
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
2012/2013 Academic Session

January 2013

MAT 251 – Introduction to Operations Research
[Pengantar Penyelidikan Operasi]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please check that this examination paper consists of ELEVEN pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi SEBELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

Instructions: Answer all eight [8] questions.

Arahan: Jawab semua lapan [8] soalan.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai].

1. Star Juice Company sells bags of starfruit and boxes of starfruit juice. It grades starfruits on a scale of 1 (poor) to 10 (excellent). It now has on hand 50,000 kg. of grade 9 starfruits and 80,000 kg. of grade 6 starfruits. The average quality of starfruits sold in bags must be at least 7, and the average quality of the starfruits used to produce star fruit juice must be at least 8. Each kg. of starfruit that is used for juice yields a revenue of RM1.50 and incurs a variable cost of RM1.05. Each kg. of starfruit sold in bags yields a revenue of RM0.50 and incurs a variable costs of RM0.20. Formulate a linear programming model to help the company maximize its profit.

[10 marks]

1. Syarikat ‘Star Juice’ menjual bungkusan buah belimbing dan jus belimbing dalam kotak. Syarikat menggred belimbing mengikut skala 1 (lemah) ke 10 (terbaik). Ketika ini mereka mempunyai 50,000 kg. buah belimbing gred 9 dan 80,000 kg. gred 6. Purata gred belimbing yang dalam bungkusan mestilah sekurang-kurangnya 7 dan purata gred jus belimbing mestilah sekurang-kurangnya 8. Setiap kg. belimbing yang dijadikan jus menghasilkan pendapatan sebanyak RM1.50 dan memelukan kos sebanyak RM1.05. Setiap kg. belimbing yang dibungkus menghasilkan pendapatan sebanyak RM0.50 dan memelukan kos sebanyak RM0.20. Rumuskan masalah ini sebagai suatu model pengaturcaraan linear untuk membantu syarikat memaksimumkan keuntungan.

[10 markah]

2. Assumed a tableau for a maximization problem is given as follows,

Basic	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	Solution
Z	\mathbf{c}	5	0	0	0	100
x_3	-3	\mathbf{p}	1	0	0	18
x_4		\mathbf{q}	-5	0	1	12
x_5		\mathbf{r}	7	0	0	\mathbf{b}

State the conditions on the value of each \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c} , \mathbf{p} , \mathbf{q} , and \mathbf{r} so that the following statements are true:

- (a) The current solution is optimal.
- (b) There exists an alternative solution.
- (c) The solution is unbounded.

[10 marks]

2. Andaikan diberi tabel bagi suatu masalah memaksimumkan seperti berikut:

Asas	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	Penyelesaian	
z	c	5	0	0	0	100	
x_3	-3	p	1	0	0	18	
x_4		q	-5	0	1	0	12
x_5		r	7	0	0	1	b

Nyatakan syarat bagi setiap nilai b, c, p, q , dan r supaya pernyataan dibawah adalah benar.

- (a) Penyelesaian semasa adalah optimum.
- (b) Wujud penyelesaian optimum alternatif.
- (c) Penyelesaian adalah tidak terbatas.

[10 markah]

3. Show one iteration using the M-method for the following problem.

$$\text{Minimize} \quad Z = 4x_1 + 7x_2 + 8x_3$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Subject to} & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 120 \\ & 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 200 \\ & 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \geq 150 \end{array}$$

where $x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$ and $x_3 \geq 0$

[10 marks]

3. Tunjukkan satu lelaran menggunakan teknik-M untuk masalah berikut.

$$\text{Minimumkan} \quad Z = 4x_1 + 7x_2 + 8x_3$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Terhadap} & x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 120 \\ & 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 \leq 200 \\ & 4x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \geq 150 \end{array}$$

dengan $x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$ and $x_3 \geq 0$

[10 markah]

4. Consider the following LP,

$$\text{Maximize } Z = 4x_1 + 8x_2 + 6x_3 \quad (\text{profit in RM})$$

$$\text{Subject to} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 250 \quad (\text{Resource 1})$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 400 \quad (\text{Resource 2})$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 500 \quad (\text{Resource 3})$$

$$\text{where } x_1, x_2 \text{ and } x_3 \geq 0$$

The optimal tableau for it is:

Basic	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	Solution
Z	2	0	4	0	0	2	1000
x_4	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	125
x_5	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$	25
x_2	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{5}{4}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	125

where x_4 , x_5 and x_6 are the slack variables for the constraints respectively.

- (i) List the optimal solution and the value of Z.
- (ii) Determine the binding and the non-binding constraints.
- (iii) What are the dual price of each resources?
- (iv) How much can Resource 3 change without affecting the current optimal solution?
- (v) Find the range of the unit profit of x_2 that will keep the current basis optimal.
- (vi) If the unit profit of x_2 increases by RM2.00, what is the new value of Z?

[15 marks]

4. Pertimbangkan masalah PL berikut,

$$\text{Maksimumkan } Z = 4x_1 + 8x_2 + 6x_3 \quad (\text{untung dalam RM})$$

$$\text{Terhadap} \quad x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 250 \quad (\text{Sumber 1})$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 \leq 400 \quad (\text{Sumber 2})$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 \leq 500 \quad (\text{Sumber 3})$$

$$\text{dengan } x_1, x_2 \text{ dan } x_3 \geq 0$$

Tablo optimumnya ialah,

Asas	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	Penyelesaian
Z	2	0	4	0	0	2	1000
x_4	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	125
x_5	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	$-\frac{3}{4}$	25
x_2	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{5}{4}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	125

Dengan s_1, s_2, s_3 , and s_4 , masing-masing ialah pembolehubah lalai kekangan.

- (i) Senaraikan penyelesaian optimum dan nilai Z .
- (ii) Tentukan kekangan yang terikat dan yang tidak terikat.
- (iii) Berapakah nilai dual bagi setiap sumber?
- (iv) Berapa banyakkah sumber 3 boleh berubah tanpa menjelaskan penyelesaian optimum semasa?
- (v) Dapatkan julat keuntungan seunit produk x_2 dengan mengekalkan penyelesaian asas semasa optimum.
- (vi) Jika keuntungan seunit bagi x_2 meningkat sebanyak RM2.00, berapakah nilai Z yang baru?

[15 markah]

5. Using the transportation method we obtained the following optimal tableau,

<u>Source</u>	Destination				Supply
	1	2	3	4	
A	60	40	30	25	200
B	50	30	25	35	150
C	40	20	20	30	120
Demand	100	130	100	140	

(C_{ij} is the unit cost of transportation from source i to destination j and it is located in the upper right hand corner of each cell).

- (i) Find the range for C_{13} so that the solution remains optimal.
- (ii) Find the range for C_{31} so that the solution remains optimal.
- (iii) Get the new solution if both the supply from Source B and demand at Destination 2 increase by 20 units.
- (iv) Get the new solution if both the supply from Source A and demand at Destination 1 increase by 30 units.
- (v) Get the alternative optimal tableau if it exists. Show your work.

[15 marks]

5. Dengan kaedah pengangkutan kita dapat tabel optimum berikut,

<u>Punca</u>	Destinasi				Bekalan
	1	2	3	4	
A	60	40	30	25	200
B	50	30	25	35	150
C	40	20	20	30	120

Permitaan	100	130	100	140
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(C_{ij} ialah kos pengangkutan seunit dari punca i ke destinasi j dan ia terletak di penjuru kanan atas setiap sel).

- (i) Dapatkan julat bagi C_{13} supaya penyelesaian didapati kekal optimum.
- (ii) Dapatkan julat bagi C_{31} supaya penyelesaian didapati kekal optimum.
- (iii) Dapatkan penyelesaian baru jika bekalan dari punca B dan permintaan di destinasi 2 meningkat kedua-duanya sebanyak 20 unit.
- (iv) Dapatkan penyelesaian baru jika bekalan dari punca A dan permintaan di destinasi 1 meningkat kedua-duanya sebanyak 30 unit.
- (v) Dapatkan tablo optimum alternatif jika wujud. Tunjukkan langkah yang dibuat.

[15 markah]

6. Five workers have to work on four tasks, if unable, it is marked as (-). The time taken for a worker to complete a task are as follows:

Worker	Time (hours)			
	Task 1	Task 2	Task 3	Task 4
1	25	16	28	15
2	18	-	27	22
3	26	20	30	28
4	16	22	-	14
5	21	-	25	28

- (i) Determine the assignment of task to worker that minimizes the total time.
- (ii) What is the minimum total time?
- (iii) Which worker is not assigned to any task?

[10 marks]

6. Lima pekerja boleh melaksanakan empat tugas, jika tidak, ia ditandakan dengan (-). Masa diambil bagi setiap pekerja melaksanakan setiap tugas adalah seperti berikut:

Pekerja	Masa (Jam)			
	Tugas 1	Tugas 2	Tugas 3	Tugas 4
1	25	16	28	15
2	18	-	27	22
3	26	20	30	28
4	16	22	-	14
5	21	-	25	28

- (i) Tentukan pemberian tugas kepada pekerja supaya jumlah masa dapat diminimumkan
- (ii) Apakah jumlah masa keseluruhan yang minimum?
- (iii) Pekerja mana yang tidak diberi tugas?

[10 markah]

7. Consider the list of activities and the precedence activities of a project.

Activity	Precedence Activities	Duration (days)
A	-	5
B	-	4
C	A, B	7
D	-	6
E	D	8
F	C, E	7
G	C, E	6
H	F	5
I	F, G	4

- (i) Draw the project network diagram.
- (ii) Show the critical path for the project.
- (iii) List the critical activities.
- (iv) Give the shortest time to complete the project.

[10 marks]

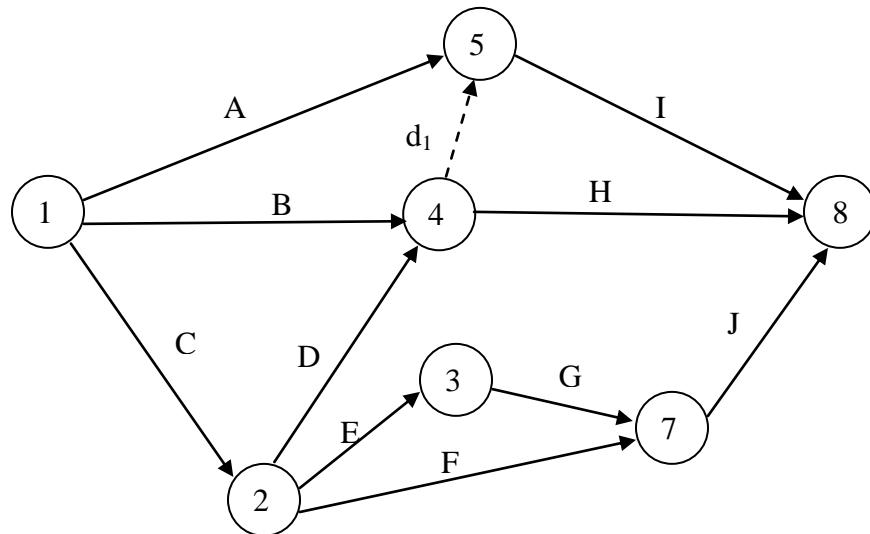
7. Pertimbangkan senarai kegiatan dan kegiatan pendahulu bagi suatu projek.

Kegiatan	Kegiatan Pendahulu	Jangkamasa (hari)
A	-	5
B	-	4
C	A, B	7
D	-	6
E	D	8
F	C, E	7
G	C, E	6
H	F	5
I	F, G	4

- (i) Lakarkan gambarajah aliran projek ini.
- (ii) Tunjukkan lintasan genting projek ini.
- (iii) Senaraikan kegiatan genting.
- (iv) Berikan masa terpendek menyiapkan projek ini.

[10 markah]

8. The network diagram below represents a project.



The normal and crash durations with the normal and crash costs are given as follows:

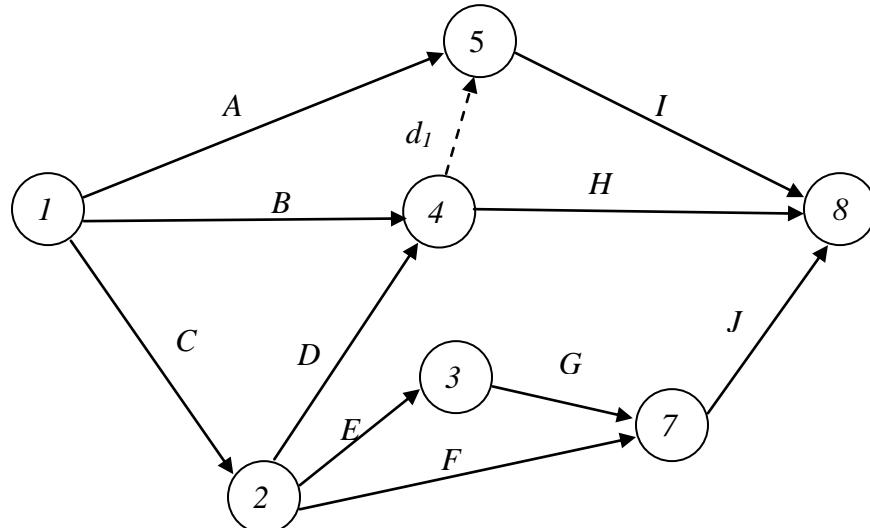
Activity	Duration (days)		Direct Cost (RM)	
	Normal	Crash	Normal	Crash
A	7	5	120	160
B	5	4	80	110
C	6	4	160	190
D	4	3	180	210
E	6	4	200	300
F	7	5	180	240
G	8	6	120	200
H	9	7	100	160
I	7	5	200	300
J	5	4	140	170

The indirect cost per day is RM200. The contract agreement states that there is a penalty cost of RM120 per day if the project is completed later than 21 days and there is a bonus of RM150 per day if it is completed earlier than 21 days.

- (i) Determine the critical path.
- (ii) List all of the critical activities.
- (iii) Determine the total cost for the project.
- (iv) Perform **two** iterations to crash the project. Show the total cost for each iteration.

[10 marks]

8. Gambarajah rangkaian berikut mewakili suatu projek:



Jangkamasa biasa dan nahas serta kos biasa dan nahas bagi setiap kegiatan diberikan seperti berikut:

Kegiatan	Jangkamasa (hari)		Kos Langsung (RM)	
	Biasa	Nahas	Biasa	Nahas
A	7	5	120	160
B	5	4	80	110
C	6	4	160	190
D	4	3	180	210
E	6	4	200	300
F	7	5	180	240
G	8	6	120	200
H	9	7	100	160
I	7	5	200	300
J	5	4	140	170

Kos tak langsung projek ialah RM200 sehari. Tercatat di dalam perjanjian kontrak bahawa denda sebanyak RM120 sehari dikenakan jika projek ini siap lewat daripada 25 hari dan ditawarkan bonus sebanyak RM150 sehari jika ia siap awal daripada 25 hari.

- (i) Tentukan lintasan genting projek ini.
- (ii) Senaraikan kesemua kegiatan genting.
- (iii) Tentukan jumlah kos projek ini.
- (iv) Lakukan **dua** lelaran pemampatan bagi projek ini. Tunjukkan jumlah kos projek bagi setiap lelaran.

[10 markah]

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