```
1.
```

```
a. <u>Input</u>:
```

Output:

```
LP OPTIMUM FOUND AT STEP 6
```

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE				
1)	16.00000			
VARIABLE DC DG DA DF DH DB DD DD	VALUE 16.000000 0.000000 4.000000 13.000000 3.000000 12.000000 0.0000000	REDUCED COST 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000		
ROW 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10) 11) 12) 13) 14) 15) 16) 17) 18)	SIACK OR SURPLUS 0.000000 14.000000 3.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000	DUAL PRICES 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000 1.000000 1.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000		
NO. ITERATI	ONS= 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 <= 3

dd - dc <= 3

dd - dc <= 3

dd - de <= 9

dd - dg <= 2

de - db <= 10

de - db <= 25

de - df <= 2

df - da <= 10

df - da <= 10

df - dd <= 18

dg - de <= 7

dh - dg <= 3

END
```

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE

```
1) 76.00000
```

VARIABLE DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH	VALUE 7.000000 12.000000 16.000000 2.000000 19.000000 0.000000 3.000000	REDUCED COST 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
ROW	SLACK OR SURPLUS	DUAL PRICES
2)	0.000000	8.000000
3)	15.000000	0.000000
4)	0.000000	8.000000 0.000000 3.000000 0.000000
2)	12 000000	0.000000
2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9)	0.000000 15.000000 0.000000 3.000000 12.000000 0.000000 4.000000 17.000000 26.000000 0.000000 3.000000	2.000000
81	0.000000	1.000000
9í	4.000000	0.000000
10)	17.000000	0.000000
11)	26.000000	0.000000
12)	0.000000	1.000000
13)	3.000000	0.000000
		0.000000
15)	0.000000	1.000000 2.000000
16) 17)	0.000000 3.000000	0.000000
18)	26.000000	0.000000
19)	0.000000	6.000000

NO. ITERATIONS=

2.

5

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow A$: 7

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow B$: 12

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow D$: 2

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow E$: 19

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow F$: 17

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow G$: 0

Shortest path distance $G \rightarrow H$: 3

a. S, P, B_1 , B_2 = # of silk, polyester, blend 1, and blend 2 ties to produce per month Profits per tie:

Poly =
$$3.55 - .75 - 6*.08 = 2.32$$

$$B1 = 4.31 - .75 - 6*.05 - 9*.05 = 2.81$$

$$B2 = 4.81 - .75 - 6*.03 - 9*.07 = 3.25$$

Max
$$3.45S + 2.32P + 2.81B_1 + 3.25B_2$$

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

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

$$13000 \le B_1 \le 16000$$

$$S, P, B_1, B_2 >= 0$$

Min
$$-3.45S - 2.32P - 2.81B_1 - 3.25B_2$$

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

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

```
B₁ <= 16000
            -B<sub>2</sub> <= -6000
            B<sub>2</sub> <= 8500
            -S, -P, -B_1, -B_2 \le 0
b. (Using Matlab)
   Input commands:
   f = [-3.45; -2.32; -2.81; -3.25]
            [.125 0 0 0; 0 .08 .05 .03; 0 0 .05 .07; -1 0 0 0; 1 0 0 0; 0 -1 0 0; 0 1 0 0;
            0 0 -1 0; 0 0 1 0; 0 0 0 -1; 0 0 0 1; -1 0 0 0; 0 -1 0 0; 0 0 -1 0; 0 0 0 -1]
    b = [1000;2000;1250;-6000;7000;-10000;14000;-13000;16000;-6000;8500;0;0;0;0]
    linprog(f,A,b)
    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.
       1.0e+04 *
        0.7000
        1.3625
```

c. Optimal number of ties to maximize profit:

3.

7,000 Silk, 13,625 Polyester, 13,100 Blend 1, and 8,500 Blend 2

a. To turn this problem into a linear program, I will first consider our variables to be each possible route that a fridge can take from plant to retailer, where X_{ijk} is the number of refrigerators that are shipped from P_i to W_j, and finally from W_j to R_k. This means that, in total, there will be 36 variables. By adding the total cost of shipping along each route, we can obtain the following objective function:

```
\min 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}
```

This program will then be subject to the constraints of supply for each plant and demand for each retailer, as well as nonnegativity constraints for each of the plants. Finally, there must be nonnegativity constraints for each of the 36 variables. In other words, adjusted for convenient use with Matlab's linprog function, the constraints are as follows:

```
X_{111} + X_{112} + X_{113} + X_{114} + X_{123} + X_{124} + X_{125} + X_{126} < = 150
     X_{211} + X_{212} + X_{213} + X_{214} + X_{223} + X_{224} + X_{225} + X_{226} \le 450
      X_{311} + X_{312} + X_{313} + X_{314} + X_{323} + X_{324} + X_{325} + X_{326} + X_{334} + X_{335} + X_{336} + X_{337} < = 250
      X_{423} + X_{424} + X_{425} + X_{426} + X_{434} + X_{435} + X_{436} + X_{437} < = 150
      -X_{111}-X_{211}-X_{311} < = -100
      -X_{112}-X_{212}-X_{312}<=-150
      -X_{113}-X_{123}-X_{213}-X_{223}-X_{313}-X_{323}-X_{423} \le -100
      -X_{114}-X_{124}-X_{214}-X_{224}-X_{314}-X_{324}-X_{334}-X_{424}-X_{434}<=-200
      -X_{125}-X_{225}-X_{325}-X_{335}-X_{425}-X_{435}<=-200
      -X_{126}-X_{226}-X_{326}-X_{336}-X_{426}-X_{436} \le -150
      -X<sub>337</sub>-X<sub>437</sub><=-100
      -X_{111}-X_{112}-X_{113}-X_{114}-X_{123}-X_{124}-X_{125}-X_{126} \le 0
      -X_{211}-X_{212}-X_{213}-X_{214}-X_{223}-X_{224}-X_{225}-X_{226}<=0
      -X_{311}-X_{312}-X_{313}-X_{314}-X_{323}-X_{324}-X_{325}-X_{326}-X_{334}-X_{335}-X_{336}-X_{336}-X_{337}<=0
     -X_{423} -X_{424} -X_{425} -X_{426} -X_{434} -X_{435} -X_{436} -X_{437} <=0
b. (Using Matlab)
      Input commands:
```

```
000000000000000011111111111100000000;
00000000000000000000000000000011111111;
[150;450;250;150;-100;-150;-100;-200;-200;-150;-100;
linprog(f,A,b)
```

b =

```
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.
   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
   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_{iik} represents the route from $P_i \to W_j \to R_k$:

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 P_i to P_i to P_i and where P_i represents the number of fridges shipped from P_i to P_i t

where $Z_{ m jk}$ represents the number o		
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	