

Course Code	PCA20C06T	Course Name	OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES	Course Category	C	Professional Core Course	L	T	P	C
							4	0	0	4

Pre-requisite Courses	Nil	Co-requisite Courses	Nil	Progressive Courses	Nil
Course Offering Department	Mathematics and Statistics	Data Book / Codes/Standards		Graph sheet Need	

Course Learning Rationale (CLR):	The purpose of learning this course is to:	Learning	Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)
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CLR-1 :	To impart the overall view of the subject of operations Research
CLR-2 :	To apply mathematical models for solving real life problems
CLR-3 :	To develop the students ability and help to solve quantitative issues in information technology
CLR-4 :	This mathematical modelling, provides the knowledge in planning, controlling and scheduling to the network analysis
CLR-5 :	To develop the decision making knowledge.

1	2	3
Level of Thinking (Bloom)	Expected Proficiency (%)	Expected Attainment (%)
3	85	80
3	80	70
3	70	65
3	70	70
3	80	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Disciplinary Knowledge	Critical Thinking	Problem Solving	Analytical Reasoning	Research Skills	Team Work	Scientific Reasoning	Reflective Thinking	Self-Directed Learning	Multicultural Competence	Ethical Reasoning	Community Engagement	ICT Skills	Leadership Skills	Life Long Learning
M	L	L	-	L	-	L	-	M	L	L	L	M	M	L
-	L	H	-	H	-	L	-	H	M	H	M	L	M	L
M	M	H	-	H	-	M	-	M	M	H	M	L	M	M
H	H	M	-	M	-	M	-	H	L	M	L	M	H	H
-	M	M	-	M	-	M	-	H	M	H	M	M	H	M

Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):	At the end of this course, learners will be able to:
CLO-1:	To understand the mathematical models and its limitations.
CLO-2 :	To have skill in analysis of data by graphical and other methods
CLO-3 :	To enable the student to apply the technique in solving problem
CLO-4 :	To provide the students with opportunity of using various software package for solving linear programming and integer programming models
CLO-5 :	To introduce the students to the use of basic methodology for the solution of linear programs and integer programs

Duration (hour)	12	12	12	12	12
S-1	SLO-1 Introduction to operations research	Introduction of Transportation	Introduction of game theory Basic definitions and Examples.	Introduction of Network Analysis	Introduction of Queuing theory , Basic Definitions
	SLO-2 Basic Definitions	Basic Definitions	Characteristics of Game theory and Uses of Game theory,	Objectives of Network Analysis and Main function of Network	Uses of Queuing theory, Meaning of Queuing System
S-2	SLO-1 Meaning of Operations Research	Mathematical formulation of LPP	Pure Strategies: Maximin - Minimax Principle	Advantages of Network Analysis	Elements of Queuing System



	SLO-2	Advantages of Operations Research	Finding initial Solution by Row-minima Method & Column-minima Method	Problems based on saddle point	limitations of Network Analysis	Kendal's Notation for representing Queuing models
S-3	SLO-1	Uses of Operations Research	Finding initial Solution by matrix-minima Method	Mixed strategy based problems	Rules for constructing a project network	The average number of units in the system
	SLO-2	Nature of Operations Research	Finding initial Solution by North-West Corner Method	Finding value of the games with saddle points	Constructing project network	Finding probability of waiting time in the Queue
S-4	SLO-1	Role of Operations Research in computer science	Finding initial Solution by VAM Method	Finding value of the games without saddle points	Network computations by Critical path method	. Problems on (M/M/1)
	SLO-2	Role of Operations Research in Information technology	Find the initial solution for unbalanced transportation problem	Solving 2X2 games	Earliest start time of a project network	Introduction to Inventory , Types of Inventory
S-5 to S-8	SLO-1	Formulating the problem	Finding the optimum solution to maximize the profit	Solving 2X2 games	Earliest completion time of a project network	Application of Inventory
	SLO-2	Some Basic Assumptions	Calculating Optimum Solutions by MODI method	Matrix oddment method for nxn games	Latest start time of a project network	Some basic formulas
S-9	SLO-1	Standard form of LPP and Canonical form of LPP	Optimum Solution without Loop, ii) Optimum Solution with Loop	Matrix oddment method for nxn games	Latest completion time of a project network	Cost involved in inventory problem
	SLO-2	Graphical solution of a LPP	Introduction of Assignment problem	Introduction of Dominance property, Rules of Dominance	Network computations by PERT	Deterministic inventory models
S-10	SLO-1	Working Procedure for Graphical method	Hungarian procedure for solving Assignment Problem	Solving Games by Dominance property	Basic difference between PERT and CPM	Economic order quantity(E.O.Q)
	SLO-2	Solving LPP by Graphically	Mathematical Form & Difference between Transportation and Assignment Problems	Solving Games by Dominance property	Time estimates-Expected duration of each activity	Purchasing model with no shortages
S-11	SLO-1	Graphical Method, (i) Feasible Solution	Unbalanced Assignment Problem	solving game- Graphical method,	Time estimates-Expected variance of each activity and variance of project length	Problems on Purchasing model with no shortages
	SLO-2	, ii) Infeasible Solution, ii) Unbounded Solution	Finding the optimum solution to Restriction assignment method	Graphical Solutions of 2xM	Total float	Manufacturing model with no shortages
S-12	SLO-1	Simplex Method	Finding the optimum assignment to maximize the profit	Graphical Solutions of N x2	Free float and Independent float	Manufacturing model with no shortages
	SLO-2	Simplex Method	Solving the Travelling Salesmen Problem	.Limitations of Game Theory	Problems on Total float Free float and Independent float	Problems on Manufacturing model with no shortages

<b>Learning Resources</b>	1. C.R.Kothari, (2013) "Quantitative Techniques" Third Revised Edition S.Chand Ltd, New Delhi.
	2. V.Sundaresan, K.S.Ganapathy Subramanian, K. Ganesan (2017) "Resource Management Techniques" Eleventh Edition, A.R Publication.
	3. Kallavathy.S, (2014) "Operations Research" Fourth Edition, Vikas publishing house.

Learning Assessment											
Level	Bloom's Level of Thinking	Continuous Learning Assessment (50% weightage)								Final Examination (50% weightage)	
		CLA – 1 (10%)		CLA – 2 (10%)		CLA – 3 (20%)		CLA – 4 (10%) #			
		Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice	Theory	Practice
Level 1	Remember	30%	-	30%	-	30%	-	30%	-	30%	-
	Understand										
Level 2	Apply	40%	-	40%	-	40%	-	40%	-	40%	-
	Analyze										
Level 3	Evaluate	30%	-	30%	-	30%	-	30%	-	30%	-
	Create										
	Total	100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %		100 %	

# CLA – 4 can be from any combination of these: Assignments, Seminars, Short Talks, Mini-Projects, Case-Studies, Self-Study, MOOCs, Certifications, Conf. Paper etc.,

<b>Course Designers</b>	
<b>Experts from Higher Technical Institutions</b>	<b>Internal Experts</b>
Dr.M.A.Baskar, Professor & Head, Dept. Of Mathematics, Loyola college, Chennai	S.LAKSHMI PRIYA SRMIST Assistant Professor, Dept. Mathematics and Statistics, FSH, SRMIST
Dr.P.Dhanavanthan, Professor & Head, Dept. Of statistics, Pondicherry University	