#### Problem 5.6

To model the one hour overlap in shifts, I added three rows to the Inspector work schedule day pattern:



I then ran two experiments, one for the original model and one for the updated model. At first, using 30 days and 5 days of warmup, I was getting different results (although the 95% confidence intervals overlapped somewhat), so I extended the experiments to 100 days with 10 days of warmup. After that the results were basically indistinguishable. Since the maximum inspection utilization was 78% in the original model, increasing capacity did not change the results. The only thing it did was to reduce the maximum inspection utilization to 61%.

## Original model

	Scenario			Replications Respons			es	
	V	Name	Status	Required	Completed	TIS	WIP	NumTimes
٠	V	Scenario 1	Compl	50	50 of 50	7.84349	78.5125	1.35064

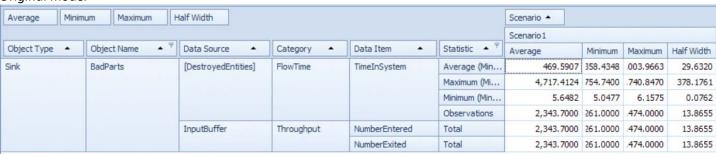
#### Updated model

	Scenario			Replications		Responses		
	V	Name	Status	Required	Completed	TIS	WIP	NumTimes
٠	V	Scenario 1	Compl	50	50 of 50	7.98431	79.9022	1.34972

#### Problem 5.7

Changing the 'definition' of a bad board from simply 8% of all inspected boards to those boards that failed inspection 3 times dramatically reduced the number of bad boards from 2,343.7 to 53.8, on average.

#### Original model

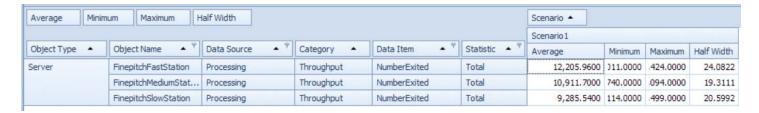


### **Updated** model

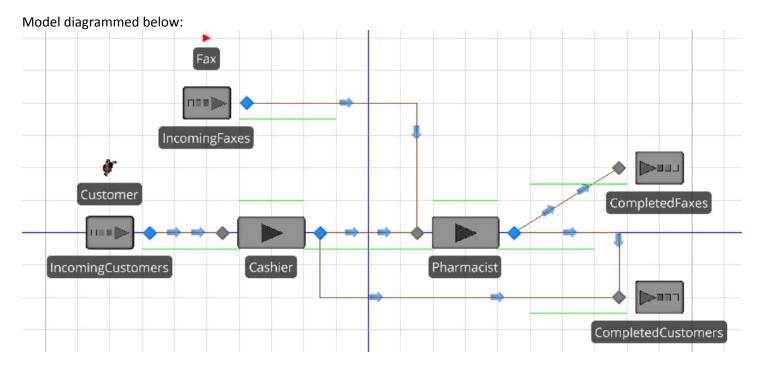
Average Minin	num Maximum I		Scenario A							
							Scenario 1			
Object Type	Object Name 🌋 📍	Data Source	Category -	Data Item 🔺	Statistic • F	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Half Width	
Sink	BadParts	[DestroyedEntities]	FlowTime	TimeInSystem	Average (Hours)	7.1211	5.6900	8.7476	0.2147	
					Maximum (Hours)	18.3785	15.6238	27.1546	0.6244	
					Minimum (Hours)	0.5274	0.4432	0.7560	0.0160	
					Observations	53.8200	35.0000	70.0000	1.8797	
		InputBuffer	Throughput	NumberEntered	Total	53.8200	35.0000	70.0000	1.8797	
				NumberExited	Total	53.8200	35.0000	70.0000	1.8797	

#### Problem 5.8

Based on 50 replications of a 110 day experiment with 10 days warmup, the proportion allocated to the fast, medium and slow fine pitch machines were 38%, 34% and 29%, which are consistent with what the book predicted (aside from some rounding error).

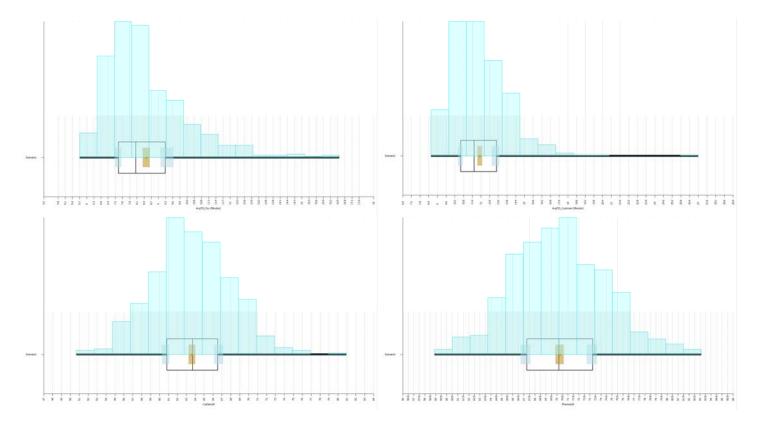


## Problem 5.9



# **Experiment results:**

	Scenario		Replications		Responses				
	<b>V</b>	Name	Status	Required	Completed	AvgTIS_Fax	AvgTIS_Customer	CashierUtil	PharmaUtil
Ø.	<b>V</b>	Scenario 1	Compl	500	500 of 500	8.49638	11.9203	63.6351	70.2554



I wanted to see what if anything would happen if pharmacists prioritized physical customers over faxes:

- Pharmacist prioritizes physical customers over faxes using entity priority and server ranking rule
- Separate sinks for physical customers and faxes (using Entity.Is.[EntityName]) routing logic

It appears that having pharmacists prioritize physical customers over faxes results in statistically significant fewer minutes in system for customers on average.

