

EXERCISE 12.2

PAGE NO: 519

1. Reshma wishes to mix two types of food, P and Q, in such a way that the vitamin contents of the mixture contain at least 8 units of vitamin A, and 11 units of vitamin B. Food P costs Rs 60/kg, and Food Q costs Rs 80/kg. Food P contains 3 units /kg of vitamin A and 5 units /kg of vitamin B while food Q contains 4 units /kg of vitamin A and 2 units /kg of vitamin B. Determine the minimum cost of the mixture?

Solution:

Let the mixture contain x kg of food P and y kg of food Q.

Hence, $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as given below.

	Vitamin A (units/kg)	Vitamin B (units/kg)	Cost (Rs/kg)
Food P	3	5	60
Food Q	4	2	80
Requirement (units/kg)	8	11	

The mixture must contain at least 8 units of vitamin A and 11 units of vitamin B. Hence, the constraints are

$$3x + 4y \geq 8$$

$$5x + 2y \geq 11$$

The total cost of purchasing food is $Z = 60x + 80y$.

So, the mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as

$$\text{Minimise } Z = 60x + 80y \text{ (i)}$$

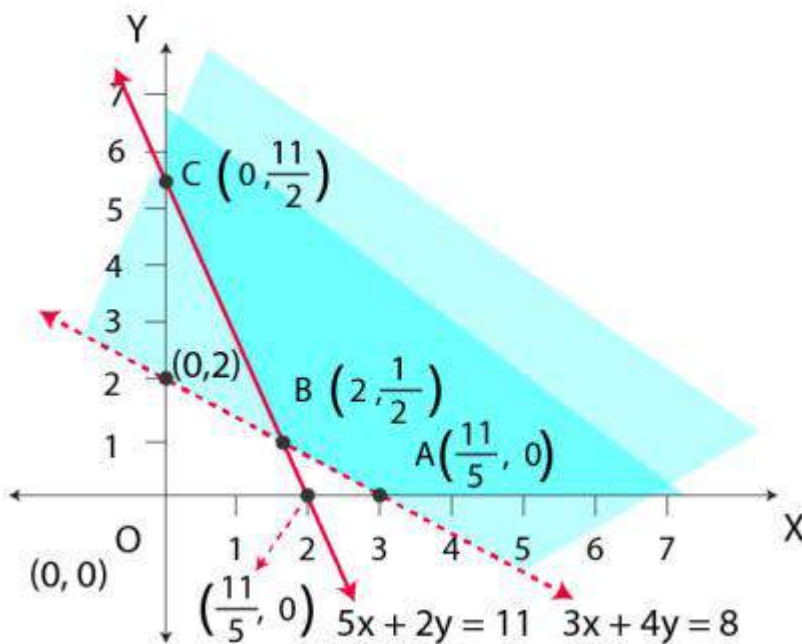
Now, subject to the constraints,

$$3x + 4y \geq 8 \dots (2)$$

$$5x + 2y \geq 11 \dots (3)$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \dots (4)$$

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



Clearly, we can see that the feasible region is unbounded.

A $(8/3, 0)$, B $(2, 1/2)$ and C $(0, 11/2)$

The values of Z at these corner points are given below.

Corner point	$Z = 60x + 80y$	
A $(8/3, 0)$	160	Minimum
B $(2, 1/2)$	160	Minimum
C $(0, 11/2)$	440	

Here, the feasible region is unbounded; therefore, 160 may or may not be the minimum value of Z.

For this purpose, we graph the inequality, $60x + 80y < 160$ or $3x + 4y < 8$, and check whether the resulting half-plane has points in common with the feasible region or not.

Here, it can be seen that the feasible region has no common point with $3x + 4y < 8$.

Hence, at the line segment joining the points $(8/3, 0)$ and $(2, 1/2)$, the minimum cost of the mixture will be Rs 160.

2. One kind of cake requires 200g flour and 25g of fat, and another kind of cake requires 100g of flour and 50g of fat. Find the maximum number of cakes which can be made from 5 kg of flour and 1 kg of fat assuming that there is no shortage of the other ingredients used in making the cakes?

Solution:

Let the first kind of cake be x and second kind of cakes be y . Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as shown below.

	Flour (g)	Fat (g)
Cakes of the first kind, x	200	25
Cakes of the second kind, y	100	50
Availability	5000	1000

$$\text{So, } 200x + 100y \leq 5000$$

$$2x + y \leq 50$$

$$25x + 50y \leq 1000$$

$$x + 2y \leq 40$$

The total number of cakes Z that can be made are

$$Z = x + y$$

The mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as

$$\text{Maximise } Z = x + y \text{ (i)}$$

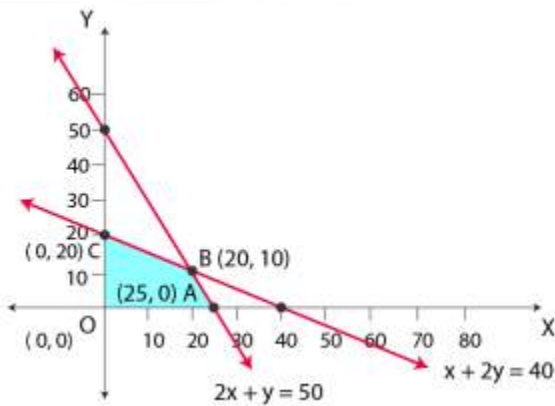
Here, subject to the constraints,

$$2x + y \leq 50 \text{ (ii)}$$

$$x + 2y \leq 40 \text{ (iii)}$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \text{ (iv)}$$

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



A (25, 0), B (20, 10), O (0, 0) and C (0, 20) are the corner points.

The values of Z at these corner points are as given below.

Corner point	$Z = x + y$	
A (25, 0)	25	
B (20, 10)	30	Maximum
C (0, 20)	20	
O (0,0)	0	

Hence, the maximum numbers of cakes that can be made are 30 (20 cakes of one kind and 10 cakes of other kind).

3. A factory makes tennis rackets and cricket bats. A tennis racket takes 1.5 hours of machine time and 3 hours of craftsman's time in its making while a cricket bat takes 3 hour of machine time and 1 hour of craftsman's time. In a day, the factory has the availability of not more than 42 hours of machine time and 24 hours of craftsman's time.

(i) What number of rackets and bats must be made if the factory is to work at full capacity?

(ii) If the profit on a racket and on a bat is Rs 20 and Rs 10, respectively, find the maximum profit of the factory when it works at full capacity.

Solution:

Let x and y be the number of rackets and the number of bats to be made.

Given that the machine time is not available for more than 42 hours.

Hence, $1.5x + 3y \leq 42$ (i)

Also, given that the craftsman’s time is not available for more than 24 hours.

Hence, $3x + y \leq 24$ (ii)

The factory is to work at full capacity. Hence,

$$1.5x + 3y = 42$$

$$3x + y = 24$$

On solving these equations, we get

$$x = 4 \text{ and } y = 12$$

Therefore, 4 rackets and 12 bats must be made.

(i) The given information can be compiled in a table as give below.

	Tennis Racket	Cricket Bat	Availability
Machine Time (h)	1.5	3	42
Craftsman’s Time (h)	3	1	24

$$1.5x + 3y \leq 42$$

$$3x + y \leq 24$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

Since the profit on a racket is Rs 20 and Rs 10.

$$\text{Hence, } Z = 20x + 10y$$

The mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as

$$\text{Maximise } Z = 20x + 10y \text{ (i)}$$

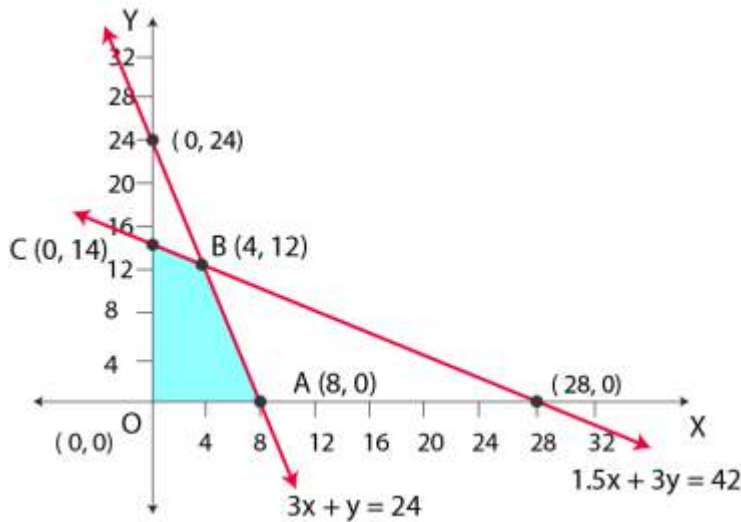
Subject to the constraints,

$$1.5x + 3y \leq 42 \text{ (ii)}$$

$$3x + y \leq 24 \text{ (iii)}$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \text{ (iv)}$$

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



A (8, 0), B (4, 12), C (0, 14) and O (0, 0) are the corner points respectively.

The values of Z at these corner points are given below.

Corner point	$Z = 20x + 10y$	
A (8, 0)	160	
B (4, 12)	200	Maximum
C (0, 14)	140	

Therefore, the maximum profit of the factory when it works to its full capacity is Rs 200.

4. A manufacturer produces nuts and bolts. It takes 1 hour of work on machine A and 3 hours on machine B to produce a package of nuts. It takes 3 hours on machine A and 1 hour on machine B to produce a package of bolts. He earns a profit of Rs 17.50 per package on nuts and Rs 7.00 per package on bolts. How many packages of each should be produced each day so as to maximise his profit, if he operates his machines for at the most 12 hours a day?

Solution:

Let the manufacturer produce x package of nuts and y package of bolts. Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as given below.

	Nuts	Bolts	Availability
Machine A (h)	1	3	12
Machine B (h)	3	1	12

The profit on a package of nuts is Rs 17.50 and on a package of bolts is Rs 7.

Hence, the constraints are

$$x + 3y \leq 12$$

$$3x + y \leq 12$$

Then, the total profit is $Z = 17.5x + 7y$

The mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as follows:

$$\text{Maximise } Z = 17.5x + 7y \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

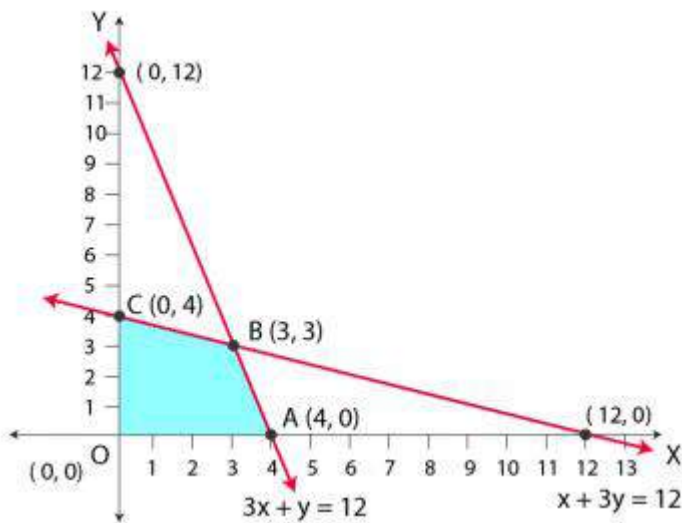
Subject to the constraints,

$$x + 3y \leq 12 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$3x + y \leq 12 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



A (4, 0), B (3, 3) and C (0, 4) are the corner points.

The values of Z at these corner points are given below.

Corner point	$Z = 17.5x + 7y$	
O (0, 0)	0	
A (4, 0)	70	
B (3, 3)	73.5	Maximum
C (0, 4)	28	

Therefore, Rs 73.50 at (3, 3) is the maximum value of Z.

Hence, 3 packages of nuts and 3 packages of bolts should be produced each day to get the maximum profit of Rs 73.50.

5. A factory manufactures two types of screws, A and B. Each type of screw requires the use of two machines, an automatic and a hand operated. It takes 4 minutes on the automatic and 6 minutes on hand operated machines to manufacture a package of screws A, while it takes 6 minutes on automatic and 3 minutes on the hand operated machines to manufacture a package of screws B. Each machine is available for at the most 4 hours on any day. The manufacturer can sell a package of screws A at a profit of Rs 7 and screws B at a profit of Rs 10. Assuming that he can sell all the screws he manufactures, how many packages of each type should the factory owner produce in a day in order to maximise his profit? Determine the maximum profit.

Solution:

On each day, let the factory manufacture x screws of type A and y screws of type B.

Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as given below.

	Screw A	Screw B	Availability
Automatic Machine (min)	4	6	$4 \times 60 = 240$

Hand Operated Machine (min)	6	3	$4 \times 60 = 240$
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The profit on a package of screws A is Rs 7 and on the package screws, B is Rs 10.

Hence, the constraints are

$$4x + 6y \leq 240$$

$$6x + 3y \leq 240$$

$$\text{Total profit, } Z = 7x + 10y$$

The mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as

$$\text{Maximise } Z = 7x + 10y \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

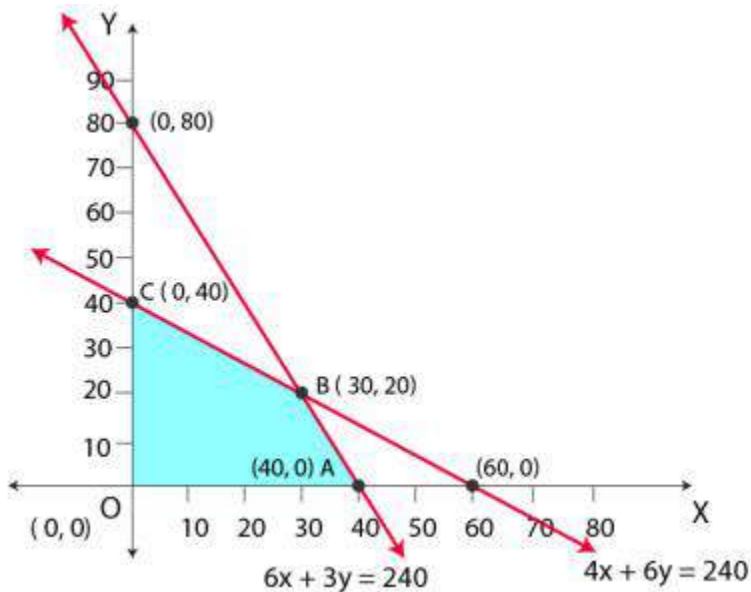
Subject to the constraints,

$$4x + 6y \leq 240 \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

$$6x + 3y \leq 240 \dots\dots\dots (iii)$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots (iv)$$

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



A (40, 0), B (30, 20) and C (0, 40) are the corner points.

The value of Z at these corner points is given below.

Corner point	$Z = 7x + 10y$	
A (40, 0)	280	
B (30, 20)	410	Maximum
C (0, 40)	400	

The maximum value of Z is 410 at (30, 20).

Hence, the factory should produce 30 packages of screws A and 20 packages of screws B to get the maximum profit of Rs 410.

6. A cottage industry manufactures pedestal lamps and wooden shades, each requiring the use of a grinding/cutting machine and a sprayer. It takes 2 hours on the grinding/cutting machine and 3 hours on the sprayer to manufacture a pedestal lamp. It takes 1 hour on the grinding/cutting machine and 2 hours on the sprayer to manufacture a shade. On any day, the sprayer is available for at the most 20 hours and the grinding/cutting machine for at the most 12 hours. The profit from the sale of a lamp is Rs 5 and that from a shade is Rs 3. Assuming that the manufacturer can sell all the lamps and shade that he produces, how should he schedule his daily production in order to maximise his profit?

Solution:

Let the cottage industry manufacture x pedestal lamps and y wooden shades, respectively.

Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as given below.

	Lamps	Shades	Availability
Grinding/Cutting Machine (h)	2	1	12
Sprayer (h)	3	2	20

The profit on a lamp is Rs 5 and on the shades is Rs 3. Hence, the constraints are

$$2x + y \leq 12$$

$$3x + 2y \leq 20$$

Total profit, $Z = 5x + 3y$ (i)

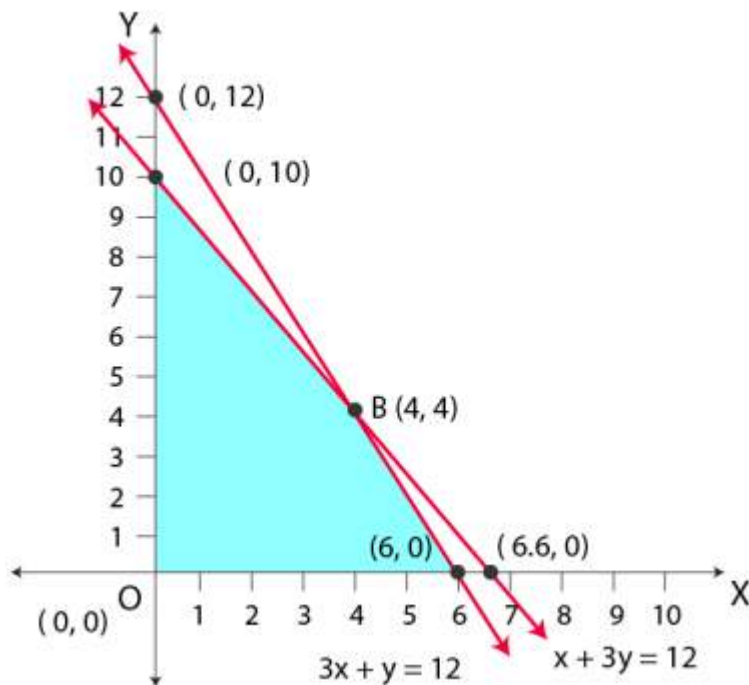
Subject to the constraints,

$2x + y \leq 12$ (ii)

$3x + 2y \leq 20$ (iii)

$x, y \geq 0$ (iv)

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



A (6, 0), B (4, 4) and C (0, 10) are the corner points.

The value of Z at these corner points is given below.

Corner point	$Z = 5x + 3y$	
A (6, 0)	30	
B (4, 4)	32	Maximum

C (0, 10)	30	
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The maximum value of Z is 32 at points (4, 4).

Therefore, the manufacturer should produce 4 pedestal lamps and 4 wooden shades to maximise his profits.

7. A company manufactures two types of novelty souvenirs made of plywood. Souvenirs of type A require 5 minutes each for cutting and 10 minutes each for assembling. Souvenirs of type B require 8 minutes each for cutting and 8 minutes each for assembling. There are 3 hours 20 minutes available for cutting and 4 hours for assembling. The profit is Rs 5 each for type A and Rs 6 each for type B souvenirs. How many souvenirs of each type should the company manufacture in order to maximise the profit?

Solution:

Let the company manufacture x souvenirs of type A and y souvenirs of type B, respectively.

Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as given below.

	Type A	Type B	Availability
Cutting (min)	5	8	$3 \times 60 + 20 = 200$
Assembling (min)	10	8	$4 \times 60 = 240$

The profit on type A souvenirs is Rs 5 and on type B souvenirs is Rs 6. Hence, the constraints are

$$5x + 8y \leq 200$$

$$10x + 8y \leq 240 \text{ i.e.,}$$

$$5x + 4y \leq 120$$

$$\text{Total profit, } Z = 5x + 6y$$

The mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as

$$\text{Maximise } Z = 5x + 6y \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

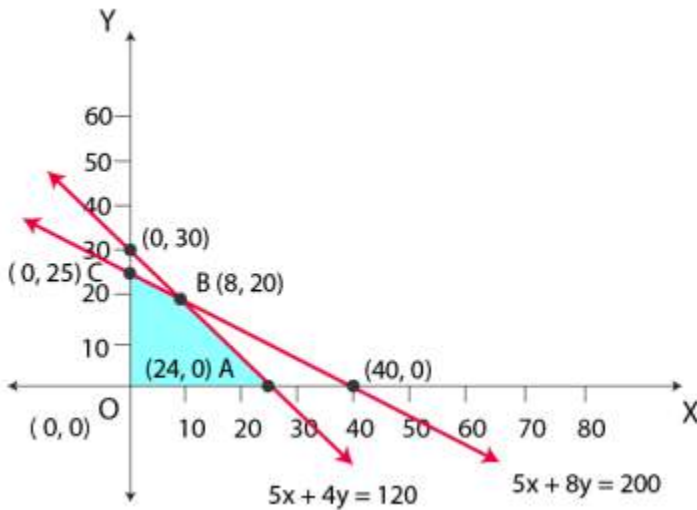
Subject to the constraints,

$$5x + 8y \leq 200 \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

$$5x + 4y \leq 120 \dots\dots\dots (iii)$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots (iv)$$

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



A (24, 0), B (8, 20) and C (0, 25) are the corner points.

The values of Z at these corner points are given below.

Corner point	$Z = 5x + 6y$	
A (24, 0)	120	
B (8, 20)	160	Maximum
C (0, 25)	150	

The maximum value of Z is 200 at (8, 20).

Hence, 8 souvenirs of type A and 20 souvenirs of type B should be produced each day to get the maximum profit of Rs 160.

8. A merchant plans to sell two types of personal computers – a desktop model and a portable model that will cost Rs 25,000 and Rs 40,000, respectively. He estimates that the total monthly demand of computers will not exceed 250 units. Determine the number of units of each type of computers which the merchant should stock to get maximum profit if he does not want to invest more than Rs 70 lakhs and if his profit on the desktop model is Rs 4,500 and on the portable model is Rs 5,000.

Solution:

Let the merchant stock x desktop models and y portable models, respectively.

Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

Given that the cost of desktop model is Rs 25,000 and of a portable model is Rs 40,000.

However, the merchant can invest a maximum of Rs 70 lakhs.

$$\text{Hence, } 25000x + 40000y \leq 7000000$$

$$5x + 8y \leq 1400$$

The monthly demand of computers will not exceed 250 units.

$$\text{Hence, } x + y \leq 250$$

The profit on a desktop model is 4500, and the profit on a portable model is Rs 5000.

$$\text{Total profit, } Z = 4500x + 5000y$$

Therefore, the mathematical formulation of the given problem is

$$\text{Maximum } Z = 4500x + 5000y \dots\dots\dots (i)$$

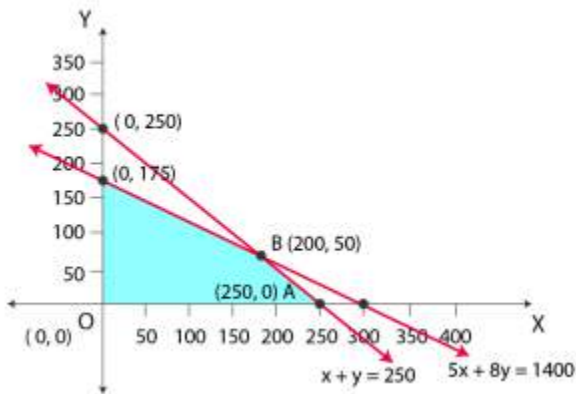
Subject to the constraints,

$$5x + 8y \leq 1400 \dots\dots\dots (ii)$$

$$x + y \leq 250 \dots\dots\dots (iii)$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \dots\dots\dots (iv)$$

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



A (250, 0), B (200, 50) and C (0, 175) are the corner points.

The values of Z at these corner points are given below.

Corner point	$Z = 4500x + 5000y$	
A (250, 0)	1125000	
B (200, 50)	1150000	Maximum
C (0, 175)	875000	

The maximum value of Z is 1150000 at (200, 50).

Therefore, the merchant should stock 200 desktop models and 50 portable models to get the maximum profit of Rs 11,50,000.

9. A diet is to contain at least 80 units of vitamin A and 100 units of minerals. Two foods F_1 and F_2 are available. Food F_1 costs Rs 4 per unit food and F_2 costs Rs 6 per unit. One unit of food F_1 contains 3 units of vitamin A and 4 units of minerals. One unit of food F_2 contains 6 units of vitamin A and 3 units of minerals. Formulate this as a linear programming problem. Find the minimum cost for the diet that consists of mixture of these two foods and also meets the minimal nutritional requirements.

Solution:

Let the diet contain x units of food F_1 and y units of food F_2 . Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as given below.

	Vitamin A (units)	Mineral (units)	Cost per unit (Rs)
Food F_1 (x)	3	4	4
Food F_2 (y)	6	3	6
Requirement	80	100	

The cost of food F_1 is Rs 4 per unit, and of food, F_2 is Rs 6 per unit.

Hence, the constraints are

$$3x + 6y \geq 80$$

$$4x + 3y \geq 100$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

The total cost of the diet, $Z = 4x + 6y$

The mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as

Minimise $Z = 4x + 6y$ (i)

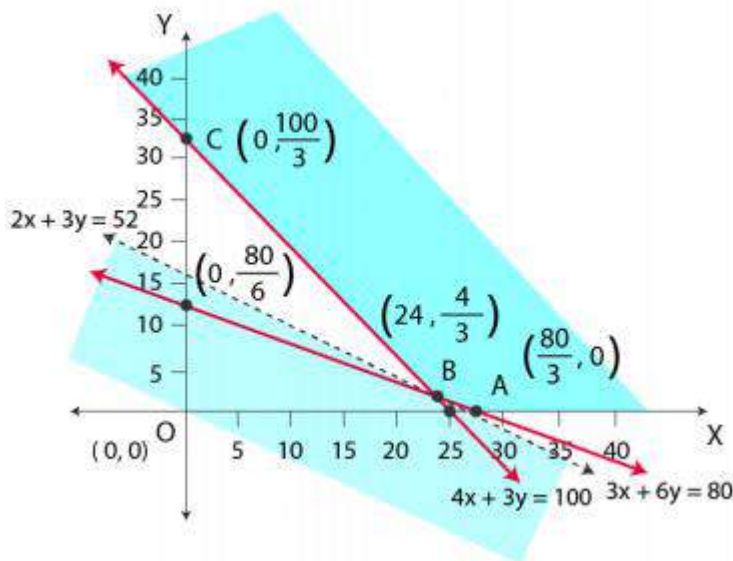
Subject to the constraints,

$$3x + 6y \geq 80 \text{ (ii)}$$

$$4x + 3y \geq 100 \text{ (iii)}$$

$$x, y \geq 0 \text{ (iv)}$$

The feasible region determined by the constraints is given below.



We can see that the feasible region is unbounded.

A $(80 / 3, 0)$, B $(24, 4 / 3)$, and C $(0, 100 / 3)$ are the corner points.

The values of Z at these corner points are given below.

Corner point	$Z = 4x + 6y$	

A (80 / 3, 0)	$320 / 3 = 106.67$	
B (24, 4 / 3)	104	Minimum
C (0, 100 / 3)	200	

Here, the feasible region is unbounded, so 104 may or not be the minimum value of Z.

For this purpose, we draw a graph of the inequality, $4x + 6y < 104$ or $2x + 3y < 52$, and check whether the resulting half-plane has points in common with the feasible region or not.

Here, it can be seen that the feasible region has no common point with $2x + 3y < 52$.

Hence, the minimum cost of the mixture will be Rs 104.

10. There are two types of fertilisers, F_1 and F_2 . F_1 consists of 10% nitrogen and 6% phosphoric acid, and F_2 consists of 5% nitrogen and 10% phosphoric acid. After testing the soil conditions, a farmer finds that she needs atleast 14 kg of nitrogen and 14 kg of phosphoric acid for her crop. If F_1 costs Rs 6/kg and F_2 costs Rs 5/kg, determine how much of each type of fertiliser should be used so that nutrient requirements are met at a minimum cost. What is the minimum cost?

Solution:

Let the farmer buy x kg of fertiliser F_1 and y kg of fertiliser F_2 . Hence,

$$x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0$$

The given information can be compiled in a table, as given below.

	Nitrogen (%)	Phosphoric Acid (%)	Cost (Rs / kg)
F_1 (x)	10	6	6
F_2 (y)	5	10	5
Requirement (kg)	14	14	

F_1 consists of 10% nitrogen, and F_2 consists of 5% nitrogen.

However, the farmer requires at least 14 kg of nitrogen.

$$\text{So, } 10\% \text{ of } x + 5\% \text{ of } y \geq 14$$

$$x / 10 + y / 20 \geq 14$$

By L.C.M we get

$$2x + y \geq 280$$

F_1 consists of 6% phosphoric acid, and F_2 consists of 10% phosphoric acid.

However, the farmer requires at least 14 kg of phosphoric acid.

So, 6% of x + 10 % of $y \geq 14$

$$6x / 100 + 10y / 100 \geq 14$$

$$3x + 5y \geq 700$$

The total cost of fertilisers, $Z = 6x + 5y$

The mathematical formulation of the given problem can be written as

Minimise $Z = 6x + 5y$ (i)

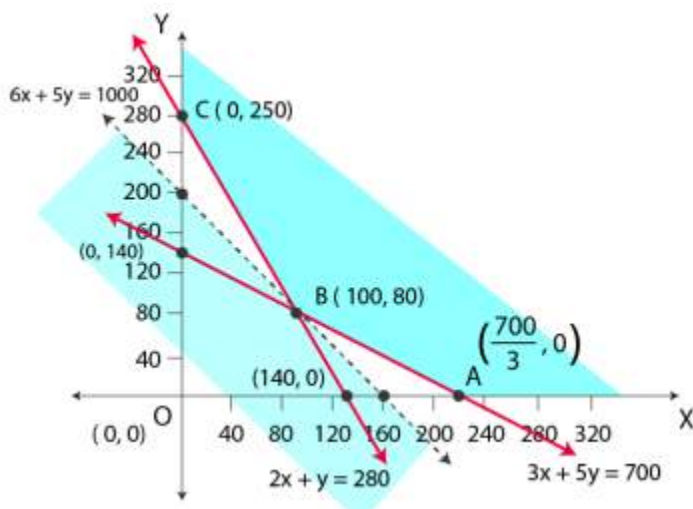
Subject to the constraints,

$$2x + y \geq 280$$
 (ii)

$$3x + 5y \geq 700$$
 (iii)

$$x, y \geq 0$$
 (iv)

The feasible region determined by the system of constraints is given below.



Here, we can see that the feasible region is unbounded.

$A(700 / 3, 0)$, $B(100, 80)$ and $C(0, 280)$ are the corner points.

The values of Z at these points are given below.

Corner point	$Z = 6x + 5y$	
A (700 / 3, 0)	1400	
B (100, 80)	1000	Minimum
C (0, 280)	1400	

Here, the feasible region is unbounded; hence, 1000 may or may not be the minimum value of Z.

For this purpose, we draw a graph of the inequality, $6x + 5y < 1000$, and check whether the resulting half-plane has points in common with the feasible region or not.

Here, it can be seen that the feasible region has no common point with $6x + 5y < 1000$

Hence, 100 kg of fertiliser F_1 and 80 kg of fertiliser F_2 should be used to minimise the cost. The minimum cost is Rs 1000.

11. The corner points of the feasible region are determined by the following system of linear inequalities:

$2x + y \leq 10$, $x + 3y \leq 15$, $x, y \geq 0$ are (0, 0), (5, 0), (3, 4) and (0, 5). Let $Z = px + qy$, where $p, q > 0$. Condition on p and q so that the maximum of Z occurs at both (3, 4) and (0, 5) is

(A) $p = q$

(B) $p = 2q$

(C) $p = 3q$

(D) $q = 3p$

Solution:

The maximum value of Z is unique.

Here, it is given that the maximum value of Z occurs at two points, (3, 4) and (0, 5).

Value of Z at (3, 4) = Value of Z at (0, 5)

$$p(3) + q(4) = p(0) + q(5)$$

$$3p + 4q = 5q$$

$$3p = 5q - 4q$$

$$3p = q \text{ or } q = 3p$$

Therefore, the correct answer is option (D).