

استخدام أساليب الأمثلية لحل مشكلة النقل (دراسة تطبيقية)

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Abstract:-

Transportation problems are considered as a type of operation research problems. In fact, they deal with scheduling transportation of goods from their source to delivery sites in the minimum cost.

Such problems can be solved by the available traditional methods, which include; North-West corner, Least cost and Vogel's method. As well as if this transportation problem is considered as a linear program it can also be solved by using Simplex method

The goal of the present study is to compare different research methods to provide the optimal and minimum cost.

This study was applied to resolve a transportation problem related to land Transportation Company, which had big convey for carrying goods of different weights among various governorates within the country.

At the beginning the problem was solved by applying the least cost method to obtain the primal solution, and then test it to find the optimal solution by modified distribution method (U_i, V_j). Secondly, as the problem is considered as a linear program model, it was solved by Simplex method. Lastly a new modification that was using both Dual theory related parameters and modified distribution method, and design a new mathematical model [2]. Then it was solved by Simplex method.

The total cost in both the first and second method were similar (i.e.) (the least cost method and direct application of Simplex method) whereas, the results in the last modified method was significantly lower. This indicates that the new relation between Dual theory and Modified distribution method provides better and efficient way to obtain optimal solution with less cost for such problem. This architectural is good in correcting the detail of Simplex solution to achieve more efficient solutions.

الخلاصة :-

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.
()
.
(Ui,Vj)
() ()

1- المقدمة :-

2- الجانب النظري :-

2-1 :- [2]

n (sources) m
Si
j
Xij
Cij
Dj i
j i
-:

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

$$\text{S.To} \\ \sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij} \leq S_i \quad i=1,2,3,\dots,m$$

$$\begin{aligned} & j=1 \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m X_{ij} \geq D_j \quad j=1,2,3,\dots,n \\ & X_{ij} \geq 0 \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n D_j = \sum_{i=1}^m S_i$$

[2] -:

2-2

-:

The North – West corner method	•
The Least – Cost method	•
Vogel's method	•
The North – West corner method	2-2-1

(1)

(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)

$$T.C = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n C_{ij} X_{ij}$$

The Least – Cost method

2-2-2

[2].

Vogel's method

2-2-3

[2]. .

:-

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

Modified distribution Testing

2-3

$$U_i + V_j - C_{ij} \leq 0 \dots 1 \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

(X_{ij})

$$U_i + V_j - C_{ij} = 0 \dots 2$$

(X_{ij})

:U_i

:V_j

$$U_i + V_j - C_{ij} \geq 0 \dots 3$$

[2]

Dual Model

2-4

(Primal Model)

(Dual Model)

:-

(Infeasible)

-:

.1

.2

.3

2-5

(U_i ,V_j)

(T.C)

(Simplex)

U_i, V_j

-:

$$\text{Max } P = \sum a_i u_i + \sum b_j v_j$$

S . to

$$U_i + V_j \leq C_{ij}$$

For all i and j, U_i, V_j are unrestricted in sign.

3- الجانب التطبيقي :-

(30)

(30)

(30)

(1)

	-	
0.267	-	1
0.417	-	2
0.183	-	3
0.1	-	4
0.183	-	5
0.133	-	6
0.1	-	7
0.3	-	8

(2)

	-	()
24000	82000	
12000	16000	
76000	8000	
13000	10000	
9000	18000	

The Least – Cost

3-1

-

.()

(3)

		0.1 (12000)	0.267 (70000)		0.417	82000
	0.1 (16000)		0.183	0.3		16000
	0.267 (8000)	0.183 (0)		0.133	0.183	8000
		0.3	0.133 (1000)		0.1 (9000)	10000
	0.417		0.183 (5000)	0.1 (13000)		18000
	24000	12000	76000	13000	9000	142000

() =

$$\text{Total Cost} = 0.1 \times 12000 + 0.267 \times 70000 + 0.1 \times 16000 + 0.0.267 \times 8000$$

$$+ 0.183 \times 0 + 0.133 \times 1000 + 0.1 \times 9000 + 0.183 \times 5000 + 0.1 \times 13000 = 26874$$

(M=5, N = 5, M + N -1= 9)

(3)

Modified distribution

3-2

.Ui , Vj

$$C_{ij} = U_i + V_j$$

(4)

	V1=0.184	V2= 0.1	V3 = 0.267	V4 = 0.184	V5 = 0.234	
U1=0		(12000)	(70000)			82000
U2=0.083	(16000)					16000
U3= 0.083	(8000)	(0)		A	A1	8000
U4=0.134			(1000)		(9000)	10000
U5=0.084			(5000)	(13000)		18000
	24000	12000	76000	13000	9000	142000

(1)

(2)

U_i , V_j

A,A1

.

A

$$U3 + V4 - C34 = (0.083+0.184) -0.133=0.134$$

A1

$$U3 + V5 - C35 = (0.083+0.267) -0.183=0.134$$

X34

.X34

(closed loop)

(5)

		12000	70000			82000
	16000					16000
	8000	0		A		8000
			1000		9000	10000
			5000	13000		18000
	24000	12000	76000	13000	9000	142000

X32

(degenerate)

.

(6)

	V1=0.318	V2= 0.1	V3 = 0.267	V4 = 0.184	V5 = 0.234	
U1=0		12000	70000			82000
U2=0.218	16000					16000
U3=0.051	8000			0		8000
U4=0.134			1000		9000	10000
U5=0.084			5000	13000		18000
	24000	12000	76000	13000	9000	142000

() U_i, V_j

X32

$$T.C = \sum (V_j - U_j) X_{ij}$$

$$\text{Total Cost} = 0.1 \times 12000 + 0.267 \times 70000 + 0.1 \times 16000 + 0.267 \times 8000 \\ + 0.133 \times 0 + 0.133 \times 1000 + 0.1 \times 9000 + 0.183 \times 5000 + 0.1 \times 13000 = 26874$$

-:

3-3

[1].

$$\text{Min } Z = 0.1X_{12} + 0.267X_{13} + 0.417X_{15} + 0.1X_{21} + 0.183X_{23} + 0.3X_{24} \\ + 0.267X_{31} + 0.183X_{32} + 0.133X_{34} + 0.183X_{35} + 0.3X_{42} + 0.133X_{43} \\ + 0.1X_{45} + 0.417X_{51} + 0.183X_{53} + 0.1X_{54}$$

S.to

$$\begin{aligned} X_{21} + X_{23} + X_{24} &= 16000 \\ X_{31} + X_{32} + X_{34} + X_{35} &= 8000 \\ X_{42} + X_{43} + X_{45} &= 10000 \\ X_{51} + X_{53} + X_{54} &= 18000 \\ X_{21} + X_{31} + X_{51} &= 24000 \\ X_{12} + X_{32} + X_{42} &= 12000 \\ X_{13} + X_{23} + X_{43} + X_{53} &= 76000 \\ X_{24} + X_{34} + X_{54} &= 13000 \\ X_{15} + X_{35} + X_{45} &= 9000 \end{aligned}$$

()

QSB

(X12,X13,X15,X21,X31,X43,X51,X45, X53,X54)

:

$$\text{Total Cost} = 0.1 \times 12000 + 0.267 \times 7000 + 0.417 \times 0 + 0.1 \times 16000 + \\ 0.267 \times 8000 + 0.133 \times 1000 + 0.1 \times 9000 + 0.417 \times 0 + 0.183 \times 5000 \\ + 0.1 \times 13000 = 26874 \text{ ID}$$

-:

3-4

. [2]

$$\text{Max } P = 16000U_2 + 8000U_3 + 10000U_4 + 18000U_5 + 24000V_1 + \\ 12000V_2 + 76000V_3 + 13000V_4 + 9000V_5$$

S. to

$$V_2 \leq 0.1$$

$$V_3 \leq 0.267$$

$$V_5 \leq 0.417$$

$$U_2 + U_4 + U_5 + V_1 + V_4 \leq 0.1$$

$$U_2 + U_3 + V_2 + V_3 + V_5 \leq 0.183$$

$$U_3 + U_4 + V_2 + V_4 \leq 0.3$$

$$U_3 + V_1 \leq 0.267$$

$$U_3 + U_4 + V_3 + V_4 \leq 0.133$$

$$U_5 + V_1 \leq 0.417$$

$U_2, U_3, U_4, U_5, V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5$ are unrestricted in sign

$$U_1 = 0$$

QSB

-:

(U5,V1,V3,V4,V5)

$$\text{Max } P = 0.184 \times 18000 + 0.318 \times 24000 + 0.267 \times 76000 + 0.184 \times 13000 + \\ 0.234 \times 9000 = 23827 \text{ ID}$$

4- الاستنتاجات :-

(U_i, V_j)

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5- المصادر :-

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