

1.

a. Input:

```
max dc
ST
dg = 0
da - df <= 5
da - dh <= 4
db - da <= 8
db - df <= 7
db - dh <= 9
dc - db <= 4
dc - df <= 3
dd - dc <= 3
dd - de <= 9
dd - dg <= 2
de - db <= 10
de - dd <= 25
de - df <= 2
df - da <= 10
df - dd <= 18
dg - de <= 7
dh - dg <= 3
```

END

Output:

LP OPTIMUM FOUND AT STEP 6

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE

1) 16.00000

VARIABLE	VALUE	REDUCED COST
DC	16.000000	0.000000
DG	0.000000	0.000000
DA	4.000000	0.000000
DF	13.000000	0.000000
DH	3.000000	0.000000
DE	12.000000	0.000000
DD	0.000000	0.000000
DE	0.000000	0.000000

ROW	SLACK OR SURPLUS	DUAL PRICES
2)	0.000000	1.000000
3)	14.000000	0.000000
4)	3.000000	0.000000
5)	0.000000	0.000000
6)	8.000000	0.000000
7)	0.000000	1.000000
8)	0.000000	1.000000
9)	0.000000	0.000000
10)	19.000000	0.000000
11)	9.000000	0.000000
12)	2.000000	0.000000
13)	22.000000	0.000000
14)	25.000000	0.000000
15)	15.000000	0.000000
16)	1.000000	0.000000
17)	5.000000	0.000000
18)	7.000000	0.000000
19)	0.000000	1.000000

NO. ITERATIONS= 6

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow C$: 16

b. Input:

```
max da + db + dc + dd + de + df + dg + dh
ST
dg = 0
da - df <= 5
da - dh <= 4
db - da <= 8
db - df <= 7
db - dh <= 9
dc - db <= 4
dc - df <= 3
dd - dc <= 3
dd - de <= 9
dd - dg <= 2
de - db <= 10
de - dd <= 25
de - df <= 2
df - da <= 10
df - dd <= 18
dg - de <= 7
dh - dg <= 3
```

END

Output:

LP OPTIMUM FOUND AT STEP 5

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE

1) 76.000000

VARIABLE	VALUE	REDUCED COST
DA	7.000000	0.000000
DB	12.000000	0.000000
DC	16.000000	0.000000
DD	2.000000	0.000000
DE	19.000000	0.000000
DF	17.000000	0.000000
DG	0.000000	0.000000
DH	3.000000	0.000000

ROW	SLACK OR SURPLUS	DUAL PRICES
2)	0.000000	8.000000
3)	15.000000	0.000000
4)	0.000000	3.000000
5)	3.000000	0.000000
6)	12.000000	0.000000
7)	0.000000	2.000000
8)	0.000000	1.000000
9)	4.000000	0.000000
10)	17.000000	0.000000
11)	26.000000	0.000000
12)	0.000000	1.000000
13)	3.000000	0.000000
14)	8.000000	0.000000
15)	0.000000	1.000000
16)	0.000000	2.000000
17)	3.000000	0.000000
18)	26.000000	0.000000
19)	0.000000	6.000000

NO. ITERATIONS= 5

Shortest path distance G → A: 7

Shortest path distance G → B: 12

Shortest path distance G → D: 2

Shortest path distance G → E: 19

Shortest path distance G → F: 17

Shortest path distance G → G: 0

Shortest path distance G → H: 3

2.

- a. S, P, B₁, B₂ = # of silk, polyester, blend 1, and blend 2 ties to produce per month

Profits per tie:

$$\text{Silk} = 6.70 - .75 - 20 \cdot .125 = 3.45$$

$$\text{Poly} = 3.55 - .75 - 6 \cdot .08 = 2.32$$

$$B_1 = 4.31 - .75 - 6 \cdot .05 - 9 \cdot .05 = 2.81$$

$$B_2 = 4.81 - .75 - 6 \cdot .03 - 9 \cdot .07 = 3.25$$

$$\text{Max } 3.45S + 2.32P + 2.81B_1 + 3.25B_2$$

$$\text{ST } .125S \leq 1000$$

$$.08P + .05B_1 + .03B_2 \leq 2000$$

$$.05B_1 + .07B_2 \leq 1250$$

$$6000 \leq S \leq 7000$$

$$10000 \leq P \leq 14000$$

$$13000 \leq B_1 \leq 16000$$

$$6000 \leq B_2 \leq 8500$$

$$S, P, B_1, B_2 \geq 0$$

Converting for use with Matlab's linprog:

$$\text{Min } -3.45S - 2.32P - 2.81B_1 - 3.25B_2$$

$$\text{ST } .125S \leq 1000$$

$$.08P + .05B_1 + .03B_2 \leq 2000$$

$$.05B_1 + .07B_2 \leq 1250$$

$$-S \leq -6000$$

$$S \leq 7000$$

$$-P \leq -10000$$

$$P \leq 14000$$

$$-B_1 \leq -13000$$

b. (Using Matlab)

```
A = [1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0;
```

[illegible]

Output:

```
>> x = linprog(f,A,b)
Warning: Your current settings will run a different algorithm ('dual-simplex') in
a future release.

> In linprog (line 204)
Optimization terminated.

x =

42.9135
75.5004
31.5862
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
57.0865
74.4996
68.4138
0.0000
0.0000
130.1754
119.8246
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
69.8246
80.1754
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
60.5991
39.4009
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
0.0000
89.4009
60.5991
```

c. Optimal shipping routes:

From the above linear program, we get the following number of fridges to travel each full route from plant to retailer, where X_{ijk} represents the route from $P_i \rightarrow W_j \rightarrow R_k$:

Route	# of fridges per week
X_{111}	42.9135
X_{112}	75.5004
X_{113}	31.5862
X_{211}	57.0865
X_{212}	74.4996
X_{213}	68.4138
X_{224}	130.1754
X_{225}	119.8246

X_{324}	69.8246
X_{325}	80.1754
X_{336}	60.5991
X_{337}	39.4009
X_{436}	89.4009
X_{437}	60.5991

However, the results in the above table aren't very informative, since fridges don't go directly from a plant to a retailer but instead stop at a warehouse in the middle. To make more sense of it, we need to split the routes into their two separate parts (from plant to warehouse, and then from warehouse to retailer). We can do this by adding the total number of fridges that go from a given plant or warehouse to a given warehouse or retailer in the table above. For example: $Y_{11} = X_{111} + X_{112} + X_{113} = 42.9135 + 75.5004 + 31.5862$. Doing so gives the following results, where Y_{ij} represents the number of fridges shipped from P_i to W_j each week, and where Z_{jk} represents the number of fridges shipped from W_j to R_k each week:

Route	# of fridges per week
Y_{11}	150
Y_{21}	200
Y_{22}	250
Y_{32}	150
Y_{33}	100
Y_{43}	150
Z_{11}	100
Z_{12}	150
Z_{13}	100
Z_{24}	200
Z_{25}	200
Z_{36}	150
Z_{37}	100

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Total minimum cost} &= 15X_{111} + 16X_{112} + 17X_{113} + 20X_{114} + 27X_{123} + 23X_{124} + 25X_{125} + 29X_{126} + 16X_{211} + \\
&17X_{212} + 18X_{213} + 21X_{214} + 20X_{223} + 16X_{224} + 18X_{225} + 22X_{226} + 18X_{311} + 19X_{312} + 20X_{313} + 23X_{314} + 20X_{323} + \\
&16X_{324} + 18X_{325} + 22X_{326} + 23X_{334} + 21X_{335} + 21X_{336} + 15X_{337} + 26X_{423} + 22X_{424} + 24X_{425} + 28X_{426} + 22X_{434} + \\
&20X_{435} + 20X_{436} + 14X_{437} \\
&= 15(42.9135) + 16(75.5004) + 17(31.5862) + 16(57.0865) + 17(74.4996) + 18(68.4138) + 16(130.1754) + \\
&18(119.8246) + 16(69.8246) + 18(80.1754) + 21(60.5991) + 15(39.4009) + 20(89.4009) + 14(60.5991) \\
&\approx \$17,100
\end{aligned}$$