Managerial Decision Modeling w/ Spreadsheets, 3e (Balakrishnan/Render/Stair) Chapter 2 Linear Programming Models: Graphical and Computer Methods

2.1 Chapter Questions

1) Consider the following linear programming model:

Max
$$X_{1}^{2} + X_{2} + 3X_{3}$$

Subject to:

$$\begin{array}{l} X_1 + X_2 \leq \ 3 \\ X_1 + X_2 \leq 1 \end{array}$$

$$X_1, X_2 \ge 0$$

This problem violates which of the following assumptions?

- A) certainty
- B) proportionality
- C) divisibility
- D) linearity
- E) integrality

Answer: D

Page Ref: 22

Topic: Developing a Linear Programming Model

Difficulty: Easy

2) Consider the following linear programming model:

Min $2X_1 + 3X_2$

Subject to:

$$X_1 + 2X_2 \le 1$$

$$X_2 \le 1$$

$$X_1 \ge 0, X_2 \le 0$$

This problem violates which of the following assumptions?

- A) additivity
- B) divisibility
- C) non-negativity
- D) proportionality
- E) linearity

Answer: C Page Ref: 21

Topic: Developing a Linear Programming Model

- 3) A redundant constraint is eliminated from a linear programming model. What effect will this have on the optimal solution?
- A) feasible region will decrease in size
- B) feasible region will increase in size
- C) a decrease in objective function value
- D) an increase in objective function value
- E) no change Answer: E Page Ref: 36

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Moderate

4) Consider the following linear programming model:

 $Max 2X_1 + 3X_2$

Subject to:

 $X_1 \leq 2$

 $x_2\!\leq\!3$

 $X_1 \leq 1$

 $X_1, X_2 \ge 0$

This linear programming model has:

- A) alternate optimal solutions
- B) unbounded solution
- C) redundant constraint
- D) infeasible solution
- E) non-negative solution

Answer: C Page Ref: 36

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Moderate

- 5) A linear programming model generates an optimal solution with fractional values. This solution satisfies which basic linear programming assumption?
- A) certainty
- B) divisibility
- C) proportionality
- D) linearity
- E) non-negativity

Answer: B Page Ref: 22

Topic: Developing a Linear Programming Model

6) Consider the following linear programming model:

Max
$$X_1 + X_2$$

Subject to:

$$X_1 + X_2 \le 2$$

$$X_1 \ge 1$$

$$X_2 \ge 3$$

$$X_1, X_2 \ge 0$$

This linear programming model has:

- A) alternate optimal solution
- B) unbounded solution
- C) redundant constraint
- D) infeasible solution
- E) unique solution

Answer: D Page Ref: 37

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Easy

7) Consider the following linear programming model

Max
$$2X_1 + 3X_2$$

Subject to:

$$x_1 + x_2 \stackrel{\geq .4}{=}$$

$$X_1 \ge 2$$

$$X_1, X_2 \stackrel{\geq}{=} 0$$

This linear programming model has:

- A) redundant constraints
- B) infeasible solution
- C) alternate optimal solution
- D) unique solution
- E) unbounded solution

Answer: E Page Ref: 39

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

8) Consider the following linear programming model

Min
$$2X_1 + 3X_2$$

Subject to:

$$X_1+X_2 \! \geq \! 4$$

$$X_1 \ge 2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \stackrel{\ge}{=} 0$$

This linear programming model has:

- A) unique optimal solution
- B) unbounded solution
- C) infeasible solution
- D) alternate optimal solution
- E) redundant constraints

Answer: A Page Ref: 38

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Figure 1:

	A	В	C	D	E
1					
2		X ₁	X2		
3	Number to Make:				OBJ. FN. VALUE
4					
5	Unit profit:	\$4	\$3		
6					
7	Constraints:			Used	Available
8	1	3	- 5		40
9	2	12	10		120
10	3	1	0		15

Figure 1 demonstrates an Excel spreadsheet that is used to model the following linear programming problem:

Max: $4 X_1 + 3 X_2$

Subject to:

 $3 X_1 + 5 X_2 \le 40$ $12 X_1 + 10 X_2 \le 120$

 $X_1 \ge 15$

 $X_1, X_2 \ge 0$

Note: Cells B3 and C3 are the designated cells for the optimal values of X₁ and X₂, respectively, while cell E4 is the designated cell for the objective function value. Cells D8:D10 designate the left-hand side of the constraints.

- 9) Refer to Figure 1. What formula should be entered in cell E4 to compute total profitability?
- A) =SUMPRODUCT(B5:C5,B2:C2)
- B) = SUM(B3:C3)
- C) =B2*B5 + C2*C5
- D) =SUMPRODUCT(B5:C5,E8:E10)
- E) =B3*B5 + C3*C5

Answer: E Page Ref: 42

Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver

Difficulty: Easy

- 10) Refer to Figure 1. What formula should be entered in cell D9 to compute the amount of resource 2 that is consumed?
- A) =B9*D9 + C9*D9
- B) =SUMPRODUCT(B2:C2,B9:C9)
- C) = SUM(B9:C9)
- D) =SUMPRODUCT(B3:C3,B9:C9)
- E) =SUMPRODUCT(B9:C9,B5:C5)

Answer: D Page Ref: 42

Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver

11) Refer to Figure 1. Which cell(s) are the Changing Cells as designated by "Solver"?

A) E4

B) B2:C2

C) B3:C3

D) D8:D10

E) B5:C5

Answer: C Page Ref: 42

Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver

Difficulty: Easy

12) Refer to Figure 1. What cell reference designates the *Target Cell* in "Solver"?

A) E4

B) B3

C) C3

D) D8:D10

E) E8:E10

Answer: A Page Ref: 42

Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver

Difficulty: Easy

13) The constraint for a given resource is given by the following equation:

$$2X_1 + 3X_2 \le 20$$

If $X_1 = 5$ and $X_2 = 3$, how many units of this resource are unused?

A) 20

B) 19

C) 1

D) 0

E) 17

Answer: C Page Ref: 49

Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver

Difficulty: Easy

14) The constraint for a given resource is given by the following equation:

$$2X_1 + 3X_2 \ge 20$$

If $X_1 = 5$ and $X_2 = 4$ how many units of this resource are unused?

A) 20

B) 2

C) 22

D) 0

E) 9

Answer: B Page Ref: 49

Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver

15) "Solver" typically generates which of the following report(s)? A) answer report B) sensitivity analysis report C) limits report D) A and B only E) A, B, and C Answer: E Page Ref: 48 Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver Difficulty: Easy 16) ______ systematically examines corner points, using algebraic steps, until an optimal solution is found. A) The graphical approach B) The simplex method C) Karmarkar's method D) Trial-and-error E) none of the above Answer: B Page Ref: 52 Topic: Algebraic Solution Procedures for Linear Programming Problems Difficulty: Moderate 17) _____ follows a path of points inside the feasible region to find an optimal solution. A) The graphical approach B) The simplex method C) Karmarkar's method D) Trial-and-error E) none of the above Answer: C Page Ref: 52 Topic: Algebraic Solution Procedures for Linear Programming Problems Difficulty: Moderate 18) If a linear programming problem has alternate optimal solutions, then the objective function value will vary according to each alternate optimal point. Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 38 Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems Difficulty: Moderate 19) Unbounded linear programming problems typically arise as a result of misformulation. Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 39

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

20) If an isoprofit line can be moved outward such that the objective function value can be made to reach infinity, then this problem has an unbounded solution.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 39

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Easy

21) If a redundant constraint is eliminated from a linear programming model, this will have an impact on the optimal solution.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 36

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Moderate

22) A linear programming model has the following two constraints: $X_1 \ge 3$ and $X_1 \ge 4$. This model has a redundant constraint.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 36

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Easy

23) A linear programming problem has the following two constraints: $X_1 \le 20$ and $X_1 \ge 25$. This problem is infeasible.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 37

Topic: Special Situations in Solving Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Easy

24) It is possible to solve graphically a linear programming model with 4 decision variables.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 26

Topic: Graphical Solution to a Linear Programming Model

Difficulty: Moderate

25) An isoprofit line represents a line whereby all profits are the same along the line.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 29

Topic: Graphical Solution to a Linear Programming Model

Difficulty: Easy

26) Linear programming models typically do not have coefficients (i.e., objective function or constraint coefficients) that assume random values.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 22

Topic: Developing a Linear Programming Model

27) It is possible for a linear programming model to yield an optimal solution that has fractional values.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 22

Topic: Developing a Linear Programming Model

Difficulty: Easy

28) A linear programming model has the following objective function:

Max: $X_1^2 + 3X_2 + 4X_3$. This model violates a key linear programming model assumption.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 22

Topic: Developing a Linear Programming Model

Difficulty: Easy

29) In a product mix problem, a decision maker has limited availability of weekly labor hours. Labor hours would most likely constitute a decision variable rather than a constraint.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 24

Topic: Formulating a Linear Programming Model

Difficulty: Easy

30) When using Solver, the parameter *Changing Cells* is typically associated with the objective function.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 45

Topic: Setting Up and Solving Linear Programming Problems Using Excel's Solver

Difficulty: Easy

31) The simplex method is an algebraic solution procedure for a linear programming problem.

Answer: TRUE Page Ref: 52

Topic: Algebraic Solution Procedures for Linear Programming Problems

Difficulty: Easy

32) Karmarkar's method is synonymous with the corner point method.

Answer: FALSE Page Ref: 52

Topic: Algebraic Solution Procedures for Linear Programming Problems

2.2 Excel Problems

1) Consider the following linear programming problem.

Maximize
$$6X_1 + 4X_2$$
 Subject to:
$$X_1 + 2X_2 \le 16$$

$$3X_1 + 2X_2 \le 24$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 \geq 2 \\ x_1, \, x_2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Use Solver to find the optimal values of X_1 and X_2 .

	A	В	С	D	E	F
1				1 1000		
2		<u>X1</u>	X2			
3	Profit Coefficients:	6	4		Decis	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
4	Optimal Values:	10	0	4	varial	oles
5						
6	Constraint Coefficients			LHS.		R.H.S
7	Constraint 1	1	2	10	5	16
8	Constraint 2	3	2	30	2	30
9	Constraint 3	1	0	10	2	2
10						177
11	Objective function value:	60				
12			_	poptimal o		
13				function	value	
14				1		

2) Consider the following linear programming problem.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Maximize & 5X_1 + 3X_2 \\ Subject to: & X_1 + X_2 \le 20 \\ \end{tabular}$

 $X_1 \ge 5$ $X_2 \le 10$ $X_1, X_2 \ge 0$

Use Solver to find the optimal values of X_1 and X_2 .

	A	В	С	D	E	F
1	1,00					
2		<u>X1</u>	<u>X2</u>			
3	Profit Coefficients:	5	3		Decis	
4	Optimal Values:	20	0	4	varial	oles
5		T T		17		
6	Constraint Coefficients			LHS		R.H.S
7	Constraint 1	1	1	20	<	20
8	Constraint 2	1	0	20	2	5
9	Constraint 3	0	1	0	≤	10
10						
11	Objective function value:	100				
12		-	_	optimal o		
13				function	value	
14						

3) Consider the following linear programming problem.

Minimize $3X_1 + 2X_2$

Subject to: $X_1 + X_2 \ge 10$

 $X_1 + X_2 \le 20$

 $X2 \leq 10$

 $X_1 \le 18$ $X_1, X_2 \ge 0$

Use Solver to find the optimal values of X_1 and X_2 .

	A	В	C	D	E	F
1						
2		X1	X2		7/24	20
3	Cost Coefficients:	3	2		Decis	ion
4	Optimal Values:	0	10	-	varial	oles
5						
6	Constraint Coefficients			LHS		R.H.S.
7	Constraint 1	1	1	10	2	10
8	Constraint 2	1	1	10	≤	20
9	Constraint 3	0	1	10	≤	10
10	Constraint 4	1	0	0	\$	18
11						
12						
13	Objective function value	20				a a
14		-		optimal o		
15				function	value	
16				D. H		

4) Consider the following linear programming problem.

$$6^{X_1} + 3^{X_2} 2$$

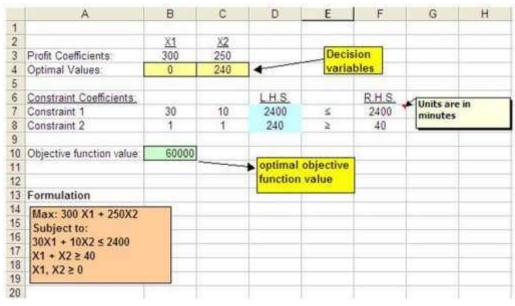
$$2^{X_1} + 4^{X_2} \ge 16$$

$$2^{X_1} + 4^{X_2} \ge 16$$
 $4^{X_1} + 3^{X_2} \ge 24$ $X_1, X_2 \ge 0$

Use Solver to find the optimal values of X_1 and X_2 .

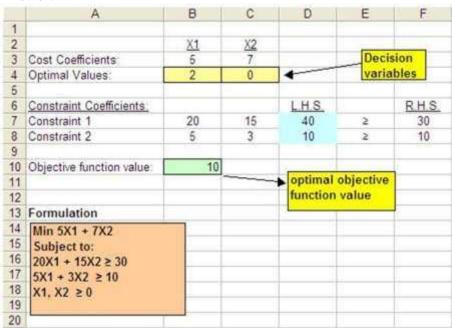
	A	В	C	D	E	F
1						
2		X1	X2		-	
3	Cost Coefficients:	6	3		Decis	
4	Optimal Values:	0	8	4	varial	bles
5						
5	Constraint Coefficients			LHS		R.H.S
7	Constraint 1	2	4	32	2	16
8	Constraint 2	4	3	24	2	24
9						
10	Objective function value:	24				4
11	-30			optimal o		
12				function	value	1
13						

5) A computer retail store sells two types of flat screen monitors: 17 inches and 19 inches, with a profit contribution of \$300 and \$250, respectively. The monitors are ordered each week from an outside supplier. As an added feature, the retail store installs on each monitor a privacy filter that narrows the viewing angle so that only persons sitting directly in front of the monitor are able to see on-screen data. Each 19" monitor consumes about 30 minutes of installation time, while each 17" monitor requires about 10 minutes of installation time. The retail store has approximately 40 hours of labor time available each week. The total combined demand for both monitors is at least 40 monitors each week. How many units of each monitor should the retail store order each week to maximize its weekly profits and meet its weekly demand?



6) Creatine and protein are common supplements in most bodybuilding products. Bodyworks, a nutrition health store, makes a powder supplement that combines creatine and protein from two ingredients (X₁ and X₂). Ingredient X₁ provides 20 grams of protein and 5 grams of creatine per pound. Ingredient X₂ provides 15 grams of protein and 3 grams of creatine per pound. Ingredients X₁ and X₂ cost Bodyworks \$5 and \$7 per pound, respectively. Bodyworks wants its supplement to contain at least 30 grams of protein and 10 grams of creatine per pound and be produced at the least cost.

Determine what combination will maximize profits.



7) A furniture store produces beds and desks for college students. The production process requires assembly and painting. Each bed requires 6 hours of assembly and 4 hours of painting. Each desk requires 4 hours of assembly and 8 hours of painting. There are 40 hours of assembly time and 45 hours of painting time available each week. Each bed generates \$35 of profit and each desk generates \$45 of profit. As a result of a labor strike, the furniture store is limited to producing at most 8 beds each week. Determine how many beds and desks should be produced each week to maximize weekly profits.

	A	В	C	D	E	F
1						
2		Beds	Desks			
3	Profit Coefficients:	\$ 35.00	\$ 45.00		Decis	1000
4	Optimal Values:	4.375	3,4375	4	varial	oles
5		CIEVINO				
6	Constraint Coefficients			L.H.S.		R.H.S.
7	Constraint 1	6	4	40	≤	40
8	Constraint 2	4	8	45	2	45
9	Constraint 3	1	0	4.375	2	8
10						
11						
12	Objective function value:	\$ 307.81		_		
13			100000	optimal o		
14				function	value	
15	Formulation					
16 17	Min 35 Beds + 45 Chairs					
17	Subject to:					
18	6 Beds + 4 Chairs ≤ 40 (1)	×				
19	4 Beds + 8 Chairs ≤ 45 (2)					
20	Beds ≤ 8 (3)	8				
21	Beds, Chairs ≥ 0					
22	Local Change Ly					

8) An ice cream shop sells single scoop ice cream cones that come in three flavors: chocolate only, vanilla only, and chocolate-vanilla twist. The cones are prepackaged and sold to a supermarket daily. The ingredients used along with the minimum demand of each flavor are shown as follows:

	Ice Cream Flavor					
	Chocolate	<u>Vanilla</u>	Chocolate-Vanilla			
Ingredient:						
Chocolate	4 oz.	0 oz.	3 oz.			
Vanilla	0 oz.	4 oz.	2 oz.			
Min daily demand:	20 scoops	15 scoops	10 scoops			

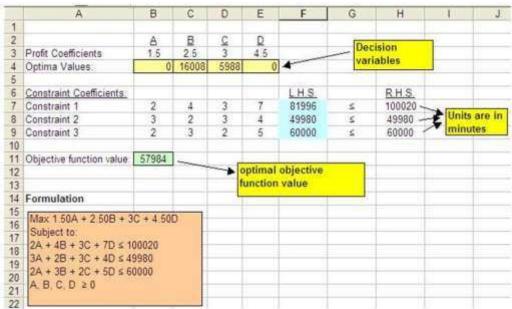
Each day, 40 pounds of chocolate and 38 pounds of vanilla are supplied to the ice cream shop from an outside vendor. The chocolate, vanilla, and chocolate-vanilla twist each yield a profit of \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 per cone, respectively. How many chocolate, vanilla, and chocolate-vanilla twist cones must prepackage daily to maximize daily profits?

	A	8	C	D	E	F	G
1		1000					
2		Chocolate	Vanilla	Chocolate_Vanilla			
3		<u>X1</u>	X2	X3			Decision
4	Profit Coefficients	2	2.5	X3 3			variables
5	Optimal Values:	20	58.66667	186.6666667			
6	Approximation of the second		V-20-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-				
7	Constraint Coefficients				LHS		R.H.S.
8	Constraint 1	4	0	3	640	≤	640
9	Constraint 2	0	4	2	608	5	608
10	Constraint 3	1	0	0	20	2	20
11	Constraint 4	0	1	0	58.66667	2	15
12	Constraint 5	0	0	1	186.6667	2	10
13	53749533333435				A I MARKET CONTRACTOR		
14	Objective function value:	746,6667		1			
15				optimal objective	/e		
16				function value			
17	Formulation			-			
18	Max 2X1 + 2 50X2 + 3X	3					
19	Subject to:	ā .					
20	4X1 + 3X3 ≤ 640						
21	4X2 + 2X3 ≤ 608				0,0		
22	X1 ≥ 20						
22 23	X2 ≥ 15						
24	X3 ≥ 10						
25	X1, X2, X3 ≥ 0						
26	MUNICIPALITY						

9) A company manufactures four products A, B, C, and D that must go through assembly, polishing, and packing before being shipped to a wholesaler. For each product, the time required for these operations is shown below (in minutes) as is the profit per unit sold.

<u>Product</u>	<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Polish</u>	Pack Pack	<u>Profit (\$)</u>
A	2	3	2	1.50
В	4	2	3	2.50
C	3	3	2	3.00
D	7	4	5	4.50

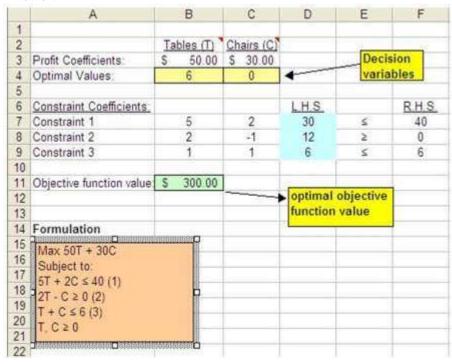
The company estimates that each year they have 1667 hours of assembly time, 833 hours of polishing time and 1000 hours of packing time available. How many of each product should the company make per year to maximize its yearly profit?



10) Suppose that a farmer has 5 acres of land that can be planted with either wheat, corn, or a combination of the two. To ensure a healthy crop, a fertilizer and an insecticide must be applied at the beginning of the season before harvesting. The farmer currently has 100 pounds of the fertilizer and 150 pounds of the insecticide at the beginning of the season. Each acre of wheat planted requires 10 pounds of the fertilizer and 12 pounds of the insecticide. Each acre of corn planted requires 13 pounds of the fertilizer and 11 pounds of the insecticide. Each acre of wheat harvested yields a profit of \$600, while each acre of corn harvested yields \$750 in profit. What is the optimal allocation for the crops that maximizes the farmer's profit?

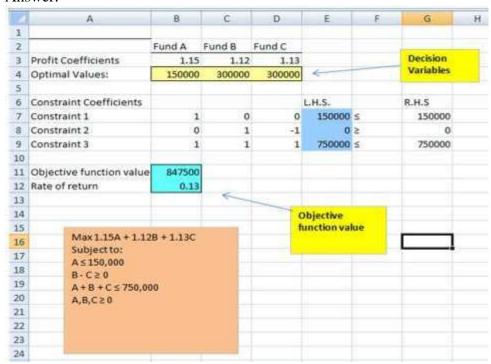
	A	В	C	D	E	F
1	1975		Maria and and a		2472	
2		Wheat (W)	Corn(C)			
3	Profit Coefficients:	600	750		Decis	20000
4	Optimal Values:	0	5	4	varial	oles
5						
6	Constraint Coefficients			LHS		RHS
7	Constraint 1	1	1	5	٤.	5
8	Constraint 2	10	13	65	≤	100
9	Constraint 3	12	11	55	≤	150
10	PCM)POCIMINO PARCO					
11	Objective function value:	3750				
12			100000	optimal o		1
13		1		function	value	
14	Formulation					
15	Max 600W + 750C					
16 17 18	Subject to:					
17	W + C ≤ 5					
18	10W + 13C ≤ 100					
19	12W + 11C ≤ 150					
20	TARREST CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP					
21	W, C ≥ 0					

11) A carpenter makes tables and chairs. Each table can be sold for a profit of \$50 and each chair for a profit of \$30. The carpenter works a maximum of 40 hours per week and spends 5 hours to make a table and 2 hours to make a chair. Customer demand requires that he makes at least twice as many chairs as tables. The carpenter stores the finished products in his garage, and there is room for a maximum of 6 furniture pieces each week. Determine the carpenter's optimal production mix.



- 12) A bank is attempting to determine where its assets should be allocated in order to maximize its annual return. At present, \$750,000 is available for investment in three types of mutual funds: A, B, and C. The annual rate of return on each type of fund is as follows: fund A, 15%; fund B, 12%; fund C; 13%. The bank's manager has placed the following restrictions on the bank's portfolio:
 - No more than 20% of the total amount invested may be in fund A.
 - The amount invested in fund B cannot exceed the amount invested in fund C.

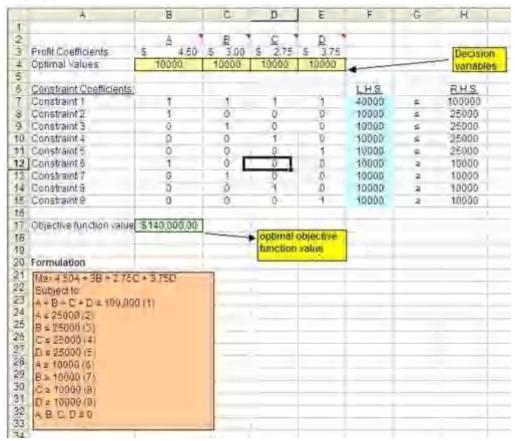
Determine the optimal allocation that maximizes the bank's annual return.



13) A warehouse stocks five different products, A, B, C, and D. The warehouse has a total of 100,000 square feet of floor space available to accommodate all the products that it inventories. The monthly profit per square foot for each product is as follows:

Product	Profit per square foot
A	\$4.50
В	\$3.00
C	\$2.75
D	\$3.75

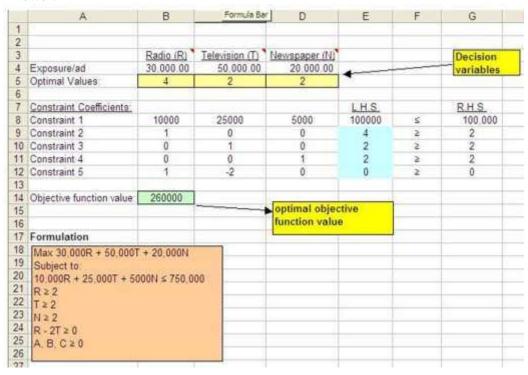
Each product must have at least 10,000 ft², and no single product can have more than 25% of the total warehouse space. The warehouse manager wants to know the floor space that should be allocated to each product to maximize profit.



14) A company that is introducing a new product would like to generate maximum market exposure. The marketing department currently has \$100,000 of advertising budget for the year and is considering placing ads in three media: radio, television, and newspapers. The cost per ad and the exposure rating are as follows:

	Cost/ad	Exposure/ad
Radio	\$10,000	30,000 individuals
Television	\$25,000	50,000 individuals
Newspaper	\$5000	20,000 individuals

The marketing department would like to place twice as many radio ads as television ads. They also would like to place at least 4 ads in each advertising media. What is the optimal allocation to each advertising medium to maximize audience exposure?



15) A meat packing store produces a dog food mixture that is sold to pet retail outlets in bags of 10 pounds each. The food mixture contains the ingredients turkey and beef. The cost per pound of each of these ingredients is as follows:

Ingredient Cost/pound Turkey \$2.00 Beef \$5.50

Each bag must contain at least 5 pounds of turkey. Moreover, the ratio of turkey to beef must be at least 2 to 1. What is the optimal mixture of the ingredients that will minimize total cost?

A	В	С	D	E	F
	Turkey (T)	Beef (B)		57	
CostCoefficients:	2	5.5		Decision	
Optimal Values:	10	0	4	variables	
Constraint Coefficients:			LHS		RHS
Constraint 1	1	1	10	=	10
Constraint 2	1	-2	10	2	0
Constraint 3	1	0	10	2	5
Objective function value:	20		87		
-0			The state of the s		
			function		
Formulation					
Min 2 00T 4 5 50B	1				
CONTRACTOR					
Hill Several Control of the Control					
HEROT CONTROL OF THE					
W, 620					
	Optimal Values Constraint Coefficients Constraint 1 Constraint 2 Constraint 3 Objective function value:	Optimal Values 10 Constraint Coefficients 2 Constraint 2 1 Constraint 3 1 Objective function value 20 Formulation Min 2 00T + 5 50B Subject to T + B = 10 T - 2B ≥ 0 T ≥ 5	Optimal Values 10 0 Constraint Coefficients: Constraint 1 1 1 Constraint 2 1 -2 Constraint 3 1 0 Objective function value: 20 Formulation Min 2 00T + 5 50B Subject to: T + B = 10 T - 2B ≥ 0 T ≥ 5	Optimal Values: 10 0 Constraint Coefficients: L.H.S. Constraint 1 1 1 10 Constraint 2 1 -2 10 Constraint 3 1 0 10 Objective function value: 20 optimal of function Formulation function T + B = 10 T - 2B ≥ 0 T > 2B ≥ 0 T ≥ 5 T ≥ 5	Optimal Values: 10 0 variate Constraint Coefficients: LHS Constraint 1 1 1 10 = Constraint 2 1 -2 10 ≥ Constraint 3 1 0 10 ≥ Objective function value: 20 optimal objective function value Formulation Min 2.00T + 5.50B Subject to: T + B = 10 T + B = 20 T ≥ 5 T ≥ 5

16) A company can decide how many additional labor hours to acquire for a given week. Subcontractors will only work a maximum of 20 hours a week. The company must produce at least 200 units of product A, 300 units of product B, and 400 units of product C. In 1 hour of work, worker 1 can produce 15 units of product A, 10 units of product B, and 30 units of product C. Worker 2 can produce 5 units of product B, 20 units of product B, and 35 units of product C. Worker 3 can produce 20 units of product A, 15 units of product B, and 25 units of product C. Worker 1 demands a salary of \$50/hr, worker 2 demands a salary of \$40/hr, and worker 3 demands a salary of \$45/hr. The company must choose how many hours they should hire from each worker to meet their production requirements and minimize labor cost.

	Product A (A) Product I		(B) Product C (C)			Decision	
Cost Coefficients	50	40	45	-		Variables	
Optimal Values	0	9.230769231	7.692307692	*			
Constraint Coefficients				L.H.S.		R.H.S.	
Constraint 1	15	5	20	200	2	200	
Constraint 2	10	20	15	300	≥	300	
Constraint 3	30	35	25	515.3846	>	400	
Constraint 4	1	0	0	0	≤	20	
Constraint 5	0	1	0	9.230769	≤	20	
Constraint 6	0	0	1	7.692308	5	20	
Objective function value	715.3846154		// - NS/2=(I				
#1020 AFG # 500			nal objective ion value				
Formulation			ion voido				
Min 50A + 40B + 45C							
Subject to:							
15A + 5B + 20C ≥ 200							
10A + 20B + 15C ≥ 300 30A + 35B + 25C ≥ 400							
A,B,C≤20							
A,B,C≥0							