

1)

a) Decision variable:-

P = Total Profit

C = Collegiate Material

M = Mini Material

b) Objective function:-

$$\text{Maximize Profit}(P) = 32 \times C + 24 \times M$$

Unit Profit of Collegiate material = 32\$

Unit Profit of Mini material = 24\$

$$P = 32 \times C + 24 \times M$$

c) Constraints:-

Material constraints:-

Nylon = 5000 sqt feet.

$$3C + 2M \leq 5000$$

Time constraints:-

Collegiate required = 45 min $\rightarrow \frac{45}{60} = \frac{3}{4}$ hrs

Mini required = 40 min \rightarrow

$$\frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ hrs}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}C + \frac{2}{3}M \leq 1400$$

$$35 \text{ labor} \times 40 \text{ hours} = 1400 \text{ hrs}$$

Constraints for forecasts of Sale:-

$$0 \leq C \leq 1000$$

$$0 \leq M \leq 1200$$

d) Mathematic formulation for Linear Programming Problem

$$\text{Maximize}(P) = 32 \times C + 24 \times M$$

$$3C + 2M \leq 5000$$

$$\frac{3}{4}C + \frac{2}{3}M \leq 1400$$

So,

$$0 \leq C \leq 1000$$

$$0 \leq M \leq 1200$$

$$M \times 25 + C \times 32 = (P) \text{ Profit}$$

Unit Profit of College material = 32

Unit Profit of Mini material = 24

$$P = 32C + 24M$$

(Constraint)

Material constraint

$$3C + 2M \leq 5000$$

Time constraint

(College material required = 4 hrs min $\rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$ hrs

Mini material required = 3 hrs min $\rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$ hrs

$$\frac{3}{4}C + \frac{2}{3}M \leq 1400$$

2) a) Decision Variable:-

Maximize Profit = Z

Objective function

$$Z = 420(P_1L + P_2L + P_3L) + 360(P_1M + P_2M + P_3M) + 300(P_1S + P_2S + P_3S)$$

P_1 = Units produced for plant 1

P_2 = Units produce for plant 2

P_3 = Units produce for plant 3

L = large size Units

M = medium ^{size} units

S = small size Units

$$\text{SO, } P_1L, P_2L, P_3L, P_1M, P_2M, P_3M, P_1S, P_2S, P_3S \geq 0$$

b) Formulate a linear programming

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Constraints:-

$$\begin{aligned} P_1L + P_1M + P_1S &\leq 750 \\ P_2L + P_2M + P_2S &\leq 900 \\ P_3L + P_3M + P_3S &\leq 450 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} P_1L + P_1M + P_1S &\leq 750 \\ P_2L + P_2M + P_2S &\leq 900 \\ P_3L + P_3M + P_3S &\leq 450 \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Capacity} \\ \text{excess limits} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 20P_1L + 15P_1M + 12P_1S &\leq 13000 \\ 20P_2L + 15P_2M + 12P_2S &\leq 12000 \\ 20P_3L + 15P_3M + 12P_3S &\leq 5000 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} 20P_1L + 15P_1M + 12P_1S &\leq 13000 \\ 20P_2L + 15P_2M + 12P_2S &\leq 12000 \\ 20P_3L + 15P_3M + 12P_3S &\leq 5000 \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{constraints on} \\ \text{the materials.} \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P_1L + P_2L + P_3L \leq 900 \\ P_1M + P_2M + P_3M \leq 1200 \\ P_1S + P_2S + P_3S \leq 750 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Constraints on sale by} \\ \text{forecast} \end{array}$$

The Percentage required to avoid lay off

$$\frac{P_1L + P_1M + P_1S}{750} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{P_2L + P_2M + P_2S}{900} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{P_3L + P_3M + P_3S}{450} \times 100\%$$