GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BE SEM-VII Examination-Nov/Dec.-2011

Subject code: 171901 Date: 19/11/2011

Subject Name: Operation Research

Time: 10.30 am-01.00 pm Total marks: 70

Instructions:

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Q.1 (a) Discuss the Various phases in solving an Operation Research model
 - (b) Use the graphical method to solve the following LP problems Maximize $Z=2X_1+X_2$

Subject to the constraints:

$$X_1 + 2X_2 \le 10$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \le 6$$

$$X_1 - X_2 \le 2$$

$$X_1 - 2X_2 \le 1$$

and
$$X_1, X_2 >= 0$$

Q.2 (a) An advertising company wishes to plan an advertising campaign in three different media: television, radio and a magazine. The purpose of the advertising is to reach as many potential customers as possible. Following are the result of a market study:

	Television			
	Prime	Prime	Radio	Magazine
	Day Rs.)	Time Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of an	40,000	75,000	30,000	15,000
advertising				
unit				
Nuber of	4,00,000	9,00,000	5,00,000	2,00,000
potential				
customers				
reached				
/unit				
Number of	3,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000
Women				
customers				
reached				
/unit				

The company does not want to spend more than Rs.8,00,000 on advertising. It is further required that

- (i) at least 20,00,000 exposures take place among women
- (ii) advertising on television be limited to Rs. 5,00,000
- (iii) at least 3 advertising units be bought on prime day and two units during prime time; and (iv) the number of advertising units on radio and magazine should each be between 5 and 10. Formulate this problem as an L.P. model to maximize potential customer reach

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(b) State the general rules for formulating a dual LP problem from its primal. **07** Write the dual to the following LP problem.

Maximize $Z = X_1 - X_2 + 3X_3$

Subject to Constraints

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 \le 10$$

$$2X_1 - 0X_2 - X_3 \le 2$$

$$2X_1 - 2X_2 - 3X_3 \le 6$$

and
$$X_1, X_2, X_3 >= 0$$

OR

(b) Use the simplex method to solve the following L.P. problem Max (Total Profit) $Z=4X_1+3X_2$

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Subject to Constraints

$$2X_1 + X_2 \le 1000$$

$$X_1 + X_2 \le 800$$

$$X_1 <= 400$$

$$X_2 <= 700$$

and
$$X_1, X_2 >= 0$$

Q.3 (a) Explain in brief the main characteristics of the queuing system

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- **(b)** A self service store employs one cashier at its counter, Nine customers arrive on an average every 5 minutes while the cashier can serve 10 customers in 5 minutes. Assuming Poisson distribution for arrival rate and exponential distribution for service rate, find
 - 1. Average number of customers in the system
 - 2. Average number of customers in queue
 - 3. Average time a customer spends in the system
 - 4. Average time a customer waits before being served.

Q.3 (a) Explain clearly with suitable examples the different costs that are involved 07 in the inventory problems.

- The production department for a company requires 3,600 Kg of raw material for manufacturing a particular item per year. It has been estimated that the cost of placing an order is Rs. 36 and the cost of carrying inventory is 25 per cent of the investment in the inventories. The price is Rs. 10 per Kg. The purchase manager wishes to determine an ordering policy for raw material. Calculate (1) The optimal lot size (2) The optimal order cycle time (3) The minimum yearly variable inventory cost (4) The minimum yearly total inventory cost
- A computer centr has three expert programmers. The centre wants three 07 application programmes to be developed. The head of the computer centre, after studying carefully the programmes to be developed, estimates the computer time in minutes required by the experts for the application programmes as follows.

Programmes	Programmers			
	A	В	С	
1	120	100	80	
2	80	90	110	
3	110	140	120	

Assign the programmers to the programmes in such a way that the total computer time is minimum

(b) A firm is considering replacement of a machine, whose cost price is Rs. 07 12,200 and the scrap value Rs. 200. The running costs are found from experience to be as follows.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Running	200	500	800	1,200	1,800	2,500	3,200	4,000
Cost Rs.								

When should the machine be replaced?

OR

- Q.4 (a) What is degeneracy in transportation problems? Explain how to resolve 07 degeneracy in a transportation problem
 - **(b)** A company has factories at F1, F2 and F3 which supply to warehouses at W1, W2, W3. Weekly factory capacities are 200 ,160 and 90 units, respectively. Weekly warehouses requirement are 180,120 and 150 units, respectively. Unit shipping costs(in Rs.) are as follows. Determine the optimal distribution to minimize total transportation cost

Factory	Warehouse				
	W1	W2	W3	Supply	
F1	16	20	12	200	
F2	14	8	18	160	
F3	26	24	16	90	
Demand	180	120	150	450	

Q.5 (a) Listed in the table are the activities and sequencing necessary for a 07 maintenance job on the heat exchangers in a refinery. Draw a network diagram for the project.

<u> </u>	tine project.	
Activity	Description	Predecessor
		Activity
A	Dismantle pipe connections	-
В	Dismantle heater ,closure, and	A
	floating front	
С	Remove tube bundle	В
D	Clean bolts	В
Е	Clean heater and floating head	В
	front	
F	Clean tube bundle	С
G	Clean shell	С
Н	Replace tube bundle	F, G
I	Prepare shell pressure test	D,E,H
J	Prepare tube pressure test and	I
	reassemble	

- **(b)** A company management and the labour union are negotiating a new three **07** year settlement. Each of these has 4 strategies:
 - I: Hard and aggressive bargaining
 - II: Reasoning and logical approach
 - III:Legalistic strategy
 - IV: Conciliatory approach

The cost to the company are given in the fo;;owing table for every pair of strategy choice. What strategy will the two side adopt? Also determine the value of the game.

Union	Company Strategies				
Strategies	I	II	III	IV	
Ι	20	15	12	35	
II	25	14	8	10	
Ш	40	2	10	5	
IV	-5	4	11	0	

OR

- Q.5 (a) Define the following dynamic programming terms:

 (i) Stage (ii) State Variable (iii) Decision variable (iv) Immediate return(v)Optimal return(vi) State transformation function
 - (b) What are the advantages and limitations of simulation models 07