## Quantitative Management Modeling

## Assignment - Module 2

1) Say x denote collegiale backpacks and y is mini backpacks a) The decision variables are

	2	4	Total available	
Unit profit	\$ 32	\$ 24	10100 221 2010000	
mylon (sq. ft)	3	2	54-00	
Labor (how)	0.75	0.667	14-00	
Sales forward	1000	1200	•	

b) The goal is to produce backpacks and maximize profits Total profit 2 = \$32 x + 24 y is the object function Say if 10 with once produced

\$ 32(10) + \$24(10) = \$560

c) Constraints are the limited respuesses available for fabric of labor weren

> Total followin F = 3x + 24 5400 eq. ft F = 3(10) + 2(10) = 50 and

Total Nous L = 0.75x + 0.6674 < 1400 Nours

L = 0.75(10) + 0.667(10) = 14.17

Now, units produced & sales forecast

X < 1000

y ≤ 1200

XZO and y ≥ 0

d) solving this formulation using a graphical method Niva X=1000 4000 Agrea DABCD has the 3500 optimal solution to Maximire the profit 3000 But then, to find the exact 3x+24=5400 2500 optimal value the doubled live is added parallel to 2000 objective function .. The new area DAEFD 0.75x has the feasitle maximum profit 1500 = 1400 4=1200 1000 500 collegiale (X) 2500 1500 1000 500 -> sory, the objective function \$ 48,000 under the objective line (OL) \$ 32x + 24y = 48000 This makes MPL the maximum profit line giving us the co-ordinales (x, y) = (1000, 975) The Maximum profit is produced with 1000 x bags of 975 y bags

\$ 32x + 24y = 55, 400

2) say there are 3 plants; P1, P2, P3 the sizes of with are s, M, L

a) The desister variables are -

P1 P2 P3

S P5, P52 P53

M PM, PM2 PM3

L PL, PL2 PL3

I is the total not profit por day

Maximire Z = 420PL, + 360PM, + 300Ps, + 420PL, + 360PM, + 300Ps, + 420PL3 + 360PM3 + 300Ps3

Constraints

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PLI + PMI +PSI 5750 PLZ + PMZ + PSZ 5 900 PL3 + PM3+ PS3 5 450

20PL, + ISPM, + 12PS, < 13000 20PL2 + ISPM2 + 12PS2 < 12000 20PL3 + ISM3 + 12PS3 < 5000

> Py + PLZ + PL3 < 900 PM, + PMZ + PM3 < 1200 PS, + PSZ + PS3 < 750

1750 (PL14 PMI + PSI) - 1900 (PL2 + PM2 + PS2) = 0 1750 (PL1+ PMI + PSI) - 1450 (PL3 + PM3 + PS3) = 0 and PLI ZO PLZ ZO PLB 7/0
PMI 7/0 PM2 7/0 PM3 7/0
PBI 7/0 PS2 7/0 PS3 7/0

We can say the book equality constraint is redundant \( \frac{1}{900} \left( \text{PL}\_2 + \text{PM}\_2 + \text{PS}\_2 \right) - \frac{1}{450} \left( \text{PL}\_3 + \text{PM}\_3 + \text{PS}\_3 \right) = 0