# Operations Research, Spring 2014 <br> Suggested Solution for Assignment 2 

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(a) Let the parameters be
$c_{i j}=$ the bussing cost per student assigned from area $i$ to school $j, i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3$,
$a_{j}=$ the capacity in school $j, j=1,2,3$,
$n_{i}=$ the total number of students in area $i, i=1, \ldots, 6$, and
$p_{i k}=$ the percentage in $k$ th grade assigned from area $i, i=1, \ldots, 6, k=6,7,8$.
Let the decision variables be

$$
x_{i j}=\text { the number of students assigned from area } i \text { to school } j, i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3 \text {. }
$$

The objective is to minimize the total bussing cost. Therefore, we minimize

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{6} \sum_{j=1}^{3} c_{i j} x_{i j}
$$

For each school, the total number of students assigned from six areas cannot exceed its capacity. Therefore, we have

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i j} \leq a_{j} \quad \forall j=1,2,3
$$

For each area, the total number of students assigned to three schools should be equal to the total number of students in the area. Therefore, we have

$$
\sum_{j=1}^{3} x_{i j}=n_{i} \quad \forall i=1, \ldots, 6
$$

For each school, the total number of students in each grade assigned from six area should not be less than 30 percent of the school's population. Therefore, we have

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{6} p_{i k} x_{i j} \geq 0.3 \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i j} \quad \forall j=1,2,3, k=6,7,8
$$

For each school, the total number of students in each grade assigned from six area should not be greater than 36 percent of the school's population. Therefore, we have

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{6} p_{i k} x_{i j} \leq 0.36 \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i j} \quad \forall j=1,2,3, k=6,7,8
$$

Therefore, the complete formulation of the problem is

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\min & \sum_{i=1}^{6} \sum_{j=1}^{3} c_{i j} x_{i j} \\
\text { s.t. } & \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i j} \leq a_{j} \quad \forall j=1,2,3 \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{3} x_{i j}=n_{i} \quad \forall i=1, \ldots, 6 \\
& \sum_{i=1}^{6} p_{i k} x_{i j} \geq 0.3 \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i j} \quad \forall j=1,2,3, k=6,7,8 \\
& \sum_{i=1}^{6} p_{i k} x_{i j} \leq 0.36 \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i j} \quad \forall j=1,2,3, k=6,7,8 \\
& x_{i j} \geq 0 \quad \forall i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3 \\
& x_{21}=0, x_{52}=0, x_{43}=0 .
\end{array}
$$

(b) By Microsoft Excel Solver, we get the optimal objective value (the minimal bussing cost) $\$ 555555.8869$, and the optimal solution (the optimal assignments) is shown in below:

Number of students

| Area | School 1 | School 2 | School 3 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | 450 | 0 | 450 |
| 2 | 0 | 422.22 | 177.78 | 600 |
| 3 | 0 | 227.78 | 322.22 | 550 |
| 4 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 350 |
| 5 | 366.67 | 0 | 133.33 | 500 |
| 6 | 83.33 | 0 | 366.67 | 450 |
| Total | 800 | 1100 | 1000 |  |

(c) Since the optimal solution we get in (b) contains decimals, we manually adjust each assignment to integer. The school board should assign students to schools in the way as shown in below for each grades, and the bussing cost would be $\$ 555300$.

| Number of students in 6th |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | School 1 | School 2 | School 3 | Total |
| 1 | 0 | 144 | 0 | 144 |
| 2 | 0 | 156 | 66 | 222 |
| 3 | 0 | 68 | 97 | 165 |
| 4 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 98 |
| 5 | 143 | 0 | 52 | 195 |
| 6 | 28 | 0 | 125 | 153 |
| Total | 269 | 368 | 340 |  |


| Number of students in 7th |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | School 1 | School 2 | School 3 | Total |
| 1 | 0 | 171 | 0 | 171 |
| 2 | 0 | 118 | 50 | 168 |
| 3 | 0 | 68 | 97 | 176 |
| 4 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 140 |
| 5 | 125 | 0 | 45 | 170 |
| 6 | 23 | 0 | 103 | 126 |
| Total | 288 | 362 | 301 |  |

Number of students in 8 th

| Area | School 1 | School 2 | School 3 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 135 |
| 2 | 0 | 148 | 62 | 210 |
| 3 | 0 | 87 | 122 | 209 |
| 4 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 112 |
| 5 | 99 | 0 | 36 | 135 |
| 6 | 32 | 0 | 139 | 171 |
| Total | 243 | 370 | 359 |  |

(d) Let the parameters be
$c_{i j}=$ the bussing cost per student assigned from area $i$ to school $j, i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3$,
$a_{j}=$ the capacity in school $j, j=1,2,3$, and
$n_{i}=$ the total number of students in area $i, i=1, \ldots, 6$,
Let the decision variables be
$x_{i j}=$ the number of students assigned from area $i$ to school $j, i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3$,

$$
y_{i j}=\left\{\begin{array}{ll}
1 & \text { if there is any student assigned from area } i \text { to school } j \\
0 & \text { otherwise }
\end{array}, i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3 .\right.
$$

The complete formulation of the problem is

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\min & \sum_{i=1}^{6} \sum_{j=1}^{3} c_{i j} x_{i j} \\
\text { s.t. } & \sum_{i=1}^{6} x_{i j} \leq a_{j} \quad \forall j=1,2,3 \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{3} x_{i j}=n_{i} \quad \forall i=1, \ldots, 6 \\
& x_{i j}=n_{i} y_{i j} \quad \forall i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3 \\
& \sum_{j=1}^{3} y_{i j}=1 \quad \forall i=1, \ldots, 6 \\
& x_{i j} \geq 0 \quad \forall i=1, \ldots, 6, j=1,2,3 \\
& x_{21}=0, x_{52}=0, x_{43}=0 .
\end{array}
$$

To ensure that all the students in each area is assigned to just one school, we have constraints $\sum_{j=1}^{3} y_{i j}=1$ and $x_{i j}=n_{i} y_{i j}$. The first constraint $\sum_{j=1}^{3} y_{i j}=1$ guarantees only one school be assigned
to, and the second constraint $x_{i j}=n_{i} y_{i j}$ guarantees all the students in the area be assigned together. By Microsoft Excel Solver, the school board should assign students to schools in the way as shown in below (the optimal solution), and the optimal objective value (the bussing cost) would be $\$ 420000$, the total bussing cost decreases $\$ 135300$.

Number of students

| Area | School 1 | School 2 | School 3 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | 450 | 0 | 450 |
| 2 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 600 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 550 | 550 |
| 4 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 350 |
| 5 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 450 |
| Total | 850 | 1050 | 1000 |  |

(e) The linear programming model is the same as the one in part (a) except for modifying bussing $\operatorname{cost} c_{41}$ and $c_{33}$ to 0 . By Microsoft Excel Solver, we get the optimal objective value (the minimal bussing cost) $\$ 393636.3636$, and the optimal solution (the optimal assignments) is shown in below:

| Number of students |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | School 1 | School 2 | School 3 | Total |
| 1 | 0 | 450 | 0 | 450 |
| 2 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 600 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 550 | 550 |
| 4 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 350 |
| 5 | 318.18 | 0 | 181.82 | 500 |
| 6 | 131.82 | 50 | 268.18 | 450 |
| Total | 800 | 1100 | 1000 |  |

(f) The linear programming model is the same as the one in part (a) except for modifying bussing cost $c_{11}, c_{41}, c_{32}, c_{62}$, and $c_{33}$ to 0 . By Microsoft Excel Solver, we get the optimal objective value (the minimal bussing cost) $\$ 340053.7634$, and the optimal solution (the optimal assignments) is shown in below:

| Number of students |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | School 1 | School 2 | School 3 | Total |
| 1 | 38.71 | 411.29 | 0 | 450 |
| 2 | 0 | 236.56 | 363.44 | 600 |
| 3 | 0 | 77.96 | 472.04 | 550 |
| 4 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 350 |
| 5 | 435.48 | 0 | 64.52 | 500 |
| 6 | 75.81 | 374.19 | 0 | 450 |
| Total | 900 | 1100 | 900 |  |

