

Quantitative Management Modeling

Assignment Module 6

THE TRANSPORTATION MODEL

Given : Plants A and B

	UNIT SHIPPING COST			COST UNIT Production	MONTHLY Production
	W1	W2	W3		
Plant A	\$22	\$14	\$30	\$600	100
Plant B	\$16	\$20	\$24	\$625	120
Monthly Demand	80	60	70		

Here, total supply > total demand
220 7 210

→ We could make a parameter table to formulate this problem

COST PER UNIT DISTRIBUTED					
	③	②	③	④	SUPPLY
Plant A	622	614	630	0	100
Plant B	641	645	649	0	120
Demand	80	60	70	10	

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→ Now let's form the decision variables —

x_{pw} → Represents the number of AEDs shipped from plant (p) to warehouse (w)

∴ (p = A, B) and (w = 1, 2, 3)

The objective function is —

$$Z = 622(x_{A1}) + 614(x_{A2}) + 630(x_{A3}) + 641(x_{B1}) + 645(x_{B2}) + 649(x_{B3})$$

And the constraints are —

$$x_{A1} + x_{A2} + x_{A3} \leq 100$$

$$x_{B1} + x_{B2} + x_{B3} \leq 120$$

$$x_{A1} + x_{B1} = 80$$

$$x_{A2} + x_{B2} = 60$$

$$x_{A3} + x_{B3} = 70$$

$$x_{pw} \geq 0$$

When demand \neq supply, we create dummy variables

demand < supply : dummy column

demand > supply : dummy row

② For transportation cost minimization

$$V_A = p_i^d - p_i^o$$

(3)

$$\text{Max VA} = (80P_1^d + 60P_2^d + 70P_3^d) - (100P_1^o - 120P_2^o)$$

For Plant A

$$P_1^d - P_1^o \geq 22$$

$$P_2^d - P_1^o \geq 14$$

$$P_3^d - P_1^o \geq 30$$

Plant B

$$P_1^d - P_2^o \geq 16$$

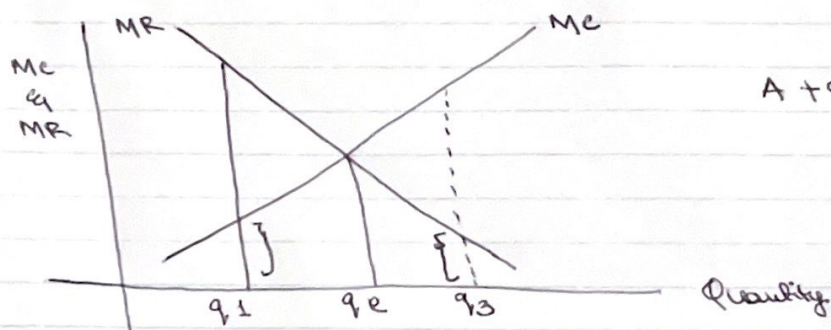
$$P_2^d - P_2^o \geq 20$$

$$P_3^d - P_2^o \geq 24$$

Say for all the non-negative variables we need $P_w^o \geq 0$
 $w = 1, 2, 3$

EXAMPLE

For maximising VA : If $MR > MC$, the production will increase



$A + q_1 : MR > MC$

④

③

The economic interpretation of the dual problem is there is no solution. Here, we see that the shadow price is primal.

The dual solution of this transportation model indicates that all the prices for the primal problem is 0. This says there might be no scope of increasing the cost or decreasing the cost even after allocating resources in all the plants (A & B).

Therefore, the feasible solution is that the marginal cost must be equal to the marginal revenue.

$$MR = MC$$

SHADOW PRICE = 0 : NO re-allocation of resources.