

**PART - A Answer ONE Question from each UNIT (5 x 12 = 60 Marks)****All Questions Carry Equal Marks****PART - B Compulsory (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)****PART -A**

UNIT-I		Marks	CO	BL
1.a)	What are the advantages of operation research?	6M	CO1	L1
b)	Solve the following LPP using Graphical Method Objective function $\text{Min } Z=20x + 10y$ Subject to the constraints $x + 2y \leq 40, 3x + y \geq 30, 4x + 3y \geq 60,$ Non negative conditions $x,y \geq 0.$	6M	CO1	L3
<b>OR</b>				
2.a)	Solve the following LPP using Big-M method Minimise $Z = 600x_1 + 500x_2$ Subject to constraints $2x_1 + x_2 \geq 80, x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 60$ and $x_1, x_2 \geq 0.$	12M	CO1	L3

UNIT-II		Marks	CO	BL																														
3.a)	Solve the following Transportation problem <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>W<sub>1</sub></th> <th>W<sub>2</sub></th> <th>W<sub>3</sub></th> <th>W<sub>4</sub></th> <th>Availability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>F<sub>1</sub></td> <td>19</td> <td>30</td> <td>50</td> <td>10</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F<sub>2</sub></td> <td>70</td> <td>30</td> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F<sub>3</sub></td> <td>40</td> <td>8</td> <td>70</td> <td>20</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requirement</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		W <sub>1</sub>	W <sub>2</sub>	W <sub>3</sub>	W <sub>4</sub>	Availability	F <sub>1</sub>	19	30	50	10	7	F <sub>2</sub>	70	30	40	60	9	F <sub>3</sub>	40	8	70	20	18	Requirement	5	8	7	14		12M	CO2	L3
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<b>OR</b>																																		
4.a)	Explain Hungarian method of assignment problem?	6M	CO2	L4																														
b)	Solve the travelling salesman problem given in the matrix from as shown below. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td><math>\infty</math></td> <td>46</td> <td>16</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>41</td> <td><math>\infty</math></td> <td>50</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>82</td> <td>32</td> <td><math>\infty</math></td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>40</td> <td>40</td> <td>36</td> <td><math>\infty</math></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A	B	C	D	A	$\infty$	46	16	40	B	41	$\infty$	50	40	C	82	32	$\infty$	60	D	40	40	36	$\infty$	6M	CO2	L3					
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D	40	40	36	$\infty$																														

UNIT-III		Marks	CO	BL
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5.a)	What are the features of dynamic programming problem and explain it?	6M	CO3	L1
b)	Use dynamic programming to solve the LPP Maximize $Z = x_1 + 9x_2$ Subject to the constraints $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 25, x_2 \leq 11, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$ .	6M	CO3	L4
<b>OR</b>				
6.a)	Use Branch and bound technique to solve the following Maximize $Z = x_1 + 4x_2$ Subject to the constraints $2x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 7, 5x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 15, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$ and are integers.	12M	CO3	L3

<b>UNIT-IV</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>BL</b>														
7.a)	Define strategy? Explain the different types of strategy?	6M	CO4	L1														
b)	Is the following two-person zero-sum game stable? Solve the game <div style="text-align: center;">           Player B  <math display="block">\begin{bmatrix} 5 &amp; -10 &amp; 9 &amp; 0 \\ 6 &amp; 7 &amp; 8 &amp; 1 \\ 8 &amp; 7 &amp; 15 &amp; 1 \\ 3 &amp; 4 &amp; -1 &amp; 4 \end{bmatrix}</math> </div> Player A	6M	CO4	L4														
<b>OR</b>																		
8.a)	Explain Monte-Carlo simulation?	6M	CO4	L4														
b)	A manufacturing company keeps stock of a special product. Previous experience indicates the daily demand as given below. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Daily Demand</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Probability</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.20</td> <td>0.15</td> <td>0.50</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.02</td> </tr> </table> Use the following sequence of random numbers to simulate the demand for next 10 days. Also find out the average demand per day. Random numbers: 25,39,65,76,12,05,73,89,19,49.	Daily Demand	5	10	15	20	25	30	Probability	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.50	0.12	0.02	6M	CO4	L3
Daily Demand	5	10	15	20	25	30												
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<b>UNIT-V</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>BL</b>																											
9.a)	Define replacement. Explain the different types of replacement policy with example?	6M	CO5	L1																											
b)	What are the difference between PERT and CPM?	6M	CO5	L1																											
<b>OR</b>																															
10.a)	Consider the following data for activities in a given project. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Activity</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td>E</td> <td>F</td> <td>G</td> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Predecessor</td> <td>-</td> <td>A</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>B</td> <td>D,E</td> <td>D</td> <td>C,F,G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time(days)</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table> Draw an arrow diagram for the project, compute the earliest and the latest event times. What is the minimum project completion time? List the activities on the critical path.	Activity	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Predecessor	-	A	A	B	B	D,E	D	C,F,G	Time(days)	2	4	8	3	2	3	4	8	12M	CO5	L3
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**PART – B**

<b>CASE STUDY</b>												<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>BL</b>	
11	From the data given below construct the network and number the nodes using Fulkerson's rule. Calculate the expected task time and their variance. Carrying out the forward pass computation and backward pass computation, find TE and TF for all nodes.											10M	CO5	L4	
	Task	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				K
	Least time	4	5	8	2	4	6	8	5	3	5				6
	Most likely time	5	7	11	3	7	9	12	6	5	8				9
	Maximum time	8	10	12	7	10	15	16	9	7	11	13			
Precedence relationship: A,C,D can start simultaneously E>B,C : F,G>D: H,I>E,F: J>I,G: K>H :B>A. Also determine i) Critical path ii) Probability of completing the project in 40 days.															

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