Step 9:

Make sure your Lower Range values are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data tab, What-if Analysis, Scenario Manager. Create the Grading Curves 1 – 5 (ignore Optimal Grading Curve for now):
Edit Scenario

Scenario name:
Grading Curve 1

Changing cells:
F4:F8

Ctrl+click cells to select non-adjacent changing cells.

Comment:
Grading Curve 1
Modified by Susan on 4/18/2012

Protection

- Prevent changes
- Hide

OK Cancel

Scenario Values

Enter values for each of the changing cells.

1: LowF 0
2: LowD 20
3: LowC 40
4: LowB 60
5: LowA 80

OK Cancel
Scenario name: Grading Curve 2
Changing cells: F4:F8
Ctrl-click cells to select non-adjacent changing cells.
Comment: Grading Curve 2 Modified by Susan on 4/18/2012
Protection
- Prevent changes
- Hide

Scenario Values
Enter values for each of the changing cells.
1: LowF 0
2: LowD 30
3: LowC 50
4: LowB 70
5: LowA 90
Edit Scenario

Scenario name:
Grading Curve 4

Changing cells:
F4:F8

Ctrl+click cells to select non-adjacent changing cells.

Comment:
Grading Curve 4
Modified by Susan on 4/18/2012

Protection
- Prevent changes
- Hide

OK  Cancel

Scenario Values

Enter values for each of the changing cells.

1:  LowF  0
2:  LowD  40
3:  LowC  60
4:  LowB  75
5:  LowA  85

OK  Cancel
Step 10:

Use Solver with these parameters:

Add constraints as listed above. Here’s an example for LowA:
Be sure to select int from the drop-down of operators to add the integer constraint. Repeat for LowB – LowD.