## **Math 111** <u>3.2 – Solving Linear Programing</u> **Problems Graphically** Warnock - Class Notes Many mathematical models in business, biology, and economics require finding an \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ value, either a \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ subject to some restrictions. For a Linear Programming problem, there are two main components: 1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ - to be maximized or minimized. 2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ - a set of restrictions given by inequalities. **#1.** Find the maximum value of the objective function z = 3x + 4y, subject to the following constraints $2x + y \leq 4$ $-x+2y \leq 4$ $x \ge 0$ X $v \ge 0$



boundary lines of two constraints cross. We use solving a system of two equations to find those values.



There are several different cases that can occur in linear programming.



And These lead to...

## **Corner Point Theorem**

If an optimum value (either a maximum or a minimum) of the objective function exists, it will occur at one or more of the corner points of the feasible region.

## Solving a Linear Programming Problem

- 1. Write the objective function and all necessary constraints.
- 2. Graph the feasible region.
- 3. Identify all corner points.
- 4. Find the value of the objective function at each corner point.
- 5. For a bounded region, the solution is given by the corner point producing the optimum value of the objective function.
- 6. For an unbounded region, check that a solution actually exists. If it does, it will occur at a corner point.

**#3.** Sketch the Feasible Region and find the maximum and minimum values of the Objective function z=4x+6y.

$$x - y \le 3$$
  
$$6x - y \ge 4$$
  
$$3 \le x + y \le 10$$

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