## NIZER- III (2013 Course): WINTER - 2016

## **Subject : Operations Research**

Day : Saturday
Date : 10/12/2016

S.D.E.

Time: 10.00 AM TO 1.00 PM Max Marks: 70 Total Pages: 2

## N.B.:

- 1) Attempt **ANY THREE** questions from Section I and attempt **ANY TWO** questions from Section II.
- 2) Answers to both the sections should be written in the **SAME** answer book.
- 3) Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is ALLOWED.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate FULL marks.
- 5) Graph papers will be provided if required.

## SECTION - I

- Q.1 Define Operations Research. Discuss the applications of Operations Research [14] in business
- A company manufactures two products A and B. These products are processed in the same machine. It takes 10 minutes to process one unit of product A and 2 minutes for each unit of product B and the machine operates for a maximum of 35 hours in a week. Product A requires 1 kg and B requires 0.5 kg of raw material per unit, the supply of which is 600 kg per week. Market constraint on product B is known to be minimum of 800 units every week. Product A costs Rs. 5 per unit and sold at Rs. 10. Product B costs Rs. 6 per unit and can be sold in the market at a unit price of Rs. 8. Determine the number of units of A and B per week to maximize the profit.
- Q.3 Given the following transportation table, find the initial basic feasible solution [14] by North-West Corner Rule.

	$D_1$	$D_2$	$D_3$	$D_4$	Supply
$O_1$	7	4	6	5	14
$O_2$	9	9	2	8	16
O <sub>3</sub>	5	8	7	2	15
Required	6	20	15	4	

Also, check whether the above solution is optimal or not?

Q.4 Given the following information:

[14]

Number of cars arriving	0	1	2	3	4	5
Probability	0.21	0.32	0.28	0.12	0.05	0.02

Simulate the arrival of the cars, for the next 20 arrivals using the following random number: 64,15, 26 89, 78,69, 44, 39, 27, 18, 16, 92, 87, 65, 18, 25, 48, 36, 83, 69. Find the average rate of car-arrivals.

Q.5 Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following:

[14]

- a) Uses of Simulation
- b) Importance of PERT
- c) Least Cost Method

P.T.O.