

# **Applications of LP (Assignment problem)**

Lecture 6

# Introduction

- The **assignment problem** is a special type of linear programming problem where assignees are being assigned to perform tasks.
- For example, the assignees might be employees who need to be given work assignments.
- Assigning people to jobs is a common application of the assignment problem. However, the assignees need not be people. They also could be machines, or vehicles, or plants, or even time slots to be assigned tasks.

# Assignment problem assumptions

- The number of assignees and the number of tasks are the same. (This number is denoted by  $n$ .)
- Each assignee is to be assigned to exactly *one task*.
- Each task is to be performed by exactly *one assignee*.
- There is a cost  $c_{ij}$  associated with assignee  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) performing task  $j$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ).
- The objective is to determine how all  $n$  assignments should be made to minimize the total cost.

# Assignment problem model

By letting  $Z$  denote the total cost, the assignment problem model is

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

subject to

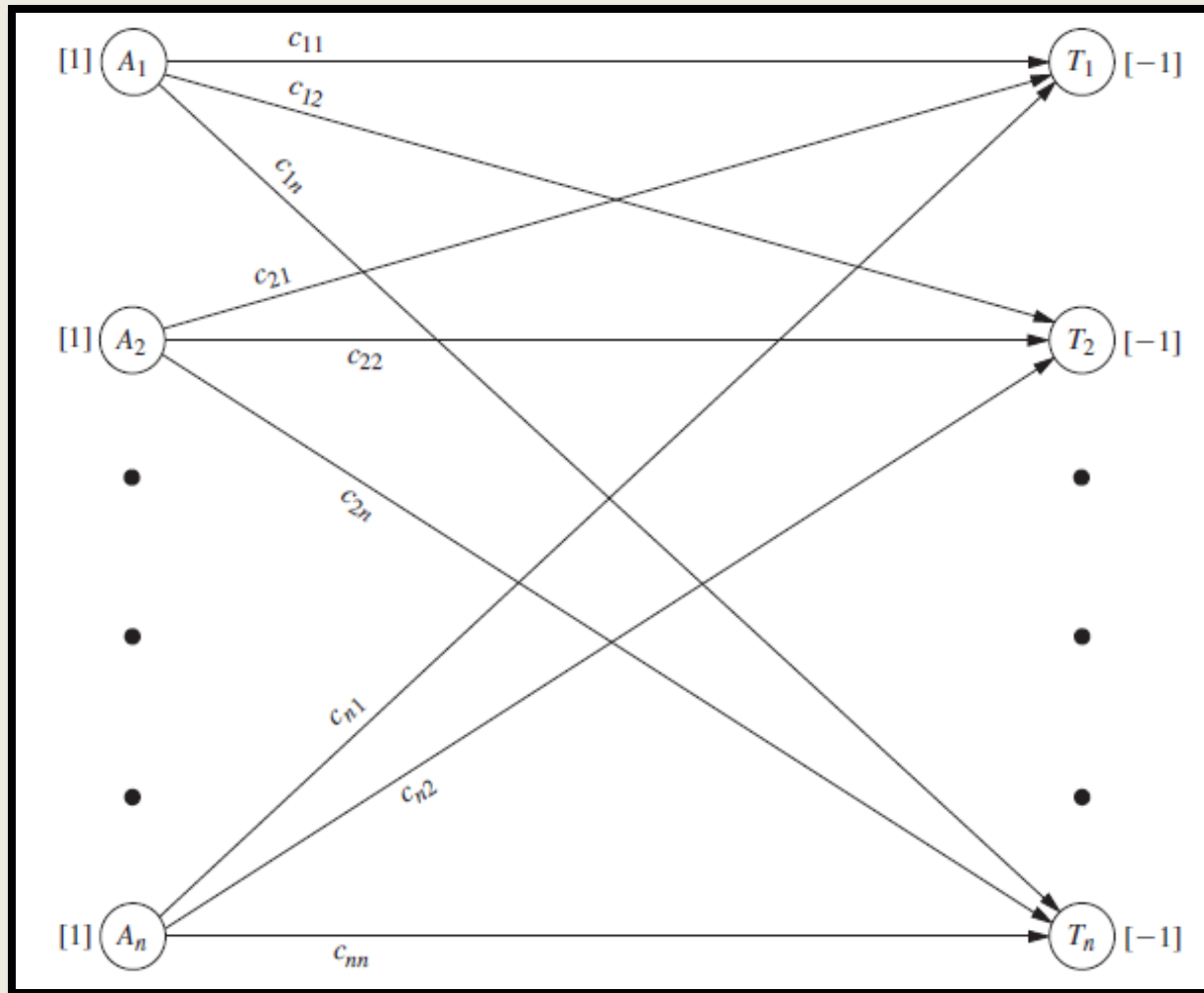
$$\sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} = 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

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and

$$x_{ij} \geq 0, \quad \text{for all } i \text{ and } j$$
$$(x_{ij} \text{ binary, for all } i \text{ and } j).$$

# Network representation of the assignment problem



# Example

		Unit Cost (\$) for Product				Capacity Available
		1	2	3	4	
Plant	1	41	27	28	24	75
	2	40	29	—	23	75
	3	37	30	27	21	45
Production rate		20	30	30	40	

Can be solved by assignment model and a transportation mode, how?

# Example

		Cost per Unit Distributed					Supply
		Destination (Product)					
		1	2	3	4	5(D)	
<i>Source (Plant)</i>	1	41	27	28	24	0	75
	2	40	29	M	23	0	75
	3	37	30	27	21	0	45
Demand		20	30	30	40	75	

		Task (Product)				
		1	2	3	4	5(D)
<i>Assignee (Plant)</i>	1a	820	810	840	960	0
	1b	820	810	840	960	0
	2a	800	870	M	920	0
	2b	800	870	M	920	0
	3	740	900	810	840	M