

NAMA : SALMAN
 NIM : 12201788
 Prodi : Informatika A2

Penyelesaian : Metoda Stepping Stone
 Menyusun dalam tabel

Tujuan Asal	P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	Supply
D ₁	20 ¹⁸	50 ¹⁹	20 ¹⁰	90 a ₁
D ₂	80 ¹⁵			80 a ₂
Demand	100 b ₁	50 b ₂	20 b ₃	170

Menentukan jawaban layak pertama
 Bandingkan persediaan di a₂ dengan kebutuhan di b₁.

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{21} &= \min(a_2 : b_1) \\
 &= \min(80 : 100) \\
 &= 80, \text{ diangkut ke } x_{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{11} &= \min(a_1 : b_1 - 80) \\
 &= \min(90 : 20) \\
 &= 20, \text{ diangkut ke } x_{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{12} &= \min(a_1 - 20 : b_2) \\
 &= \min(70 : 50) \\
 &= 50, \text{ diangkut ke } x_{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{13} &= \min(a_1 - 50 : b_3) \\
 &= \min(20 : 20) \\
 &= 20
 \end{aligned}$$

Biaya pada tabel 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Biaya} &= (20 \times 18) + (50 \times 19) + (20 \times 10) + \\
 &\quad (80 \times 15) \\
 &= 2710 \times 10.000 \\
 &= 27.100.000
 \end{aligned}$$

2) menguji keoptimalan jawab layak pertama.

a. Menghitung Z_{ij} variabel non basis.

$$\text{Sel } (2,2) \text{ loop } (2,1) (1,1) (1,2) (2,2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{22} &= C_{21} - C_{11} + C_{12} - C_{22} \\
 &= 15 - 18 + 19 - 17 \\
 &= -1
 \end{aligned}$$

541 (2,3) loop (2,1) (1,1) (1,3) (2,3)

$$Z_{23} = C_{21} - C_{11} + C_{13} - C_{23}$$

$$= 15 - 18 + 10 - 21$$

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Karena Z_{ij} variabel non basic sudah ≤ 0 maka sudah optimal.

Kesimpulan: Maka pengalokasian buah durian dari kebun D_1, D_2 ke pangkuan P_1, P_2, P_3 optimal dengan biaya minimal
Rp. 27.100.000,-