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**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**F.Y. B.B.A. (ISM) (IIInd SEMESTER) (CBCS) EXAMINATION**

2011

Tuesday, 26th April

4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

**UM02EBBS01 : QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES**

**Total Marks: 60**

Note : Graph papers & Log table will be provided on request.

Q.1

(a) Write Assumptions of Linear Programming. (05)

(b) Solve the given LPP by Graphical Method. (05)

$$\begin{aligned} \max z &= 3x_1 + 5x_2 \\ \text{sub to } 3x_1 + 2x_2 &\leq 18 \\ x_1 &\leq 4 \\ x_2 &\leq 6 \\ \text{where } x_1, x_2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Solve the given LPP by Simplex Method (05)

$$\begin{aligned} \max z &= x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 \\ \text{sub to } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &\leq 10 \\ 2x_1 - x_3 &\leq 2 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 &\leq 0 \\ \text{where } x_1, x_2, x_3 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

**OR**

Q.1

(a) Write limitations of Linear Programming. (05)

(b) Solve the given LPP by Graphical Method. (05)

$$\begin{aligned} \min z &= 10x + 5y \\ \text{sub to } 3x + 5y &\leq 150 \\ 5x + 4y &\geq 100 \\ 0 \leq x &\leq 30 \\ 0 \leq y &\leq 15 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Solve the given LPP by simplex method (05)

$$\begin{aligned} \max z &= 3x_1 + 2x_2 \\ \text{sub to } x_1 + x_2 &\leq 4 \\ x_1 - x_2 &\leq 2 \\ \text{where } x_1, x_2 &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Q.2

- (a) Determine initial basic feasible solution to the following transportation problem using the N-W corner Rule. (05)

		To			Available
		D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	
From	O <sub>1</sub>	50	30	220	1
	O <sub>2</sub>	90	45	170	3
	O <sub>3</sub>	250	200	50	4
Required		4	2	2	8

- (b) A marketing manager has 5 salesmen and 5 sales districts. (05)  
Considering the capacities of the salesmen and the nature of the district, the manager estimates that sales per month (in hundred rupees) for each salesmen would be as follows :

		Salesmen				
		A	B	C	D	E
Districts	1	32	38	40	28	40
	2	40	24	28	21	36
	3	41	27	33	30	37
	4	22	38	41	36	36
	5	29	33	40	35	39

Find the assignment of salesmen to districts that will result in maximum sales.

- (c) A Company has three plants A, B and C and three ware houses X, Y and Z. (05)  
Number of units available at three plants are 50, 70 and 80 respectively. Demands at X, Y and Z are 50, 80 and 80 respectively. Cost of transportation per unit is as follows :

	X	Y	Z
A	8	7	3
B	3	8	9
C	11	3	5

Obtain total transportation cost using Least Cost Method for initial basic feasible solution.

OR

Q.2

- (a) Obtain transportation cost for given T. P. using Matrix Minima Method. (05)

	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	Available
O <sub>1</sub>	6	4	1	5	14
O <sub>2</sub>	8	9	2	7	16
O <sub>3</sub>	4	3	6	2	5
Required	6	10	15	4	35

- (b) Obtain initial basic feasible solution to the given T. P. using VAM. (05)

		Ware houses				Capacity
		W <sub>1</sub>	W <sub>2</sub>	W <sub>3</sub>	W <sub>4</sub>	
Factory	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	34

- (c) Consider the problem of assigning 5 jobs to 5 persons. The assignment costs are given as follows: (05)

		Jobs				
		I	II	III	IV	V
Persons	A	8	4	2	6	7
	B	0	9	5	5	4
	C	3	8	9	2	6
	D	4	3	1	0	3
	E	9	5	8	9	5

Determine the optimal assignment schedule.

- Q.3  
 (a) Explain different types of game. (05)  
 (b) Using dominance rule, find the optimal strategies for A and B in the following game. Also obtain the value of game. (05)

		B's strategy		
		b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>
A's Strategy	a <sub>1</sub>	9	8	-7
	a <sub>2</sub>	3	-6	4
	a <sub>3</sub>	6	7	-7

- (c) Solve the following game using Graphical approach: (05)

		B's Strategy			
		b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>	b <sub>4</sub>
A's Strategy	a <sub>1</sub>	8	5	-7	9
	a <sub>2</sub>	-6	6	4	-2

OR

- Q.3  
 (a) What are the limitations of Game theory? (05)  
 (b) Solve the following game using Dominance Rule: (05)

		B's Strategy		
		b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	b <sub>3</sub>
A's Strategy	a <sub>1</sub>	12	-8	-2
	a <sub>2</sub>	6	7	3
	a <sub>3</sub>	-10	-6	2

- (c) Solve the following game using Graphical method: (05)

		B's Strategy	
		b <sub>1</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>
A's Strategy	a <sub>1</sub>	-7	6
	a <sub>2</sub>	7	-4
	a <sub>3</sub>	-4	-2
	a <sub>4</sub>	8	-6

Q.4

(a) Discuss the Assignable Causes of Variation. (05)

(b) Compute Control Limits for Variable Charts. (05)

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\bar{X}$	12.8	13.1	13.5	12.9	13.2	14.1	12.1	15.5	13.9	14.2
R	2.1	3.1	3.9	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.0

(for  $n=5$ ,  $A_2=0.577$ ,  $D_3=0$ ,  $D_4=2.115$ )

(c) The number of defects noticed in 20 cloth pieces are given below: (05)

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

Decide whether the process is in a state of statistical control or not

**OR**

Q.4

(a) Differentiate between Variable Charts and Attribute Charts. (05)

(b) (1) If for C-chart,  $CL = 16$  then find UCL and LCL. (02)

(2) Write difference between p and np-chart. (03)

(c) Thirty samples, each of size 50 are taken from a production process. (05)

The number of defective articles in these samples are given below:

3, 2, 3, 0, 5, 10, 3, 3, 5, 6, 2, 3, 3, 2, 6

3, 5, 5, 0, 6, 5, 3, 9, 3, 1, 2, 2, 5, 4, 5

It is desired to keep the level of fraction defective at 0.05. Draw np-chart and state whether the desired standard is maintained or not.

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