

## ASSIGNEMENT 5

1)  $\text{Max } Z = 3R_{13} + 5R_{12} + 3R_{35} + 2R_{25} + 2R_{58} + 6R_{57} + 4R_{24} + 4R_{47} + 1R_{46} + 7R_{89} + 4R_{79} + 5R_{69}$

Origin and Destination Node = 1

Node 1:  $3R_{13} + 5R_{12} = 1$

Destination Node 9:  $7R_{89} + 4R_{79} + 5R_{69} = 1$

Intermediate Nodes:

Node 2:  $5R_{12} = 2R_{25} + 4R_{24}$

Node 3:  $3R_{13} = 3R_{35}$

Node 4:  $4R_{24} = 1R_{46} + 4R_{47}$

Node 5:  $3R_{35} + 2R_{25} = 2R_{58} + 6R_{57}$

Node 6:  $1R_{46} = 5R_{69}$

Node 7:  $6R_{57} + 4R_{47} = 4R_{79}$

Node 8:  $2R_{58} = 7R_{89}$

The longest path is from node 1-2-5-7-9, which is critical path and time required for corresponding path is 17

2) In the given problem, our objective is maximizing the net returns we can calculate returns by the information given so returns will be equal to

$$\text{Returns} = (\text{Price per share}) * (\text{Growth rate of share}) + (\text{Dividend per share})$$

Hence the objective function is

$$\text{Maximize } Z = 4 \text{ XS1} + 6.5 \text{ XS2} + 5.9 \text{ XS3} + 5.4 \text{ XH1} + 5.15 \text{ XH2} + 10 \text{ XH3} + 8.4 \text{ XC1} + 6.25 \text{ XC2}$$

Subject to the constraints,

Investment constraint:

$$40 \text{ XS1} + 50 \text{ XS2} + 80 \text{ XS3} + 60 \text{ XH1} + 45 \text{ XH2} + 60 \text{ XH3} + 30 \text{ XC1} + 25 \text{ XC2} \leq 2500000$$

The number of shares invested in any stock must be a multiple of 1000

$$1000 \text{ XSJ} \geq 0 \quad (J = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$1000 \text{ XHJ} \geq 0 \quad (J = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$1000 \text{ XCJ} \geq 0 \quad (J = 1, 2)$$

At least \$100,000 must be invested

$$40 \text{ XS1} \geq 100000;$$

$$50 \text{ XS2} \geq 100000;$$

$$80 \text{ XS3} \geq 100000;$$

$$60 \text{ XH1} \geq 100000;$$

$$45 \text{ XH2} \geq 100000;$$

$$60 \text{ XH3} \geq 100000;$$

$$30 \text{ XC1} \geq 100000;$$

$$25 \text{ XC2} \geq 100000$$

40 percent of the investment be allocated to any one of these three sectors

$$40 \text{ XS1} + 50 \text{ XS2} + 80 \text{ XS3} \leq 1000000$$

$$60 XH1 + 45 XH2 + 60 XH3 \leq 1000000$$

$$30 XC1 + 25 XC2 \leq 1000000$$

$XSJ, XHJ, XCJ \geq 0$  are integers.

Using lpsolve we get the objective function,  
maximum returns as 487145.2

and number of stocks are  $S1 = 2500$ ,

$S2 = 6000$ ,

$S3 = 1250$ ,

$H1 = 1667$ ,

$H2 = 2223$ ,

$H3 = 3332$ ,

$C1 = 30000$ ,

$C2 = 4000$ .

The amount invested in each stock  $S1 = 100000$ ,

$S2 = 300000$ ,

$S3 = 100000$ ,

$H1 = 100020$ ,

$H2 = 100035$ ,

$H3 = 799920$ ,

$C1 = 900000$ ,

$C2 = 100000$ .

Q 2b:

Using lpsolve for real type we get the  
objective function, maximum returns as 487152.8 and

number of stocks

are  $S1 = 2500.0$ ,

$S2 = 6000.0$ ,

S3= 1250.0,

H1= 1667.667,

H2= 2222.222,

H3= 13333.333,

C1= 30000.0,

C2= 4000.0

The amount invested in each stock

S1= 100000,

S2= 300000,

S3= 100000,

H1= 100000,

H2= 100000,

H3= 800000,

C1= 900000,

C2= 100000.

Percentage difference = (obj real – obj integer)/ obj integer

By calculating with the above formulae we get the percentage as 0.00156

By using Ipsolve, there is a little difference in investment quantities which is observed in 3 software companies

H1 = (variable real – var integer)/ var integer = 0.019

H2= (variable real – var integer)/ var integer = 0.03

H3 = (variable real – var integer)/ var integer = 0.009