Module 2 Assignment – Linear Programming

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Introduction

This assignment demonstrates how Linear Programming (LP) can help solve two practical business optimization problems. For each scenario, we will: 1. Clearly define decision variables, objective functions, and constraints. 2. Express the problem mathematically. 3. Explain the results in straightforward terms.

Scenario 1: Backpack Production Planning

Problem Understanding

A company named Back Savers manufactures two types of backpacks:

Collegiate (Profit \$32, needs 3 sq ft fabric, 45 min labor)

Mini (Profit \$24, needs 2 sq ft fabric, 40 min labor)

Resources: Fabric = 5,000 sq ft, Labor = 84,000 min per week, Max Collegiate sales = 1,000,

Max Mini sales = 1,200.

Objective: Maximize total weekly profit.

Decision Variables

x = number of Collegiate backpacks produced per weeky = number of Mini backpacks produced per week

Objective Function

Maximize Z = 32x + 24y

Constraints

 $3x + 2y \le 5000$ (Fabric) $45x + 40y \le 84000$ (Labor) $x \le 1000$ (Max Collegiate) $y \le 1200$ (Max Mini) $x, y \ge 0$

Scenario 2: Multi-Plant Production Optimization

Problem Understanding

A manufacturer operates three plants and produces three product sizes (Large, Medium, Small). The goal is to maximize daily profit while meeting storage, demand, and production capacity requirements.

Decision Variables

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Let x_ij = units of size j produced at plant i.

i = 1,2,3 (Plant number)

j = L,M,S (Large, Medium, Small)

Example: x1L = units of Large produced at Plant 1.
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Objective Function

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Profit per unit: Large $420, Medium $360, Small $300
Maximize Z = 420(x1L+x2L+x3L) + 360(x1M+x2M+x3M) + 300(x1S+x2S+x3S)
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Constraints

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Capacity utilization (equal % usage):
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x1L+x1M+x1S = 750p
x2L+x2M+x2S = 900p
x3L+x3M+x3S = 450p
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Storage constraints:

 $20x1L+15x1M+12x1S \le 13000$ $20x2L+15x2M+12x2S \le 12000$ $20x3L+15x3M+12x3S \le 5000$

Demand constraints:

 $x1L+x2L+x3L \le 900$ $x1M+x2M+x3M \le 1200$ $x1S+x2S+x3S \le 750$ $0 \le p \le 1$