

## △ Changes in objective function

↳ used to determine optimal number of units when possibility of buying from another producer exists.

### ○ Example 1

↳ Demand:

\* **A**: 200 units

\* **B**: 150 units

↳ outside contribution:

\* **A**: £1,50

\* **B**: £1,00

↳ constraints unchanged

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 6A + 12B \leq 1200$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 10A + 6B \leq 1200$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 3B \leq 270$$

↳ How much of **A** and **B** needs to be produced and how much of **A** and **B** need to be bought, such that profit is maximised?

## □ Calculate differential contribution

Current contr.	<b>A</b> £2,00	<b>B</b> £2,50
Outside contr.	£1,50	£1,00
Differential contr.	£0,50	£1,50

↳ interpret: \* net profit that producing them yields

↳ Aim: Optimise contribution in terms of units produced

∴ need to change objective function:

$$P = 0,5A + 1,5B$$

$$\hookrightarrow B = -\frac{1}{3}A + \frac{2}{3}P$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Let } \frac{2}{3}P = 100 \Rightarrow P = 150$$

$$B = -\frac{1}{3}A + 100$$

or

$$150 = 0,5A + 1,5B$$

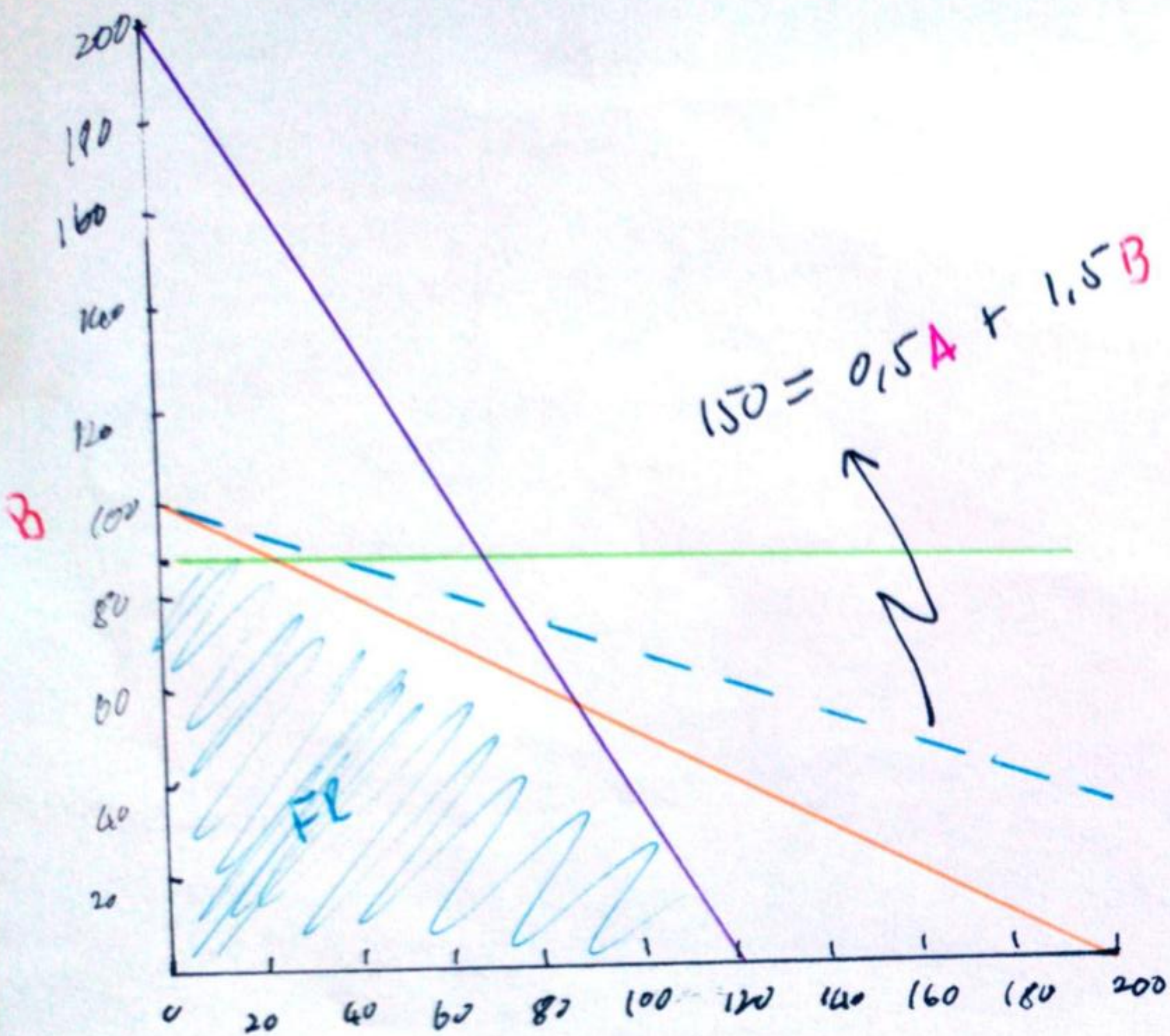
↳ intercepts

**A** @ 300

**B** @ 100

12C L5





$$150 = 0,5A + 1,5B$$

□ Total contribution table

Product	Internal Production	Profit	Total
A	20	2	40
B	90	2,5	225
External purchase			
A	180	1,5	270
B	60	1	60
			595

①

### Exercise

↳ Determine profit if still producing 85 of A and 57 of B

↳ purchase remaining demand

↳ where

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 6A + 12B = 1200$$

$$\text{and } \textcircled{3} \quad 3B = 270$$

⇒ Optimal mix:

$$B = 90$$

$$A = 20$$