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Program	BS (SE)
Section	B
Subject	Operation Research
Class Timing	wednesday (8:00 to 11:00)

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Q1 = Ans Q1

Ans: A company produces of products  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$  and lime required.

Production	Briggs	Fritschis
$P_1$	12	03
$P_2$	06	08
$P_3$	08	06

Company capacity 3000 1500

Now convert into lime  $P_2$

$$12x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 \leq 3000$$

$$3x_1 + 8x_2 + 6x_3 \leq 15$$

$$\text{Maximize } z = 1000x_1 + 800x_2 + 4$$

Now first  $x_1$  intercept

put  $x_2 = 0$  and  $x_3 = 0$

$$12x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 = 3000$$

put  $x_2 = 0$  and  $x_3 = 0$

$$12x_1 = 6(0) + 8(0) = 3000$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3000}{12} = 250$$

$P_1 (250, 0, 0)$

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Now for  $x_1$  intercept.

put  $x_1 = 0, x_3 = 0$

$$12x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 = 3000$$

$$12(0) + 6x_2 + 8(0) = 3000$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3000}{6} = 500$$

$$P_2 = (0, 500, 0)$$

Now for  $x_3$  intercept put

$x_1 = 0$  and  $x_2 = 0$

$$3x_1 + 8x_2 + 6x_3 = 1500$$

$$3(0) + 8(0) + 6x_3 = 1500$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1500}{6} = 250$$

$$P_3 = (0, 0, 250)$$

thus all points put in eq (Z) to find the maximum value

$$Z = 1000x_1 + 1800x_2 + 4000x_3$$

$$Z = 1000(250) + 0 + 0 = 250000$$

$$Z = 1000(0) + 1800(500) + 0 = 900000$$

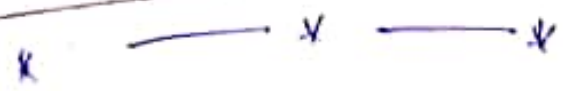
$$Z = 0 + 0 + 4000(375) = 1500000$$

$$Z = 1000(500) + 0 + 0 = 500000$$

$$Z = 0 + 1800(187.5) + 0 = 337500$$

$$Z = 0 + 0 + 4000(250) = 1000000$$

Ans.



③

Q2 = Ans 02

Ans = 2 = ∴ Suppose  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  be the number of production of A and B, since allowed deviation utilization of product capacity possible.

Since goal is the minimization of <sup>sales</sup> ~~sales~~ hence positive deviation will not appear in constraints related with rules so =

$$x_1 + d_1 = 150$$

$$x_2 + d_2 = 200$$

⇒  $d_1$  = under achievement of sales goals products A.

⇒  $d_2$  = under achievement of sales goals products B.

Now the goal programming mathematical model can be minimized.

$$Z = P_1 d_1 + P_2 d_2 + P_3 d_3$$

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Subjected to constraints:

$$x_1 + x_2 + d_1 - d_1 = 500$$

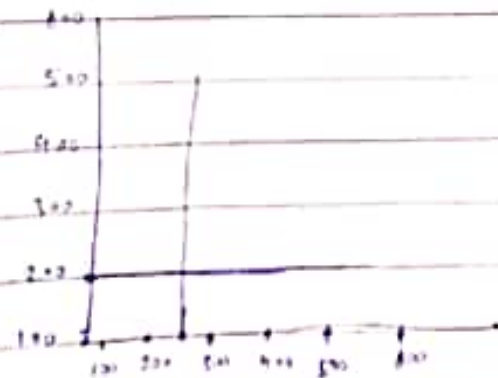
$$x_1 + d_2 = 150$$

$$x_2 + d_3 = 200$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$d_1, d_2, d_3 \geq 0$$

All the goal constraints can be plotted on the graph.



Product A as for product B  
Because the profit from the  
sale of product A is the  
amount from that of product B.





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Q3 = Ans 03

Ans Introduction: critical path methodology is a programming methodology that with replaced all of the various iterations.

terminum

Communication and defects: the critical path method is an algorithms for scheduling a set of projects alike its an commonly used in conjunction with the program execution and Review technological.

\* Research hypothesis:- This study used one rule among many simple algorithm rules to simulate the calculation of the longest paths therefore the minimization amount of time required to performed an activity from the dragonfly algorithms and that the result can be examined.

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### \* Literature Review:

explaining cpm to calculate the forms required and values required for projects and events. cpm is used to optimize values and time interchanges by activities that that a shorter time at an expense.

### \* CPM simulation:

CPM analyzes the earliest began time the considered and time free the effect it has on end time ratio frequency and total float. TF should be documented for each activity.

### \* Research methodology

The study utilizes the dynamic and static group behaviour of drogmtes in relation to at-abtain and drogmtes algorithm. The benefits of the approach are to use drogmte behaviour to achieve

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\* Bus

\* Result: separation from each other side to avoid the drag path from static collision with others follow human coordination and digment as is the drag path because to match speed with other other follow human.

\* Conclusion:

The drag path rule is successful instead to optimized the conclusion we have used this technique to solve the cost duration and activity duration and activity in the required with drag path.

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