

# A Brief Introduction to Linear Programming

Jeremy Stober

# How do we answer the following problem?

- Suppose you run a refinery with the capacity to produce two products, fuel oil and gasoline.
- Fuel oil sells at a profit of \$0.40 a gallon and gasoline sells at a profit of \$0.50 a gallon.
- Both products are processed in three stages, though the time in each stage differs for each product.
- For each gallon of product, the following chart describes the time required at each stage.

|          | Stage A | Stage B | Stage C |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fuel Oil | 1 min.  | 5 min.  | 3 min.  |
| Gasoline | 2 min.  | 4min.   | 1 min.  |

# Problem Continued

- During each production run:
  - Stage A is available for 720 minutes
  - Stage B is available for 1800 minutes
  - Stage C is available for 900 minutes
- If stages can be allocated to the making of either type of product at all available times, what volume of fuel oil and gasoline production maximizes profit?

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- Let
  - $x$  = gallons of fuel oil
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- Profit =  $40x + 50y$

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- Stage A:  $1x + 2y \leq 720$

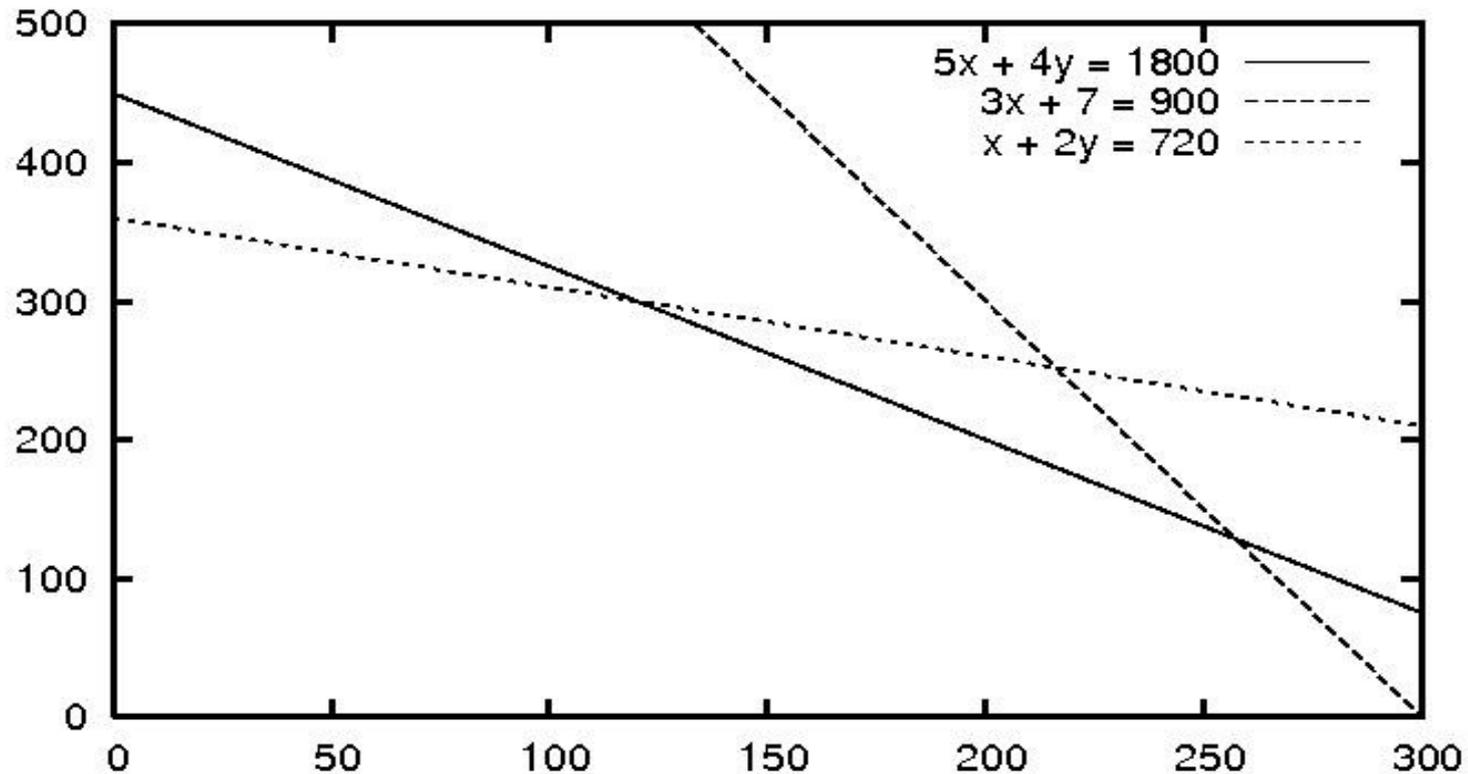
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- Stage B:  $5x + 4y \leq 1800$
- Stage C:  $3x + 1y \leq 900$

# A Geometric View



- What points satisfy the constraints?

How might this apply to TAC-SCM?

# A TAC SCM Example

- Suppose we have three orders for PCs
  - An order consists of (Quantity, Price)
  - $\{(30, 2000), (80, 1800), (100, 1500)\}$
- Suppose we only have 130 computers
- How might we formulate this as an linear programming problem?

Thanks to David Pardoe for the example!

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- Revenue function:
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- We want to maximize the value of the orders we choose to fill
- Suppose we denote an order by a variable that is 1 if we fill the order and 0 otherwise
- Revenue function:
  - $(2000 * 30) x + (1800 * 80) y + (1500 * 100) z$
- Constraints:
  - $x, y, z$  must be 0 or 1 (integer programming problem)
  - $30x + 80y + 100z \leq 130$

# Some Questions to Think About

- Do optimal LP solutions always occur at vertices in the solution set?
- The LP presented here may remind you of solving for equilibria in mixed strategy games. Is there a connection?
- Are integer programming problems computationally harder or easier to solve than linear programming problems?

# References

The first linear programming problem presented here was adapted from:

*An Introduction to Linear Programming and the Theory of Games* by A.M. Glicksman