2013

Time: 4 hours

Full Marks: 100



The questions are of equal value

Answer any five questions.

Symbols used have their usual meanings.

## (OPERATIONS RESEARCH)

Using Gomory's algorithm solve the following
 Integer programming problem :

Maximize  $Z = 9x_1 + 10x_2$ 

Subject to the conditions  $x_1 + x_3 = 3$ ;  $2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_4 = 15$  and  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $x_3$ ,  $x_4 \ge 0$  and integers.

- 2. (a) Find a point (x, y, z) on the surface  $x^2 z^2 = 1$  that is nearest to origin.
  - (b) Let f be a real-valued function defined on a set T ⊂ R<sup>n</sup>, where T is a connected open or

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(Turn over)

- (b) Show that a point  $x^0 \in \Omega$  p is an optimal solution to program QP, if and only if, for some  $\lambda^0 \geq 0$ ,  $(x^0, \lambda^0)$  is a saddle point of the Lagrangian  $L(x, \lambda) = f(x) \lambda^T (Ax b)$ , where  $\lambda \geq 0$ .
- (a) Solve the following program using the Frank and Wolfe algorithm:
  Minimize f(x) = x<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> + 4x<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>
  subject to:

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1$$
;  $-x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 0$ ;  $x_i \ge 0$ ,  $(i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 

- (b) Using Kelley's cutting plane algorithm solve :
  Minimize f(x) = x<sub>2</sub> x<sub>1</sub>
  Subject to :
  x<sub>1</sub> + x<sub>2</sub> ≤ 5 ; x<sub>1</sub> x<sub>2</sub> ≥ 4 ; x<sub>1</sub> ≥ 0, x<sub>2</sub> ≥ 0.
- 8. Show that the logarithm of the dual function

$$\begin{split} & \ln \nu(\delta) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{T_K} \delta_{ki} \right) \ln \left( \sum_{i=1}^{T_K} \delta_{ki} \right) - \sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{T_k} \delta_{ki} \\ & \ln(\delta_{ki}) + \sum_{k=0}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{T_k} \delta_{ki} \ln(c_{ki}) \text{ is strictly concave} \\ & \text{for } \delta > 0. \end{split}$$

Contd.

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- (a) Using Dynamic programming find the height attained by a projectile.
  - (b) Explain principle of optimality on dynamic programming problem.
- 10. (a) Show that every symmetric game has the value v = 0 and each player has the same set of optimal strategies.
  - (b) Using Dominance principle solve the 4 ×3 game with the pay-off matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5 & 8 \\ 8 & 6 & 5 \\ 7 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$