Simulation of Team Sizes

Conclusion

Everyone can learn every aspect, but we need small isolated teams of 3-5 working properly on each aspect.

Reasons for upper bound as 5

Reason 1 - Communication Overhead

According to Josh Kauffman^[1], high performance teams limit themselves to **3-12 members**, as anything larger will add communication overheads.

That is, larger teams have to spend more time ensuring that everyone is on the same page, thereby reducing efficiency.

Even Thahir's cousin said the same.

[1] author of The Personal MBA

Question time So why 5? Why not 6, 7, ..., 12? After all, Josh Kaufman said 3-12, right?

The reason is due to two essential **Economics principles**.

Reason 2 - Law of Diminishing Marginal Productivity

For every added unit of input, its corresponding added marginal productivity decreases.

Hence, apart from the communication overhead, I recommend upper bound as 5, as there is no task in any aspect of our project that will benefit from having more than 5 members.

Greater than 5 that will be recommended for technical work that will actually benefit from added hands, such as teams of doctors, surgeons, SWAT teams, etc.

Reason 3 - Opportunity Cost

It is a fraction that shows what you sacrificed to pick an option A instead of B. (We should minimize this)

```
OC = what you sacrifice
         what you get
```

So, if we make large teams focused on a task, we are dedicating our scarce resource (here, limited members) on that task only, thereby sacrificing utilization of members for other tasks.

Methodology for Communication Overhead Analysis

Each team is taken as a complete graph, with each

node/vertex as a person

import networkx as nx

edge as an bidirectional interaction

Formula

In [1]:

If n is the number of vertices, then the number of edges in the complete graph is $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

```
import numpy as np
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %config InlineBackend.figure_formats = ['svg'] # makes everything svg by default
         %matplotlib inline
In [2]:
         def subgraph(n):
             vertices = np.arange(1, n+1)
             edges = []
             for i in range(1, n+1):
                 for j in range(i+1, n+1):
                     if(i != j):
                         edges.append(
                             (i, j)
             no_of_edges = len(edges)
             graph = nx.Graph()
             graph.add_nodes_from(vertices)
             graph.add_edges_from(edges)
             plt.figure(
              figsize=(0.5+n/4, 0.5+n/4),
               dpi=80
             if(n<=12):
                node_color = "tab:blue"
                 edge_color = "lightblue"
             else:
                 node_color = "darkred"
                 edge_color = "lightpink"
             nx.draw(
                graph,
                 node_size = 30,
                 node_color = node_color,
                 width = 0.75,
                 edge_color = edge_color
             title = "Team of " + str(n) + " members"
             if(n==1):
                title = title[:-1]
```

```
if(divisions != 1):
                 interactions per team = int(division size*(division size -1)/2)
                 total_interactions = interactions_per_team * divisions
                 message = (
                     "Team of " + str(n) +
                     " divided into " + str(divisions) + " divisions " +
                     "with " + str(division size) + " members each" +
                     "Total interactions = " + str(total_interactions) + "\n" +
                     "Interactions per team = " + str(interactions per team) +
                     "Each team will look like this"
                 print(message)
             subgraph(division size)
In [4]:
         total = 100
         divisions = [5, 20]
```

```
for i in divisions:
    create_graph(total, i)
Team of 100 divided into 5 divisions with 20 members each
Total interactions = 950
Interactions per team = 190
Each team will look like this
```

Team of 20 members - 190 interactions

title += " - " + str(no_of_edges) + " interactions"

if(no_of_edges==1):

plt.title(title)

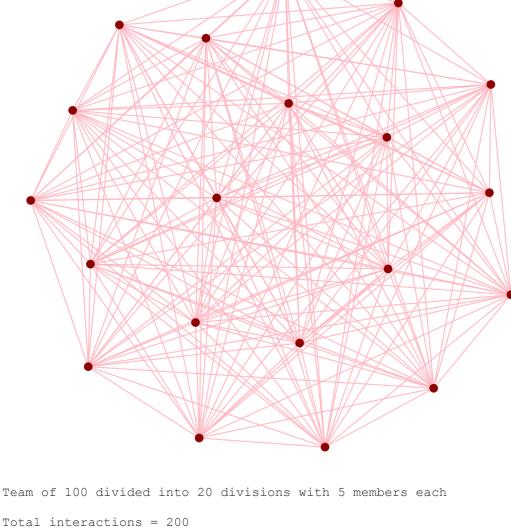
plt.show()

In [3]:

title = title[:-1]

def create_graph(n, divisions=1):

division_size = int(n/divisions)



```
Total interactions = 200
Interactions per team = 10
```

Team of 5 members - 10 interactions

Each team will look like this

