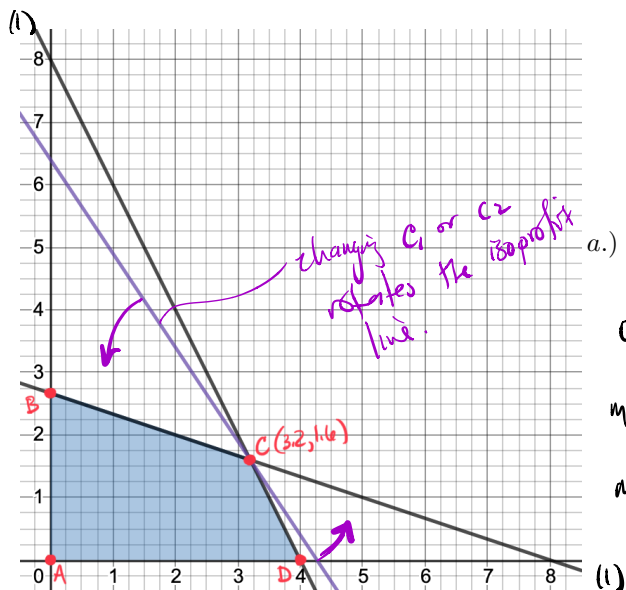


§6.1: GRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION TO SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

- 1.] JOBCO manufactures two products on two machines. A unit of product 1 requires 2 hrs on machine 1 and 1 hr on machine 2. For product 2, one unit requires 1 hr on machine 1 and 3 hrs on machine 2. The revenues per unit of products 1 and 2 are \$30 and \$20 respectively. The total daily processing time available for each machine is 8 hrs. The LP and the feasible region with optimal solution are provided below.



Maximize: $z = 30x_1 + 20x_2$ obj. fun

Subject to: $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 8$ (machine 1) (1)

$x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 8$ (machine 2) (2)

$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

- a.) Write down the slope of the objective function and the two constraints.

obj. fun: $x_2 = -\frac{30}{20}x_1 + \frac{z}{20} \Rightarrow \text{slope} = -\frac{3}{2}$

machine 1: $x_2 = -2x_1 + 8 \Rightarrow \text{slope} = -2$

machine 2: $x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow \text{slope} = -\frac{1}{3}$

- b.) Suppose the revenue per unit of product 1 is c_1 making the objective function $z = c_1x_1 + 20x_2$. For what values of c_1 will the point $(3.2, 1.6)$ still be optimal?

In order for C to remain optimal, the isoprofit line must lie "in between" the two constraints. Hence,

1.) $-\frac{c_1}{20} < -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow c_1 > \frac{20}{3}$

2.) $-\frac{c_1}{20} > -2 \Rightarrow c_1 < 40$

$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{20}{3} < c_1 < 40 \right|$ optimality Range for c_1 .

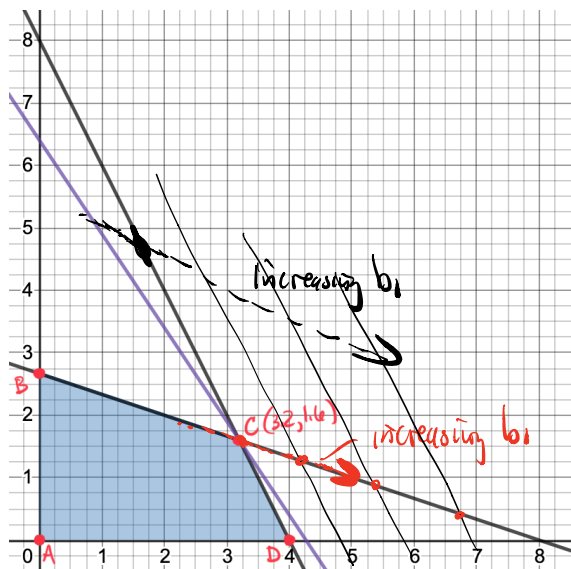
- c.) Suppose $z = c_1x_1 + c_2x_2$. Find the optimality range for the ratio $\frac{c_1}{c_2}$. If $c_1 = 35$ and $c_2 = 25$, is $(3.2, 1.6)$ still optimal? What is the new value of z ?

1.) $-\frac{c_1}{c_2} < -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{c_1}{c_2} > \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < \frac{c_1}{c_2} < 2$

2.) $-\frac{c_1}{c_2} > -2 \Rightarrow \frac{c_1}{c_2} < 2$

$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{35}{25} = \frac{7}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < \frac{7}{5} < 2$ ✓

Max $z = 35(3.2) + 25(1.6) = 112 + 40 = 152$



- c.) Suppose changes are made in machine 1 hour capacity. Redefine the first constraint to be $2x_1 + x_2 \leq b_1$. Determine the feasibility range of b_1 that will still yield the same set of optimal basic variables.

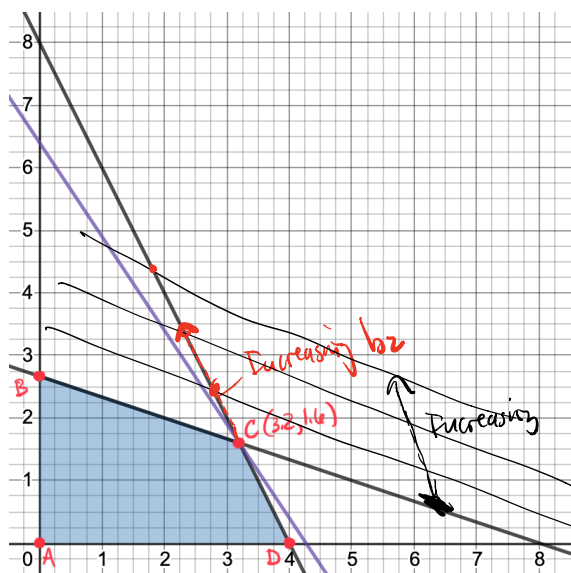
$$x_2 = -2x_1 + b_1 \leftarrow \text{varying } b_1 \text{ changes y-coordinate}$$

Changing b_1 not only changes obj. function value, it changes the optimal values of x_1 and x_2 .

1.) Upper bound: $x_1 = 8, x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -2(8) + b_1$
 $\Rightarrow b_1 = 16 \leftarrow x_2 \text{ would leave basis}$

2.) Lower bound: $x_1 = 0, x_2 = \frac{8}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{8}{3} = -2(0) + b_1$
 $\Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{8}{3} \leftarrow x_1 \text{ would leave basis}$

Feasibility Range for b_1 : $\boxed{\frac{8}{3} < b_1 < 16}$



- d.) Suppose changes are made in machine 2 hour capacity. Redefine the second constraint to be $x_1 + 3x_2 \leq b_2$. Determine the feasibility range of b_2 that will still yield the same set of optimal basic variables.

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{b_2}{3} \leftarrow \text{varying } b_2 \text{ changes y-coordinate}$$

Changing b_2 not only changes obj. function value, it changes the optimal values of x_1 and x_2 .

1.) Upper bound: $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 8 \Rightarrow 8 = -\frac{1}{3}(0) + \frac{b_2}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow b_2 = 24 \leftarrow x_1 \text{ would leave basis}$

2.) Lower bound: $x_1 = 4, x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{1}{3}(4) + \frac{b_2}{3}$
 $\Rightarrow b_2 = 4 \leftarrow x_2 \text{ would leave basis}$

Feasibility Range for b_2 : $\boxed{4 < b_2 < 24}$

- e.) What are the shadow prices for machine 1 and machine 2 capacities?

b_1 : $2x_1 + x_2 \leq 8 + \Delta b_1$
 $x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 8$
 $\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{32 + 6\Delta b_1}{10}$
 $x_2 = \frac{8 - \Delta b_1}{5}$

$$z = 30x_1 + 20x_2$$

New z : $\Rightarrow z = 3(32 + 6\Delta b_1) + 4(8 - \Delta b_1)$

$$\Rightarrow z = 128 + 14\Delta b_1$$

Shadow Price.

As long as $8 + \Delta b_1$ is within the feasibility range is.

$$\frac{8}{3} < 8 + \Delta b_1 < 16 \Rightarrow -\frac{16}{3} < \Delta b_1 < 8$$

The optimal solution is

$$x_1 = 3.2 + 0.6\Delta b_1$$

$$x_2 = 1.6 - 0.2\Delta b_1$$

and the obj. fun. value changes by 14 units per Δb_1 units change in b_1 .