

Assignment 3

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The objective function is $\text{Min } Tc = 622x_{11} + 614x_{12} + 630x_{13} + 641x_{21} + 645x_{22} + 649x_{23}$

Supply Constraints:

$$\begin{aligned}x_{11} + x_{12} + x_{13} &\leq 100 \\x_{21} + x_{22} + x_{23} &\leq 120\end{aligned}$$

Demand Constraint:

$$\begin{aligned}x_{11} + x_{21} &\geq 80 \\x_{12} + x_{22} &\geq 60 \\x_{13} + x_{23} &\geq 70\end{aligned}$$

Non-Negative:

$$x_{i,j} \geq 0$$

```
library(lpSolve)
```

```
Problem <- matrix(c(22,14,30,600,100,
                    16,20,24,625,120,
                    80,60,70,"-","-"),ncol = 5,byrow = TRUE)
colnames(Problem)<- c("Warehouse1","Warehouse2","Warehouse3","Production Cost","Production Capacity")
rownames(Problem)<-c("Plant A","Plant B","Monthly Demand")
Problem <-as.table(Problem)
Problem
```

```
##           Warehouse1 Warehouse2 Warehouse3 Production Cost
## Plant A           22          14          30           600
## Plant B           16          20          24           625
## Monthly Demand    80          60          70            -
##
##           Production Capacity
## Plant A           100
## Plant B           120
## Monthly Demand    -
```

```
# Since production and demand is unbalanced, Dummy column is created
```

```
# Name of the column and rows:
costs <- matrix(c(622,614,630,0,
                  641,645,649,0),ncol = 4,byrow = TRUE)
colnames(costs)<- c("Warehouse1","Warehouse2","Warehouse3","Dummy")
rownames(costs)<-c("Plant A","Plant B")
costs <-as.table(costs)
costs
```

```
##           Warehouse1 Warehouse2 Warehouse3 Dummy
## Plant A           622          614          630      0
## Plant B           641          645          649      0
```

```
# Setting up the row signs and production capacity values
```

```
row.signs <- rep("<=",2)
row.rhs<- c(100,120)
```

```
# Setting up the column sign and demand values
```

```
col.signs <- rep(">=",4)
col.rhs <- c(80,60,70,10)
```

```
# Running lptrans to find minimum cost
```

```
lptrans <- lp.transport(costs,"min",row.signs,row.rhs,col.signs,col.rhs)
```

```
# Values of all variables
```

```
lptrans$solution
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    0  60  40    0
## [2,]  80    0  30  10
```

```
# Objective function
lptrans$objval
```

```
## [1] 132790
```

Therefore

$$x_{12} = 60$$

$$x_{13} = 40$$

$$x_{21} = 80$$

$$x_{23} = 30$$

Objective function is 132790.

2. Dual Problem:

Formulating the dual constraints and variables

The objective function is $Max \ VA = 80w_1 + 60w_2 + 70w_3 - 100p_1 - 120p_2$

Where, w_1 = Price received at the Warehouse 1

w_2 = Price, received at the Warehouse 2

w_3 = Price, received at the Warehouse 3

p_1 = Price, purchased at the Plant A

p_2 = Price, purchased at the Plant B

Subject to:

$$w_1 - p_1 \geq 622$$

$$w_2 - p_1 \geq 614$$

$$w_3 - p_1 \geq 630$$

$$w_1 - p_2 \geq 641$$

$$w_2 - p_2 \geq 645$$

$$w_3 - p_2 \geq 649$$

3) Economic Interpretation of dual:

The goal of AED's business is to reduce the total cost of production and shipment.

To achieve this, the corporation needs hire a logistic company to handle the transportation, which will include purchasing the AEDs and transporting them to various warehouses in an effort to reduce the overall cost of production and shipping.

The constraints in the dual can be modified as

$$w_1 \geq 622 + p_1$$

$$w_2 \geq 614 + p_1$$

$$w_3 \geq 630 + p_1$$

$$w_1 \geq 641 + p_2$$

$$w_2 \geq 645 + p_2$$

$$w_3 \geq 649 + p_2$$

From the above we get to see that $w_1 - p_1 \geq 622$

That can be exponentiated as $w_1 \geq 622 + p_1$

Here w_1 is considered as the price payments being received at the origin which is nothing else, but the revenue, whereas $p_1 + 622$ is the mc

This can be formulated as below

$$MR \geq MC$$

If $MR < MC$, in order to meet the Marginal Revenue (MR), we need to decrease the costs at the plants.

If $MR > MC$, in order to meet the Marginal Revenue (MR), we need to increase the production supply.

For a profit maximization, The Marginal Revenue(MR) should be equal to MarginalCosts(MC)

Therefore, $MR=MC$

Based on above interpretation, we can conclude that, profit maximization takes place if MC is equal to MR.