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# Code No: 742AD JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD MBA II Semester Examinations, June/July-2018 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS Time: 3hours Max.Marks:75

Note: This question paper contains two parts A and B. Part A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions in Part A. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c as sub questions.

|      |  | P  | ART - A             |                  | 5 × 5 Ma          | arks = 25  |  |
|------|--|--|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|--|
| 1.a) | Choose the rig   | ose the right alternative :                            |                     |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | i) When did th   | e operations resea                                     | arch originated an  | d applied practi | ically?           |            |  |
|      | a) 1990s   | b) 1970s   | c) 1                | 940s             | d) 1920s          |            |  |
|      | ii) What is the  | ii) What is the core assumption in linear programming? |                     |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | a) Linear res  | sults  | b) Linear Variables |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | c) Linear da   | ta   | d) Linear R         | elationship      |                   |            |  |
|      | iii) Where doe   | s the operations re                                    | esearch cannot be   | applied?         |                   |            |  |
|      | a) Optimiza  | tion   | b) the distri       | bution of mater  | ial               |            |  |
|      | c) Performa  | nce analysis   | d) None of          | the above        |                   |            |  |
|      | iv) What is 'fi  | nding the maxim  | um or the minin     | num of an obje   | ctive function of | f a set of |  |
|      | decision va  | riables', called as                                    | 5?                  |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | a) Performa  | nce analysis   | b) Optimiza         | ation            |                   |            |  |
|      | c) None of   | the above  | d) the distri       | bution of mater  | ial               |            |  |
|      | v) What is not an application of operations research?                              |  |                     |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | a) facility pl   | anning   | b) schedulii        | ng               |                   |            |  |
|      | c) yield man   | agement  | d) none of t        | he above         |                   | [5]        |  |
| b)   | Use graphical  | method to solve the                                    | he problem:         |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | Minimi   | ize $Z = 3x_1$   | $+2x_2$             |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | Subject  | t to $x_1 + 2x_2$                                      | $\leq 12$           |                  |                   |            |  |
|      |  | $2x_1 + 3x_1$  | $r_2 = 12$          |                  |                   |            |  |
|      |  | $2x_1 + x_2$   | $\geq 8$            |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | And  |  |                     |                  |                   |            |  |
|      |  | $x_1 \ge 0, x_2$                                       | $_2 \ge 0$          |                  |                   | [5]        |  |
| c)   | A small airli  | ne, operating sev                                      | ven day a week      | , serves three   | cities Nasik, H   | une and    |  |
|      | Aurangabad, according to the schedule shown in table. The layover cost per stop is |  |                     |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | roughly proport  | rtional to the squa                                    | are of layover tin  | ne. How should   | planes be assig   | ned so as  |  |
|      |  | [5]  |                     |                  |                   |            |  |
|      | Flight no.   | From   | Time of             | То               | Time of           |            |  |
|      |  |  | Departure           |                  | arrival           |            |  |
|      | 1  | Pune   | 9:00 AM             | Nasik            | Noon              |            |  |
|      | 2  | Pune   | 10:00 AM            | Nasik            | 1:00 PM           |            |  |
|      | 3  | Pune   | 3:00 PM             | Nasik            | 6:00 PM           |            |  |
|      | 4  | Pune   | 8:00 PM             | Aurangabad       | Midnight          |            |  |

| Flight no.   | From                              | Time of                       | То                   | Time of                        |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
|              |                                   | Departure                     |                      | arrival                        |
| 1            | Pune                              | 9:00 AM                       | Nasik                | Noon                           |
| 2            | Pune                              | 10:00 AM                      | Nasik                | 1:00 PM                        |
| 3            | Pune                              | 3:00 PM                       | Nasik                | 6:00 PM                        |
| 4            | Pune                              | 8:00 PM                       | Aurangabad           | Midnight                       |
| 5            | Pune                              | 10:00 PM                      | Aurangabad           | 2:00 AM                        |
| 6            | Nasik                             | 4:00 AM                       | Pune                 | 7:00 AM                        |
| 7            | Nasik                             | 11:00 AM                      | Pune                 | 2:00 PM                        |
| 8            | Nasik                             | 3:00 PM                       | Pune                 | 6:00 PM                        |
| 9            | Aurangabad                        | 7:00 AM                       | Pune                 | 11:00 AM                       |
| 10           | Aurangabad                        | 3:00 PM                       | Pune                 | 7:00 PM                        |
| 8<br>9<br>10 | Nasık<br>Aurangabad<br>Aurangabad | 3:00 PM<br>7:00 AM<br>3:00 PM | Pune<br>Pune<br>Pune | 6:00 PM<br>11:00 AM<br>7:00 PM |

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ii) Find the solution to the following game.

[5]

| -5 | 2 | 0 | 7  |
|----|---|---|----|
| 5  | 6 | 4 | 8  |
| 4  | 0 | 2 | -3 |

- An insurance company has three claims adjusters in its branch office. People with claims e) against company are found to arrive in a Poisson fashion, at an average rate of 20 per 8-hour day. The amount of time that an adjuster spends with a claimant is found to have and exponential distribution, with mean service time 40 minutes. Claimants are processed in order of their appearance.
  - i) How many hours a week can an adjuster expect to spend with claimants?
  - ii) How much time, on the average, does a claimant spend in the branch office? [5]

PART - B

### 5 ×10 Marks = 50

- 2.a) Write a brief note on the origin of Operations Research.
  - Write four different areas of application of Operations Research. b)
  - What are the limitations of Operations Research? c)

## OR

The following table summarizes the key facts about two products, A and B, and resources 3. O, R and S, required to produce them.

|                 | Resource Usage per Unit Produced |           | Amount of          |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Resource        | Product A                        | Product B | Resource Available |
| Q               | 2                                | 1         | 2                  |
| R               | 1                                | 2         | 2                  |
| S               | 3                                | 3         | 4                  |
| Profit per unit | 3                                | 2         |                    |

Formulate the model and solve it graphically.

4. Consider the following problem,

Subject to

*Maximize*  $Z = 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3$ 

 $3x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 \le 60$  $2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \le 40$ 

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 \le 40$$
  
$$x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 \le 80$$

And

$$x_1 \ge 0, \ x_2 \ge 0, \qquad x_3 \ge 0.$$

Solve this problem using Simplex method.

[10]

[10]

OR 5. Production manager of a company produces three types of spare parts for automobiles. The manufacturer of each part requires processing on each of two machines, with following processing times (in hours):

|         | Part |      |      |  |  |
|---------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Machine | А    | В    | С    |  |  |
| 1       | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05 |  |  |
| 2       | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.04 |  |  |

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[4+3+3]

Each machine is available 40 hours per month. Each part manufactured will yield a unit profit as follows:

|        | Part |      |      |  |  |
|--------|------|------|------|--|--|
|        | А    | В    | С    |  |  |
| Profit | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 |  |  |

The manager wants to determine the mix of spare parts to produce in order to maximize total profit. [10]

6. The coach of a swim team has five best swimmers. In a 200-yard medley there are four different strokes. The coach needs to assign four best swimmers with best of their ability in the respective strokes so that the team can give its best performance. The data for the five fastest swimmers and their best times in seconds for 50 yards is given below:

| Stroke       | Rajesh | Dhruv | Nishant | Amol | Brijesh |
|--------------|--------|-------|---------|------|---------|
| Backstroke   | 37.7   | 32.9  | 33.8    | 27.0 | 35.4    |
| Breaststroke | 43.4   | 33.1  | 42.2    | 34.7 | 41.8    |
| Butterfly    | 33.3   | 28.5  | 38.9    | 30.4 | 33.6    |
| Freestyle    | 29.2   | 26.4  | 29.6    | 28.5 | 31.1    |

a) Formulate this problem as assignment problem.

b) Obtain an optimal solution.

OR

[10]

7. Consider the following assignment problem of assigning four operators to four machines. The cost matrix is as follows:

|          |   | 2  | Mac | hine |   |  |  |  |
|----------|---|----|-----|------|---|--|--|--|
|          |   |    | 2   | 3    | 4 |  |  |  |
|          | 1 | 5  | 5   |      | 2 |  |  |  |
|          | 2 | 07 | 4   | 2    | 3 |  |  |  |
| Operator | 3 | 9  | 3   | 5    |   |  |  |  |
|          | 4 | 7  | 2   | 6    | 7 |  |  |  |

Operator 1 cannot be assigned to 3. Similarly operator 3 cannot be applied to 4. Find the minimum cost. [10]

8. Daily demand for loaves of bread at a grocery store are given by the following probability distribution.

| Х    | 100  | 150  | 200  | 250  | 300  |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| p(x) | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.10 |

If a loaf is not sold the same day, it can be disposed of at Re 1 at the end of the day. Otherwise the price of a fresh loaf is Rs. 11. The cost per loaf to the store is Rs. 2.50. Assuming stock level is restricted to one of the demand levels, how many loaves should be stocked daily? [10]

OR



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#### 9.a) Consider the game

|   |   | В  |    |     |  |  |
|---|---|----|----|-----|--|--|
|   |   | 1  | 2  | 3   |  |  |
|   | 1 | 5  | 50 | 50  |  |  |
| А | 2 | 1  | 1  | 0.1 |  |  |
|   | 3 | 10 | 1  | 10  |  |  |

Verify that the strategies  $(\frac{1}{6}, 0, \frac{5}{6})$  for player A and  $(\frac{49}{54}, \frac{5}{54}, 0)$  for player B are optimal and find the value of the game.



- 10.a) Consider a typical barber shop. Demonstrate that it is a queuing system by describing its components.
  - b) Consider a single server queuing system with any service time distribution of interarrival times (GI/G/1) model. Use only basic definitions and relationships to verify the following relations:
    i) L = L<sub>a</sub> + (1 − P<sub>0</sub>)

i) 
$$L = L_q + (1 - P_q)$$
  
ii)  $L = L_q + \rho$   
iii)  $L_0 = 1 - \rho$ 

[5+5]

11.a) Explain why the utilization factor  $\rho$  for the server in a single-server queuing system must equal  $1 - P_0$  where  $P_0$  is the probability of having 0 customers in the system.

OR

b) The jobs to be performed on a particular machine arrive according a Poisson input process with a mean rate of two per hour. Suppose that machine breaks down and will require 1 hour to be repaired. What is the probability that the number of new jobs that will arrive during this time is (i) 0, (ii) 2, (iii) 5 or more? [5+5]

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