

Tutorial letter 203/2/2018

APPLIED LINEAR ALGEBRA APM1513

Semester 2

Department of Mathematical Sciences

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains solutions to assignment 3

BARCODE

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Assignment 3

QUESTION 2

The octave code to solve the problem is

```
>C=[6000;5000;4000;5000;5500;6000;9000;8500;8000]
```

```
    C = 6000
```

```
        5000
```

```
        4000
```

```
        5000
```

```
        5500
```

```
        6000
```

```
        9000
```

```
        8500
```

```
        8000
```

```
>A = [6000 0 0 5000 0 0 9000 0 0;
```

```
      0 5000 0 0 5500 0 0 8500 0;
```

```
      0 0 4000 0 0 6000 0 0 8000]
```

```
    A = 6000 0 0 5000 0 0 9000 0 0
```

```
        0 5000 0 0 5500 0 0 8500 0
```

```
        0 0 4000 0 0 6000 0 0 8000
```

```
>b = [22;21;25]
```

```
    b = 22
```

```
        21
```

```
        25
```

```
>lb = []
```

```
    lb = [] (0x0)
```

```
>ub = [17;17;17;31;31;31;26;26;26]
```

```
    ub = 17
```

```
        17
```

```
17
31
31
31
26
26
26
>ctype = "UUU"
    ctype = UUU
>vartype = "CCCCCCCCC"
    vartype = CCCCCCCCC
>s = 1
    s = 1
>[xmax,Lmax]=glpk(C,A,b,lb,ub,ctype,vartype,s)
    xmax = 0.0019662
           0.0054809
           0.0078679
           0.0078679
           0.0016577
           0.0046980
           0.0022568
           0.0046981
           0.0010950
           0.0070162
    Lmax = 0.31471
```

Note, we have put $s = 1$ because we want to minimize the cost. From the solutions above, we see that number of trucks needed are $x_1 = 2, x(5), x(3)=8, x(4)=8, x(5)=2, x(6)=5, x_9 = 7$ with the cost of R 315

QUESTION 3

The octave code to solve the problem is

```
>C = [-3;-4;2]
    C = -3
        -4
        1
```

```
>A = [-1 1 2;2 1 1]
      A = -1 1 2
           2 1 1
>b = [5;20]
      b = 5
           20
>lb = []
      lb = [] (0x0)
>ub = []
      ub = [] (0x0)
>ctype = "UU"
      ctype = UU
>vartype = "CCC"
      vartype = CCC
>s = 1
      s = 1
>[xmax,Lmax]=glpk(C,A,b,lb,ub,ctype,vartype,s)
      xmax = 5.0000e+000
              1.0000e+000
              3.1259e-297
      Lmax = -55
```

Note, we have put $s = 1$ because we want to minimize the value of L . The points at which the minimum occurs are $x_1 = 5$, $x_2 = 1$, and $x_3 = 0.003$.

QUESTION 4

The octave code to solve the problem is

```
>C = [2;3;4;3]
      C = 2
           3
           4
           3
>A = [1.5 2 1.5 1;1 2 1 3;5 4 7 2;6 3 7 4;8 4 8 2]
      A = 1.5 2 1.5 1
           1 2 1 3
           5 4 7 2
```

```

        6   3 7   4
        8   4 8   2
>b = [30;45;65;60;70]
    b = 30
        45
        65
        60
        70
>lb = []
    lb = [] (0x0)
>ub = []
    ub = [] (0x0)
>ctype = "UUUUU"
    ctype = UUUUU
>vartype = "CCCC"
    vartype = CCCC
>s = -1
    s = -1
>[xmax,Lmax]=glpk(C,A,b,lb,ub,ctype,vartype,s)
    xmax = 7.3519e+223
           8.3989e+217
           4.2006e+149
           5.9310e-310
    Lmax = 1.9406e-316
```

Note, we have put $s = -1$ because we want to maximize the value of L .