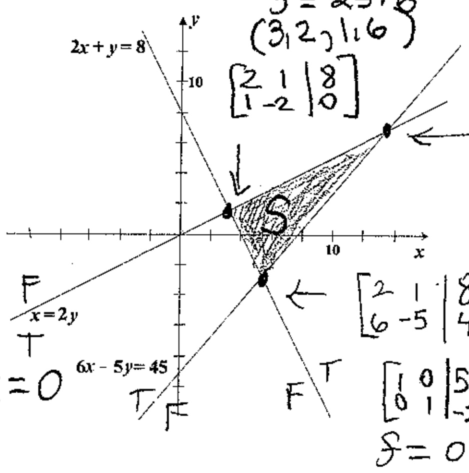
(1)

WEEK 5 REVIEW – Linear Programming

Example
Graph the following system of linear inequalities and find the exact values of the corner points of the feasible region (solution).

$2x + y \geq 8$ $(0,0) \to$ false   intercepts $(0,8)$ & $(4,0)$
$x \geq 2y$ $(0,0) \to ?$ $(0,1)$ false $(0,0)$ & $(2,1)$
$6x - 5y \leq 45$ $(0,0) \Rightarrow$ TRUE $(0,-9)$ & $(7.5,0)$

$f = 25.6$
$(3.2, 1.6)$
$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & 8 \\ 1 & -2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$



$x - 2y = 0$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 6 & -5 & | & 45 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{rref}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 90/7 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 45/7 \end{bmatrix}$
$f = 720/7 \approx 103$

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & | & 8 \\ 6 & -5 & | & 45 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{rref}}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & 5.3125 \\ 0 & 1 & | & -2.625 \end{bmatrix}$
$f = 0.25$

Is there a maximum or minimum value for the function
$9 \to 8$ $f = 4x + 8y$ on the feasible region above?

guess $x = 5, y = 0 \Rightarrow f = 20$
$x = 1, y = 2 \Rightarrow f = 20$

$20 = 4x + 8y$ or $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2.5$

can $f = 32$? $32 = 4x + 8y$
or $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4$

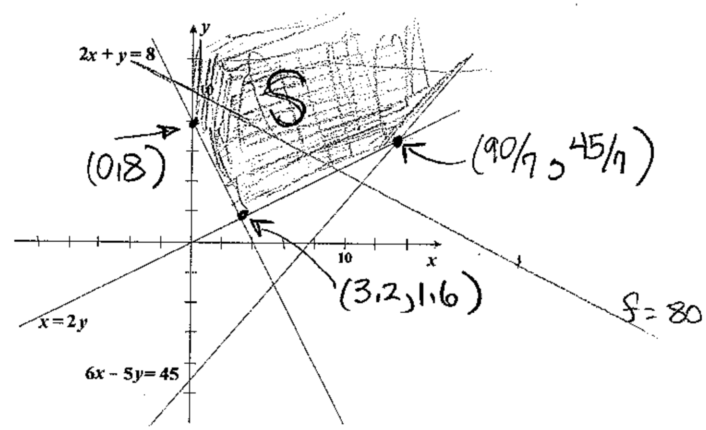
how big for f? hits corner (
how small for f?

(2)

Example
Graph the following system of linear inequalities and find the exact values of the corner points of the feasible region (solution).
Is there a maximum or minimum value for the function
$f = 4x + 8y$ on the feasible region?

$2x + y \geq 8$
$x \leq 2y$ $(0,1)$ TRUE
$6x - 5y \leq 45$
$x \geq 0$
$y \geq 0$

guess $f = 80$
$80 = 4x + 8y$
$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 10$



min @ $(3.2, 1.6)$
with $f = 4(3.2) + 8(1.6) = 25.6$
No max. Check by bounding region, say line $y = 12$ and check if max at a "fake" corner.

③

Solving Linear Programming Problems

Every linear programming problem has a feasible region associated with the constraints of the problem.

These feasible regions may be bounded, unbounded or the empty set.

To find the solution (that is, where the maximum or minimum value occurs), we will use the two theorems below.

Theorem 1 If a linear programming problem has a solution, then it must occur at a vertex, or corner point, of the feasible set S, associated with the problem. Furthermore, if the objective function P is optimized at two adjacent vertices of S, then it is optimized at every point on the line segment joining these vertices, in which case there are infinitely many solutions to the problem.

Theorem 2 Suppose we are given a linear programming problem with a feasible set S and an objective function $P = ax + by$.

- **Case 1** If S is bounded, then P has both a maximum and a minimum value on S.
- **Case 2** If S is unbounded and both a and b are nonnegative, then P has a minimum value on S provided that the constraints defining S include the inequalities $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$.
- **Case 3** If S is the empty set, then the linear programming problem has no solution; that is, P has neither a maximum nor a minimum value.

④

Example

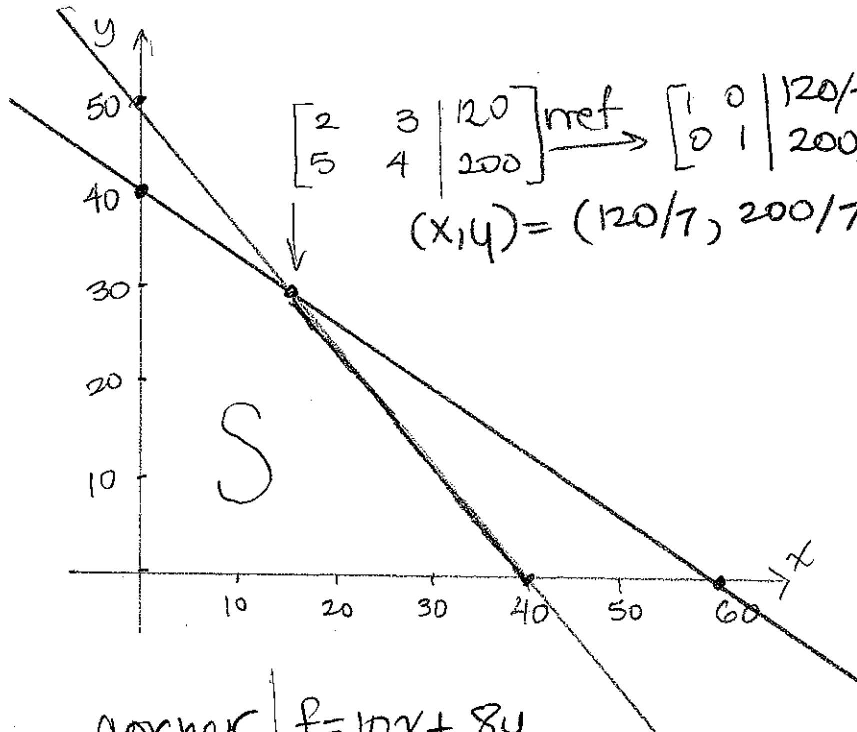
Find the maximum value of $f = 10x + 8y$

subject to

$2x + 3y \leq 120$ (0,40), (60,0) → intercepts

$5x + 4y \leq 200$ (0,50), (40,0) → intercepts

$x \geq 0, \quad y \geq 0$



$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & 120 \\ 5 & 4 & 200 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{\text{rref}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 120/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 200/7 \end{array}\right]$$

$(x,y) = (120/7, 200/7)$

corner	$f = 10x + 8y$
$(0,0)$	$10(0) + 8(0) = 0$
$(40,0)$	$10(40) + 8(0) = 400$
$(120/7, 200/7)$	$10(120/7) + 8(200/7) = 400$
$(0,40)$	$10(0) + 8(40) = 320$

$\left.\begin{array}{l} 10(40)+8(0)=400 \\ 10(120/7)+8(200/7)=400 \end{array}\right\}$ MAX on this line segment

$(-5/4)$

$f = \boxed{400 = 10x + 8y} \Rightarrow y = -1.25x + 50$ with $120/7 \leq x \leq 40$

$\boxed{\infty \text{ solns}}$

(5)

Example

A workshop makes men's and women's watchbands out of leather and steel. Each men's watchband uses 6 inches of leather and 9 grams of steel. Each women's watchband uses 4 inches of leather and 3 grams of steel. The workshop has 48 inches of leather and 54 grams of steel available. If the men's watchbands sell for $15 each and the women's for $12 each, how many of each type of watchband should be made to maximize revenue? What is the maximum revenue? What, if anything, is leftover?

x = # of men's watch bands

y = # of women's watch bands

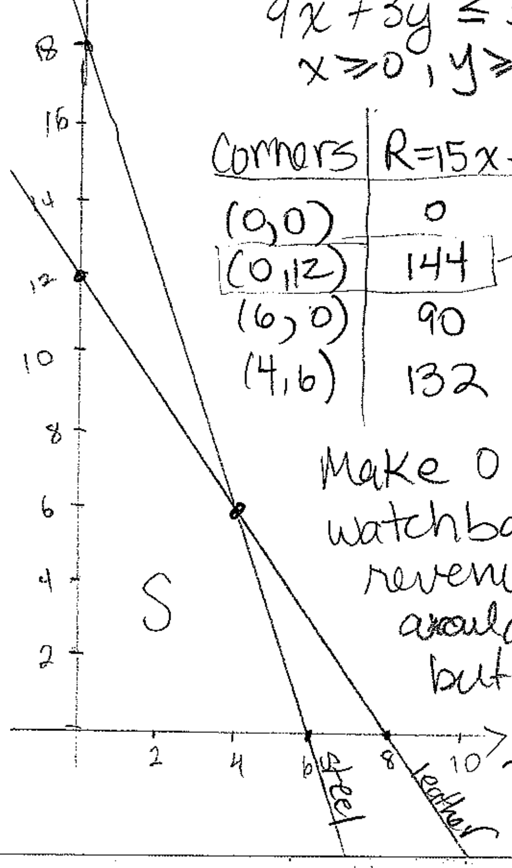
R = revenue in \$ from watchbands

Objective: max $R = 15x + 12y$

subject to: $6x + 4y \le 48$ in. Leather

$9x + 3y \le 54$ gm steel

$x \ge 0, y \ge 0$



Corners	$R = 15x + 12y$
(0,0)	0
$\boxed{(0,12)}$	$\boxed{144}$
(6,0)	90
(4,6)	132

leather: $6(0) + 4(12) = 48$

steel: $9(0) + 3(12) = 36$

$54 - 36 = 18$ gm left

Make 0 men's and 12 women's watchbands for a max revenue of \$144. All the available leather is used, but 18 gm of steel is leftover.

(6)

Example

A dietician is planning a meal made from rice and beans. Each cup of rice has 3.5 grams of fiber and 250 calories. Each cup of beans has 10 grams of fiber and 220 calories. The patient needs at least 12 grams of fiber and the patient wants at least twice as much rice as beans. How many cups of each food should be in the meal to minimize the number of calories?

x = # of cups of rice in a meal

y = " " beans " "

C = # of calories in a meal

cups rice x

cups beans y

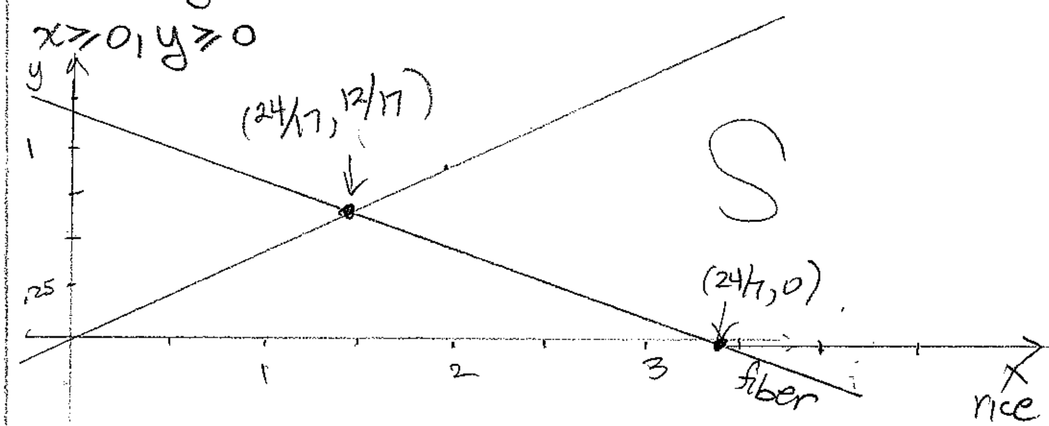
objective: min $C = 250x + 220y$

subject to

$3.5x + 10y \ge 12$ gm fiber (0, 1.2) & (24/7, 0) ≈3.4

$x \ge 2y$ rice : beans ratio (0,0), (2,1)

$x \ge 0, y \ge 0$



corner	$C = 250x + 220y$
(24/7, 0)	857.14...
(24/17, 12/17)	508.235...

7

Example

A gardener is ordering *x* pine trees and *y* oak trees. Pine trees provide two units of shade and oak trees provide three units of shade. The space and money constraints give a feasible region bounded by (0, 0), (0, 15) (12, 12), (21, 6) and (25, 0). How many of each type of tree should be ordered to maximize the amount of shade?

corner	$S = 2x + 3y$
(0,0)	0
(0,15)	45
(12,12)	60 } TIE
(21,6)	60 } TIE
(25,0)	50

$S = 60 = 2x + 3y$

or $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 20$

with $12 \le x \le 21$

If fractions ok, ∞ solns.

But <u>not</u> ok

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} x = 12,\ y = -\frac{2}{3}(12) + 20 = 12 \\ x = 15,\ y = (-\frac{2}{3})(15) + 20 = 10 \\ x = 18,\ y = (-\frac{2}{3})(18) + 20 = 8 \\ x = 21,\ y = (-\frac{2}{3})(21) + 20 = 6 \end{array}\right\} \text{all have } S = 60$$

explain...

8

Example

SET-UP, DO NOT SOLVE

Mazie has at most \$12000 to invest in three different stocks. The KO company costs \$42.00 per share and pays dividends of \$1.25 per share. The INTC company costs \$21.00 per share and pays dividends of \$0.40 per share. The MCD company costs \$35.00 per share and pays \$0.67 per share in dividends. Mazie has given her broker the following instructions: Invest at least twice as much money in INTC as in KO. Also, no more than 25% of the total invested should be in MCD. How should Mazie invest her money to maximize the dividends?

x = # of shares of KO y = # of sh of INTC

z = # of shares of MCD D = dividends in \$

Max $D = 1.25x + 0.40y + 0.67z$

SUB. TO

$42x + 21y + 35z \le 12000$ \$ available

$\underbrace{21y}_{\$ \text{ INTC}} \ge 2\underbrace{(42x)}_{\$ \text{ in KO}}$ $\boxed{\begin{array}{c}\$\text{ in INTC}\\ 21y\end{array}}$ $\boxed{\begin{array}{c}\$\text{ in KO}\\ 42x\end{array}}$

$\underbrace{35z}_{\$ \text{ in MCD}} \le .25\underbrace{(42x + 21y + 35z)}_{\text{tot } \$ \text{ invested}}$

$x \ge 0,\ y \ge 0,\ z \ge 0$

---

x = amt of \$ in KO, y = amt of \$ in INTC

z = amt of \$ in MCD, D = div in \$

Max $D = 1.25(x/42) + 0.40(y/21) + 0.67(z/35)$

SUB TO

$x + y + z \le 12000$

$y \ge 2x$

$z \le .25(x + y + z)$

$x \ge 0,\ y \ge 0,\ z \ge 0$

9

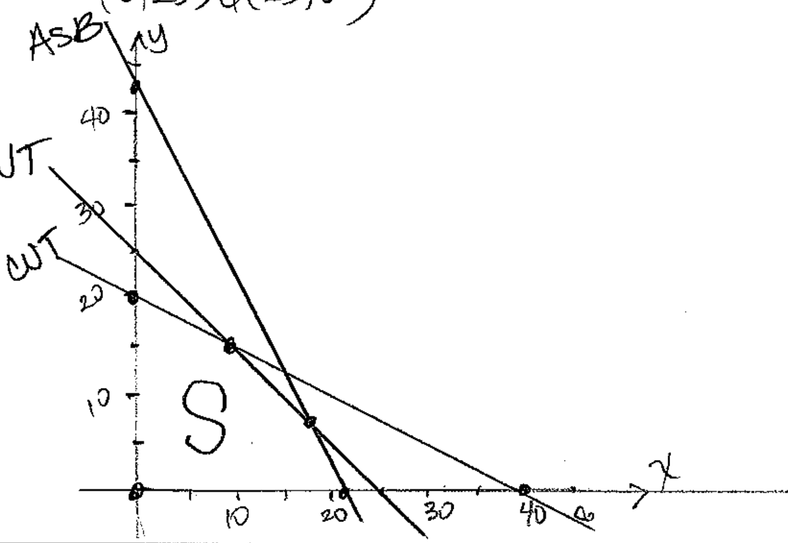
Example
A company manufactures two types of wooden boats: dinghies and skiffs. To make each boat requires three operations: cutting, assembly and painting. The time required for each operation for each type of boat is summarized in the table below along with the available hours and the profit from each type of boat:

	cutting hours	assembly hours	painting hours	Profit
Dinghies	2	4	2	$60
Skiffs	4	2	2	$80
available	80	84	50	

Determine the number of each type of boat that should be made to maximize the profit. What is the maximum profit? What, if anything, is leftover?

x = # of dinghies produced
y = # of skiffs produced
P = profit in $
Max $P = 60x + 80y$
SUB TO
$2x + 4y \le 80$ cutting hours — (0,20) & (40,0)
$4x + 2y \le 84$ assemb. hrs — (0,42) & (21,0)
$2x + 2y \le 50$ paint hrs — (0,25) & (25,0)
$x \ge 0, y \ge 0$

Corner	$P = 60x + 80y$
(0,0)	0
(0,20)	1600
(10,15)	1800 MAX
(17,8)	1660
(21,0)	1260



$2(10) + 4(15) = 80$ cutting hrs used
$4(10) + 2(15) = 70$ assemb hrs used
$\Rightarrow 84 - 70 = 14$ leftover
$2(10) + 2(15) = 30$ paint hrs

To make the max profit of $1800, the company should make 10 dinghies and 15 skiffs. There will be no cutting or painting hours left, but 14 hours of assembly time will be leftover