

MGMT-3453-X20: Homework 4-7

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```
library(tidyverse)
```

Problem 4

Homework Problem 4

- A firm that has recently experienced an enormous growth rate is seeking to lease a small plant in either Memphis, Biloxi, or Birmingham. Prepare an economic analysis of the three locations given the following information:
- Annual costs for building, equipment, and administration would be \$1,400,000 for Memphis, \$1,940,000 for Biloxi, and \$1,100,000 for Birmingham. Labor and material are expected to be \$10 per unit in Memphis, \$6 per unit in Biloxi, and \$20 per unit in Birmingham. The Memphis location would increase system transportation costs by \$50,000 per year, the Biloxi location would increase them by \$60,000 per year, and the Birmingham location would increase those costs by \$25,000 per year. Expected annual volume is 60,000 units.



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```
# Memphis - increase system transit cost 50,000
m_fixed_cost = 1400000 + 50000
# $10/ unit
m_variable_cost = 10

# Biloxi - increase system transit cost 60,000
bx_fixed_cost = 1940000 + 60000
# $6/unit
bx_variable_cost = 6

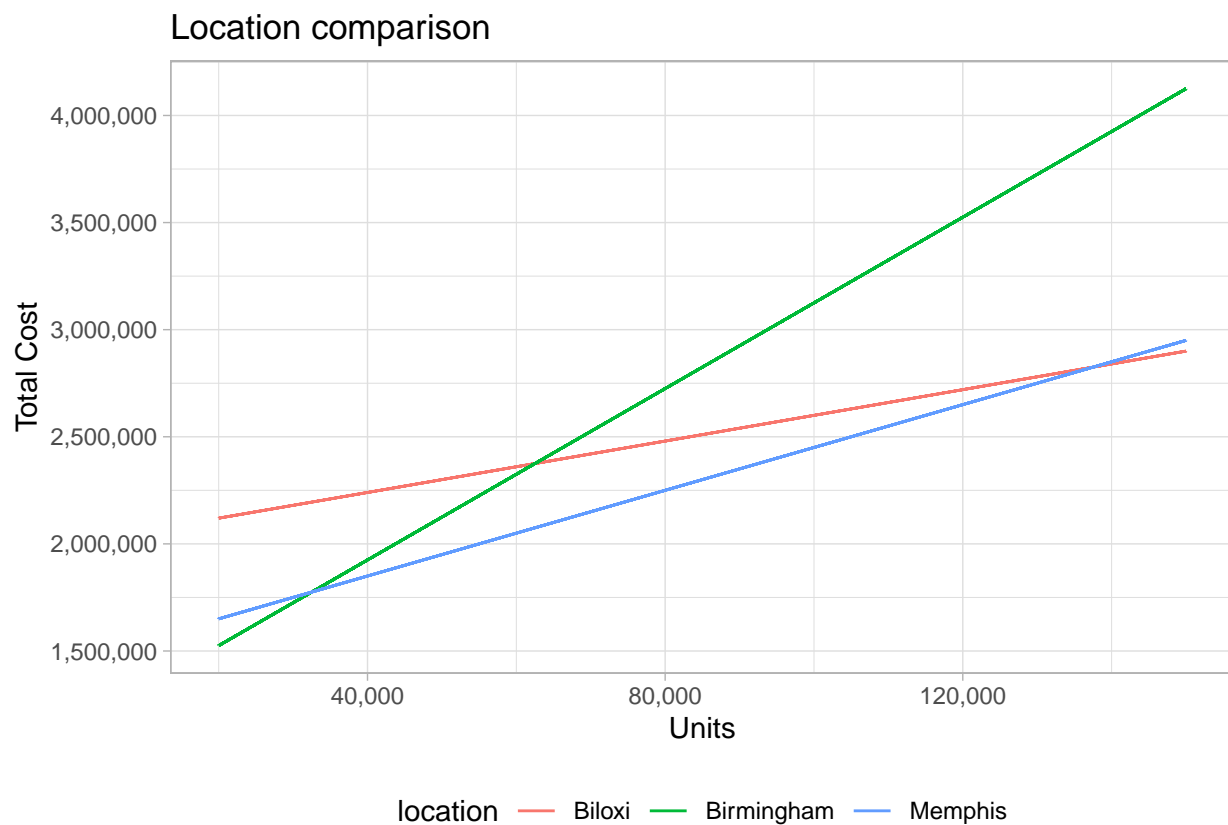
# Birmingham - increase system transit cost 25,000
b_fixed_cost = 1100000 + 25000
# $20/unit
b_variable_cost = 20

annual_volume = 60000
```

Break-Even Analysis

TotalCost = FixedCost + (VariableCost * AnnualUsage)

```
tibble::tibble(
  location = c('Memphis', 'Biloxi', 'Birmingham'),
  fixed_cost = c(m_fixed_cost, bx_fixed_cost, b_fixed_cost),
  variable_cost = c(m_variable_cost, bx_variable_cost, b_variable_cost),
) %>%
  group_split(location) %>%
  map_df(~ bind_cols(., tibble(amount = 20000:150000))) %>%
  mutate(total_cost = fixed_cost + (variable_cost * amount)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(amount, total_cost, color = location)) +
  geom_line() +
  labs(title="Location comparison", x = 'Units', y='Total Cost') +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma_format()) +
  scale_x_continuous(labels = scales::comma_format()) +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom')
```



Answer: Birmingham V. Memphis

```
# < Indifference point:
# Birmingham
# > Indifference point:
# Memphis
# Indifference point:
(b_fixed_cost - m_fixed_cost) / (m_variable_cost - b_variable_cost )
```

```
## [1] 32500
```

Answer: Memphis V. Biloxi

```
# < Indifference point:
# Memphis
# > Indifference point:
# Biloxi
# Indifference point:
(bx_fixed_cost - m_fixed_cost) / (m_variable_cost - bx_variable_cost )
```

```
## [1] 137500
```

Problem 5

Homework Problem 5

- A retired auto mechanic hopes to open his own rust-proofing shop. Customers would be area new car dealers. Two locations are being considered, one in the center of the city and one on the outskirts of the city. The in-city location would involve fixed monthly costs of \$7,000 and labor, materials and transportation costs of \$10 per car. The outside location would have fixed monthly costs of \$4,800 and labor, materials, and transportation costs of \$18 per car. Dealer price at either location will be \$90
- per car.
- a. Which location will yield the greatest profit if monthly demand is
 - (1) 200 cars?
 - (2) 300 cars?
- b. At what volume of output will the two sites yield the same monthly profit?



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```
# In City
city_fixed_cost = 7000
city_variable_cost = 10
# Outside City
out_fixed_cost = 4800
out_variable_cost = 18

# Dealer Price
price = 90
demand_1 = 200
demand_2 = 300
```

```
demand = c(demand_1, demand_2)
resp <- tibble(
  location = c('in_city', 'out_city'),
  fixed_cost = c(city_fixed_cost, out_fixed_cost),
  variable_cost = c(city_variable_cost, out_variable_cost),
  price = price
```

```

) %>%
  crossing(demand) %>%
  mutate(
    total_revenue = price * demand,
    total_variable_cost = variable_cost * demand,
    total_cost = total_variable_cost + fixed_cost,
    net_profit = total_revenue - total_cost
  )

resp %>%
  knitr::kable()

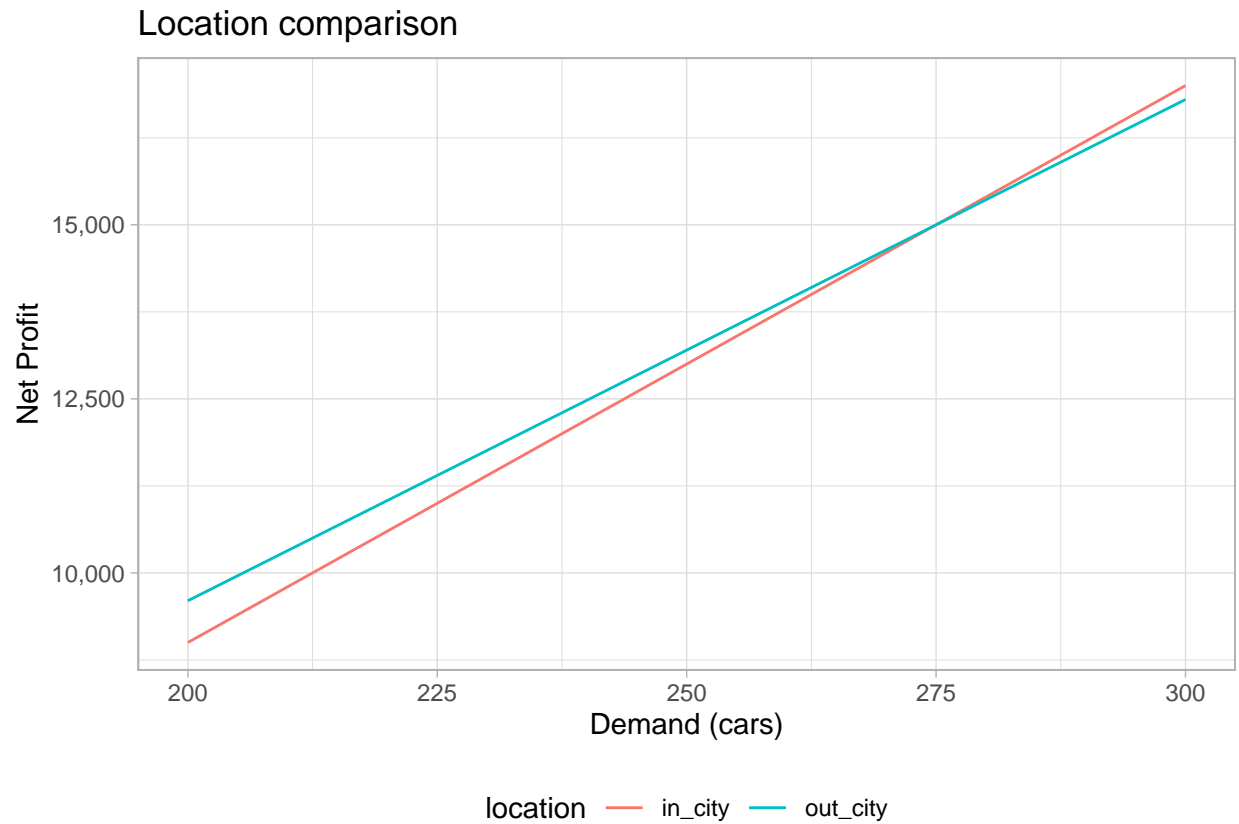
```

location	fixed_cost	variable_cost	price	demand	total_revenue	total_variable_cost	total_cost	net_profit
in_city	7000	10	90	200	18000	2000	9000	9000
in_city	7000	10	90	300	27000	3000	10000	17000
out_city	4800	18	90	200	18000	3600	8400	9600
out_city	4800	18	90	300	27000	5400	10200	16800

```

resp %>%
  ggplot(aes(demand, net_profit, color = location)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_y_continuous(labels=scales::comma_format()) +
  labs(title = 'Location comparison',
       x = 'Demand (cars)', y = 'Net Profit') +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom')

```



Answer: Indifference point

```
# > Indifference point:  
# Out City  
# < Indifference point:  
# In City  
(city_fixed_cost - out_fixed_cost) / (out_variable_cost - city_variable_cost)
```

```
## [1] 275
```

Problem 6



Operation Homework # 6

- Solve the following transportation problem.
- From\To A B C D Supply
- 1 10 10 9 15 360
- 2 9 8 5 10 250
- 3 8 5 13 7 300
-
- Demand 260 400 250 300 1210/910

From\To	A	B	C	D	Supply
1	10	10	9	15	360
2	9	8	5	10	250
3	8	5	13	7	300
DUMMY	0	0	0	0	300
DEMAND	260	400	250	300	1210\1210

Note Supply=Demand
 Balanced Problem
 Final Cost = 6,350
 Dummy – D 300



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```
library(lpSolve)

# specifying cost matrix
cost.mat <- matrix(nrow=4,ncol=4)
cost.mat[1,] <- c(10, 10, 9, 15)
cost.mat[2,] <- c(9, 8, 5, 10)
cost.mat[3,] <- c(8, 5, 13, 7)
cost.mat[4,] <- c(0, 0, 0, 0)

# this is a minimization problem
direction = "min"

# capacity may not be exceeded
row.signs <- rep("<=",4)
row.rhs <- c(360, 250, 300, 300)

# demand must be satisfied
col.signs <- rep(">=",4)
col.rhs <- c(260, 400, 250, 300)

solution <- lp.transport(
```

```

cost.mat = cost.mat,
direction = direction,
row.signs = row.signs,
row.rhs = row.rhs,
col.signs = col.signs,
col.rhs = col.rhs
)

cols_ <- c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D')
rows_ <- c('1', '2', '3', '4')

answer <- solution$solution
rownames(answer) <- rows_
colnames(answer) <- cols_

message('Solution:', solution$objval)

```

```
## Solution:6350
```

```

##      A    B    C    D
## 1 260 100    0    0
## 2    0    0 250    0
## 3    0 300    0    0
## 4    0    0    0 300

```

Problem 7

Operations Homework # 7

From\To	D	E	F	G	H	Supply
A	10	40	10.4	17	10.3	520
B	8.5	25	7.5	2.5	4	200
C	10.5	10	9	8.4	3.5	200
Demand	150	200	250	190	130	920\920

Note: Problem is Balanced

```

library(lpSolve)

# specifying cost matrix
cost.mat <- matrix(nrow=3,ncol=5)
cost.mat[1,] <- c(10, 40, 10.4, 17, 10.3)
cost.mat[2,] <- c(8.5, 25, 7.5, 2.5, 4)
cost.mat[3,] <- c(10.5, 10, 9, 8.4, 3.5)
#cost.mat[4,] <- c(0, 0, 0, 0)

```

```

# this is a minimization problem
direction = "min"

# capacity may not be exceeded
row.signs <- rep("<=",3)
row.rhs <- c(520, 200, 200)

# demand must be satisfied
col.signs <- rep(">=",5)
col.rhs <- c(150, 200, 250, 190, 130)

solution <- lp.transport(
  cost.mat = cost.mat,
  direction = direction,
  row.signs = row.signs,
  row.rhs = row.rhs,
  col.signs = col.signs,
  col.rhs = col.rhs
)

cols_ <- c('D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H')
rows_ <- c('A', 'B', 'C')

answer <- solution$solution
rownames(answer) <- rows_
colnames(answer) <- cols_

message('Solution:', solution$objval)

```

```
## Solution:7851
```

```

##      D    E    F    G    H
## A 150    0 250    0 120
## B   0    0   0 190   10
## C   0 200    0    0    0

```