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In linear programming, the constraints can be represented by d The one subset which satisfies the inequality part of equation is graphically represented by domain area of y intercept range area of x intercept straight line shaded area around straight line d If there is no significant differences in the item quality supplied by different sources then it is classified as indifferent items different items a One of the two subsets for the solution set, one subset satisfies the equality part of equation and the other subset solves range part of equation domain part of equation equality part of equation in-equality part of equation d For linear inequalities, the solution set for a group of inequalities is classified as b Check the below NCERT MCQ Questions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 12 Linear Programming with Answers Pdf free download. MCQ Questions for Class 12 Maths with Answers were prepared based on the latest exam pattern. We have provided Linear Programming Class 12 Maths MCQs Questions with Answers to help students understand the concept very well. Linear Programming Class 12 MCQs Questions with Answers Question 1. Feasible region in the set of points which satisfy (a) The objective functions (b) Some of the given constraints (c) All of the given constraints (d) None of these Answer Answer: (c) All of the given constraints Question 2. Of all the points of the feasible region for maximum or minimum of objective function the points (a) Inside the feasible region (b) At the boundary line of the feasible region (c) Vertex point of the boundary of the feasible region (d) None of these Answer Answer: (c) Vertex point of the boundary of the feasible region Question 3. Objective function of a linear programming problem is (a) a constraint (b) function to be optimized (c) A relation between the variables (d) None of these Answer Answer: (b) function to be optimized Question 4. A set of values of decision variables which satisfies the linear constraints and nn-negativity conditions of a L.P.P. is called its (a) Unbounded solution (b) Optimum solution (c) Feasible solution (d) None of these Answer Answer: (c) Feasible solution Question 5. The maximum value of the object function  $Z = 5x + 10y$  subject to the constraints  $x + 2y \leq 120$ ,  $x + y \geq 60$ ,  $x - 2y \geq 0$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  is (a) 300 (b) 600 (c) 400 (d) 800 Answer Answer: (b) 600 Question 6. The maximum value of  $Z = 4x + 2y$  subject to the constraints  $2x + 3y \leq 18$ ,  $x + y \geq 10$ ,  $x, y \leq 0$  is (a) 36 (b) 40 (c) 30 (d) None of these Answer Answer: (d) None of these Question 7. In equation  $3x - y \geq 3$  and  $4x - 4y > 4$  (a) Have solution for positive x and y (b) Have no solution for positive x and y (c) Have solution for all x (d) Have solution for all y Answer Answer: (a) Have solution for positive x and y Question 8. The maximum value of  $Z = 3x + 4y$  subjected to constraints  $x + y \leq 40$ ,  $x + 2y \leq 60$ ,  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$  is (a) 120 (b) 140 (c) 100 (d) 160 Answer Answer: (b) 140 Question 9. Maximize  $Z = 11x + 8y$  subject to  $x \leq 4$ ,  $y \leq 6$ ,  $x + y \leq 6$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ . (a) 44 at (4, 2) (b) 60 at (4, 2) (c) 62 at (4, 0) (d) 48 at (4, 2) Answer Answer: (b) 60 at (4, 2) Question 10. Maximize  $Z = 3x + 5y$ , subject to  $x + 4y \leq 24$ ,  $3x + y \leq 21$ ,  $x + y \leq 9$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  (a) 20 at (1, 0) (b) 30 at (0, 6) (c) 37 at (4, 5) (d) 33 at (6, 3) Answer Answer: (c) 37 at (4, 5) Question 11. Maximize  $Z = 4x + 6y$ , subject to  $3x + 2y \leq 12$ ,  $x + y \geq 4$ ,  $x, y \geq 0$  (a) 16 at (4, 0) (b) 24 at (0, 4) (c) 24 at (6, 0) (d) 36 at (0, 6) Answer Answer: (d) 36 at (0, 6) Question 12. Maximize  $Z = 7x + 11y$ , subject to  $3x + 5y \leq 26$ ,  $5x + 3y \leq 30$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  (a) 59 at  $(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$  (b) 42 at (6, 0) (c) 49 at (7, 0) (d) 57.2 at (0, 5.2) Answer Answer: (a) 59 at  $(\frac{9}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$  Question 13. Maximize  $Z = 6x + 4y$ , subject to  $x \leq 2$ ,  $x + y \leq 3$ ,  $-2x + y \leq 1$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  (a) 12 at (2, 0) (b)  $\frac{140}{3}$  at  $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$  (c) 16 at (2, 1) (d) 4 at (0, 1) Answer Answer: (c) 16 at (2, 1) Question 14. Maximize  $Z = 10x_1 + 25x_2$ , subject to  $0 \leq x_1 \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq x_2 \leq 3$ ,  $x_1 + x_2 \leq 5$  (a) 80 at (3, 2) (b) 75 at (0, 3) (c) 30 at (3, 0) (d) 95 at (2, 3) Answer Answer: (d) 95 at (2, 3) Question 15.  $Z = 20x_1 + 202$ , subject to  $x_1 \geq 0$ ,  $x_2 \geq 0$ ,  $x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 8$ ,  $3x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 15$ ,  $5x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 20$ . The minimum value of Z occurs at (a) (8, 0) (b)  $(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{15}{4})$  (c)  $(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$  (d) (0, 10) Answer Answer: (c)  $(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{4})$  Question 16.  $Z = 6x + 21y$ , subject to  $x + 2y \geq 3$ ,  $x + 4y \geq 4$ ,  $3x + y \geq 3$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ . The minimum value of Z occurs at (a) (4, 0) (b) (28, 8) (c)  $(2, \frac{7}{2})$  (d) (0, 3) Answer Answer: (c)  $(2, \frac{7}{2})$  Question 17. The corner point of the feasible region determined by the system of linear constraints are (0, 0), (0, 40), (20, 40), (60, 20), (60, 0). The objective function is  $Z = 4x + 3y$ . Compare the quantity in Column A and Column B Column A Column B Maximum of Z 325 (a) The quantity in column A is greater (b) The quantity in column B is greater (c) The two quantities are equal (d) The relationship cannot be determined On the basis of the information supplied Answer Answer: (b) The quantity in column B is greater Question 18. The feasible region for a LPP is shown shaded in the figure. Let  $Z = 3x - 4y$  be the objective function. Minimum of Z occurs at (a) (0, 0) (b) (0, 8) (c) (5, 0) (d) (4, 10) Answer Answer: (b) (0, 8) Question 19. Refer to Question 18 maximum of Z occurs at (a) (5, 0) (b) (6, 5) (c) (6, 8) (d) (4, 10) Answer Answer: (a) (5, 0) Question 20. Refer to Question 18 (Maximum value of Z+ Minimum value of Z) is equal to (a) 13 (b) 1 (c) -13 (d) -17 Answer Answer: (d) -17 We hope the given NCERT MCQ Questions for Class 12 Maths Chapter 12 Linear Programming with Answers Pdf free download will help you. If you have any queries regarding Linear Programming CBSE Class 12 Maths MCQs Multiple Choice Questions with Answers, drop a comment below and we will get back to you soon. S1 S2 S3 P 110 120 130 Q 115 140 140 = R 125 145 165 Row reduction: Subtract minimum entry in each row from all the entries on that column. S1 S2 S3 P 0 10 20 Q 0 25 25 R 0 20 40 Column reduction: Subtract minimum entry in each row of job-opportunity cost matrix from all the entries of that column. Now we have opportunity cost matrix. Make assignment in the opportunity cost matrix. For assigning, initially, check single zero row and then cut the zero in the column then check column with single zero and repeat the process. Here the total number of allocations = 2 which is less than the size of the matrix (n = 3), so the current solution is not optimum. Now, proceed to find the minimum no. of lines required to cover all zeros at least once. The steps involved are, i) Mark all rows for which assignment have not been made (row 3) ii) Now mark all columns which have unassigned zero in the marked row (column 1) iii) Now mark all rows which have assignment in the marked column (row 2) Now, draw the minimum no. of lines through unmarked row and through the marked column to cover all zeros at least once. Now, select the smallest element that does not have lines through them, subtract it from all the elements that do not have a line through them and add it to every element that lies at the intersection of two lines and leave the remaining element of matrix unchanged, so here 5 is smallest. So following these steps we get new opportunity cost matrix. Now again assigning Thus the final assignment cost is Item Supplier Cost P S2 120 Q S3 140 R S1 125 The minimum cost = 120 + 140 + 125 = Rs. 385. in Business Mathematicschapter: LINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEMA. multi-disciplinaryB. artificialc. intuitive. all of the abovea. predict future operationB. build more than one modelc. collect the relevant data. recommended decision and accepta. value of the objective functionB. value of the decision variablec. use of the available resource. all of the abovea. must satisfy all the constraints simultaneouslyB. need not satisfy all the constraints, only some of themc. must be a corner point of the feasible region. all of the abovea. value occurs at allowable set decisionB. highest value is chosen among allowable thesea. at the center of feasible regionB. at (0,0).c. at any vertex of feasible region. the vertex which is at maximum distance from (0, 0).a. an essence of realityB. an approximationc. an idealization. all of the abovea. identify any upper or lower bound on the decision variablesB. state the constraints as linear combinations of the decision variablesc. understand the problem. identify the decision variablesa. limitationsB. requirementsc. balancing, limitations and requirementsd. all of the abovea. moneyB. manpowerc. machined. all of the abovea. divisibilityB. proportionalityc. additivity. all of the abovea. express each constraints in wordsB. express the objective function in wordsc. verbally identify decision variables. all of the abovea. a positive coefficient of variables in objective functionB. a positive coefficient of variables in any constraint. non-negative value of resource. none of the abovea. solutionB. basic solutionc. feasible solution. none of the abovea. objective functionB. constraint equationsc. not required. none of the abovea. all the basic variables are zeroB. none of the basic variables is zero. at least one of the basic variables is zero. none of thesea. first and second quadrant. second and third quadrant. first and third quadrant. third and fourth quadrant. solutionB. basic solutionc. feasible solution. none of the abovea. solutionB. basic solutionc. feasible solution. none of the abovea. all the solutionsa. objective function is linearB. constraints are linearc. both objective function and constraints are linear. none of the abovea. the problem is to be re-evaluatedB. solution is not definedc. the objective function has to be modified. the change in constraints is ignoreda. constrained optimization techniqueB. technique for economic allocation of limited resourcesc. mathematical technique. all of the aboveTagsQuestion and answers in Business Mathematics,Business Mathematics Multiple choice questions and answers,Important mcq of Business Mathematics,Solved mcqs for Business Mathematics,Business Mathematics mcq with answers pdf download

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