

Week 2: Making Best Decisions in Settings with Low Uncertainty

- ◆ A resource allocation example: Zooter Industries
- ◆ Converting a verbal problem description into an algebraic model:
decisions, objective, constraints
- ◆ From an algebraic model to a spreadsheet implementation: optimizing
with Excel Solver
- ◆ Matching demand and supply across space: Keystone Dry Goods
Logistics

Zooter Resource Allocation Problem: A Complete Model

Maximize $150 \cdot R + 160 \cdot N$

subject to

$4 \cdot R + 5 \cdot N \leq 5610$ (frame manufacturing hours)

$1.5 \cdot R + 2.0 \cdot N \leq 2200$ (wheel and deck manufacturing hours)

$1.0 \cdot R + 0.8 \cdot N \leq 1200$ (QA and packaging hours)

$R, N = \text{integer}$

$R, N \geq 0$

- ◆ We will use Solver to “optimize” this model, i.e., to find the best combination of values for decision variables R and N

Solver Optimizer on Various Platforms

- ◆ Likely to be a part of standard Excel installation on Windows
- ◆ On Mac (see <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/kb/2431349>)
 - Included on Excel 2016 for Mac
 - Included starting with Excel for Mac 2011 Service Pack 1 (version 14.1.0).
 - Not included with Excel for Mac 2008, but can be downloaded from <http://www.solver.com/solver-2008-mac>
- ◆ Google Sheets: available as “add-on”

Spreadsheet Solution:

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--------|----------------------------|-------------------|------|---|
| 1 | Zooter.xlsx | | Maximize $150 \cdot R + 160 \cdot N$ subject to $4 \cdot R + 5 \cdot N \leq 5610$ (frame manufacturing hours) $1.5 \cdot R + 2.0 \cdot N \leq 2200$ (wheel and deck manufacturing hours) $1.0 \cdot R + 0.8 \cdot N \leq 1200$ (QA and packaging hours) $R, N = \text{integer}$ $R, N \geq 0$ | | | | | |
| 2 | Operations Analytics MOOC | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | Razor | Navajo | =SUMPRODUCT(C9:D9,C10:D10) | | | |
| 9 | Profit Contribution (\$/unit) | | 150 | 160 | | Total Profit (\$) | | |
| 10 | Units to Make | | 840 | 450 | | 198000 | | |
| 11 | | =SUMPRODUCT(\$C\$10:\$D\$10,C14:D14) | | | | | | |
| 12 | | Resource requirements | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | Razor | Navajo | Required (hours) | Available (hours) | | |
| 14 | Frame Manufacturing | | 4 | 5 | 5610 | <= | 5610 | |
| 15 | Wheels and Deck Assembly | | 1.5 | 2 | 2160 | <= | 2200 | |
| 16 | QA and Packaging | | 1 | 0.8 | 1200 | <= | 1200 | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | |

- ◆ Zooter.xlsx: a file containing the spreadsheet solution with added comments that express formulas we used
- ◆ According to Solver, the best decision is to produce 840 Razors and 450 Navajos in the coming week
- ◆ This decision will result in the weekly profit of \$198000

Optimization Concepts

- ◆ **Solution:** a particular choice of values for the decision variables
- ◆ **Feasible Solution:**
 - satisfies all constraints
 - $R=500$, $N=500$ is feasible
 - $R=500$, $N=750$ is infeasible
- ◆ **Objective Function Value (OFV):**
 - value of objective function for a solution
 - $\text{OFV} = \$155000$ for $R=500$, $N=500$
- ◆ **Optimal Solution:**
 - feasible solution whose OFV cannot be improved upon
 - $R=840$, $N=450$ is optimal for the Zooter model
 - in general, there may be more than one optimal solution