

# Homework 6

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*February 25, 2015*

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## 251.2 .

Protein = (0.5 x Hay) + (1 x Oats) + (2 x Feed) + (6 x HighP)

Carbs = (92 x Hay) + (4 x Oats) + (0.5 x Feed) + (1 x HighP)

Roughage = (5 x Hay) + (2 x Oats) + (1 x Feed) + (2.5 x HighP)

Cost = (1.8 x Hay) + (3.5 x Oats) + (0.4 x Feed) + (1 x HighP)

Protein > 40

Carbs > 20

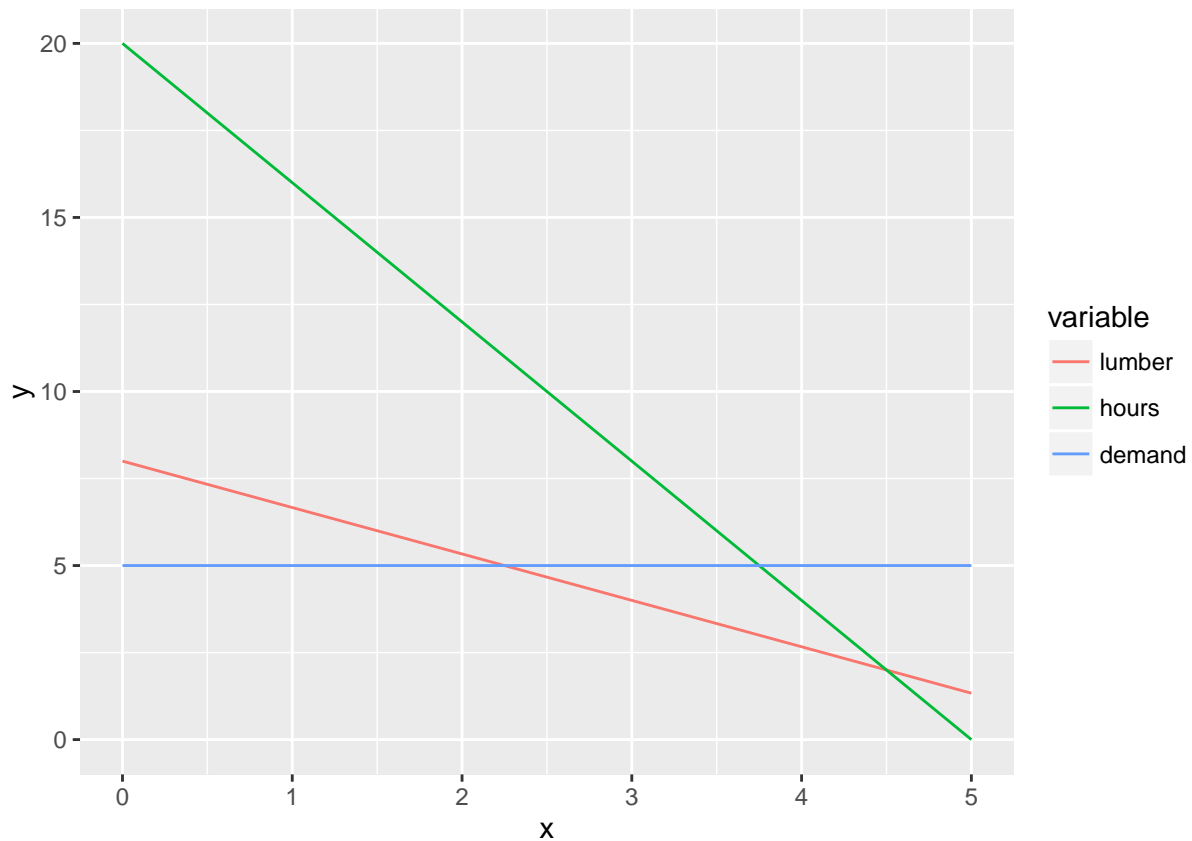
Roughage > 45

The model would optimize a diet where the constraints are met, and the price is the lowest.

## 264.6 Let's put them in terms of y, and graph.

```
library(reshape2)
library(ggplot2)

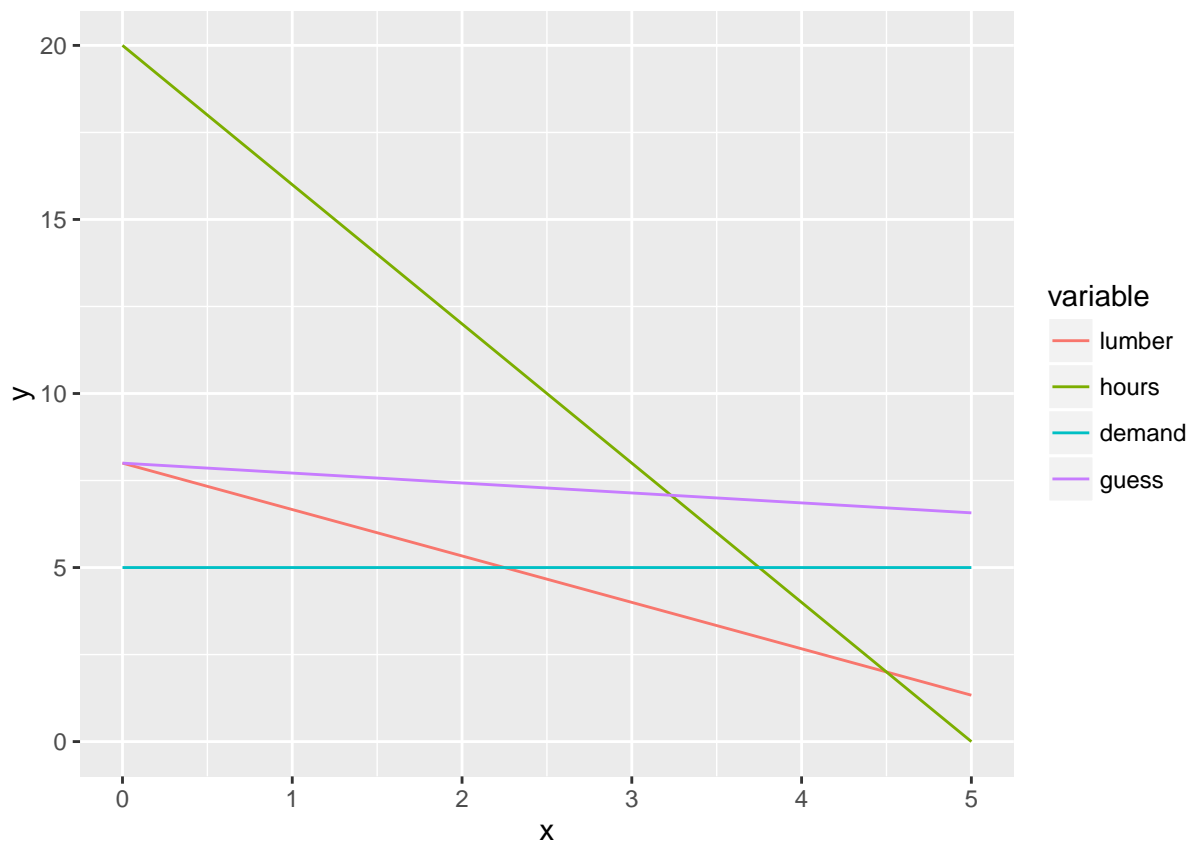
x <- seq(0,5,by=0.5)
graph1 <- data.frame(x = x, lumber = (48 - (8*x)) / 6, hours = 20 - (4*x), demand = 5)
graph1 <- melt(graph1, "x", value.name="y")
ggplot(graph1, aes(x=x, y=y, color=variable)) + geom_line()
```



The triangular area formed by  $y=5$  and  $8x + 6y = 48$  is the area we can focus on. From the slope of  $10x + 35y$ , we can see that we should look at  $(0,8)$ .

More graphing to check that  $35 \cdot 8 = 280$  fits the solution

```
x <- seq(0,5,by=0.1)
graph2 <- data.frame(x = x, lumber = (48 - (8*x)) / 6, hours = 20 - (4*x), demand = 5, guess = (280 - (
graph2 <- melt(graph2, id.vars="x", value.name="y")
ggplot(graph2, aes(x=x, y=y, color=variable)) + geom_line()
```



**268.6** We can use the graphs from above to sort of check our math in this section. I'll start with listing the variables that we will eventually set to 0. We know  $y$  cannot be 0, so we are left with  $x$ ,  $c1$ ,  $c2$ , and  $c3$ .

$$8x + 6y + c1 \leq 48$$

$$4x + y + c2 \leq 20$$

$$y + c3 \geq 5$$

$x$ ,  $c1$  gives the point  $(0, 8)$

$$6y \leq 48$$

$$y + c2 \leq 20$$

$$y - c3 \geq 5$$

$x$ ,  $c2$  gives an infeasible point.

$x$ ,  $c3$  gives the point  $(0, 5)$

$$6y + c1 \leq 48$$

$$y + c2 \leq 20$$

$$y \geq 5$$

$c1$ ,  $c2$  gives an infeasible point.

c1, c3 gives the point (2.25, 5)

$$\begin{aligned}8x + 6y &\leq 48 \\4x + y + c2 &\leq 20 \\y &\geq 5\end{aligned}$$

c2, c3 gives an infeasible point.

The above feasible points give the potential solutions of (0, 5), (0, 8), (2.25, 5) which corresponds with  $10x + 35y$  values of 175, 280, and 197.5. Again like in the previous section, (0, 8) gives the maximized solution.

**278.6** .

```
library(lpSolveAPI)
x <- make.lp(2, 2)
y <- x
set.column(x, 1, c(1, 2))
set.column(x, 2, c(3, 4))
```