| Name: | | | | UPE | 2 |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----|
| Enrolment No: | | | | | |
| Em onnent ivo. | | UPES SAP ID: | UNIVERSIT | TY WITH A PURPOSE | |
| | | ROLEUM AND ENERGY ST | TUDIES | | |
| Course | | Examination, May, 2021 | ter: VIII | | |
| | e: Operation Research am: B.Tech – ADE | | 3 hours | | |
| - | e Code: MECH4008P | | Marks: 100 | | |
| | Pages: 02 | WIAA. 1 | viaiks. 100 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Note: | | | | | |
| 1. | The paper consists of 3 sections A, B and C | | | | |
| | For Section A, type your answers in the bro | - | | | |
| | For Sections B and C, scan and upload your | answers. | | | |
| 4. | In Section C, Q12 has internal choice. | | | | |
| 01 | | Section A | | - | COL |
| Q1. | (i) Identify the type of the feasible region gives $y \in [1, \infty)$ | ven by the set of inequalities | | 5 | CO1 |
| | $x - y \le 1$ $x - y \ge 2$ | | | | |
| | where both x and y are positive. | | | | |
| | a. A triangle | | | | |
| | b. A rectangle | | | | |
| | c. An unbounded region | | | | |
| | d. An empty region | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | (ii) . An assignment problem can be viewed | | - | | |
| | which the capacity from each source is and | the demand at each destination | 18. | | |
| | A. 1; 1 B. Infinity; infinity | | | | |
| | C. 0; 0 | | | | |
| | D. 1000; 1000 | | | | |
| | E1; -1 | | | | |
| Q2. | i. Which of the following is not the phase of | OR methodology? | | 5 | CO2 |
| | A. Formulating a problem | | | | |
| | B. Constructing a model | | | | |
| | C. Establishing controls | | | | |
| | D. Controlling the environment | | | | |
| | ii. Hungarian Method is used to solve | | | | |
| | a. A transportation problem | | | | |
| | b. A travelling salesman problem | | | | |
| | c. A LP problem | | | | |
| | d. Both a & b | | | | |
| | iii In Decomposite solution value of altitude | function | | | |
| | iii. In Degenerate solution value of objective | e function. | | | |

| i. | a. increases infinitely | | |
|------------|---|---|------------|
| | b. basic variables are nonzero | | |
| | c. decreases infinitely | | |
| | d. One or more basic variables are zero | | |
| Q3. | True or false | 5 | CO1 |
| | a. Linear programming models have an objective function to be maximized but not minimized. | | |
| | b. Linear programming models exhibit linearity among all constraint relationships and the | | |
| | objective function. | | |
| | c. The graphical approach to the solution of linear programming problems is a very | | |
| | efficient means of solving problems. | | |
| l | d. Slack variables are only associated with maximization problems. | | |
| 0.1 | e. Surplus variables are only associated with minimization problems. | 5 | 001 |
| Q4. | a. The optimal solution to a linear programming model always occurs at a (an) point of the feasible region. | | CO1 |
| | b. Multiple optimal solutions can occur when the objective function line is to a constraint line. | | |
| I | c. In phase 1 of two phase method we remove from the basic matrix. | | |
| I | d. The net cost of shipping one unit on a route not used in the current transportation problem | | |
| I | solution is called the | | |
| | | | |
| Q5. | solution is called the | 5 | CO4 |
| Q5. Q6. | solution is called thee. A game is said be if lower and upper values of the game are same as well as zero | 5 | CO4 CO3 |
| - | solution is called the e. A game is said be if lower and upper values of the game are same as well as zero Explain the steps involved in critical path method. | | |
| - | solution is called the e. A game is said be if lower and upper values of the game are same as well as zero Explain the steps involved in critical path method. Briefly describe the steps for solving a transportation problem. | | |
| Q6. | solution is called the e. A game is said be if lower and upper values of the game are same as well as zero Explain the steps involved in critical path method. Briefly describe the steps for solving a transportation problem. Section B Solve using simplex method: | 5 | CO3 |
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| | | Bangalore | Chennai | Delhi | Bombay | Supply | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------|--|-------|--------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Pune | 8 | 13 | 25 | 28 | 150 | | |
| | Jamshedp | | 12 | 26 | 25 | 200 | | |
| | Bangalor | | 6 | 16 | 17 | 350 | | |
| | Chennai | 6 | 0 | 10 | 16 | 350 | | |
| | Demand | 350 | 350 | 130 | 130 | 550 | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Q9 | Table shows a feasible solution to a transportation problem. Is it optimal solution? If not, find an optimal solution using this feasible solution. | | | | | 10 | CO3 | |
| | 2 10 | | 40 4 | 6 | 20 100 | | | |
| | 4 20 |) 7 6 | | 40 7 | 60 | | | |
| | 5 | 6 3 | 30 | 3 | 50 | | | |
| | 4 | 7 30 8 | 4 | 50 8 | 80 | | | |
| | 30 | 60 70 | 0 90 | 40 | | | | |
| Q10 | In a service department manned by one server, on an average 8 customers arrive every 5 minutes while the server can serve 10 customers in the same time assuming Poisson distribution for arrival and exponential distribution for service rate. Determine: a) Average number of customers in the system. b) Average number of customers in the queue. c) Average time a customer spends in the system. d) Average time a customer waits before being served | | | | | | 10 | CO3 |
| Q11 | Consider the follow | | | | | | 10 | CO2 |
| | Minimize Subject to | $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{X}$ | $X_1 - X_2$ $X_1 + X_2 \ge X_1 + 2X_2 \le X_2 \ge 0$ $X_1 = 0$ | ≤ 8 | | | | |
| | $X_1 \ge 0, X_2 \ge 0,$ | | | | | | | |
| | Identify the feasible region on a graphical representation of the problem and answer | | | | | | | |
| | the following question: | | | | | | | |
| | (a) What is the optimal solution | | | | | | | |
| | (i) To the given problem? | | | | | | 1 | |
| | (1) 10 | the given problem | n? | | | | | |

