OPERATIONS RESEARCH ORDER ORDE

ASSIGNMENT PROBLEMS

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ASSIGNMENT PROBLEMS

- The assignment problem refers to the class of LP problems that involve determining the most efficient assignment of resources to tasks
- The objective is most often to minimize total costs or total time to perform the tasks at hand
- One important characteristic of assignment problems is that only one job or worker can be assigned to one machine or project
- An assignment problem can be viewed as a transportation problem in which the capacity from each source is 1 and the demand at each destination is 1

GENERAL FORMAT OF ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM

Let \underline{m} be the number of jobs as well as \underline{the} operators, and t_{ij} be the processing time of the job i if it is assigned to the operator j. Here the objective is to assign the jobs to the operators such that the total processing time is minimized.

Operators								
		1	2		j	£	m	
	1	t ₁₁	t ₁₂	和影	t _{1j}	6	t _{1m}	
	2							
Job								
	-i	t _{i1}	100		t _{ij}	France	t _{im}	
		114 %			TAKE		多在手	
	m	t _{m1}	t _{m2}		t _{mj}		t _{mm}	

Examples of assignment problem

Row entity	Column entity	Cell entity
jobs	operators	Processing time
Programmer	program	Processing time
operators	machine	Processing time
Drivers	Routes	Travel time
Teachers	Subjects	Students pass percentage

Assignment problem as a zero-one (Binary) programming problem

- Min $Z = c_{11}X_{11} + +c_{ij}X_{ij} + .+c_{mm}X_{mm}$
- Subject to $x_{11}+.....+x_{1m}=1$ $x_{21}+.....+x_{2m}=1$ $x_{m1}+....+x_{mm}=1$ $x_{m1}+....+x_{m1}=1$

$$x_{12}+....+x_{m2}=1$$

$$x_{1m} + \dots + x_{mm} = 1$$

$$x_{jj} = 0$$
 or 1 for $i=1,2....m$ and $j=1,2....m$.

$$Min Z = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} C_{ij} X_{ij}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} X_{ij} = 1 \text{ for } i = 1,m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} X_{ij} = 1 \text{ for } j = 1,m$$

THE HUNGARIAN METHOD (FLOOD'S TECHNIQUE)

Set up cost table for problem

Step 1

Find opportunity cost

- (a) Subtract smallest number in each row from every number in that row, then
- (b) subtract smallest number in each column from every number in that column

Step 2

Test opportunity cost table to see if optimal assignments are possible by drawing the minimum possible lines on columns and/or rows such that all zeros are covered

Not optimal

Optimal

Revise opportunity cost table in two steps:

- (a) Subtract the smallest number not covered by a line from itself and every other uncovered number
- (b) add this number at every intersection of any two lines

Optimal solution at zero locations. Systematically make final assignments.

- (a) Check each row and column for a unique zero and make the first assignment in that row or column
- (b) Eliminate that row and column and search for another unique zero. Make that assignment and proceed in a like manner.

SPECIAL CASES IN ASSIGNMENT PROBLEMS

- Unbalanced Problem
- Maximum Case
- Multiple Alternative Solution
- Prohibited Assignment

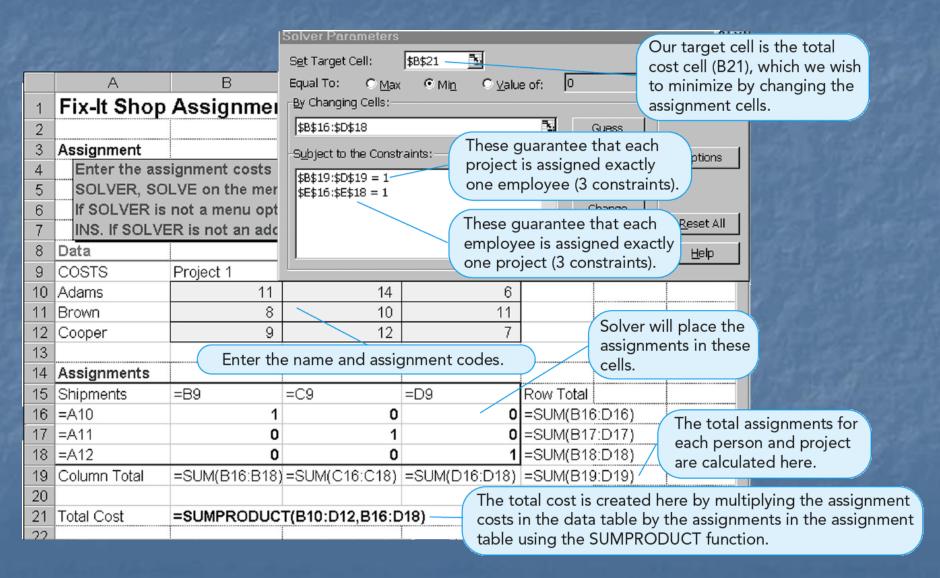
ASSIGNMENT PROBLEMS USING EXCEL SOLVER

The Fix-It Shop has three rush projects to repair. They have three repair persons with different talents and abilities. The owner has estimates of wage costs for each worker for each project. The owner's objective is to assign the three project to the workers in a way that will result in the lowest cost to the shop. Each project will be assigned exclusively to one worker.

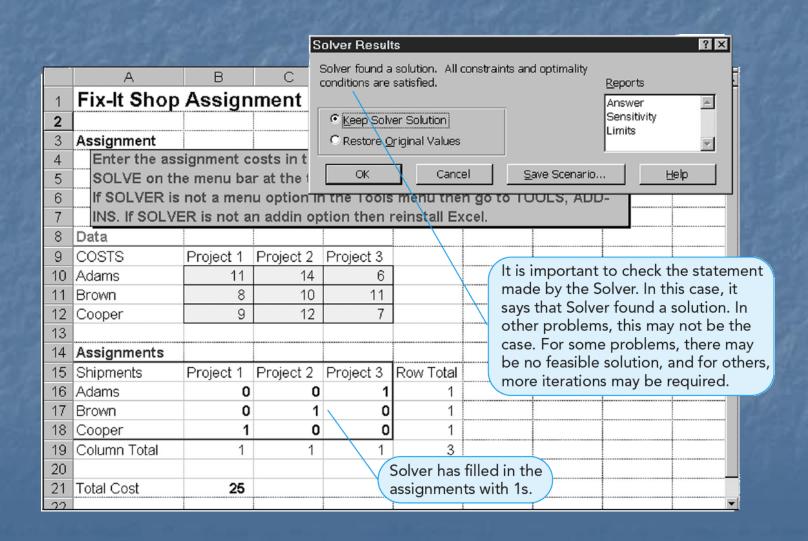
Estimated project repair costs for the Fix-It shop assignment problem

	PROJECT					
PERSON	1	2	3			
Adams	\$11	\$14	\$6			
Brown	8	10	11			
Cooper	9	12	7			

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QUESTIONS

