|   | BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI   |  |     |     |
|---|--|--|-----|-----|
| CLASS: B<br>BRANCH:                                       | .TECH. SEMESTER EXAMINATION M0/2022)<br>PIE SESSION: M   | 3 <sup>rd</sup><br>0/2022  |     |     |
|   | SUBJECT: PE203 OPERATIONS RESEARCH   |  |     |     |
| TIME:   | 03 Hours FULL MARK   | S: 50  |     |     |
| INSTRUC<br>1. The qu<br>2. Attem<br>3. The m<br>4. Tables | TIONS:<br>uestion paper contains 5 questions each of 10 marks and total 50 marks.<br>pt all questions.<br>issing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.<br>s/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates   |  |     |     |
| Q.1 (a)   | A pharmaceutical company produces two pharmaceutical products: A and<br>Production of both these products requires the same process - I and II. The productio<br>of B also results in a by-product C at no extra cost. Product A can be sold at a profit<br>$\overline{\$}$ 3 per unit and B at a profit of $\overline{\$}$ 8 per unit. Some quantity of this by-product can<br>sold at a unit profit of $\overline{\$}$ 2, the remainder has to be destroyed and the destruction co<br>is $\overline{\$}$ 1 per unit. Forecasts show that only up to 5 units of C can be sold. The compa<br>gets 3 units of C for each unit of B produced. The manufacturing times are 3 hours p<br>unit for A on process I and II, respectively, and 4 hours and 5 hours per unit for B<br>process I and II, respectively. Because product C is a by-product of B, no time is us<br>in producing C. The available times are 18 and 21 hours of process I and<br>respectively. Formulate this problem as an LP model to determine the quantity of<br>and B which should be produced, keeping C in mind, to make the highest total pro<br>to the company | B. [5]<br>on<br>of<br>oe<br>ist<br>ny<br>er<br>on<br>ed<br>II,<br>A<br>fit | CO1 | BL4 |
| Q.1 (b)   | Use the graphical method to solve the following LP problem.<br>Maximize $Z = 2x_1 + 3x_2$<br>subjected to:<br>$x_1 + x_2 \le 30$ $0 \le x_1 \le 20$<br>$x_2 \ge 3$ $x_1 - x_2 \ge 0$<br>$0 \le x_2 \le 12$ $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$  | [5]  | CO2 | BL4 |
| Q.2 (a)   | Use the Big-M method to solve the following LP problem.<br>Minimize $Z = 600x_1 + 500x_2$<br>subjected to:<br>$2x_1 + x_2 \ge 80$<br>$x_1 + 2x_2 \ge 60$<br>$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$   | [5]  | CO2 | BL4 |
| Q.2 (b)   | Use the Big-M method to solve the following LP problem.<br>Minimize $Z = 600x_1 + 500x_2$<br>subjected to:<br>$2x_1 + x_2 \ge 80$<br>$x_1 + 2x_2 \ge 60$<br>$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$   | [5]  | CO2 | BL4 |
| Q.3 (a)   | A product is produced by four factories A, B, C, and D. The unit production costs them are $\gtrless$ 2, $\gtrless$ 3, $\gtrless$ 1 and $\gtrless$ 5, respectively. Their production capacities are: factory - 50 units, B - 70 units, C - 30 units, and D - 50 units. These factories supply t product to four stores, demands of which are 25, 35, 105, and 20 units, respectivel Unit transportation cost in rupees from each factory to each store is given in the tab below.  | in [5]<br>A<br>ne<br>y.<br>Je  | CO3 | BL4 |
|   | Stores   |  |     |     |

|            |   | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4  |
|------------|---|----|---|---|----|
|            | Α | 2  | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| Factorios  | В | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5  |
| i uctories | С | 13 | 3 | 9 | 12 |
|            | D | 4  | 6 | 8 | 3  |

Determine the extent of deliveries from each of the factories to each of the stores so that the total production and transportation cost is minimum.

Q.3 (b) A salesman wants to visit cities 1, 2, 3, and 4. He does not want to visit any city twice [5] CO3 BL4 before completing the tour of all the cities and wishes to return to his home city, the starting station. The cost of going from one city to another in rupees is given in the table. Find the least-cost route.

|      |   | To city |    |     |    |  |  |  |
|------|---|---------|----|-----|----|--|--|--|
|      |   | 1 2 3 4 |    |     |    |  |  |  |
|      | 1 | 0       | 30 | 80  | 50 |  |  |  |
| From | 2 | 40      | 0  | 140 | 30 |  |  |  |
| city | 3 | 40      | 50 | 0   | 20 |  |  |  |
|      | 4 | 70      | 80 | 130 | 0  |  |  |  |

Q.4 (a) Six jobs, A, B, C, D, E, and F, have arrived at one time to be processed on a single [4] CO4 BL4 machine. Assume that no new jobs arrive thereafter. Determine the optimal sequence as per the STP rule. Also, determine the completion times of the jobs.

| Job        | : | А | В | С | D | Е | F |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Processing |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| time       | : | 7 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| (minutes)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Q.4 (b) There are five jobs, each of which will be processed through three machines, A, B, [6] CO4 BL4 and C, in the order ABC. Processing times in hours are shown in the table below.

| Jobs | A | В | C  |
|------|---|---|----|
| 1    | 3 | 4 | 7  |
| 2    | 8 | 5 | 9  |
| 3    | 7 | 1 | 5  |
| 4    | 5 | 2 | 6  |
| 5    | 4 | 3 | 10 |

Determine the optimum sequence for the five jobs and the minimum elapsed time. Also, find the idle time for the three machines and the waiting time for the jobs.

- Q.5 (a) Briefly discuss the various characteristics of games. [4] CO5 BL4
- Q.5 (b) Reduce the following game by dominance and find the game value: [6] CO5 BL4

|          |    | Player B |    |   |    |
|----------|----|----------|----|---|----|
|          |    | I        | II |   | IV |
|          | T  | 3        | 2  | 4 | 0  |
| Dlaver A | Ш  | 3        | 4  | 2 | 4  |
| Fluyer A | Ш  | 4        | 2  | 4 | 0  |
|          | IV | 0        | 4  | 0 | 8  |

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