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CLASS: BS(SE) 4th

SECTION: (B)

CLASS TIMING: WEDNESDAY

①

QNO 1:-

		operator				
		A	B	C	D	E
Jobs	1	6	12	3	11	15
	2	4	2	7	1	10
	3	8	11	10	7	11
	4	16	19	122	23	21
	5	9	5	7	6	10

Solution:-

Phase 1: Row and Column Reduction:

Row Reduction

operator

		A	B	C	D	E	Row minimum
Jobs	1	6	12	3	11	15	3
	2	4	2	7	1	10	1
	3	8	11	10	7	11	7
	4	16	19	122	23	21	16
	5	9	5	7	6	10	5

Step 1:- Subtract the minimum value of each row from the entries of that row.

operator

		A	B	C	D	E
Jobs	1	3	9	0	8	12
	2	3	1	6	0	9
	3	1	4	3	0	4
	4	0	3	106	7	5
	5	4	0	2	1	5

②

* Column Reduction:-

		operator				
		A	B	C	D	E
Job	1	3	9	0	8	12
	2	3	1	6	0	9
	3	1	4	3	0	4
	4	0	3	106	7	5
	5	4	0	2	1	5
Column minimum:-		0	0	0	0	4

Step 2:- Subtract the Column minimum value of each column from the entries of that column.

		operator				
		A	B	C	D	E
Jobs	1	3	9	0	8	8
	2	3	1	6	0	5
	3	1	4	3	0	0
	4	0	3	106	7	1
	5	4	0	2	1	1

Phase 2:- Optimization of the problem:-

Step 1:- Draw a minimum number of lines to cover all the zero's of matrix.

* Row and Column Scanning:-

		operator				
		A	B	C	D	E
Jobs	1	3	9	0	8	8
	2	3	1	6	0	5
	3	1	4	3	0	0
	4	0	3	106	7	1
	5	4	0	2	1	1

③

Step II:-

Check when there the number of square marked is equal to the number of rows of the matrix. if yes then go to step 5. otherwise go to step 3.

* Here the number of lines crossing 0's are 5 times and total number of rows is also 5.

$$5 = 5$$

So now we are going to step 5.

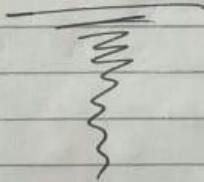
Step 5:-

The solution is optimal.

Jobs	operator	time
1	3	3
2	4	1
3	5	11
4	1	16
5	2	15

$$3 + 1 + 11 + 16 + 5 = 36$$

Total time = 36 Hours



(4)

Q.No 2:-

~~Q.2~~

$$\text{mini } Z = 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$\text{Subj } = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x_1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)x_2 \leq 4$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 20$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 10$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Sol: \swarrow Convert the system of inequalities to eqn - use SLACK vars
Step 1:- $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_2 + s_1 = 4$
 $x_1 + 3x_2 - s_2 + a_1 = 20$
 $x_1 + x_2 + a_2 = 10$

Step 2:- $Z = -2x_1 - 3x_2$

$$Z = -2x_1 - 3x_2 - mA_1 - mA_2$$

$$Z + 2x_1 + 3x_2 + mA_1 + mA_2 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 + mA_1 + mA_2 + Z = 0$$

Step 3:- create a simple table:-

	x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	a_1	a_2	Z	
$\rightarrow R_1$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	0	0	4
$\rightarrow R_2$	1	3	0	-1	1	0	0	20
$\rightarrow R_3$	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
$\rightarrow A_1$	2	3	0	0	m	m	1	0

$$R_4 + (-mR_3)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & m & m & 1 & 0 \\
 -m & -m & 0 & 0 & 0 & -m & 0 & -10m \\
 \hline
 2-m & 3-m & 0 & 0 & m & 0 & 1 & -10m
 \end{array}$$

Now we have manipulate this row in order to get 0 of M.

x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	a_1	a_2	Z	
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	0	0	4
1	3	0	-1	1	0	0	20
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
$2-m$	$3-m$	0	0	m	0	1	$-10m$

⑤

$$R_4 + (-mR_2)$$

$2-m$	$3-4m$	0	0	m	0	1	$-10m$
$-m$	$-3m$	0	m	$-m$	0	0	$-20m$
$2-2m$	$3-4m$	0	m	0	0	1	$-30m$

step 4: Select the pivot row and column.

step 5: x_1

	x_1	x_2	S_1	S_2	a_1	a_2	τ	
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	0	0	$4=16$
2	1	3	0	-1	1	0	0	$20=66$
3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	$10=10$
4	$2-2m$	$3-4m$	0	m	0	0	1	$-30m$

$\times 4$ to R_1

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 \quad \frac{1}{4} \times 4$$

step 7: perform row operation to make pivot equal to 1..

	x_1	x_2	S_1	S_2	a_1	a_2	τ	
1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	16
2	1	3	0	-1	1	0	0	20
3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
4	$2-2m$	$3-4m$	0	m	0	0	1	$-30m$

convenient

$$R_2 + (-3R_1)$$

1	2	1	4	0	-1	1	0	0	20
-6	-5	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	-48
-5	0	-12	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-28

	x_1	x_2	S_1	S_2	a_1	a_2	τ	
1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	-16
$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$20/3$
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
$2-2m$	$3-4m$	0	m	0	0	0	1	$-30m$

$\times \frac{1}{3}$ to R_2 (b)

$R_4 + (-mR_2)$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{20}{3} \end{array}$$

x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	a_1	a_2	Z	
$\frac{4}{3}$	0	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{28}{3}$
$\frac{1}{3}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{20}{3}$
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
$2-2m$	$3-4m$	0	m	0	0	1	$-30m$

$R_3 + (-R_2)$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 10 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{20}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad -\frac{1}{3} \quad 10 \quad 0 \quad \frac{10}{3}$$

convert these 2 value to 0:-

~~converted~~

x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	a_1	a_2	Z	
$\frac{5}{3}$	0	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{28}{3}$
$\frac{1}{3}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{20}{3}$
$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	1	0	$\frac{10}{3}$
$2-2m$	$3-4m$	0	m	0	0	1	$-30m$

$R_1 + (-(3-4m)R_2)$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 2-2m & 3-4m & 0 & m & 0 & 0 & 1 & -30m \\ -1+4m & -3+4m & 0 & 2-4m & -2+4m & 0 & 0 & -10+80m \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 2-2m & 3-4m & 0 & m & 0 & 0 & 1 & -30m \\ -1+4m & -3+4m & 0 & 1-4m & -1+4m & 0 & 0 & -10+80m \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1+2m & 0 & 0 & 1-3m & -1+4m & 0 & 1 & -10+50m \end{array}$$

⑦

	x_1	x_2	s_1	s_2	a_1	a_2	Z	
x_2	$5/3$	0	4	$1/3$	$-1/3$	0	0	$28/3$
s_1	$1/3$	1	0	$-1/3$	$1/2$	0	0	$20/3$
a_1	$2/3$	0	0	$1/3$	$-1/3$	1	0	$10/3$
Z	$142m$	0	0	$1-8m$	$-144m$	0	1	$-10+50m$

$$x_2 = 28/3$$

$$s_1 = 20/3$$

$$a_2 = 10/3$$

$$Z = -10 + 50m$$

Ans

Q No 3:-

⑧

Q No 3: Vogel approximation Method.

Ans:

	1	2	3	4	Supply
1	20	22	17	4	120
2	24	37	9	7	70
3	32	37	20	15	80
Demand	60	40	30	110	

240 = 240

Demand = Supply

Balanced transportation problem

	1	2	3	4				
1	20 ^x	40 ^x 22	17 ^x	80 ^x 4	80	13	(13)	-
2	24 ^x	37 ^x	30 ^x 9	30 ^x 7	10	0.2	2	2 (17)
3	32 ^x	37 ^x	20 ^x	15 ^x	70	0.5	5	5 (17)
	60	40	30	110	50			
	80	0	0	30				
4	(15)	8	3					
4	-	8	3					
8	-	(11)	8					
8	-	-	8					

Total Cost = $40(22) + 80(4) + 10(24) + 30(9) + 30(7) + 80(32)$

$= 880 + 320 + 240 + 270 + 210 + 1600 = 3520$

Ans

\$ END \$
\$ THANKS \$