

Homework #6

Problem 1:

a) Find the distance of the shortest path from G to C in the graph below.

The shortest distance of the path from G to C: 16

```

max dc
ST
dg = 0
dg - de <= 7
dh - dg <= 3
da - dh <= 4
da - df <= 5
df - da <= 10
db - da <= 8
db - dh <= 9
de - db <= 10
dd - de <= 9
de - dd <= 25
dd - dc <= 3
dc - db <= 4
db - df <= 7
dd - dg <= 2
df - dd <= 18
de - df <= 2
end

```

LP OPTIMUM FOUND AT STEP 6

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE

1) 16.000000

VARIABLE	VALUE	REDUCED COST
DC	16.000000	0.000000
DG	0.000000	0.000000
DE	0.000000	0.000000
DH	3.000000	0.000000
DA	4.000000	0.000000
DF	5.000000	0.000000
DB	12.000000	0.000000
DD	0.000000	0.000000

ROW	SLACK OR SURPLUS	DUAL PRICES
2)	0.000000	1.000000
3)	7.000000	0.000000
4)	0.000000	1.000000
5)	3.000000	0.000000
6)	6.000000	0.000000
7)	9.000000	0.000000
8)	0.000000	0.000000
9)	0.000000	1.000000
10)	22.000000	0.000000
11)	9.000000	0.000000
12)	25.000000	0.000000
13)	19.000000	0.000000
14)	0.000000	1.000000
15)	0.000000	0.000000
16)	2.000000	0.000000
17)	13.000000	0.000000
18)	7.000000	0.000000

NO. ITERATIONS= 6

b) Find the distances of the shortest paths from G to all other vertices.

G -> D = 2
G -> H = 3
G -> A = 7
G -> B = 12
G -> C = 16
G -> F = 17
G -> E = 19

```

max da + db + dc + dd + de + df + dh
ST
  dg = 0
  dg - de <= 7
  dh - dg <= 3
  da - dh <= 4
  da - df <= 5
  df - da <= 10
  db - da <= 8
  db - dh <= 9
  de - db <= 10
  dd - de <= 9
  de - dd <= 25
  dd - dc <= 3
  dc - db <= 4
  db - df <= 7
  dd - dg <= 2
  df - dd <= 18
  de - df <= 2
end

```

LP OPTIMUM FOUND AT STEP 5

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE

1) 76.00000

VARIABLE	VALUE	REDUCED COST
DA	7.000000	0.000000
DB	12.000000	0.000000
DC	16.000000	0.000000
DD	2.000000	0.000000
DE	19.000000	0.000000
DF	17.000000	0.000000
DH	3.000000	0.000000
DG	0.000000	0.000000

ROW	SLACK OR SURPLUS	DUAL PRICES
2)	0.000000	7.000000
3)	26.000000	0.000000
4)	0.000000	6.000000
5)	0.000000	3.000000
6)	15.000000	0.000000
7)	0.000000	2.000000
8)	3.000000	0.000000
9)	0.000000	2.000000
10)	3.000000	0.000000
11)	26.000000	0.000000
12)	8.000000	0.000000
13)	17.000000	0.000000
14)	0.000000	1.000000
15)	12.000000	0.000000
16)	0.000000	1.000000
17)	3.000000	0.000000
18)	0.000000	1.000000

NO. ITERATIONS= 5

Problem 2:

max 3.45s + 2.32p + 2.81b + 3.25c

ST

0.125s <= 1000
 0.08p + 0.05b + 0.03c <= 2000
 0.05b + 0.07c <= 1250

```

s >= 6000
s <= 7000
p >= 10000
p <= 14000
b >= 13000
b <= 16000
c >= 6000
c <= 8500
END

```

LP OPTIMUM FOUND AT STEP 4

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION VALUE

1) 120196.0

VARIABLE	VALUE	REDUCED COST
S	7000.000000	0.000000
P	13625.000000	0.000000
B	13100.000000	0.000000
C	8500.000000	0.000000

ROW	SLACK OR SURPLUS	DUAL PRICES
2)	125.000000	0.000000
3)	0.000000	29.000000
4)	0.000000	27.200001
5)	1000.000000	0.000000
6)	0.000000	3.450000
7)	12625.000000	0.000000
8)	375.000000	0.000000
9)	100.000000	0.000000
10)	2900.000000	0.000000
11)	2500.000000	0.000000
12)	0.000000	0.476000

NO. ITERATIONS= 4

Optimal number of ties of each type:

- 1) Silk = 7000
- 2) Blend 1 = 13100

- 3) Blend 2 = 8500
- 4) Polyester = 13625

Maximum profit = 120196.00

Problem 3:

Part A)

Let X_{ij} = quantity shipped from plant p_i to warehouse w_j

Let X_{jk} = quantity shipped from warehouse w_j to retailer r_k

$$\sum \sum x_{ij} * cp(ij) + \sum \sum x_{jk} * cw(jk)$$

Objective Function:

$\sum x_{1j} = 150$ (p1)	$\sum x_{j1} = 100$ (r1)
$\sum x_{2j} = 450$ (p2)	$\sum x_{j2} = 150$ (r2)
$\sum x_{3j} = 250$ (p3)	$\sum x_{j3} = 100$ (r3)
$\sum x_{4j} = 150$ (p4)	$\sum x_{j4} = 200$ (r4)
	$\sum x_{j5} = 200$ (r5)
$\sum x_{i1} - \sum x_{1k} = 0$ (w)	$\sum x_{j6} = 150$ (r6)
$\sum x_{i2} - \sum x_{2k} = 0$ (w2)	$\sum x_{j7} = 100$ (r7)
$\sum x_{i3} - \sum x_{3k} = 0$ (w3)	

$$x_{ij}, x_{jk} \geq 0$$

2	Vertices	Supply Demand				
3	P1	150	150			
4	P2	450	450			
5	P3	250	250			
6	P4	150	150			
7	W1	0	0			
8	W2	0	0			
9	W3	0	0			
10	R1	-100	-100			
11	R2	-150	-150			
12	R3	-100	-100			
13	R4	-200	-200			
14	R5	-100	-100			
15	R6	-150	-150			
16	R7	-100	-100			
17						
18						
19	Starting Point	Destination	Cost	Destination Supply		
20	P1	W1	10	150		
21	P1	W2	15	0		
22	P2	W1	11	200		
23	P2	W2	8	250		
24	P3	W1	13	0		
25	P3	W2	8	150		
26	P3	W3	9	100		
27	P4	W2	14	0		
28	P4	W3	8	150		
29	W1	R1	5	100		
30	W1	R2	6	150		
31	W1	R3	7	100		
32	W1	R4	10	0		
33	W2	R3	12	0		
34	W2	R4	8	200		
35	W2	R5	10	200		
36	W2	R6	14	0		
37	W3	R4	14	0		
38	W3	R5	12	0		
39	W3	R6	12	150		
40	W3	R7	6	100		
41						
42						
43	Optimal Cost	17100				

Results (Plant to warehouse):

P1 -> W1 = 150

P2 -> W1 = 200

P2 -> W2 = 250

P3 -> W2 = 150

P3 -> W3 = 100

P4 -> W3 = 150

Warehouse to retailers:

W1 -> R1 = 100

W1 -> R2 = 150

W1 -> R3 = 100

W2 -> R4 = 200

W2 -> R5 = 200

W3 -> R6 = 150

W3 -> R7 = 100

Total Optimum Cost = \$17100

Part B)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2	Vertices	Supply Demand				
3	P1	150	150			
4	P2	450	450			
5	P3	250	250			
6	P4	150	150			
7	W1	0	0			
8	W3	0	0			
9	R1	-100	-100			
10	R2	-150	-150			
11	R3	-100	-100			
12	R4	-200	-200			
13	R5	-100	-100			
14	R6	-150	-150			
15	R7	-100	-100			
16						
17						
18	Starting Point	Destination	Cost	Destination Supply		
19	P1	W1	10	150		
20	P2	W1	11	200		
21	P3	W1	13	0		
22	P3	W3	9	100		
23	P4	W3	8	150		
24	W1	R1	5	100		
25	W1	R2	6	150		
26	W1	R3	7	100		
27	W3	R4	14	0		
28	W3	R5	12	0		
29	W3	R6	12	150		
30	W3	R7	6	100		
31						
32						
33	Optimal Cost	17950				
34						
35						

(Model without warehouse 2)

Optimal solution for plant to warehouse:

P1 -> W1 = 150

P2 -> W1 = 400

P3 -> W3 = 250

P4 -> W3 = 150

Warehouse(W1 and W3) to retailers:

W1 -> R1 = 100

W1 -> R2 = 150

W1 -> R3 = 100

W1 -> R4 = 200

W3 -> R5 = 200

W3 -> R6 = 150

W3 -> R7 = 50

Optimal total cost = \$17950, not feasible because it cost an extra \$850 to ship the refrigerators to the remaining warehouses.

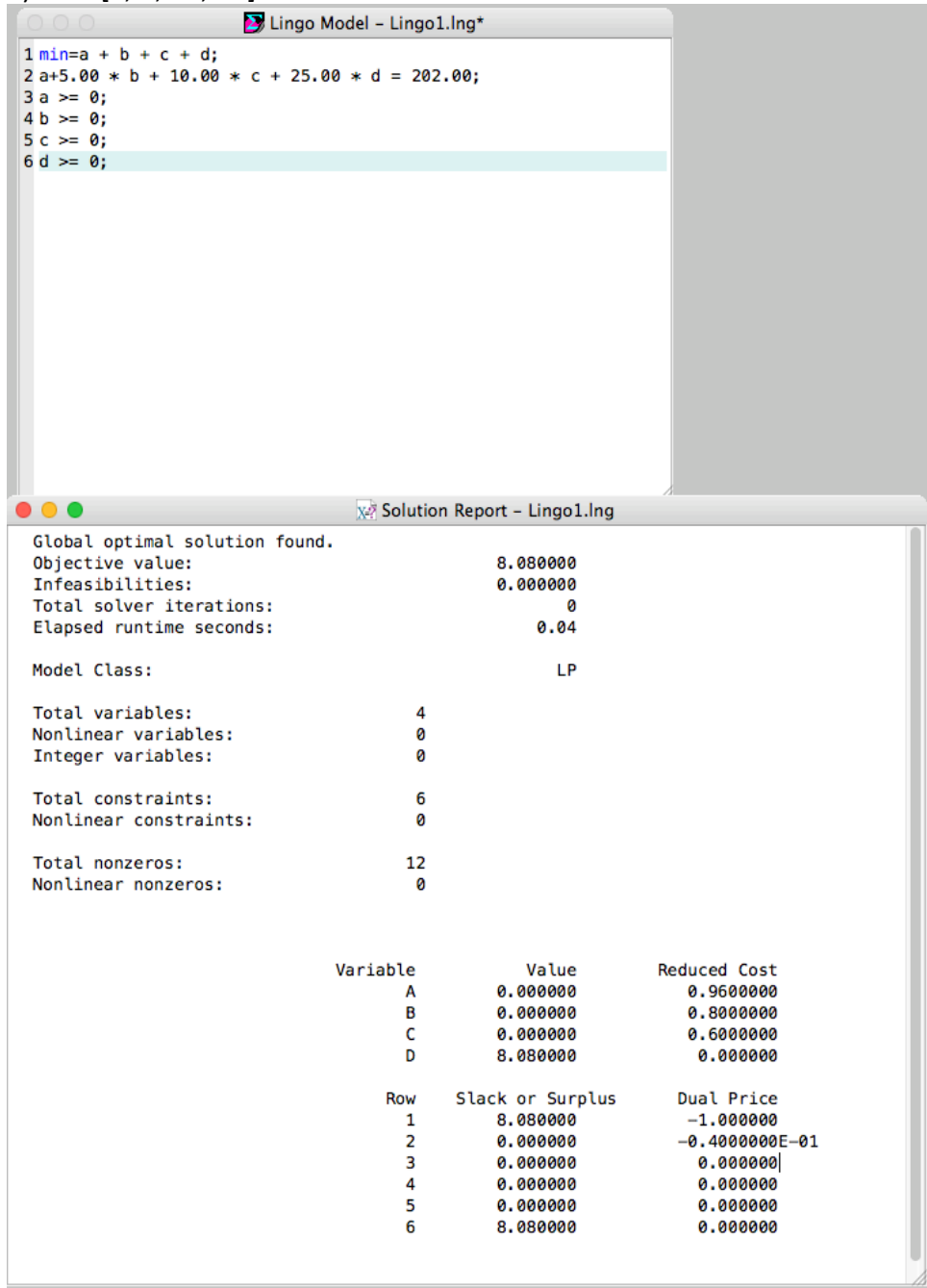
PART C:

Vertices	Supply Demand				
P1	150	150			
P2	450	450			
P3	250	250			
P4	150	150			
W1	0	0			
W2	0	0			
W3	0	0			
R1	-100	-100			
R2	-150	-150			
R3	-100	-100			
R4	-200	-200			
R5	-100	-100			
R6	-150	-150			
R7	-100	-100			
Starting Point	Destination	Cost	Destination Supply		
P1	W1	10	150		
P1	W2	15	0		
P2	W1	11	350		
P2	W2	8	100		
P3	W1	13	0		
P3	W2	8	0		
P3	W3	9	150		
P4	W2	14	0		
P4	W3	8	150		
W1	R1	5	100		
W1	R2	6	150		
W1	R3	7	100		
W1	R4	10	0		
W2	R3	12	0		
W2	R4	8	200		
W2	R5	10	0		
W2	R6	14	0		
W3	R4	14	0		
W3	R5	12	100		
W3	R6	12	150		
W3	R7	6	100		
Optimal Cost	16000				

Results for Part C are feasible that has an optimal total cost: \$16000 from the limited shipments.

Problem 4:

a) $V = [1, 5, 10, 25]$ and $A = 202$



The screenshot shows two windows from the Lingo software. The top window, titled 'Lingo Model - Lingo1.lng*', contains the following model code:

```

1 min=a + b + c + d;
2 a+5.00 * b + 10.00 * c + 25.00 * d = 202.00;
3 a >= 0;
4 b >= 0;
5 c >= 0;
6 d >= 0;

```

The bottom window, titled 'Solution Report - Lingo1.lng', displays the results of the optimization. It indicates that a global optimal solution was found. The objective value is 8.080000, and there are no infeasibilities. The model is classified as LP. The total variables are 4, and the total constraints are 6. The solution for the variables is as follows:

Variable	Value	Reduced Cost
A	0.000000	0.9600000
B	0.000000	0.8000000
C	0.000000	0.6000000
D	8.080000	0.000000

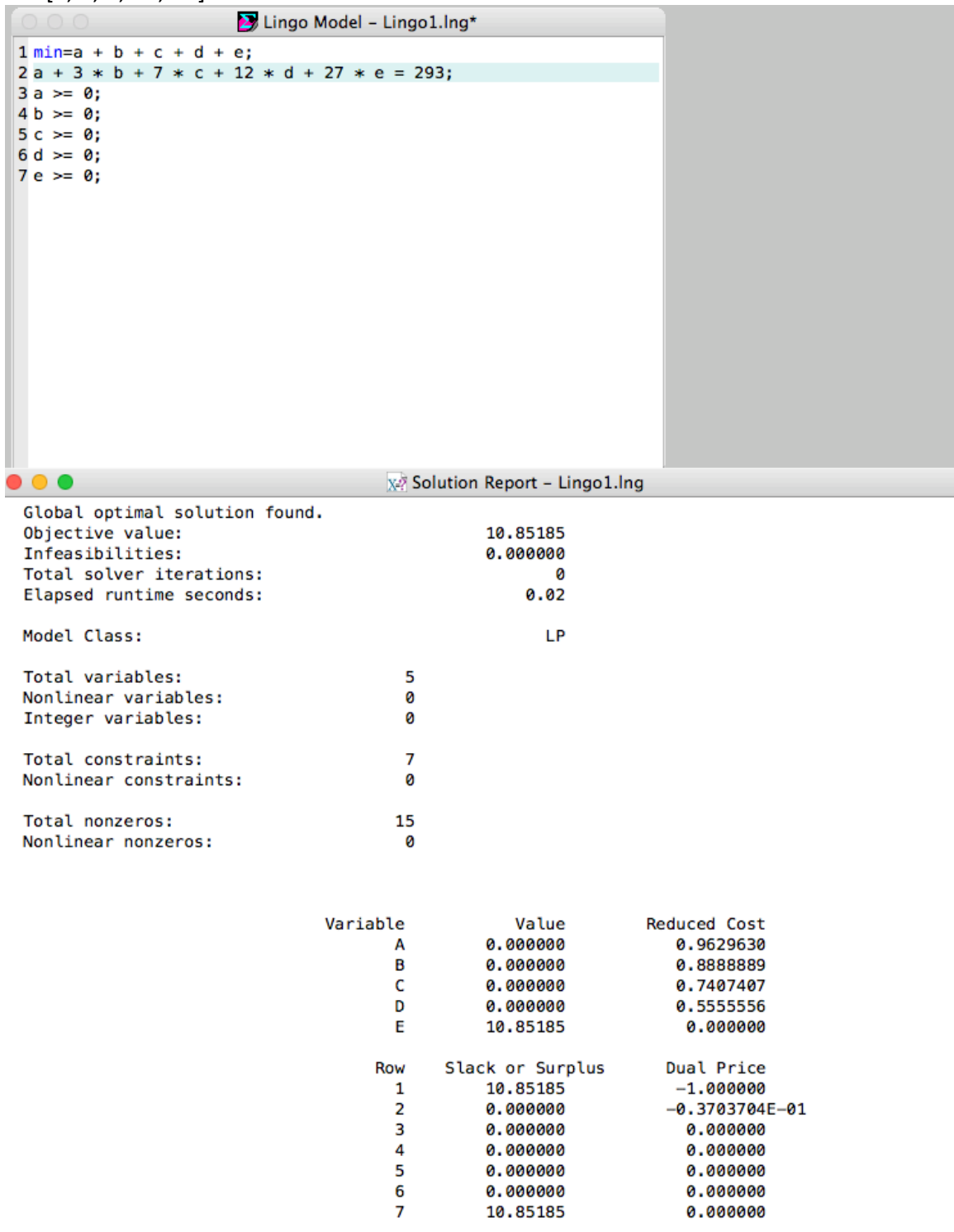
The dual prices for the constraints are also provided:

Row	Slack or Surplus	Dual Price
1	8.080000	-1.000000
2	0.000000	-0.4000000E-01
3	0.000000	0.000000
4	0.000000	0.000000
5	0.000000	0.000000
6	8.080000	0.000000

Minimum number of coins = 10

1 coin = 2, 5 coin = 0, 10 coin = 0, 25 coin = 8

b) $V = [1, 3, 7, 12, 27]$ and $A = 293$



Minimum coins used = 14

1 coin = 1, 3 coin = 1, 7 coin = 1, 12 coin = 1, 27 coin = 10