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Operational Research

* Operational Research:

Techniques and Statistics that use to arrive at optimal solutions to solve complex problems.

يعنى طريقة وتقنيات بنستخدمها علشان نعمل لأفضل حل للمشكلة
مايقدرش نقول أنه المادة هي Pure Mathematics زي اللى درسناها
قبل كده لأننا مش بنحل مشكلة رياضية، ولكن بتكون عندها
مشكلة حياتية على أرض الواقع وبتحلها Mathematical model
علشان نقدر نحلها ونعمل لها لأفضل حل لها، علشان
كده ينفع نقول أنه المادة فرع من Applied Mathematics

* Application Area:-

- Military
- Industry
- Business
- Public sector
- Health Care

* موهما اختلفت الـ Application Areas ولكن دائما الهدف الوصول إلى
الحل الأمثل [Optimal Solution] الأفضل منه باقي الحلول الممكنة
وإشغالاً يومياً Optimal Solution واحد فقط بقيمة واحدة موهما
اختلفت طريقة إيجاده «يعنى ينفع الملاح الـ optimal بالتزامن
طريقة ولكن من النهاية بنطلع بنفس القيمة» .

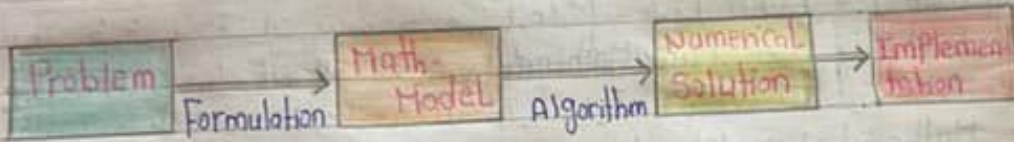
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* Types of Problems :

Linear Programming : each variable has power 1 ex: $2x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 5$

Non Linear Programming : at least one variable like : \sin, \cos, e^x



Formulation of Problem :-

① Decision Variable

② objective $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Max: Profit, Sale, Products, efficiency} \\ \rightarrow \text{Min: Cost, time, effort, risk, losses, distance} \end{cases}$

③ Constrains (subject to)

عندما بتزيد ال constraints وبتزيد ال Decision Variable كل ما يحتاج
اننا نستخدم ال Computer علشانه يسهل علينا حل ال
Complex Problem ولكنه به لا يقف عن اننا نتعلم الطريقة
المستخدمة في الحل علشانه نقدر نهارها بعدينه.

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Example

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Example 1 :

① John must work at least 20 hours a week to supplement his income while attending school. He has the opportunity to work in two retail stores. In store 1, he can work between 5 and 12 hours a week, and in store 2, he is allowed between 6 and 10 hours. Both stores pay the same hourly wage. In deciding how many hours to work in each store, John wants to base his decision on work stress. Based on interviews with present employees,

④ John estimates that, on an ascending scale of 1 to 10, the stress factors are 8 and 6 at store 1 and 2, respectively. Because stress factor by the hour, he estimates the total stress for each

⑤ store at the end of the week is proportional to the number of the hours he works in the store. How many hours should John work in each store?

- Decision Variables:

x_1 : Number of working hour in store 1 per week.

x_2 : Number of working hour in store 2 per week.

- Objective:

Minimize Stress $Z_{min} = 8x_1 + 6x_2$

- Subject to (constraints):

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 20$$

$$x_1 \geq 5, \quad x_1 \leq 12$$

$$x_2 \geq 6, \quad x_2 \leq 10$$

$$x_1, x_2 > 0 \quad \text{« Hidden constraint »}$$

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Example 2 :

- Show & Sell can advertise its Products on local radio & TV.
- ① The advertising budget is limited to \$ 10,000 a month. Each
 - ② minute of radio advertising costs \$15 and each minute of
 - ③ TV Commercials \$300. Show & Sell likes to advertise on radio
 - ④ at least twice as much as on TV. In the meantime, it is not
 - ⑤ practical to use more than 400 minutes of radio advertising
 - ⑥ a month. From past experience, advertising on TV estimated to be 25 time as effective as on radio. Determine the optimum allocation of the budget to radio and TV advertising.

- Decision Variables:

x_1 : Number of minutes on radio Per month.

x_2 : Number of minutes on TV Per month

- objective :

$$\text{Max effectiveness } Z_{\max} = 1x_1 + 25x_2$$

- Subject to (Constraints):

$$15x_1 + 300x_2 \leq 10000$$

$$x_1 \leq 400$$

$$x_1 \geq 2x_2$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \quad \text{« Hidden Constraints »}$$

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Example 8 :

- A manufacturer of Artificial Sweetener blends 14 Kilograms of Saccharin and 18 kilograms of dextrose to Prepare two new Products: Sweet and Low Sugar. each kilogram of
- ① Sweet Contains 0.4 kilogram of dextrose and 0.2 kg of Saccharin.
 - ② while each kilogram of Low Sugar Contains 0.3 kg of dextrose and 0.4 kg of Saccharin.
 - ③ If the Profit on each kg of Sweet is 20 cent and the Profit on each kg of Low Sugar is 30 cent
 - ④ How many kilograms of each Product should be made to maximize the Profit?

- Decision Variables :

x_1 : Number of kilograms of Sweet

x_2 : Number of kilograms of Low Sugar

- objective :

Maximize Profit $Z_{max} = 20x_1 + 30x_2$

- subject to (Constraints) :

$$0.4x_1 + 0.3x_2 \leq 18$$

$$0.2x_1 + 0.4x_2 \leq 14$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \quad \text{"hidden constraint"}$$

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في كل المسائل الا فانت كما انه المطلوب بس اننا نحل ال Formulation و نطلع ال Math. model للمسألة فقط ولكن ما حلناش المسألة علشاننا نحل ال Problem عندها طريقتنا :-

- 1] Theoretically
- 2] Graphically

* Graphically Method :-

* علشاننا استخدم الطريقة دي لازم بتكون المسألة ليها فقط اثنين Decision Variables لو ليوا الترميز اثنين من هينفع نستخدمها ونحدا Theoretically method.

الخطوات :-

1] نرسم كل Constrain من ال Constraints وبما انه كل Variable فيها ال Power يتاها ب(1) يعني كل Constrain لما نرسمه هياكونه [Line] كل Line هيقسم ال Drawing Space الى ثلاث مناطق اما فوقه ال (Line) لو كانت علامة ال Constrain اكبر منه او يساوي تحت ال (Line) لو كانت علامة ال Constrain اقل منه او يساوي على ال (Line) لو كانت علامة ال Constrain يساوي وقم

2] بعد ما نرسم ال [Lines] ال بتعمل ال [Constrain] بتكون منطقة التقاطع ما بينهم وتحدد ال Corners بتاعتها منطقة التقاطع

3] ال Optimal Sol هو واحد من ال Corners وعلشاننا نعرف اي واحد منهم ال Optimal أما بتفرقة بينهم بـ ال Object. واللي هيقدمه منه ال Corners يبقى هو ال Optimal او نرسم ال [Z Line] ونمشي بيه طرما نوصل لـ corner ال ليحققه ال Object.

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Example 1:

$$Z_{\min} = 8x_1 + 6x_2 \rightarrow Z\text{Line} : (0,0), (6, -8), (-6, 8)$$

Subj. to :

$$x_1 + x_2 \geq 20 \rightarrow 2 \text{ Point } (0,20), (20,0) \text{ Line ①}$$

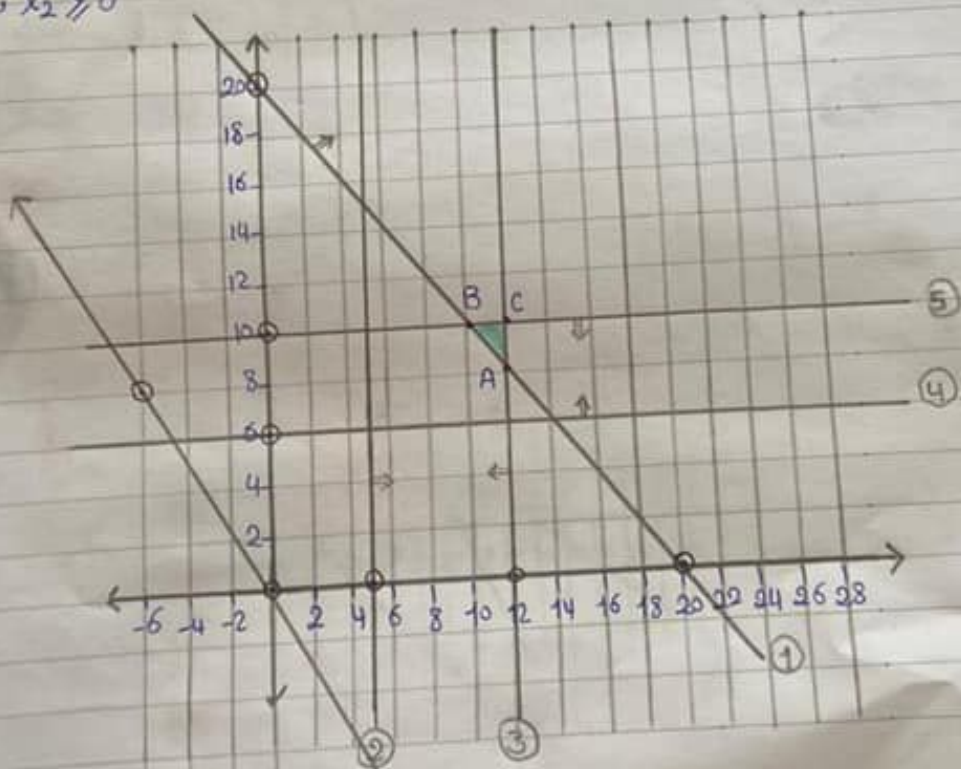
$$x_1 \geq 5 \rightarrow 1 \text{ Point } (5,0) \text{ Line ②}$$

$$x_1 \leq 12 \rightarrow 1 \text{ Point } (12,0) \text{ Line ③}$$

$$x_2 \geq 6 \rightarrow 1 \text{ Point } (0,6) \text{ Line ④}$$

$$x_2 \leq 10 \rightarrow 1 \text{ Point } (0,10) \text{ Line ⑤}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Z Line

علشان نجد الحد اف (A, B, C) corner of $Z\text{Line}$ نفسى بال $Z\text{Line}$ هو ال $optimal$ لحد ما نلاقى اقرب نقطة الى $Line$ اول نقطة (B) $baraha$ فلاقوه (B) $Objective Z_{\min}$ لانه

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أو ممكنة تستخدم في التحسين بال Corner على أنه يعرف ال Optimal

$$A = (12, 8) \rightarrow Z = 8(12) + 6(8) = 144$$

$$B = (10, 10) \rightarrow Z = 8(10) + 6(10) = 140 \leftarrow \text{To min } Z$$

$$C = (12, 10) \rightarrow Z = 8(12) + 6(10) = 156$$

∴ $B = (10, 10)$ is the optimal Feasible Solution.

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Example 2 :-

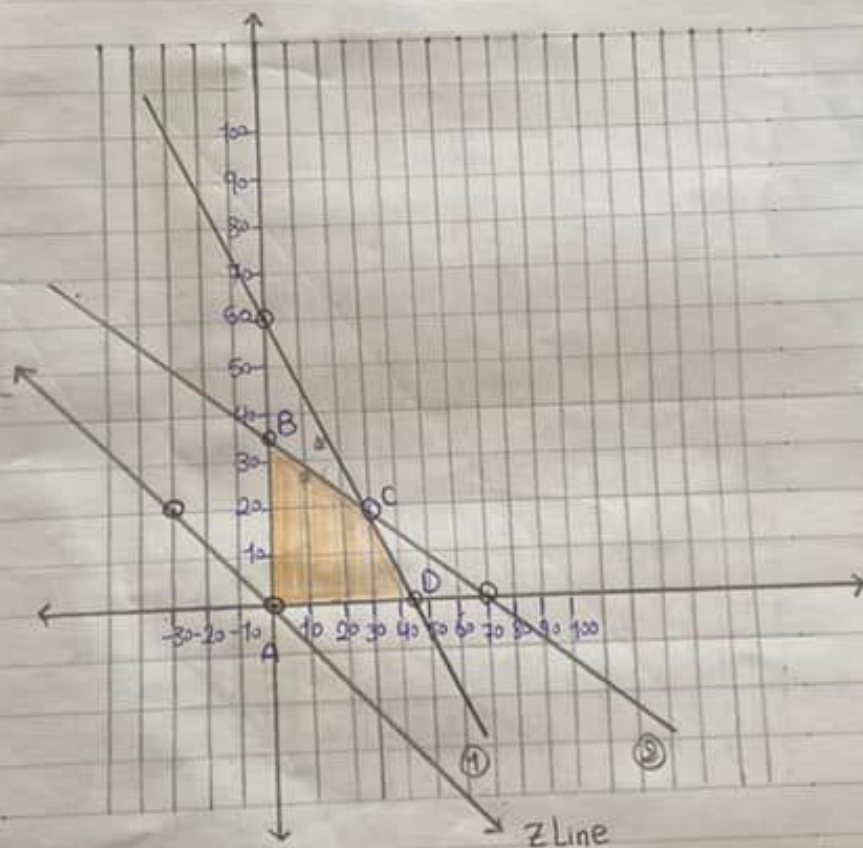
$$Z_{max} = 20x_1 + 30x_2 \rightarrow Z \text{ Line : } (0,0) (30,-20) (-30,20)$$

Subj to :

$$0.4x_1 + 0.3x_2 \leq 18 \rightarrow 2 \text{ Point } (0,60) (45,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ①}$$

$$0.2x_1 + 0.4x_2 \leq 14 \rightarrow 2 \text{ Point } (0,35) (70,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ②}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



لو استخدمنا Z Line عندنا معرفة الـ optimal بمعنى بالـ Z Line
لحد ما توصل لآخر نقطة عنده لا افر نقطة « لأنه الـ Z max Object
وهي نقطة (C) باراكها

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استخدمنا طريقة التعويض

$$A = (0, 0) \rightarrow Z = 20(0) + 30(0) = 0$$

$$B = (0, 35) \rightarrow Z = 20(0) + 30(35) = 1050$$

$$C = (30, 20) \rightarrow Z = 20(30) + 30(20) = 1200 \leftarrow \text{To Max } Z$$

$$D = (45, 0) \rightarrow Z = 20(45) + 30(0) = 900$$

$\therefore C = (30, 20)$ is the optimal Feasible Solution.

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Example 3:-

$$Z_{max} = x_1 + 2x_2 \rightarrow Z \text{ Line: } (0,0) (-2,1) (2,-1)$$

Subj. to :

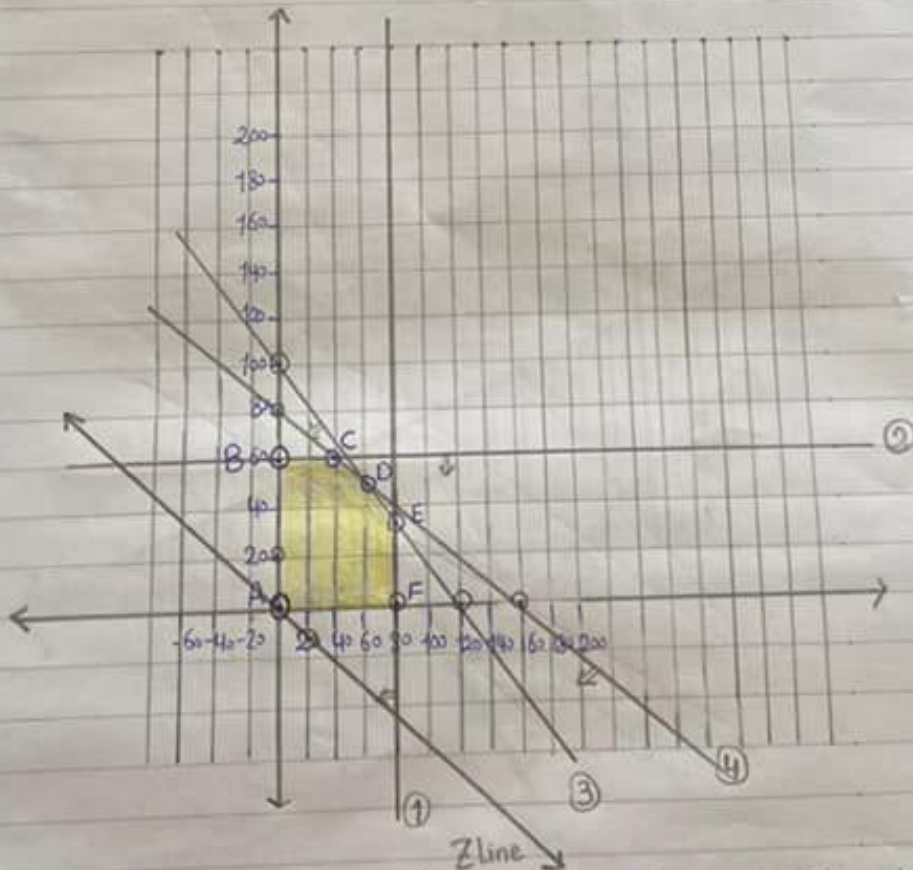
$$x_1 \leq 80 \rightarrow 1 \text{ Point } (80,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ①}$$

$$x_2 \leq 60 \rightarrow 1 \text{ Point } (0,60) \rightarrow \text{Line ②}$$

$$5x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 600 \rightarrow 2 \text{ Points } (0,100) (120,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ③}$$

$$1x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 160 \rightarrow 2 \text{ Points } (0,80) (160,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ④}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



→ ہمیشہ بال Z line ایک نقطہ علیاً یا object. Max یا نقطہ اولیٰ و حد لقطینہ C یا D
مع ہر وقت نفس الوقت۔ باراکھا

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بأسلوب: طريقة النقر واليد

$$A = (0, 0) \rightarrow Z = (0) + 2(0) = 0$$

$$B = (0, 60) \rightarrow Z = (0) + 2(60) = 120$$

$$C = (40, 60) \rightarrow Z = (40) + 2(60) = 160$$

$$D = (60, 50) \rightarrow Z = (60) + 2(50) = 160$$

$$E = (80, 33.3) \rightarrow Z = (80) + 2(33.3) = 146.6$$

$$F = (80, 0) \rightarrow Z = (80) + 2(0) = 80$$

← Same value
To max. Z

∴ This Problem has Infinite number of solution.

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Example 4: -

$$Z_{max} = 200x_1 + 300x_2 \rightarrow Z\text{Line} = (0,0) \quad (-300,200) \quad (800,-200)$$

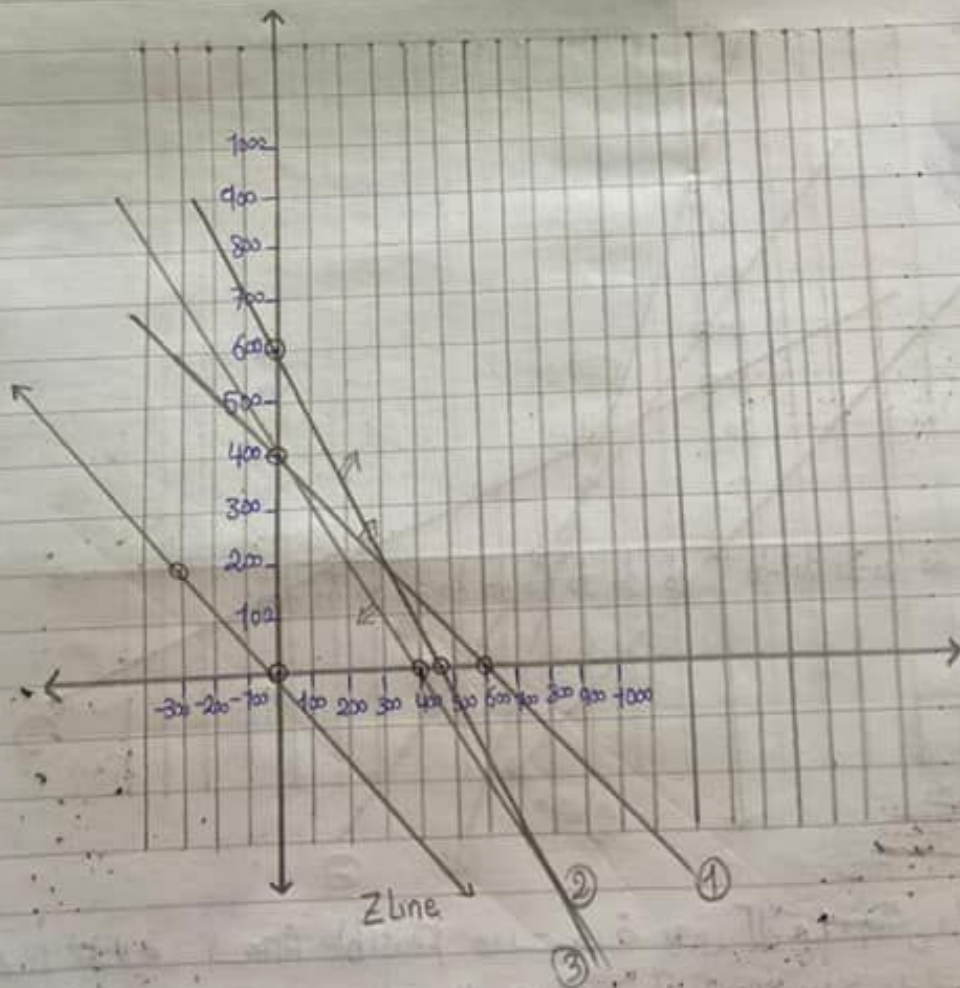
Subj. to:

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 1200 \rightarrow 2\text{ Points } (0,400) \quad (600,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ①}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 400 \rightarrow 2\text{ Points } (0,400) \quad (400,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ②}$$

$$2x_1 + 1.5x_2 \geq 900 \rightarrow 2\text{ Points } (0,600) \quad (450,0) \rightarrow \text{Line ③}$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



No feasible sol. * منشی لافیت اصلاً ای intersection ما منشی Lines و منشی فیہ اس حد

Baraka

Example 5:-

$Z_{max} = 400x_1 + 600x_2 \rightarrow Z \text{ line : } (0, 30) \text{ } (-600, 400) \text{ } (600, -400)$

Subj. to :

$2x_1 + x_2 \geq 70$

$x_1 + x_2 \geq 40$

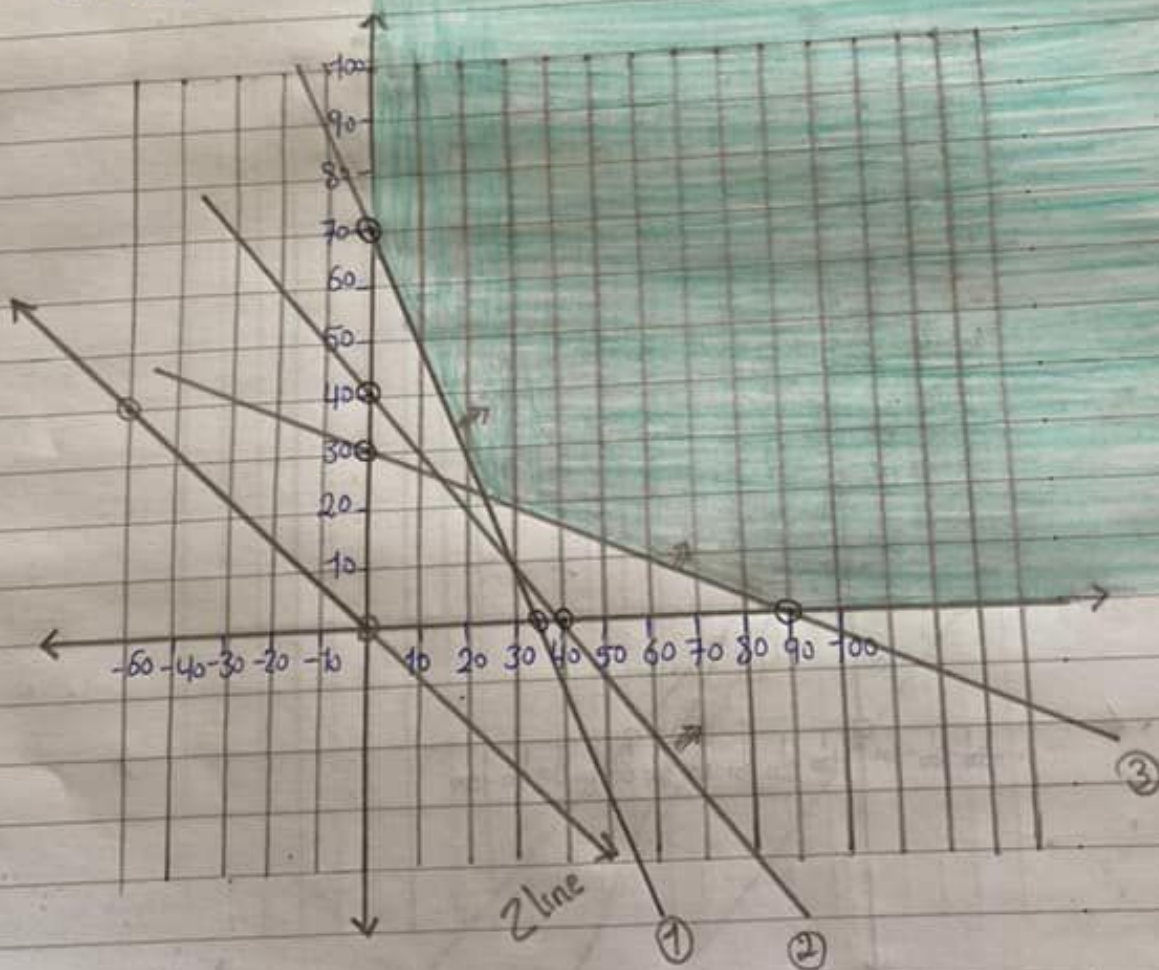
$x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 90$

$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

\rightarrow 2 Points $(0, 70)$ $(35, 0) \rightarrow$ Line ①

\rightarrow 2 Points $(0, 40)$ $(40, 0) \rightarrow$ Line ②

\rightarrow 2 Points $(0, 30)$ $(90, 0) \rightarrow$ Line ③



* هنا هتلاقى ال Feasible Area مفتوحة يعني كد ما بتعشى با Z Line
 علشانك تلاقي أكبر قيمة لل Z_{max} من هتكون بتحدد لأنك كد
 ما بتعشى هتلقى كد أفضل \rightarrow infinity علشانك كده بتقول إنه $Optimal Sol.$
 هو $unbounded Sol.$