

**EM 605**

# **Elements of Operations Research**

**2018**

**Spring Semester**

## **Syllabus/Course Information**

School of Systems and Enterprises

# PLEASE READ THIS SYLLABUS!

- This syllabus gives you an accurate description of the class, and the workload you're going to be assuming
- PLEASE read the syllabus in its ENTIRETY, it should answer 99% of your questions
- PLEASE ask questions that this syllabus doesn't answer
- If you ask questions that are answered in the syllabus, I'm going to refer you back to the syllabus 😊

# Course Objectives

- **By the end of this course, you should be able to:**
  - ▶ build operations research models of complex systems
  - ▶ use software packages for the solution of management problems
  - ▶ understand the results of computer modeling
  - ▶ apply the appropriate analytical technique to real world problems
  - ▶ summarize and present analysis results in a clear and coherent manner



# Course Material and Overview

- **Weekly Lectures**

- Lecture slides for each class are will be posted on Canvas® on the morning following the class.

- **Exams**

- There is one midterm exam
- There is one final exam

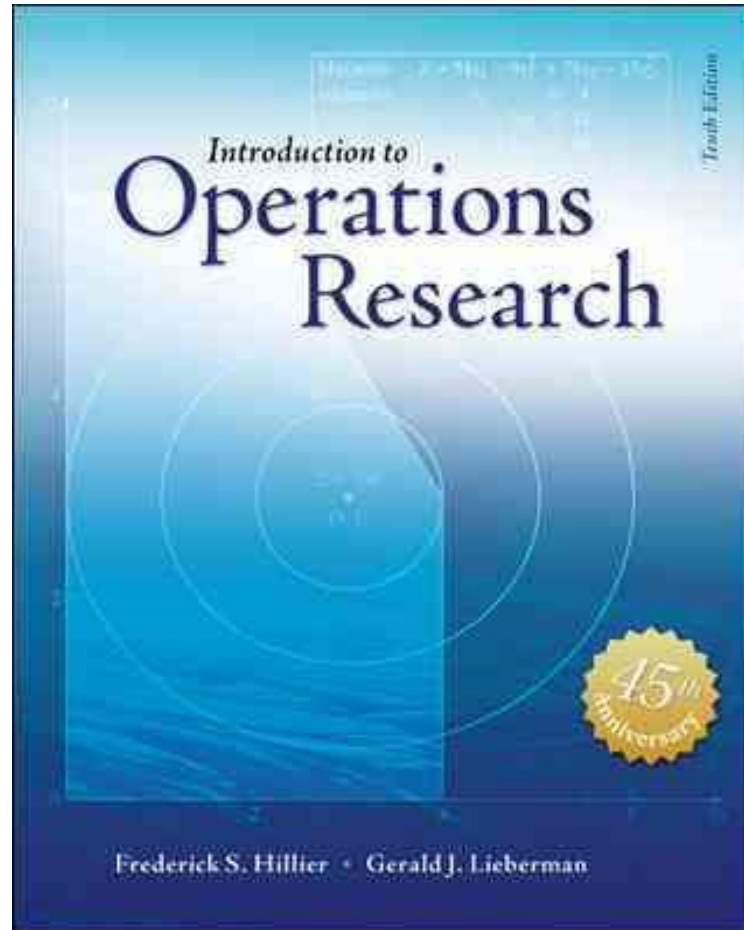
- **Class Participation**

- You will receive a grade for class participation and it will be factored into your final grade for the class

# Course Textbook

- The textbook for this course is:
  - ▶ “Introduction to Operations Research”
    - 10<sup>th</sup> edition
    - Frederick S. Hillier & Gerald J. Lieberman
    - ISBN: 978-0-07-352345-3
    - Copyright year: 2015
    - Publisher: McGraw-Hill
- I recommend that you purchase the specified version of the textbook.
- *You are responsible for what is presented in the 10<sup>th</sup> edition (U.S. version)*

# Course Textbook Cover





Week	Topics	Chapters
1	Modeling & Optimization, Decision Variables, Objective Function, Constraints	1 – 3
2	Solving Linear Programming Problems, the Simplex Method	4 – 5
3	Duality Theory, Sensitivity Analysis, Other LP Algorithms	6 – 7
4	Integer, Binary , Mixed Integer, Non-linear Programming	12-13
5	Transportation, Transshipment, Assignment , Network	9
6	Multi-Goal Programming	Extra
7	<b>Midterm Exam</b>	
8	Meta-heuristics	14
9	Game Theory	15
10	Decision Analysis	16
11	Queuing Theory	17
12	Dynamic Programming	11
13	Inventory Theory	18
14	<b>Final Exam</b>	

# Contact Information

**Dr. Teresa Zigh**

## ● Office Location/Hours

### ▶ **Altorfer Building**

■ 4<sup>th</sup> floor, Room 419

### ▶ **Thurs**

■ 9am – 11am

## ● Email (PREFERRED):

▶ **[tzigh@stevens.edu](mailto:tzigh@stevens.edu)**

## ● Office Phone:

▶ **201-216-8716**



# This Class - in a Nutshell

- This course is **math-based** – it's about translating real-world word problems into mathematical models. If your math skills are rusty, this course will be EXTRA-challenging.
- Operations research is *extremely* practical – it was developed to solve real-world problems.
- Operations research presents a new way of looking at processes - and it may take you time to assimilate this new “world view.”
  - ▶ You may feel that you're spinning your wheels for a bit – please be patient with the material and with yourself.
- *Experience has shown the main stumbling block in EM-605 is that students don't allocate enough time learn the techniques*
  - ▶ In this course, give yourself 10 hrs/week for the problem-solving during the first few weeks; this doesn't include the time to read the chapter(s) and think about them.
  - ▶ If you want a class that requires less time, this isn't it.

# Course Honesty Policies

- ▶ Copying or cheating is not acceptable in this course.
- ▶ References must be properly cited and supporting calculations must be shown, submitted, and be workable; if they are not, then plagiarism will be assumed.
- ▶ The first infraction is the last - the student will receive an “F” in the course, and will be reported to the Dean of Graduate Studies; this can also lead to expulsion.
- ▶ This has happened during past semesters of this course.
- ▶ Cheating or plagiarism is taken very seriously and is not tolerated.
- ▶ It does not matter if these actions have been acceptable in another country, school, time, or situation – here and now, they are not tolerated.

# Course Grade Determination

- There is one midterm test – 40% of your grade
- There is one final exam – 40% of your grade
- The remaining 20% of your grade will be based on your class participation
- The grade boundaries are as follows:**

<b>9.3 - 10: A</b>	<b>8.7 - 8.99: B +</b>	<b>7.7 - 7.99: C+</b>
<b>9.0 - 9.29: A-</b>	<b>8.3 - 8.69: B</b>	<b>7.3 - 7.69: C</b>
	<b>8.0 - 8.29: B-</b>	<b>7.0 - 7.29: C-</b>
- There is no curve in this class
- There is no extra credit or make-up work in this class – only the tests and participation will be counted as constituents of your grade



# Let's Talk if We Need To...

- **If you ever have any question about your status, please email me immediately, letting me know your concerns.**
  - ▶ If necessary, we can arrange a time to talk over the phone
- **Please don't HESITATE to contact me via email, if you have any questions.**

# Is This You?

- You may be reluctant to accept fractional answers ( for instance, 3.5 grandfather clocks or 6.27 velvet shirts), thinking that such answers “don’t really make any sense.”
  - ▶ Erroneous thinking, in this class
- It’s the nature of LP problems, in general, to deal with continuous variables - it’s rare to have EXACTLY one gallon of oil, or EXACTLY one yard of silk
- Bear in mind that the data used for the constraints might be inaccurate, too
- **The upshot?** Don’t make your answers integer because it “feels right” – do it only when asked or when the problem is formulated or results in an integer solution

# Continuous Variables as Answers

- When dealing with continuous variables, it's best to report the results in a continuous format
- It's simpler to let answers be fractional. When the decision variables are exceptionally large, the fractions may make a great deal of difference (depending on dimensional scale – there's a big difference between \$12.3 billion and \$12 billion)
- **NOTE:** There are some entities that we'll treat **STRICTLY** as integer...for instance, assignment problems relating to people. This is one of the few cases that are **NOT** amenable to continuous treatment

## ...a Word About “Rounding”

- The problem with rounding is related, but separate
- If you only want integer solutions, then by all means, use the integer restriction as a formal constraint
  - ▶ If you restrict your solutions to integers, you will (almost) always end up with a less-than-optimal answer, especially if your problem was originally couched in terms of continuous variables
- If you don't use integer restrictions in your constraints, **DO NOT ROUND** your answers because you “want to have the solution make sense!” at the end of calculations
  - ▶ If you round, especially using normal rounding conventions, you may end up introducing a constraint violation, unknowingly.  
*Don't let this happen to you!*

# A Cautionary Note

- Operations research is challenging, mathematically-advanced book-keeping
- Good book-keepers exercise care when entering information into spreadsheets
- **It's happened to me, more than once:**
  - ▶ The model is set up perfectly, then I make a simple mistake entering equations or formula into the spreadsheet
  - ▶ The result? Incomprehensible answers...simply because I wasn't *meticulous* about setting up the functions and cell formulas
- It's **PAINFUL** to have to go over all the cells in your model until you find the problem
- So, the moral is...  
***Take your time when entering your data and equations***



# YOUR Side

- Most of the students in this class are working; and your jobs may require overtime and/or travel – ***I realize this.*** At the same time, there's a certain number of topics we need to cover during the term.
- Review the lectures. **Please be realistic about the work load, and your professional and personal commitments!**
- If you have difficulty understanding a concept/problem, and you've given it a good try but feel stuck – ***contact me.***
  - ▶ I'll ask to see what you've done...then I'll help all I can, without giving away the store.
- You might be tempted to try “*catching up*” in the last few weeks of the semester. I can't say this strongly enough...

***Catching up is not possible in this class!***

# MY Side

- I try to answer all email within 24 hours, and usually do it sooner
- I'm not always available by phone, and not always in my office. Use the Stevens email system to get in touch with me...it's almost always up and working.
- I don't have email access on Sundays, so please plan your communications accordingly.
- Last, but not least...
  - ▶ I'd **really** like everyone to end up **loving** O.R.
  - ▶ I'll **settle** for every student succeeding brilliantly. ☺

# Software in General

- All the recommended software is available at **NO COST**. I assume that everyone in the class has access to Microsoft Excel®
    - ▶ **Excel® Solver®**: add-in to Excel®. You can install this add-in (it's licensed through MS-Office®) easily, via the toolbar at the top of Excel®. This version will be more than sufficient for this class
    - ▶ **QM for Windows®**: A stand-alone package that I strongly recommend but please read all compatibility instructions before downloading. The software runs on Windows XP®, Vista®, and Windows 7® and on the Mac (select the QM for Windows software link). See the file posted on the class site for install/setup on Macs
- [http://wps.prenhall.com/bp\\_taylor\\_introms\\_10/112/28870/7390752.cw/index.html](http://wps.prenhall.com/bp_taylor_introms_10/112/28870/7390752.cw/index.html)
- There's a plethora of packages for operations research – I use the two mentioned above. If you use any other software, please **reference** it for me when you submit your assignment, and convert your solutions to a format I can view.

# Online Tutorials for Optimization and Excel Solver®

- This link brings you to an online tutorial which provides a good overview of optimization in general, and how to set up and use Solver® in particular to solve problems (it's supplied by Frontline, the developers of Solver®)
  - ▶ <http://www.solver.com/tutorial.htm>
- Another tutorial, this one from MS-Office®, on optimization and the use of Excel Solver® to generate solutions
  - ▶ <http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/excel-help/introduction-to-optimization-with-the-excel-solver-tool-HA001124595.aspx>

# Getting Started with Solver®

- Once you've entered your objective function cell, your variables that change, and your constraints, make sure you specify which type of model you're selecting – linear, non-linear or evolutionary. Also, do not forget to check the box which specifies non-negativity for variables. We'll use linear models for most of the course, with some exceptions which should be self-evident (the section on non-linear models, for instance).
- You'll see that the constraints have several options for the operator used in the equation, i.e.,  $\leq$ ,  $\geq$ ,  $=$ , bin, int. Remember this, you'll need it later.
- Once you press the Solve button, you'll see a selection of responses that can be returned. Try looking at all of them - the answer sheet, the sensitivity analysis, and the limits. You'll see that you get new data sheets in Excel® – you should get familiar with them, and what the components mean.

# More about the preferred use of Excel and Solver® in this class

- If you're an Excel master, you may be tempted to use the NamedCells option in Excel – please do not use this option in this course. It causes confusion when trying to untangle your work.
- Always show your model in canonical form on the worksheet – it helps reduce entry errors.
- If you're going to run several models using almost the same layout and equations, put them on separate worksheets in one Excel file.
  - ▶ I **MUST** be able to replicate your work, and can't do that if you place multiple problems on one worksheet.



# Getting Started with QM for Windows®

- Once you select a module, you'll need to select "New" from the "File" menu. You may see another drop-down list offering you various options for the chosen model.
- After you set up an LP model (selecting Linear Programming from the Module pull down menu), I recommend first hitting the "Solve" button to see your answers. Then investigate all the attendant result windows for different aspects of the solution.
- After you review your results, try using the "Step" button, to see the various pivots that the software is doing - it's fascinating as well as instructional.
- This software has modules for most of the topics we'll cover in this class, save one – transshipment.



# Good Luck!

- **This course takes effort, but you'll be introduced to a wealth of topics - your sense of accomplishment will be substantial, as will your understanding of real-world systems**
- **If you feel like this, especially in the beginning, don't worry - it's perfectly normal**
- **I'm here to help!**



Local construction worker Jason Oglesbee, suspended from a crane, rescues a woman who fell into the Des Moines River in downtown Des Moines, Iowa. A group of building workers spotted the woman in the water 30 minutes after the boat she was crewing with her husband capsized. (Photo AP/The Des Moines Register)