

Q1 FOS 2015

Solve graphically:

Maximize $Z = 7x + 4y$

Subject to $2x + y \leq 2$, $x + 10y \leq 10$ and $x \leq 8$

(10)

Sol Maximize $Z = 7x + 4y$

Subject to $2x + y \leq 2$

$x + 10y \leq 10$

$x \leq 8$

$2x + y = 2$

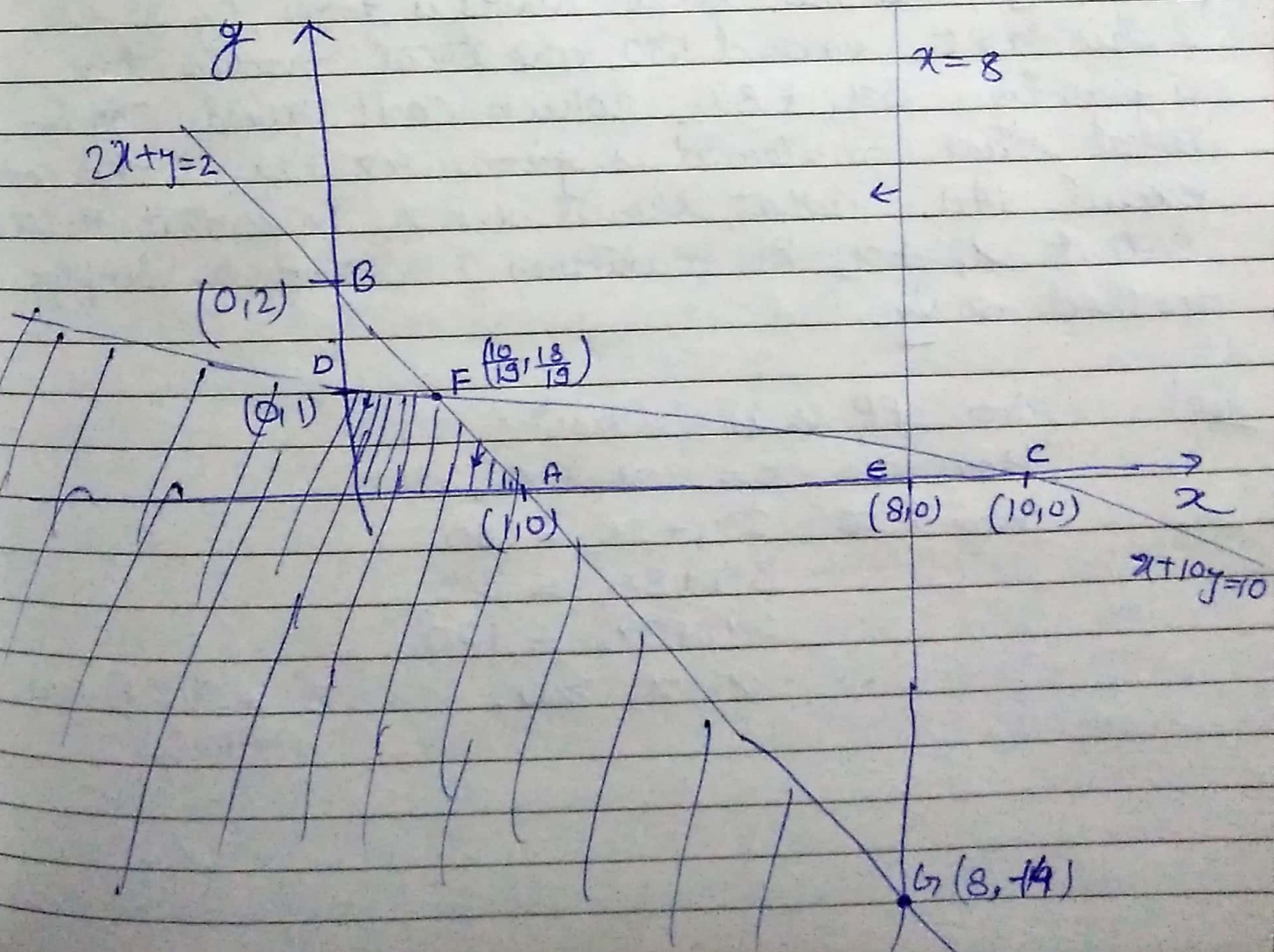
	x	y
A	1	0
B	0	2

$x + 10y = 10$

	x	y
E	10	0
D	0	1

$x = 8$

	x	y
E	8	0



Since we need to maximize Z we will choose values from 1st quadrants.

$$(0,0) \rightarrow 0$$

$$(0,1) \rightarrow 4$$

$$(1,0) \rightarrow 7$$

$$\left(\frac{10}{19}, \frac{18}{19}\right) \rightarrow \frac{142}{9} \quad (\text{Max})$$

$$\therefore Z_{\max} = \frac{142}{9} \quad \text{at } x = \frac{10}{19} \text{ \& } y = \frac{18}{19}$$

Q1 FOS 2015 A manufacturer wants to maximize his daily output of bulbs which are made by two processes P_1 & P_2 . If x_1 is the output by process P_1 & x_2 is the output of process P_2 , then the total hours is given by $2x_1 + 3x_2$ & this can't exceed 130, the total machine time is given by $3x_1 + 8x_2$ which can't exceed 300 & total raw material is given $4x_1 + 2x_2$ & this can't exceed 140. What should x_1 & x_2 be so that the total output $x_1 + x_2$ is maximum? Solve by Simplex method only.

Sol Given LPP is as follows:

$$\text{Maximize } Z = x_1 + x_2$$

$$\text{Subject to } 2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 130$$

$$3x_1 + 8x_2 \leq 300$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 140$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$$

(since x_1 & x_2 are output)

Converting to standard form.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximize } Z &= x_1 + x_2 + 0 \cdot s_1 + 0 \cdot s_2 + 0 \cdot s_3 \\ \text{Subject to } 2x_1 + 3x_2 + s_1 &= 130 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 + s_2 &= 300 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + s_3 &= 140 \\ x_1, x_2, s_1, s_2, s_3 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Initial Basic feasible Solⁿ is obtained by setting $x_1 = x_2 = 0$ (non basic) & ~~$s_1 = 130, s_2 = 300, s_3 = 140$~~ $s_1 = 130, s_2 = 300, s_3 = 140$ (basic)

Simplex table is given as below.

C_j		1	1	0	0	0		
C_B	Basis	x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	s_3	b	θ
0	s_1	2	3	1	0	0	130	65
0	s_2	3	8	0	1	0	300	100
0	s_3	(4)	2	0	0	1	140	35 \rightarrow
$Z_j = \sum C_B a_{ij}$		0	0	0	0	0	0	
$C_j - Z_j$		1	1	0	0	0		

↑

Since not all $C_j \leq 0$ so this is not optimal situation. From above table we have x_1 as entering variable & s_3 as outgoing variable. (4) is Key element. Convert it to unity & make all elements in its column to zero.

C_j		1	1	0	0	0		
C_B	Basis	x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	s_3	b	θ
0	s_1	0	2	1	0	-1/2	60	30
0	s_2	0	(13/2)	0	1	-3/4	195	30 \rightarrow
1	x_1	1	1/2	0	0	1/4	35	70
$Z_j = \sum C_B a_{ij}$		1	1/2	0	0	1/4	35	
$C_j - Z_j$		0	1/2	0	0	-1/4		

↑

Since not all $C_j \leq 0$, so this is not optimal situation.

From above table x_2 is entering variable, S_2 is outgoing variable. $(1/3)$ is Key element. Convert it into unity & make all other elements in its column zero.

C_j		1	1	0	0	0		
CB	Basis	x_1	x_2	S_1	S_2	S_3	b	θ
0	S_1	0	0	1	$-4/13$	$-7/26$	0	
1	x_1	0	1	0	$2/13$	$-3/26$	30	
1	x_2	1	0	0	$-1/13$	$4/13$	20	
$Z_j = \sum C_j \cdot x_j$		0	1	0	$1/13$	$5/26$	50	
$\tau_j = C_j - Z_j$		0	0	0	$-1/13$	$-5/26$		

Since all C_j 's ≤ 0 so this is optimal situation

$$Z_{\max} = 50 \text{ at } x_1 = 30 \text{ \& } x_2 = 20$$

Q1 FOS 2015
Solve the following transportation problem:

	D_1	D_2	D_3	Supply
O_1	5	3	6	20
O_2	4	7	9	40
Demand	15	22	23	60

	D_1	D_2	D_3	Supply
O_1	5	3	6	20
O_2	4	7	9	40
Demand	15	22	23	60

Demand

$$\sum \text{Supply} = \sum \text{Demand} = 60 \text{ (Balanced)}$$

	Supply			
	5	3	6	20/0 ← [2]
	4	7	9	40/17/15/0 ← [3] [3] [3] [3]
Demand	15/0	22/2/0	23/0	

[1]	[4]	[3]
[4]	[7]	[9]
[4]	[3]	↑
[4]	↑	
↑		

So assignments no. = 4 = (m+n-1=4) (non degenerate)

Checking for optimality

Calculate u_i, v_j for all basic cell such that $C_{ij} = u_i + v_j$
 let $u_2 = 0$

$$C_{12} = u_1 + v_2 \Rightarrow 3 = u_1 + 7 \Rightarrow u_1 = -4$$

$$C_{21} = u_2 + v_1 \Rightarrow 4 = 0 + v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = 4$$

$$C_{22} = u_2 + v_2 \Rightarrow 7 = 0 + v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = 7$$

$$C_{23} = u_2 + v_3 \Rightarrow 9 = 0 + v_3 \Rightarrow v_3 = 9$$

Now calculate $\Delta_{ij} = C_{ij} - (u_i + v_j)$ for all non basic cells

$$\Delta_{11} = C_{11} - (u_1 + v_1) = 5 - (-4 + 4) = 5$$

$$\Delta_{13} = C_{13} - (u_1 + v_3) = 6 - (-4 + 9) = 1$$

Since all $\Delta_{ij}'s > 0$ so this optimal situation.

$$O_1 \rightarrow D_2 = 20$$

$$O_2 \rightarrow D_3 = 23$$

$$O_2 \rightarrow D_1 = 15$$

$$O_2 \rightarrow D_2 = 2$$

$$\text{Cost} = \underline{\underline{34}}$$