

- **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.