## Number 1: a) Let X and Y be the number of units for Collegiate and Mini. b) The management wishes to know the quantity of Collegiate and Mini to maximize the profit In this example, Collegiate generates a unit profit of \$ 32 and Mini \$ 24. We can write Zas the objective linear function: Z= 32X+24Y on no wastib day most C) There are 3 constraints in this example. One is for the square-feet of the material, one for the time of labor to produce the products, and other one for the sale perweeks of bubicass of term doings For the square-feet, the sum of Collegiate and Mini are equale smaller ( >) than the total capacity. For the time, the sum of the time of labor to produce both products are & than the total hour of labor per week. In addition, the units of both products are < than the sale forecasts per week. Both X and Y are bigger than zero.

and the second s	d) Maximize 32x+24Y	
200 - 1862-19	Subject to 3x+2Y (5'000	and the second s
160,211.4	45 x4 40 Y ( 8 4000 ~	35 Jahorer my stiply
•7.	X \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	yby 40 hours
10		106
	THE THINK IN THE OPEN XXIVI FOR THE TANK THE	1400 x60-84000
CHON	Land be some of property stronger of	min
	AS of in IN from 5.5 +	
Cont	Member 2: traido ade o E atimo que ald	
	7-32x,247	
7	a) There are 3 plants with different capacit	ties in units
t inte	per day and square feet. In addition.	there
401 70	Products with 3 different sizes. Each	Dioduct
<b>1</b> 03 90	size has different profit, squar feet and	t sole.
i e	which must be considered for each Plan	t. •
in IA E	let X, Y and W be the number of units	for lone.
	medium and small sizes. All these nu	of llim agami
1	consider for each plant of each part and	
1. 1. 1. 7. 4	Xp. Number of large units at Plant 1.	27 Jan 1
The form	Plant?	7
	AB = 1 to popul sine act on Plants.	
	Yp = Number of medium units at Plan	
	$Y_{P_2}$ Plan	The state of the s
	1P3= 1/2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2	The same of the sa
	Wp - Number of small units at Plant	11.
	NP= " Plan	12.
	Me Plan	H3.

