

MDVRP

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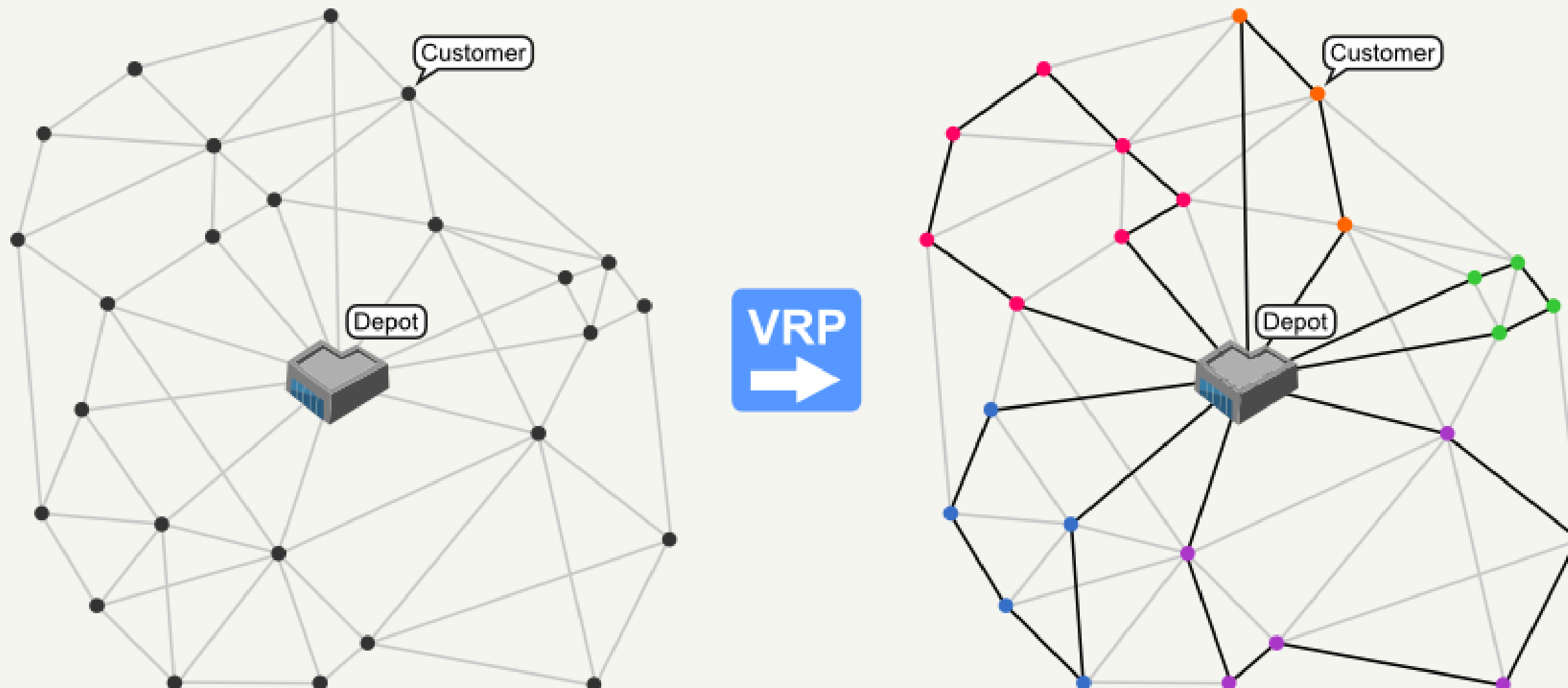


Magalu

VEHICLE ROUTING PROBLEM



COMBINATORIAL OPTIMIZATION



VEHICLE ROUTING WITH MULTIPLE DEPOTS



MAGAZINE LUIZA



MULTIPLE DEPOTS



SEARCH FOR DELIVERY ROUTES



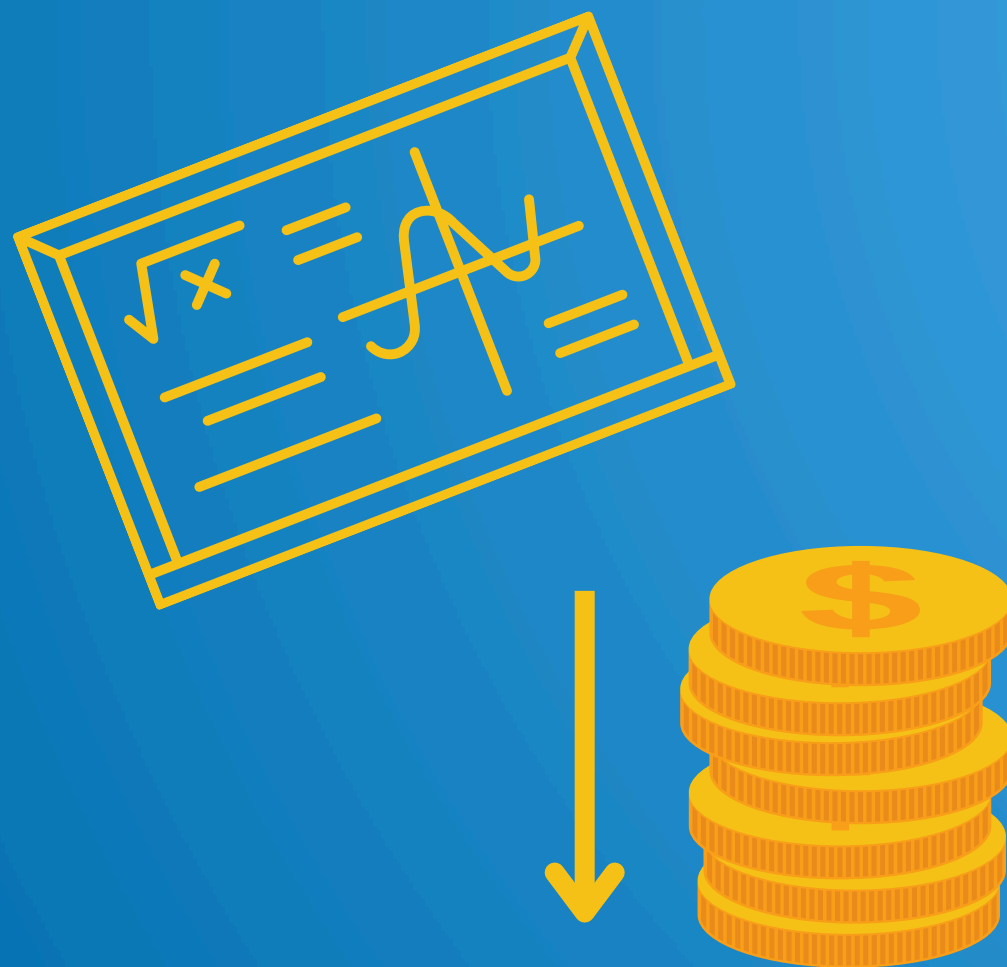
CUT COSTS



INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY



MATHEMATICAL MODELING



OBJECTIVE FUNCTION:

$$\min Z = \sum_{i=1}^{N+M} \sum_{j=1}^{N+M} c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

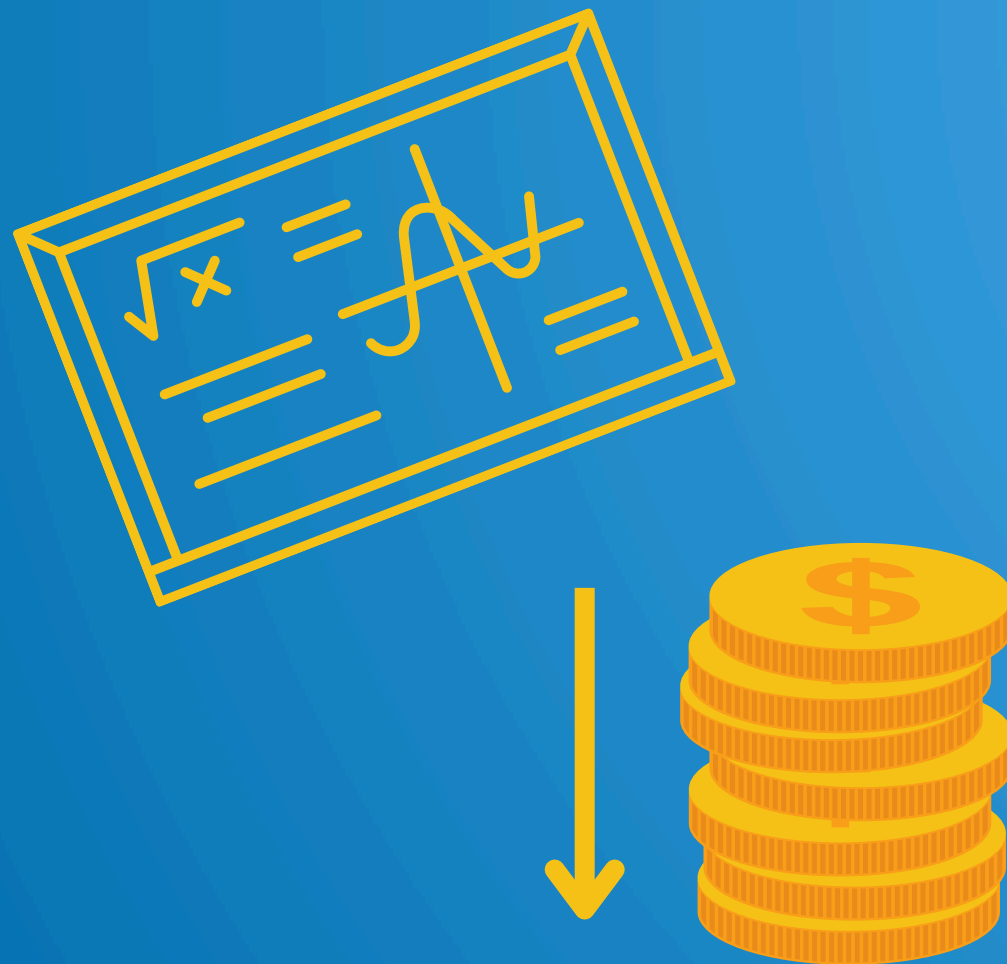
↪ **c_{ij} : TRAVEL DISTANCE FROM CITY i TO CITY j**

SUBJECT TO:

$$x_{ij} = 0 \text{ ou } 1 \text{ para todo } i, j$$

↪ **BINARY VARIABLE**

MATHEMATICAL MODELING



SUBJECT TO:

$$x_{ij} = 0, \text{ para todo } i = j$$

$$x_{ij} = 0,$$

$$\text{para } i = N + 1, N + 2, \dots, N + M$$

$$\text{e } j = N + 1, N + 2, \dots, N + M$$

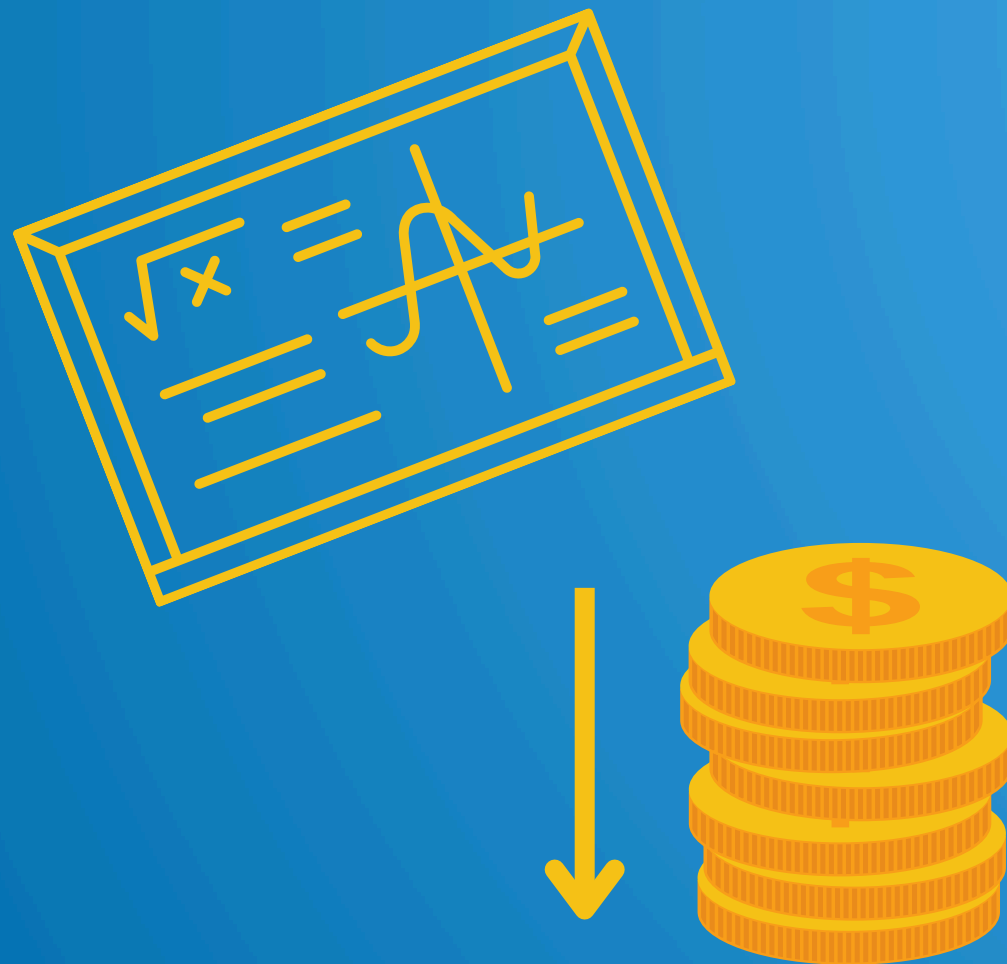


**CANNOT HAVE A CITY AS ORIGIN
AND DESTINATION**



**CANNOT LEAVE ONE WAREHOUSE
AND GO DIRECTLY TO THE OTHER**

MATHEMATICAL MODELING



SUBJECT TO:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N+M} x_{ij} = 1 \text{ para } j = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N+M} x_{ij} = 1 \text{ para } i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

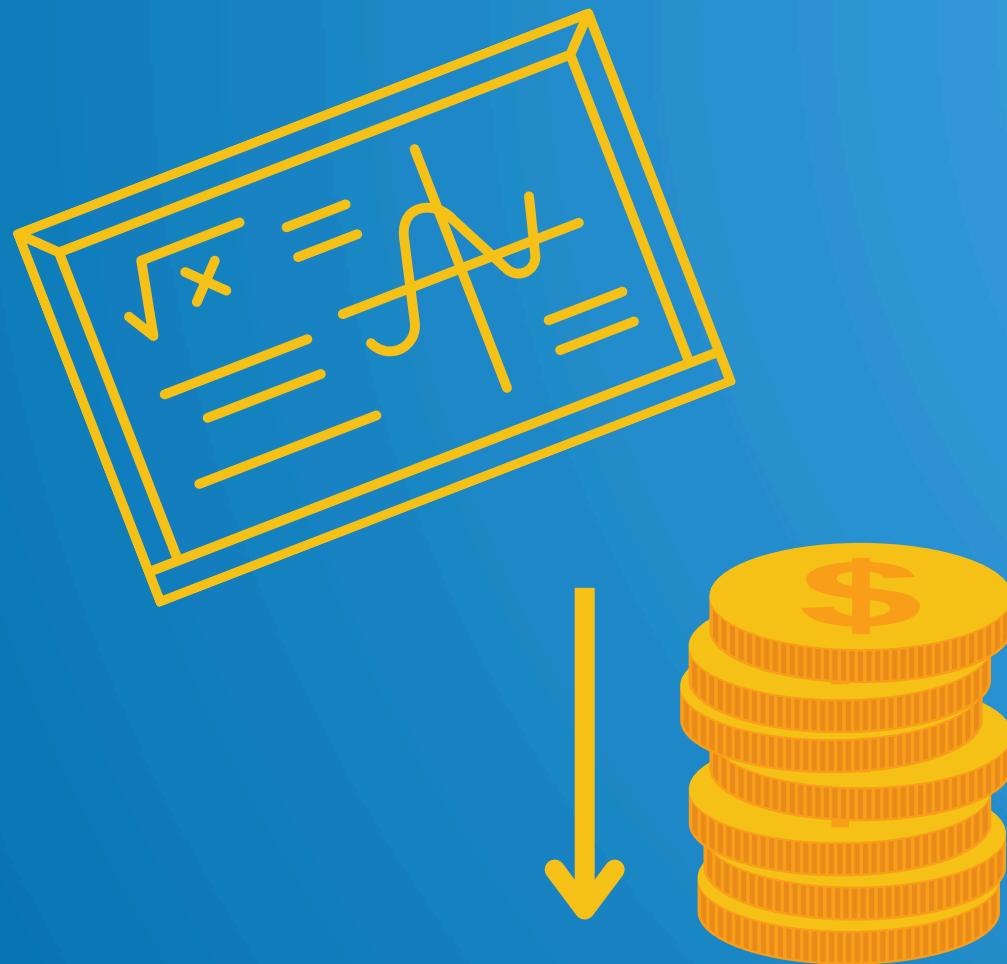


**DESTINATION CITY IS VISITED ONLY
ONCE**



ALL CITIES MUST BE VISITED

MATHEMATICAL MODELING



SUBJECT TO:

$$\sum_{i=N+1}^{N+M} \sum_{j=1}^{N+M} x_{ij} = V$$

$$\sum_{j=N+1}^{N+M} \sum_{i=1}^{N+M} x_{ij} = V$$

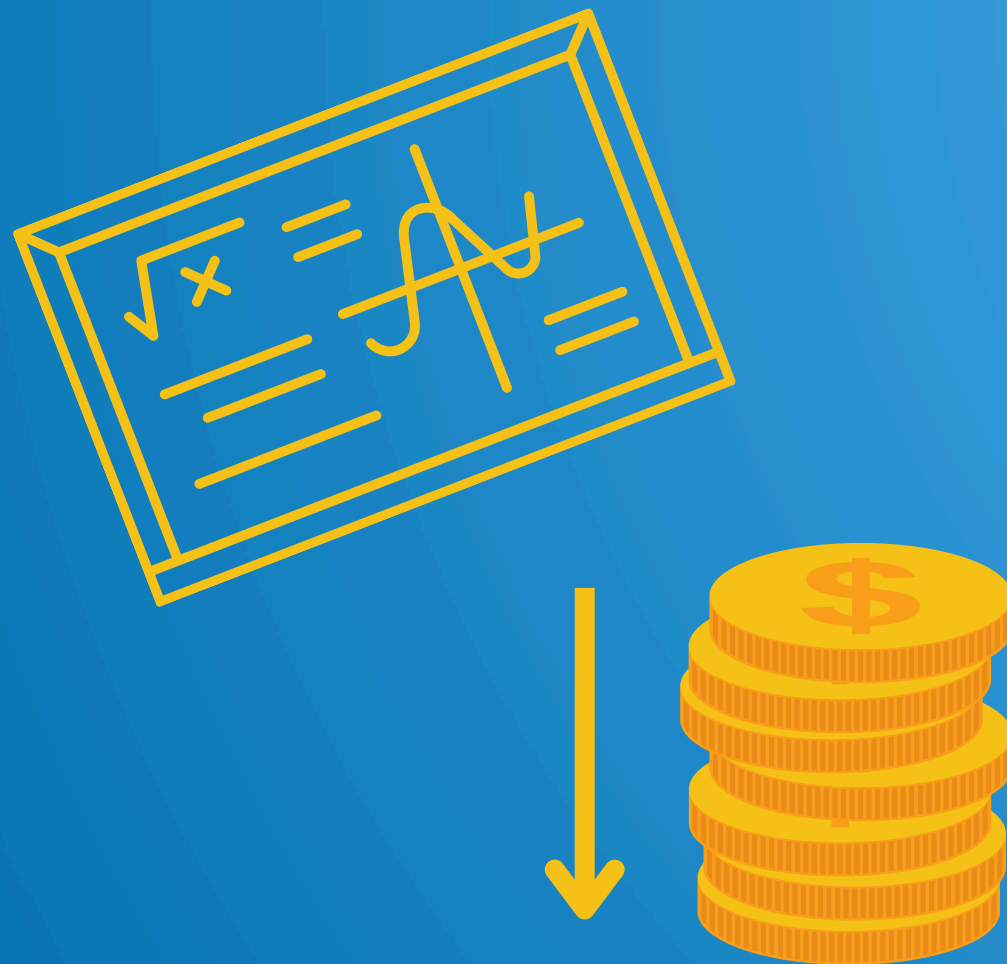


ALL VEHICLES MUST BE USED



THE MODEL DISTRIBUTES VEHICLES

MATHEMATICAL MODELING



SUBJECT TO:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N+M} x_{ij} = V_i, \text{ para } i = N + 1, N + 2, \dots, N + M$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N+M} x_{ij} = V_j, \text{ para } j = N + 1, N + 2, \dots, N + M$$

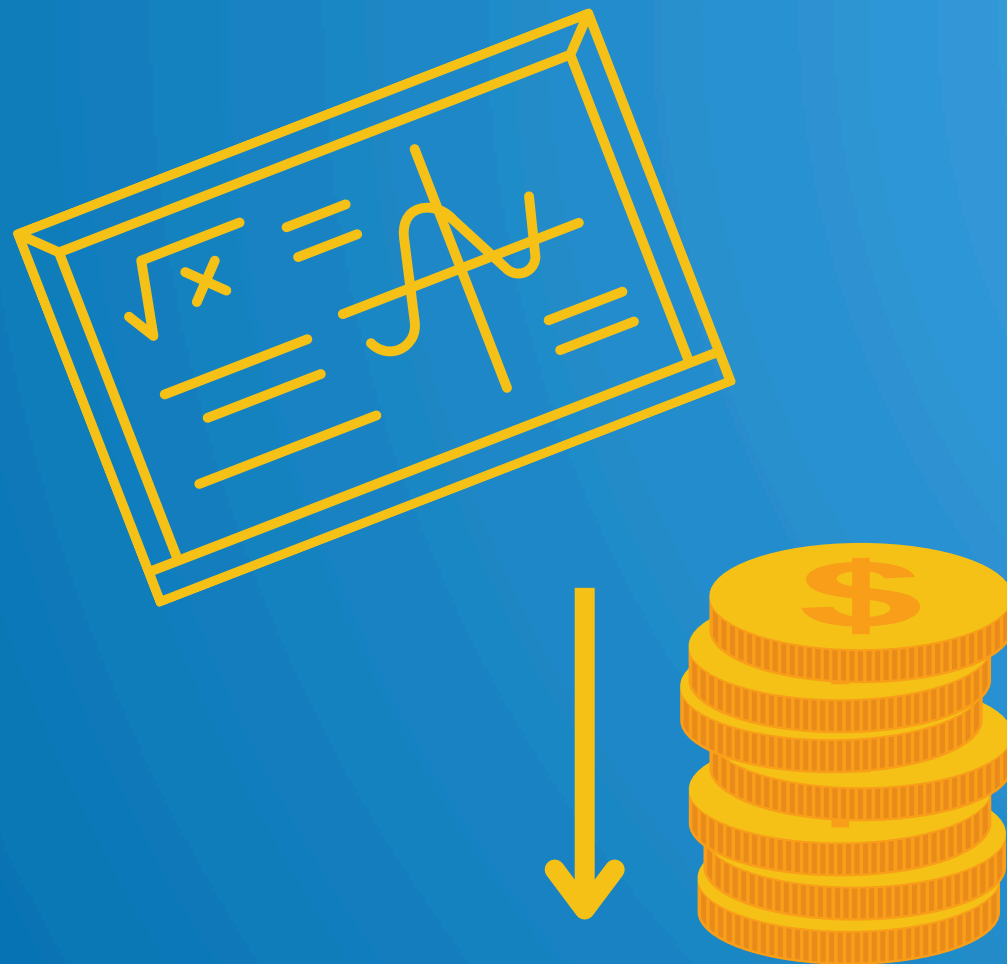


ALL VEHICLES MUST BE USED



**FIXED NUMBER OF VEHICLES PER
DEPOT**

MATHEMATICAL MODELING



SUBJECT TO:

$$u_i - u_j + Px_{ij} \leq P - Q_i \text{ para } 1 \leq i \neq j \leq N$$

$$y_i - y_j + Lx_{ij} \leq L - 1 \text{ para } 1 \leq i \neq j \leq N$$

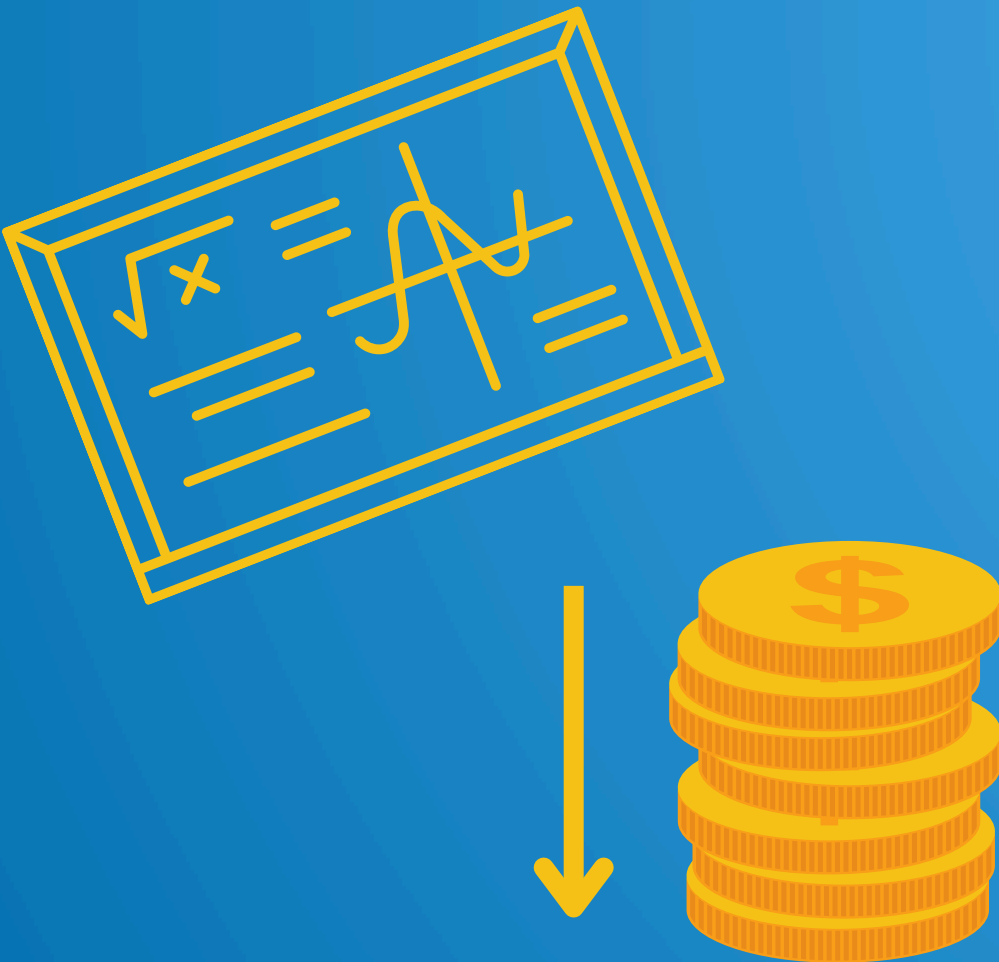


CAPACITY RESTRICTION

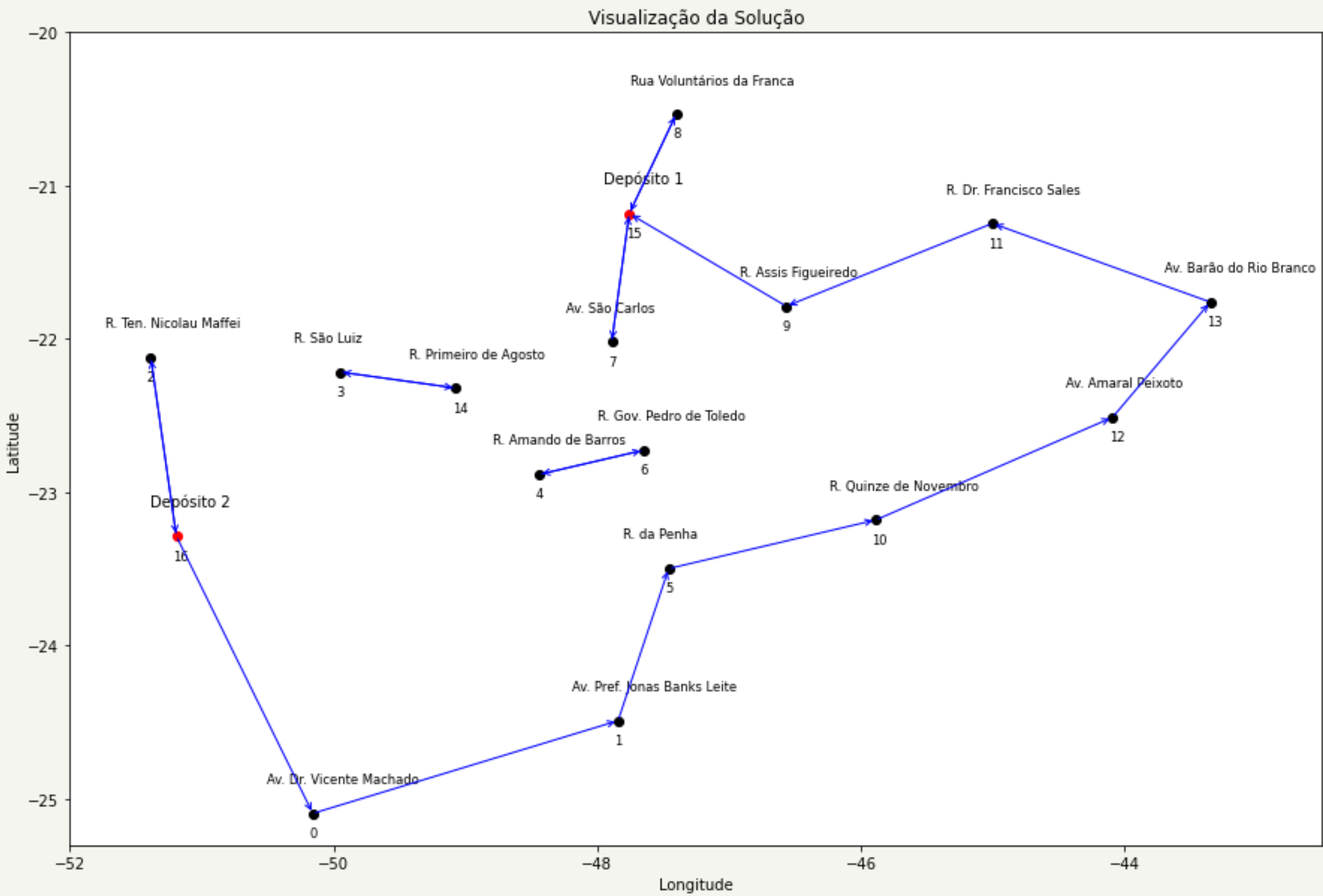


RESTRICTION ON DELETING SUB-ROUTES

SOLUTION



EXAMPLE OF A SOLUTION WITHOUT BREAKING DISCONNECTED SUB-ROUTES

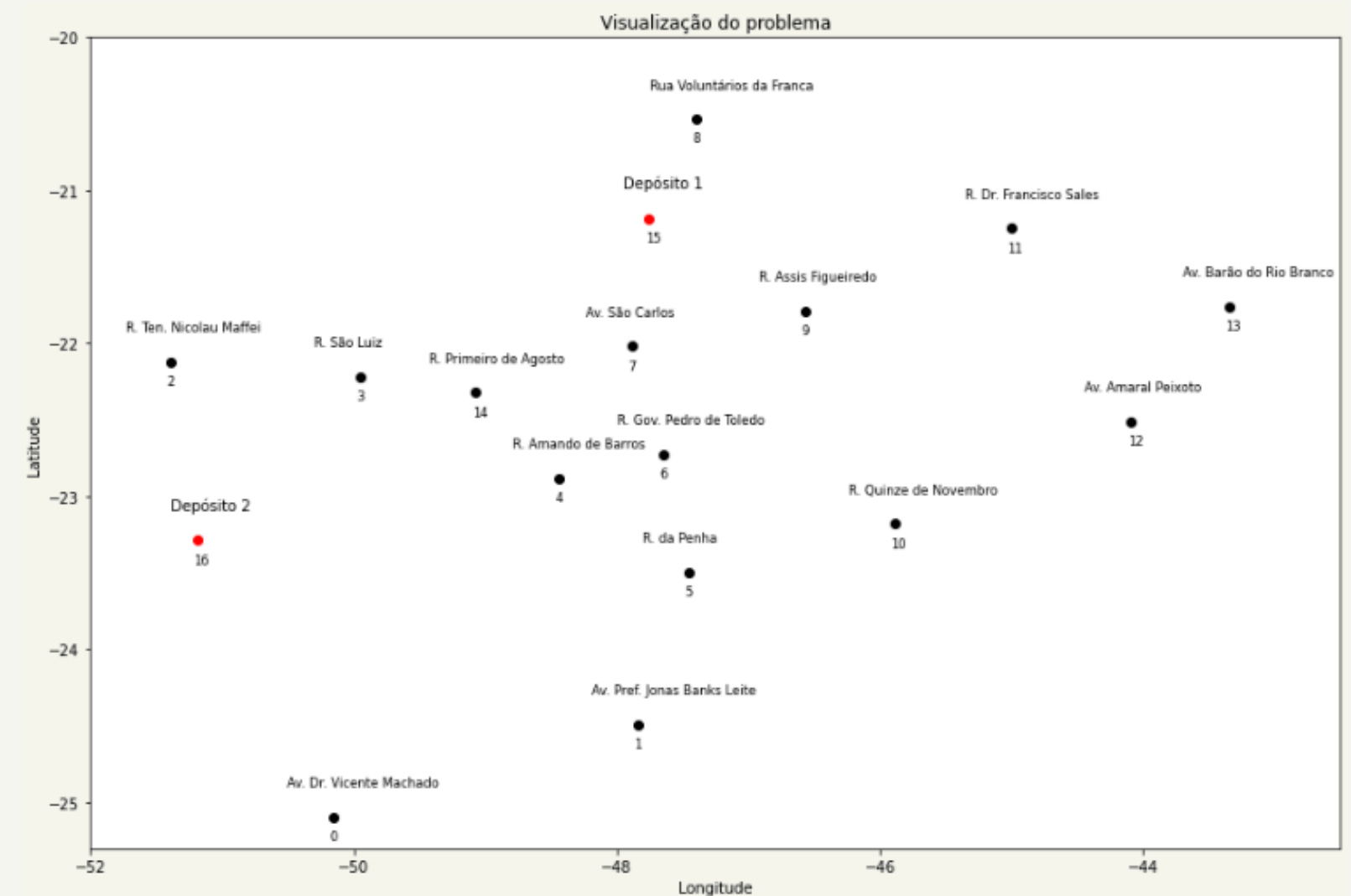
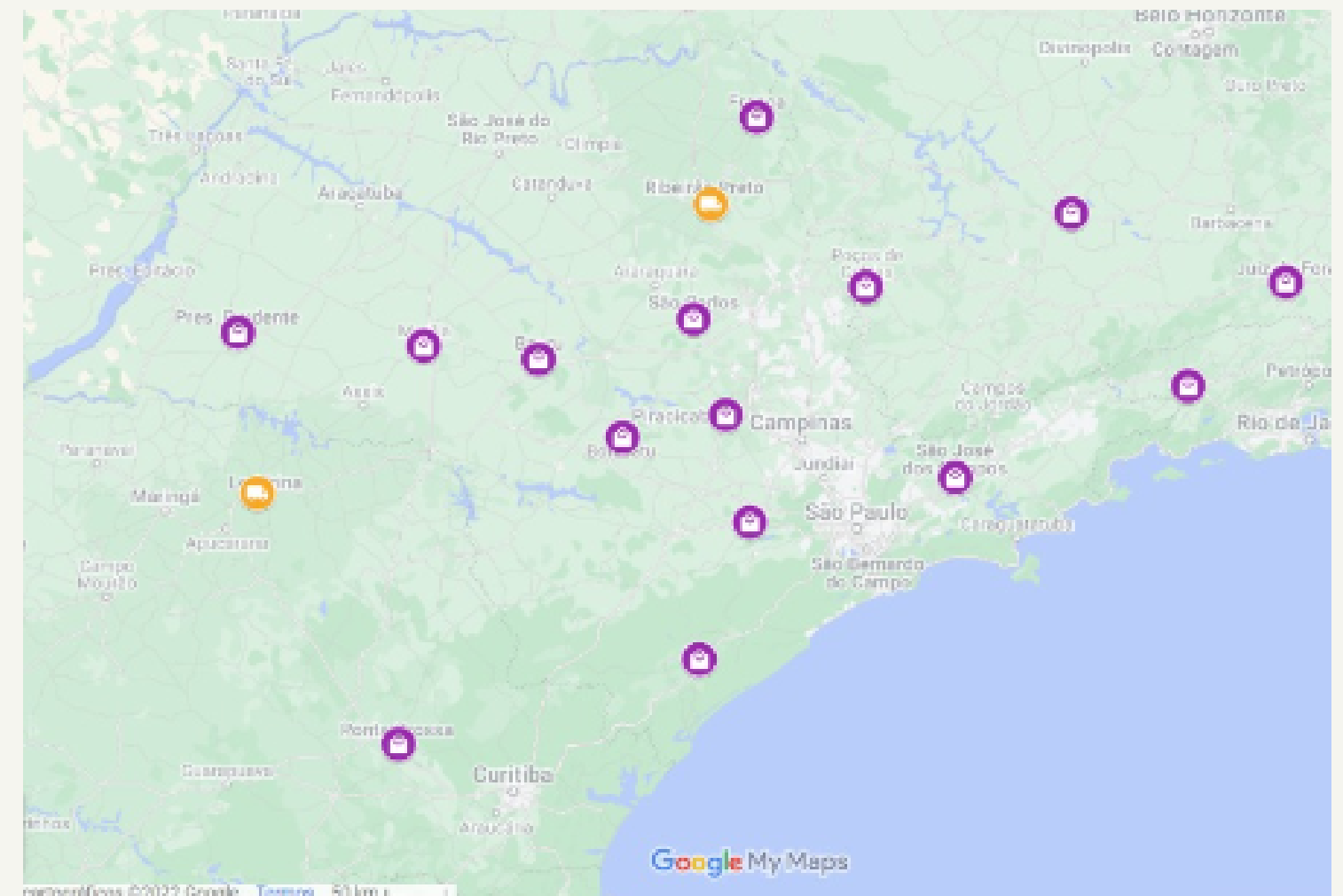


COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT

CHOOSING THE LOCATION OF
DISTRIBUTION CENTERS AND
STORES:

15 STORES AND 2
DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

SP, MG, PR and RJ



COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT



API



**CALCULATING THE DISTANCES
BETWEEN:**



STORES



DEPOTS



STORES AND DEPOTS



GENERATE DISTANCE MATRIX

DISTANCE MATRIX



COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT

1ST APPROACH::

 **VARY ONLY THE NUMBER OF VEHICLES**

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF WORKING WITH A LARGER FLEET?

 **MOTORISTS**

 **COMPANY**

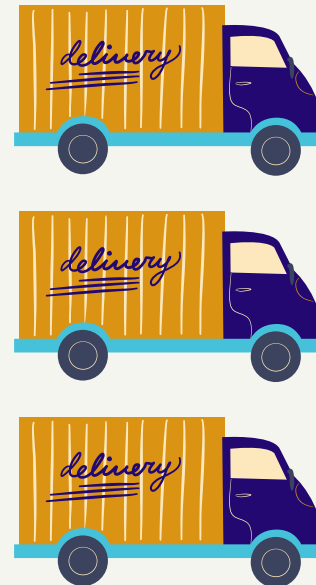
COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT

CASES ANALYZED:

2 VEHICLES



3 VEHICLES



4 VEHICLES

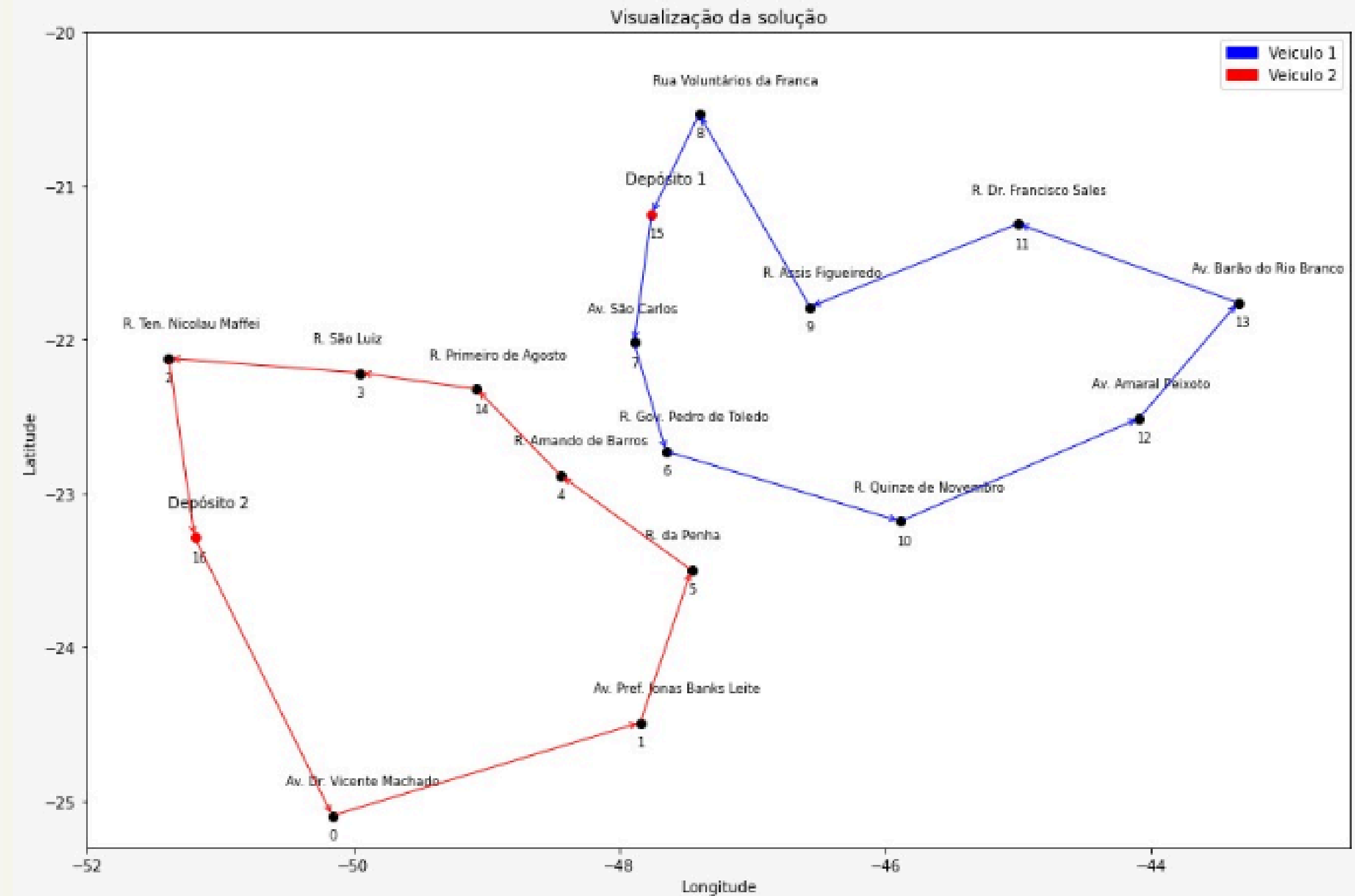


RESULTS

NUMBER OF VEHICLES	OBJECTIVE FUNCTION (km)	DISTANCE PER VEHICLE (km)
2	3190,070	1595,035
3	3223,344	1074,448
4	3386,440	846,610

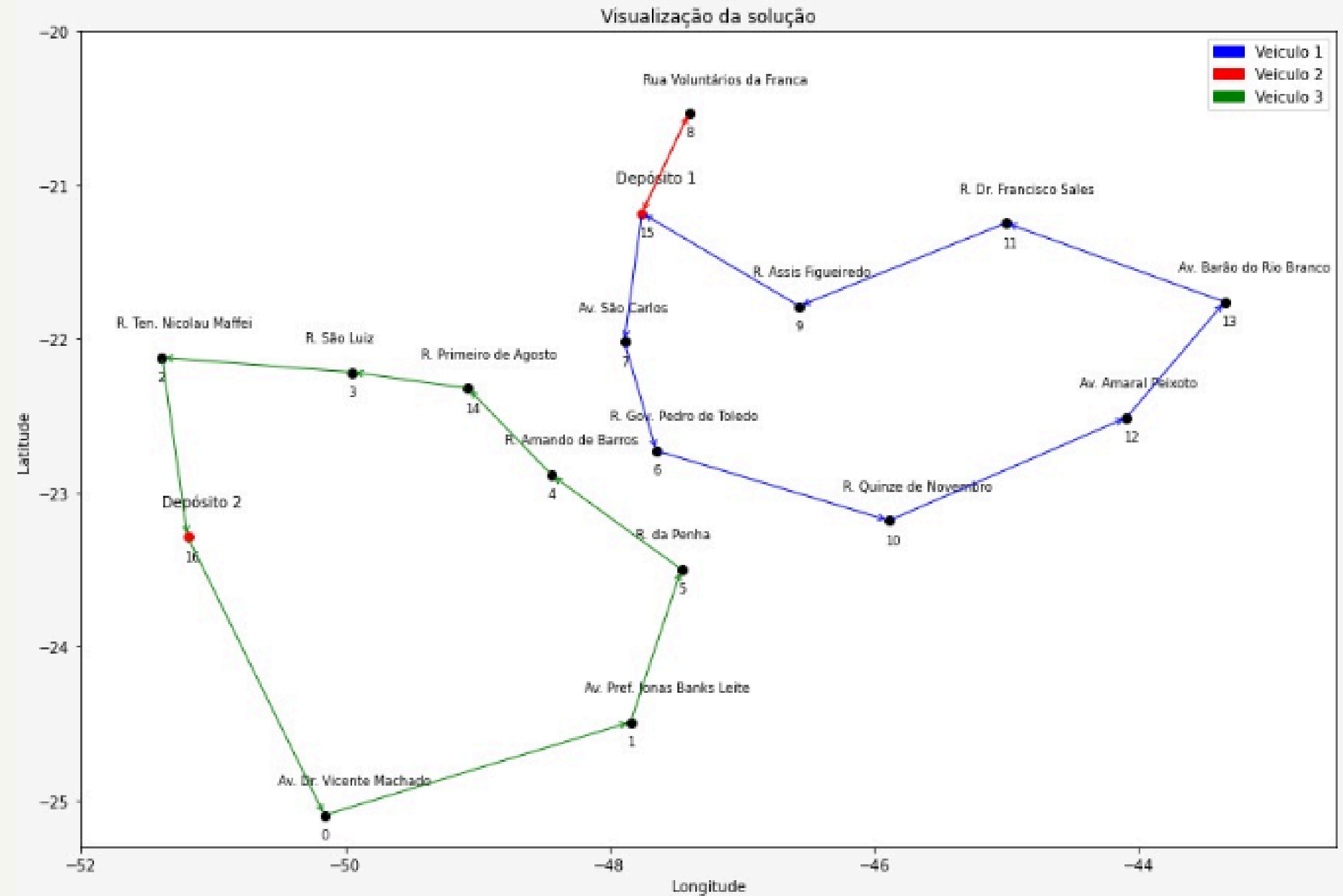
OPTIMAL ROUTES

2 VEHICLES



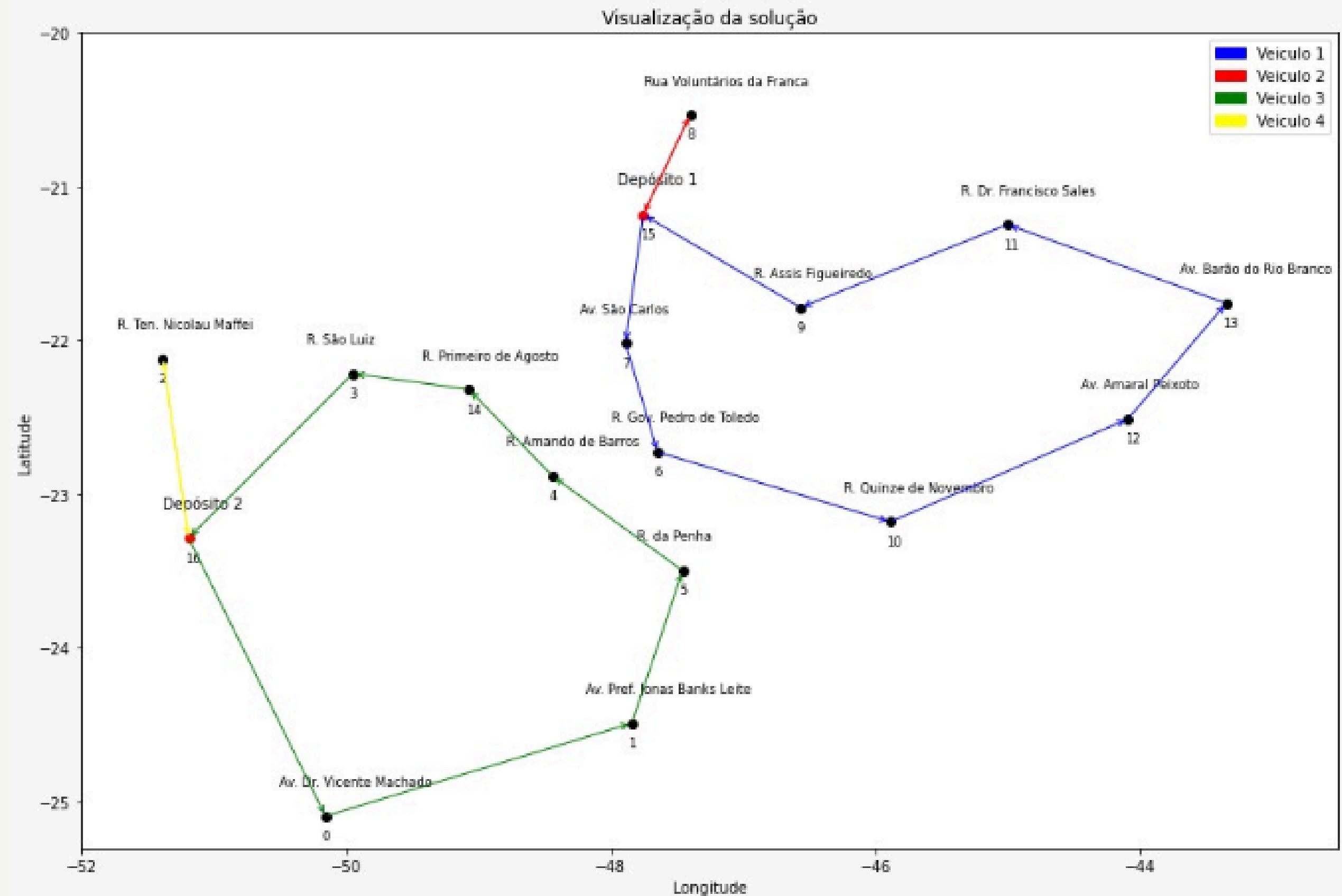
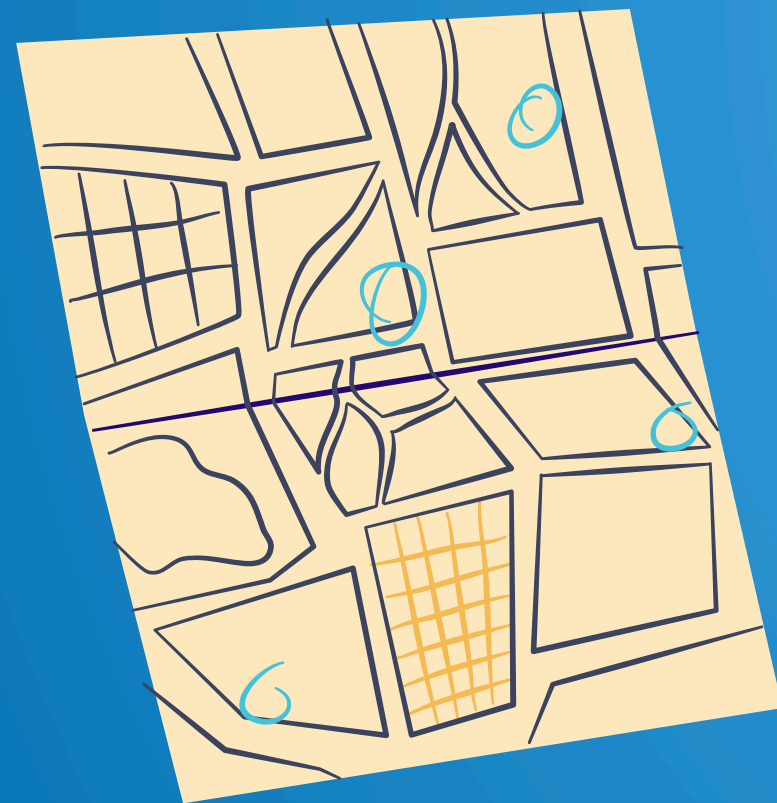
OPTIMAL ROUTES

3 VEHICLES



OPTIMAL ROUTES

4 VEHICLES



COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT

2ª ABORDAGEM:



DIFERENTES NÚMEROS DE VEÍCULOS



RESTRIÇÃO DE QUANTIDADE MÁXIMA (L) DE PONTOS QUE PODEM SER VISITADOS POR UM MESMO VEÍCULO

**SOLUÇÕES ÓTIMAS MAIS
FIÉIS À REALIDADE**

COMPUTATIONAL EXPERIMENT

CASES ANALYZED:

4 VEHICLES



$$L = 4$$

5 VEHICLES



$$L = 3$$

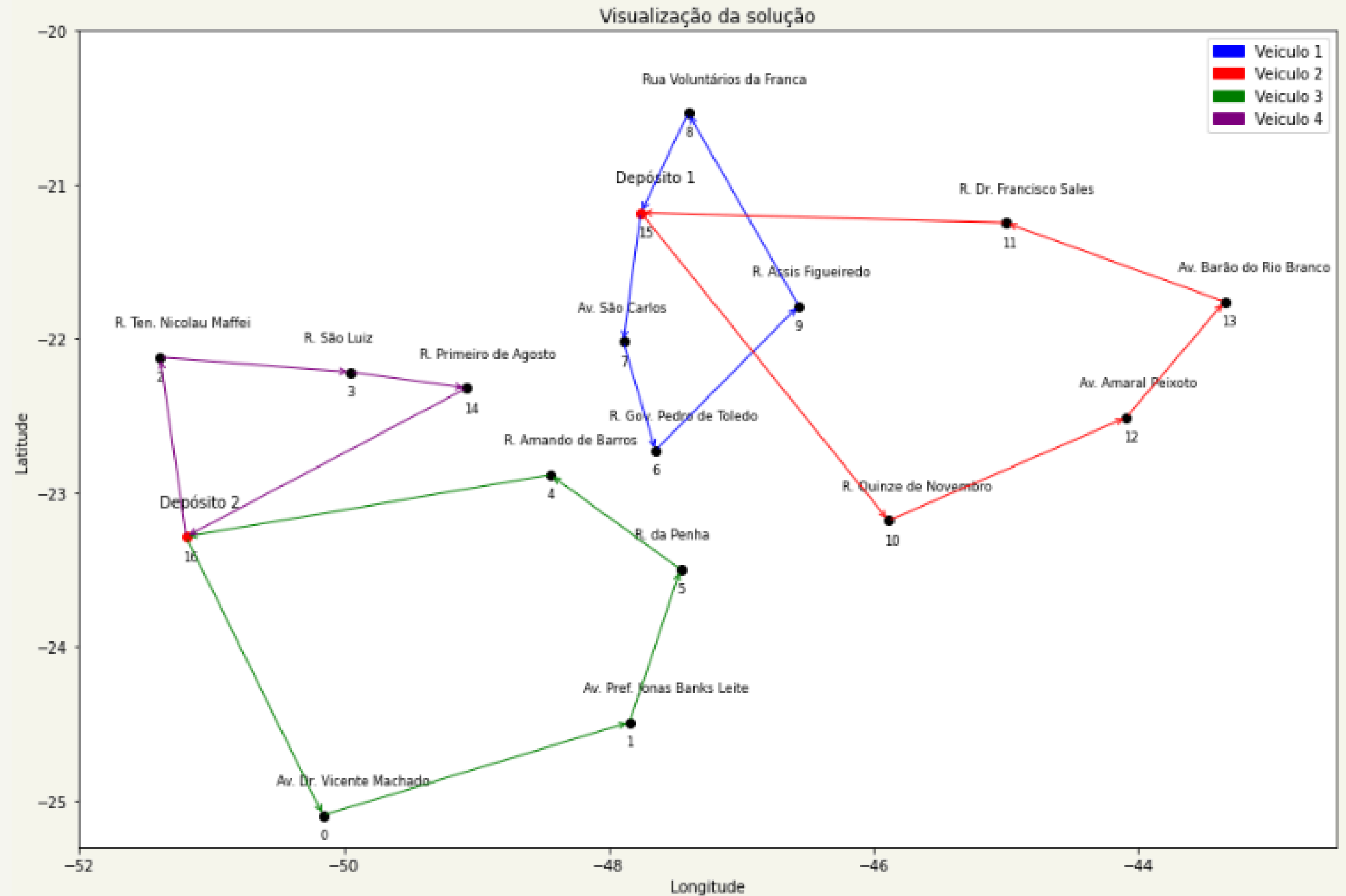
RESULTS

NUMBER OF VEHICLES	MAXIMUM POINTS PER VEHICLE (L)	OBJECTIVE FUNCTION (km)	DISTANCE PER VEHICLE (km)
4	4	4249,801	1062,450
5	3	4592,503	918,501

OPTIMAL ROUTES

L = 4

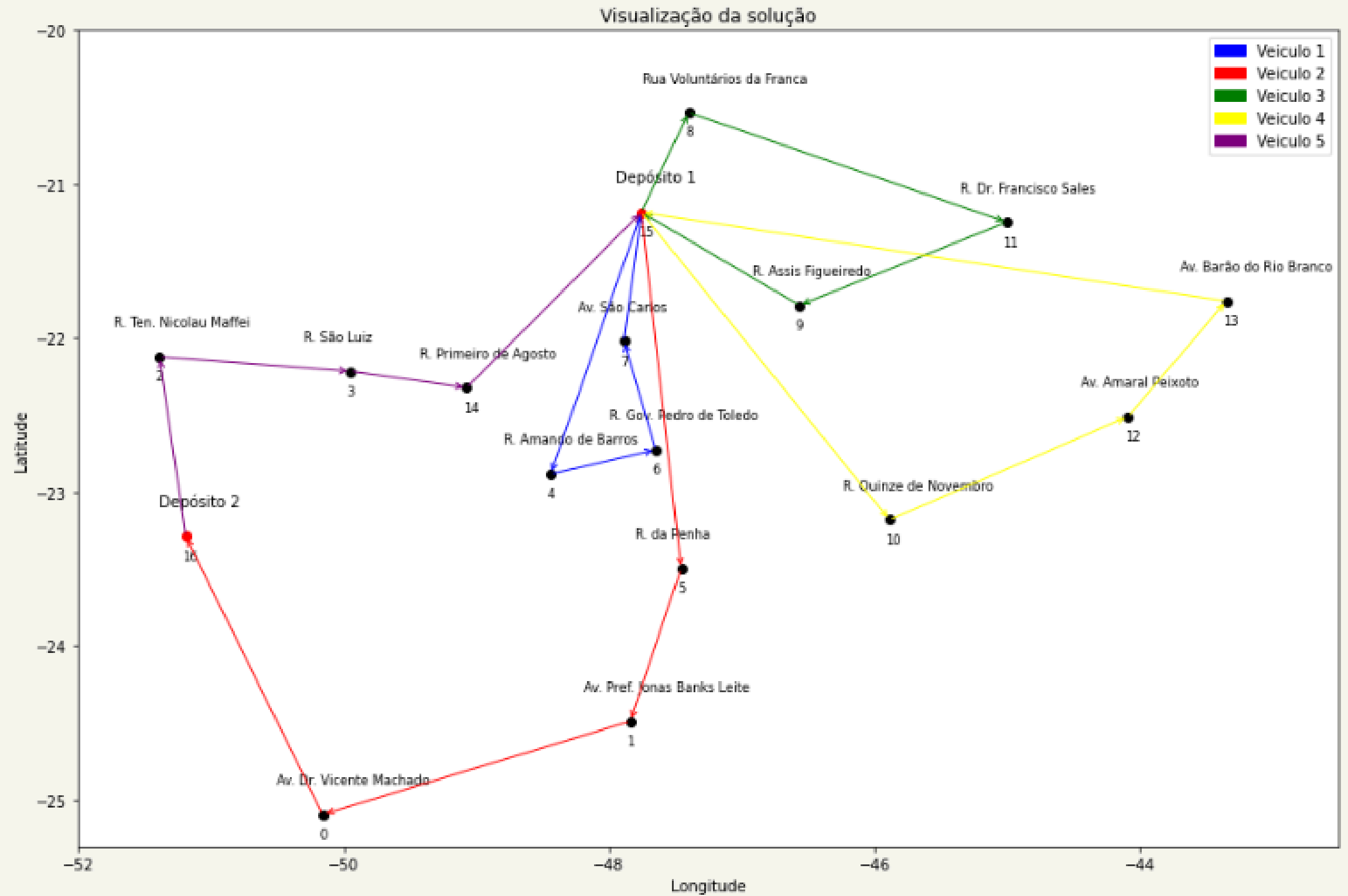
4 VEHICLES



OPTIMAL ROUTES

L = 3

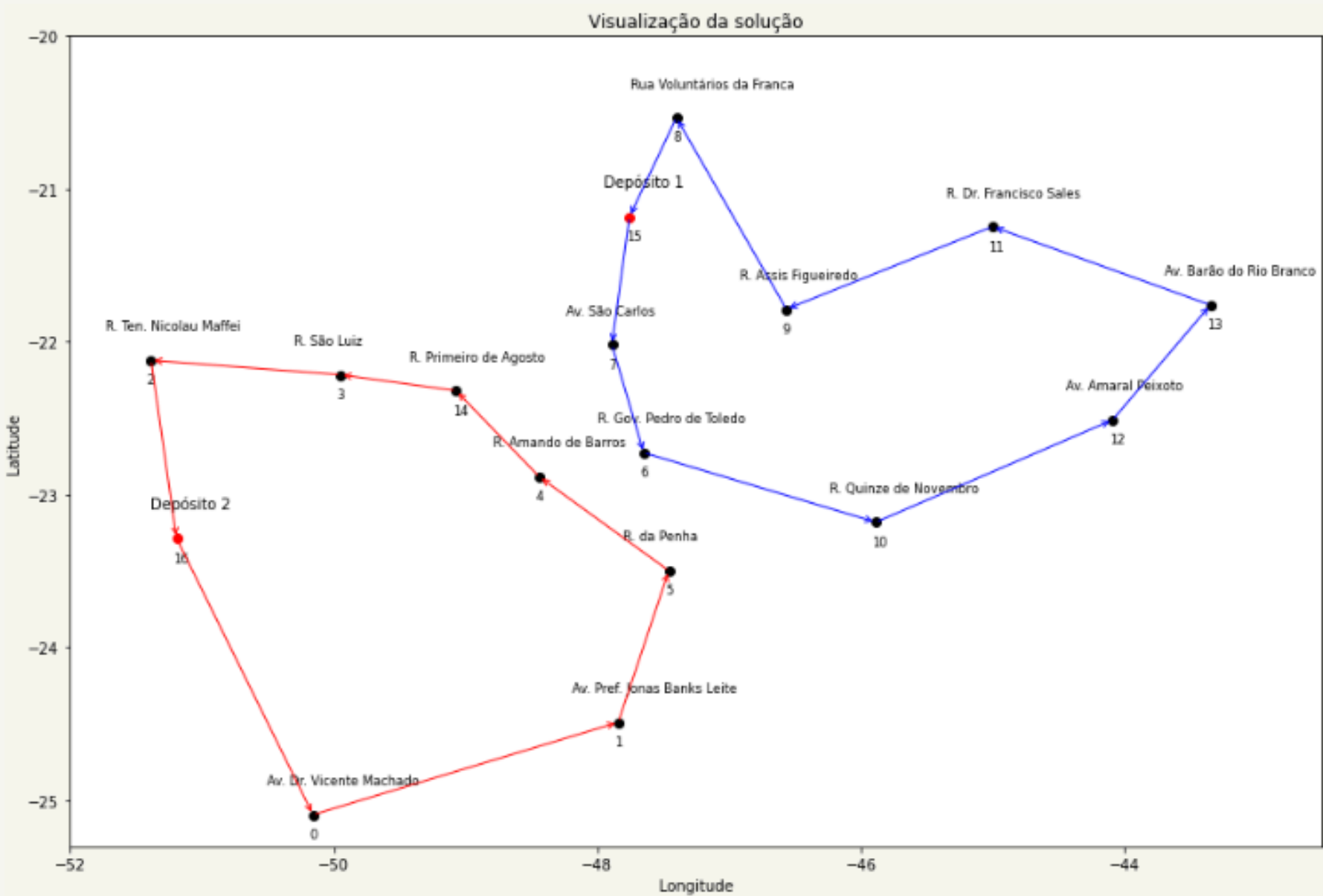
5 VEHICLES



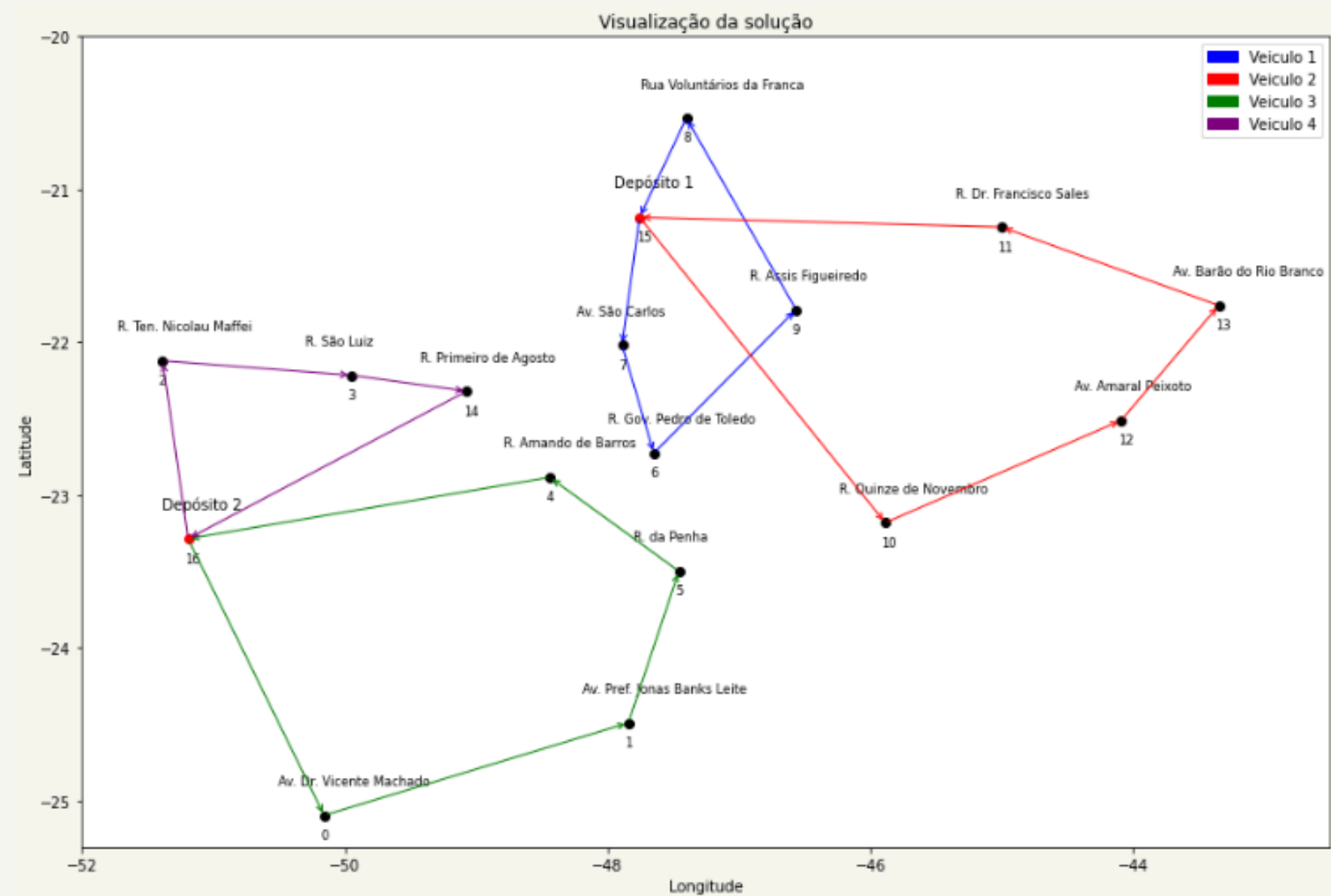
ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

THE 2 MOST INTERESTING APPLICATIONS ARE:

2 VEHICLES



4 VEHICLES
L = 4



RESULTS

NUMBER OF VEHICLES	MAXIMUM POINTS PER VEHICLE (L)	OBJECTIVE FUNCTION (km)	DISTANCE PER VEHICLE (km)
4	4	4249,801	1062,450
2	-	3190,070	1595,035

CONCLUSIONS



**DELIVERY ROUTES THAT MINIMIZE
THE DISTANCE TRAVELED**



**THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF LOGISTICS
CAN REDUCE COSTS**



INCREASED EFFICIENCY



BUSINESS COMPETITIVENESS



THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS?

