

## To do

- ① Work through G+W example:

$$\text{max } z = 4g + 3w$$

s.t.

$$2g + 4w \leq 40 \quad [\text{Artisan hours}]$$

$$g + w \leq 12 \quad [\text{Paint l}]$$

$$6g + 2w \leq 60 \quad [\text{Plastic kg}]$$

$$g, w \geq 0 \quad [\text{non-negativity}]$$

a) Let's graphically try and solve the problem.

Two approaches - corner point.  
- Iso-profit line.

- ② 4 special cases - refer to textbook  
+ illustrate with Geogebra.

- ③ Slack + surplus

*zero slack/surplus  
= "binding"*

- Slack :  $\leq$  constraint, resources not used.  
(available - consumed)
- Surplus :  $\geq$  constraint, more than the min.  
(Actual) - (minimum)

## ④ Sensitivity Analysis

"What if ...?"

⇒ Using Solver < solve LP  
Generate sensitivity report.

→ Input dialogue  
→ Before press "OK" → solver results

tick answer + sensitivity report.

→ What does answer report tell us?

→ Sensitivity report ...

The screenshot shows the 'Sensitivity Report' tab in Excel. The 'Variable Cells' section displays the final value, reduced cost, objective coefficient, allowable increase, and allowable decrease for decision variables SBS7 (number of g) and SC\$7 (number of w). The 'Constraints' section shows the final value, shadow price, constraint R.H. side, and allowable increase/decrease for resource constraints SDS10 (Artisan hours max), SDS11 (Paint litres max), and SDS12 (Plastic kg's max).

Cell	Name	Final Value	Reduced Cost	Objective Coefficient	Allowable Increase	Allowable Decrease
SBS7	number of g	9	0	4	5	1
SC\$7	number of w	3	0	3	1	1.66666667

  

Cell	Name	Final Value	Shadow Price	Constraint R.H. Side	Allowable Increase	Allowable Decrease
SDS10	Artisan hours max (z)	30	0	40	1E+30	10
SDS11	Paint litres max (z)	12	2.5	12	2	2
SDS12	Plastic kg's max (z)	60	0.25	60	12	20

How much we  
are willing to  
pay for one extra  
unit of a binding  
resource.

Range of values over which the obj. func. coeff can change!  
before a new corner point becomes the optimal solution.

- Changing the RHS values changes the feasible region (unless the constraint is redundant).
- Often, the optimal solution will change
- Shadow prices are relevant between the LB+UB.

Reduced cost  $\rightarrow$  amount by which an obj. func. coeff. of a non-basic variable at the optimal solution must improve, before it will be taken up in the optimal solution...

example  $\rightarrow G + W + P$

Currently : make 0 puzzles.

Obj. func. coeff. for puzzles needs to improve by 1.25 before we will start to make puzzles.

Report Created: 20/Oct/2021 14:07:07						
Variable Cells						
Cell	Name	Final Value	Reduced Cost	Objective Coefficient	Allowable Increase	Allowable Decrease
\$B\$16	number of g	9	0	4	5	1
\$C\$16	number of w	3	0	3	1	0.71428571
\$D\$16	number of p	0	-1.25	5	1.25	1E+30

  

Constraints						
Cell	Name	Final Value	Shadow Price	Constraint R.H. Side	Allowable Increase	Allowable Decrease
\$E\$19	Artisan hours max (z)	30	0	40	1E+30	10
\$E\$20	Paint litres max (z)	12	2.5	12	2	2
\$E\$21	Plastic kg's max (z)	60	0.25	60	12	20

Also shadow : if we "force" 1 puzzle i.e. take away resources from other 2 products (use shadow price).