

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University**  
**Term End Examination January-2016**

<b>Course</b>	: Diploma in Operation Research (DOR)	<b>Numerical Code: 0030</b>
<b>Subject</b>	: Basics of Operation Research (DOR-01)	<b>Numerical Code: 0188</b>
<b>Date</b>	: 28/01/2016	<b>Roll No.</b> _____
<b>Time</b>	: 11.00 to 02.00	
<b>N.B.</b>	: All questions carry equal Marks.	<b>Total Marks : 70</b>

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**Q.1** What is operation Research? What is use of Operation Research in Decision Making? Discuss Phases in OR procedure. (14)

**OR**

Explain Basic Operations Research models.

**Q.2** What is linear programming? Discuss application areas of Linear Programming. (14)

**OR**

Discuss advantages and limitations of Linear Programming models.

**Q.3** Solve the following L.P Problem for a company. Find  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  Such that (14)

$$15x_1 + 30x_2 \leq 150$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 2$$

$$x_2 \leq 4, x_1 \text{ and } x_2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{And } 2 = x_1 + x_2 \text{ is Maximum}$$

**OR**

Write a short note on: The graphical Solution of Linear Programming problems.

**Q.4** Write short note on Any Two: (14)

1. Nature and significance of operations Research
2. Opportunities and Short comings of operations Research approach
3. Structure of Linear Programming model

**Q.5** Explain Scope of Operations Research. (14)

**OR**

Use graphical Method to solve the following LP problem for a company.

$$\text{Maximize } Z = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

Subject to the Constraints

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 > 3$$

$$\text{And } x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

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<b>Course</b>	: Diploma in Operation Research ( <b>DOR</b> )	<b>Numerical Code: 0030</b>
<b>Subject</b>	: Assignment and Transportation Problems. ( <b>DOR-02</b> )	<b>Numerical Code: 0189</b>
<b>Date</b>	: 28/01/2016	<b>Roll No.</b> _____
<b>Time</b>	: 03.00 to 06.00	
<b>N.B.</b>	: All questions carry equal Marks.	<b>Total Marks: 70</b>

**Q.1** What is Assignment problem? Explain Mathematical Statement of Assignment problem. (14)

**OR**

Explain Variations of the Assignment problem.

**Q.2** Explain Mathematical model of Transportation problem. (14)

**OR**

Explain Solution Method of Assignment problem.

**Q.3** Obtain a basic feasible solution of the following transportation problem by XYZ Ltd. (14)

Origins	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	Supply
Q <sub>1</sub>	3	4	6	8	9	20
Q <sub>2</sub>	2	0	1	5	8	30
Q <sub>3</sub>	7	11	20	40	3	15
Q <sub>4</sub>	2	1	9	14	16	13
Demand	40	6	8	18	6	78

**OR**

The expense price of a Machine is ₹5000. Its Maintenance expense and the Scrap value at the end of each year is given as follows. When should the Machine be replaced?

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maintenance Expense (₹)	1,500	1,600	1,800	2,100	2,500	2,900	3,400	4,000
Scrap value (₹)	3,500	2,500	1,700	1,200	800	500	500	500

**Q.4** Explain North-West Corner Method. (14)

**OR**

Explain Least Cost Method.

**Q.5** Discuss Vogel's Approximation Method. (14)

**OR**

Explain Transportation Algorithm.

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**Course** : Diploma in Operation Research (DOR)

**Numerical Code: 0030**

**Subject** : PERT & CPM (DOR-03)

**Numerical Code: 0190**

**Date** : 29/01/2016

**Roll No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time** : 11.00 to 02.00

**N.B.** : All questions carry equal Marks.

**Total Marks : 70**

**Q.1** Explain the Meaning of PERT and CPM and distinguish between PERT and CPM (14)

**OR**

Explain Phases of project Management

**Q.2** Discuss PERT/ CPM Network Components and Precedence Relationships (14)

**OR**

Explain Critical Path Analysis

**Q.3** Discuss Forward Pass Method and Backward Pass Method (14)

**OR**

Explain Float of an Activity and Event

**Q.4** Discuss Critical Path (14)

**OR**

Write short note on: Project Scheduling with uncertain Activity Times

**Q.5** The following table gives data on normal time and expense and crash time and expense for a project of a company (14)

Activity	Normal		Crash	
	Time (Weeks)	Expense (₹)	Time (Weeks)	Expense (₹)
1-2	3	300	2	400
2-3	3	30	3	30
2-4	7	420	5	580
2-5	9	720	7	810
3-5	5	250	4	300
4-5	0	0	0	0
5-6	6	320	4	410
6-7	4	400	3	470
6-8	13	780	10	900
7-8	10	1,000	9	1,200

**Indirect expense is ₹ 50per week**

- Draw the network and identify the Critical path with a double line
- What are the normal project duration and associated expense?
- Find out the total float associated with each activity
- Crash the relevant activities systematically and determine the optimal project Completion time and expense.

**OR**

**Write short note on Any Two**

- Project Crashing
  - Time Expense Trade-off Procedure
  - Resource Smoothing
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**Course** : Diploma in Operation Research (DOR)

**Numerical Code: 0030**

**Subject** : PERT & CPM (DOR-04)

**Numerical Code: 0191**

**Date** : 29/01/2016

**Roll No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Time** : 03.00 to 06.00

**N.B.** : All questions carry equal Marks.

**Total Marks : 70**

1. Write short note on maximax criteria of decision making (14)

**OR**

State the types of environment under which decisions can be made.

2. Explain the decision tree approach in decision making. (14)

**OR**

Explain the techniques to deal with risk.

3. Explain with detail summarise EMV and EOL criteria. (14)

**OR**

Explain sensitivity analysis as a risk reducing measure in capital budgeting.

4. What a maximum amount can be paid for obtaining perfect information for forthcoming activities ? (14)

**OR**

Classify the degree of certainty with explanation

5. Holding expense for an unit is Rs.200 losing a customer costs Rs.500 and the probability distribution of a demand is as under find expected monetary value. (14)

Demand	0	1	2	3	4	5
Probability	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.15

**OR**

The ABC Ltd. manufacture guaranteed tennis balls at present time, approximately 10 percent of the tennis balls are defective, A defective ball leaving the factory expenses the company Rs.0.50 to honour its guarantee. Assume that all defective balls are returned, at a expenses at Rs.0.10 per ball, the company can conduct a test which always correctly identifies both good and bad tennis ball.

- (a) Draw a decision tree and determine the optimal course of action and its expected expenses.
- (b) At what test expense the company should be indifferent to testing?
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