

#### 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





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





Example A.2

## Sensitivity Analysis











**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 parttime employee hired. The manager esti 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?



Figure A.2









Performance	Weight	Score	Weighted Score
Criterion	( <i>A</i> )	( <i>B</i> )	(A x B)
Market potential Jnit profit margin Operations compatibility Competitive advantage nvestment requirement Project risk			



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



Performance Criterion	Weight ( <i>A</i> )	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 ( <i>A</i> )	Score ( <i>B</i> )	Weighted Score ( <i>A</i> x <i>B</i> )
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



#### Threshold score = 800

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 ( <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	
Competitive advantage	15	10	150
Investment requirement	10	2	20
Project risk	5	4	20
	W	eighted s	core = <u>750</u>



Threshold score = 800

Performance	Weight	Score	Weighted Score
Criterion	(A)	(5)	
Market potential	.30	8	24.5
Unit profit margin	20	<u> </u>	200
Operations compatibility		6	120
Competitive advantag		10	150
Investment require pan	10	2	20
Project risk	5	4	20
	We	ighted so	ore = <u>750</u>

Example A.4

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



	Pc	ssible
	Futur	e Demand
Alternative	Low	High
Small facility	200	270
Large facility	160	800
Do nothing	0	0

*If future demand will be low –* 

Example A.5



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

	Possible Future Deman		
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.

Example A.5

## Under Uncertainty

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



# Under Uncertainty Possible

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




	Poss Future I	sible Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility	200	270	Maximin – Small Maximax –
Large facility	160	800	
Do notning	0	U	



#### **Best of the best**



Best of the best

	Poss Future I	sible Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0	Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace –



	Poss Future I	sible Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0	Maximin – Small Maximax – Large Laplace –
Small facility Large facility	0.5(200) + 0 0.5(160) + 0	).5(270) = 2 ).5(800) = 4	235 180 180 180

ted

	Poss Future I	sible Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0	Maximin – Sma Maximax – Larg Laplace – Large

Small facility Large facility 0.5(200) + 0.5(270) = 235 0.5(160) + 0.5(800) = 480 Best weighted payoff

e

	Pos: Future I	sible Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility	200	270	Maximin – Small
Large facility	160	800	l aplace – Large
Do nothing	0	0	Minimax Regret –

	Possible Future Demand			M
Alternative	Low	High		
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0	Maximin Maximax Laplace Minimax	– Small c – Large – Large Regret –
	Reg	gret		
Low	Demand	High Ver	nand	Best
Small facility 200	- 200 = 0	800 – 270	0 = 530	worst

regreu

		Poss	sible		
		Future	Jemand		
	Alternative	Low	High		
	Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0	Maximin – S Maximax – I Laplace – La Minimax Re	Small Large arge gret –
		Reg	ret		
	Lov	/ Demand	High Der	nand	Best
S	Small facility 200	- 200 = 0	800 – 270	0=530	worst
	arge facility 200	-160 = 40	800 - 800	$\mathbf{D} = 0$	regret
E	Example A.6				

	Poss Future D	sible Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility	y 200	270	Maximin – Small
Large facility	y 160	800	I aplace – Large
Do nothing	0	0	Minimax Regret – Large
	Reg	ret	Deel
	Low Demand	High Der	nand Best
Small facility	200 - 200 = 9	800 - 27	0 = 530 <i>Worst</i>
Large facility	200 – 160 = 40	800 – 800	0 = 0 regret
Example A.6			

	Possible Future Demand		
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility Large facility	200 160	270 800	Maximin – Small Maximax – Large
Do nothing	0	0	Laplace – Large Minimax Regret – Large

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



 $P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$  $P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$ 

	Pos: Future I	sible Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility Large facility Do nothing	200 160 0	270 800 0	$P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$ $P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$
Alternative	Expecte	d Value	
Small facility 0	.4(200) + 0.6	6(270) = 242	
Example A.7			

		Possible		
		Future	Demand	
Alternative		Low	High	
Small facility		200	270	
Large facility		<b>160</b>	800	
Do nothing		0	0	
Alternative		Expecte	d Value	
Small facility	0.4	l( <mark>?</mark> 00) + 0.(	6(270) = 242	
Large facility	0.4	(160) + 0.0	6(800) = 544	



 $P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$  $P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$ 

	Possible		
	Future	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**

	Poss	Possible		
	Future I	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	Possible	
	Future	Demand	
Alternative	Low	High	
Small facility	200	270	
Large facility	160	800	
Do nothing	0	0	
Event	Best Payoff		
Low demand	200		
High demand	800		



 $P_{\text{small}} = 0.4$  $P_{\text{large}} = 0.6$ 





#### **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
А	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



# Planning and Managing Projects



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#### Activity Relationship

AOA	AON	

Activity on Arc

Activity on Network

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#### Activity Relationship

S precedes T, which precedes U.



Activity on Arc

Activity on Network

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#### 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.



Activity Relationship

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



Figure 8.3



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Activity	Description	Immediate 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 lay	out.	
E	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.		
1	Develop an information system.		
J	Install the equipment.		
K	Train nurses and support staff.		





Activity	Description	Immediate Predecessor(s)	Responsibility
Α	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.	A	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**

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#### **AOA Network**

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	3	B: Se	elect Site	Mon 6/16/03		Fri 8/15/03		Mon 6/16/03		Fri 8/15/03	0 wks		0 wks	
	4	C: Se	elect Equipment	Mon 9/8/03		Fri 11/14/03		Mon 9/22/03		Fri 11/28/03	0 wks		2 wks	
Gantt	5	D: Pr	epare Construction Plans	Mon 8/18/03		Fri 10/24/03		Mon 8/18/03 Fi		Fri 10/24/03	0 wks		0 wks	
Chart	6	E: Br	ing Utilities to Site	Mon 8/18/03		Fri 1/30/04		Mon 2/16/04		Fri 7/30/04	26 wks		26 wks	
昭	7	F: Int	erviews/Fill Positions	Mon	Mon 9/8/03		/14/03	Mon 6/21/04 F		Fri 8/27/04	41 wks		41 wks	
	8	G: Pu	urchase Equipment	Mon 11/17/03		Fri 7/16/04		Mon 12/1/03		Fri 7/30/04	2 wks		2 wks	
Diagram	9	H: Co	onstruct Hospital	Mon 10/27/03		Fri 7/30/04		Mon 10/27/03 Fri 7		Fri 7/30/04	0 wks		0 wks	
	10	l: De	velop Information System	Mon 9/8/03		Fri 12/19/03		Mon 5/17/04		Fri 8/27/04	36 wks		36 wks	
昭	11	J: Ins	stall Equipment	Mon 8/2/04		Fri 8/27/04		Mon 8/2/04		Fri 8/27/04	Fri 8/27/04 0 wks		0 wks	
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**Cost-Time Relationships in Cost Analysis** 



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#### TABLE 8.1DIRECT COST AND TIME DATA FOR<br/>THE ST. ADOLF'S HOSPITAL PROJECT

					Maximum	
	Normal	Normal	Crash	Crash	Time	Cost of
	Time	Cost	Time	Cost	Reduction	Crashing per
Activity	(NT)	( <i>NC</i> )	( <i>CT</i> )	(CC)	(wk)	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 I I	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		

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Minimum-Cost Schedule

A-K:	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Path B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks Crash Activity J by 3 weeks @ \$1,000/week



Minimum-Cost Schedule

<b>A+K</b> :	33 weeks
A-F-K:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,900 Indirect costs = \$8,000/veek Penalty cost = \$20,000/veek after week 65

Critical Path B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks Crash Activity J by 3 weeks 3(\$28,000) – 3(\$1,000) = \$81,000



Minimum-Cost Schedule

A-K:	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Path B-D-H-J-K: 66 weeks Crash Activity J by 3 weeks @ \$1,000/week

3(\$28,000) - 3(\$1,000) = \$81,000 \$2,624,000 - \$81,000 = \$2,543,000



Minimum-Cost Schedule

A+	33 weeks
A-F-K:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,543,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Path B-D-H-J-K: 66 weeks Crash Activity J by 3 weeks @ \$1,000/week

3(\$28,000) - 3(\$1,000) = \$81,000 \$2,624,000 - \$81,000 = \$2,543,000



Minimum A-I-K: A-F-K: 15 A-C-G-J-F Κ Α Total 12 10 6 Indire Penal С G Finish Start 35 10 **Critical F** Crash Ad Η В D J 10 9 40 1 3(\$28 \$2,62 Ε 24



St. Ado Minimum C A-I-K: A-F-K: A-C-G-J-K: **Total co** Indirect Penalty **Critical Pa** Crash Acti 3(\$28,0 \$2,624,





Minimum-Cost Schedule

<b>A-I-K:</b>	33 weeks
7 <b>4-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,543,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Path B-D-H-J-K: 66 weeks Crash Activity D by 2 weeks @ \$2,000/week



Minimum-Cost Schedule

A-1-K:	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,543,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Path B-D-H-J-K: 66 weeks Crash Activity D by 2 weeks (2) \$2,000/week \$28,000 + \$8,000 - 2(\$2,000) = \$32,000 \$2,543,000 - \$32,000 = \$2,511,000



Minimum-Cost Schedule

<b>A-I-K</b> :	33 weeks
7 <b>4-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,511,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week a fter week 65

Critical Path B-D-H-J-K: 64 weeks Crash Activity D by 2 weeks @ \$2,000/week

\$28,000 + \$8,000 - 2(\$2,000) = \$32,000 \$2,543,000 - \$32,000 = \$2,511,000



St. Ado Minimum-

> **A+K**; **A-F-K**; A-C-G-J-K Total c Indired Penalt **Critical P Crash Ac** \$28,00 \$2,543







**\*\*+**\* **A-F-K**; A-C-G-J-K Total c Indired Penalt **Critical P Crash Ac** \$28,00 \$2,543





Minimum-Cost Schedule

7 <b>-1-K</b> :	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> :	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,511,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Paths B-D-H-J-K and A-C-G-J-K: 64 weeks Crash Activity K by 1 week @ \$4,000/week



Minimum-Cost Schedule

A-1-K:	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,511,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Paths B-D-H-J-K and A-C-G-J-K: 64 weeks Crash Activity K by 1 week @ \$4,000/week

\$8,000 - \$4,000 = \$4,000 \$2,511,000 - \$4,000 = \$2,507,000



Minimum-Cost Schedule

<b>A-I-K</b> :	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,507,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Paths B-D-H-J-K and A C-G-J-K: 63 weeks Crash Activity K by 1 week @ \$4,000/week

\$8,000 - \$4,000 = \$4,000 \$2,511,000 - \$4,000 = \$2,507,000



St. Ado Minimum-

> **A+K**; A-F-K; A-C-G-J-K Total c Indired Penalt **Critical P Crash Ac** \$8,000 \$2,511





St. Ado Minimum-

> **A+K**; A-F-K; A-C-G-J-K Total c Indired Penalt **Critical P Crash Ac** \$8,000 \$2,511





Minimum-Cost Schedule

<b>A-I-K</b> :	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> .:	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,507,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Paths B-D-H-J-K and A-C-G-J-K: 63 weeks Crash Activities B and C by 2 weeks @ \$7,000/week and \$600/week



Minimum-Cost Schedule

7-1-K:	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> :	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,507,000 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Paths Bod-H-J-K and A-C-G-J-K: 63 weeks Crash Activities B and C by 2 weeks @ \$7,000/week and \$600/week

2(\$8,000) - 2(\$7,600) = \$800 \$2,507,000 - \$800 = \$2,506,200



Minimum-Cost Schedule

7-1-K:	33 weeks
7 <b>-F-K</b> :	28 weeks
A-C-G-J-K:	67 weeks

B-D-H-J-K: 69 weeks B-E-J-K: 43 weeks

Total cost = \$2,624,000 \$2,506,200 Indirect costs = \$8,000/week Penalty cost = \$20,000/week after week 65

Critical Paths B-D-H-J-K and A-C-G-J-K: 61 weeks Crash Activities B and C by 2 weeks @ \$7,000/week and \$600/week

2(\$8,000) - 2(\$7,600) = \$800 \$2,507,000 - \$800 = \$2,506,200





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#### **Coors Field**



**П**.П

#### **Probabilistic Time Estimates**



Figure 8.12 (a) Beta Distribution

#### **Probabilistic Time Estimates**





#### Probabilistic Time Estimates

Mean $t_e = \frac{a+4m+b}{6}$ 

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













	Time Estimates (wk)			<b>Activity Statistics</b>	
Activity	Optimistic ( <i>a</i> )	Likely ( <i>m</i> )	Pessimistic ( <i>b</i> )	Expected Time $(t_e)$	Variance $(\sigma^2)$
Α	11	12	13	12	0.11
B	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
Κ	5	6	7	6	0.11

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**Probabilities** Critical Path = B - D - H - J - KT = 72 days $T_E = 69$  days  $T - T_E$  $\sigma^2 = \Sigma$  (variances of activities) Z = - $\sigma^2 = 1.78 + 1.78 + 2.78 + 5.44 + 0.11 = 11.89$ 72 – 69 **Z** =

#### **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
.4	.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
15	.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
21	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
22	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.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** Critical Path = B - D - H - J - KT = 72 days $T_F = 69$  days  $z = \frac{T - T_E}{\sqrt{2}}$  $\sigma^2 = \Sigma$  (variances of activities)  $\sigma^2 = 1.78 + 1.78 + 2.78 + 5.44 + 0.11 = 11.89$  $z = \frac{72 - 69}{\sqrt{11.89}} = 0.87$ From Appendix 2  $P_{z} = .8078 \approx .81$ 





Example 8.7



**Probabilities** Path = A - C - G - J - KT = 72 days $T_F = 67 \text{ days}$  $z = \frac{T - T_E}{\sqrt{1 - T_E}}$  $\sigma^2 = \Sigma$  (variances of activities)  $\sigma^2 = 0.11 + 2.78 + 7.11 + 5.44 + 0.11 = 15.55$  $z = \frac{72 - 67}{\sqrt{15.55}} = 1.27$ From Appendix 2  $P_{z} = .8980 \approx .90$ 



TABLE 8.2	SLACK CALCULATIONS AFTER ACTIVITIES A AND B HAVE BEEN COMPLETED						
Activity	Duration	Earliest Start	Latest Start	Slack			
С	10	16	14	-2			
G	35	26	24	-2			
J	4	61	59	-2			
K	6	65	63	-2			
D	10	10	9	-1			
н	40	20	19	-1			
E	24	10	35	25			
1	15	16	48	32			
F	10	16	53	37			

# **Project Life Cycle**







#### **AON Network**



#### 6(b) AOA Network





# 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				

## 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>with</u>

## **U.S.** Petroleum

Min  $\sum_{i=1}^{m} f_{i}.y_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{m} c_{ij} z_{ij}$ to minimize the total cost Under conditions  $\sum \alpha_{ij} = D_j$  for  $j = 1, \dots, m$ i=1 Demand at each regional market is sortisfied  $\sum x_{ij} \leq K_{i} \gamma_i$  for i = 1, ..., nj=1 No plant can supply more than its comparely  $Y \in \{0, 1\}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{E}$ so each plant is either open (yi=1) or closed (yi=0) The solution identifies the plants that are to be kept open, their Capacity, and the regional allocation of the demand for these plants -