

1 Problem 1

A company produces two products A, B, which are sold at 30 and 10 Euro. The production of each unit of A requires 2 units of raw material M and 6 units of supproduct P. Each unit of B requires 2 units of M and 3 of P. 4000 units of M and 10000 of P are available.

10% of the packages of product A and 20% of those of product B contain a free bonus item. The number of such items added to the packages must be non smaller than 400. Fractional solutions are accepted.

Give a mathematical programming formulation for the problem of maximizing the revenue.

2 Problem 2

A computer service shop has to repair 16 printers, 7 personal computers, and 27 scanners. The owner decides to hire two technicians A, B, Technician A can repair, in a work day, 3 printers, 1 personal computer, and 3 scanners, while technician B can repair 2 printers, 1 personal computer, and 5 scanners. The hiring cost, per day, is of 75 Euro for technician A and 60 for technician B.

Give a linear programming formulation for the problem of minimizing the hiring costs.

3 Problem 3

A company is planning the launch of a new product. A market analysis is on the way. To be statistically meaningful, it is estimated that the sample must be composed as follows

| | married women | non married women | married men | non married men |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| number | ≥ 150 | ≥ 110 | ≥ 120 | ≥ 100 |

The sample is contacted by telephone, either in the morning (at a cost of 1 Euro for each phone call) or in the evening (at the cost of 1.6 Euro per phone call).

The estimated amount of people, of each category, that can be reached either in the morning or in the evening is

| | married women | non married women | married men | non married men | nobody |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| morning | 30% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 40% |
| evening | 30% | 20% | 30% | 15% | 5% |

Give a mathematical programming formulation for the problem of minimizing the total phone call, so as to contact a meaningful sample of people.

4 Problem 4

A company produces two models of vehicles A, B, which yield a profit, per unit, of 6000 and 13000 Euro. The production of a vehicle of type A involves 40 hours of work, while that of a

vehicle of type B involves 60 hours. We are to plan the production for 3 months, using no more than 40000 hours of work. The demand, per month, is

| month | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| A | 450 | 500 | 600 |
| B | 200 | 150 | 180 |

A box of a size of $4000 m^2$ can be used to store the cars which are not yet sold. Each vehicle of type A uses $7 m^2$, while each vehicle of type B uses $10 m^2$.

Give an integer linear programming formulation for the problem of planning the production so as to maximize the profit.

5 Problem 5

A deputation plan for the waters of the Como Lake is to be scheduled. At least 50 tons of pollution agent 1 and 50 of pollution agent 2 must be removed. Four sites, A, B, C, D, are identified as candidate locations where to build the deputation plants. The costs for building, deputation of a ton of water, and deputation power per ton are given in the following table

| location | building cost | deputation cost | deputation power, agent 1 | deputation power, agent 2 |
|----------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 100000 | 20 | 0.40% | 0.35% |
| 2 | 70000 | 30 | 0.25% | 0.25% |
| 3 | 80000 | 30 | 0.30% | 0.20% |
| 4 | 40000 | 35 | 0.15% | 0.22% |

Due to geographical reasons, if a plant is built both on site 1 and 3, no plant must be built on site 2.

Give a mathematical programming formulation for the problem of minimizing the total installation and deputation costs.

6 Problem 6

A refinery mixes 4 types of raw oil in different proportions, to produce 3 types of gasoline: A, B, C. The available amount of each component of raw oil per type of gasoline and its cost is

| component | availability (barrels) | cost (Euro per barrel) |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 5000 | 9 |
| 2 | 2400 | 7 |
| 3 | 4000 | 12 |
| 4 | 1500 | 6 |

The requirements of each type of gasoline are

| type | amounts of types of raw oil | price (Euro per barrel) |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A | $\geq 20\%$ of 2 | 12 |
| A | $\leq 30\%$ of 3 | |
| B | $\geq 40\%$ of 4 | 18 |
| C | $\geq 50\%$ of 2 | 10 |

Give a mathematical programming formulation for the problem of maximizing the total revenue.

6.1 Problem 7

A company is to plan the set of projects to start. 6 projects are available, each of which having a cost of 0.5 billions of Euro, 2 billions of Euro, 1 billion of Euro, 1.5 billions of euro, 0.8 billions of Euro, and 3 billions of euro. The available budget is of 5 billions of Euro. Each projects requires the following out of people

| Projects | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| Technicians | 5 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 12 |
| Managers | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Accounters | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

At most, the company can use 30 technicians, 7 managers, and 3 accounters. Projects 1, 4, and 5 are related to the Environment Area, projects 2, 3, and 5 are related to the Computer Science Area, and projects 4 and 6 are related to the Financial Area. At most two project, from the same area, can be chosen.

For each project, the company estimates a profit of 0.2, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 0.3, and 1 billions of Euro.

Given a mathematical program for the problem of maximizing the average revenue.