4 Hitchcock Transportation Problem

The balanced transportation problem is defined as follows:

- $c_{i,j}$: Delivery costs for each product unit that is transported from supplier i to customer j
- a_i : Total supply of i = 1,...,m
- b_i : Total demand of j = 1,...,n
- $x_{i,j}$: Quantity that supplier i = 1,...,m delivers to the customer j = 1,...,n

(P)Minimize $c^T \cdot x$

s.t.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1_n^T & & & & \\ & 1_n^T & & & \\ & & \dots & & \\ & & \dots & & & \\ E_n & E_n & E_n & E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & \\ \dots & & \\ \dots & & \\ a_m & \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{1,j}, \dots, x_{1,n}, \dots, x_{i,1}, \dots, x_{i,n}, \dots, x_{m,1}, \dots, x_{m,2}, \dots,$$



4.1 Using the Simplex Algorithm

Relevant costs are calculated as follows

$$\forall i \in \{1,...,m\} : \forall j \in \{1,...,n\} : \overline{c}_{i,j} = c_{i,j} - (\pi^T \cdot A)_{(i-1)\cdot n+j} = c_{i,j} - (A^T \cdot \pi)_{(i-1)\cdot n+j}$$
$$= c_{i,j} - \alpha_i - \beta_j$$

Observation: Consider the matrix A

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1_n^T & & & & \\ & 1_n^T & & & \\ & & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & \dots & \dots & \\ E_n & E_n & E_n & E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$





The dual problem

• Thus, we obtain as the dual problem

$$\begin{array}{c|c} (D) \ \text{Maximize} \ \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \cdot \pi_i + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \cdot \pi_{m+j} = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \cdot \alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \cdot \beta_j \ \text{s.t.} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1_n & E_n \\ 1_n & E_n \\ & \dots & E_n \\ & & \dots & E_n \\ & & 1_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \pi \leq \begin{pmatrix} c_{1,1} \\ \dots \\ c_{i,1} \\ \dots \\ c_{m,n} \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1_n & E_n \\ & 1_n & E_n \\ & \dots & E_n \\ & & \dots & E_n \\ & & & 1_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \leq \begin{pmatrix} c_{1,1} \\ \dots \\ c_{i,1} \\ \dots \\ c_{m,n} \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{i.e.} \\ \forall i \in \{1,\dots,m\}: \ \alpha_i \ \text{free} \land \ \forall j \in \{1,\dots,n\}: \ \beta_j \ \text{free} \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

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Transportation matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1_n^T & & & \\ & 1_n^T & & \\ & & \dots & \dots \\ & & I_n^T \\ E_n & E_n & E_n & E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_m \\ \hat{a}_1 \\ \dots \\ \hat{a}_n \end{pmatrix} \in IR^{(m+n)\times(m\cdot n)}$$

$$\hat{a}_n = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \hat{a}_i$$
Obviously, it holds:
$$\sum_{i=1}^m a_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{a}_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \hat{a}_n = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \hat{a}_i$$
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Consequences

- Thus, we obviously can skip the last row of matrix
- Note that this does not have any impact on the problem solvability since there is direct dependency between the a- and the b-vector, too
- Specifically, it holds:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{j} \iff \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} b_{j} = b_{n}$$

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What is to do? Obviously, we can directly apply the Simplex Algorithm Business Computing and Operations Research WINFOR 388

Example

• We consider the following constellation:

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}; b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}; c = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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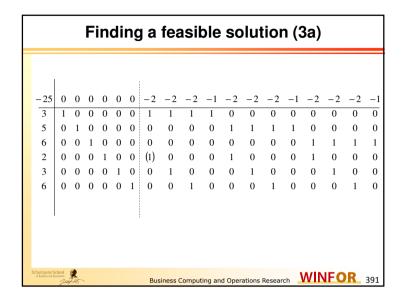
Finding a feasible solution (1)

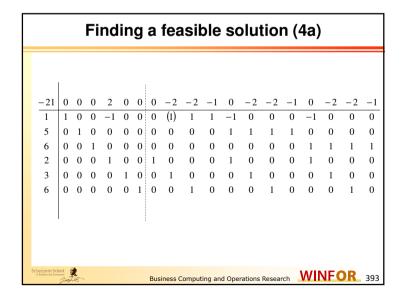
We add one slack variable per row that equals the righthand side and has an objective function coefficient of one (comparable to the Two-Phase Method)

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6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
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3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
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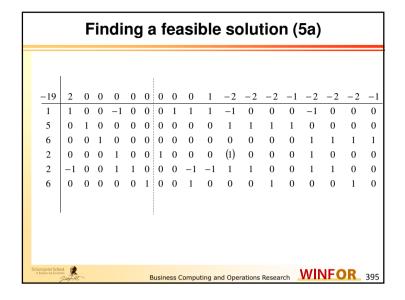
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6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
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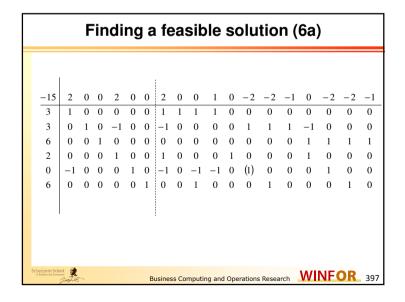




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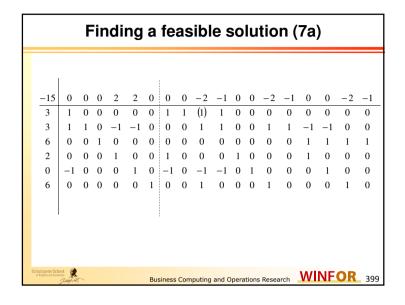
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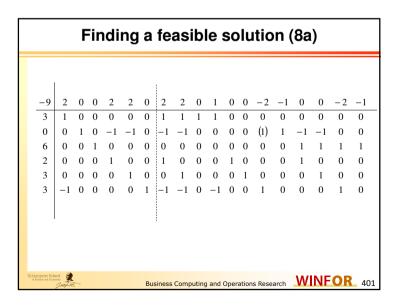




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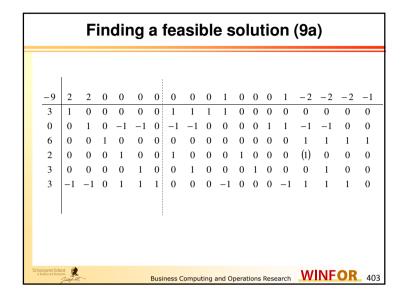
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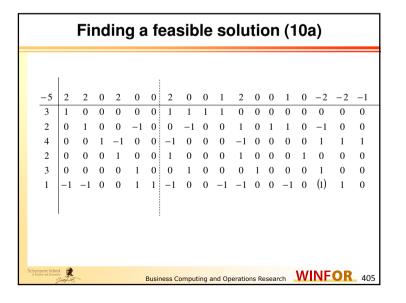




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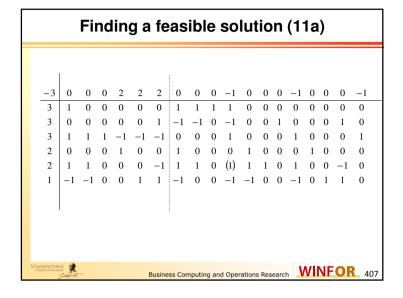
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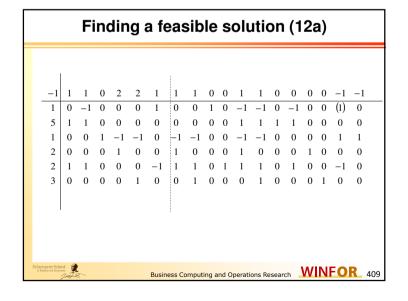




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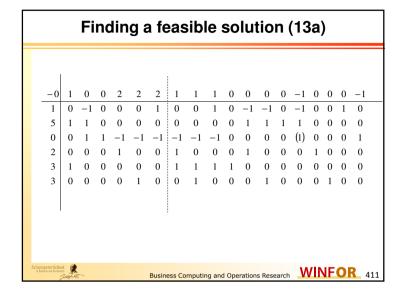
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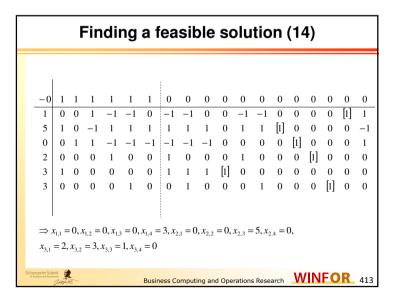


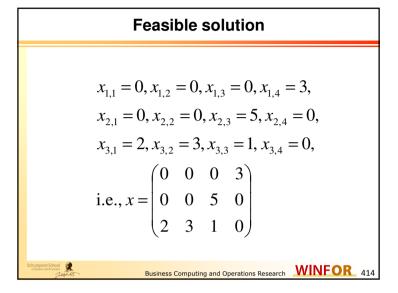


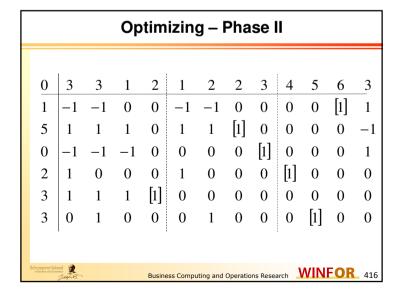
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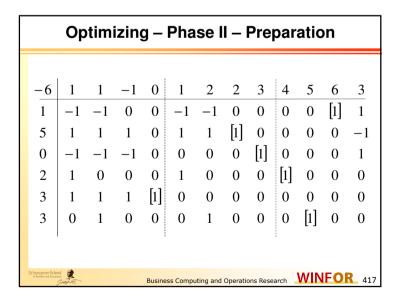






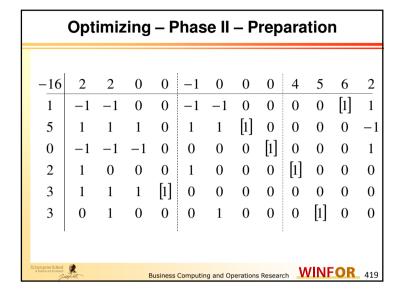


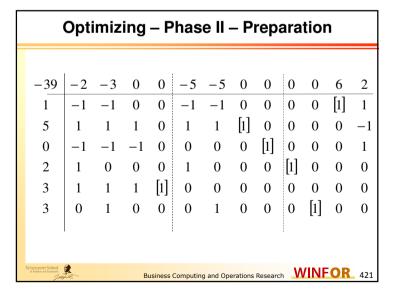




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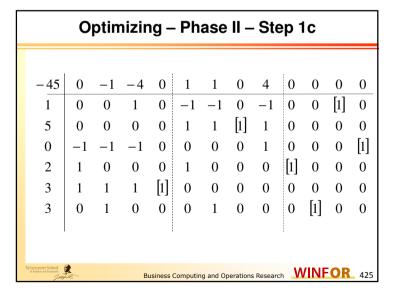




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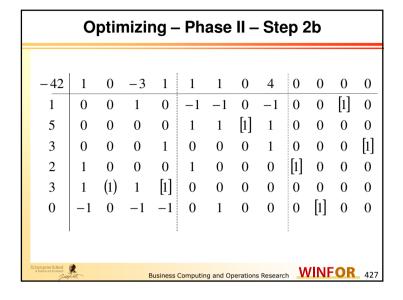
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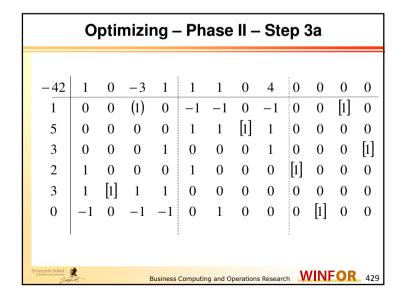
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-45	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-4
1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	[1]	1
5	1	1	1	0	1	1	[1]	0	0	0	0	-1
0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	(1)
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0
Schumpeter School of Besters and Economis	2		Е	usiness	Computi	ng and O	peration	ns Resea	rch	WIN	FOI	423



	0	ptin	nizir	ıg -	- Ph	ase	II -	- Ste	ep 2	2a		
-45	0	-1	-4	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	[1]	0
5	0	0	0	0	1	1	[1]	1	0	0	0	0
0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0
3	1	(1)	1	[1]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0
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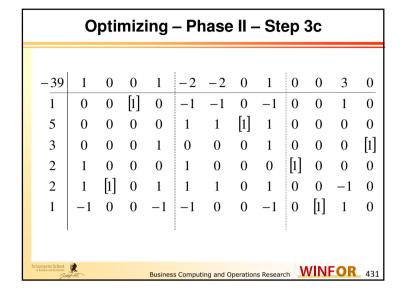
	0	ptir	nizi	ng -	- Ph	ase	: II -	- Ste	ep 2	2c		
-42	1	0	-3	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	[1]	0
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3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0
3	1	[1]	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0
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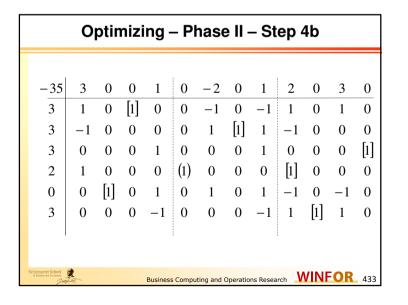




		0	ptir	nizi	ing -	- Pr	ase	II -	- St	ер 3	3b		
-3	9	1	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	1	0	0	3	0
1		0	0	(1)	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	[1]	0
5		0	0	0	0	1	1	[1]	1	0	0	0	0
3		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]
2	,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0
2	,	1	[1]	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0
1		-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	[1]	1	0
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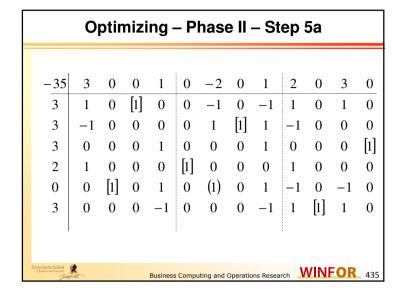
	0	ptir	nizi	ing -	– Pł	nase	ı II -	- Ste	ep 4	1 a		
-39	1	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	1	0	0	3	0
1	0	0	[1]	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	0
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3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]
2	1	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0
2	1	[1]	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0
1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	[1]	1	0
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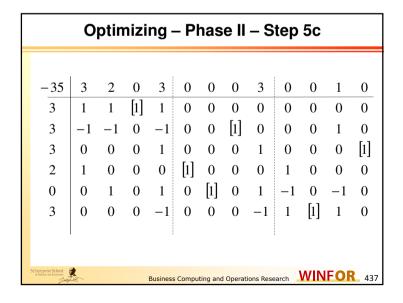




	O	otin	nizi	ng -	- P	hase	• II •	– St	ep 4	1c		
-35	3	0	0	1	0	-2	0	1	2	0	3	0
3	1	0	[1]	0	0	-1	0	-1	1	0	1	0
3	-1	0	0	0	0	1	[1]	1	-1	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]
2	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	[1]	0	1	0	1	0	1	-1	0	-1	0
3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	[1]	1	0
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	O	otim	niziı	ng -	- Pr	ase	e II e	– St	ер	5b		
-35	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
3	1	1	[1]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	[1]
2	1	0	0	0	[1]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	[1]	0	1	0	(1)	0	1	-1	0	-1	0
3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	[1]	1	0
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Optimal solution

$$x_{1,1} = 0, x_{1,2} = 0, x_{1,3} = 3, x_{1,4} = 0,$$

$$x_{2,1} = 2, x_{2,2} = 0, x_{2,3} = 3, x_{2,4} = 0,$$

$$x_{3,1} = 0, x_{3,2} = 3, x_{3,3} = 0, x_{3,4} = 3,$$
i.e.,
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

4.2 The MODI Algorithm

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- As we have seen already, the reduced costs are easy to compute for the Transportation Problem
- Thus, in what follows, we analyze them more in detail
- Here, a direct connection to the dual program is used





Calculating reduced costs

It holds:

$$\overline{c}^{\, T} = c^{\, T} - c_{\scriptscriptstyle B}^{\, T} \cdot A_{\scriptscriptstyle B}^{\scriptscriptstyle -1} \cdot A = c^{\, T} - \pi^{\, T} \cdot A \Longrightarrow \overline{c}_{\scriptscriptstyle i,\, j} = c_{\scriptscriptstyle i,\, j} - \alpha_{\scriptscriptstyle i} - \beta_{\scriptscriptstyle j}$$

Let us assume: $\forall (i, j) \in B : \overline{c}_{i,j} = c_{i,j} - \alpha_i - \beta_j = 0 \land x \text{ bfs}$

$$\Rightarrow Z\left(x\right) = \sum_{(i,j) \in B} c_{i,j} \cdot x_{i,j} = \sum_{(i,j) \in B} \left(\alpha_i + \beta_j\right) \cdot x_{i,j} = \sum_{(i,j) \in B} \left(\alpha_i \cdot x_{i,j} + \beta_j \cdot x_{i,j}\right) =$$

$$\sum_{i} \sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} \alpha_i \cdot x_{i,j} + \sum_{j} \sum_{i:(i,j) \in B} \beta_j \cdot x_{i,j} = \sum_{i} \alpha_i \cdot \left(\sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} x_{i,j}\right) + \sum_{j} \beta_j \cdot \left(\sum_{i:(i,j) \in B} x_{i,j}\right) = \sum_{i} \sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} \alpha_i \cdot x_{i,j} + \sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} x_{i,j} = \sum_{i} \alpha_i \cdot \left(\sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} x_{i,j}\right) + \sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} x_{i,j} = \sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} x_{j,j} = \sum_{j:(i,j) \in B} x_{j,j} = \sum_{j:(i,j)$$

$$\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \cdot (a_{i}) + \sum_{j} \beta_{j} \cdot (b_{j}) = b^{T} \cdot \pi$$

if π is feasible $\Rightarrow x, \pi$ are optimal!

(Later we will see that this procedure is a direct application of the

Theorem of Complementary Slackness.)



Basic structure of the algorithm

- Start with a primal solution that is based on a basis B
- Generate a corresponding dual solution. This solution is characterized by the fact that whenever (i,j) belongs to basis B, the respective entries α_i and β_i are defined so that $\alpha_i + \beta_i = c_{i,i}$ holds
- As long as (i,j) exists with $\alpha_i + \beta_i > c_{i,i}$, find a cyclical exchange flow that reduces either α_i or β_i

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The MODI Algorithm - Example

• We consider the following constellation

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}; b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}; c = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Generating an initial solution

- In the following, we make use of the well-known Northwest Corner Method
- It generates a basic feasible solution by conducting the following steps
 - 1. Start with the northwest corner cell of the matrix.
 - 2. Allocate as much as possible to the selected cell, and adjust the associated amounts of supply and demand by subtracting the allocated amount.
 - 3. Cross out the row or column with zero supply or demand in order to indicate that no further assignment can be made in that row or column. If both, a row and a column, are set to zero simultaneously, cross out only one, and leave a zero supply or demand in the uncrossed row or column.
 - 4. If exactly one row or column is left out uncrossed, stop. Otherwise, move to the cell to the right if a column has just crossed, or move below if it was a row. Proceed with step 2.

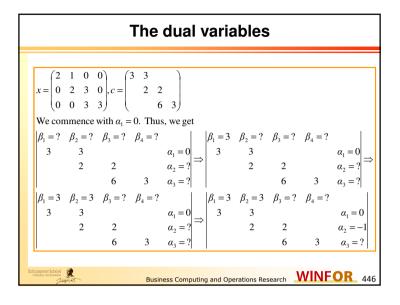
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Example – Initial solution

$$c = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 3 \\ (0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & (0) & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (0) & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & (0) & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

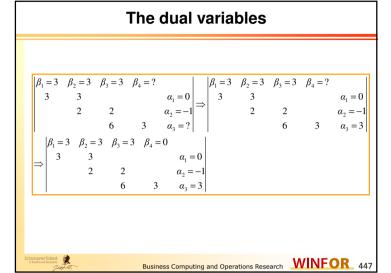
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The resulting reduced costs • Eventually, we obtain the tableau

$$\begin{vmatrix} \beta_1 = 3 & \beta_2 = 3 & \beta_3 = 3 & \beta_4 = 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & \alpha_1 = 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & \alpha_2 = -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_3 = 3 \end{vmatrix}$$





MODI execution

- While negative reduced cost entries exist,
 - Determine the smallest reduced cost entry (i,j)
 - Insert the corresponding x-variable into the basis
 - I.e., we have to find a closed loop between the current basis members
 - Then the maximum amount is transferred along this cyclical path
 - Consequently, one element leaves the basis while (i,j) enters it
 - · Correct the dual variables accordingly
- Optimal solution found



MODI Algorithm I

- 1. Find a feasible initial solution to the TPP
- 2. Determine a dual solution:
 - Set an arbitrary dual variable to ZERO
 - Calculate $\alpha_i = c_{ii} \beta_i$ for a given β_i or $\beta_i = c_{ii} \alpha_i$ for a given α_i
 - Use only those cost coefficients for the calculation, where the corresponding primal variable is a basis variable at that time.
- 3. Calculate the reduced costs \overline{c}_{ii} for all non-basic variables by $\overline{c}_{ii} = c_{ii} - \alpha_i - \beta_i$
- 4. If $\overline{c}_{ii} \ge 0 \ \forall i, j$, then terminate since the optimal solution is found
- 5. Otherwise, conduct a basis change (see next slide)



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The Tableau - Step 1

Consider the initial solution

$$\begin{vmatrix} \beta = & 3 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ b = & 2 & 3 & 6 & 3 \\ & & (2)^0 & (1)^0 & 0^{-2} & 0^2 & 3 & 0 \\ & & 0^{-1} & (2)^0 & (3)^0 & 0^4 & 5 & -1 \\ & & 0^{-2} & 0^{-1} & (3)^0 & (3)^0 & 6 & 3 \\ & & & & a & \alpha \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow Z = 6 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 18 + 9 = 46$$





MODI Algorithm II

- 5. Conduct a basis change
 - Choose the smallest reduced costs $\overline{c}_{pq} = \min \{ \overline{c}_{ii} | \overline{c}_{ii} < 0 \land \forall i, j \}$
 - Find a closed loop of basic variables that includes x_{pq}
 - Label x_{na} with $+\Delta$ and label the remaining basic variables in the circle alternately with $-\Delta$ and $+\Delta$
 - Determine an upper bound $x_{ab} = \min\{x_{ii}|(i,j) \text{ is a member of the closed loop and is labeled with } -\Delta\}$
 - x_{na} enters the basis and x_{ab} becomes a non-basic variable
 - Calculate new values for all basic variables in the closed loop according to the labels $x_n := x_n \pm \Delta$
 - Calculate the objective function value $Z := Z + \overline{c}_{pq} \cdot x_{pq}$
 - Go to step 2.

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The Tableau - Step 2

$$\begin{vmatrix} \beta = & 3 & 3 & 3 & 0 & \\ b = & 2 & 3 & 6 & 3 & \\ & & 2^0 & 1^0 & 0^{-2} & 0^2 & 3 & 0 \\ & & 0^{-1} & 2^0 & 3^0 & 0^4 & 5 & -1 \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & &$$

