

Math 407A: Linear Optimization

Lecture 3: LP Modeling ¹

¹ Author: James Burke, University of Washington

LP Modeling

Model 10: Detergent Production

Model 9: Investing Over Time

Model 4: Blending

LP Modeling

The four basic steps of LP modeling.

1. Identify and label the *decision variables*.
2. Determine the objective and use the decision variables to write an expression for the *objective function*.
3. Determine the *explicit constraints* and write a functional expression for each of them.
4. Determine the *implicit constraints*.

Model 10: Detergent Production

The Rosseral Company is a small detergent manufacturing company. It is one of several companies that produce a new, nonpolluting "washday whitener" called NPW. Rosseral can sell NPW to other detergent manufacturers for \$0.80 per gallon. Rosseral itself manufactures detergent that uses NPW. This NPW can be purchased outside for \$1.20 per gallon (shipping and handling charges have been added) or be obtained from Rosseral's own production. Each gallon of detergent produced requires .1 gallon of NPW. Production costs for NPW and detergent are respectively \$0.50 and \$0.60 per gallon. Detergent production costs does not include the cost for the .1 gallon of NPW used in each gallon of detergent. Detergent can be sold for \$0.70 per gallon. Production capacities at Rosseral are: NPW – 10,000 gallons per month; detergent – 120,000 gallons per month. Formulate the problem of maximizing profit as a linear program.

Model 10: Detergent Production

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- ▶ NP = gallons of NPW to produce per month
- ▶ NB = gallons of NPW to buy each month
- ▶ NS = gallons of NPW to sell each month
- ▶ ND = gallons of NPW used in the production of detergent each month.

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Maximize Profit = Revenue – Costs

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▶ Revenue = $0.8NS + 0.7DP$

▶ Costs = $0.5NP + 0.6DP + 1.2NB$

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Production Bounds:

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$$ND + NS \leq NP + NB$$

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NPW Variable Inter-Relationships:

$$ND + NS \leq NP + NB$$

Implicit Constraints: $0 \leq DP, NP, NS, NB, ND$

Model 10: Detergent Production

The complete model.

$$\text{maximize } .8NS + .7DP - .5NP - .6DP - 1.2NB$$

$$\text{subject to } NP \leq 10,000$$

$$DP \leq 120,000$$

$$DP = 10ND$$

$$ND + NS \leq NP + NB$$

$$0 \leq DP, NP, NS, NB, ND$$

Model 9: Investing Over Time

An investor has money-making activities A and B available at the beginning of each of the next 5 years. Each dollar invested in A at the beginning of 1 year returns \$1.40 (a profit of \$0.40) 2 years later (in time for immediate re-investment). Each dollar invested in B at the beginning of 1 year returns \$1.70 3 years later.

In addition, investments C and D will each be available at one time in the future. Each dollar investment in C at the beginning of year 2 returns \$1.90 at the end of year 5. Each dollar invested in D at the beginning of year 5 returns \$1.30 at the end of year 5.

Money uninvested in a given year earns 3% per annum.

The investor begins with \$50,000 and wishes to know which investment plan maximizes cash balance at the beginning of year 6. Formulate the linear programming model for this problem.

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- ▶ Dollars invested in C yr 2: C_2

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What are the decision variables?

- ▶ Dollars invested in A yrs 1-4: A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4
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- ▶ Dollars invested in C yr 2: C_2
- ▶ Dollars invested in D yr 5: D_5

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What are the decision variables?

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- ▶ Dollars invested in B yrs 1-3: B_1, B_2, B_3
- ▶ Dollars invested in C yr 2: C_2
- ▶ Dollars invested in D yr 5: D_5
- ▶ Dollars at 3% in yrs 1-5: S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5

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How can we represent this cash balance using the decision variables given?

This is not easy to do at this point in our modeling.

So we make it easy by adding in a new decision variable.

T = Cash balance at the beginning of year 6

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Write the constraints for each year separately.

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– Year 1: $A_1 + B_1 + S_1 = 50,000$

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- Year 1: $A_1 + B_1 + S_1 = 50,000$

- Year 2: $A_2 + B_2 + C_2 + S_2 = 1.03S_1$

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- Year 3: $A_3 + B_3 + S_3 = 1.4A_1 + 1.03S_2$

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- Year 2: $A_2 + B_2 + C_2 + S_2 = 1.03S_1$
- Year 3: $A_3 + B_3 + S_3 = 1.4A_1 + 1.03S_2$
- Year 4: $A_4 + S_4 = 1.4A_2 + 1.7B_1 + 1.03S_3$

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- Year 2: $A_2 + B_2 + C_2 + S_2 = 1.03S_1$
- Year 3: $A_3 + B_3 + S_3 = 1.4A_1 + 1.03S_2$
- Year 4: $A_4 + S_4 = 1.4A_2 + 1.7B_1 + 1.03S_3$
- Year 5: $D_5 + S_5 = 1.4A_3 + 1.7B_2 + 1.03S_4$

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- Year 2: $A_2 + B_2 + C_2 + S_2 = 1.03S_1$
- Year 3: $A_3 + B_3 + S_3 = 1.4A_1 + 1.03S_2$
- Year 4: $A_4 + S_4 = 1.4A_2 + 1.7B_1 + 1.03S_3$
- Year 5: $D_5 + S_5 = 1.4A_3 + 1.7B_2 + 1.03S_4$
- Year 6: $T = 1.4A_4 + 1.7B_3 + 1.9C_2 + 1.3D_5 + 1.03S_5$

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What are the implicit constraints?

All variables are non-negative!

Model 4: Blending

A company makes a blend consisting of two chemicals, 1 and 2, in the ratio 5:2 by weight. These chemical can be manufactured by three different processes using two different raw materials and a fuel. Production data are given in the table below. For how much time should each process be run in order to maximize the total amount of *blend* manufactured?

<i>Process</i>	<i>Requirements per Unit Time</i>			<i>Output per Unit Time</i>	
	<i>Raw Mat. 1 (units)</i>	<i>Raw Mat. 2 (units)</i>	<i>Fuel (units)</i>	<i>Chem. 1 (units)</i>	<i>Chem. 2 (units)</i>
1	9	5	50	9	6
2	6	8	75	7	10
3	4	11	100	10	6
<i>Amount available</i>	200	400	1850		

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What is the objective function?

maximize Blend = B

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Explicit Constraints:
Resources

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$$\text{Raw Material 1: } 9T_1 + 6T_2 + 4T_3 \leq 200$$

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$$\text{Raw Material 1: } 9T_1 + 6T_2 + 4T_3 \leq 200$$

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Model 4: Blending

Explicit Constraints:

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$$\text{Raw Material 1: } 9T_1 + 6T_2 + 4T_3 \leq 200$$

$$\text{Raw Material 2: } 5T_1 + 8T_2 + 11T_3 \leq 400$$

$$\text{Fuel: } 50T_1 + 75T_2 + 100T_3 \leq 1850$$

Model 4: Blending

Explicit Constraints:

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$$\text{Raw Material 1: } 9T_1 + 6T_2 + 4T_3 \leq 200$$

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Chemicals Produced:

Model 4: Blending

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Chemicals Produced:

$$\text{Chemical 1} = C_1 = 9T_1 + 7T_2 + 10T_3$$

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$$\text{Blend: } \frac{5}{7}B \leq C_1$$

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$$\text{Blend: } \frac{5}{7}B \leq C_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{2}{7}B \leq C_2$$

Implicit Constraints: $0 \leq B$, $0 \leq T_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, $0 \leq C_j$, $j = 1, 2$