI07660
LPI07670
LPI07680
LPI07690
LPI07700
LPI07710
LPI07720
LPI07730
LPI07740
LPI07750
LPI07760
LPI07770
LPI07780
LPI07790
LPI07800
LPI07810
LPI07820
LPI07830
LPI07840
LPI07850
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LPI07880
LPI07890
LPI07900
LPI07910
LPI07920
LPI07930
LPI07940
LPI07950
LPI07960
LPI07970
LPI07980
LPI07990
LPI08000
LPI08010
LPI08020
LPI08030

```

```
FUNCTION ICHK(A)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
ICHK=1
R=CABS(A)
IF (A .GE. 1.D5 .OR. A .LE. -1.D4) ICHK=2
IF (B .LT. 1.D-4 .AND. B .GE. 1.D-8) ICHK=3
RETURN
END
```

```
LPI08050
LPI08060
LPI08070
LPI08080
LPI08090
LPI08100
LPI08110
LPI08120
```

KTT

```

CSECT      *,R4,04)
USING      (R4,R15
SAVE
LRT        R13,SAVAR+4
LA         R13,SAVAR
LOI        562,X,40,
L M        R13,SAVAR+4
LA         R14,R4,12(R13)
BRMSREG   R15,0
DS         R14
END

```

SAVAR

```

KTT00010
KTT00020
KTT00030
KTT00040
KTT00050
KTT00060
KTT00070
KTT00080
KTT00090
KTT00100
KTT00110
KTT00120
KTT00130
KTT00140

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