


## Linear Programming Models II

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### Example: Flair Furniture Co.

Two products: Chairs and Tables

Decision: How many of each to make this month?

Objective: Maximize profit



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### Flair Furniture Co. Data

	Tables (per table)	Chairs (per chair)	Hours Available
Profit Contribution	\$7	\$5	
Carpentry	3 hrs	4 hrs	2400
Painting	2 hrs	1 hr	1000

Other Limitations:

- Make no more than 450 chairs
- Make at least 100 tables



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### Model Summary

Max  $7T + 5C$  (profit)

Subject to the constraints:

$3T + 4C \leq 2400$  (carpentry hrs)

$2T + 1C \leq 1000$  (painting hrs)

$C \leq 450$  (max # chairs)

$T \geq 100$  (min # tables)

$T, C \geq 0$  (nonnegativity)




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### Graphical Solution

- Graphing an LP model helps provide insight into LP models and their solutions.
- While this can only be done in two dimensions, the same properties apply to all LP models and solutions.




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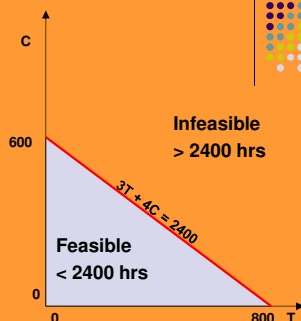
Carpentry  
Constraint Line

$3T + 4C = 2400$

Intercepts

( $T = 0, C = 600$ )

( $T = 800, C = 0$ )




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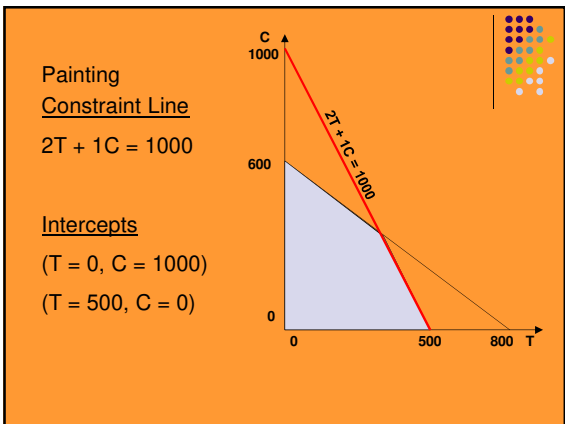
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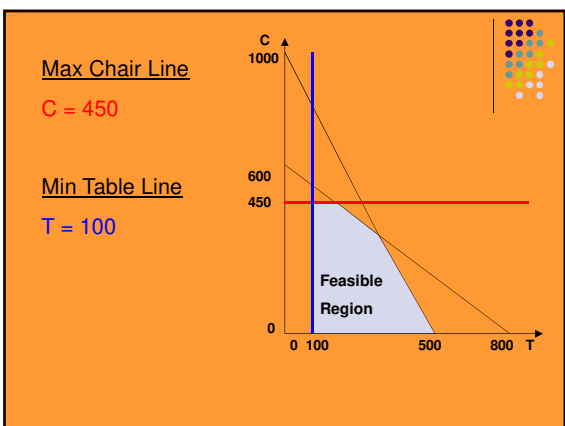
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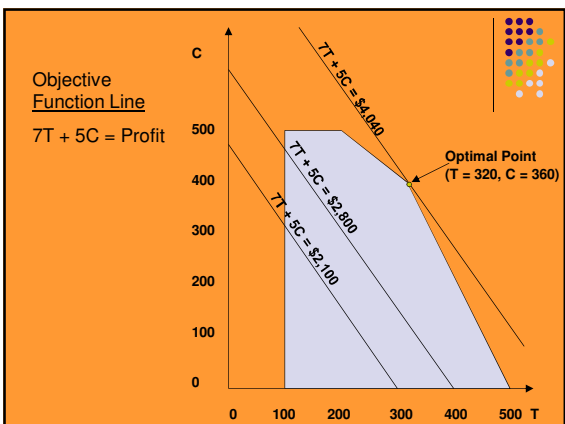
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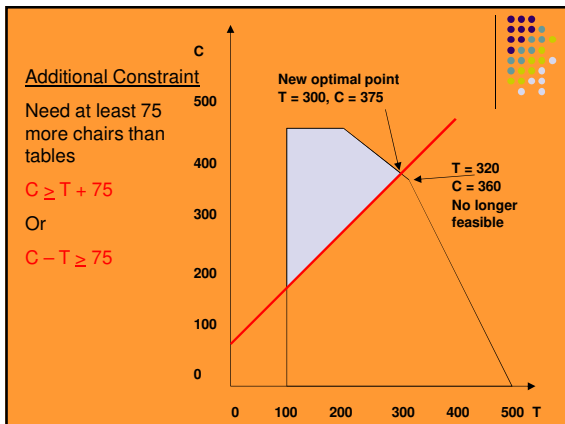
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LP Characteristics

- **Feasible Region:** The set of points that satisfies all constraints
- **Corner Point Property:** An optimal solution must lie at one or more corner points
- **Optimal Solution:** The corner point with the best objective function value is optimal

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Special Situation in LP

1. **Redundant Constraints** - do not affect the feasible region

Example:  $x \leq 10$   
 $x \leq 12$

The second constraint is redundant because it is *less* restrictive.

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### Special Situation in LP

2. **Infeasibility** – when no feasible solution exists (there is no feasible region)

Example:  $x \leq 10$   
 $x \geq 15$

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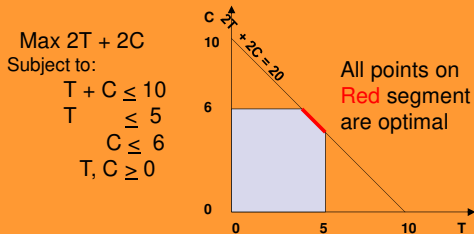
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### Special Situation in LP

3. **Alternate Optimal Solutions** – when there is more than one optimal solution




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### Special Situation in LP

4. **Unbounded Solutions** – when nothing prevents the solution from becoming infinitely large




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