

## The Great Hamster Hire

A) Incorrect solution

Below is my edited version (BLUE statement is changes from what ChatGPT provided.)

Assumption:

If boosted intelligence is greater than maximum capability, you can't boost it.

Decision Variables:

$x_{i,j}$ : A binary variable that equals 1 if junior engineer  $i$  is assigned to senior engineer  $j$

$y_{i,k}$ : A binary variable that equals 1 if junior engineer  $i$  is assigned to do contract  $k$

$z_j$ : A binary variable that equals 1 if senior engineer  $j$  is hired.

Define the parameters:

$N$ : number of junior engineers.

$M$ : number of senior engineers.

$K$ : number of contracts.

$C$ : Large Constant number

$H$ : maximum number of junior engineers that a senior engineer can manage.

$d_k$ : difficulty of contract  $k$ .

$r_k$ : payment for contract  $k$ .

$\epsilon_i$ : intelligence value of junior engineer  $i$ .

$p_i$ : annual salary of junior engineer  $i$

$i_j$ : intelligence value of senior engineer  $j$ .

$P_j$ : annual salary of senior engineer  $j$ .

$T$ : The boost in intelligence that a senior engineer can provide.

Objective Function

$$\sum_{k=1}^K (r_k \sum_{i=1}^N y_{i,k}) - \sum_{i=1}^N (p_i \sum_{k=1}^K y_{i,k}) - \sum_{j=1}^M (P_j \cdot z_j)$$

Constraints

1. Each junior engineer can be assigned to at most one senior engineer:

$$\sum_{j=1}^M x_{i,j} \leq 1 \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots,N$$

2. Each contract must be assigned to at most one junior engineer and vice versa.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N y_{i,k} \leq 1 \text{ for } k=1,2,\dots,K \text{ and } \sum_{k=1}^K y_{i,k} \leq 1 \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots,N$$

3. The intelligence boost should not exceed the senior engineer's intelligence:

$$\epsilon_i + T \cdot \sum_{j=1}^M x_{i,j} \leq C(1 - \sum_{j=1}^M x_{i,j}) + \sum_{j=1}^M i_j x_{i,j} \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots,N$$

4. Each senior engineer can manage at most H junior engineers:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N x_{i,j} \leq H \cdot z_j \text{ for } j=1,2,\dots,M$$

5. The assigned engineering's intelligence must be greater than the contract difficulty:

$$\epsilon_i + T \sum_{j=1}^M x_{i,j} \geq \sum_{k=1}^K y_{i,k} d_k \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots,N$$

6. Binary constraints for decision variables:

$$x_{i,j} \in \{0,1\} \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots,N \text{ and } j=1,2,\dots,M$$

$$y_{i,k} \in \{0,1\} \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots,N \text{ and } k=1,2,\dots,K$$

$$z_j \in \{0,1\} \text{ for } j=1,2,\dots,M$$

B) Just think as ChadGPT as a senior engineer with 240 USD annual salary, can boost  $T_{AI}$  intelligence, upper boundary of boosted intelligence is  $Q$ , and can manage  $N$  junior engineer.

Assumption

ChadGPT cost is per person.

They are 3 choices of improvement:

Use only ChadGPT	Use only senior engineer	Use ChadGPT then senior engineer.
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Additional Decision Variables

$AI_i$ : A binary variable that equals 1 if junior engineer is using ChadGPT.

Objective

$$\sum_{k=1}^K (r_k \sum_{i=1}^N y_{i,k}) - \sum_{i=1}^N (p_i \sum_{j=1}^K y_{i,j}) - \sum_{j=1}^M (P_j \cdot z_j) - 240 \sum_{i=1}^N AI_i$$

Additional Constraints

Modify no.3

The intelligence boost should not exceed maximum capability:

$$\epsilon_i + T_{AI} \cdot AI_i \leq C(1 - AI_i) + Q \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\epsilon_i + T_{AI} \cdot AI_i + T \cdot \sum_{j=1}^M x_{i,j} \leq C(1 - \sum_{j=1}^M x_{i,j}) + \sum_{j=1}^M i_j x_{i,j} \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

Modify no.5

1. The assigned engineering's intelligence must be greater than the contact difficulty:

$$\epsilon_i + T_{AI} \cdot AI_i + T \sum_{j=1}^M x_{i,j} \geq \sum_{k=1}^K y_{i,k} d_k \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

Hiring Strategy: Since ChadGPT can boost N juniors, ChadGPT might be better options than senior that cost more than ChadGPT and able to boost less than ChadGPT.