

MILP Optimization

Data-Driven Decision-Making

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1. Nurse planning

- Two types of nurses:
 - Full-time: work five consecutive days followed by two days off.
 - Part-time: work three consecutive days followed by four days off.
- Minimum number of nurses required per day:

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
17	13	15	19	14	16	11

- Wages:

Weekdays	Saturdays	Sundays
€ 250 / day	€ 315 / day	€ 375 / day
€ 150 / day	€ 185 / day	€ 225 / day

- Part-time nurses can cover at most 25% of total shifts.

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 & x_7 \\ x_8 & x_9 & x_{10} & x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} & x_{14} \end{bmatrix}$$

x_i : Number of each kind of nurse that start working on each day of the week (Monday to Sunday).

$i = 1, \dots, 7$: Full time nurses.

$i = 8, \dots, 14$: Part time nurses.

Calculating cost per nurse: c_i per x_i

	...	Mon	Tus	Wen	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tus	Wen	Thu	...	$\sum_i w_i = c_i$	
x_1		250	250	250	250	250								1250	c_1
x_2			250	250	250	250	315							1315	c_2
x_3				250	250	250	315	375						1440	c_3
x_4					250	250	315	375	250					1440	c_4
x_5						250	315	375	250	250				1440	c_5
x_6							315	375	250	250	250			1440	c_6
x_7								375	250	250	250	250		1375	c_7
x_8		150	150	150										450	c_8
x_9			150	150	150									450	c_9
x_{10}				150	150	150								450	c_{10}
x_{11}					150	150	185							485	c_{11}
x_{12}						150	185	225						560	c_{12}
x_{13}							185	225	150					560	c_{13}
x_{14}								225	150	150				525	c_{14}

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1250 & 1315 & 1440 & 1440 & 1440 & 1440 & 1375 \\ 450 & 450 & 450 & 485 & 560 & 560 & 525 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.1 Model

Objective function:

$$\text{Min} \left(\sum_i c_i x_i \right)$$

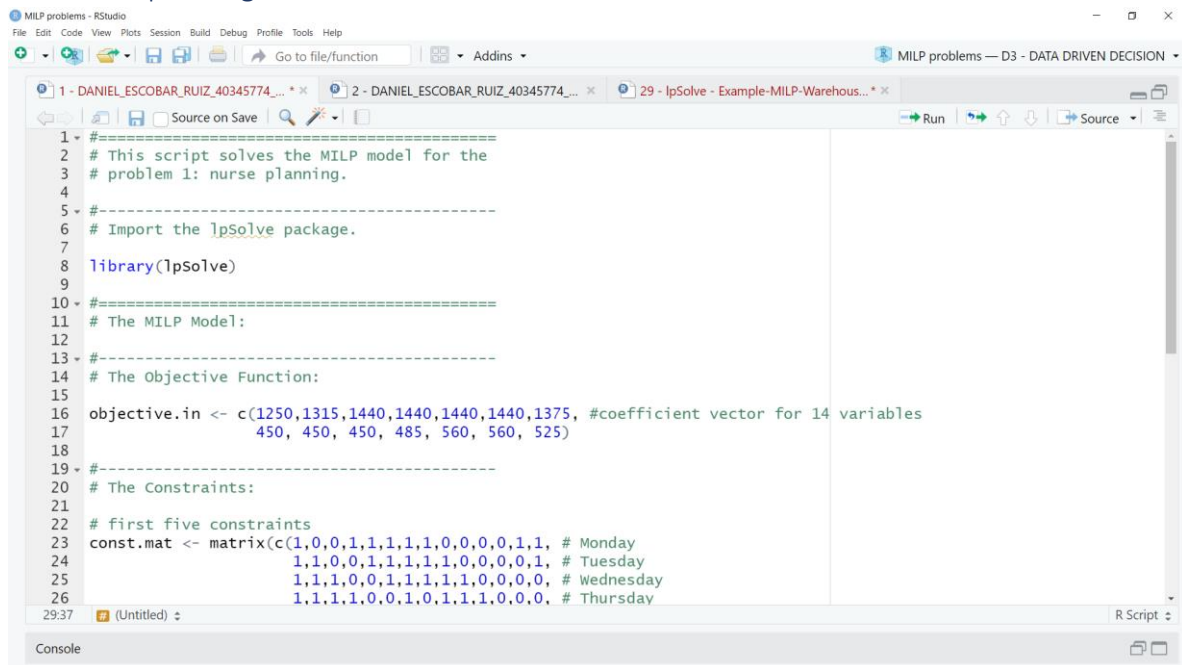
$$\text{Min} \left(\begin{array}{l} 1250x_1 + 1315x_2 + 1440x_3 + 1440x_4 + 1440x_5 + 1440x_6 + 1375x_7 \\ + 450x_8 + 450x_9 + 450x_{10} + 485x_{11} + 560x_{12} + 560x_{13} + 525x_{14} \end{array} \right)$$

Subject to:

- $x_1 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_{13} + x_{14} \geq 17$, for Monday
- $x_1 + x_2 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_9 + x_{14} \geq 13$, for Tuesday
- $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8 + x_9 + x_{10} \geq 15$, for Wednesday
- $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_7 + x_9 + x_{10} + x_{11} \geq 19$, for Thursday
- $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_{10} + x_{11} + x_{12} \geq 14$, for Friday
- $x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} \geq 16$, for Saturday
- $x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_{12} + x_{13} + x_{14} \geq 11$, for Sunday
- $\sum_1^7 x_i - 3 \sum_8^{14} x_i \geq 0$, Part-time nurses at most 25% of total
- $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}^+, i = (1, \dots, 14)$

The problem has 8 restrictions

1.2 R- lpSolving



```
1 #=====
2 # This script solves the MILP model for the
3 # problem 1: nurse planning.
4
5 #-----
6 # Import the lpSolve package.
7
8 library(lpSolve)
9
10 #=====
11 # The MILP Model:
12
13 #-----
14 # The Objective Function:
15
16 objective.in <- c(1250,1315,1440,1440,1440,1440,1375, #coefficient vector for 14 variables
17                  450, 450, 450, 485, 560, 560, 525)
18
19 #-----
20 # The Constraints:
21
22 # first five constraints
23 const.mat <- matrix(c(1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1, # Monday
24                      1,1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1, # Tuesday
25                      1,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0, # Wednesday
26                      1,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0, # Thursday
```

I build the coefficient matrix for restrictions using an excel sheet by transforming the table of costs. (see Appendix 1).

```

19 #-----
20 # The Constraints:
21
22 # first five constraints
23 const.mat <- matrix(c(1,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1, # Monday
24                      1,1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1, # Tuesday
25                      1,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0, # Wednesday
26                      1,1,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,0,0, # Thursday
27                      1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0, # Friday
28                      0,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0, # Saturday
29                      0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,1,1,1, # Sunday
30                      1,1,1,1,1,1,-3,-3,-3,-3,-3,-3,-3, # Par-time <= 0.25 Total
31                      ), nrow=8,byrow=TRUE)
32
33 #-----
34 # The Equality/inequality Signs:
35
36 const.dir <- c(rep(">=",8))
37
38 #-----
39 # The Right Hand Side Parameters (Constants):
40
41 const.rhs <- c(17, 13, 15, 19, 14, 16, 11, 0)
42
43 #-----

```

```

38 #-----
39 # The Right Hand Side Parameters (Constants):
40
41 const.rhs <- c(17, 13, 15, 19, 14, 16, 11, 0)
42
43 #-----
44 # Mathematical Programming Setting:
45
46 model <- lp(direction="min",
47             objective.in = objective.in,
48             const.mat = const.mat,
49             const.dir = const.dir,
50             const.rhs = const.rhs,
51             all.int = TRUE)
52
53 model
54 model$solution
55

```

```

R 4.2.1 - C:/Users/DANIEL/OneDrive - Queen's University Belfast/D3 - DATA DRIVEN DECISION/MILP problems/
> model
Success: the objective function is 28015
> model$solution
[1] 6 7 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 0
>

```

1.3 Decision

The hospital gets the minimum cost of €28015 when they hire:

- $x_1 = 6$, full-time starting Mondays
- $x_2 = 7$, full time starting Tuesdays
- $x_4 = 4$, full time starting Thursdays
- $x_7 = 2$, full time starting Sundays
- $x_{13} = 5$, part time starting Saturdays

2. Chipset Logistics

Fabrics = $(F1, F2, F3)$

Distribution centres = $(D1, D2)$

Plants = $(P1, P2)$

26 relations as the next figure shows.

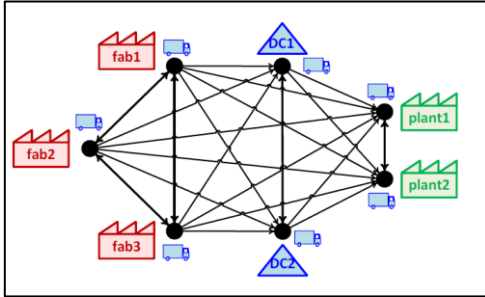


Table of costs: Per pack cost of shipment via the links (in €).

	F1	F2	F3	D1	D2	P1	P2
F1		100	60	100	100	400	400
F2	180		180	20	20	160	300
F3	8	160		20	10	200	240
D1					24	40	240
D2				16		40	240
P1							20
P2						140	

Since each link is a decision variable, the model has 26 decision variables. I keep double notation of letter and numbers for practical reasons.

Decision variables

	F1	F2	F3	D1	D2	P1	P2
F1		$x_{F1F2} = x_1$	$x_{F1F3} = x_2$	$x_{F1D1} = x_3$	$x_{F1D2} = x_4$	$x_{F1P1} = x_5$	$x_{F1P2} = x_6$
F2	$x_{F2F1} = x_7$		$x_{F2F3} = x_8$	$x_{F2D1} = x_9$	$x_{F2D2} = x_{10}$	$x_{F2P1} = x_{11}$	$x_{F2P2} = x_{12}$
F3	$x_{F3F1} = x_{13}$	$x_{F3F2} = x_{14}$		$x_{F3D1} = x_{15}$	$x_{F3D2} = x_{16}$	$x_{F3P1} = x_{17}$	$x_{F3P2} = x_{18}$
D1					$x_{D1D2} = x_{19}$	$x_{D1P1} = x_{20}$	$x_{D1P2} = x_{21}$
D2				$x_{D2D1} = x_{22}$		$x_{D2P1} = x_{23}$	$x_{D2P2} = x_{24}$
P1							$x_{P1P2} = x_{25}$
P2						$x_{P2P1} = x_{26}$	

From the previous tables, we get the following vectors:

$$C = [100, 60, 100, 100, 400, 400, 180, 180, 20, 20, 300, 8, 160, 20, 10, 200, 240, 24, 40, 240, 16, 40, 240, 20, 140]$$

$$X = [x_{F1F2}, \dots, x_{P2P1}] = [x_1, \dots, x_{26}]$$

2.1 Model

Objective function:

$$\text{Min} \left(\sum_i c_i x_i \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min}(100x_{F1F2} + 60x_{F1F3} + 100x_{F1D1} + 100x_{F1D2} + 400x_{F1P1} + 400x_{F1P2} + 180x_{F2F1} \\ + 180x_{F2F3} + 20x_{F2D1} + 20x_{F2D2} + 160x_{F2P1} + 300x_{F2P2} + 8x_{F3F1} \\ + 160x_{F3F2} + 20x_{F3D1} + 10x_{F3D2} + 200x_{F3P1} + 240x_{F3P2} + 24x_{D1D2} \\ + 40x_{D1P1} + 240x_{D1P2} + 16x_{D2D1} + 40x_{D2P1} + 240x_{D2P2} + 20x_{P1P2} \\ + 140x_{P2P1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min}(100x_1 + 60x_2 + 100x_3 + 100x_4 + 400x_5 + 400x_6 + 180x_7 + 180x_8 + 20x_9 + 20x_{10} \\ + 160x_{11} + 300x_{12} + 8x_{13} + 160x_{14} + 20x_{15} + 10x_{16} + 200x_{17} + 240x_{18} \\ + 24x_{19} + 40x_{20} + 240x_{21} + 16x_{22} + 40x_{23} + 240x_{24} + 20x_{25} + 140x_{26}) \end{aligned}$$

Subject to:

- $x_{F1F2} + x_{F1F3} + x_{F1D1} + x_{F1D2} + x_{F1P1} + x_{F1P2} - x_{F2F1} \leq 400$,
Fabric 1 produce at most 400k
- $-x_{F1F2} + x_{F2F1} + x_{F2F3} + x_{F2D1} + x_{F2D2} + x_{F2P1} + x_{F2P2} - x_{F3F2} \leq 600$,
Fabric 2 produce at most 600K
- $-x_{F1F3} - x_{F2F3} + x_{F3F1} + x_{F3F2} + x_{F3D1} + x_{F3D2} + x_{F3P1} + x_{F3P2} \leq 200$,
Fabric 2 produce at most 200K
- $-x_{F1P1} - x_{F2P1} - x_{F3P1} - x_{D1P1} - x_{D2P1} + x_{P1P2} - x_{P2P1} = 400$,
Plant 1 demand exactly 400K
- $-x_{F1P2} - x_{F2P2} - x_{F3P2} - x_{D1P2} - x_{D2P2} - x_{P1P2} + x_{P2P1} = 180$,
Plant 1 demand exactly 180K
- $x_i \leq 400, i = (1, \dots, 26)$, each link can transport at most 400k
- $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}^+, i = (1, \dots, 26)$

We have in total 31 restrictions, in addition positive integers limitation constrain.

[illegible][illegible]

3. Ocean Internet Cables

Cables $i = (A, B)$

Plants $j = (1, 2)$

Months $t = (1, 2, 3) = (\text{Jan}, \text{Feb}, \text{Mar})$

The problem request to devise a production schedule for each cable at each plant for each month.

P_{ijt} : production (in km) of cable i from plant j in month t .

month	cable	A	A	B	B
	plant	1	2	1	2
1		$P_{A11} = ?$	$P_{A21} = ?$	$P_{B11} = ?$	$P_{B21} = ?$
2		$P_{A12} = ?$	$P_{A22} = ?$	$P_{B12} = ?$	$P_{B22} = ?$
3		$P_{A13} = ?$	$P_{A23} = ?$	$P_{B13} = ?$	$P_{B23} = ?$

We are provided with a demand that must be fulfilled by each month for each cable.

D_{it} : deman (in km) of cable i in month t .

month\cable	A	B
1	$D_{A1} = 8000$	$D_{B1} = 2000$
2	$D_{A2} = 16000$	$D_{B2} = 10000$
3	$D_{A3} = 6000$	$D_{B3} = 10000$
	$\sum_t D_{At} = 30000$	$\sum_t D_{Bt} = 22000$

As the plants can produce more than demand required, at the end of the month we may have an excess of production for each cable for each plant.

E_{ijt} : excess of production for cable i in plant j for month t .

The excess production of the month enters inventory at the end of that month. Thus, production of February depends on excess of January, and so on for March. Furthermore, there are no holding inventory by the beginning and ending of the analysis.

$$E_{it} = \sum_j P_{ijt} - D_{it}$$

month\cable	A	B
0	$E_{A0} = 0$	$E_{B0} = 0$
1	$E_{A1} = ?$	$E_{B1} = ?$
2	$E_{A2} = ?$	$E_{B2} = ?$
3	$E_{A3} = 0$	$E_{B3} = 0$

The cost of holding inventory is $\mathcal{P} 0.20$

Each plant has different production rates per cable.

R_{ij} : production rate per hour per km for cable i in plant t .

Plant\cable	A	B
1	$R_{A1} = 0.3$	$R_{B1} = 0.24$
2	$R_{A2} = 0.32$	$R_{B2} = 0.28$

The cost per hour per plant for either cable or plant is £ 10. Then, $10R_{ij}$ is the cost per hour required to produced one km of cable i in plant j for every month.

The production requires hours of work and raw material.

W_i : cost of raw material for cable i .

cable	A	B
	$W_A = 6.2$	$W_B = 7.8$

Packing cost per km of either cable = £ 0.46. I **assume that each km of cable produced is immediately packed whether is to deliver or keep it as holding inventory.**

From the info above, the value of production per km depends on cost of hours required, cost of raw material, and packing cost.

V_{ij} : value (in £) per km produced of cable i from plant j for every month. These values are constant in time. (Matrix calculations in appendix 3)

$$V_{ij} = 10R_{ij} + W_i + 0.46$$

Plant\cable	A	B
1	$V_{A1} = 9.66$	$V_{B1} = 10.66$
2	$V_{A2} = 9.86$	$V_{B2} = 11.06$

Production is limited by hours availability for plants each month.

A_{it} : availability (in hours) of plant j in month t .

Month\Plant	1	2
1	$A_{11} = 1400$	$A_{21} = 3000$
2	$A_{12} = 600$	$A_{22} = 800$
3	$A_{13} = 2000$	$A_{23} = 600$

Since hour resources are limited and the entire demand must be fulfilled, we have the following **constrains**:

- The sum of hours used to produce both cables must be at most the available hours for each plant in each month.

$$\sum_i R_{ij} P_{ijt} \leq A_{jt}$$

- The sum of production and difference of excess in current and following period of both plants must be equal to the demand for each cable and each month.

$$\sum_j (P_{ijt} + E_{ij(t-1)} - E_{ijt}) = D_{it}$$

- There should be no inventory at the end of March.

$$E_{ij(3)} = 0$$

equivalent to

$$\sum_j (P_{ij3} + E_{ij2}) = D_{i3}$$

Thus, the total production is equal to the total demand for each cable.

$$\sum_t \sum_j P_{ijt} = \sum_t D_{it}$$

S_i : selling price for cable i .

cable	A	B
	$S_A = 14$	$S_B = 18$

The profit is equal to the difference of the selling price and the value (cost) of all productions. The matrixial expression:

$$Profit = \mathbf{SP} - \mathbf{VP}$$

Equivalent to:

$$Profit = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_t (S_i P_{ijt} - V_{ij} P_{ijt} - 0.2 E_{i(t-1)})$$

3.1 Model

The problem requires to devise a production schedule for the maximum possible total profit. As the selling prices are fixed, the only way to maximize profit is by minimizing production costs.

The Generalized Model

Objective function:

$$\min \left(\sum_i \sum_j \sum_t (V_{ijt} P_{ijt} + 0.2 E_{i(t-1)}) \right)$$

Subject to:

- $\sum_i R_{ij} P_{ijt} \leq A_{jt}$ Available hours
- $\sum_j P_{ijt} + E_{i(t-1)} - E_{it} = D_{it}$ Fulfil demands
- $E_{i0} = E_{i3} = 0$ No excesses by the beginning and ending
- $P_{ijt}, E_{it} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ Problem delimitation

Specified model

Objective function:

$$\min \left(\begin{array}{l} 9.66P_{A11} + 9.86P_{A21} + 10.66P_{B11} + 11.06P_{B21} + \\ 9.66P_{A12} + 9.86P_{A22} + 10.66P_{B12} + 11.06P_{B22} + \\ 9.66P_{A13} + 9.86P_{A23} + 10.66P_{B13} + 11.06P_{B23} + \\ 0.2E_{A0} + 0.2E_{B0} + \\ 0.2E_{A1} + 0.2E_{B1} + \\ 0.2E_{A2} + 0.2E_{B2} + \\ 0.2E_{A3} + 0.2E_{B3} \end{array} \right)$$

The model has 20 decision variables

Subject to:

- Available hours of production A_{jt}
 - $0.3P_{A11} + 0.24P_{B11} \leq 1400$ plant 1, month 1
 - $0.32P_{A21} + 0.28P_{B21} \leq 3000$ plant 2, month 1
 - $0.3P_{A12} + 0.24P_{B12} \leq 600$ plant 1, month 2
 - $0.32P_{A22} + 0.28P_{B22} \leq 800$ plant 2, month 2
 - $0.3P_{A13} + 0.24P_{B13} \leq 2000$ plant 1, month 3
 - $0.32P_{A23} + 0.28P_{B23} \leq 600$ plant 2, month 3
- Demands D_{it}
 - $P_{A11} + P_{A21} + E_{A0} - E_{A1} = 8000$ cable A, month 1
 - $P_{B11} + P_{B21} + E_{B0} - E_{B1} = 2000$ cable B, month 1
 - $P_{A12} + P_{A22} + E_{A1} - E_{A2} = 16000$ cable A, month 2
 - $P_{B12} + P_{B22} + E_{B1} - E_{B2} = 10000$ cable B, month 2
 - $P_{A13} + P_{A23} + E_{A2} - E_{A3} = 6000$ cable A, month 3
 - $P_{B13} + P_{B23} + E_{B2} - E_{B3} = 10000$ cable B, month 3
- No excesses by the beginning and ending
 - $E_{A0} = 0$
 - $E_{B0} = 0$
 - $E_{A3} = 0$

The model has 16 constraints.

3.2 R – IpSolve

[illegible]

Then I relaxed constraints regarding excess of production at the end of march. So now

$$E_{i3} \geq 0$$

```
DANIEL_ESCOBAR_RUIZ_40345774_pro... x
```

```
#-----  
80 # Try again with relaxed constraints  
81 # This time there can be excess by the end of march  
82  
83 const.mat <- matrix(c(  
84   0.3, 0, 0, 0.24, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
86   0, 0.32, 0, 0, 0.28, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
87   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.3, 0, 0, 0.24, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
88   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.32, 0, 0.28, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
89   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.3, 0, 0.24, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
90   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0.32, 0, 0.28, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
91   1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
92   0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0,  
93   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, 0,  
94   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, 0,  
95   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0,  
96   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, -1,  
97   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,  
98   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0#  
99   0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,  
100  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,  
101 ), nrow=14, byrow=TRUE)  
102  
103 const.dir <- c('<=',<'<','<=',<'<','<=',<'<',      # available hours  
104              '>=', '>=', '>=', '>=', '>=', '>=',    # Demand to be fulfilll  
105              '=', '=', '=', '=', '=', '=',          # Excess is 0 by beginning of January  
106              '# ', '# ',                          # Excess is 0 by end of March  
107 )  
108  
109 const.rhs <- c(1400,3000,600,800,2000,600,         # available hours  
110               8000,2000,16000,10000,6000,10000,     # Demand to be fulfilll  
111               0,0,#                                # Excess is 0 by beginning of January  
112               # 0, 0                               # Excess is 0 by end of March  
113 )  
114
```

```
R Script
```

```

101 ), nrow=14, byrow=TRUE)
102
103 const.dir <- c('<=', '<=', '<=', '<=', '<=', '<=',
104               '=', '=', '=', '=', '=', '=',
105               '=', '=',
106               # '=', '=')
107               # Excess is 0 by beginning of January
108               # Excess is 0 by end of March
109
110 const.rhs <- c(1400,3000,600,800,2000,600,
111               8000,2000,16000,10000,6000,10000,
112               0,0,
113               # 0, 0
114               )
115               # available hours
116               # Demand to be fulfill
117               # Excess is 0 by beginning of January
118               # Excess is 0 by end of March
119
120 model <- lp(direction="min",
121             objective.in = objective.in,
122             const.mat = const.mat,
123             const.dir = const.dir,
124             const.rhs = const.rhs,
125             all.int = FALSE)
126
127 model
128
129 modelsolution

```

Solution is still unfeasible. Then Try again by relaxing constrain regarding available hours for production. This time, we get a solution.

- $P_{A11} = 8000$
- $P_{B11} = 2000$
- $P_{A12} = 16000$
- $P_{B12} = 10000$
- $P_{A13} = 6000$
- $P_{B13} = 10000$

This production plan ensures:

- the demands each month,
- no excess of production and the end of march,
- Minimum cost of production 2524,320, and
- Maximum profit $\sum_i \sum_j \sum_t (S_i P_{ijt} - V_{ij} P_{ijt} - 0.2 E_{i(t-1)}) = 2379,680$

The company must increase production capacity (available hours), mainly in plant 1 where productivity is higher.

Appendix 1.

AutoSave

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Sheet2

Ready

Accessibility: Good to go

132

Appendix 2.

AutoSave DANIEL_ESCOBAR_RUIZ_40345774_problem_tables • Saved Search

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V41 =HF(V17<>"",V17&V\$15&"+"")

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
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1 - nurses 2-chip-set 3-cables Sheet2

Select destination and press ENTER or choose Paste

Appendix 3.

AutoSave DANIEL_ESCOBAR_RUIZ_40345774_problem_tables • Last Modified: 56m ago ▾

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G39 ✕ ✓ fx =+"A_"&G\$37&\$F39&"="&C39

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2				Pijt					
3	month	cable plant	A	A	B	B			
4			1	2	1	2			
5		1	P_A11=?	P_A21=?	P_B11=?	P_B21=?			
6		2	P_A12=?	P_A22=?	P_B12=?	P_B22=?			
7		3	P_A13=?	P_A23=?	P_B13=?	P_B23=?			
8									
9									
10									
11				Dit			Dit		
12		month\cable	A	B			month\cable	A	B
13		1	8,000	2,000			1	D_A1=8000	D_B1=2000
14		2	16,000	10,000			2	D_A2=16000	D_B2=10000
15		3	6,000	10,000			3	D_A3=6000	D_B3=10000
16		Total	30,000	22,000				SUM(D_At)=30	SUM(D_Bt)=22000
17									
18				Rji			Aij		
19		Plant\cable	A	B			Plant\cable	A	B
20		1	0.30	0.24			1	R_A1=0.3	R_B1=0.24
21		2	0.32	0.28			2	R_A2=0.32	R_B2=0.28
22									
23				Wj			Wj		
24		plant	A	B			cable	A	B
25			6.2	7.8				W_A=6.2	W_B=7.8
26									
27				Vij = 10R_ji + W_i + 0.46			Vij = 10R_ji + W_i + 0.46		
28		Plant\cable	A	B			Plant\cable	A	B
29		1	9.66	10.66			1	V_A1=9.66	V_B1=10.66
30		2	9.86	11.06			2	V_A2=9.86	V_B2=11.06
31									

< > 1 - nurses 2-chip-set 3-cables Sheet2 (+)

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AutoSave DANIEL_ESCOBAR_RUIZ_40345774_problem_tables • Last Modified: 56m ago

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G39 $=+"A_"&G\$37&F39&"="&C39$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
26									
27		$V_{ij} = 10R_{ji} + W_i + 0.46$				$V_{ij} = 10R_{ji} + W_i + 0.46$			
28		Plant\cable	A	B		Plant\cable	A	B	
29		1	9.66	10.66		1	V_A1=9.66	V_B1=10.66	
30		2	9.86	11.06		2	V_A2=9.86	V_B2=11.06	
31									
32		S_i				S_i			
33		cable	A	B		cable	A	B	
34			14	18			S_A=14	S_B=18	
35									
36		A_{ij}				A_{ij}			
37		month\plant	1	2		Month\Plant	1	2	
38		1	1,400	3,000		1	A_11=1400	A_21=3000	
39		2	600	800		2	A_12=600	A_22=800	
40		3	2,000	600		3	A_13=2000	A_23=600	
41									
42		E_{it}				E_{it}			
43		month\cable	A	B		month\cable	A	B	
44		0	0	0		0	E_A0=0	E_B0=0	
45		1	?	?		1	E_A1=?	E_B1=?	
46		2	?	?		2	E_A2=?	E_B2=?	
47		3	0	0		3	E_A3=0	E_B3=0	
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1 - nurses 2-chip-set 3-cables Sheet2

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