

Q.1 Find Optimal Solution of the following transportation problem by using VAM Method.

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Godowns	Sales Centres					Supply
		S ₁	S ₂	S ₃	S ₄	
	A	8	9	6	3	
	B	6	11	5	10	
	C	3	8	7	9	
Demnad		15	6	11	13	

OR

Q.1 A An Indian company is preparing a network for laying the foundation of a new museum. Given the following set of the activities, their predecessor requirements and three time estimates of completion time. Draw the network and determine critical path.

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Activity	Predecessor	Time Estimates (Weeks)		
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Most Likely
A	-	2	4	3
B	-	8	8	8
C	A	7	11	9
D	B	6	6	6
E	C	9	11	10
F	C	10	18	14
G	C,D	11	11	11
H	F,G	6	14	10
I	E	4	6	5
J	I	3	5	4
K	H	1	1	1

Q.1 B Solve the following transportation problem using Least Cost Method.

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Sales Outlets	Plants			Demand
	P1	P2	P3	
S1	60	40	240	3
S2	100	65	180	5
S3	260	210	60	6
Supply	6	4	4	

Q.2 The owner of a small machine shop has four mechanics available to assign jobs for the day. Five jobs are offered with expected profit for each mechanic on each job which is as follow.

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	Job					
		I	II	III	IV	V
	A	62	78	50	111	82
	B	71	84	61	73	59
	C	87	92	111	71	81
Mechanic	D	48	64	87	77	80

Find by using the assignment method, the assignment of mechanics to the job that will result in a maximum profit. Which job should be declined?

OR

Q.2 A What are assignment problems?. Explain briefly its assumptions.

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Q.2 B Solve the following Game using dominance property

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	PLAYER 2			
	8	10	9	14
	10	11	8	12
	13	12	14	13

Q.3 A manufacturer produces two types of machines **Super** and **Dooper**. There are two sections in his factory. In section **A** the assembling of parts is done and in section **B** the finishing of the product is done. The following are certain information available:

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Section	No. of workers required	
	Super	Dooper
A	5	2
B	3	3

In section **A** not more than 180 workers can be employed and in section **B** not more than 135 workers can be employed. The number of **Dooper** type machines are to be manufactured, double or less than that **Super** type machines. If each **Super** type machine gives profit of Rs.100 and **Dooper** type machine gives profit of Rs.150.

Find how many machines of each type the manufacturer should produce so as to obtain maximum profit.

OR

Q.3 A Solve the following Game using dominance property

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	PLAYER 2			
	8	10	9	14
	10	11	8	12
	13	12	14	13

Q.3 B Write a short note on: Dominance Property.

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Q.4 A Short Notes (Any Two)

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- (1) Optimality Test
- (2) Application and scope of O.R.
- (3) Limitations of Linear Programming Problem.
- (4) Explain Models in O.R.

Q.4 B **Select correct option and write down answer with correct option.**

- 1) In the transportation problem, if the total supply exceeds the total demand, the problem is:
 - (a) Balanced
 - (b) Unbalanced
 - (c) Degenerate
 - (d) Infeasible
 - 2) In LPP, which of the following is a feasible solution?
 - (a) Any solution that violates one or more constraints
 - (b) Any solution that satisfies all constraints
 - (c) Any solution that maximizes the objective function without considering constraints
 - (d) A solution that only satisfies the objective function
 - 3) The critical path in CPM is:
 - (a) The shortest path through the network
 - (b) The path with the least number of activities
 - (c) The longest path through the network with zero slack
 - (d) The path with maximum float
 - 4) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Operations Research (OR) models?
 - (a) They require mathematical representation
 - (b) They focus only on qualitative data
 - (c) They seek optimal solutions
 - (d) They are used for decision-making
 - 5) The assignment problem is a special case of the transportation problem where
 - (a) All supply and demand values are 1
 - (b) All costs are zero
 - (c) All supply and demand values are infinite
 - (d) All transportation paths are equal
 - 6) A saddle point in a payoff matrix corresponds to:
 - (a) A position where both players can increase their gains
 - (b) The maximum of the row minima and the minimum of the column maxima
 - (c) A point where one player dominates the game
 - (d) A condition for a non-zero sum game
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