

Solving Transportation Problem with the help of Integer Programming Problem

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ABSTRACT

The Transportation Problem is one of the subclass of linear programming problem which the objective is to minimize transportation cost of goods transport to various origins to different destinations. In this paper we are representing the transportation problem for Albert David Company to reduce transportation cost, its working with 3 plants and 14 depots in all over India. In [6][7] we are solve the transportation problem with the help of dual simplex and two phase method. Here we are solving this problem with the help of Branch and Bound Method of Integer programming Problem by using Tora software and we are comparing the obtained optimal solution with Vogel Approximation Method.

Key Words: - Transportation Problem, Integer Programming Problem, Branch and Bound Method

INTRODUCTION

Transportation Problem is one of the fundamental problems of network flow problem which is usually use to minimize the transportation cost for industries with number of sources and number of destination while satisfying the supply limit and demand requirement. Transportation Problem firstly presented by F. L. Hitchcock [1] in his paper "The Distribution of a Product from Several sources to numerous Localities" and after that it's presenting by T. C. Koopmans [2] in his historic paper "Optimum Utilization of the Transportation System". These two contributions helped in the development of transportation methods which involve a number of shipping sources and a number of destinations. In the recent past, Transportation Problem with a different single objective to minimize the duration of transportation has been studied by many researchers such as Sharma and Swarup [8], Seshan and Tikekar[5], Prakash, Papmanthou[4],and Sonia, Sonia et al[10] studied on time transportation problem. Surapati and Roy [11], Wahead and Lee [12] and Zangibadi and Maleki [13] presented a fuzzy goal programming approach to determine an optimal solution for the multi-objective transportation problem etc.

In this paper we change the transportation problem in Integer programming problem and solving this problem by Branch and Bound Method with tora software.

Formulation of Transportation problem in Linear Programming Problem

Given m origins and n destinations, the transportation problem can be formulated as the following linear programming problem model:

$$\text{Minimize: } \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

Subject to constraint:

$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} \leq a_i \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m x_{ij} \geq b_j \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0$$

for all i and j

Where x_{ij} is the amount of units of shipped from origin i to destination j and c_{ij} is the cost of shipping one unit from origin i to destination j. The amount of supply at origin is a_i and the amount of destination j is b_j . The objective is to determine the unknown x_{ij} that will the total transportation cost while satisfying all the supply and demand constraints

Numerical Example

Tables and Figures

Next table 1 represents the quantity available these factory (Plant's) for a month

Table 1

factory(Plant's)	Supply
Madideep(A)	20 Truck
Gajiabad(B)	50 Truck
Calcutta(C)	50 Truck
Total	120

Next table 2 represents the total demand of the warehouses in various places. These supplies for a month

Table 2

Warehouses	Demand
Bhopal(X)	10
Raipur(Y)	06
Mumbai(Z)	14
Total	30

Formulation and Tables

In this problem we make a transportation problem for Albert David Company as being the essential commodity. We get the following transportation model to determine an optimal solution so as to minimize the transportation cost.

Table 3

	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	Capacity
(A)	8	10	20	20
(B)	40	30	55	50
(C)	20	25	35	50
Demand	10	6	14	

Here $\sum a_i = 120$, $\sum b_j = 30$. since $\sum a_i \neq \sum b_j$, we introduce the dummy warehouse "D" with the demand 90 trucks and zero transportation cost, as shown in the next table in the form of balanced transportation problem:-

Table 4

	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(D)	Capacity
(A)	0 8	06 10	14 20		20
(B)	40	30	55	50 0	50
(C)	10 20			40 0	50
Demand	10	6	14	90	

From VAM method, we find number of occupied cells are 6 which is equal to $m+n-1$. Then we get the initial feasible solution as

$$X_{11} = 0 \quad X_{12} = 06 \quad X_{13} = 14 \quad X_{24} = 50 \quad X_{31} = 10 \quad X_{34} = 40$$

The associative objective function value (transportation cost) is Rs 540,000

Linear Programming Problem Formulation of Transportation Problems

Now we are converting the transportation problem in Linear programming problem by using table 4

$$\text{Minimize: } Z = 8X_{11} + 10X_{12} + 20X_{13} + 40X_{21} + 30X_{22} + 55X_{23} + 20X_{31} + 25X_{32} + 35X_{33}$$

$$\text{Subject to constraint: } X_{11} + X_{12} + X_{13} \leq 20 \dots\dots\dots\text{(I)}$$

$$X_{21} + X_{22} + X_{23} \leq 50 \dots\dots\dots\text{(II)}$$

$$X_{31} + X_{32} + X_{33} \leq 50 \dots\dots\dots\text{(III)}$$

$$X_{11} + X_{21} + X_{31} \geq 10 \dots\dots\dots\text{(IV)}$$

$$X_{12} + X_{22} + X_{32} \geq 6 \dots\dots\dots\text{(V)}$$

$$X_{13} + X_{23} + X_{33} \geq 14 \dots\dots\dots\text{(VI)}$$

$$X_{11}, X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{21}, X_{22}, X_{23}, X_{31}, X_{32}, X_{33} \geq 0$$

Firstly we change the problem in integer programming problem and using Tora Software on Integer Programming Formulation of Transportation Problem we are getting the optimal solution of our transportation problem which solving for Albert David Company to reduce transportation cost Rs 540,000 at $X_{12} = 6, X_{13} = 14, X_{31} = 10$

Conclusion

We have established the uniqueness and existence of optimal solution of the transportation problem for Albert David Company. This has been brought out through developed transportation problem into integer programming problem and applying the discuss methods in paper which yields the same optimal solution and have stated the optimality conditions of the problem. And we get Branch and Bound method gives the same result with respect to VAM.

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