Assignment 3: Network Models Integer and Nonlinear Programming

Due Date: 02/22/2017 (Wednesday)

Name(s):	
Make sure all your group members (no more th	an 3) sign here.

There are five questions (15 total points) in this assignment. All relevant Excel files can be found on Sakai. Solve these questions in Excel and fill in the solution template provided below.

Question 1: Problem 43 on page 268 in the PMS 5th Ed textbook.

A truck must travel from New York to Los Angeles. As shown in the following Figure 1, several routes are available. The number associated with each arc is the number of gallon of fuel required by the truck to traverse the arc. Determine the route from New York to Los Angeles that uses the minimum amount of gas.

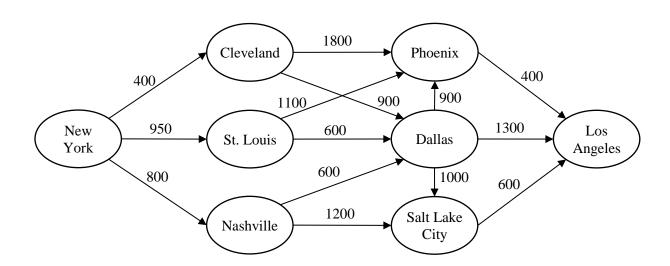


Figure 1

Step 1: Specify the Excel file Question1.xlsx. Make sure to record *all the necessary formulas*.

1	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	1
1	Traveling from	n New York	to LA						
2	_								
3	Labeling of noo	les							
	City	Index							
5	New York	1							
6	Cleveland	2							
7	St. Louis	3							
8	Nashville	4							
9	Phoenix	5							
10	Dallas	6							
11	Salt Lake City	7							
12	Los Angeles	8							
13									
	Network form	ılation				Node	balance constraints		
15	Origin	Destination	Gallons	Flow		Node	Net outflow (Outflow - Inflow)		Required net outflow
16	1	2	400			1			1
17	1	3	950			2			0
18	1	4	800			3			0
19	2	5	1800			4			0
20		6	900			5			0
21		5	1100			6			0
22	3	6	600			7			0
23	4	6	600			8			-1
24		7	1200						
25		8	400						
26	6	5	900						
27		7	1000						
28	6	8	1300						
29	7	8	600						
30									
31	Gallons used								

Step 2: Special Set Objective	•			
To: ○ Max	O Min	○ Value of:	_	
By Changing Subject to the		::		
☐ Make Unco	onstrained Var	iables Non-Negative		
Select a Solvi	ing Method: Si	mplex LP		
Step 3: Repor	t your results i	below.		
The best rout	e is			

Question 2: Problem 49 on page 269 in the PMS 5th Ed textbook.

Touche Young has eight auditors. Each can work up to 160 hours during the next month, during which time six projects must be completed. The hours required for each project and the amounts each auditor can be billed for each project are given in the file P05_49.xlsx. Note that more than one auditor can work on a given project, in which case their hours add to the total for the project. Determine how to maximize total billings during the next month.

Step 1: Specify the Excel file Question2.xlsx. Make sure to record *all the necessary formulas*. *Hint: Hours Spent cannot go beyond Hours Required*.

4	A	В		С	D	Е	F	G	Н	1	J
1	Touche Young auditors	_		_	_		-				
2											
3	Amount billed per hour										
4		Project									
5	Auditor	1		2	3	4	5	6			
6	1	\$ 160	\$	130	\$ 130	\$ 190	\$ 160	\$ 150			
7	2	\$ 170	\$	140	\$ 170	\$ 160	\$ 160	\$ 180			
8	3	\$ 130	\$	170	\$ 160	\$ 170	\$ 160	\$ 160			
9	4	\$ 180	\$	190	\$ 130	\$ 190	\$ 170	\$ 190			
10	5		\$	140	\$ 170	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 170			
11	6		\$	160	\$ 170	\$ 150	\$ 150	\$ 170			
12	7		\$	180	\$ 140	\$ 130	\$ 140	\$ 140			
13	8	\$ 150	\$	170	\$ 190	\$ 160	\$ 120	\$ 140			
14											
15	Hours spent										
16		Project									
17	Auditor	1		2	3	4	5	6	Auditor hours		Available
18	1										160
19	2										160
20	3										160
21	4										160
22	5										160
23	6										160
24	7										160
25	8										160
	Hours spent										
27											
	Hours required	180)	200	200	170	150	190			
29											
	Total billings		7								

28	Hours required	180	200	200	170	150	190		
29									
30	Total billings								
۵4.	O. Cassifu Calau	~							
	ep 2: Specify Solve								
Se	t Objective:								
Тο	: O Max O Min	n () Value o	f:					
				1					
•	Changing Variab							 	
Su	bject to the Constr	aints:							
	V								
	Make Unconstrain	ed Variab	les Non-N	Vegative					
	lect a Solving Met			υ					
30.	iect a Solving Met	ոսս. Տուդ	nex Li						
Ste	ep 3: Report your r	esults bel	ow.						
	e maximal total bi								
111	e maxima total of	₅ – _		•					

Question 3: Problem 43 on page 328 in the PMS 5th Ed textbook.

Coach Night is trying to choose the starting lineup for the basketball team. The team consists of seven players who have been rated on a scale of 1 (poor) to 3 (excellent) according to their ball handling, shooting, rebounding, and defensive abilities. The positions that each player is allowed to play and the players' abilities are listed in the file P06_43.xlsx. The five-player starting lineup must satisfy the following restrictions:

- At least four members must be able to play guard (G), at least two members must be able to play forward (F), and at least one member must be able to play center (C).
- The average ballhandling, shooting, and rebounding level of the starting lineup must each be at least 1.8.
- Either player 2 or player 3 (or both) must start. Given these constraints, Coach Night wants to maximize the total defensive ability of the starting team. Use Solver to determine his starting team.

Step 1: Specify the Excel file Question3.xlsx. Make sure to record all the necessary formulas.

Δ	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	H	1	J	K
1	Basketball lineup										
2											
3	Data on players										
4		Player 1	Player 2	Player 3	Player 4	Player 5	Player 6	Player 7			
5	Guard	1	0	1	0	1	0	1			
6	Forward	0	0	1	1	1	1	1			
7	Center	0	1	0	1	0	1	0			
8	Ball-handling	3	2	2	1	1	3	3			
9	Shooting	3	1	3	3	3	1	2			
10	Rebounding	1	3	2	3	1	2	2			
11	Defense	3	2	2	1	2	3	1			
12											
13		Player 1	Player 2	Player 3	Player 4	Player 5	Player 6	Player 7	Total		Required
14	Player plays										5
15											
	Constraints on positions										
17		Playing		Required							
		, 3		4							
19	Forward			2							
20	Center			1							
21											
22	Skill constraint (interpreted as requiring	average of all three, ball-handling, shooting, and rebound	ling, to be	at least 1.8	3)						
23		Average		Required							
24	Ball-handling	_		1.8							
25	Shooting			1.8							
26	Rebounding			1.8							
27	_										
28	At least one of player 2 or 3 must start										
29		Sum of 2,3		Required							
30				1							
31											
	Total defense										

Step 2: Specify Solver
Set Objective:
Γο: O Max O Min O Value of:
By Changing Variable Cells:
Subject to the Constraints:
☐ Make Unconstrained Variables Non-Negative
Select a Solving Method:
Step 3: Report your results below.
The optimal total defensive ability of the starting team =

Question 4: Problem 70 on page 331 in the PMS 5th Ed textbook.

Based on Zangwill (1992). Murray Manufacturing runs a day shift and a night shift. Regardless of the number of units produced, the only production cost during a shift is a setup cost. It costs \$8,000 to run the day shift and \$4,500 to run the night shift. Demand for the next two days is as follows: day 1, 2000; night 1, 3000; day 2, 2000; night 2, 3000. It costs \$1 per unit to hold a unit in inventory for shift.

- a. Determine a production schedule that minimizes the sum of setup and inventory costs. All demand must be met on time. (*Note:* Not all shifts have to be run)
- b. After listening to a seminar on the virtues of the Japanese theory of production, Murray has cut the setup cost of its day shift to \$1,000 per shift and the setup cost of its night shift to \$3,500 per shift. Now determine a production schedule that minimizes the sum of setup and inventory costs. All demand must be met on time. Show that the decrease in setup costs has actually raised the average inventory level. Is this reasonable?

Hints:

- Suppose the capacity of each shift is 10,000. Then the effective capacity of each shift is either 10,000 if the shift is run, or 0 if the shift is not run.
- Use B13:E13,B15:E15 as decision variables.

Part a.Step 1: Specify the Excel file Question4.xlsx. Make sure to record *all the necessary formulas*.

		С	D	E
Production schedulin	g with shifts			
Setup cost	8000	4500		
Unit holding cost	1			
Demands				
	Day 1	Night 1	Day 2	Night 2
Demand	2000	3000	2000	3000
	Day 1	Night 1	Day 2	Night 2
Run shift				
Quantity produced				
Effective capacity				
Ending inventory				
Meet demand on time	0	0	0	0
Total setup cost				
Total holding cost				
	Setup cost Unit holding cost Demands Demand Run shift Quantity produced Effective capacity Ending inventory Meet demand on time Summary of costs:	Production scheduling with shifts Day Setup cost 8000 Unit holding cost 1 Demands Day 1 Demand 2000 Day 1 Run shift Quantity produced Effective capacity Ending inventory Meet demand on time 0 Summary of costs:	Production scheduling with shifts Day Night Setup cost 8000 4500 Unit holding cost 1 Demands Day 1 Night 1 Demand 2000 3000 Day 1 Night 1 Run shift Quantity produced Effective capacity Ending inventory Meet demand on time 0 0 Summary of costs:	Production scheduling with shifts

Step 2: Specify Solves Set Objective:							
	in O Value of ble Cells:						
Subject to the Cons							
☐ Make Unconstrai	ined Variables Non-N	legative					
	ethod:	_					
Step 3: Report your Optimal production							
opiniai production	seriedare.	Day 1	Night 1	Day 2	Night 2]	
	Run shift	,					
	Quantity produced						
The optimal total co	ost =					-	
Part b. Report you	ır updated results be	elow.					
Optimal production	schedule:						
Optimal production	schedule.	Day 1	Night 1	Day 2	Night 2]	
	Run shift	Z wy T	1 (1811) 1		1 (18110 2	-	
	Quantity produced					-	
			I			1	
The optimal total co	ost =						
Is it reasonable that Explain.	the decrease in setup	costs ha	s actually	raised th	ne average	e inventory le	evel?

Question 5: Problem 62 on page 403 in the PMS 5th Ed textbook (just do part a).

Monroe County is trying to determine where to place the county fire station. The locations of the county's four major towns are as follows: (10, 20), (60, 20), (40, 30), (80, 60) (See Figure 7.50).

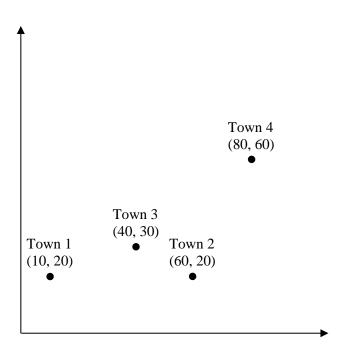


Figure 2: Existing Locations for the Fire Station

Town 1averages 20 fires per year; town 2, 30 fires; town 3, 40 fires; and town 4, 25 fires. The county wants to build the fire station in a location that minimizes the average distance that a fire engine must travel to respond to a fire. Because most roads run in either an east-west or a north-south direction, the fire engine must do the same. For example, if the fire station is located at (30,40) and a fire occurs at town 4, the fire engine has to travel $\begin{vmatrix} 80 - 30 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 60 - 40 \end{vmatrix} = 70$ miles to the fire.

a. Determine where the fire station should be located.

Step 1: Specify the Excel file Question5.xlsx. Make sure to record all the necessary formulas.

1	А	В	С
1	Locating a fire station		
2			
3	Locations of towns		
4		x	y
5	Town 1	10	20
6	Town 2	60	20
7	Town 3	40	30
8	Town 4	80	60
9			
10	Numbers of fires per year		
11	Town 1	20	
12	Town 2	30	
13	Town 3	40	
14	Town 4	25	
15			
16		x	у
17	Location of fire station		
18			
19	"City-block" distances fron	n fire station to towns	
20	Town 1		
21	Town 2		
22	Town 3		
23	Town 4		
24			
25	Average distance to a fire		

Step 2: Specify Solver Set Objective:		
To: ○ Max ○ Min	○ Value of:	
By Changing Variable Cells:		
Subject to the Constraints:		
☐ Make Unconstrained Varia	bles Non-Negative	
Select a Solving Method:	-	

Step 3: Report your results below.

	X	у
Location of fire station		

The optimal average distance to a fire = _____.