

- 4 a. What is meant by Time Series Analysis?
 - b. Define Trend. Explain the method of estimating trends.c. You have been provided with the figures of production (in 000's ton

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[Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Production	77	88	94	85	91	98	90

- i) Fit a straight line by the method of least square and find trend values.
- ii) What is the yearly increase in production?
- 5 a. Differentiate between simple and multiple regressions.
 - b. A person requires 10, 12 and 12 units of chemicals A, B and C respectively for his garden. A 'liquid' product contains 5, 2 and 1 units of A, B and C respectively per jar. A 'dry' product contains 1, 2 and 4 units of A, B and C per carton. If liquid product sells for Rs.3 per jar and dry product sells Rs.2 per carton, how many of each should be purchased in order to minimize the cost and meet the requirements. (07 Marks)
 - c. Solve the LPP by graphical method. Minimize $Z = 40x_1 + 24x_2$

Subject to constraints: $20x_1 + 50x_2 \ge 4800$ $80x_1 + 50x_2 \ge 7200$

$$x_1, x_2 \ge 0$$

6 a. What is mean by Merge and Burst event?

- b. Explain the common errors in drawing networks.
- c. Given below are the time estimates for various activities of a project.

Â	Activity	Optimistic (t _o) (weeks)	Most likely (t _n) (weeks)	Pessimistic (t _p) (weeks)		
R	1-2	2	5	8		
	1-3	1 💭	× 4	7		
	2-3	9 🐭	9	<u>~15</u>		
	2-4	6	9	12		
	3-5	8	11	14		
	3-6	9	12	15		
	4-5	6	9	12		
	5-6 🗛	<i>₹</i> 2	5	8		
	6-7	3	3	9		

- i) Identify the critical path and estimate its duration.
- ii) Estimate the S.D. of the critical path [standard deviation].

iii) What is the probability that project would be completed in 32 weeks?

- 7 a. What is meant by project scheduling?
 - b. Define and differentiate between PERT and CPM.
 - c. Define LPP. Explain its advantages and limitations.

CASE STUDY

- Determine Initial Basic Feasible Solution [IBFS] using:
 - a. North West Corner Rule NWCR

b. Least Cost Method – LCM

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c. Vogel Approximation Method - VAM.

Also test for the optimal solution through; MODI – Modified Distribution Method.

• Contraction	D_1	D_2	D_3	D_4	Availability
Ser Y	2	3	11	7	6
di la constante da	1	0	6	1	1
<u>_</u>	5	8	15	9	10
Requirement	7	5	3	2	
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	20	f 2			

(10 Marks) (03 Marks)

(07 Marks)

(10 Marks) (03 Marks)

(03 Marks) (07 Marks)

(10 Marks)

(20 Marks)

(03 Marks) (07 Marks) ar factory.

(10 Marks)

(03 Marks)