1 The Simplex Algorithm

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C is a conjunction of equations;
i, I, j, J, n, m are integers;
a_{ii}, b_i, e_i, d_i are constants;
f, t are linear expressions;
c_1 \dots c_n are equations;
x_i, y_i are variables.
\operatorname{simplex\_opt}(C, f)
     let C be of the form c_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge c_n
     for each i \in \{1, ..., n\}
           let c_i be of the form x_i = b_i + \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}y_j
     endfor
     let f be of the form e + \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_j y_j
     % Choose variable y_J to become basic
     if for all j \in \{1, \dots, m\} d_j \geq 0 then
           return\langle true, C, f \rangle
     endif
     choose J \in \{1, ..., m\} such that d_J < 0
     % Choose variable x_I to become non-basic
     if for all i \in \{1, \dots, n\} a_{i,j} \geq 0 then
           \mathbf{return}\langle false, C, f \rangle
     endif
     choose I \in \{1, ..., n\} such that
           \frac{-b_I}{a_{IJ}} = min\{\frac{-b_i}{a_{IJ}}|a_{IJ} < 0 \text{ and } 1 \le i \le n\}
     t := \frac{x_I - b_I - \sum_{j=1, j \neq J}^m a_{Ij} y_j}{a_{IJ}}
c_I := (y_J = t)
     replace y_{\mathcal{I}} by t in f
     for each i \in \{1, ..., n\}
           if i \neq I then replace y_J by t in c_I endif
     endfor
     return simplex_opt(\wedge_{i=1}^n c_i, f).
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