3 (Sem-5) MAT M 6

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MATHEMATICS

(Major)

Paper : 5.6

(Optimization Theory)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

(a) If all the constraints are ≥ inequalities in a linear programming problem whose objective function is to be maximized, then the solution of the problem is unbounded.

(State True or False)

(b) If two constraints do not intersect in the positive quadrant of the graph, then

(i) the problem is infeasible

(ii) the solution is unbounded

(iii) one of the constrains is redundant

(iv) None of the above

(Choose the correct option)

(c) Define convex set.

(d) The solution to a transportation problem with m rows and n columns is feasible, if number of positive allocations is

(i) $m+n$

(ii) $m \times n$

(iii) $m+n-1$

(iv) $m+n+1$

(Choose the correct option)

(e) Any two isoprofit or isocost lines for a general LPP are perpendicular to each other.

(State True or False)

(f) A maximization assignment problem is transformed into a minimization problem by

(i) adding each entry in a column with the maximum value in that column

(ii) subtracting each entry in a column from the maximum value in that column

(iii) subtracting each entry in a column from the maximum value in that table

(iv) None of the above

(Choose the correct option)

(g) In a linear programming, all relationships among the decision variables are ______.

(Fill in the blank)

2. Answer the following questions :

(a) Define slack and surplus variables in an LPP. 1+1=2

(b) Define convex hull of a given set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Graph the convex hull of the points (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 2) and (4, 0). 1+1=2

(c) What are the characteristics of the standard form of an LPP? 2

(d) Prove that the intersection of two convex sets is also a convex set. 2

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) An electric company produces two products P_1 and P_2. Products are produced and sold on a weekly basis. The weekly production cannot exceed 25 for product P_1 and 35 for product P_2 because of limited available facilities. The company employs total of 60 workers. Product P_1 requires 2 man-

weeks of labour, while P_2 requires one man-week of labour. Profit margin on P_1 is ₹ 60 and on P_2 is ₹ 40.

Formulate this problem as an LPP.

(b) Prove that if the *i*-th constraint in the primal is an equality, then the *i*-th dual variable is unrestricted in sign.

(c) Prove that a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a feasible solution to a transportation problem is that the total capacity (or supply) must be equal to the total requirement (or demand).

(d) Use the graphical method to solve the following LPP :

Maximize $Z = 300x_1 + 400x_2$

subject to the constraints

$$5x_1 + 4x_2 \le 200$$
$$3x_1 + 5x_2 \le 150$$
$$5x_1 + 4x_2 \ge 100$$
$$8x_1 + 4x_2 \ge 80$$

and $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$

(e) Obtain all the basic solutions to the following system of linear equations :

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 4$$
$$2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 5$$

4. Solve the following LPP by simplex method : 10

Maximize $Z = 16x_1 + 17x_2 + 10x_3$

subject to the constraints

$$x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 \le 2000$$
$$2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \le 3600$$
$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 \le 2400$$
$$x_1 \le 30$$

and $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$

Or

Use Big-M method to solve the following LP problem :

Minimize $Z = 5x_1 + 3x_2$

subject to the constraints

$$2x_1 + 4x_2 \le 12$$
$$2x_1 + 2x_2 = 10$$
$$5x_1 + 2x_2 \ge 10$$

and $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$

5. Show that the dual of the dual is the primal. Obtain the dual LP problem of the following primal LP problem : 5+5=10

Minimize $Z = x_1 + 2x_2$

subject to the constraints

$$2x_1 + 4x_2 \le 160$$
$$x_1 - x_2 = 30$$
$$x_1 \ge 10$$

and $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$

Or

State and prove the fundamental duality theorem. 2+8=10

6. A company has three production facilities S_1, S_2 and S_3 with production capacity of 7, 9 and 18 units per week of a product respectively. These units are to be shipped to four warehouses D_1, D_2, D_3 and D_4 with requirement of 5, 8, 7 and 14 units per week respectively. The transportation costs (in ₹) per unit between the factories to warehouses are given in the table below :

	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4	*Supply* (Availability)
S_1	19	30	50	10	7
S_2	70	30	40	60	9
S_3	40	8	70	20	18
Demand (Requirement)	5	8	7	14	34

Formulate this transportation problem as a linear programming model to minimize the total transportation cost. Use North-West corner method to find an initial basic feasible solution to the above transportation problem. 10

Or

A department of a company has five employees with five jobs to be performed. The time (in hours) that each man takes to perform each job is given in the following effectiveness matrix :

	I	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*
A	10	5	13	15	16
B	3	9	18	13	6
C	10	7	2	2	2
D	7	11	9	7	12
E	7	9	10	4	12

How should the jobs be allocated, one per employee, so as to minimize the total man-hours?

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