# CS/M.Tech (ME)/SEM-1/PTM-104A/2010-11 2010-11 OPERATIONS RESEARCH 

Time Allotted : 3 Hours
Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer any five questions. $5 \times 14=70$

1. A manufacturing company produces two items $A \& B$. $A$ needs 2 hours on machine $M_{1}$ and 2 hours on machine $M_{2}$. $B$ needs 3 hours on machine $M_{1}$ and 1 hour on machine $M_{2}$ If machine $M_{1}$ can run for a maximum of 12 hours per day and $M_{2}$ for 8 hours per day and profits from $A$ and $B$ are Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per item respectively. Find by Simplex method, how many items per day be produced to have maximum profit.
2. Solve the following by $\operatorname{Big} M$ method :

Maximize : $\quad Z=-3 x_{1}+x_{2}+x_{3}$
Subject to : $\quad x_{1}-2 x_{2}+x_{3} \leq 11$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -4 x_{1}+x_{2}+2 x_{3} \geq 3 \\
& 2 x_{1}-x_{3}=-1 \\
& x_{1} \geq 0, x_{2} \geq 0, x_{3} \geq 0 .
\end{aligned}
$$

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3. Obtain the initial solution in the following transportation problem by Vogel's approximation method :


| Warehouse <br> Factory | $W_{1}$ | $W_{2}$ | $W_{3}$ | $W_{4}$ | Capacity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $F_{1}$ | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 34 |
| $F_{2}$ | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 15 |
| $F_{3}$ | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| $F_{4}$ | 6 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 19 |
| Requirement | 21 | 25 | 17 | 17 | 80 |

4. Suggest optimum assignment of four workers $A, B, C \& D$ to four jobs. The time taken by different workers for completing different jobs is given below.

| Jobs <br> Workers | $J_{1}$ | $J_{2}$ | $J_{3}$ | $J_{4}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $W_{1}$ | 15 | 29 | 35 | 20 |
| $W_{2}$ | 21 | 27 | 33 | 17 |
| $W_{3}$ | 17 | 25 | 37 | 15 |
| $W_{4}$ | 14 | 31 | 39 | 21 |

Also indicate the total time taken in completing the jobs.

5. The demand for an item is deterministic and constant øver the time and it is equal to 600 units per year. The per unit cost of the item is Rs. 50 while the cost of placing an order is Rs. 5. The inventory carrying cost is $20 \%$ of the cost of inventory per annum and the cost of shortage is Rs. 1 per unit per month. Find the optimal ordering quantity when stockouts are permitted. If the stockouts are not permitted, what will be the loss of the company?
6. Deduce the relationship for $P(d \geq Q)$

A television dealer finds that cost of holding a television in stock for a week is Rs. 30 and the cost of unit shortage is Rs. 70. For one particular model of television, the probability distribution of weekly sales is as follows :

| Weekly sales : | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Probability : | $0 \cdot 05$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 25$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 15$ | $0 \cdot 05$ |

How many units per week should the dealer order?

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7. The following table shows the number of motor registrations in a certain territory for a term of 5 years and the sate of motor tyres by a firm in that territory for the same period.

| Year | Motor Registration | No. of Tyres sold |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 600 | 1250 |
| 2 | 630 | 1100 |
| 3 | 720 | 1300 |
| 4 | 750 | 1350 |
| 5 | 800 | 1500 |

Find the regression equation to estimate the sale of tyres when motor registration is known. Estimate sale of tyres when registration is 850 .
8. Write short notes on any four of the following :

$$
4 \times 3 \frac{1}{2}
$$

i) Basic solution and basic feasible solution
ii) Degenerate and non-degenerate basic feasible solution
iii) Inventory and inventory control
iv) Classes of inventories
v) Inventory costs
vi) PERT and CPM.

