

PG DEPARTMENT Of COMMERCE (CA)

QUESTION BANK

COURSE: M.Com (CA)

SEMESTER : II

SUBJECT CODE: 18PCC207

SUBJECT: OPERATIONS RESEARCH

K1 LEVEL

1. Operations research is the application of _____ methods to arrive at the optimal solutions to the problems.
a. Economical b. **Scientific** c. Both A and B d. Artistic
2. Feasible solution satisfies _____
a. Only constraints b. Only non-negative restriction c. **[a] and [b] both**
d. [a],[b] and Optimum solution
3. In Degenerate solution value of objective function _____.
a. Increases infinitely b. Decreases infinitely c. Basic variables are nonzero
d. **One or more basic variables are zero**
4. Minimize $Z =$ _____
a. $-\text{Maximize}(Z)$ b. $\text{Maximize}(-Z)$ c. **$-\text{Maximize}(-Z)$** d. None of the above
5. In graphical method the restriction on number of constraint is _____.
a. 2 b. 3 c. Not more than 3 d. **None of the above**
6. In graphical representation the bounded region is known as _____ region.
a. Solution b. **Feasible solution** c. Basic solution d. Optimal
7. Graphical optimal value for Z can be obtained from
a. **Corner points of feasible region** b. Corner points of the solution region

- c. Both a and c d. None of the above
8. In LPP the condition to be satisfied is
- a. Constraints have to be linear b. Objective function have to be linear
- C. Both [a]and [b]** D. None of the above
9. The solution to LPP give below is, $Max Z = 3x_1 + 14x_2$ subject to $x_1 - x_2 \leq 1$, $-x_1 + x_2 \leq 2$ where $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$
- a. Unbounded solution b. $Max Z = 14$ c. $Max Z = 3$ **d. Infeasible solution**
10. The solution to LPP give below is _____
- $Max Z = 30x_1 - 15x_2$ subject to $2x_1 - 2x_2 \leq 2$, $-2x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 2$ where $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$
- a. Unbounded solution** b. $Max Z = 30$ c. $Max Z = 15$ d. Infeasible solution
11. In the definition of LPP m stands for number of constraints and n for number of variables, then which of the following relations hold
- a. $m = n$ b. $m \leq n$ **c. $m \geq n$** d. None of them
12. The linear function of variables which is to be maximized or minimized is called _____
- a. Constraints b. Basic requirements **c. Objective function** d. None of them
13. Operation research approach is _____
- a. **Multi-disciplinary** b. Artificial c. Intuitive d. All of the above
14. Operation research analysts do not _____
- a. **Predict future operation** c. Collect the relevant data
- b. Build more than one model d. Recommend decision and accept
15. Mathematical model of Linear Programming is important because
- a. It helps in converting the verbal description and numerical data into mathematical expression**
- b. Decision makers prefer to work with formal models

- c. It captures the relevant relationship among decision factors
- d. It enables the use of algebraic techniques

16. A constraint in an LP model restricts

- a. Value of the objective function
- c. Use of the available resources
- b. Value of the decision variable**
- d. All of the above

17. In graphical method of linear programming problem if the cost line coincide with a side of region of basic feasible solutions we get

- a. Unique optimum solution
- c. No feasible solution
- b. Unbounded optimum solution**
- d. Infinite number of optimum

18. A feasible solution of LPP

- a. Must satisfy all the constraints simultaneously**
- b. Need not satisfy all the constraints, only some of them
- c. Must be a corner point of the feasible region
- d. All of the above

19. The objective function for a L.P model is $3x_1 + 2x_2$, if $x_1 = 20$ and $x_2 = 30$, what is the value of the objective function?

- a. 0
- b. 50
- c. 60
- d. 120**

20. Maximization of objective function in LPP means

- a. Value occurs at allowable set decision**
- b. Highest value is chosen among allowable decision
- c. None of the above
- d. All of the above

21. Alternative solution exist in a linear programming problem when

- a. One of the constraint is redundant
- b. Objective function is parallel to one of the constraints**
- c. Two constraints are parallel

- d. All of the above
22. Linear programming problem involving only two variables can be solved by ____
a. Big M method b. Simplex method **c. Graphical method** d. None of these
23. The linear function of the variables which is to be maximize or minimize is called
a. Constraints b. **Objective function** C. Decision variable D. None of the above
24. A physical model is an example of
a. An iconic model b. An analogue model c. A verbal model d. A mathematical model
25. If the value of the objective function z can be increased or decreased indefinitely, such solution is called ____
a. Bounded solution **b. Unbounded solution** c. Solution d. None of the above
26. A model is
a. An essence of reality b. An approximation c. An idealization d. **All of the above**
27. The first step in formulating a linear programming problem is
a. Identify any upper or lower bound on the decision variables
b. State the constraints as linear combinations of the decision variables
c. Understand the problem
d. Identify the decision variables
28. In the simplex method for solving of LPP number of variables can be _____.
a. Not more than three b. At least three **c. At least two** d. None of them
29. In the simplex method the variable enters the basis if _____.
a. $Z_j - C_j \geq 0$ b. $Z_j - C_j \leq 0$ **c. $Z_j - C_j < 0$** d. $Z_j - C_j = 0$
30. In the simplex method the variable leaves the basis if the ratio is
a. Maximum b. Minimum **c. 0** d. None of them

31. The _____ variable is added to the constraint of less than equal to type.
a. Slack b. Surplus c. Artificial d. Basic
32. For the constraint of greater than equal to type we make use of _____ variable.
a. Slack **b. Surplus** c. Artificial d. Basic
33. The coefficient of slack variable in the objective function is _____.
a. -M b. +M **c. 0** d. None of them
34. The coefficient of artificial variable in the objective function of maximization problem is _____.
a. -M b. +M c. 0 d. None of them
35. The role of artificial variables in the simplex method is
a. To aid in finding an initial solution
b. To find optimal dual prices in the final simplex table
c. To start with Big M method
d. All of these
36. For a minimization problem, the objective function coefficient for an artificial variable is
a. + M b. -M c. Zero d. None of these
37. For maximization LPP, the simplex method is terminated when all values
a. $c_j - z_j \leq 0$ b. $c_j - z_j \geq 0$ C. $c_j - z_j = 0$ d. $z_j \leq 0$
38. If any value in b - column of final simplex table is negative, then the solution is
a. Unbounded **b. Infeasible** c. Optimal d. None of these
39. To convert $\geq$ inequality constraints into equality constraints, we must
a. Add a surplus variable
b. Subtract an artificial variable
c. Subtract a surplus variable and an add artificial variable
d. Add a surplus variable and subtract an artificial variable

40. In the optimal simplex table $c_j - z_j = 0$ value indicates
 a. Unbounded solution b. Cycling **c. Alternative solution** d. None of these
41. At every iteration of simplex method, for minimization problem, a variable in the current basis is replaced with another variable that has
 a. A positive $c_j - z_j$ value **b. A negative $c_j - z_j$ value** c. $c_j - z_j = 0$ d. None of these
42. A variable which does not appear in the basis variable (B) column of simplex table is
 a. Never equal to zero **b. Always equal to zero** c. Basic variable d. None of these
43. To formulate a problem for solution by the simplex method, we must add artificial variable to
 a. Only equality constraints b. Only $>$ constraints **c. Both a & b** d. None of these
44. If all x_{ij} values in the incoming variable column of the simplex table are negative, then
a. Solution is unbounded b. Multiple solution c. No solution d. None of these
45. If for a given solution, a slack variable is equal to zero, then
a. The solution is optimal b. The solution is infeasible c. There exist no solution
 d. None of these
46. Linear programming problem involving more than two variables can be solved by _____
a. Simplex method b. Graphical method c. Matrix minima method d. None of these
47. The TP is said to be unbalanced if _____.
a. $\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \neq b$ b. $\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} = b$ c. $m=n$ d. $m+n-1 = \text{no. of allocated cell}$
48. The initial solution of a transportation problem can be obtained by applying any known method. However, the only condition is that
a. Rim condition should be satisfied b. Cost matrix should be square
 c. One of the $X_{ij} < 0$ d. None of them

49. In non-degenerate solution number of allocated cell is _____.
a. Equal to $m+n-1$ **b. Not equal to $m+n-1$** c. Equal to $m+n+1$ d. Not equal to $m+n+1$
50. From the following methods _____ is a method to obtain initial solution to Transportation Problem.
a. North-West b. Simplex c. Hungarian d. Newton Raphson
51. μ means
a) Arrival time **b) Service time** c) Idle time d) Saving time

LEVEL – K2

1. Define Operation Research.

Operations research is defined as the art of winning wars without actually fighting.

2. Note down the applications of operations research.

Cash flow planning, credit policy planning of delinquent account strategy are some of the areas in Accounting where OR techniques are used.

3. Write down any two scopes of operation research.

Operations research has solved successfully many cases of research for military, the government and industry. The basic problem in most of the developing countries in Asia and Africa is to remove poverty and hunger as quickly as possible.

4. Give any two models of operations research.

Iconic model and analogue model

5. State phases for formulating the operations research problems.

Formulation, analysis and interpretation.

6. Give the limitations of operations research.

Operations research is very costly. This is because OR makes mathematical models for taking decisions and solving problems. Operations research is not realistic.

7. What is Linear programming problem?

Linear programming is a technique of finding the optimal value of a linear function of several variables subject to some restrictions. The linear function to be optimized is called the objective function.

8. Write the advantages of LPP.

Linear programming helps in attaining the optimum use of productive resources. It also indicates how a decision maker can employ his productive factors effectively by selecting and distributing these resources.

9. Write the limitations of LPP

There should be an objective which should be clearly identifiable and measurable in quantitative terms. The activities to be included should be distinctly identifiable and measurable in quantitative terms, for instance the products included in a production planning problem and all the activities can't be measured in quantitative terms.

10. Explain the standard form of an LP problem.

$$\text{Maximize } z = c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + \dots + c_nx_n$$

Subject to constraints,

$$a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + \dots + a_{1n}X_n \leq b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \leq b_2$$

$$\text{Where, } x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \geq 0$$

11. Define LPP in the mathematical form.

The formulation of the problem consists of defining the decision variables, constructing the objective function and writing down the constraints.

12. Write the algorithm to solve LPP using Graphical method for maximization of profit.

Take inequality constraints as equalities. Draw the graph of these constraints. The graph of each constraint is a straight line. To draw the straight line we plot two arbitrary

points on the straight line and join these points. Generally the points where the straight line meets x_1 and x_2 axes are chosen to draw the straight line.

13. Write a note on Basic solution.

Suppose a transportation problem has 'M' rows and 'n' columns. Then a feasible solution to the transportation problem is called a basic solution if the number of allocations is equal to $m+n-1$ which is one less than the sum of the numbers of rows and number of columns.

14. Define Optimum solution.

A solution which optimizes the objective function is called optimal solution.

15. Define feasible solution.

There may be several solutions to the set of variables that satisfy the constraints. These values of the decision variables which satisfy the constraints are called feasible solution.

16. How will you plot inequalities of a LPP?

Take inequality constraints as equalities. Draw the graph of these constraints. The graph of each constraint is a straight line. To draw the straight line we plot two arbitrary points on the straight line and join these points. Generally the points where the straight line meets x_1 and x_2 axes are chosen to draw the straight line.

17. Define slack variables.

Given a linear programming problem to solve it by simplex method we have to convert the inequality constraints into equality constraints. If an inequality is of the form, $<$ by adding a positive variable, referred to as slack variable to the LHS of the inequality we convert into equality.

18. Define surplus variables.

If an inequality constraints is of the form $>$, a positive variable is subtracted from the LHS of the constraint to convert into an equality. Such a variable is called a surplus variable.

19. Define artificial variables.

Introduction of a surplus variable will not result into a feasible solution. To overcome this, we introduce an artificial slack variable into this constraint.

20. When is Big M method useful?

The artificial variable in the LPP will be replaced by real variable leading to optimal solution. In the minimisation problem the high cost is denoted by $+M$ and in maximization the high loss is denoted by $-M$. this approach of introducing artificial slack variables is called big M method.

21. What is non degenerate basic feasible solution?

A feasible solution is called a non-degenerate basic feasible solution if it satisfies the following conditions: if the total number of allocations is equal to $m+n-1$ and the allocations are all independent positions.

22. What is basic feasible solution?

Suppose a transportation problem has m rows and n columns. Then a feasible solution to the transportation problem is called a basic feasible solution, if the number of allocations is equal to $m+n-1$ which is one less than the sum of the number of rows and the number of columns.

23. State the methods of obtaining initial feasible solution.

North west corner rule, Row minimum method, Column minimum method, Least cost entry method, Vogel's Approximation method.

24. What is row minimum method?

In row minimum method we determine allotment row wise. First allotment should be made to the least cost cell in that row.

25. What is column minimum method?

The procedure for obtaining the initial solution by this method is the same as the above method except that allotments are made column-wise instead of row wise.

26. What is least cost entry method?

Choose the least cost cell and allot the minimum of availability and requirements corresponding to this cell. Thereby we exhaust the allotment to a row or a column.

27. Expand LCM and RMM.

Least Cost Entry Method and Row Minimum Method.

28. Expand CMM and NWC

Column Minimum Method and North West Corner rule.

29. What is transportation problem?

Consider the problem of transporting goods from various warehouses to different stores. The cost of transportation per unit from the warehouses to different stores, the number of units available at various warehouses and the number of units required by different stores should be given.

Warehouse/Stores	S1	S2	S3	S4	Availability
W1	X11	X12	X13	X14	a1
W2	X21	X22	X23	X24	a2
W3	X31	X32	X33	X34	a3
Requirement	b1	b2	b3	b4	

30. Write mathematical form of transportation problem.

31. What is feasible solution in transportation problem?

A feasible solution to a transportation problem is the set of all non-negative allotments which satisfy the constraints.

32. What do you mean by balanced transportation problem?

A transportation problem is said to be a balanced transportation problem if the total availability is equal to the total requirement.

33. What is unbalanced transportation problem?

If the total availability is not equal to the total requirement, it is called unbalanced transportation problem.

34. What is assignment problem?

Consider the problem of assigning n jobs to n persons such that each job can be assigned to only one person and each person can be allotted only one job. Suppose all the n persons are capable of doing any one of the n jobs but the time taken by them to perform the jobs varies from job to job.

35. What is degeneracy in transportation problem?

In a transportation problem we have seen different methods of obtaining an initial basic solution to the problem. In any case the number of allotted cells cannot exceed $m+n-1$.

36. Expand VAM.

Vogel's Approximation Method.

37. What is unbalanced assignment problem?

In an assignment problem if the number of persons is less than the number of jobs or the number of jobs is less than the number of persons, the (c_{ij}) matrix will not be a square matrix. Such an assignment problem is called an unbalanced assignment problem.

38. Write the other name for VAM.

VAM is also called as Unit Cost Penalty method.

39. What is restricted assignment problem?

In assignment problems we can also come across situations wherein no assignment can be made in some of the places. Such problems are called restricted assignment problem.

40. What is sequencing problem?

In mathematics we are familiar with the term sequence. Here the order of the occurrence is fixed. The term sequencing is also referred to in this sense in operations research.

41. Define two types of events used in network analysis.

Critical Path Method and Programming Evaluation and Review Technique.

42. What is free float?

This is the amount of time an activity can be delayed without affecting the commencement of a subsequent activity at its earliest start time, but may affect the float of a previous activity.

43. What is total float?

This is the amount of time path activities could be delayed without affecting the overall project duration.

44. What is independent float?

This is the amount of time an activity can be delayed when all the preceding activities are completed as late as possible and all subsequent activities are completed as early as possible.

45. Expand CPM.

Critical Path Method.

46. Expand PERT.

Programming Evaluation and Review Technique.

47. Expand EST and EFT.

Earliest Start Time and Earliest Finish Time.

48. Expand LST and LFT.

Latest Start Time and Latest Finish Time.

49. What is an inventory?

An inventory may be defined as an idle resource that possesses economic value. It is an item stored or reserved for meeting future demand.

50. What is lead time?

The period of time between ordering the replenishment is called as lead time.

LEVEL - K3

1. A machine producing either product A or B can produce A by using 2 units of chemicals and 1 unit of a compound and can produce B by using 1 unit of chemicals and 2 units of the compound. Only 800 units of chemicals and 1000 units of the compound are available. The profits available per unit of A and B are respectively Rs.30 and Rs.20. draw a suitable diagram to show the feasible region. Also, find the optimum allocation of units between A and B to maximize the total profit. Find the maximum profit.
2. A dealer wishes to purchase a number of fans and sewing machines. He has only Rs.5760 to invest and has space atmost for 20 items. A fan cost him Rs.360 and a sweing machine Rs.240. his expectation is that he can sell a fan at a profit of Rs.22 and a sewing machine at a profit of Rs.18. assuming that he can sell all the items that he can buy, how should he invest this money in order to maximize his profit? Formulate this problem as a linear programming problem and then use graphical method to solve it.
3. A company manufactures 3 types of products which use precious metals, platinum and gold. Due to the shortage of these metals, the government regulates the amount that may be used per day. The relevant data with respect to supply, requirements and profits are summarized in the table below:

Product	Platinum Required/unit (gms)	Gold Required/unit (gms)	Profit/Unit (Rs.)
A	2	3	500
B	4	2	600
C	6	4	1200

Daily allotment of platinum and gold is 160 gms and 120 gms respectively. How should the company divide the supply of scarce precious metals? Formulate the mathematical model.

- A farmer has 1,000 acres of land on which he can grow corn, wheat or soya beans. Each acre of corn costs Rs.100 for preparation, requires 7 man-days of work and yields a profit of Rs.30. an acre of wheat costs Rs.120 to prepare, requires 10 man days of work and yields a profit of Rs.40. An acre of soyabeans costs Rs.70 to prepare, requires 8 man-days of work and yields a profit of Rs.20. if the farmer has Rs.1,00,000 for preparation and can count on 80,000 man-days work, formulate the mathematical model.
- Given the restrictions: $x > 0$, $y > 0$; $2x + y < 20$; $x + 2y < 20$. Indicate the feasible region on a graph and maximize the function $x + 3y$.
- Explain the uses of Operations Research.
- Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Operations Research
- State the meaning of Feasible solution, Optimal Solution in LPP.
- A dietician wishes to mix two types of food in such a way that the vitamin contents of the mixture contains at least 8 units of vitamin A and 10 units of vitamin B. Food 1 contains 2 units per kg of vitamin A and 1 unit per kg of vitamin B while the food II contains 1 unit per kg of Vitamin A and 2 units per kg of vitamin B. it costs Rs.5 per kg to purchase food I and Rs.8 per kg to purchase food II. Prepare a mathematical model of the problem stated above.
- An agriculturist has a farm with 125 acres. He produce Radish, Muttar and Potato. Whatever he raises is fully sold in the market. He gets Rs. 5 for Radish per kg, Rs.4 for muttar per kg and Rs.5 potato per kg. the average yield is 1500 kg of Radish per acre 1800 kg of muttar per acre and 1200 kg of potato per acre. To produce each 100 kg Radish and Muttar and to produce each 80 kg of potato a sum of Rs.12.50 has to be used for manure. Labour required for each acre to raise the crop is 6 man days for Radish and potato each and 5 man days for

muttar. A
man days of
rate of
man day are
Formulate
linear

	J1	J2	J3	J4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

total of 500
labour at a
Rs.40 per
available.
this as a

programming model to maximize the agriculturists total profit.

11. Solve the following transportation problem using Row Minimum Method

12. Solve the following transportation problem using Column Minimum Method.

	S1	S2	S3	S4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8

Requirement	7	12	7	19	
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	A	B	C	Availability
F1	10	9	8	8
F2	10	7	10	7
F3	11	9	7	9

13. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by North West Corner Rule.
14. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by Row Minimum Method.
15. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by Column Minimum Method.

16. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by Least Cost Method.

	J1	J2	J3	J4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

F4	12	14	10	4
Requirement	10	10	8	

	J1	J2	J3	J4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22

17. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by VAM method.

18. Solve the following transportation problem using North west corner rule

	1	2	3	4	5
A	16	13	17	19	20
B	14	12	18	16	17
C	14	11	12	17	18
D	5	5	8	8	11
E	5	3	8	8	10

19. Solve the following transportation problem using Least Cost Entry Method

	W	X	Y	Z
A	11	17	8	16
B	9	7	12	6
C	13	16	15	12
D	14	10	12	11

20. Solve the
VAM

following transportation problem using

B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

21. Find the optimal solution for the assignment problem with the following cost matrix.

	J1	J2	J3	J4
C1	15	27	35	20
C2	21	29	33	17
C3	17	25	37	15
C4	14	31	39	21

22. Four operators o1, o2, o3 & o4 are available to a manager to has to get jobs j1,j2,j3& j4 done by assigning one job to each operators .given the times needed by different operators for different jobs in the matrix below.

How should the manager assign the jobs so that the total time needed for all the four jobs in minimum?

	J1	J2	J3	J4
O1	12	10	10	8
O2	14	12	15	11
O3	6	10	16	4
O4	8	10	9	7

23. A project
four

work consist of four major jobs for which
major contractors of submitted tenders the

trended documents quoted in thousands of Rs are given with matrix as;

JOB		A	B	C	D	D	E
	I	42	35	25	21		
	II	30	25	20	15		
	III	30	25	20	15		
	IV	24	20	16	12		

Find the assignment which minimum the total of the project cost each contractor has to be assigned one job.

24. Four jobs can be processed on four different machines. Resulting times in minutes vary with assignments. They are given bellow;

JOB	A	B	C	D	E
Machine 1	5	1	9	3	10
Machine 2	2	6	7	8	4

25. Five jobs
& 5 are to

1, 2, 3, 4
be

assigned to five person A ,B, C, D & E. The time taken (in minutes) by each of them on each job in given bellow;

Find the assignment of jobs to each person Hungarian method;

	A	B	C	D
W	41	72	39	52
X	22	29	49	65
Y	27	39	60	51
Z	45	50	48	52

26. Find the sequence that minimizes the total elapsed time (in hours) required to complete the following jobs on two machines M1 and M2 in the order M1 – M2.

Machine 1	5	1	9	3	10
Machine 2	2	6	7	8	4

Find also the idle time.

27. Explain unbalanced assignment problem and restricted assignment problem.

28. Solve the following assignment problem.

	R1	R2	R3	R4
C1	9	14	19	15
C2	7	17	20	19
C3	9	18	21	18
C4	10	12	18	19
C5	10	15	21	16

29. Solve the following assignment problem.

JOB	A	B	C	D	E
Machine 1	4	1	9	3	10
Machine 2	2	5	7	8	6

30. Find the sequence that minimizes the total elapsed time (in hours) required to complete the following jobs on two machines M1 and M2 in the order M1 – M2.

31. The annual demand for an item is 3200units. The unit cost is Rs.6 and inventory carrying charges 25% per annum. If the cost of one precument is Rs.150, determine,
Economic ordering quantity.
No.of orders per year.

Time between two consecutive orders.

The optimal cost.

32. Find the optimal ordering quantity for the following.

1. Annual usage 1000 pieces.
2. Cost per piece Rs.250.
3. The ordering cost Rs.6 per order.
4. Expediting cost Rs.4 per order.
5. Inventory holding of 20% of average inventory.

33. Anil company buys its annual requirements of 36,000 unit in 6 installments. Each unit cost

Rs.25. The inventory carrying cost is estimated at 20% of unit value find the total annual cost of the existing inventory policy. How much money can we saved by using EOQ?

34. A company buys in lots 500 boxes which is a three months supply. The cost per box is

Rs.125 and the ordering cost is Rs.150. The inventory carrying cost is estimated at 20% of unit value

1. What is the total annual cost of the existing inventory policy?

2. How much money could be saved by employing EOQ?

35. X Y Z Company Buys in lots of 2000 Units which is only 3 month's supply. The cost per unit is Rs.125 and the ordering cost is Rs.250. The inventory carrying cost is 20% Of unit value. How much money can be saved by the using Economic Ordering Quantity?

36. If the annual demand is Rs.600 units. The storage cost is Rs.0.60 Per year and per unit. and set up cost Rs.80 Per run . Find the optimum run size (EOQ).

37. The annual requirement for a product is 3000 units. The ordering cost is Rs.100 per order. The carrying cost per unit per year is 30% on the unit cost. (a) Find the EOQ. (b) By using better organizational methods, The ordering cost per order is brought down to Rs.80 per order, But the same quantity is determined above were orders, what would be the change in total

inventory cost? (c) If a new EOQ is found by using the ordered cost as Rs.80, what would be further saving in cost?

38.A Manufacturer has to supply its customers with 600units of his product per year. Shortages are not allowed and shortage cost amounts to 60 praise per unit/per year. The set up cost is Rs.80. (1) Find EOQ. (2)Minimum Average yearly cost (3) Optimum no.of orders per year (4) The optimum period of supply per optimum. (4) The Optimum period of supply per optimum (5) The increasing the total cost associated with ordering 20% higher than EOQ.

39. The following table gives the activities in construction project and its relevant information.

activity	1-2	1-3	2-3	2-4	3-4	4-5
duration	20	25	10	12	6	10

- i. draw the network for the project
- ii. find the critical path and the project duration
- iii. find the total float for each activity.

40. Draw the network diagram for the following.

job	1-2	1-3	2-3	3-4	4-5
duration	1	2	3	4	5

41. Draw the network diagram from the given precedence Relationship.

Event no	1	2,3	4	5	6	7
Precedence	Start event	1	2,3	3	4,5	5,6

42. construct the network diagram from the following.

- A is the first operation
- B&C can be performed parallel and are immediate succedors to A
- D,E,F following B
- G follows E
- H follows D, but it can't start till E is completed

- I and J are succedorsto G
- F and J preceed K
- H and I precced L
- M is the succedors to L and K
- The last operation N is the succedors to M and C.

43. Draw the network for the following.

jobs	A	B	C	D	E
Immediate residence	-	-	-	A , b	B , c

44. Explain the types of inventory.

45. Enumerate the reasons for holding stocks.

46. Determine the various inventory control terminologies.

47. Explain the types of control system in EOQ.

48. Explain the various terms in critical path method.

49. Differentiate critical path method and PERT.

50. Explain the three types of time estimates in PERT.

51. A T.V repairman finds that the time spent on his job has an exponential distribution with mean 30 minutes. If he repairs sets in the order in which they come in and if the arrival of sets is approximately Poisson with an average rate of 10 per 8 hour day (i) How many jobs are ahead of the set just brought in? (ii) what is repairman's expected idle time each day?

52. Customers arrive at a box office window, being manned by a single individual according to a Poisson input process with a mean rate of 30 per hour. The time required to serve a customer has an exponential distribution with a mean of 90 seconds. Find the average waiting time of a customer.

53. The cost pattern for two machines A and B when money value is not considered is given below:

Year	Cost at the Machine A	Beginning of the year Machine B
1	5000	8000
2	3000	1000
3	2000	1000

K4 LEVEL

1. Solve the following transportation problem using Row Minimum Method

	J1	J2	J3	J4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

2. Solve the following transportation problem using Column Minimum Method.

	S1	S2	S3	S4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

3. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by North West Corner Rule.
4. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by Row Minimum Method.
5. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by Column Minimum Method.
6. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by Least Cost Method.
7. Examine the procedure for obtaining the initial solution to a transportation problem by VAM method.

	A	B	C	Availability
F1	10	9	8	8
F2	10	7	10	7
F3	11	9	7	9
F4	12	14	10	4
Requirement	10	10	8	

8. Solve the following transportation problem using North west corner rule

	J1	J2	J3	J4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

9. Solve the following transportation problem using Least Cost Entry Method

	J1	J2	J3	J4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

10. Solve the following transportation problem using VAM

	W	X	Y	Z
A	11	17	8	16
B	9	7	12	6
C	13	16	15	12
D	14	10	12	11

11. Find the optimal solution for the assignment problem with the following cost matrix.

	J1	J2	J3	J4	Availability
A	5	2	4	3	22
B	4	8	1	6	15
C	4	6	7	5	8
Requirement	7	12	7	19	

12. Four operators o1, o2, o3 & o4 are available to a manager to has to get jobs j1,j2,j3& j4 done by assigning one job to each operators .given the times needed by different operators for different jobs in the matrix below.
How should the manager assign the jobs so that the total time needed for all the four jobs in minimum?

	J1	J2	J3	J4
O1	12	10	10	8
O2	14	12	15	11
O3	6	10	16	4
O4	8	10	9	7

13. A project work consist of four major jobs for which four major contractors of submitted tenders the trended documents quoted in thousands of Rs are given with matrix as;

	J1	J2	J3	J4
C1	15	27	35	20
C2	21	29	33	17
C3	17	25	37	15
C4	14	31	39	21

Find the assignment which minimum the total of the project cost each contractor has to be assigned one job.

14. Four jobs can be processed on four different machines. Resulting times in minutes vary with assignments. They are given bellow;

	A	B	C	D
I	42	35	25	21
II	30	25	20	15
III	30	25	20	15
IV	24	20	16	12

15. Five jobs 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be assigned to five person A ,B, C, D & E. The time taken (in minutes) by each of them on each job in given bellow;

Find the assignment of jobs to each person Hungarian method;

JOB	A	B	C	D	E
Machine 1	5	1	9	3	10
Machine 2	2	6	7	8	4

16. Find the sequence that minimizes the total elapsed time (in hours) required to complete the following jobs on two machines M1 and M2 in the order M1 – M2.

	1	2	3	4	5
A	16	13	17	19	20
B	14	12	18	16	17
C	14	11	12	17	18
D	5	5	8	8	11
E	5	3	8	8	10

Find also the idle time.

17. Explain unbalanced assignment problem and restricted assignment problem.
18. Solve the following assignment problem.

	A	B	C	D
W	41	72	39	52
X	22	29	49	65

Y	27	39	60	51
Z	45	50	48	52

19. Solve the following assignment problem.

	R1	R2	R3	R4
C1	9	14	19	15
C2	7	17	20	19
C3	9	18	21	18
C4	10	12	18	19
C5	10	15	21	16

20. Find the sequence that minimizes the total elapsed time (in hours) required to complete the following jobs on two machines M1 and M2 in the order M1 – M2.

JOB	A	B	C	D	E
Machine 1	4	1	9	3	10
Machine 2	2	5	7	8	6

31. Solve the following unbalanced assignment problem of minimizing total time for doing all the jobs

	1	2	3	4	5
1	6	2	5	2	6
2	2	5	8	7	7
3	7	8	6	9	8
4	6	2	3	4	5
5	9	3	8	9	7
6	4	7	4	6	8

32. Solve the following assignment problem using Hungarian method

	W	X	Y	Z
P	2	3	4	5
Q	4	5	6	7
R	7	8	9	8
S	3	5	8	4

33. Find the optimum solution for the assignment from the following matrix

	A	B	C	D
1	12	30	21	15
2	18	33	9	31
3	44	25	24	21
4	23	30	28	4

34. Solve the assignment problem

	P	Q	R
A	9	26	15
B	13	27	6
C	35	20	15
D	18	30	20

35. The security of the school is taking bids on the cities four school bus routes. Four companies have made the bid as detail in the following table.

	R1	R2	R3	R4
C1	4000	5000	-	-
C2	-	4000	-	4000
C3	3000	-	2000	-
C4	-	-	4000	5000

Suppose each bidder can be assign only one route. Use the assignment model to minimize the schools cost of running the four bus route.

36. A city corporation has decided to carryout road repairs an 4 main arteries of the city. The government has agreed to make a special grant Rs 500000 towards the cost with the condition that the repairs must be done at the lowest cost and the quickest time. If conditions warrant then as supplementary token grant will also the considered favorably. The corporation has floated tenders and the five contractors have sent in bids in order to expedite work, one road with the awarded to only one contractor's

	R1	R2	R3	R4
C1	9	14	19	15
C2	7	17	20	19
C3	9	18	21	18
C4	10	12	18	19
C5	10	15	21	16

- i. Find the best way of assigning the repair work the contractors and cost.
- ii. If it's necessary they seek supplementary grants then what should be the amount sought.
- iii. Which of the five contractors will be unsuccessful in this bid?

37. A company uses rivets at the Rate of 5000 kg per year, rivets costing Rs.2 per kg. it Cost Rs.20 to place an order and carrying cost of inventory is 10% per year. How frequently should the order for rivets we placed and by how much?

38 The X,Y,Z manufacturing company has determined from an analysis of its accounting and production date for part no.625, that it cost to purchase Rs.36 per order and Rs.2 per part. Inventory carrying charges are 18% for the Average inventory. The demand for part is 10,000 units per year.

1. what should be the Economic Order Quantity(EOQ).
2. What is the optimal No.of days of supply per optimum order.

39. A stockist has to supply 400 units of a product every monday to his customers. He gets the product at ₹50 per unit from the manufacture. The cost of ordering and transportation from the manufactures is ₹75 per order. The cost of carrying inventory is 7.5% per year of the coat of product.

Find 1.The economic lot size 2. The total optimal cost including the cost of material.

40. .The contractor has to supply 10,000 units to an automobile manufacturers he finds that, when he starts a production run, he can produce 25000 units per day. The cost of holding a unit in stock for 1 year is 2paise and setup cost of production run is ₹ 18. How frequently should production run we made.

41.The demand for an item in a company is 18000 units for year and the company can produce the item at the rate of 3000 units for month. The cost of 1setup is ₹ 500 and holding cost of 1unit per month is 15paise. Determine the optimum manufacturing quantity and the total cost per year. Assuming the cost of 1unit is ₹2.

42. An item is produced at the rate of 50 item per day. The demand occurs at rate of 25 items per day. If the setup cost is ₹100 per setup and the holding cost is ₹0.01 per unit of item per day. Find the economic lot size for 1run, assuming that shortage are not allowed. Also find the time of cycle and the minimum total cost of 1run.

43. Demand for an item is uniform at the rate of 25 unit per month. The fixed cost is Rs 30 each time a production is made , the production cost is Rs 2 per time and inventory carrying cost is 50 paise per unit for month. If the shortage cost is the 3 per item for month , determine how often to made a production Run and of what size

44. Given the following data for item of unit from demand Instant delivery time and back order facilities

Annual demand = 800 unit

Ordering cost = Rs 800

Costing an item Rs 40

Inventory carrying cost 40%

Back order cost = Rs 10

Find out

- 1) Minimum order quantity
 - 2) Maximum no . of back order
 - 3) Maximum inventory level
 - 4) Time between order
 - 5) Total annual cost
45. Draw the network diagram for find the critical path.

activity	1-2	1-3	2-3	2-5	3-4	3-6	4-5	4-6	5-6	6-7
duration	15	15	3	5	8	12	1	14	3	14

46. The following table gives the activity in a costruction product

activity	1-2	1-3	2-3	2-4	3-4	4-5
duration	20	25	10	12	6	10

Draw the network for the project

Find the critical path and project duration

Find total float for each activity.

47. The following table gives activity of a product and their duration in days.

activity	1-2	1-6	2-3	2-4	3-5	4-5	6-7	5-8	7-8
duration	7	6	14	5	11	7	11	4	18

Draw the network diagram and find the critical path.

48. A project consists of series of task A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I with the following relationship
construct the network diagram.

A<B, D

B, D < F

C < G

B, G < H

F, G < I, find the minimum time of completion of project.

Task	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Time(days)	23	8	20	16	24	18	19	4	10

49. A project has the following characteristic and time estimate. Construt a PERT network.

Find the critical path and project duration.

activity	A	B	M
1-2	1	5	1.5
2-3	1	3	2
2-4	1	5	3
3-5	3	5	4
4-5	2	4	3
4-6	3	7	5
5-7	4	6	5
6-7	6	8	7
7-8	2	6	4
7-9	4	8	6
8-10	1	3	2
9-10	3	7	5

50. The activity of a product have the following poor time establishment.

job	Optimize time	Most likely time	Pessimistic time
1-2	3	6	15
7-8	4	19	28
2-3	6	12	30
3-5	5	11	17

5-8	1	4	7
6-7	3	9	27
4-5	3	6	15
2-4	2	5	8
1-6	2	5	14

Draw the network diagram and draw the critical path. Find the project and its variant.

51. Western National Bank is considering opening a drive-in window for customer service. Management estimates that the customers will arrive for service at the rate of 15 per hour. The teller whom it is considering to staff, the window can service customers at the rate of one every three minutes. Assuming Poisson arrivals and exponential service time find (i) Utilization of the teller (ii) Average number in the waiting line (iii) Average number in the system (iv) Average waiting time in the line (v) Average waiting time in the system.

K5

52. Following table gives the running costs per year and resale price of a certain equipment whose purchase price Rs.5,000. At what year is the replacement due?

K5

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Running Cost (Rs.)	1,500	1,600	1,800	2,100	2,500	2,900	3,400	4,000
Resale Value (Rs.)	3,500	2,500	1,700	1,200	800	500	500	500