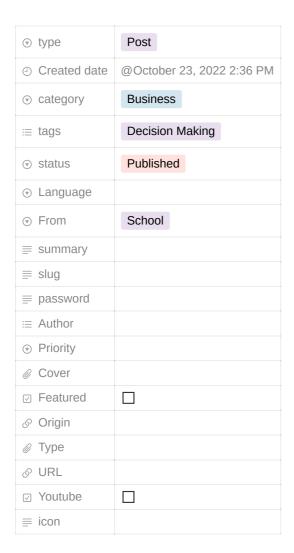
FIT3158 Note - W4 ILP - Binary Problem



Big M - Fix cost problem

We use big m when there is a need to consider a fixed cost. Let's say product A needs a production set-up cost. So, when we produce A, we not only need the unit cost, but also the set-up cost. In another word, the total cost of product A = unit cost + set-up cost.

The Big M is a constraint where $.Y_1$ =1 , when we produce A; it is like a trigger.

```
Consider the resource constraints
    2X<sub>1</sub> + 3X<sub>2</sub> + 6X<sub>3</sub> <= 600 } machining
    6X<sub>1</sub> + 3X<sub>2</sub> + 4X<sub>3</sub> <= 300 } grinding
    5X<sub>1</sub> + 6X<sub>2</sub> + 2X<sub>3</sub> <= 400 } assembly
</li>
What is the maximum value X₁ can assume?
    Let X₂ = X₃ = 0
    X₁ = MIN(600/2, 300/6, 400/5)
    = MIN(300, 50, 80)
    = 50
Get the ratio, assumed we don't produce P2 & P3
```

To determine the value of M — an upper bound on x — we can make use of our constraints from the constraints by getting potential upper bounds on our x value, then we select the one that we can use.