JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION WITH IT THIRD YEAR SEMESTER TWO FOR 2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR

MAIN CAMPUS (EVENING)

UNIT CODE: ABA 314
UNIT NAME: ABA 315: QUANTITATIVE METHODS I

EXAM SESSION:
EXAM DATE:
STREAM: BBA (With IT)
EXAM VENUE:

DURATION: 2 HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS
Answer QUESTION ONE and any other TWO QUESTIONS

## QUESTION ONE

a) Differentiate the following terms as used in network analysis
i) Pessimistic time and optimistic time
(2Marks)
(ii) An event and activity
(iii) Dummy activities and Critical activities
(2Marks)
(2Marks)
b) The sales of a detergent of company ABC Ltd for the last 7 years of operation are given in the table below:

| Year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sales <br> (Kshs.) | 144 | 174 | 179 | 190 | 220 | 215 | 230 |

The Brand manager is interested in establishing the demand pattern in year eight using a smoothing constant of 0.3 and an initial forecast of 150 .

## Required:

i) The forecast in the $8^{\text {th }}$ year
ii) MAPE
c) Explain any three factors that may affect the forecasts in (b) above relevant to enterprise success.
(6Marks)

## QUESTION TWO

(a) Outline four distinguishable features between PERT and CPM
(b) The owner of a chain of Fast-Food Restaurant is considering a new computer system for accounting and inventory control. A computer Company sent the following information about the system installation.

| Activity | Preceding Activity | Duration (Weeks) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | - | 6 |
| B | - | 9 |
| C | A | 9 |
| D | B,C | 3 |
| E | B,C | 12 |
| F | D | 6 |
| G | E,F | 3 |

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## REQUIRED:

Network diagram for the project, hence project critical path.
(8Marks).
i. Total float
(3Marks).
ii. Free float
(3Marks).

## QUESTION THREE

In respect of a component costingKsh. 10 each, the annual demand is known to be 24,000 units. The cost of placing an order is Kshs. 1000 and the total holding costs is $24 \%$ of unit cost. However, the supplier offers a discount of $7.5 \%$ for an order 0 f at least 3000 units and a discount of $12.5 \%$ if an order is for at least 5,000 units. Find the most economic purchase quantity per order.

Required:
i) The most economic order size
(12 Marks)
ii) Explain four merits of a JIT system in a Kenyan business entity.

## QUESTION FOUR

The manager of Company Ltd has provided the Pay-Off Table below on production levels and expected demand for product TZ-24.

PRODUCTION UNITS

## DEMAND LEVELS

|  | 350 Tones | 280 Tones | 700 Tones |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 700 | 1,400 | 840 | 1,400 |
| 560 | 980 | 1,120 | 280 |
| 1,400 | 0 | -560 | 2,800 |

Use the pay-off matrix to compute the optimal decision using each of the criterions below:
i) Minimax
(ii) Laplace
(iii) Hurwitz $(\alpha=0.2)$
(3Marks)
(3Marks)
(4Marks)
(iv) EOL given that the respective demand levels have $0.3,0.25$ and 0.45

Probabilities of occurrence.
(6 Marks)
(iv). Explain three important roles of inventories in a manufacturing concern.
(4Marks)

## QUESTON FIVE

a) Explain four limitations of economic order quantity model (8Marks)
b) A firm has an opportunity to invest in a machine which will last 2 years, initially cost \$130,000 and has the following estimated possible after-tax cash inflow pattern: In year 1 , there is a 25 percent chance that the after-tax cash flow will be $\$ 40,000$, a 45 percent chance that it will be $\$ 80,000$, and a 30 percent chance that it will be $\$ 90,000$. In year 2 , the after-tax cash inflow possibilities depend on the cash inflow that occurs in year 1 ; that is, the year 2 after-tax cash inflows are conditional probabilities. Assume that the firm's after-tax cost of capital is $10 \%$ percent. The estimated conditional after-tax cash inflows (ATCI) and probabilities are given below:-

| If $\mathrm{ATCI}_{\mathbf{1}} \mathbf{= \$ 4 5 , 0 0 0}$ |  | If $\mathbf{A T C I}_{\mathbf{1}} \mathbf{=} \mathbf{\$ 6 5 , 0 0 0}$ |  | If $\mathbf{A T C I}_{\mathbf{1}} \mathbf{=} \mathbf{\$ 9 0 , 0 0 0}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{ATCI}_{2}$ (\$) | Probability | $\mathrm{ATCI}_{2}$ (\$) | Probability | $\mathrm{ATCI}_{2} \mathbf{( \$ )}$ | Probability |
| 40,000 | 0.3 | 70,000 | 0.2 | 95,000 | 0.2 |
| 60,000 | 0.4 | 80,000 | 0.6 | 105,000 | 0.7 |
| 80,000 | 0.3 | 95,000 | 0.2 | 120,000 | 0.1 |

(12Marks)

