

BASIC ENGINEERING DESIGN

Decision Making II

GEN- N1003

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Lecture 7

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Decision Making II



Effective Decision Making

- Each day we make decisions. Most decisions are in response to a problem **that faces us**, such as “What should I wear?” or “What sounds good for dinner?” Other decisions can be **more complex** such as “Should I buy a used car or a new car?”

While some people address the issue head on, others may choose to do **one of three things** when faced with a **complex or difficult decision**:

1. They become **uncomfortable or afraid** to address the problem so they **delay** it .
2. They look to pass the problem off to **someone else**.
3. They address the problem and perhaps make **a rush decision (Quick decision)** based on incomplete information.

- The goal of an **effective decision making process** is to assist you in becoming more “**conflict competent**” and thus to make **wise and effective** decisions in response to any problem that may arise.

Tips for Effective Decision Making

Use your time for problems that are truly important.

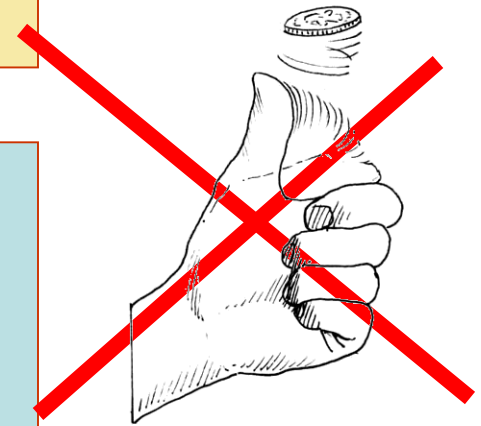
Just because a problem is there doesn't mean that you have to solve it. If you ask, "**What will happen if I don't solve this problem?**" and the answer is "**Not much,**" then turn your attention to **something more important.**



Do not make decisions that are not yours to make.

**Test your assumptions about everything.
Check the facts first.**

Be sure that you understand the problem and that you have **valid information** to confirm that the **problem is important** - not just hearsay إشاعة.



Decision Matrix Definition

A decision matrix allows decision makers to structure, then solve their problem by:

- 1- specifying and prioritizing their needs **with a list criteria**; then
- 2- **evaluating, rating, and comparing** the different solutions; and
- 3- selecting **the best** matching solution.

Decision Matrix Activity

Should you be involved in creating a decision matrix, here is the activity you will be engaged in. **Use the COWS method**, shown below, that describes all the information you should come up with in order to make an impartial decision:

The COWS method

C

Criteria.

Develop a **hierarchy of decision criteria**, also known as decision model.

O

Options.

Identify options, also called **solutions or alternatives**.

W

Weights.

Assign a **weight to each criterion** based on its **importance** in the final decision.

S

Scores.

Rate each option on a ratio scale by assigning it a **score or rating** against each criterion.

Decision Matrix

A decision matrix is used to describe a Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) problem. If in an MCDA problem, there are **M alternative options** and each need to be assessed on **N criteria**, then the decision matrix for the problem has M rows and N columns, or **$M \times N$ elements**, as shown in the following table.

Example

Each element, such as X_{ij} , is either a **single numerical value** or a **single grade**, representing the performance of Alternative i on Criterion j. For example, if Alternative i is "**Car i**", Criterion j is "**Engine Quality**" assessed by **five grades {Excellent, Good, Average, Below Average, Poor}**, and "Car i" is assessed to be "Good" on "Engine Quality", then $X_{ij} = \text{"Good"}$.

Decision Matrix Example 1

	Criterion 1		Criterion 2		Criterion ----		Criterion N		TOTAL SCORE
	weight	10	weight	20	weight	5	weight	15	50
Alternative 1	x11		x12		----		x1N		
Alternative 2	x21		x22		----		x2N		
Alternative ----	X--		X--		Xij=good		X--		
Alternative M	xM1		xM2		----		xMN		

Beat Problem

- One random student should formulate a problem to form decision matrix to solve it. Class students are allowed to help him selecting the alternatives/criteria
- **My right side, second row, first student from the wall.**
- **My left side, fourth row, first student from the wall.**
- **My right side, third row, first student from the wall.**
- **My left side, fifth row, first student from the wall.**

GROUP EXERCISE

Decide which department you are going to choose using one of the above methods