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Question 1.

决定關閉淡水據點後,淡水營運開銷減少至零,但是鄰近的南港據點吸收淡水原有客戶 後,服務開銷上升,從圖表可看到:

表一:關閉淡水前後的成本變化

	Service Cost		Operating Cost		Total Cost	
Faculity	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Nangang	\$11,733,732	\$15,015,048	\$37,693,758	\$37,693,758	\$49,427,490	\$52,708,806
Tamsui	\$1,645,380	\$ 0	\$1,761,740	\$ 0	\$3,407,120	\$0
Taoyuan	\$5,887,128	\$5897496	\$1,463,393	\$1,463,393	\$7,350,521	\$7,360,889
Hsinchu	\$1,300,392	\$1,300,392	\$4,142,335	\$4,142,335	\$5,442,727	\$5,442,727
Taichung	\$1,197,528	\$1,197,528	\$6,936,574	\$6,936,574	\$8,134,102	\$8,134,102
Chiayi	\$3,264,912	\$3,264,912	\$1,669,080	\$1,669,080	\$4,933,992	\$4,933,992
Tainan	\$10,918,644	\$10,918,644	\$3,069,037	\$3,069,037	\$13,987,681	\$13,987,681
Kaohsiung	\$5,329,116	\$5,329,116	\$6,601,901	\$6,601,901	\$11,931,017	\$11,931,017
Pingtung	\$3,269,064	\$3,269,064	\$573,792	\$573,792	\$3,842,856	\$3,842,856
Yilan	\$4,200,288	\$4,200,288	\$1,072,368	\$1,072,368	\$5,272,656	\$5,272,656
Hualien	\$2,026,500	\$2,026,500	\$1,009,968	\$1,009,968	\$3,036,468	\$3,036,468
Taitung	\$1,338,672	\$1,338,672	\$434,832	\$434,832	\$1,773,504	\$1,773,504
Total	\$52,111,356	\$53,757,660	\$66,428,778	\$64,667,038	\$118,540,134	\$118,424,698



Question 3.

核心想法是假設先關閉某一個據點,然後每位客戶會選擇距離最近的據點作為服務據點,再重新計算總花費。

由於路程限制,有些客戶只能找到一個據點。於是先根據資料,找出那些必須繼續營業的據點,接著根據據點的 cp 值(總 services / 總 cost)來決定關閉順序,再重新指定客戶到最接近的據點,根據每個據點分到的 services unit 去分配 engineer,最後計算總成本,挑選總成本最低的方案。在只關閉一個 faculty 的情況下,得到關閉淡水 faculty 是最好的成績。