元智大學 102 學年度研究所 碩士班 招生試題卷

工業工程與管理 系(所)别: 學系碩士班

組別: 不分組

科目: 作業研究

用纸第 / 頁共 2 頁

●不可使用電子計算機

1. (30%) Consider the following linear programming problem.

Maximize Z = X1 - X2 + 2X3Subject to $3X1-2X2+2X3\leq 22$ $X1 - X2 + X3 \le 8$ $-X1 + 2X2 + 2X3 \le 10$ $X1, X2, X3 \ge 0$

Answer the following questions.

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 (a) Find the basic variables with respect to the solution, (X1, X2, X3) = (2, 0, 6), when the Simplex method is applied (using X4, X5, X6 as slack variables for the three inequality constraints). What is the basic feasible solution? (5%)

 (b) Write down the basis corresponding to this basic feasible solution. (5%)

 (c) Check if this basic feasible solution is optimal? (5%)

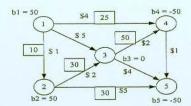
 (d) Compute the dual optimal feasible solution. (5%)

 (e) What is the range of profit C1 (currently C1 = 1) such that the current optimal solution remains unchanged? (5%)

 (f) What is the range of resource 3 (currently b3 = 10) such that the optimal basis is not

- (f) What is the range of resource 3 (currently b3 = 10) such that the optimal basis is not changed? (5%)
- 2. (25%) Consider the following capacitated minimum cost flow problem, where nodes land 2 each can supply 50 units, node 3 is a transshipment station (b3 =0), and nodes 4 and 5 each requires 50 units. The numbers within squares are transshipment capacities; for example, the arc from node 1 to node 4 (arc 1->4) can transport at most 25 units. The number after the dollar sign (\$) on each arc represents the transportation cost per unit of goods. For example, the transportation cost per unit on arc 1→4 is 4 dollars. Answer the following questions.

 - (a) Write down the LP formulation for this problem. (5%)
 (b) Start with the following initial solution: X₁₂ = 10, X₁₄ = 25, X₁₃ = 15, X₂₃ = 30, X₂₃ = 30, X₃₄ = 25, X₃₅ = 20, and apply the network simplex method to find the optimal BFS to this problem. (10%)
 (c) What is the range of C₄₅ (currently \$1) so that the current optimal BFS remains optimal?
 - (5%)
 - (d) Suppose that the supply of node 1 increases from 50 units to 60 units, and node 5 also increases its demand from 50 to 60. What is the new optimal solution? (5%)



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3. (15%) Apply dynamic programming technique to solve the following integer nonlinear programming problem.

 $\mathrm{Max}\, \mathrm{Z} = \, 18 \mathrm{X}_1 - \mathrm{X}_1^2 + 20 \mathrm{X}_2 + 10 \mathrm{X}_3$

Subject to $2X_1 + 4X_2 + 3X_3 \le 11$

 $X_1, X_2, X_3 \ge 0$ and are integers.

4. (15%) Consider two M/G/1/∞ queueing models, A and B. The two models have the same Poisson arrival process with a mean rate $\lambda = 5$ per hour, but their service time distributions are different. The service times of Model A are i.i.d. normally distributed with a mean time $1/\mu_A=2/15$ per hour and a standard deviation $\sigma_A=1/5$ hour. The service times of Model B are a hyper-exponential distribution; i.e., with probability p = 0.5, the distribution is exponential with a mean rate $\mu_{\rm l}=5$ per hour, and with probability 1-p=0.5, the distribution is exponential with a mean rate μ_2 =10 per hour. The expected waiting time in the queue (L_q) of a customer in the steady state is as follows:

$$L_q = \frac{\lambda^2 \sigma^2 + \rho^2}{2(1-\rho)}$$
, where $\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$

Answer the following questions:

- (a) What is the fraction of time that Model A is empty (no customers in the system)? (3%) (b) What is the fraction of time that Model B is empty? (3%) (c) What is the expected number of customers in the system (L) for Model A? (3%) (d) What is the expected number of customers in the system (L) for Model B? (3%) (e) Which model has longer expected waiting time in the system (W)? (3%)

- 5. (15%) Consider the following Markov chain with transition matrix given as follows.

- (a) List a set of equations that can compute the expected number of transitions from state 1 to
- the absorbing state 57 Do not compute. (10%)

 (b) List a set of equations for computing the following conditional probability: Pr{Chain visits state 3 before entering state 5 | currently the chain is at state 4}. Do not compute.