

10-18

Warm up: Read Problem on other screen

- Get over how silly it is
- Find the constraints and objective function.

- v - # violinists
- b - # bassonists

- Each violinist plays 2 notes
sings 1 note
- Each bassonist plays 1 note
sings 3 notes

- Want at least 200 instrument notes
- at least 300 soprano notes
- no more than 3 times as many bassonists as violins.
- Violins cost \$200 per performance
- Bassonists cost \$400 " "

constraints

$$\begin{cases} \star 2v + b \geq 200 \\ \star v + 3b \geq 300 \\ \star b \leq 3v \\ \star b \geq 0, v \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

ex if we had 3 violins
want no more than 9 bassonists

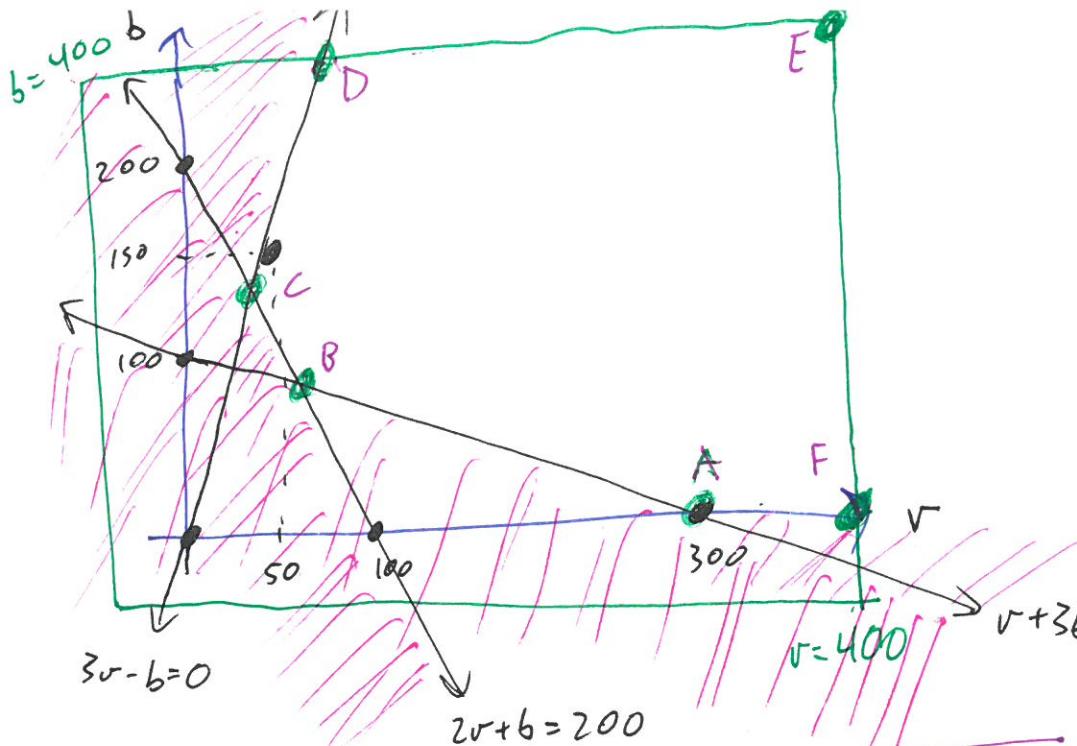
$$b \leq 3 \cdot (3) \quad b \leq 9$$

✓

objective function

$$C = 200v + 400b$$

plot the feasible region



$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet 2v+b=200 \\ & \quad (0,200) \\ & \quad (100,0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet v+3b=300 \\ & \quad (0,100) \\ & \quad (300,0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet b \leq 3v \\ & \quad 3v-b=0 \\ & \quad (0,0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(50,150)$$

↑ choose any v

	$L=200v+400b$
A (300,0)	\$60,000
B (60,80)	\$44,000
C (40,120)	\$56,000
D (0,200)	— large
E (0,400)	— large
F (400,0)	\$80,000

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C: } & 2v+b=200 \\ & 3v-b=0 \\ \hline & 5v=200 \\ & v=40 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B: } & v+3b=300 \\ & 2v+b=200 \\ \hline & 2v+6b=600 \\ & 5b=400 \\ & b=80 \\ & v=60 \end{aligned}$$

optimal solution is
to hire 60 violins
80 bassons will cost \$44,000.

Ratios: no more than 30 students
per teaching assistant

students - x
TAs - y

1 teaching assistant
max of 30 students

2 TA max 60 students

3 TAs max 90 students

If ~~2~~ y=1 \Rightarrow x ≤ 30
y=2 x ≤ 60
y=3 x ≤ 90

$30x \leq y$ is this correct

plug in any point ex $y=2$

$$y=2 \Rightarrow 30x \leq 2 \Rightarrow x \leq \frac{2}{30}$$

 no

$$x \leq 30y$$

$$y=2 \quad x \leq 30(2) \Rightarrow x \leq 60$$

 looks good.

why does $x \leq y + 58$ not work

works for $y=2$

but not $y=1$

Chapter 6

6.1 - Sets and set operations

- Applications to Probability
- Combinatorics - "the theory of counting"

ex/ How many lottery tickets would you need to buy to guarantee a win?

A set is a collection of items which we will call elements

(will usually use capital letters to denote sets)

ex/ $A = \{1, 3, 4, 6\}$

A is the set containing 1, 3, 4, and 6

if an element is in a set

if x is in A we will write

$$x \in A$$

x "is an element of" A

if y is not in A will write

$$y \notin A$$

y "is not an element of" A

ex/

$$W = \{ NCSU, UNC, Duke \}$$

$$NCSU \in W$$

$$ECU \notin W$$

If two sets are equal they contain the same elements

ex/

$$A = \{ \text{fall, spring, summer, winter} \}$$

$$B = \{ \text{winter, fall, summer, spring} \}$$

$$A = B \quad \text{order does not matter}$$

duplicates don't matter

$$C = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$$

$$C = D$$

$$D = \{ 1, 1, 2, 3 \}$$

Some sets can be larger than others

Some sets might contain other sets

ex/

$$A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$$

$$B = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$$

will call B a subset of A

will write $B \subseteq A$

note: $A \subseteq A$

If $F \subseteq E$ and $E \subseteq F$ then $F = E$

Sometimes you might see $A \subset B$

mean $A \subseteq B$ but $A \neq B$ "proper subset"

The empty set is the set that contains no elements will write

$$A = \{ \}$$

or $A = \emptyset$

you can have sets of sets

ex/ A is the set containing the set B and C

$$A = \{ B, C \}$$

lets say $B = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$

$$C = \{ 5 \}$$

$$A \neq \{ 1, 2, 3, 5 \}$$

$$A = \{ \{ 1, 2, 3 \}, \{ 5 \} \}$$

Sets can be finite or infinite

ex/ • the set of all humans born as of now is a finite set.

• the set of all integers is an infinite set

$$B = \{ \dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots \} = \text{all integers}$$

ex/ D is the set of sets with 3 integers between -10 and 10

$$\text{so } \{ 2, 1, 4 \} \in D, \{ -8, 10, 5 \} \in D$$

How many sets does D contain?

★ D is a finite set.

Later we learn how to answer this question about size.

