



37345

## Quantitative Management Practice

UTS: FACULTY OF SCIENCE  
School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences

### ASSIGNMENT SUBMISSION SHEET – Individual

Family Name: ZHENG

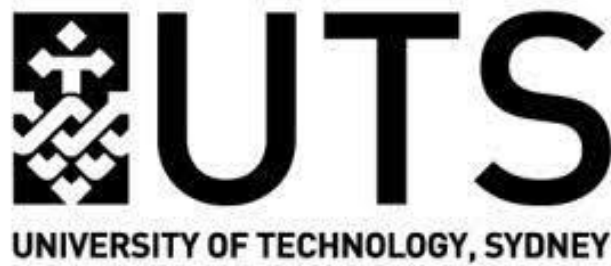
Given Name: Wang

Student no.: 14403000

Email Address: zheng.wang-15@student.uts.edu.au

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I have carefully read, understood, and have taken into account all requirements and guidelines for assessment and referencing in the subject outline. I affirm that this assignment is my own work; and that it has not been previously submitted for assessment; that all material which is quoted is accurately indicated as such; and that I have acknowledged all sources used fully and accurately according to the guidelines given in the subject guide. I am fully aware that failure to comply with these requirements is a form of cheating and could result in disciplinary action.



37345 Quantitative Management Practice

Autumn Semester 2024

Assessment 1: Report

Student Name: Zheng Wang

Student ID: 14403000

Teacher Team

Lecturer Dr. Hanyu Gu

Tutor Dr. Julia Memar

## **Introduction**

This report investigates the application of operations research and management science techniques to optimize transportation planning within Westvaco, a major manufacturer of paper products. Westvaco operates five paper mills and four chemical plants across the United States, requiring daily transportation of a significant product volume to various customers. The transportation allocation team at the Wickliffe, Kentucky, paper mill seeks to address challenges in optimizing transportation efficiency and cost control.

This study focuses on developing data-driven models to address three key objectives: minimizing overall transportation costs, ensuring fairness among collaborating carriers, and optimizing carrier utilization. Factors considered in the models include unit prices per mile, minimum usage fees per truck, parking charges per stop, and available truck capacity for each carrier.

Through model establishment, data construction, and testing via Excel, we have preliminarily identified the minimal expenditure that meets the requirements. We computed the variations in expenditure resulting from commitments to carriers based on the principle of fairness, as well as the impacts of different commitment approaches on expenditure. Moreover, while ensuring demand satisfaction, we considered reducing the likelihood of carriers and its impact on the total costs.

In the concluding section of the report, a discussion was conducted on the future applications of the model and research methodology based on the understanding gained from the modelling process and testing results.

## **Solution approach**

The original data provided for analysis differs slightly from the data in the original files, comprising three main sections:

The first section pertains to destination information. The data includes details from the factory located in Wickliffe to six destinations, specifying the distance in miles to each destination and the number of stops required en route. All products must be transported to these six destinations.

The second section covers carrier information. This data includes the number of trucks available for each of the six carriers, the minimum charge per shipment, the unit price per mile for each carrier to each destination, and the charge per stop.

The third section entails demand information from Monday to Friday. The data specifies the number of trucks required for each destination on each day.

Some carriers lack transportation capabilities for certain specific destinations. These are marked with an asterisk (\*) in the original tables(Figure 1).

Rate matrix										
Carrier:										
Min charge per truckload:					350	400	350	300	350	300
Stop-off charge:					50	75	50	35	50	50
Destination	St	Stops	Miles		ABCT	IRST	LAST	MRST	NEST	PSST
EVERETT	MA	3	612	*	1.18	1.27	1.39	1.35	1.28	
EPHRATA	PA	0	190	*	3.42	1.73	1.71	1.82	2.00	
RIVERVIEW	MI	0	383	0.79	1.01	1.25	0.96	0.95	1.11	
ROSEVILLE	MN	3	600	1.24	1.13	1.89	1.32	1.41	1.41	
HANOVER	PA	0	136	*	4.78	2.23	2.39	2.26	2.57	
EFFINGHAM	IL	0	570	0.87	0.87	1.25	0.87	0.90	1.31	

Trips									
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday					
1	7	5	1	9					
3	1	15	15	1					
17	15	12	13	14					
1	8	4	4	2					
5	5	6	4	4					
5	1	1	7	9					

Note: Asterisks (\*) indicate carrier does not travel to the destination. Rates in \$/mile.

Available Pulls: 20 20 20 20 20 20

Commitment:

section 1

section 2

section 3

Figure 1

## 1. Preprocessing of input data.

Firstly, replace the "\*" in the original data table, which cannot be used for calculations. Since the optimization objective is to minimize expenditure, replace "\*" with 999. Since 999 is not on the same scale as other unit prices per mile, it will not be considered during the optimization process. Then, based on the previously mentioned method, calculate the expenditure for each destination per trip for each carrier(Figure 2).

Optimized Motor Carrier Selection at Westvaco										
Carrier:										
Min charge per truckload:					350	400	350	300	350	300
Stop-off charge:					50	75	50	35	50	50
Destination	St	Stops	Miles		ABCT	IRST	LAST	MRST	NEST	PSST
EVERETT	MA	3	612	999.00	1.18	1.27	1.39	1.35	1.28	
EPHRATA	PA	0	190	999.00	3.42	1.73	1.71	1.82	2.00	
RIVERVIEW	MI	0	383	0.79	1.01	1.25	0.96	0.95	1.11	
ROSEVILLE	MN	3	600	1.24	1.13	1.89	1.32	1.41	1.41	
HANOVER	PA	0	136	999.00	4.78	2.23	2.39	2.26	2.57	
EFFINGHAM	IL	0	570	0.87	0.87	1.25	0.87	0.90	1.31	

cost_per_trip										
Destination	St	ABCT	IRST	LAST	MRST	NEST	PSST			
EVERETT	MA	611538	947.2	927.2	955.68	976.2	933.36			
EPHRATA	PA	189810	649.8	350	324.9	350	380			
RIVERVIEW	MI	350	400	478.8	367.68	363.85	425.13			
ROSEVILLE	MN	894	903	1284	897	996	996			
HANOVER	PA	135864	650.1	350	325.04	350	349.52			
EFFINGHAM	IL	495.9	495.9	712.5	495.9	513	746.7			

Figure 2

## 2. Modelling

This stage involved establishing variables, parameters, and constructing three optimization models with objective functions and constraints.

## 2.1. Variables and Parameters:

### Variables and parameters:

$C$ : set of carrier  
 $i$ : index of  $C$   $i \in (1,2,3,4,5,6)$   
 $P_i$ : Unit price per mile of carrier  
 $SC_i$ : Stop-off charge for carrier  
 $TC_i$ : Available Pulls for carrier  
 $B_i$ : binary for whether to select this carrier.(select the carrier =1, not select the carrier =0)

$D$ : set of viewer Destination  
 $j$ : index of  $D$   $j \in (1,2,3,4,5,6)$   
 $S_j$ : number of stops for destination  
 $L_j$ : miles per destination

$A$ : set of weekdays  
 $w$ : index of  $A$   $w \in (1,2,3,4,5)$   
 $T_{ij}$ : Number of Tracks used by  $i$  carrier on Destination  $j$  on daily plan  
 $TD_w$ : Number of tracks demand on Destination  $j$  on daily plan

$CMM_{w}$  = weekly commitment number of tracks of carrier  
 $CMM_{id}$  = daily commitment number of tracks of carrier

Figure 3

## 2.3. Model Construction:

Three models were developed, each addressing a specific objective:

### Model 1: Minimization of cost Model

This model focuses solely on minimizing total transportation costs. The objective function minimizes the sum of expenditure across all destinations, carriers, and days, while adhering to demand constraints (ensuring enough trucks are allocated) and carrier capacity constraints (not overloading carriers)(Figure 4).

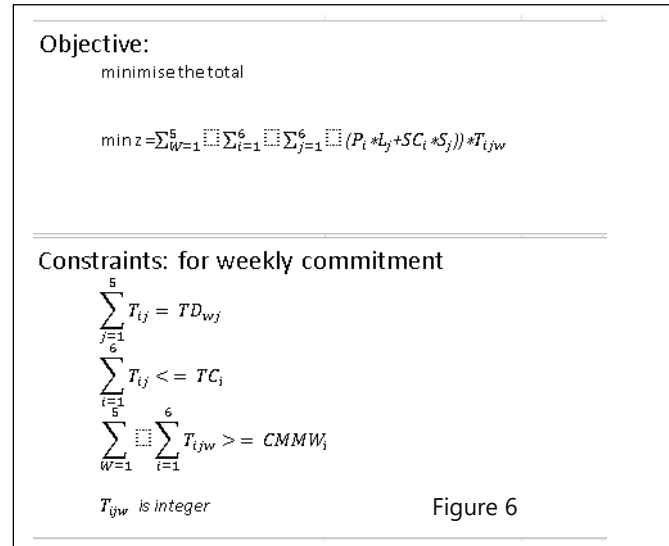
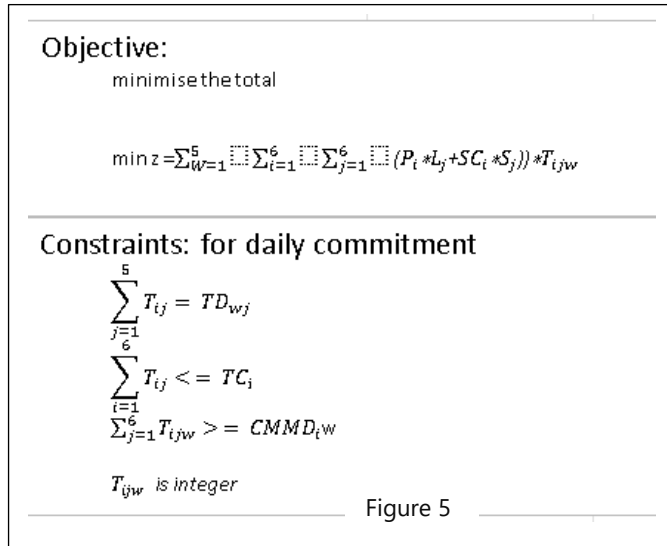
Model 1: Distribution Plan		
<b>Objective:</b>		
$\min z = \sum_{w=1}^5 \sum_{i=1}^6 \sum_{j=1}^6 (P_i * L_j + SC_i * S_j) * T_{ijw}$		
<b>Constraints:</b>		
$\sum_{j=1}^6 T_{ij} = TD_{jw}$		
$\sum_{i=1}^6 T_{ij} \leq TC_i$		
$T_{ijw}$ is integer		

Figure 4

### Model 2: Fairness model

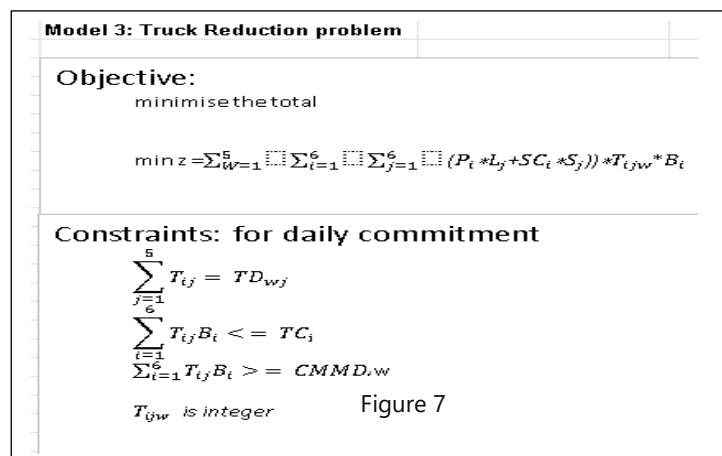
The fairness model is designed to ensure motivation among all carriers by committing to allocate a certain volume of transportation to each carrier. These

models aim to balance cost minimization with fair allocation of workload among carriers. It introduces an additional term in the constraints to incentivize equal distribution of carriers. The model can be tested with different daily or weekly commitment levels for each carrier (e.g., Model 2-1 allocating at least trucks daily, Model 2-2 allocating at least trucks weekly).



### Model 3: Truck Reduction Model (Figure 7)

This model explores the possibility of reducing the number of carriers used while controlling cost and ensuring fairness. It introduces a new binary variable indicating whether a carrier is used "1" or not used "0" in the optimization process.



From these three models, the following conclusions can be drawn:

I. These are integer linear optimization problems.

II. The objective is the final transportation cost.

III. The changing variables are the number of vehicles allocated to each carrier on each route each day and the binary selection of three models to either choose or abandon carriers.

3. Complete the model and test the results.

Create different sheets in Excel corresponding to different models. Set parameters, variables, and target areas according to the model, and define names for various data for final testing. Construct relationships between various data based on the target equation and constraints. Finally, input the data expressing these relationships into the solver and optimize using the Simplex LP method.

### Analysis of results

1. In the context of Model 1, where each carrier is engaged and the objective is solely to fulfil demand while adhering to the carrier's truck allocation capacity, the achieved minimum expenditure amounts to \$93774.16. This solution may be deemed optimal across all models due to its minimal constraint imposition.
2. In Model 2-1, given that the minimum daily demand is 32, the maximum commitment per carrier per day is constrained to 5. Should the daily commitment surpass 5, it would surpass the demand threshold. Consequently, exploration of daily commitment values ranging from 0 to 5 demonstrates a positive correlation between the daily commitment value and expenditure, as depicted in Figure 8.

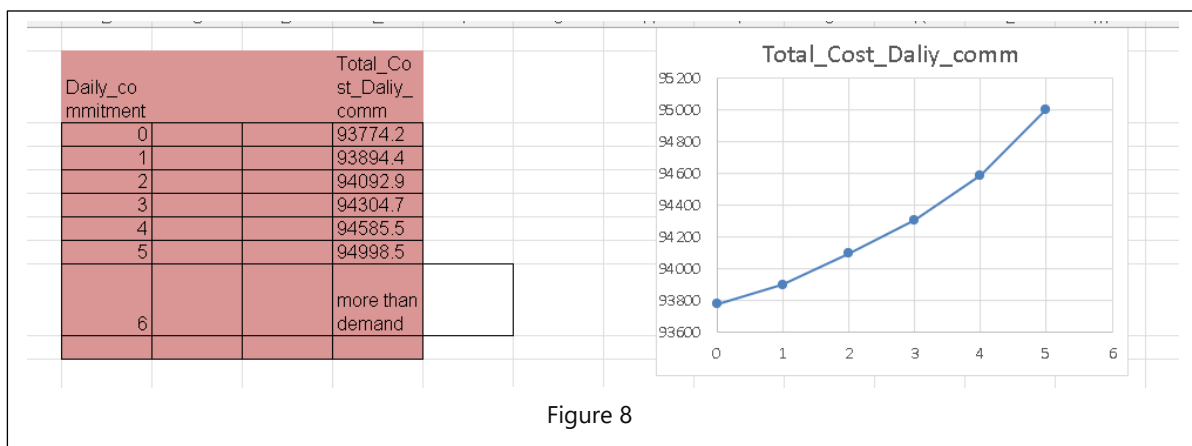
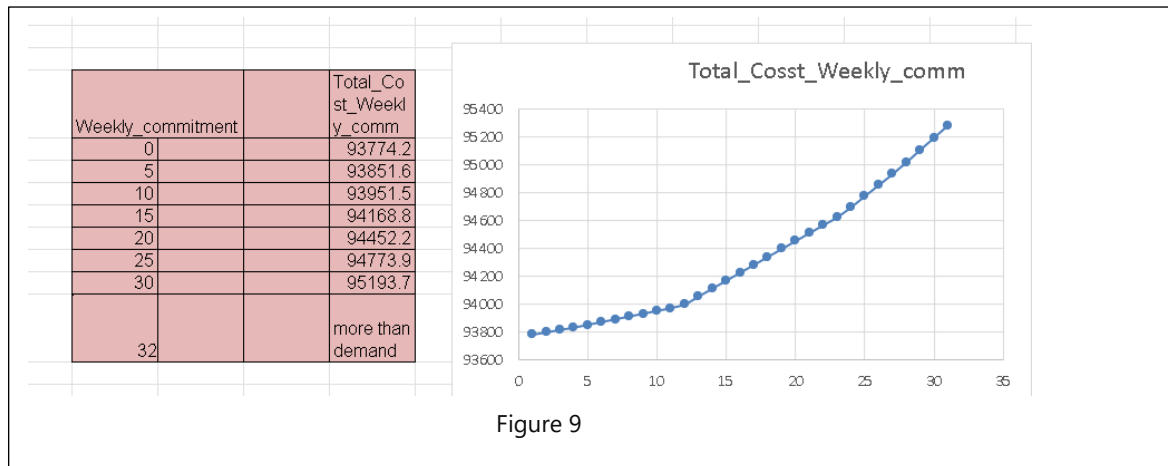


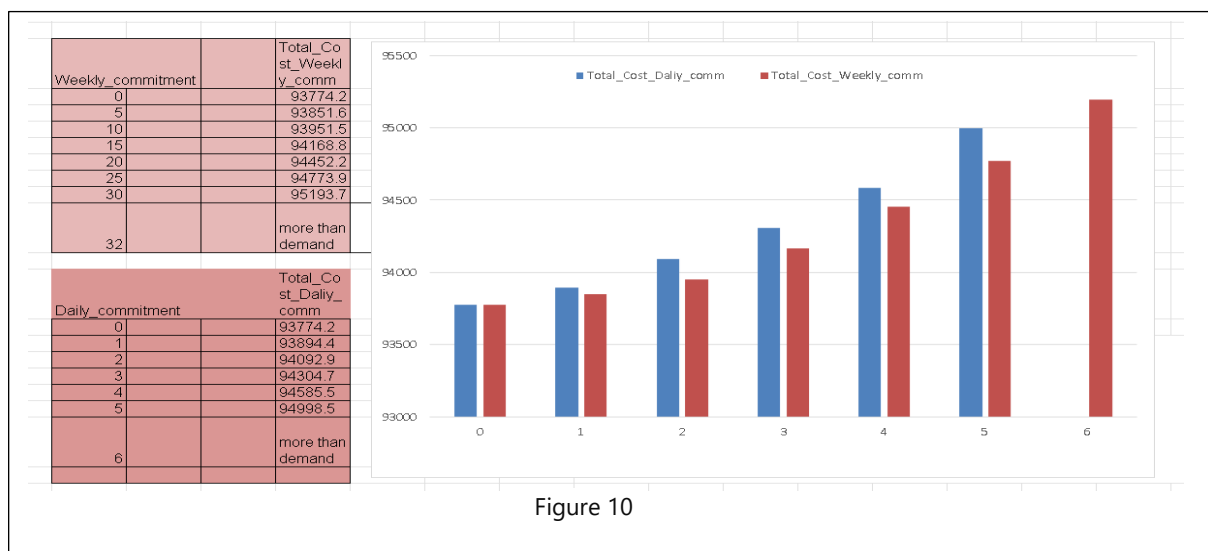
Figure 8

For Model 2-2, given the total weekly demand of 195 units, the maximum commitment per carrier per week is constrained to 32 units. Should the weekly

commitment exceed 32 units, it would surpass the demand threshold. Consequently, examination of daily commitment values ranging from 0 to 32 demonstrates a positive relationship between the weekly commitment value and expenditure, as illustrated in Figure 9.



When contrasting the experimental outcomes of Model 2-1 and Model 2-2, it becomes apparent that employing weekly commitment levels yields reduced expenditure in comparison to averaging daily commitment levels. This observation is discernible through a comparison of the expenditure linked with daily commitment levels spanning from 0 to 5 (daily commitment = (0,1,2,3,4,5)) and weekly commitment levels ranging from 0 to 30 (weekly commitment = (0,5,10,15,20,25,30)) as depicted in Figure 10.



3. For Model 3, conducting tests with daily commitments of 0, 1, and 2 yielded costs of \$93,774.16, \$93,774.64, and \$93,839.56, respectively. The initial result corresponds



to the abandonment of carrier NEST, whereas the latter two results pertain to the simultaneous abandonment of both NEST and PSST.

Upon comparing daily commitment values of 0, 1, and 2 before and after reducing carriers, it is evident that there is a marginal decrease in expenditure subsequent to carrier reduction.

Daily_Commitment	Total_cost_Daliy_comm_Reduce	Total_Cost_Daliy_comm	Difference
0	93774.16	93774.2	-0.04
1	93774.64	93894.36	-119.72
2	93839.56	94092.85	-253.29

## Conclusion and future work

The optimal solution obtained in Model 1 emphasizes the determination of effective allocation strategies while minimizing costs. This can be seen as a theoretical benchmark, resulting from the simplification of complex real-world problems. While it serves as a methodological approach, its practical implementation is challenging.

Models 2-1 and 2-2 enhance the relevance of Model 1 to real-world operations. Compared to daily commitments, weekly commitments offer greater flexibility and cost reduction potential. It can be anticipated that longer commitment periods will further amplify the advantages of flexibility and cost reduction.

In the real world, more carriers imply more choices but also entail higher management costs, including personnel and time costs associated with supplier management. Model 3 elucidates that rational optimization of carrier quantity can still ensure operational requirements are met while saving expenses.

However, it must be acknowledged that these three models are limited to a simple case study and may not fully reflect the complexity of the real world. For example, increasing the number of carriers may confer advantages in individual carrier price negotiations due to ample alternatives. Yet, employing empirical data to establish preliminary models and continuously expanding them to encompass a wide range of parameters and constraints is a scientific research approach, that offers the prospect of significantly enhancing operational efficiency.

Furthermore, Excel serves as a potent instrument for daily quantitative management within enterprises, facilitating tasks such as modelling, testing, and initial result verification. However, as the complexity of the model increases or when numerous sub-projects require testing, Excel's testing process may decelerate. For instance, conducting tests on Model 3 with a daily commitment of 3 may lead to prolonged processing times in Excel. Consequently, it becomes imperative to explore alternative tools for expediting testing procedures.