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Programme = BSc (se)

Assignment = Operation research



$$\text{max } Z = 5000X_1 + 1500X_2$$

$$12X_1 + 3X_2 \leq 100$$

$$6X_1 + 8X_2 \leq 800$$

$$8X_1 + 6X_2 \leq 900$$

$$X_1, X_2 \geq 0$$

adding the Slack variable

$$Z - 5000X_1 - 1500X_2 = 0$$

$$12X_1 + 3X_2 + S_1 = 100$$

$$6X_1 + 8X_2 + S_2 = 800$$

Table 1

Basic	W	$X_1$	$X_2$	$S_1$	$S_2$	$S_3$	R.H.S
W	1	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">-300</span>	-1500	0	0	0	0
$S_1$	0	<span style="border: 1px solid black;">12</span>	3	1	0	0	1000
$S_2$	0	6	8	0	1	0	800
$S_3$	0	8	6	0	0	1	900

Table 2

Basic	W	$X_1$	$X_2$	$S_1$	$S_2$	$S_3$	R.H.S
W	1	-300	-1500	0	0	0	0
$S_1$	0	1	1/9	1/12	0	0	83.33
$S_2$	0	6	8	0	1	0	800



Table 3

Basic	W	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	R.H.S
W	1	0	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">-750</span>	250	0	0	299990
$s_1$	0	1	1/9	1/12	0	0	93.33
$s_2$	0	6	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</span>	0	1	0	900
$s_3$	0	8	6	0	1	1	900

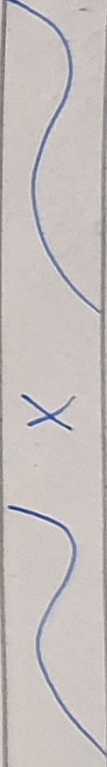
Table 4

Basic	W	$x_1$	$x_2$	$s_1$	$s_2$	$s_3$	R.H.S
W	1	562.5	0	250	750	0	3299.990
$s_1$	0	1	<del>1/9</del>	1/12	1/12	0	83.33
$s_2$	0	6/8	<del>2</del>	0	0	0	100
$s_3$	0	8	<del>6</del>	0	0	1	900

Maximum Value is

329,990

at  $x_1 = 0$   $x_2 = 900$





A manufacturer produce two types of products A and B

Ans.

Types of product

Types of product	Number sold in month	Net Profit
A	150	
B	200	

The MD of the company need the following goal which are arrange in order of priority

P<sub>1</sub>. No under utilization of plant production capacity.

P<sub>2</sub>. Sell maximum possible number of product A and B

the MD has twice as much desire to sell product A as



amount from that of Product B

④ P<sub>3</sub> Minimise overtime operation of the plan. Formulate the above as a goal programming problem and solve it so led  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  be the number of Product A and B since over time operation are not allowed

$x_1 + x_2 + d_1^- - d_1^+ = 500$  (Plant Capacity)  
where  $d_1^-$  = under utilisation of production Capacity variable  
 $d_1^+$  = overtime ~~variable~~. Production operation Capacity Variable

Since goal is the maximum of sales, hence positive deviation will not appear in constraint related with sales



(3)

$d_2^-$  = under achievement of Sale goal for (A)  $d_5^-$  = under achievement of Sale good for (B)

Now the goal Programming mathematical model can be writing as minimize

$$Z = p_1 d_1^- + 2p_2 d_2^- + p_3 d_3^- + p_4 d_4^- +$$

Subject to the Constraints

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

$$x_1 + d_2^- = 150$$

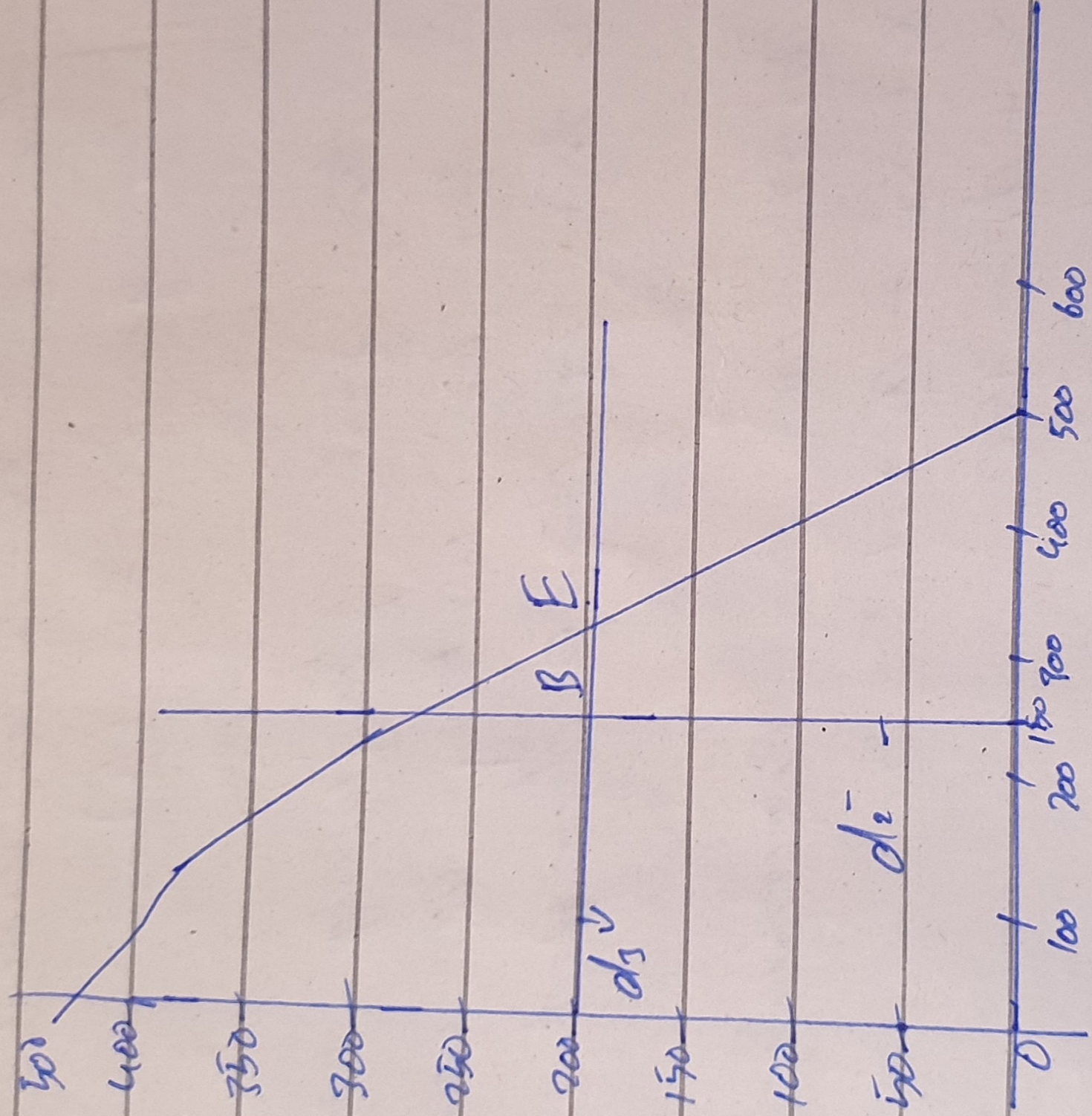
$$x_2 + d_3^- = 200$$

$$\text{and } x_1 - x_2, d_2^-, d_3^-, d_4^-, d_5^+ \geq 0$$

∴ The goal constraints can be plotted on the graph



(4)





improving Time-Cost Balance  
in Critical Path Method (CPM)  
Using Dragonfly Algorithm (DA)

Abstract:

The CPM (Critical Path Method) method is used to do searching the huge path to do required activities for compressing and clamping back the time. It takes for a project which finally ends up inside the creating of an identical and intensive network of activities inside the targeted working. The CPM network analysis can provide project management with a convenient tool.

1) Introduction:

Critical Path Method (CPM)



defect a path within a kind of a project network diagram. The CPM methodology is to searching out the largest path to doing activities hence compressing and deduction of time which takes for a project that ends inside the creation of an even deep network of presidency activities inside the targeted surroundings. It is required to calculate the time it takes to complete for whole project, constituting a quantity of time which spent performing all the specified interactions on the year with respect to a number of essential conditions.



time is required to do a work from dragonflies algorithm to do a work and the result can be checked. The result of the papers show that each of the planned dragonfly algorithms benefits from high exploratives due to programmed static swarming behaviours of dragonflies

## 2) Literature Review:

### Critical Path

Method (CPM) in the past, many authors have succeeded in the exploiting (CPM) to calculate times reuses and value required for projects & events. It is

that creatures notice



evolved over centuries to figure out such best and economical behaviours. A formula is projected the noted properties. The no gift (NFL) Theorem performs. The motivated of the job to this prepare this optimizer so this formula may go completely specified algorithms on some problemat throughout this paper to spice up important path methodology work notice activities which minute quantity expensive and time consuming then select the foremost time and economical route for the project.

### 3) CPM Simulation:

In the classic CPM analysis the very beginning time atomic number 99. The



frequency and total float time TF should be documented for each activity. The critically of an activity will be fine supported TF. A true project might consist many distinct activities. To reveal the implicit schedule risk of every activity and of the total projects the simulation many have to be run many times.

#### 4) Research Methodology:

This Study Utilizes the dynamic and static group behaviour of dragonflies in nature to obtain a dragonfly algorithm. The properties of this approach are to use the dragonfly's behavior to compare goals such



in rearing, searching and avoiding behavior danger, which have used behavior to design, which we have used an algorithm for routing. The patterns of dragonflies are as follows.

- Splitting
- Mating
- Coherence

- Search for food
- Deviation from the enemy

$$E_i = \bar{x} + x$$

Where " $x$ " is the position of current individual  $q \cdot x$ . Show the position of the enemy situational vectors are calculated by  $x_{i+1} = x_i \Delta x_{i+1}$

- Where " $A$ " is repetition
- Coherence and solidarity.

$$C_i = \frac{E_i^n}{\Delta x_i} - x$$

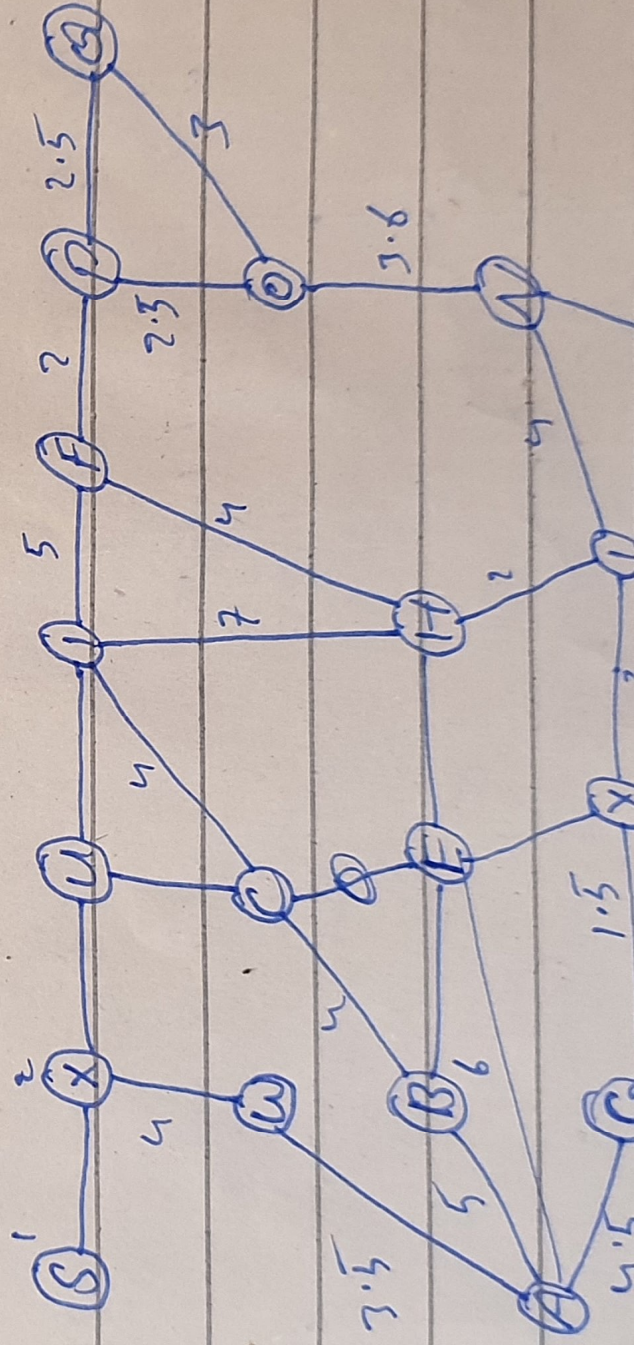


$$x_{t+1} = \begin{cases} \text{int } x < \tau (\Delta x_{t+1}) \\ x_{t+1} \geq \tau (\Delta x_{t+1}) \end{cases}$$

### 5) Results

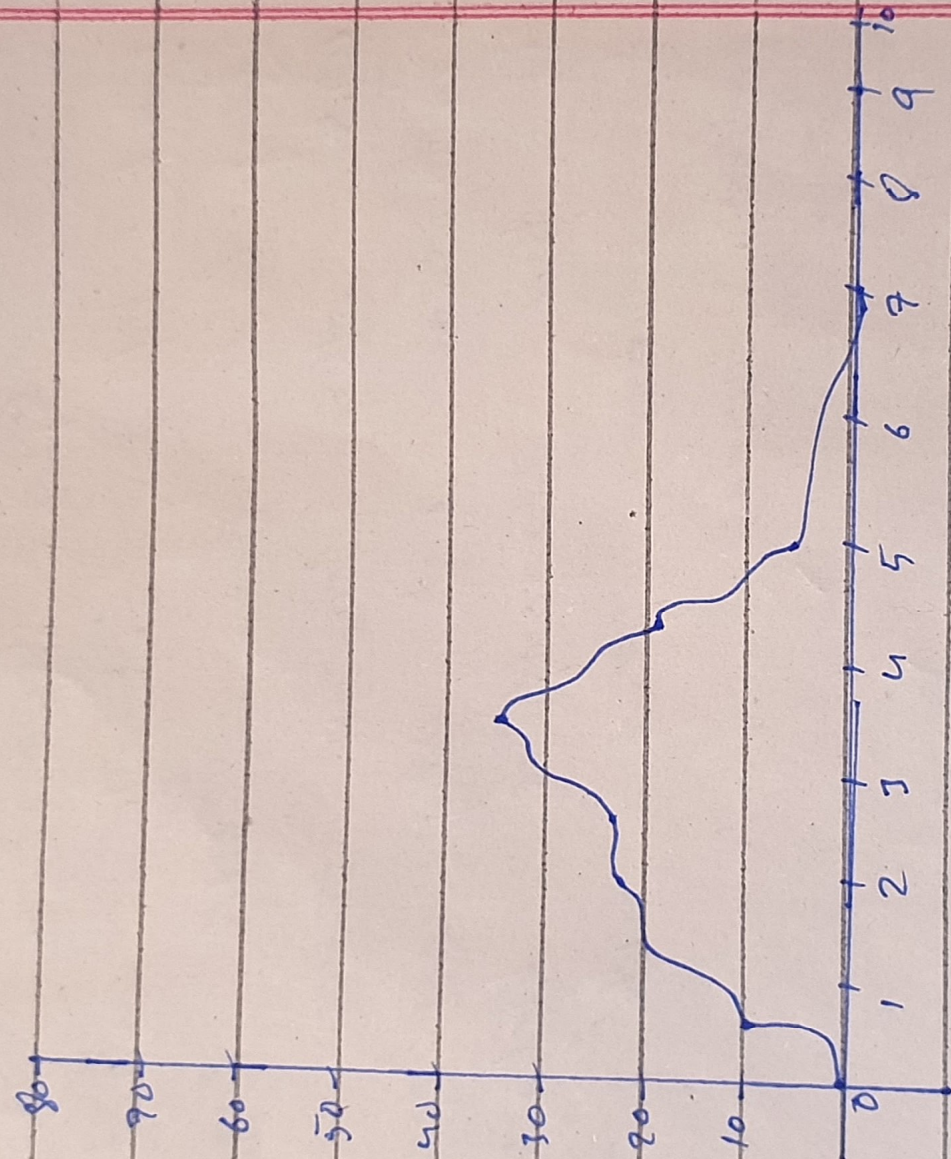
Spec Separation from each other  $S_i$ : To avoid the dragonflies from static collision with other human fellows.

Coordination and alignment: A: is the dragonfly's behaviour to match speed with other fellow human.





longest route in Shortest time



Route Searching results between source and destination.

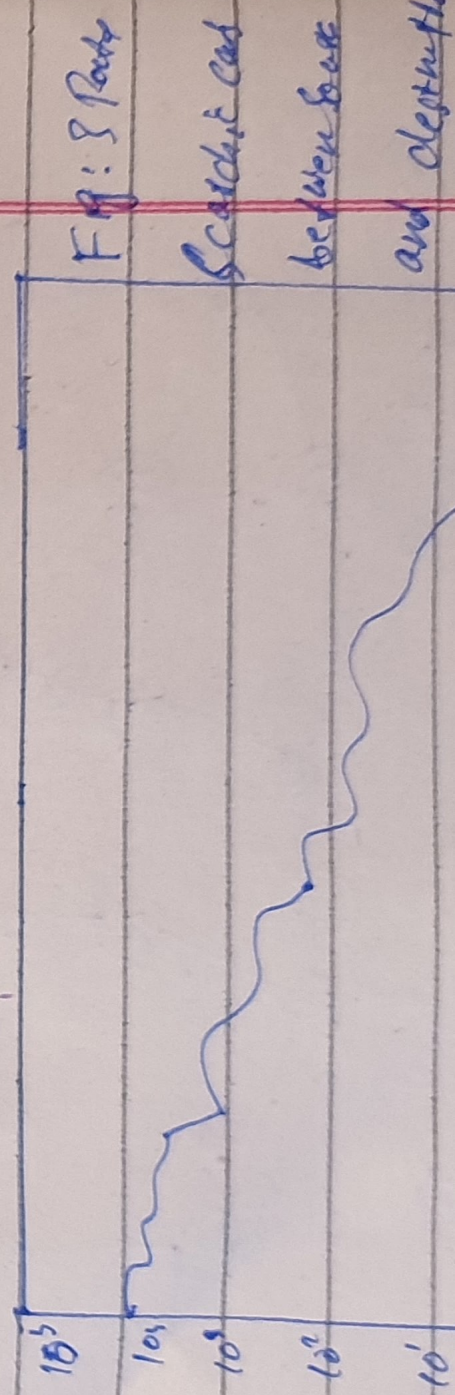


Fig: 8 Parts

Scarcity cost

between source

and destination