

Figure 1: The region for which all the feasible solutions to Example 1 must lie. The region has four extreme points: $(0, 0)$, $(0, 20)$, $(24, 14)$ and $(45, 0)$.

Example 1 *A furniture company plans to make two products, oak chairs and oak tables, from its available resources. It has 400 board feet of oak available and 450 hours of labouring time. A chair takes 10 hours to produce, utilising 5 board feet whilst each table takes 15 hours to produce requiring 20 board feet. Both items are sold at a profit, tables earning twice the profit of chairs. Let x_1 denote the number of chairs produced and x_2 the number of tables. Our aim is to*

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{maximise} & z = x_1 + 2x_2 \\ \text{subject to} & 5x_1 + 20x_2 \leq 400 \\ & 10x_1 + 15x_2 \leq 450 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

This is a linear programming problem with two variables and two constraints.¹ As this is a problem in \mathbb{R}^2 we can solve the problem graphically.

*In Figure 1 we illustrate the **feasible region**, that is the set of points with coordinates (x_1, x_2) that satisfy all of the constraints.*

¹Strictly there are four constraints but, as we shall shortly see, positivity of variables is a usual requirement.

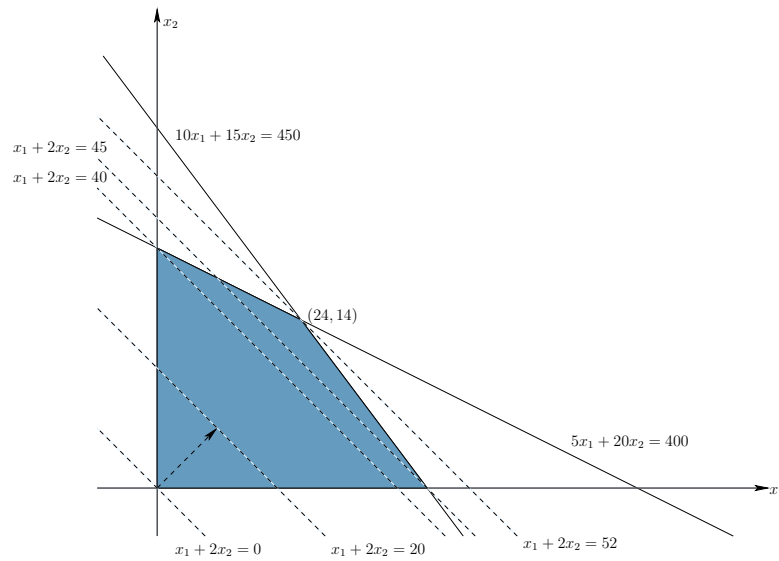


Figure 2: Translating the objective function of Example 1 through the feasible region. The maximum of 52 occurs at the extreme point $(24, 14)$.

The objective is to maximise the linear function $z = x_1 + 2x_2$. Figure 2 illustrates how we do this. If we fix $z = 0$ we can see that the objective function passes through the origin. Increasing the value of z corresponds to translating the objective function through the feasible region (in a northeast direction). For example, Figure 2 shows the objective function for increasing values of z . Note that when $z = 40$ we obtain the maximum feasible value of x_2 and when $z = 45$ we obtain the maximum feasible value of x_1 . Continuing to increase z we see that **the maximum is achieved at the extreme point** $(24, 14)$ where $z = 52$.