University of Eswatini

RE-SIT EXAMINATION, 2019/2020

BASS, B.Ed (Sec.), B.Sc.

Title of Paper

: Optimisation Theory

Course Number : MAT418

Time Allowed

: Three (3) Hours

Instructions

1. This paper consists of SEVEN (7) questions in TWO sections.

- 2. Section A is COMPULSORY and is worth 40%. Answer ALL questions in this section.
- 3. Section B consists of FIVE questions, each worth 20%. Answer ANY THREE (3) questions in this section.
- 4. Show all your working.
- 5. Start each new major question (A1, A2, B3, ..., B7) on a new page and clearly indicate the question number at the top of the page.
- 6. You can answer questions in any order.
- 7. Some formulas are given on the last page.

Special Requirements: NONE

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A [40 Marks]: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION A1 [20 Marks]

- (a) Give precise definitions of the following.
 - (i) Convex function from a convex set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ to \mathbb{R} .
 - (ii) Concave function from a convex set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ to \mathbb{R} . (2)
- (b) Determine whether the given function is a convex function, concave function or neither on \mathbb{R}^2 . Explain.

(i)
$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^2 + 2x_1x_2 + x_2^2$$
. (5)

(ii)
$$f(x_1, x_2) = -x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 - 2x_2^2$$
. (5)

(c) Find the absolute maximum and absolute minimum values of

$$f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1$$

on the interval [0,2].

(6)

(5)

QUESTION A2 [20 Marks]

(a) Use the graphical method to solve the following LP.

min
$$w = 50y_1 + 100y_2$$

s.t. $2y_1 + y_2 \ge 10$
 $y_1 + 3y_2 \ge 15$
 $y_1, y_2 \ge 0$

(b) Find the dual of the following LP.

min
$$w = 4y_1 + 2y_2 - y_3$$

s.t. $y_1 + 2y_2 \le 6$
 $y_1 - y_2 + 2y_3 = 8$
 $y_1, y_2 \ge 0, y_3 \text{ urs}$ (5)

(c) Use the Big-M method to solve the following LP.

min
$$z = 3x_1 - 4x_2$$

s.t. $x_1 - 2x_2 \ge 2$
 $x_1 - x_2 \ge 3$
 $x_1, x_2 \ge 0$ (10)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

QUESTION B3 [20 Marks]

Consider the following LP.

max
$$z = 4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3$$

s.t. $8x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \le 2$
 $6x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \le 8$
 $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$

- (a) Find the dual of the LP.
 - Use the graphical method to solve the dual of the LP. (7)
- (b) Use the graphical method to solve the dual of the LP.(c) Use complementary slackness to solve the primal LP.

(8)

(5)

QUESTION B4 [20 Marks]

(a) Find all local extrema and saddle points of the function

$$f(x_1, x_2) = 3x_1x_2 - x_1^2x_2 - x_1x_2^2.$$

(10)

(b) Use Golden Section Search to determine, within an interval of length 0.3, the optimal solution to

$$\max z = -x^2 - 1 \text{s.t.} -0.5 \le x \le 1.5.$$

(10)

QUESTION B5 [20 Marks]

Use the Kuhn-Tucker conditions to find the optimal solution to the following problem.

max
$$z = -(x_1 - 3)^2 - (x_2 - 5)^2$$

s.t. $x_1 + x_2 \le 7$
 $x_2 \le 4$

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QUESTION B6 [20 Marks]

- (a) It costs E20 to purchase 1 hour of labour and E10 to purchase a unit of capital. If L hours of labour and K units of capital are available, then $L^{2/3}K^{1/3}$ machines can be produced. If E100 is available to purchase labour and capital, what is the maximum number of machines that can be produced?
 - (10)

(b) Find the optimal solution to the following problem.

max
$$z = -2x^2 - y^2 + xy + 8x + 3y$$

s.t. $3x + y = 10$

(10)

QUESTION B7 [20 Marks]

(a) Use the method of steepest ascent to approximate the solution to

max
$$f(x_1,x_2) = -(x_1-3)^2 - (x_2-2)^2$$

s.t. $(x_1,x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$.

Start at the point (1,1).

(10)

(b) Perform one iteration of the feasible directions method on the following problem.

$$\max z = 3xy - x^2 - y^2$$
s.t.
$$3x + y \le 4$$

$$x, y \ge 0$$

Begin at the point (1,0).

(10)