

- **The Big-M method starts with an initial solution,**
  - a) which is feasible.
  - b) which is infeasible.
  - c) which corresponds to the origin O.
  - d) which is a pain in the neck.
  
- **How big should big M be?**
  - a)  $M = 100$ .
  - b)  $M = 1000$ .
  - c)  $M = 10^{307}$ .
  - d) It depends.
  
- **The Big-M method uses**
  - a) Random variables.
  - b) Slack and surplus variables.
  - c) Artificial variables.
  - d) Real variables.
  
- **The Big-M method “converges” to**
  - a) A real-variable solution with non-real variables equal to 0.
  - b) A corner point solution.
  - c) A basic feasible solution.
  - d) A basic solution.