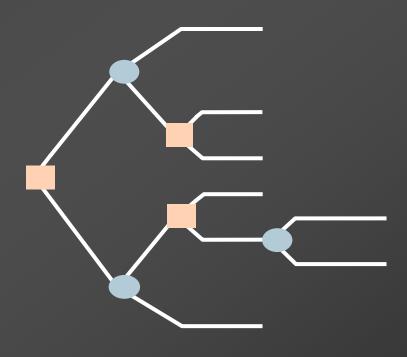
CHAPTER II - Decision making



1-Break-even analysis

Evaluating services or products

Volume sufficient to break even

- The portion of the total cost that varies directly
- The variable cost per unit

Example

FINDING THE BREAKEVEN QUANTITY

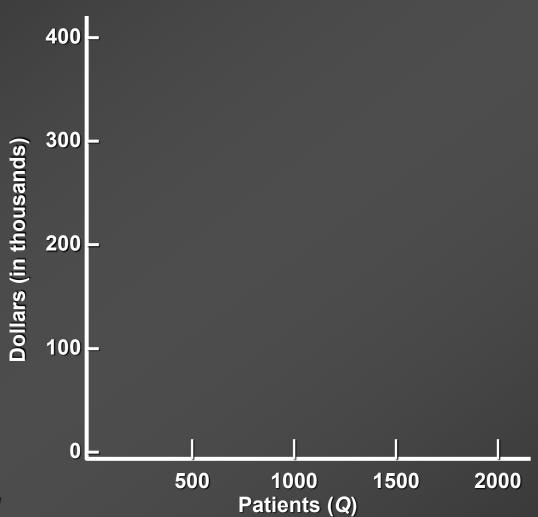
A hospital is considering a new procedure to be offered at \$200 per patient. The fixed cost per year would be \$100,000, with total variable costs of \$100 per patient. What is the break-even quantity for this service? Use both algebraic and graphic approaches to get the answer.

Break-Even Analysis



Break-Even Analysis



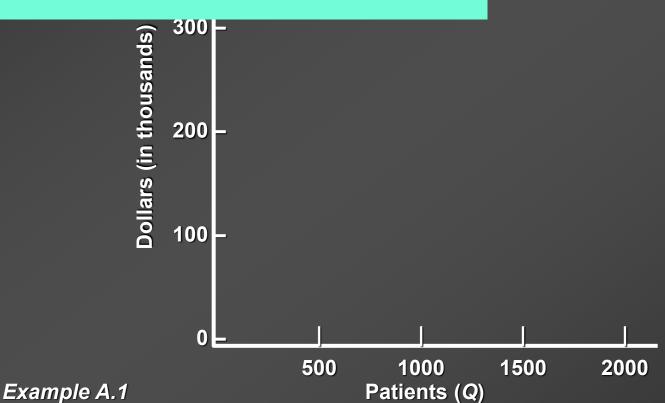


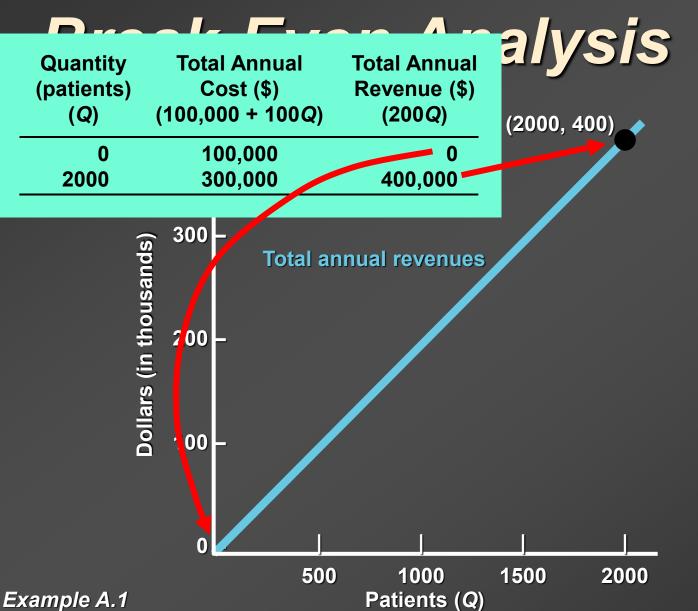
Example A.1

Brook Evon Analysis Total Annual Total Annual

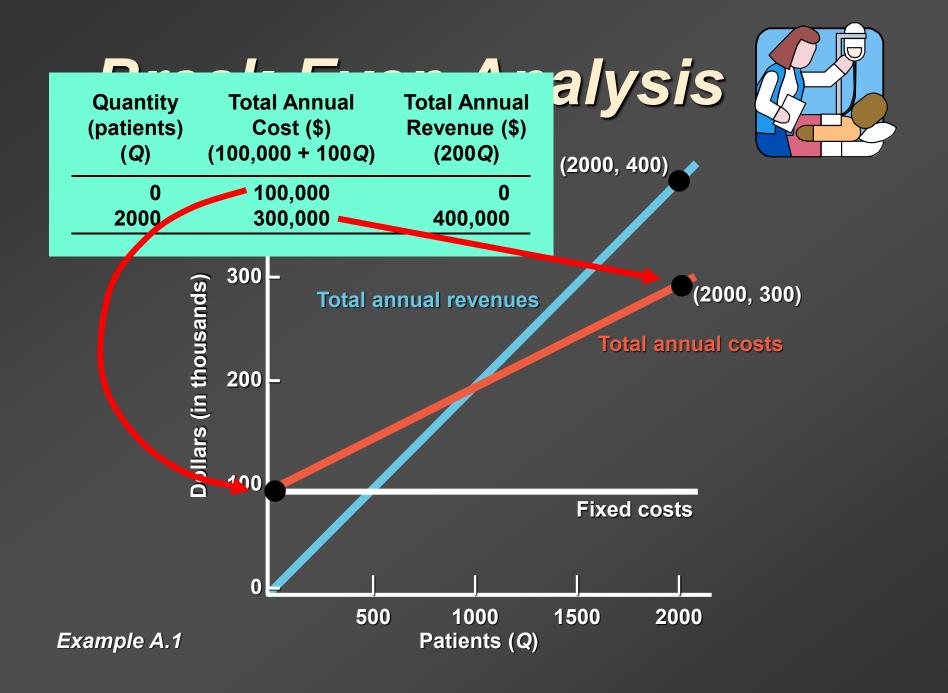
Quantity	Total Annual	Total Annual
(patients)	Cost (\$)	Revenue (\$)
(Q)	(100,000 + 100Q)	(200 <i>Q</i>)
0	100,000	0
2000	300,000	400,000

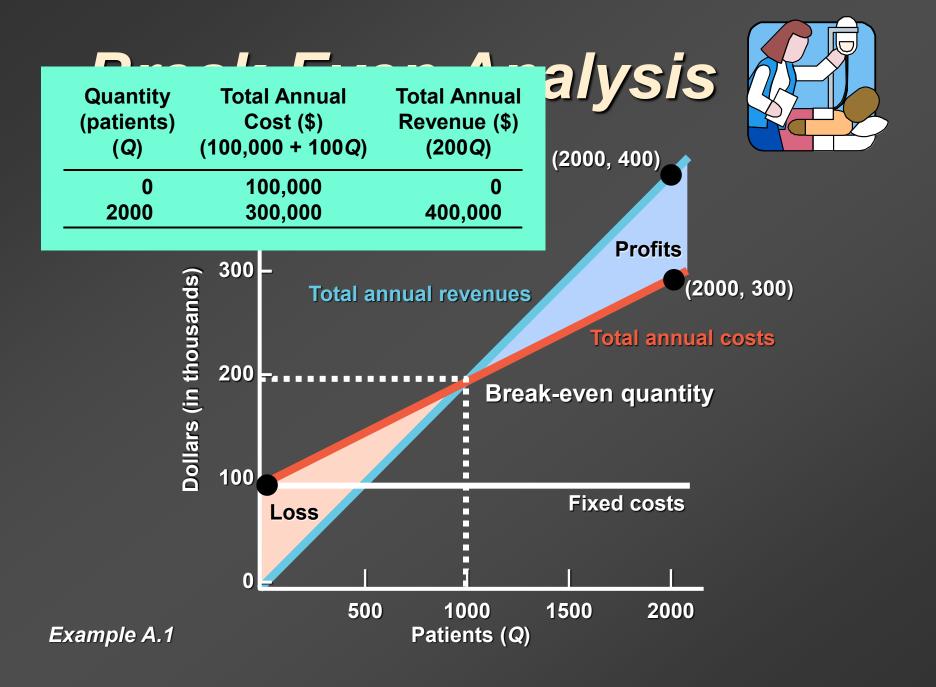












Break-Even Analysis



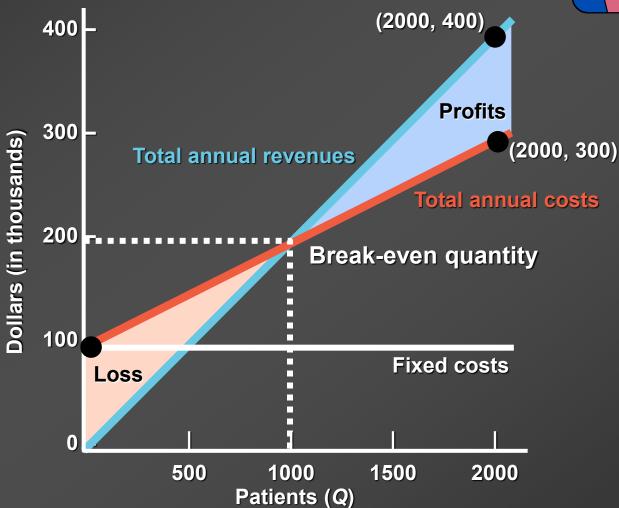


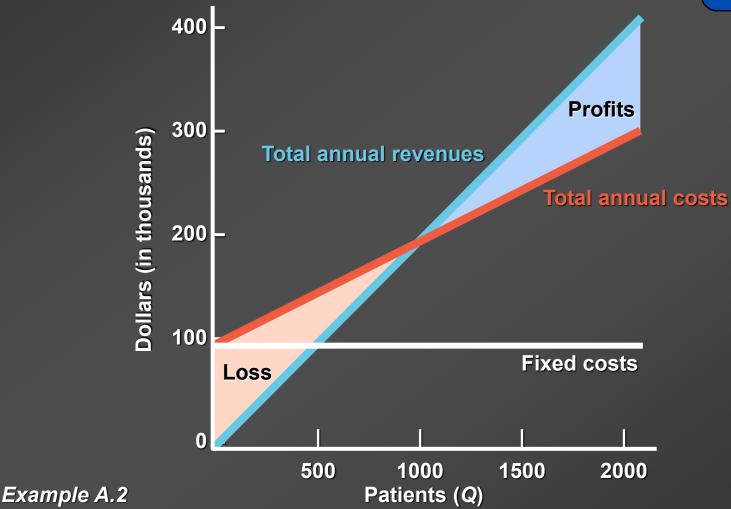
Figure A.1

Sensitivity analysis of sales forecasts

If the most pessimistic sales forecast for the proposed service in Figure A.I were 1,500 patients, what would be the procedure's total contribution to profit and overhead per year?

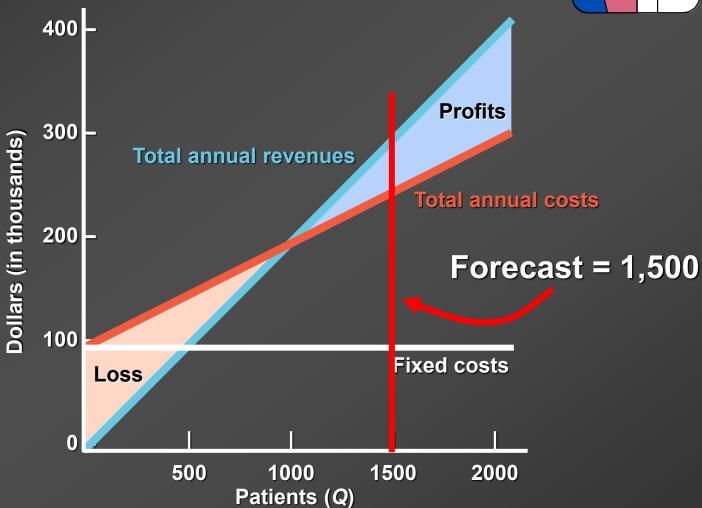
Sensitivity Analysis





Sensitivity Analysis





Example A.2

Sancitivity Analysis pQ - (F + cQ)**Profits** 300 Dollars (in thousands) **Total annual revenues** Total annual costs 200 **Forecast = 1,500** 100 Fixed costs Loss 500 1000 1500 2000 Example A.2 Patients (Q)

Sancitivity Analysis pQ - (F + cQ)200(1500) - [100,000 + 100(1500)]\$50,000 **Profits** 300 Dollars (in thousands) Total annual revenues Total annual costs 200 **Forecast = 1,500** 100 Fixed costs Loss 500 1000 1500 2000 Example A.2 Patients (Q)

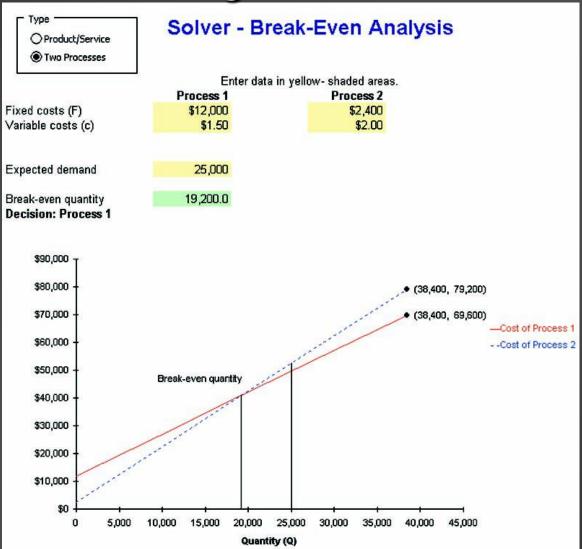


Evaluating processes

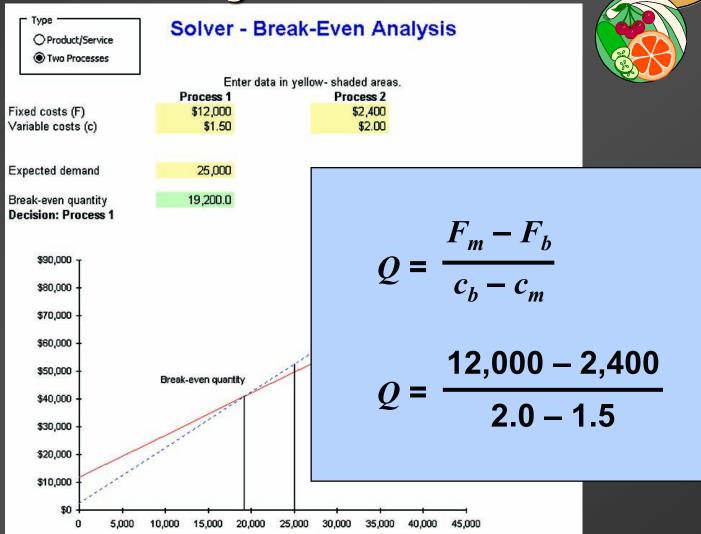
The manager of a fast-food restaurant featuring hamburgers is adding salads to the menu.

There are two options, and the price to the customer will be the same for each. The make option is to install a salad bar stocked with vegetables, fruits, and toppings and let the customer assemble the salad. The salad bar would have to be leased and a partemployee hired. The manager esti time mates the fixed costs at \$12,000 and variable costs totaling \$1.50 per salad. The buy option is to have preassembled salads available for sale. They would be purchased from a local supplier at \$2.00 per salad. Offering preassembled salads would require installation and operation of addi tional refrigeration, with an annual fixed cost of \$2,400. The manager expects to sell 25,000 sal ads per year.

What is the break-even quantity?

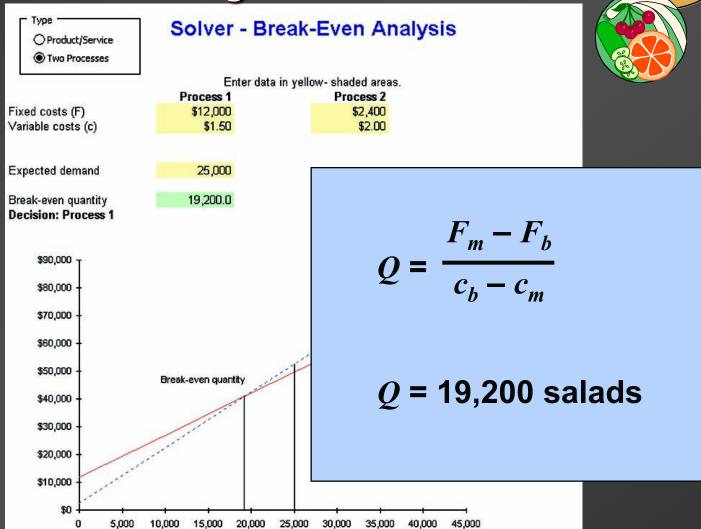






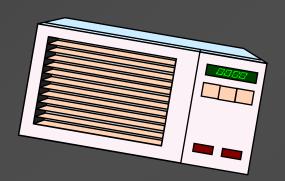
Quantity (Q)

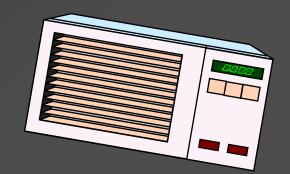
Example A.3



Quantity (Q)

Example A.3





Threshold score = 800

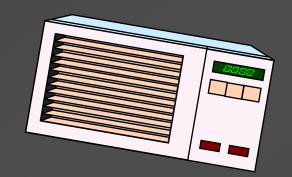
Performance Criterion

Weight (A)

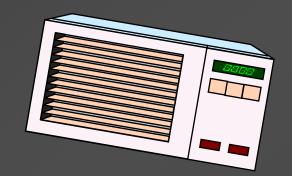
Score (B)

Weighted Score
(A x B)

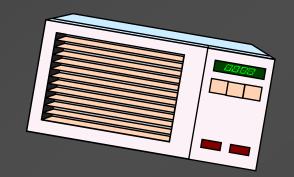
Market potential
Unit profit margin
Operations compatibility
Competitive advantage
Investment requirement
Project risk



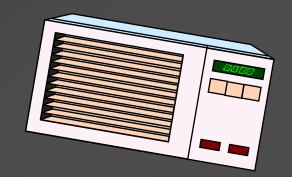
Performance Criterion	Weight (A)	Score (<i>B</i>)	Weighted Score (A x B)
Market potential	30		
Unit profit margin	20		
Operations compatibility	20		
Competitive advantage	15		
Investment requirement	10		
Project risk	5		
Project risk	5		



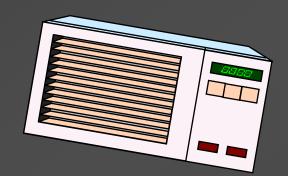
Performance Criterion	Weight (A)	Score (<i>B</i>)	Weighted Score (A x B)
Market potential	30	8	
Unit profit margin	20	10	
Operations compatibility	20	6	
Competitive advantage	15	10	
Investment requirement	10	2	
Project risk	5	4	



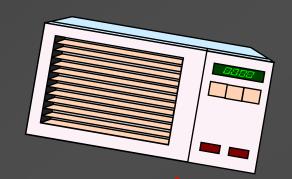
Performance Criterion	Weight (A)	Score (<i>B</i>)	Weighted Score (A x B)
Market potential	30	8	240
Unit profit margin	20	10	200
Operations compatibility	20	6	120
Competitive advantage	15	10	150
Investment requirement	10	2	20
Project risk	5	4	20



Performance Criterion	Weight (<i>A</i>)	Score (<i>B</i>)	Weighted Score (A x B)
Market potential	30	8	240
Unit profit margin	20	10	200
Operations compatibility	20	6	120
Competitive advantage	15	10	150
Investment requirement	10	2	20
Project risk	5	4	20
	Weighted score = 750		



Performance Criterion	Weight (A)	Score (<i>B</i>)	Weighted Score (A x B)
Market potential	30	8	240
Unit profit margin	20	10	200
Operations compatibility	20	6	2070
Competitive advantage	15	10	750
Investment requirement	10	2	20
Project risk	5	4	20
	W	eighted s	core = <u>750</u>



Performance Criterion	Weight (<i>A</i>)	Score	Weighted Score
Market potential Unit profit margin Operations compatibility Competitive advantage Investment requirement Project risk	30 20 10 10 5	8 10 6 10 2 4	245 200 120 150 20 20
Mo	We	ighted so	core = <u>750</u>

Together

Together

Supplier Selection

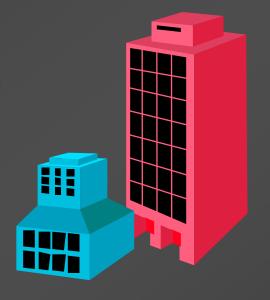
Your company is considering new suppliers in three different countries to provide critical raw materials. Each supplier has its strengths and weaknesses in terms of cost, reliability, and geopolitical stability.

Questions:

- What decision-making framework will you use to evaluate these suppliers?
- How will you assess the risks associated with each supplier?
- How will you ensure a balanced and diversified supply chain?

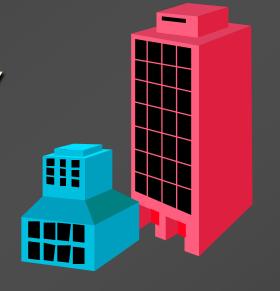
3- decision theory

- List the feasible alternatives
- List the events
- Calculate the payoff
- Estimate the likelihood of each events
- Select a decision rule



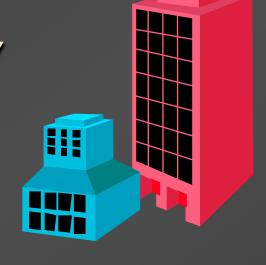
Possible Future Demand

	1 3.133.1 3 2	20111011101
Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0



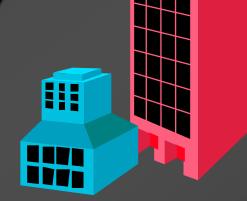
Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0



If future demand will be low -

Possible
Future Demand
Low High
200 270
160 800



If future demand will be low – Choose the small facility.

Alternative

Small facility

Large facility

Do nothing

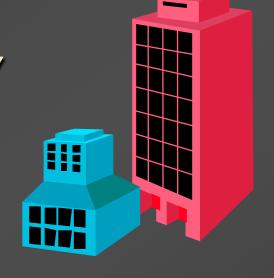
Possible
Future Demand

Alternative Low High

Small facility 200 270

Large facility 160 800

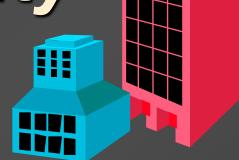
Do nothing 0 0



If future demand will be low – Choose the small facility.

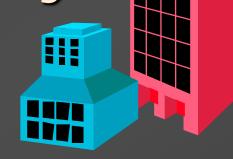
Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0



Possible Future Demand





Maximin -

Alternative Low High

Small facility
Large facility
Do nothing

Possible
Future Demand
Low High

Alternative 200 270

Maximin –

800
Best of the worst

Possible
Future Demand

Alternative

Low High

Small facility
Large facility
Do nothing

Possible
Future Demand

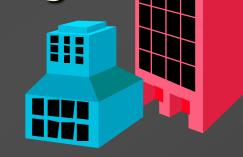
Low High

Alternative

Best of the worst

Possible Future Demand

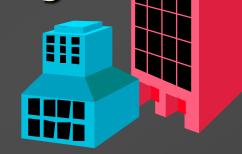
Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0



Maximin – Small Maximax –

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0

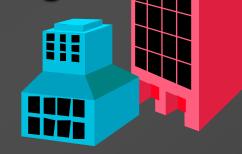


Maximin – Small Maximax –

Best of the best

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0

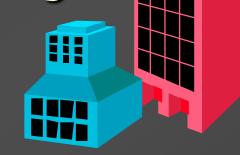


Maximin - Small Maximax - Large

Best of the best

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility Large facility	200 160	270 800
Do nothing	0	0



Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace –

Possible Future Demand

Alternative Low High
Small facility 200 270
Large facility 160 800
Do nothing 0 0

Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace –

Small facility

$$0.5(200) + 0.5(270) = 235$$

Best weighted payoff

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0

Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace -

Small facility Large facility

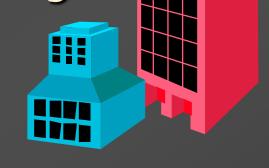
$$0.5(200) + 0.5(270) = 235$$

0.5(160) + 0.5(800) = 480

Best weighted payoff

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0



Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace – Large

Small facility Large facility

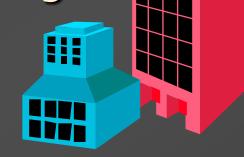
$$0.5(200) + 0.5(270) = 235$$

$$0.5(160) + 0.5(800) = 480$$

Best weighted payoff

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0



Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace – Large Minimax Regret –

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0

Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace – Large Minimax Regret –

itegret			
Low	Demand	High	Demand
200 -	-200 = 0	800 –	270 = 530

Best worst regret

Small facility

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	/ 160	800
Do nothing	0	0



	Regret			
	Lov	Demand	High Demand	
Small facility	200	- 200 = 0	800 - 270 = 530	
Large facility	200	– 160 = 40	800 - 800 = 0	

Best worst regret

Example A.6

Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0

Example A.6



Minimax Regret – Large

	Reg	ret	
	Low Demand	High Demand	Best
Small facility	200 – 200 = 0	800 - 270 = 530	worst
Large facility	200 – 160 = 40	800 - 800 = 0	regret

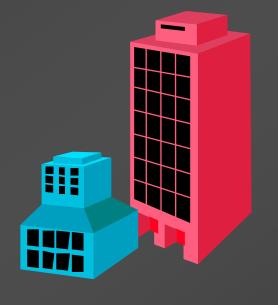
Possible Future Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0



Maximin – Small
Maximax – Large
Laplace – Large
Minimax Regret – Large

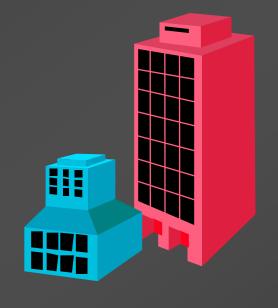
	Possible	
	Future Demand	
Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0



$$P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$$

$$P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$$

		Future Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0	
Alternative	Expecte	d Value	
Small facility 0	0.4(200) + 0.6	6(270) = 242	

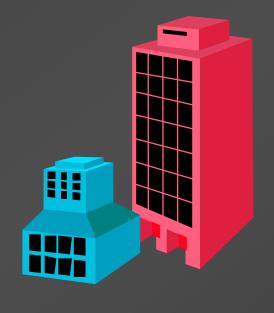


$$P_{\rm small} = 0.4$$

$$P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$$

 $P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$

		Possible Future Demand	
Alternative		Low	High
Small facility		200	270
Large facility		160	800
Do nothing		0	0
Alternative		Expecte	ed Value
Small facility	0.4	(200) + 0.	6(270) = 242
Large facility	U.4	((160) + 0.	6(800) = 544



$$P_{\rm small} = 0.4$$

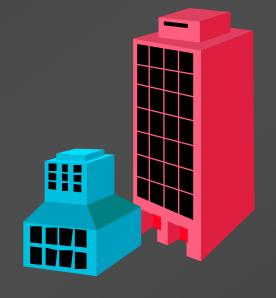
$$P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$$

 $P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$

Pos	sible
Future	Demand

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0

Alternative	Expected Value
Small facility	0.4(200) + 0.6(270) = 242
Large facility	0.4(160) + 0.6(800) = 544



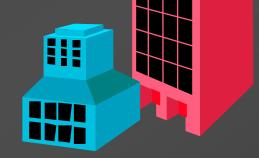
$$P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$$

$$P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$$

Highest Expected Value

Perfect Information

		Possible Future Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility	200	270	
Large facility	160	800	
Do nothing	0	0	



$$P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$$

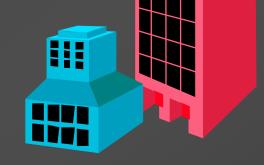
$$P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$$

Perfect Information

Pos	sible
Future	Demand
	Lliah

Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0

Event	Best Payoff
Low demand	200
High demand	800



$$P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$$

$$P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$$

 $P(E_i)$ = Probability of event i

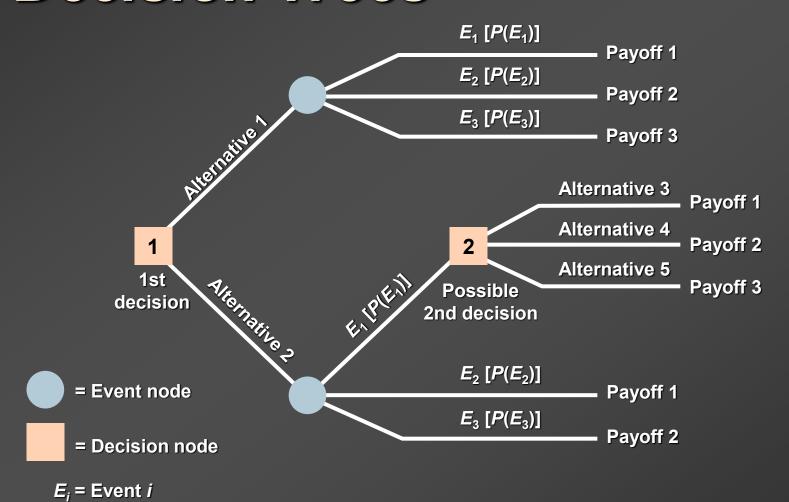
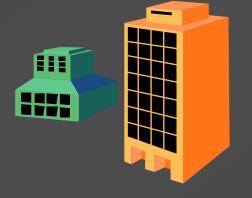
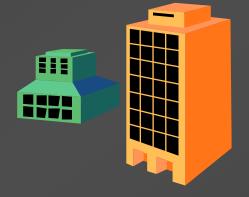
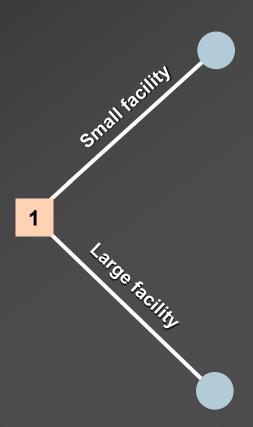
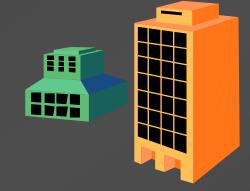


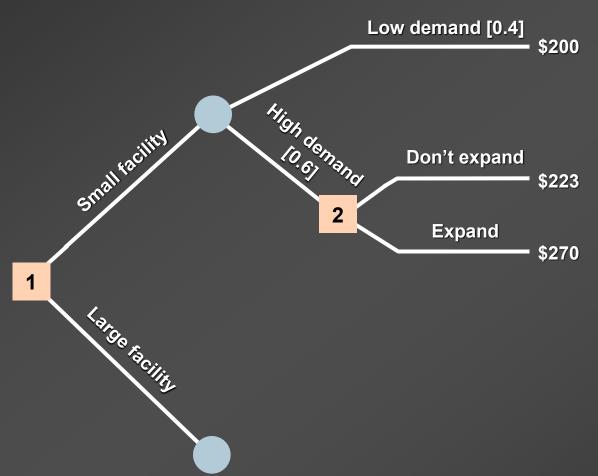
Figure A.5



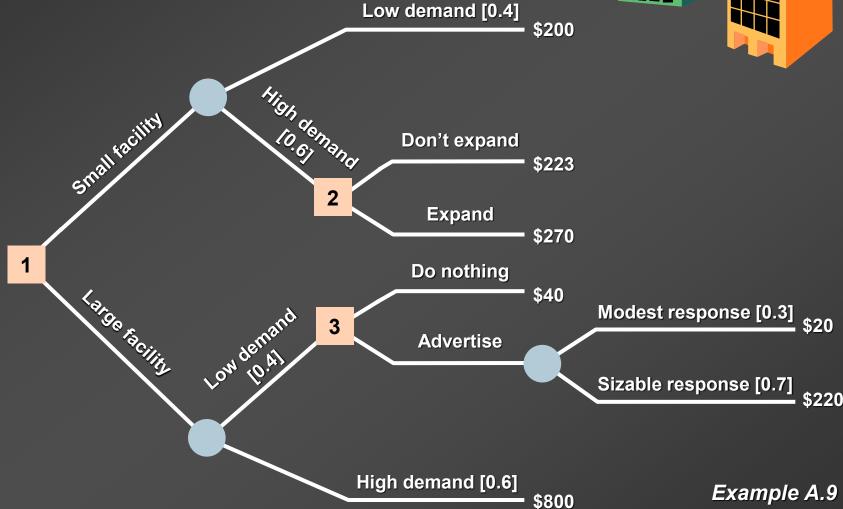


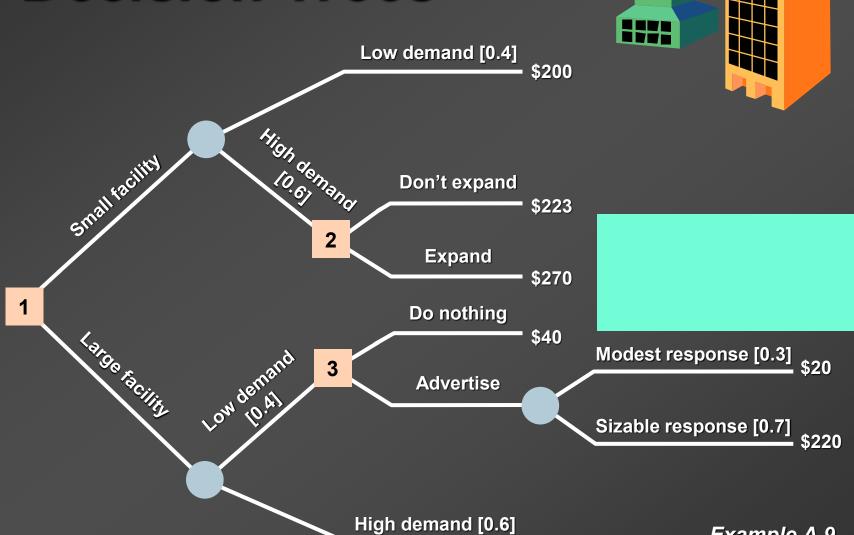






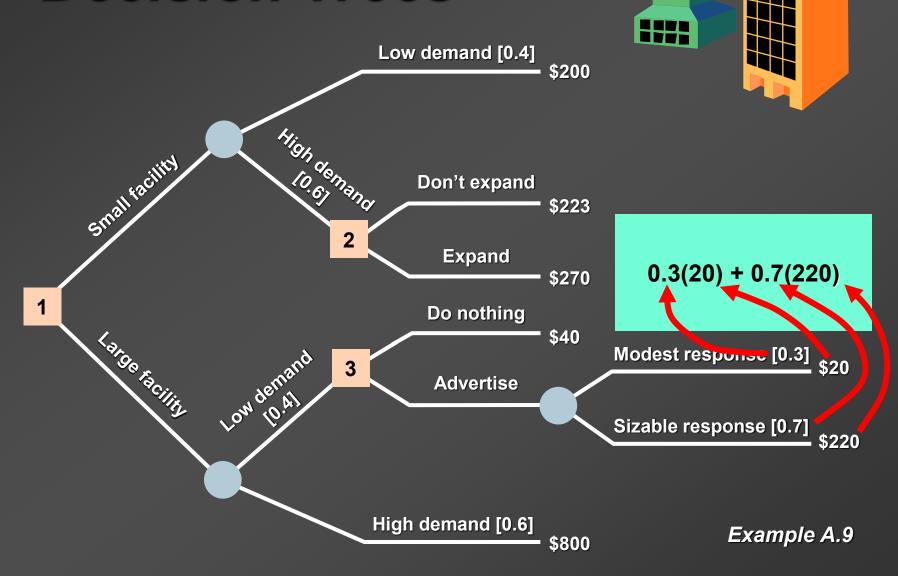


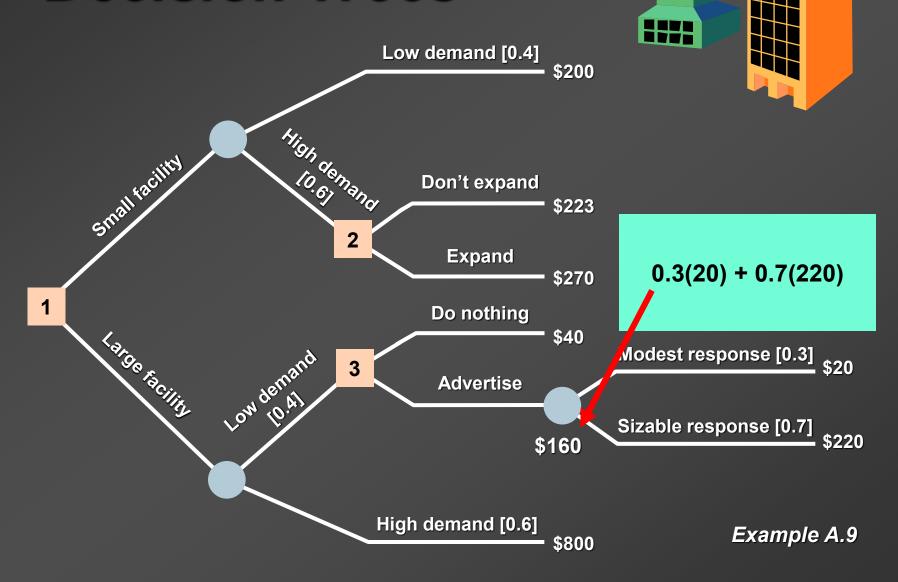


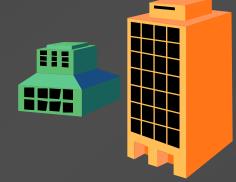


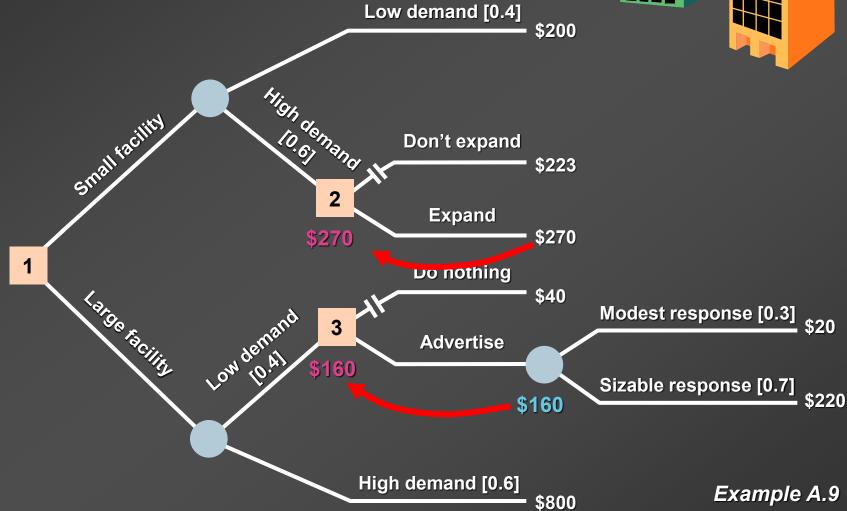
\$800

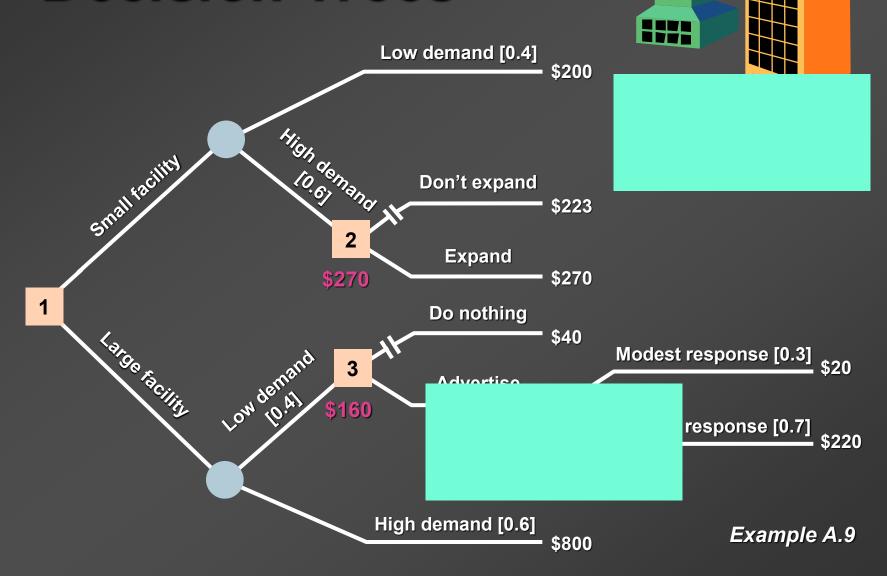
Example A.9

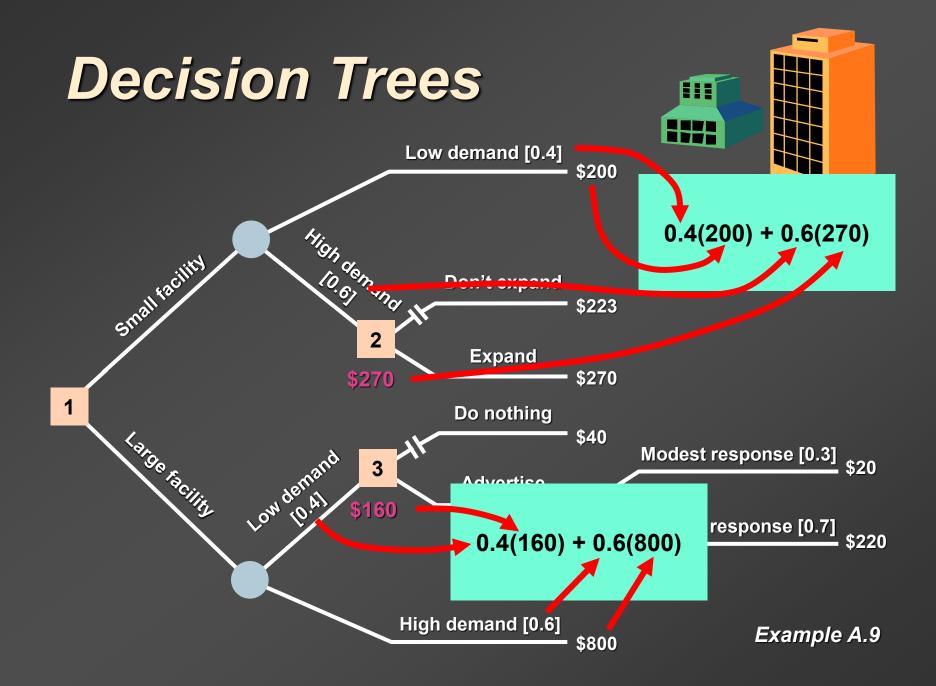


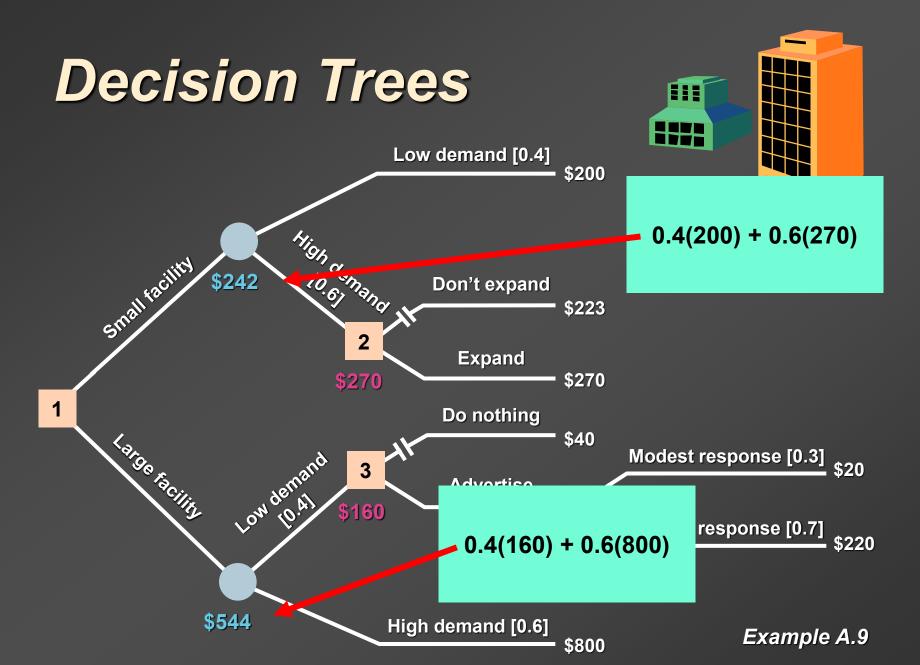


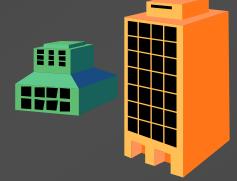


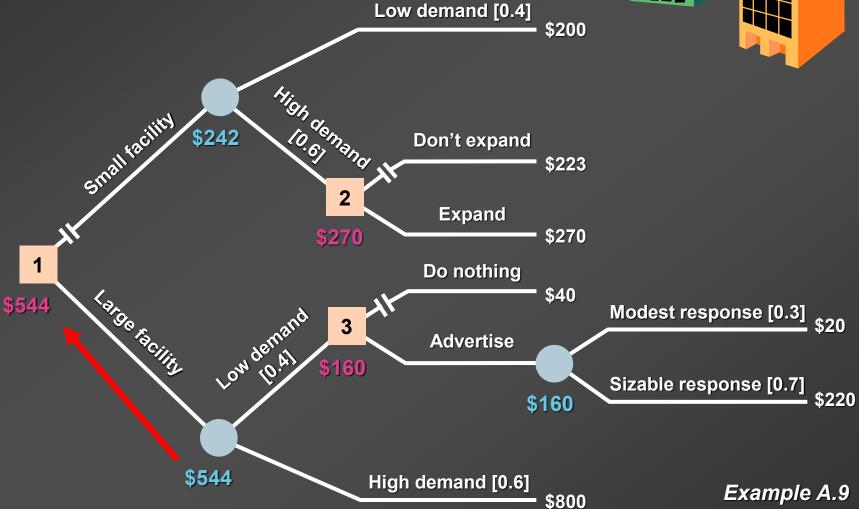




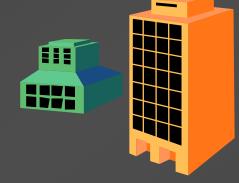


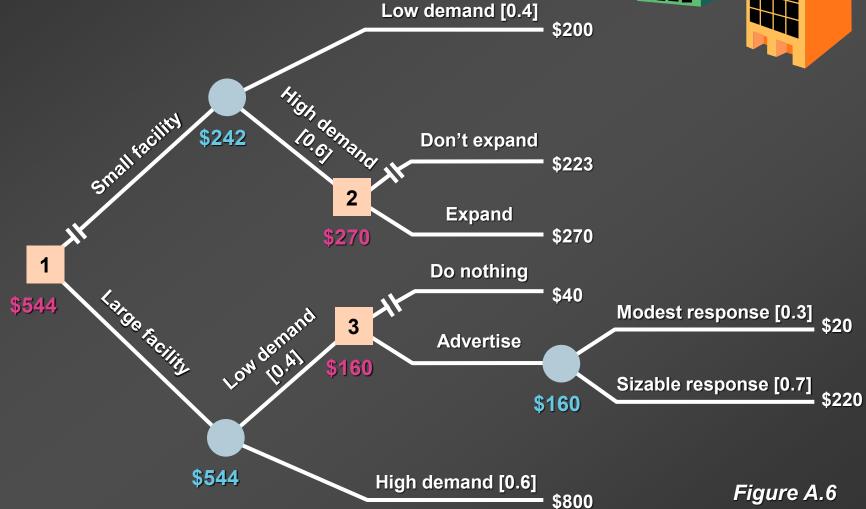






Decision Trees





NETWORK DESIGN DECISIONS

- Introducing method
 - Fixed and variable cost
 - Identified forecasts
 - One product
 - Total cost is fixed cost +unit variable cost x
 Quantity
 - Example and identification of equivalence levels
 - Best choice is …..

Fixed and variable cost

Site	Fixed cost	Variable cost
A	250 000 \$	11 \$ per unit
В	100 000 \$	30 \$ per unit
С	150 000 \$	20 \$ per unit
D	200 000 \$	35 \$ per unit

Site	Fixed cost	Variable cost	Total cost
A	250 000 \$	11x10 000 u	360 000 \$
В	100 000 \$	30x 10 000 u	400 000 \$
С	150 000 \$	20 x 10 000 u	350 000 \$
D	200 000 \$	35 x 10 000 u	550 000 \$

Let's come back to break even

```
100 000 $ + 30 $ x Q = 150 000 $ + 20 $ x Q Q= 5000 u

150 000 $ +20$ x Q = 250 000 $ + 11 $ x Q Q = 11 111 u

100 000 $ + 30 $ x Q = 250 000 $ + 11 $ x Q Q = 7 895 u
```

NETWORK DESIGN DECISIONS

- Transport cost
 - Impact
 - Finished goods flows
 - Raw materials
 - Multi choice to be solved through transport model
- Weighing method
 - Relevant factors
 - Weighing
- Gravity center method
 - Geographical coordinates

Gravity center method

Coordonates of x,y

Average of $x = Sum \ of \ xi \ / \ n \ destinations$

Average of y = sum of yi / n destinations

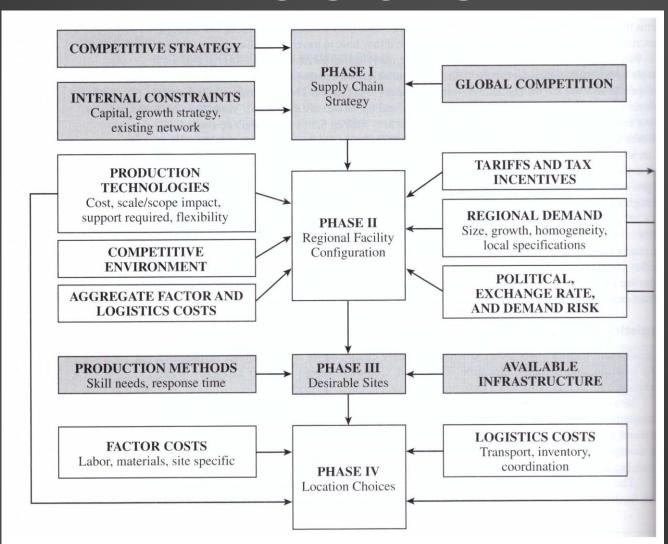
Average of x,y will be optimum location

BUT we have to take into account quantities carried

 Average of x becomes sum of xi.Qi / sum Qi

 Average of y becomes sum of yi.Qi/sum Qi

NETWORK DESIGN DECISIONS



Together

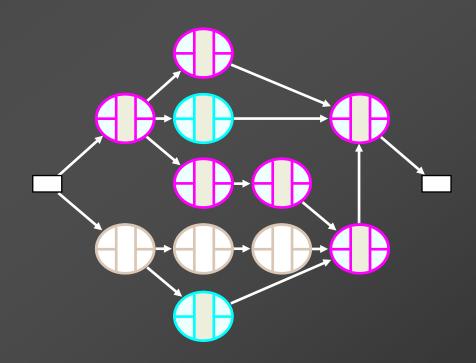
Route Optimization

Your company needs to transport goods from a manufacturing plant in Vietnam to distribution centers in Europe. Due to rising fuel prices and environmental regulations, optimizing transportation routes is crucial.

Questions:

- Which criteria will you prioritize in your route optimization (cost, time, environmental impact)?
- What alternative transportation methods could you consider (e.g., sea, air, rail)?
- How will you balance the trade-offs between cost, speed, and sustainability?

Planning and Managing Projects



Activity Relationship

AOA	AON

Activity on Arc

Activity on Network

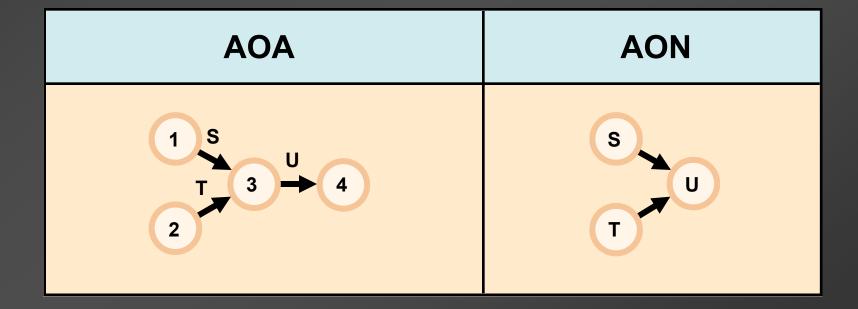
Activity Relationship

S precedes T, which precedes U.

AOA	AON
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$S \rightarrow T \rightarrow U$

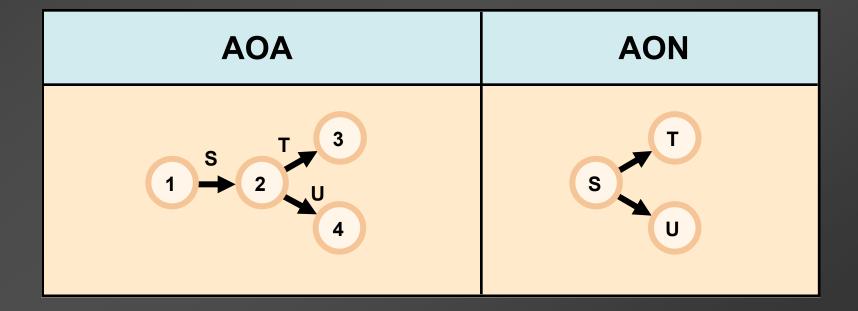
Activity Relationship

S and T must be completed before U can be started.



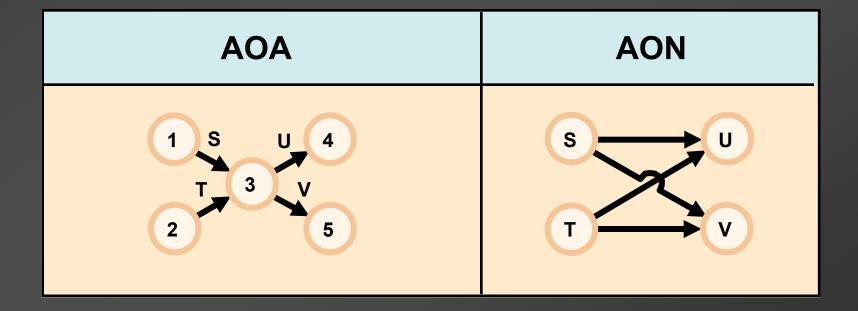
Activity Relationship

T and U cannot begin until S has been completed.



Activity Relationship

U and V cannot begin until both S and T have been completed.



Activity Relationship

U cannot begin until both S and T have been completed; V cannot begin until T has been completed.

AOA	AON	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	S	

Activity Relationship

T and U cannot begin until S has been completed; V cannot begin until both T and U have been completed.

AOA	AON
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	S T V





Immediate

Activity	Description	Predecessor(s)	Responsibility
Α	Select administrative and medical staff.		
В	Select site and do site survey.		
С	Select equipment.		
D	Prepare final construction plans and layer	out.	
Ε	Bring utilities to the site.		
F	Interview applicants and fill positions in nursing, support staff, maintenance, and security.		
G	Purchase and take delivery of equipmen	t.	
Н	Construct the hospital.		
	Develop an information system.		
J	Install the equipment.		
K	Train nurses and support staff.		



Activity	Description	Immediate Predecessor(s)	Responsibility
A	Select administrative and medical staff.	_ /	Johnson
В	Select site and do site survey.	_	Taylor
С	Select equipment.	Α	Adams
D	Prepare final construction plans and layo	ut. B	Taylor
E	Bring utilities to the site.	В	Burton
F	Interview applicants and fill positions in nursing, support staff, maintenance, and security.	Α	Johnson
G	Purchase and take delivery of equipment.	C	Adams
Н	Construct the hospital.	D	Taylor
	Develop an information system.	Α	Simmons
J	Install the equipment.	E,G,H	Adams
K	Train nurses and support staff.	F,I,J	Johnson



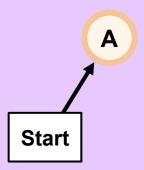
AON Network

sponsibility

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AON Network

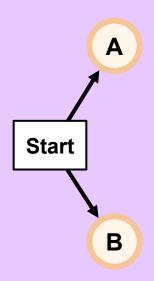


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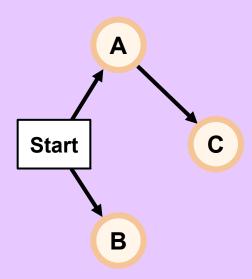


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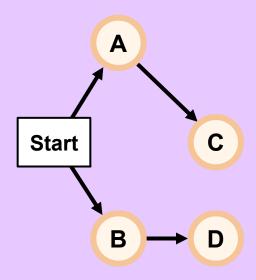


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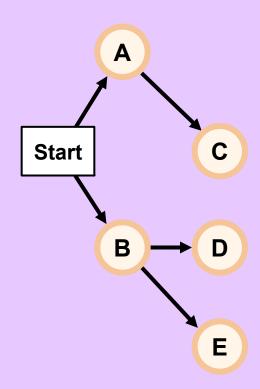


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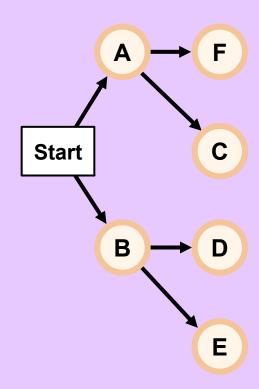


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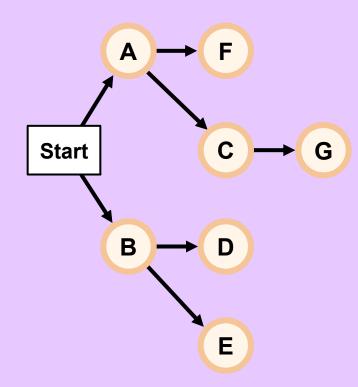


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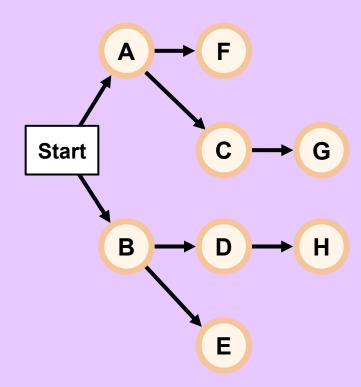


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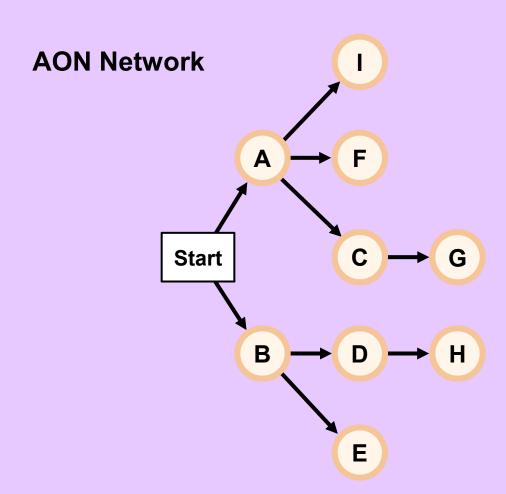
AON Network



sponsibility

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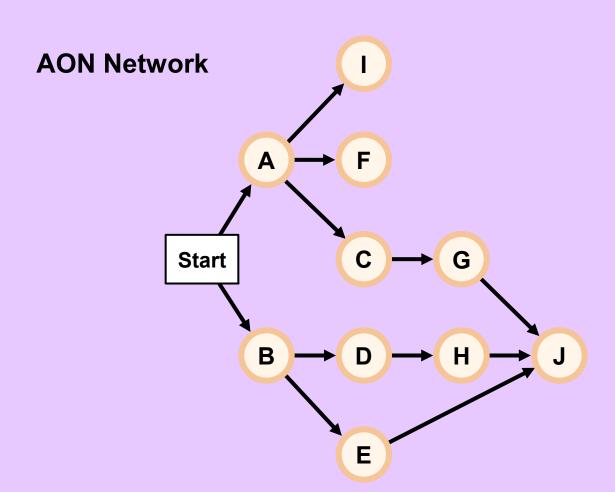




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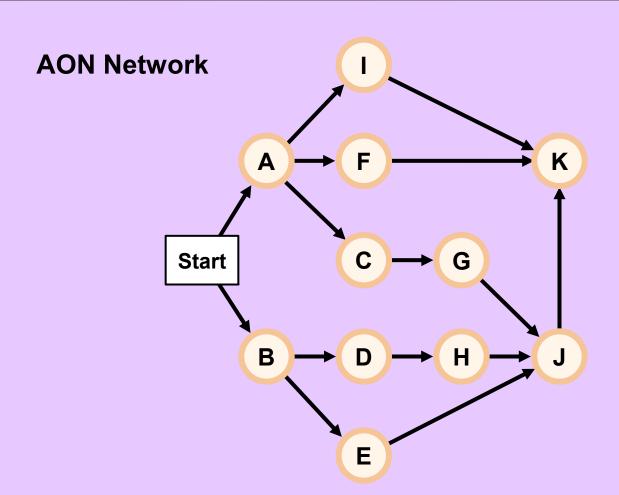




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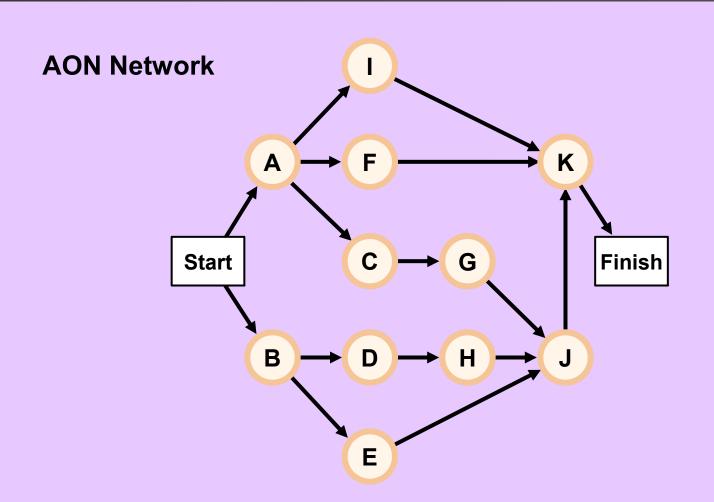




sponsibility

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sponsibility

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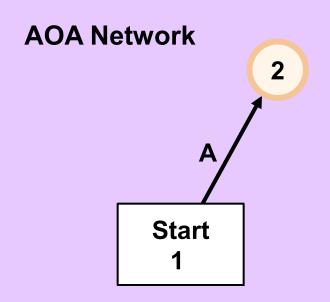


AOA Network

sponsibility

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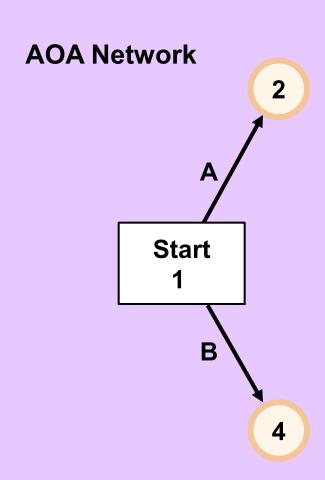




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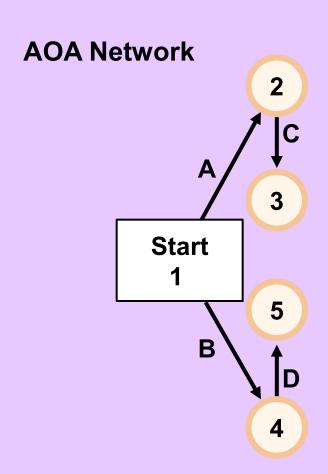




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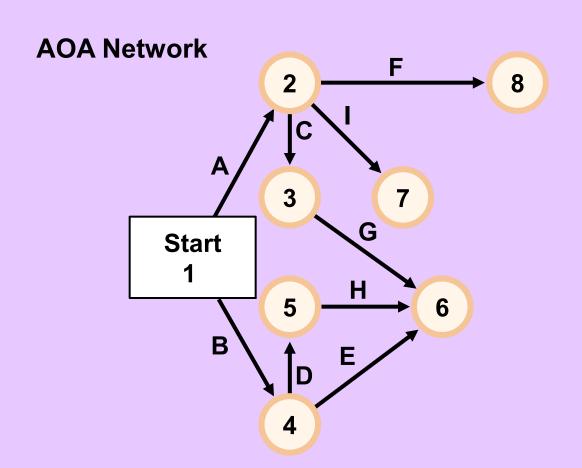




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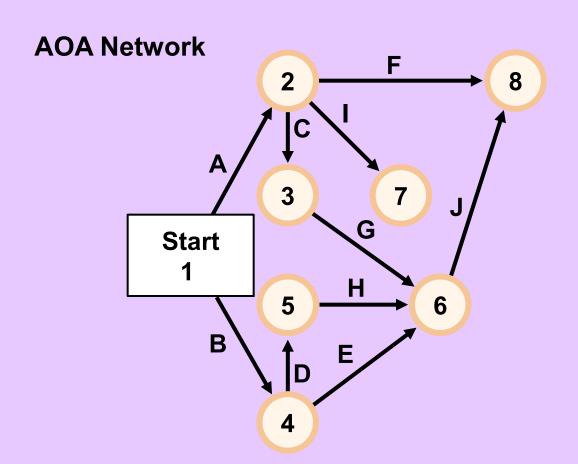




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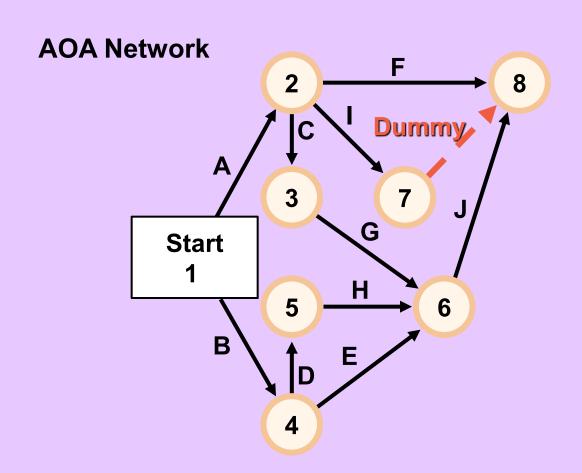




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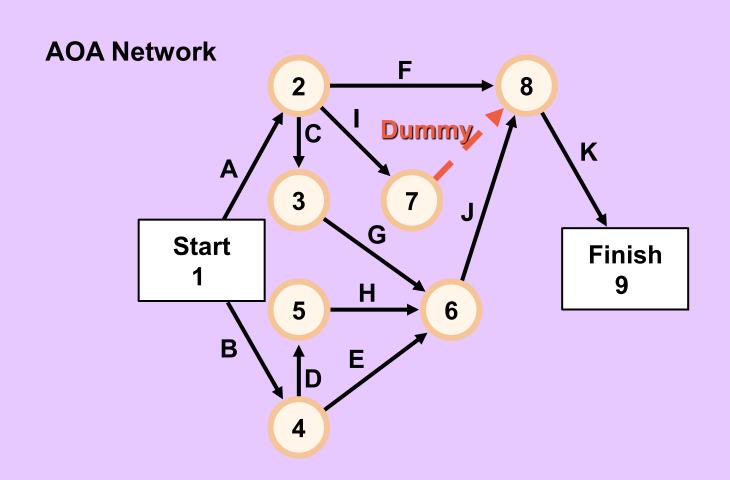




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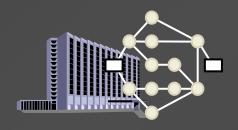
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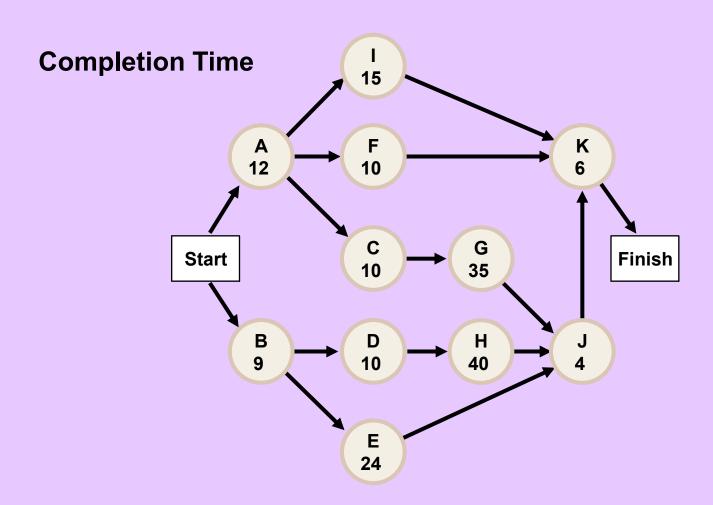


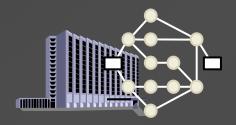


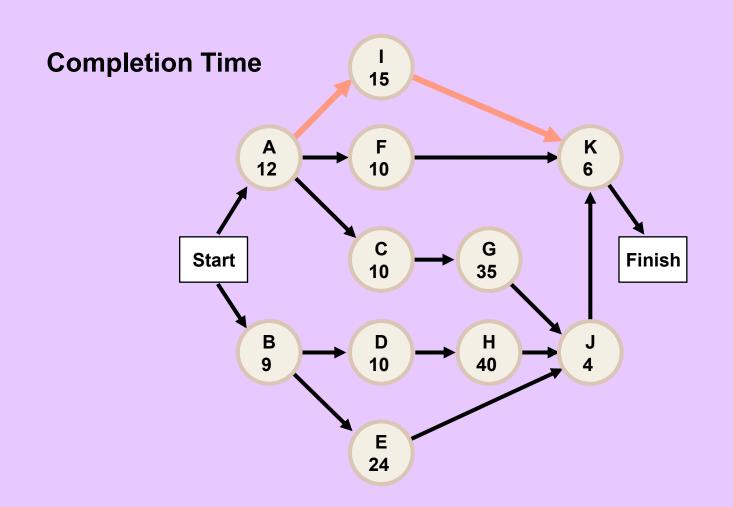
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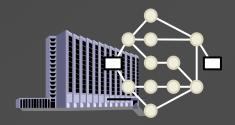


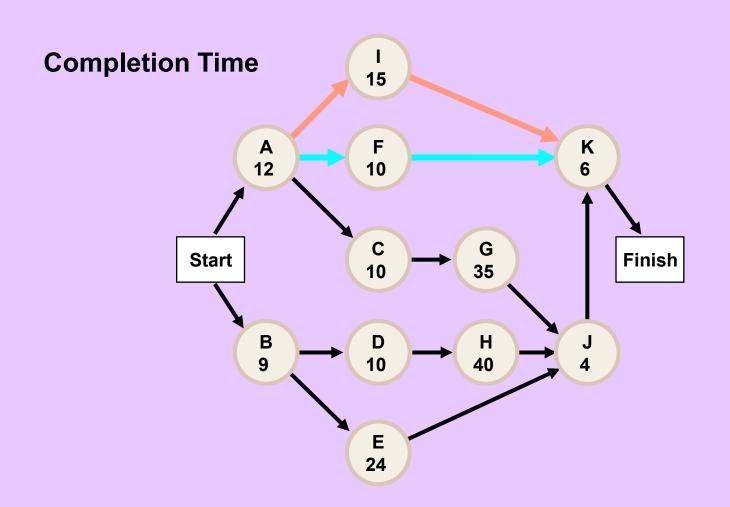




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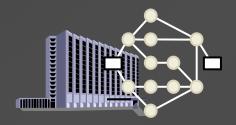
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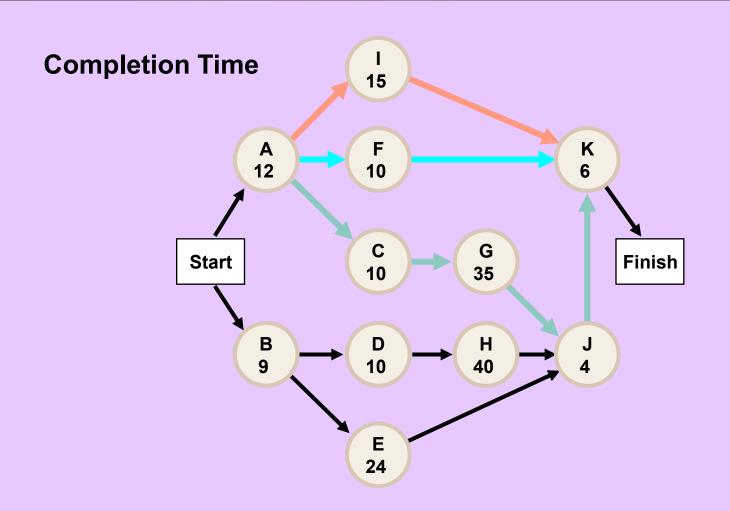




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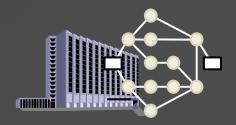
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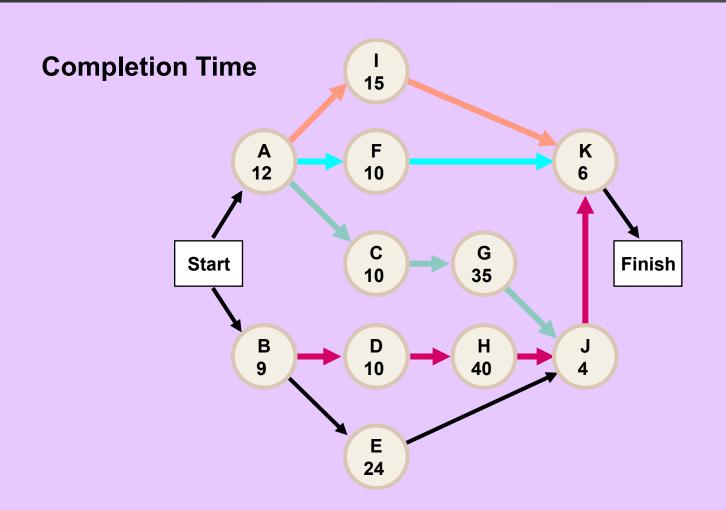




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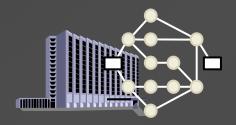
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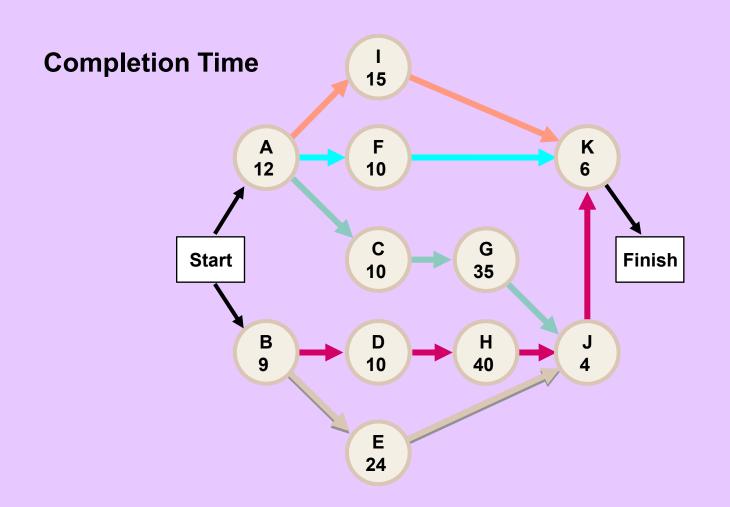




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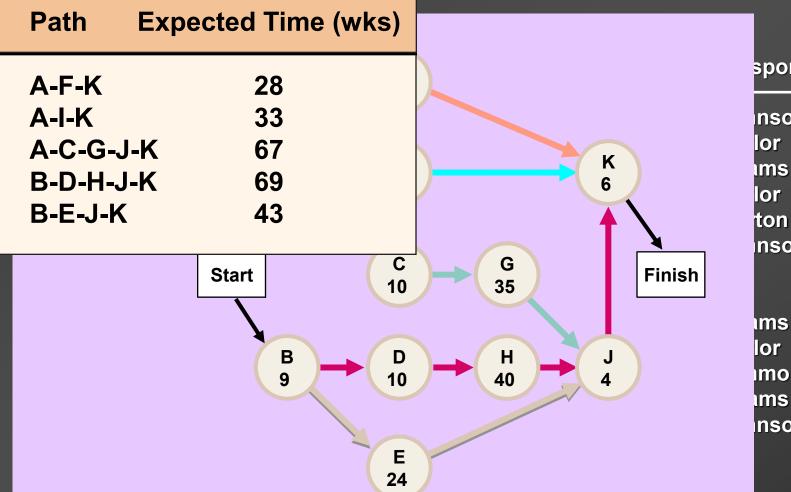




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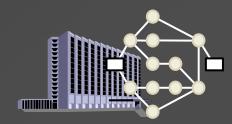


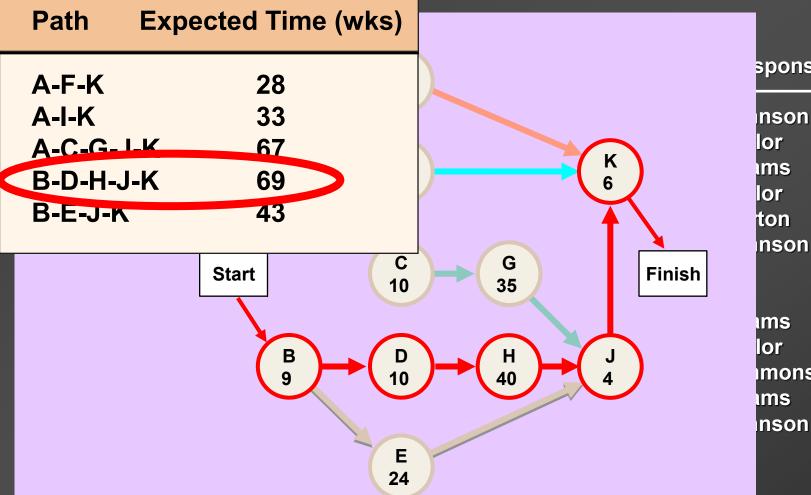


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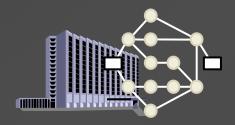


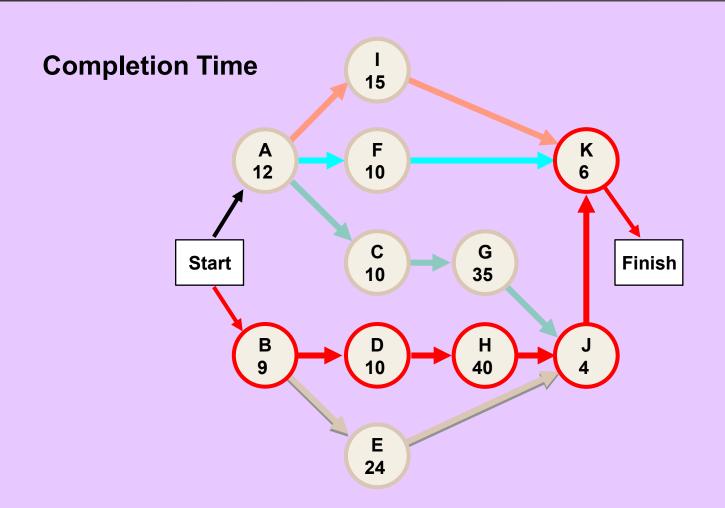


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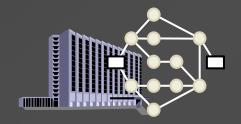
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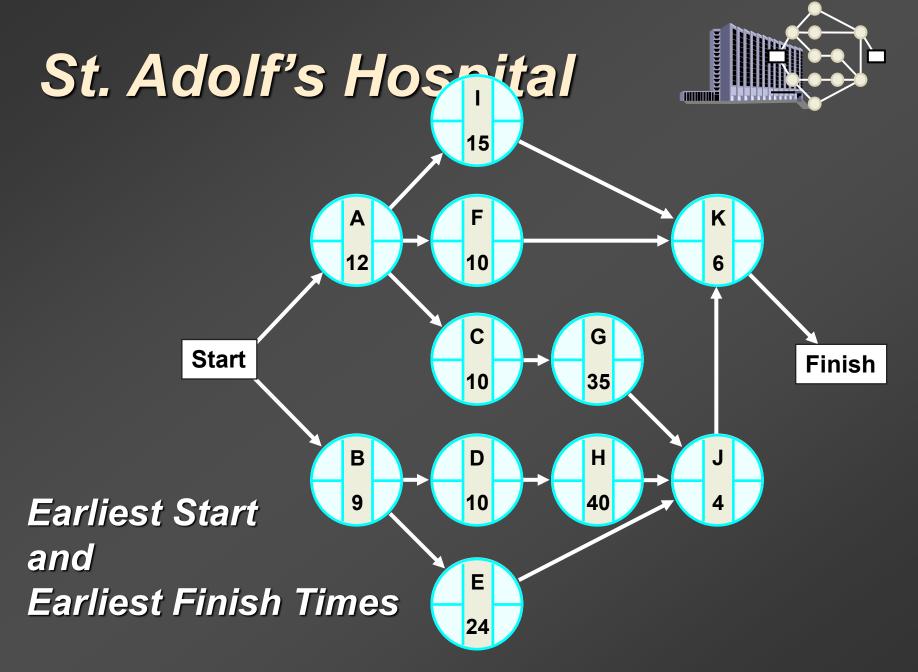


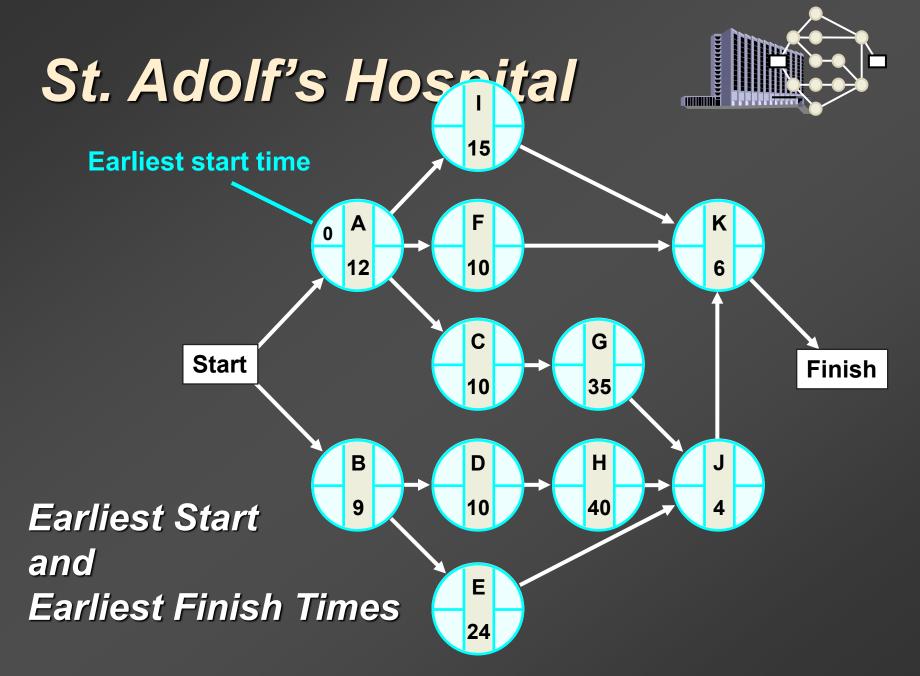


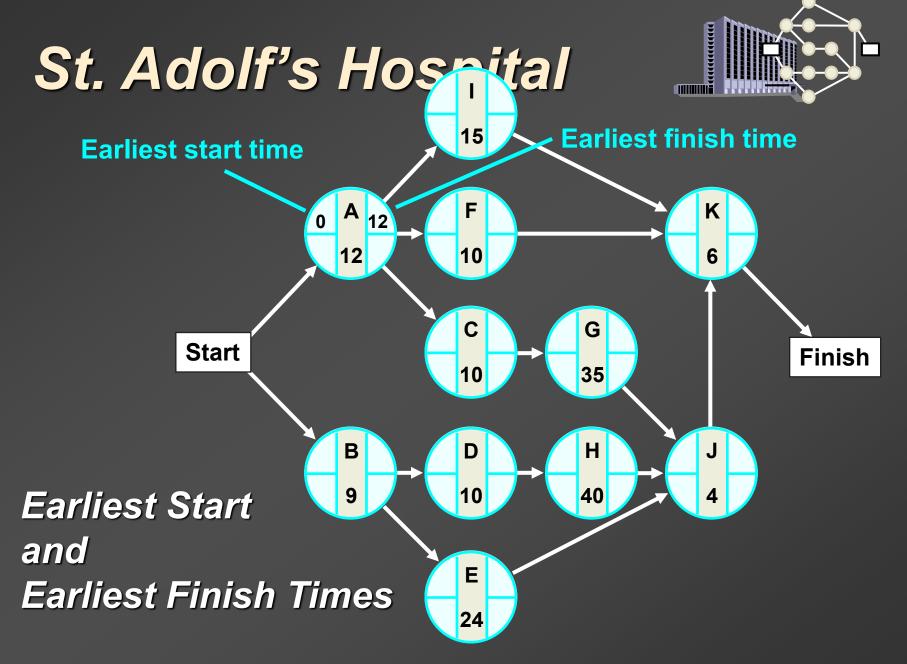
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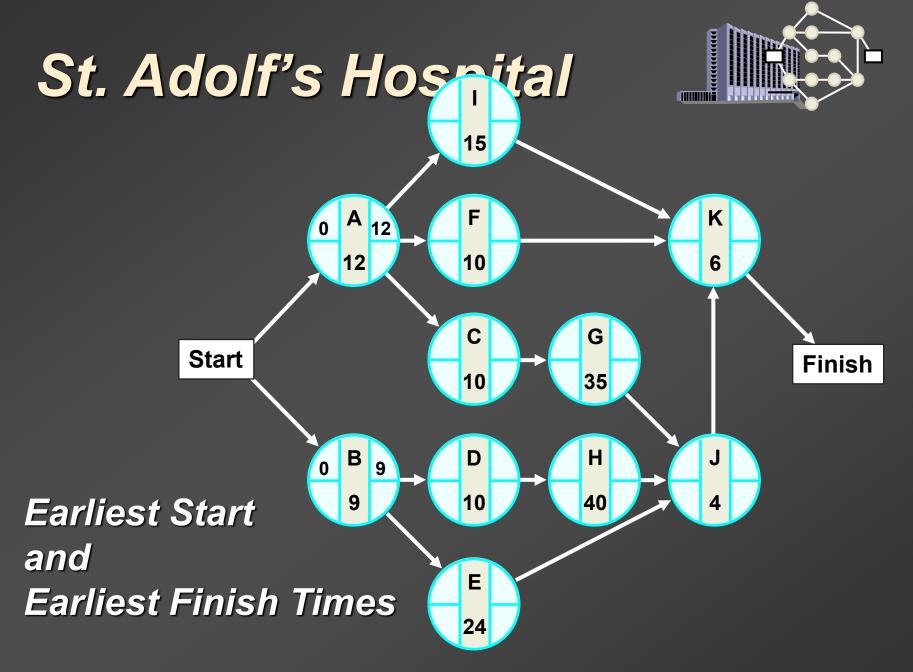
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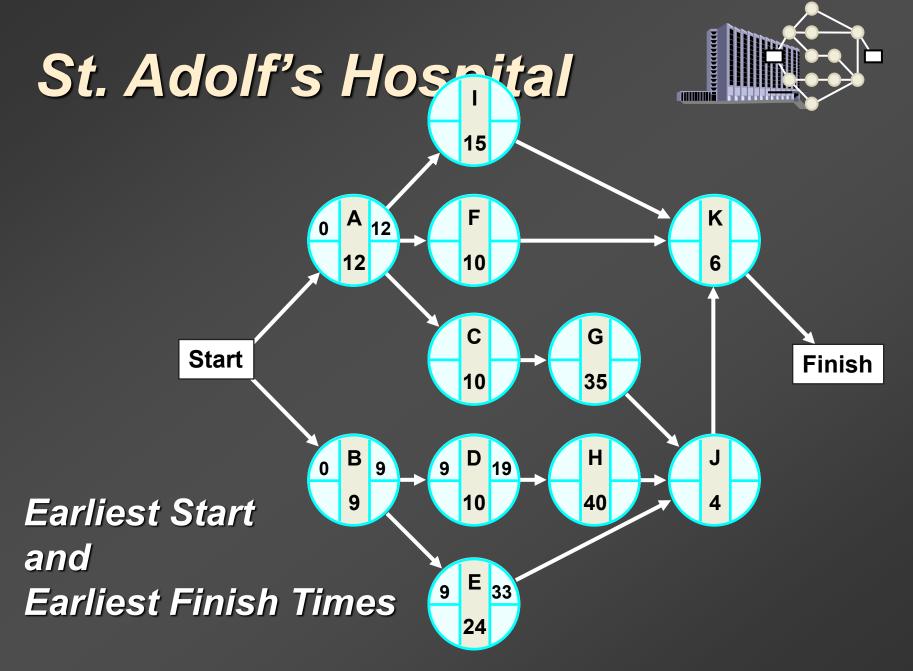


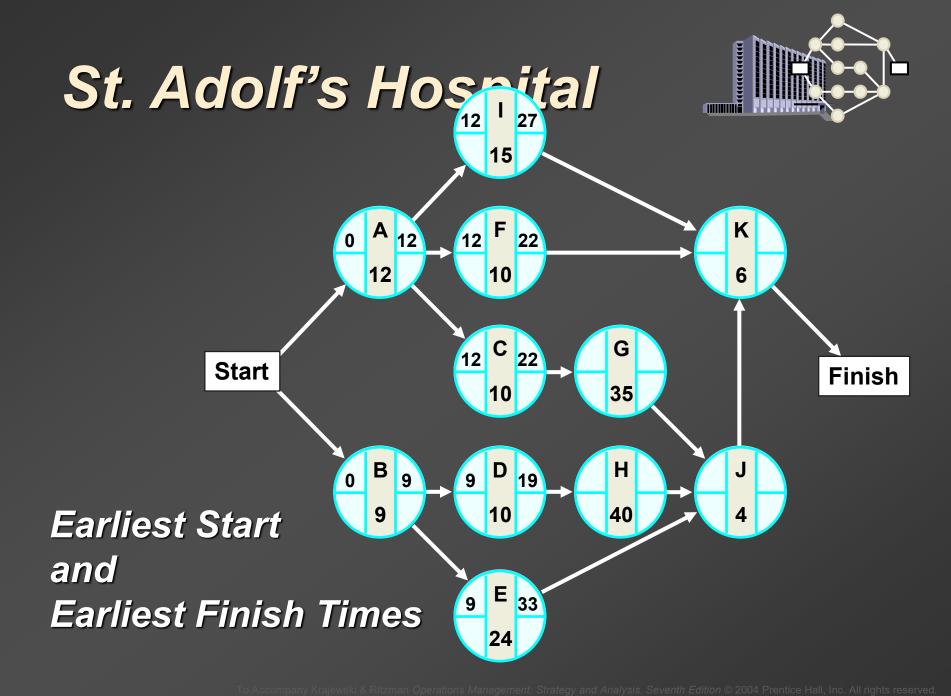


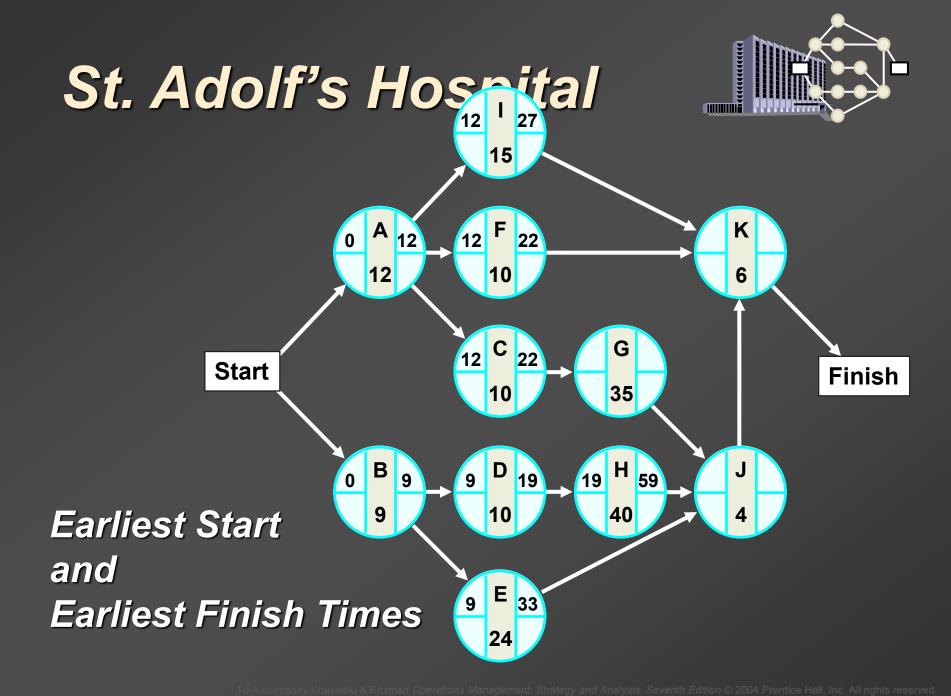


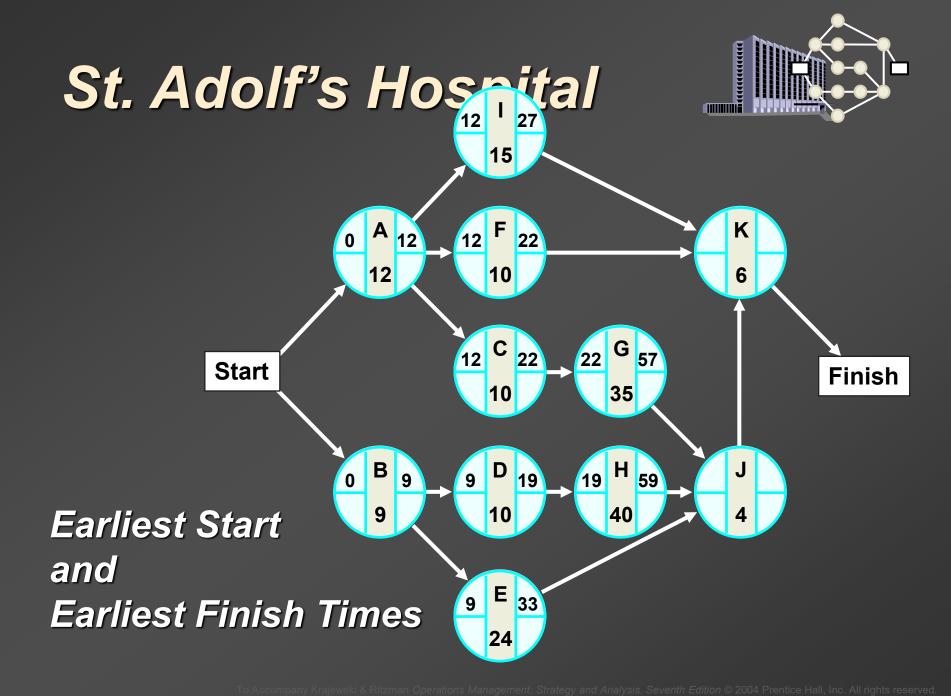


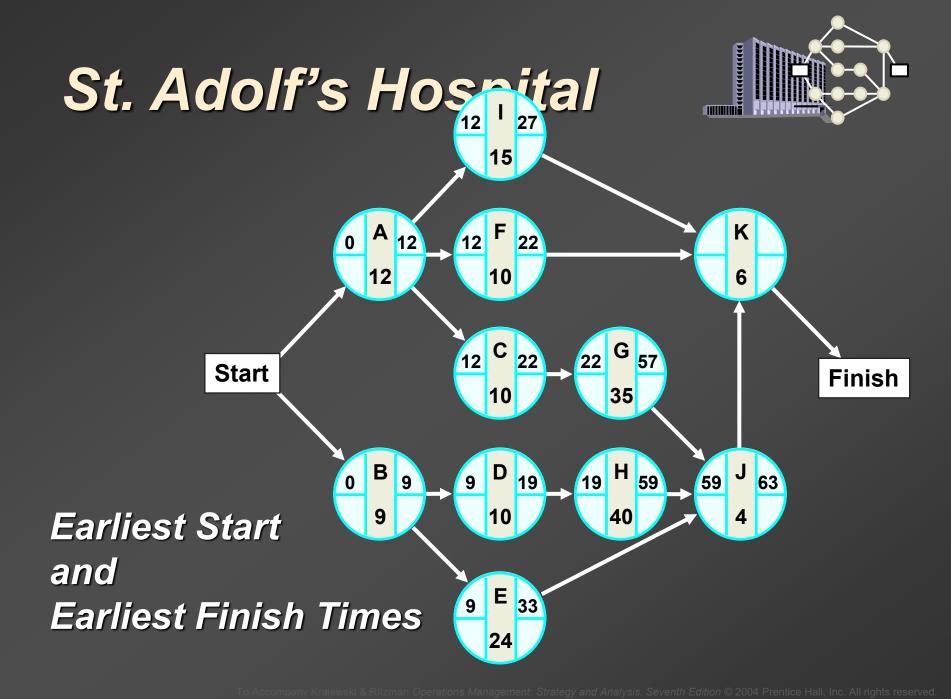


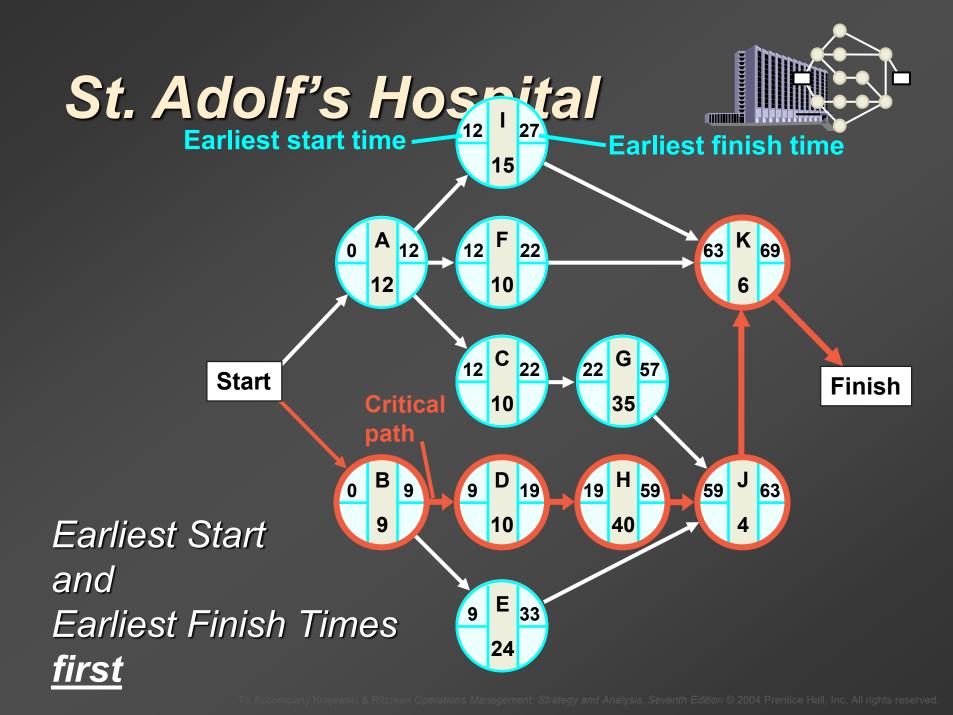


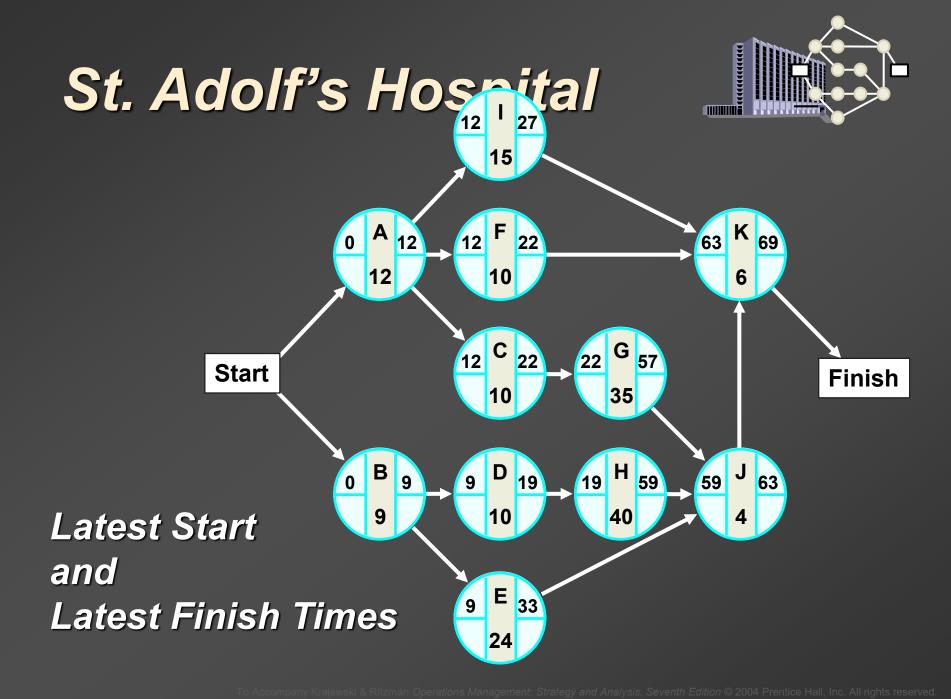


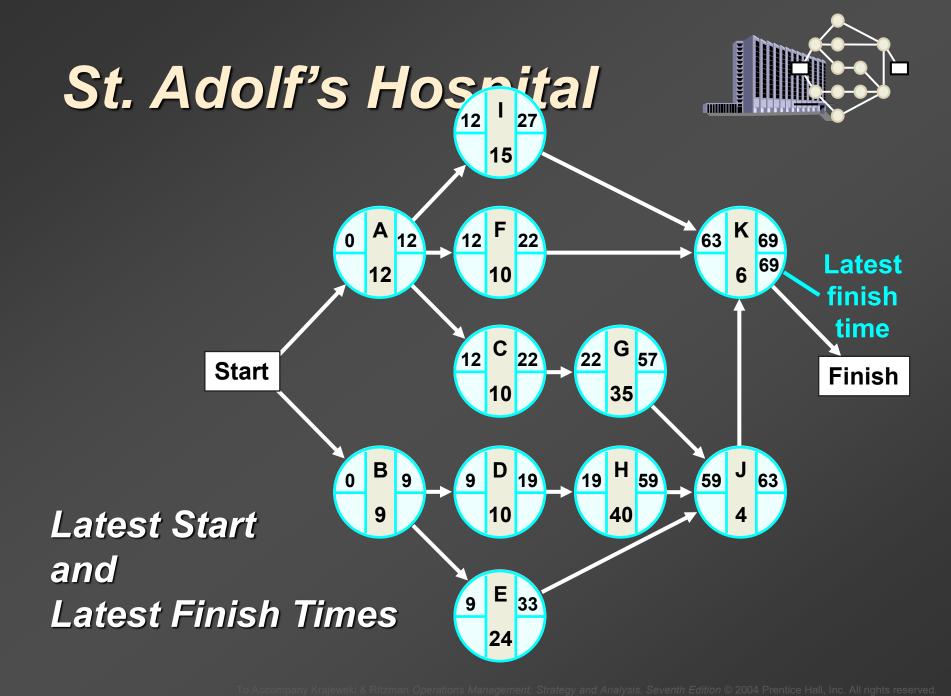


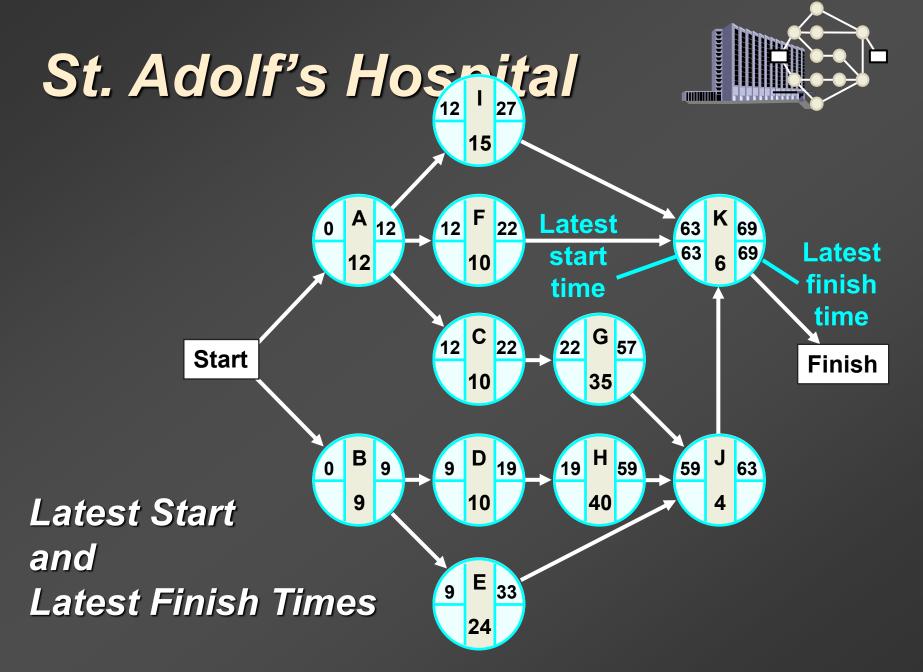


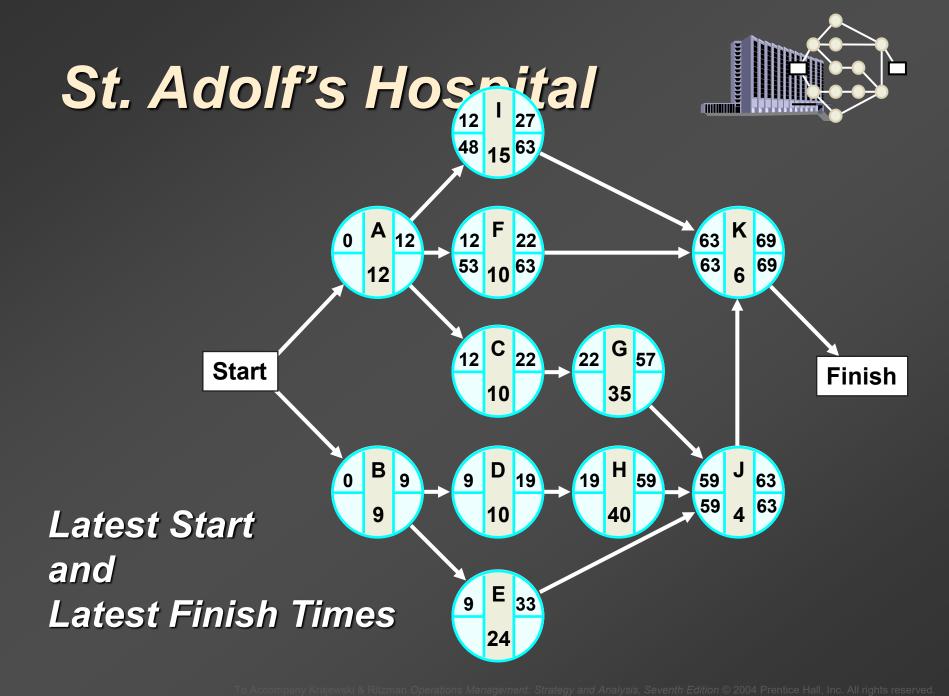


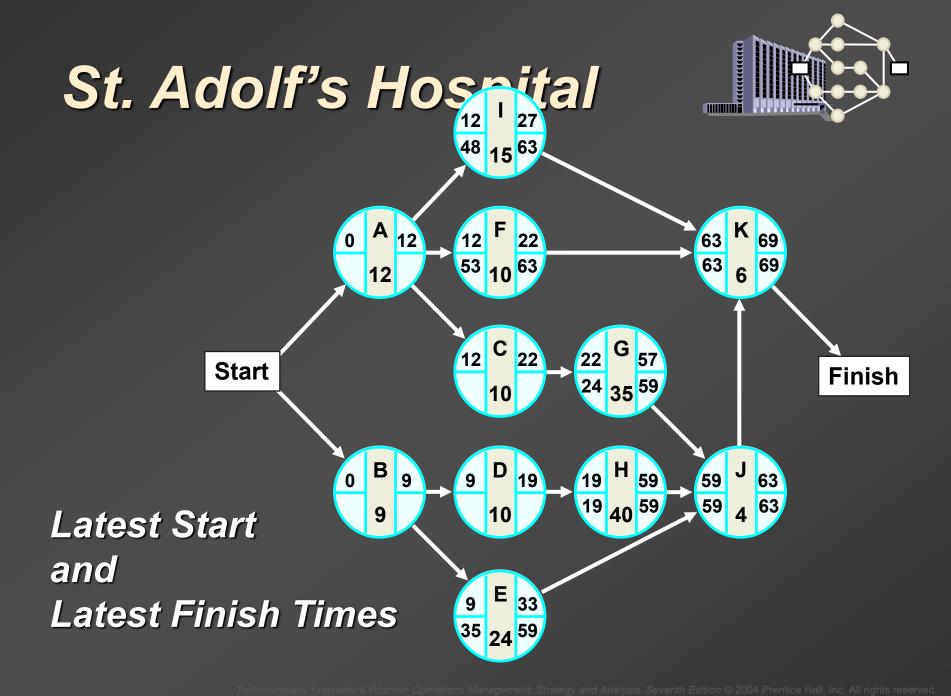


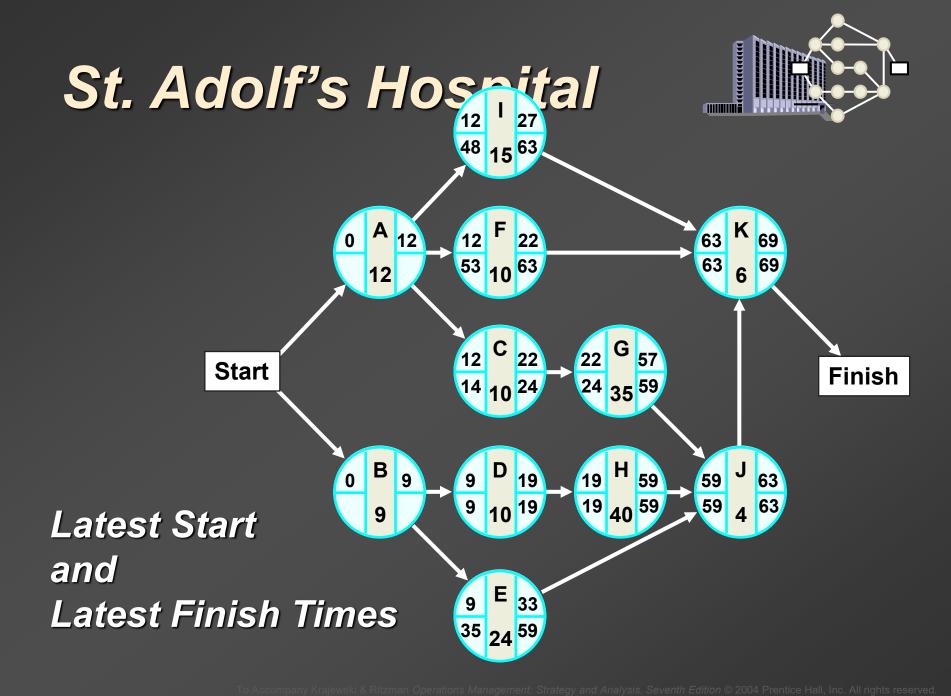


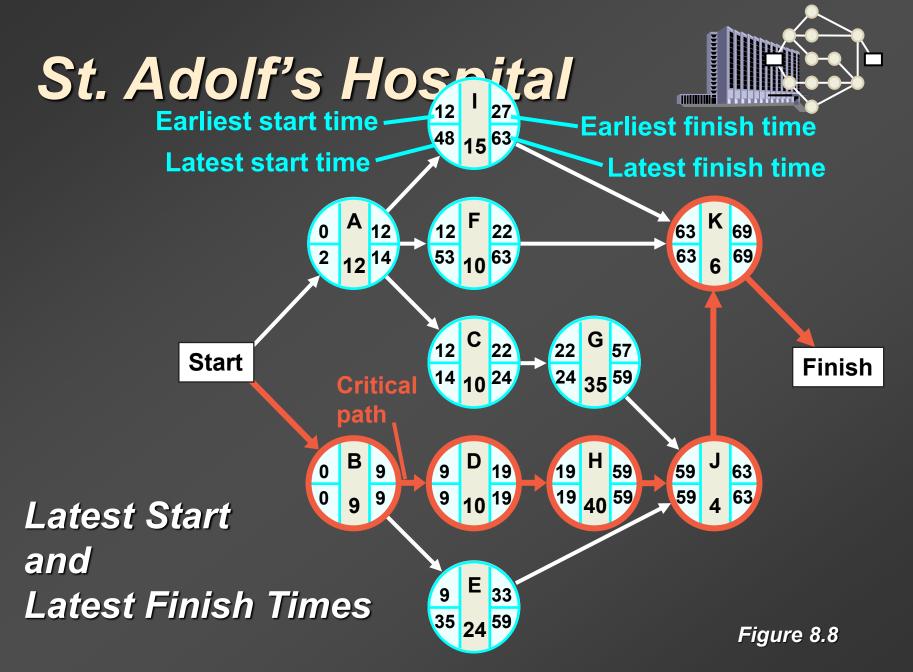


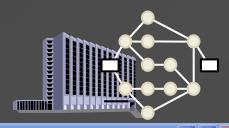




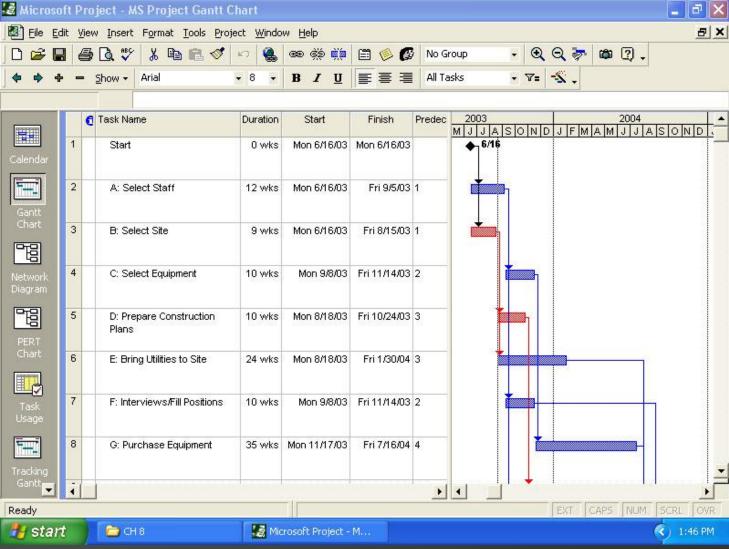


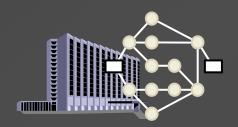




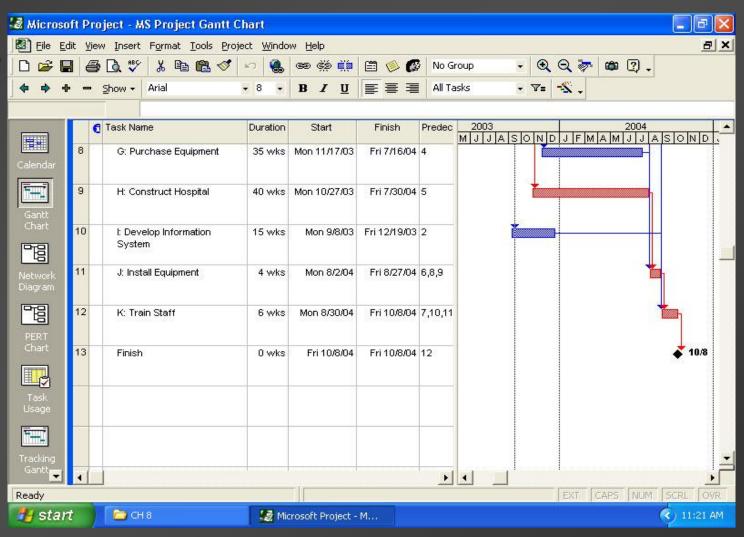


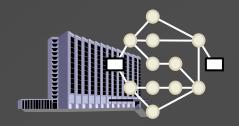
Gantt Charts



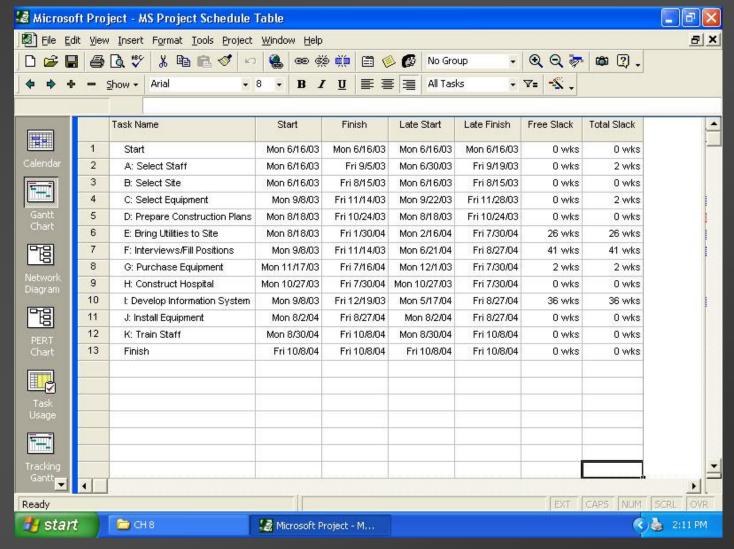


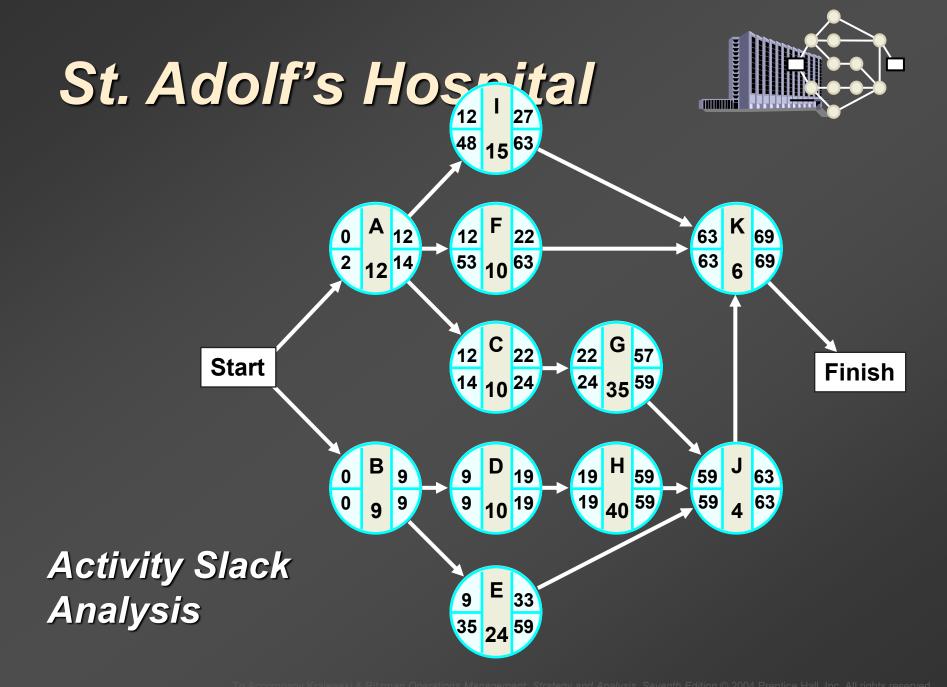
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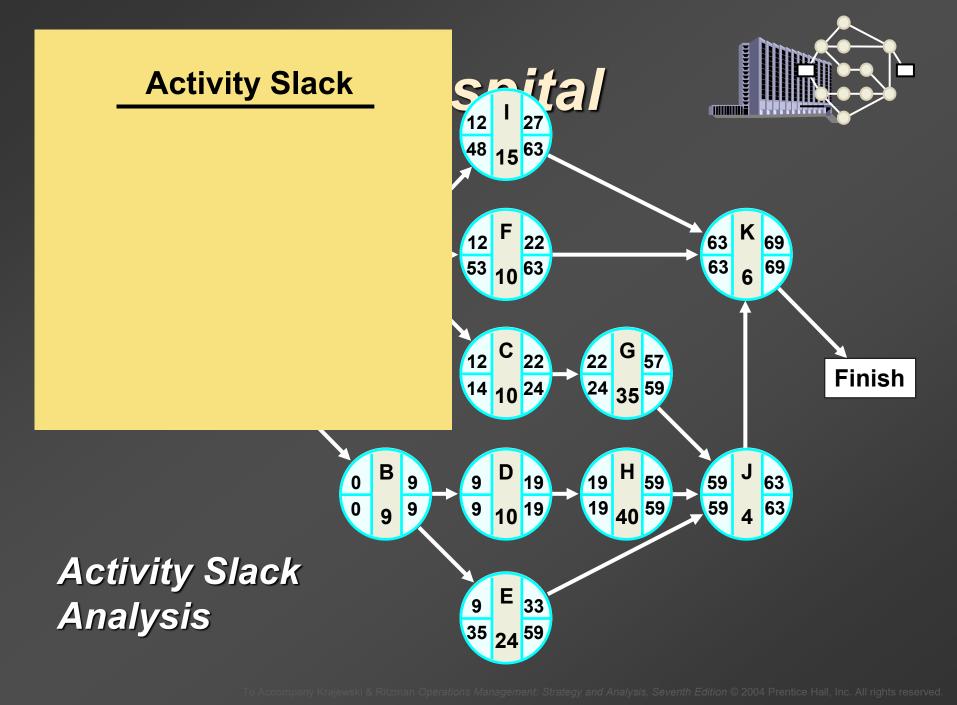




Activity Slack





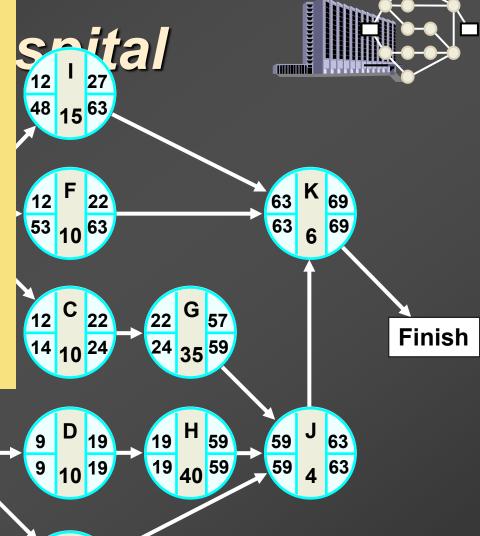


Activity Slack

Slack = LS - ES

or

Slack = LF - EF



Activity Slack Analysis



В

9

0

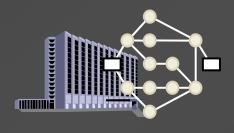
Activity Slack

$$Slack_{K} = 63 - 63$$

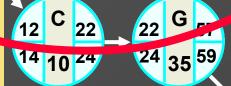
or

$$Slack_{K} = 69 - 69$$









Finish

Activity Slack Analysis

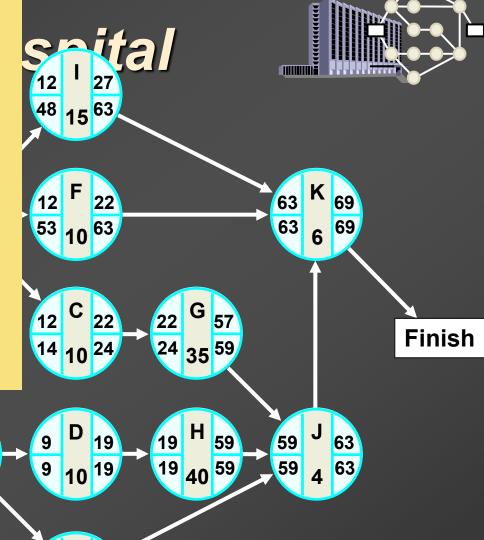


Activity Slack

 $Slack_{\kappa} = 0$

or

 $Slack_K = 0$



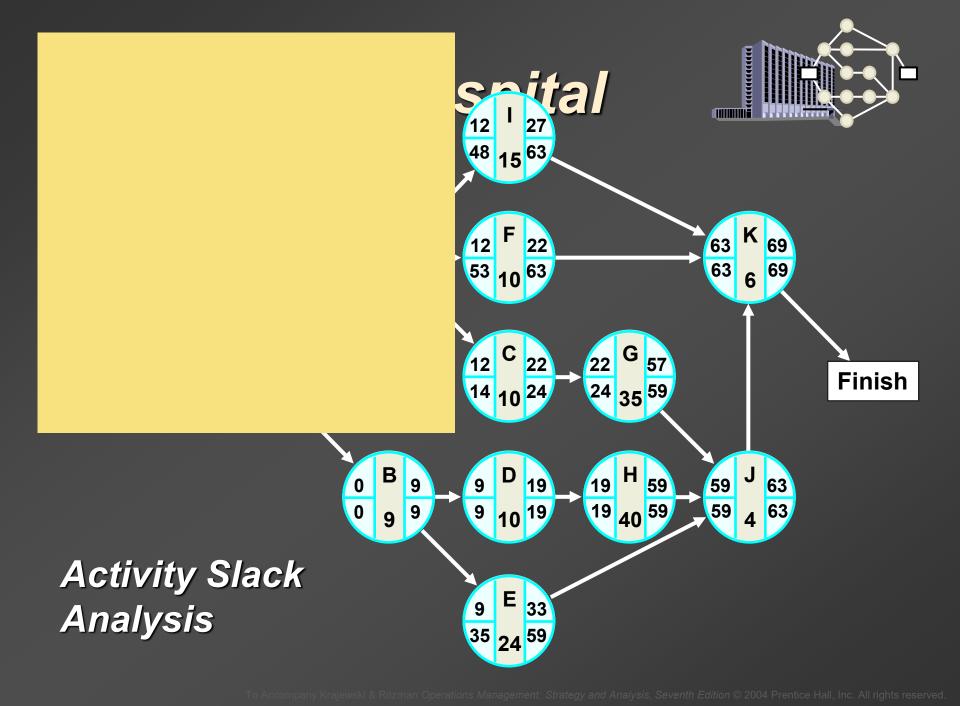
Activity Slack Analysis

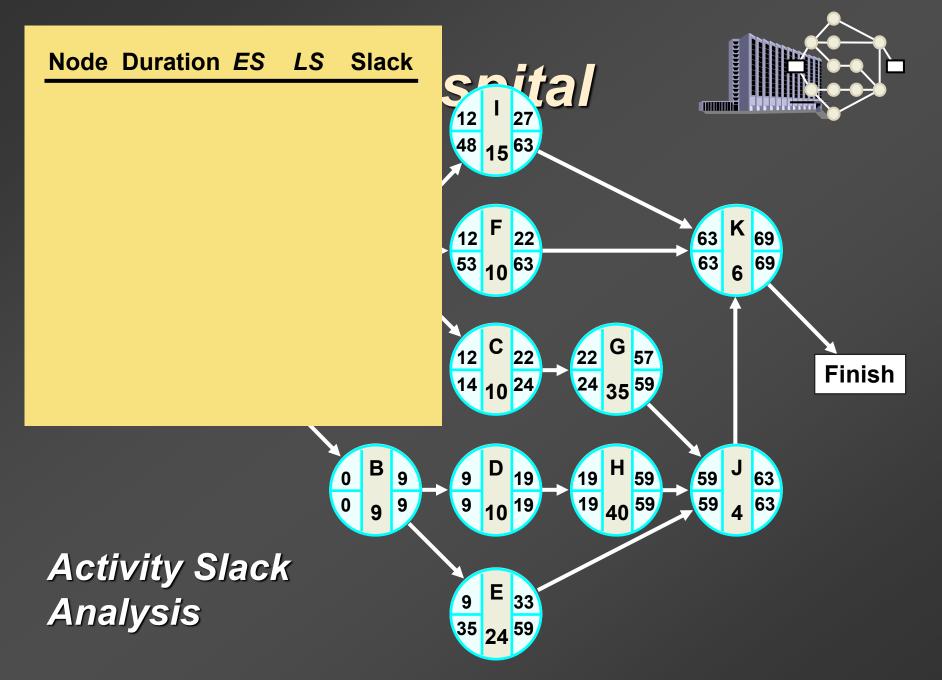
9 E 33 35 24 ⁵⁹

В

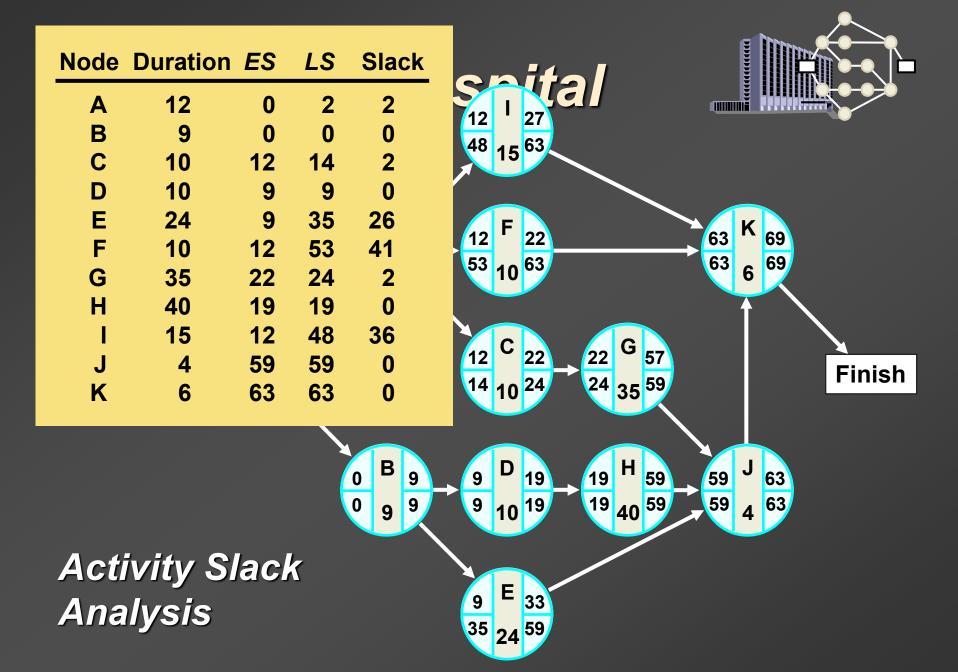
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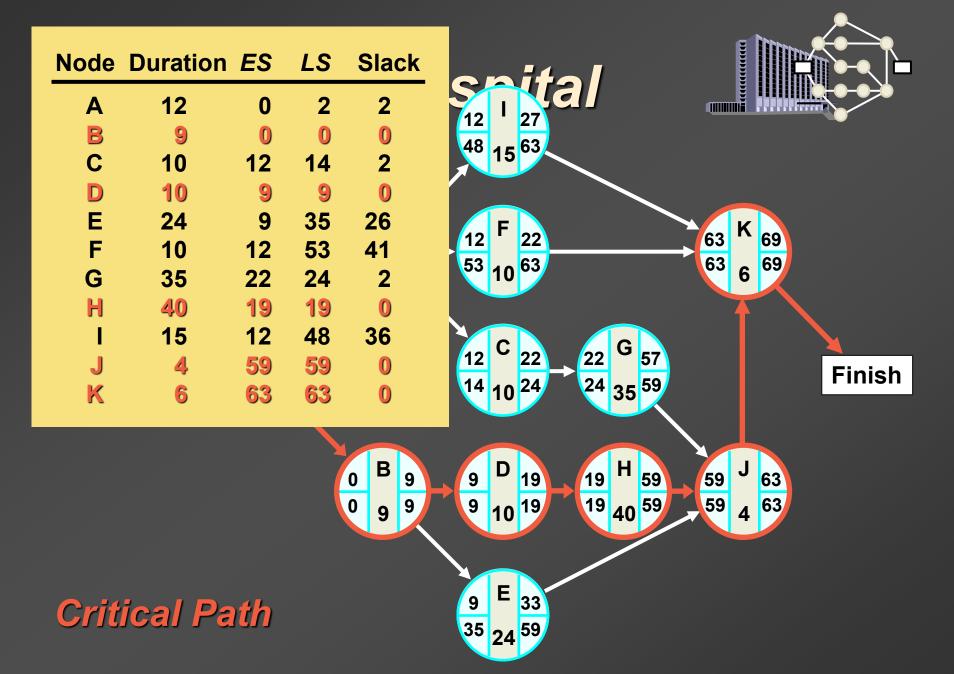
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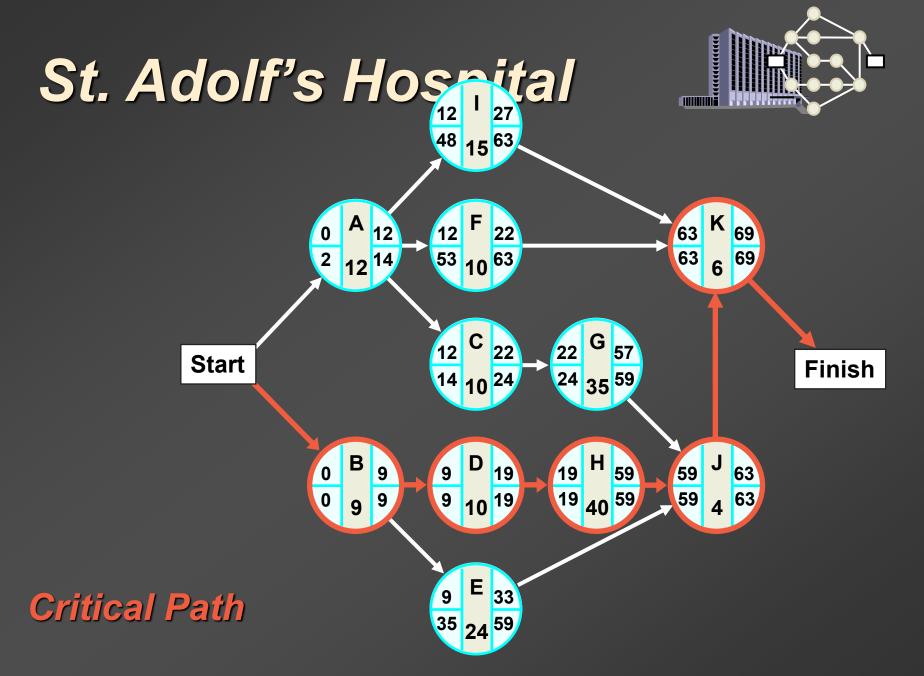




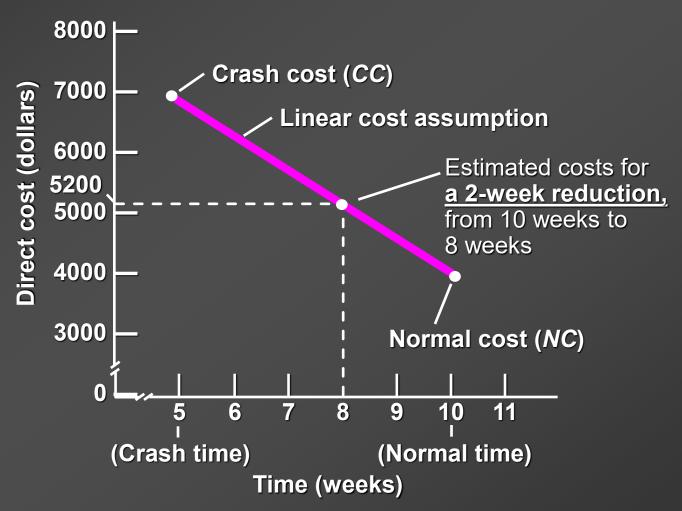
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Cost-Time Relationships in Cost Analysis



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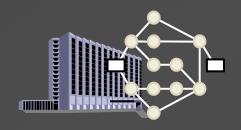


TABLE 8.1 DIRECT COST AND TIME DATA FOR THE ST. ADOLF'S HOSPITAL PROJECT

Activity	Normal Time (<i>NT</i>)	Normal Cost (<i>NC</i>)	Crash Time (<i>CT</i>)	Crash Cost (<i>CC</i>)	Maximum Time Reduction (wk)	Cost of Crashing per Week
Α	12	\$ 12,000	11	\$ 13,000	1	\$ 1,000
В	9	50,000	7	64,000	2	7,000
С	10	4,000	5	7,000	5	600
D	10	16,000	8	20,000	2	2,000
E	24	120,000	14	200,000	10	8,000
F	10	10,000	6	16,000	4	1,500
G	35	500,000	25	530,000	10	3,000
Н	40	1,200,000	35	1,260,000	5	12,000
1	15	40,000	10	52,500	5	2,500
J	4	10,000	1	13,000	2	1,000
K	6	30,000	5	34,000	1	4,000
	Totals	\$1,992,000		\$2,209,000		

Probabilistic Time Estimates

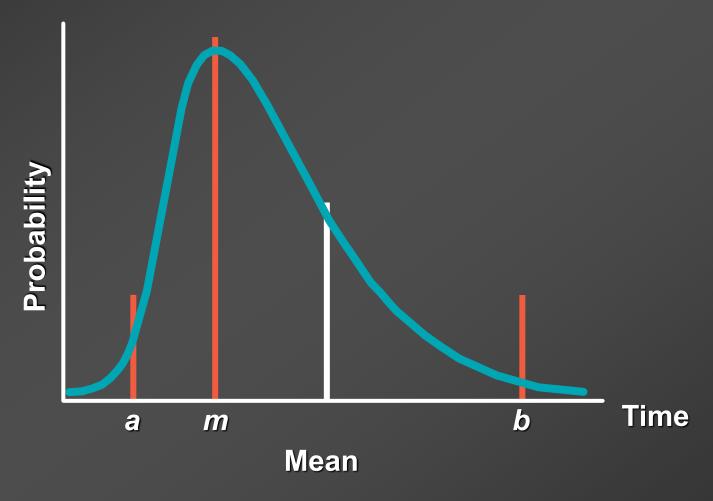
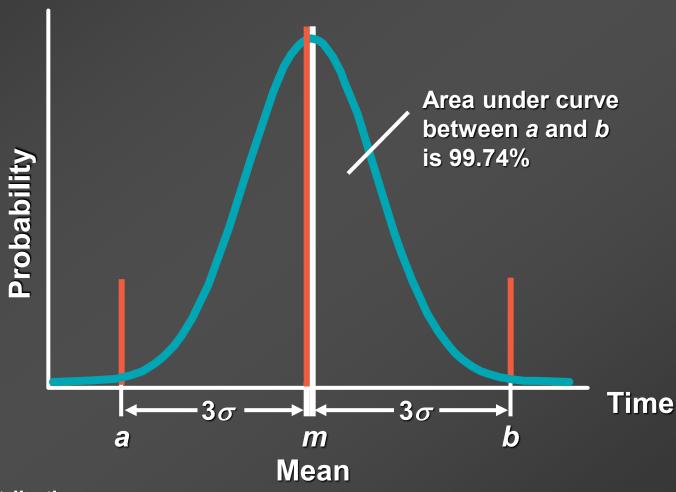
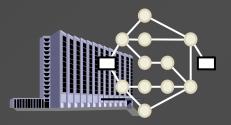


Figure 8.12 (a) Beta Distribution

Probabilistic Time Estimates



) Normal Distribution



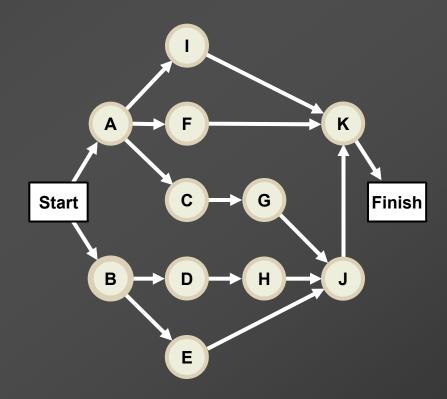
Probabilistic Time Estimates

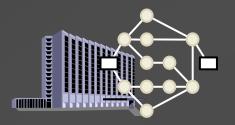
Mean

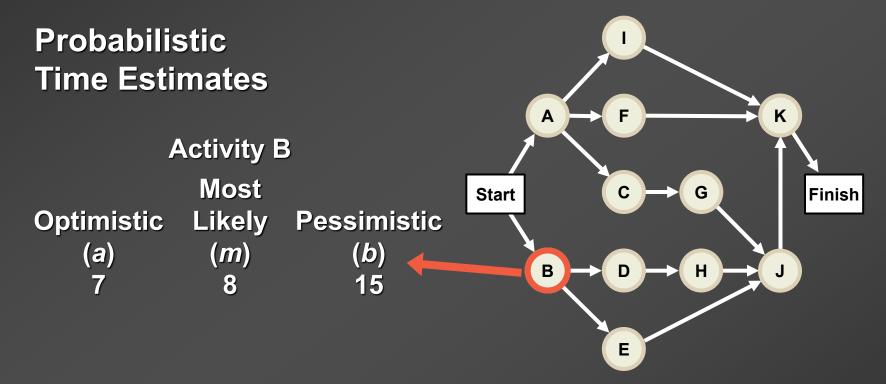
$$t_{\rm e} = \frac{a + 4m + b}{6}$$

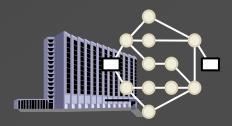
Variance

$$\sigma^2 = \left(\frac{b-a}{6}\right)^2$$









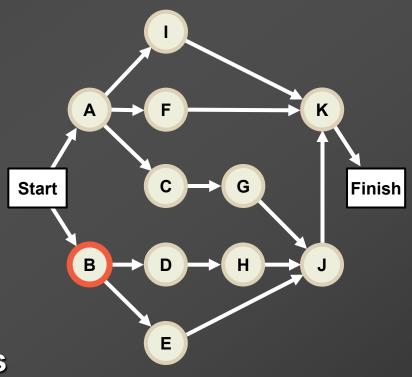
Probabilistic Time Estimates

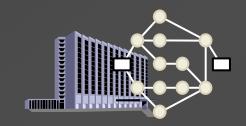
Activity B

Most
Optimistic Likely Pessimistic
(a) (m) (b)
7 8 15

$$t_e = \frac{7 + 4(8) + 15}{6} = 9 \text{ weeks}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \left(\frac{15 - 7}{6}\right)^2 = 1.78$$





	Time	Estimate	Activity Statistics			
Activity	Optimistic (a)	Likely (<i>m</i>)	Pessimistic (b)	Expected Time (t_e)	Variance (σ^2)	
A	11	12	13	12	0.11	
В	7	8	15	9	1.78	
С	5	10	15	10	2.78	
D	8	9	16	10	1.78	
E	14	25	30	24	7.11	
F	6	9	18	10	4.00	
G	25	36	41	35	7.11	
Н	35	40	45	40	2.78	
I	10	13	28	15	9.00	
J	1	2	15	4	5.44	
K	5	6	7	6	0.11	





Probabilities

$$T = 72 \text{ days}$$

$$T_E = 69 \text{ days}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \Sigma$$
 (variances of activities) $z = \frac{I - I_E}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}$

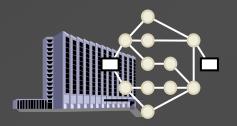
$$\sigma^2 = 1.78 + 1.78 + 2.78 + 5.44 + 0.11 = 11.89$$

$$z = \frac{72 - 69}{\sqrt{11.89}}$$

APPENDIX 2

	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
A	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
23	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
33	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998





Probabilities

$$T = 72 \text{ days}$$

$$T_E$$
 = 69 days

$$\sigma^2 = \Sigma$$
 (variances of activities) $z = \frac{T - T_E}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}$

$$\sigma^2 = 1.78 + 1.78 + 2.78 + 5.44 + 0.11 = 11.89$$

$$z = \frac{72 - 69}{\sqrt{11.89}} = 0.87$$
 From Appendix 2 $P_z = .8078 \approx .81$

Design network decisions

- Complete method
 - Location of supply sources and markets
 - Location of potential facility sites
 - Demand forecast by market
 - Facility, labor and material costs by site
 - Transportation costs between each pair of sites
 - Inventory costs by site and as a function of quantity
 - Sale price of product in different regions
 - Taxes and tariffs
 - Desired response time and other service factors

Cost & Demand Data related to U.S. Petroleum

Inputs-Costs, Capacities, Demands									
<u>Demand Region :</u>	Production and transportation cost per 1,000,000 units					Fixed	Low	Fixed	High
Supply region	N America	S America	Europe	Asia	Africa	cost \$	capacity	cost \$	capacity
N.America	81	92	101	130	115	6000	10	9000	20
S. America	117	77	108	98	100	4500	10	6750	20
Europe	102	105	95	119	111	6500	10	9750	20
Asia	115	125	90	59	74	4100	10	6150	20
Africa	142	100	103	105	71	4000	10	6000	20
Demand	12	8	14	16	7	1///		//	

with

U.S. Petroleum

```
n= number of potential plant locations/capacity (each level of capacity will count as a separate location)
```

```
m=number of markets or demand points
```

```
Dj=annual demand from market j
```

```
Ki= potential capacity of plant i
```

```
fi = annualized fixed cost of keeping factory i open
```

cij= cost of producing and shipping one unit from factory i to market j (cost includes production, inventory, transportation and tariffs)

```
yi=1 if plant is open, 0 otherwise
```

```
xij=quantity shipped from plant i to market j
```

U.S. Petroleum

Min
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{i}.y_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} c_{ij}x_{ij}$$

Inder conditions

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ij} = D_{j} \quad for \quad j=1,..., on$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ij} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{i} \quad for \quad j=1,..., n$$

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