b) Reduce by 1 day the activity on the critical path with the lowest cost slope. Reduce activity C at extra cost of £50

Project Duration 13 days

Project cost £1,300

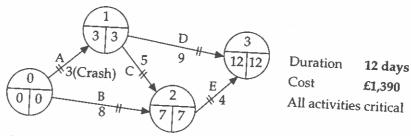
1971

Note: All activities are now critical.

c) Several alternative ways are possible to reduce the project time by a further 1 day but note 2 or 3 activities need to be shortened because there are several critical paths.

	Possibilities available	or crar ctt
Reduce by 1 day A and B D and E B, C and D A and E	Extra Costs £60 + 70 = £130 £40 + 80 = £120 £70 + 50 + 40 = £160 £60 +80 = £140	Activities critical All All All All All A.D.B.E

An indication of the total extra costs apparently indicates that the second alternative (i.e. D and E reduced) is the cheapest. However, closer examination of the last alternative (i.e. A and E reduced) reveals that activity C is non-critical and with 1 day float. It will be recalled that Activity C was reduced by 1 day previously at an extra cost of £50. If in conjunction with the A and E reduction, Activity C is increased by 1 day, the £50 is saved and all activities become critical. The net cost therefore for the 12 day duration is £1,300 + (140 - 50) = £1,390. The network is now as follows:

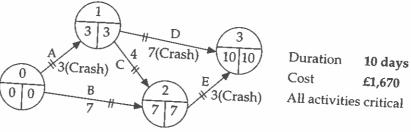


d) the next reduction would be achieved by reducing D and E at an increase of £120 with once again all activities being critical.

Project duration 11 days

Project cost £1,510

e) The final reduction possible is made by reducing B, C and D at an increased cost of



ast cost method of od. The following

s process until the e reductions cause eral activities to be they occur.

it schedules for all 'crash cost'.

	Cost (£)	
ısh	Slope	
:0	60	
.0	70	
<i>'</i> 0	OS 50	
)0	40	
0	80	