

UNIT – IV

ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM

Meaning of Assignment Problem:

An assignment problem is a particular case of transportation problem where the objective is to assign a number of resources to an equal number of activities so as to minimise total cost or maximize total profit of allocation.

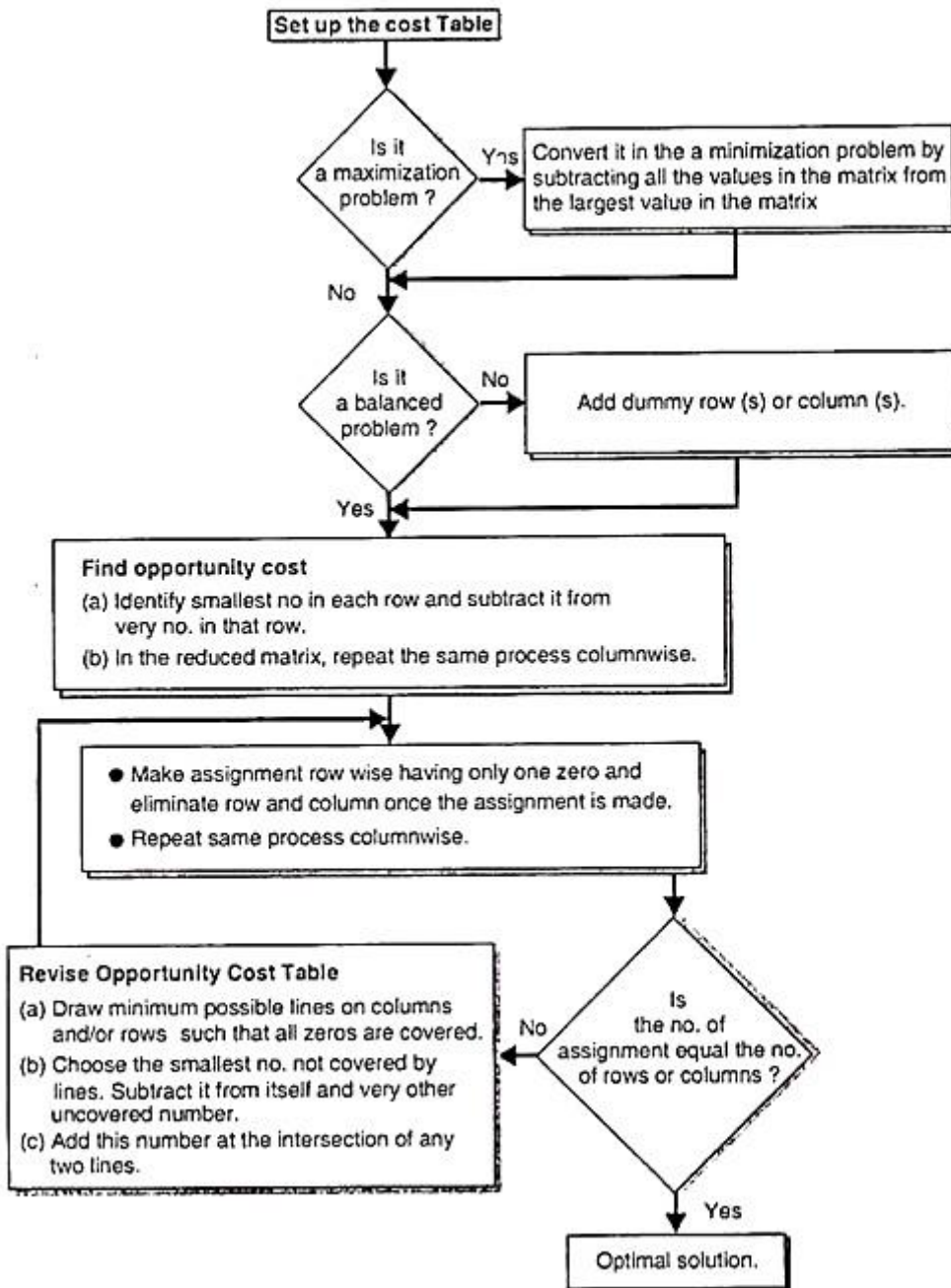
The problem of assignment arises because available resources such as men, machines etc. have varying degrees of efficiency for performing different activities, therefore, cost, profit or loss of performing the different activities is different.

Hungarian Method for Solving Assignment Problem:

The Hungarian method of assignment provides us with an efficient method of finding the optimal solution without having to make a direct comparison of every solution. It works on the principle of reducing the given cost matrix to a matrix of opportunity costs.

Opportunity cost show the relative penalties associated with assigning resources to an activity as opposed to making the best or least cost assignment. If we can reduce the cost matrix to the extent of having at least one zero in each row and column, it will be possible to make optimal assignment.

Flow chart of steps in the Hungarian Method



1. In a computer centre after studying carefully the three expert programmes, the head of computer centre, estimates the computer time in minutes required by the experts for the application programmes as follows:

		<i>Programmes</i>		
		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
Programmes	1.	120	100	80
	2.	80	90	110
	3.	110	140	120

Assign the programmers to the programmes in such a way that the total computer time is minimum.

Solution:

The Hungarian method is used to obtain an optimal solution.

Step (1) & (2):

The minimum time element in row 1, 2 and 3 is 80, 80 and 110. resp. Subtract these elements from all elements in this respective row.

The reduced time matrix is shown in following table (1) **Table 1:**

Table 1:

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
1.	40	20	0
2.	0	10	20
3.	0	30	10

In reduced Table (1) the minimum time element in columns A, B, and C is 0,10 and 0 resp, subtract these elements from all elements in this resp. column to get the reduced time matrix as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 :

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
1	40	10	0
2	0	0	30
3	0	20	10

Step 3 (a):

Examine all the rows starting from first one- until a row containing only single zero element is located, Here, rows 1 and 3 have only one zero in the cells (1, C) and (3,A) resp, we assigned these zeros. All zeros in the assigned column are crossed off as shown in table 3.

Table 3 :

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
1.	40	10	0
2.		0	30
3.	0	20	10

(b) We now examine each column starting from A in table 3, There is one zero in column B in the cell (2, B). Assign this cell as shown in table 4.

Table 4 :

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
1.	40	10	0
2.		0	30
3.	0	20	10

(c) Since the no of Assignments (= 3) equal the no of rows (= 3), the optimal solution is obtained.

The pattern of assignment among programmers and programmes with their respective line (in minutes) is given below.

<i>Programmer</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Time (in minutes)</i>
1.	C	80
2.	B	90
3.	A	100
		Total = 280

Example 2:

A department has five employees with five jobs to be performed. The time in hours) each men will take to perform each job is given in the effectiveness matrix.

		<i>Employees</i>				
		<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>Job</i>	<i>A</i>	10	5	13	15	16
	<i>B</i>	3	9	18	13	6
	<i>C</i>	10	7	2	2	2
	<i>D</i>	7	11	9	7	12
	<i>E</i>	7	9	10	4	12

How should the jobs be allocated one per employee so as to minimize the total man- hours?

Solution:

Step (1) & (2) Applying step (2) of the algorithm, we get the reduced opportunity time matrix as shown in Table (1).

Table 1 :

	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>
A	5	0	8	10	11
B	0	6	15	10	3
C	8	5	0	0	0
D	0	4	2	0	5
E	3	5	6	0	8

In reduced table (1) the minimum time element in column I,II,III, IV, and V is 0,0,0,0,0 resp, subtracting these from the elements of the resp. column we get same reduced matrix.

Step 3 (a):

We examine all the row starting from A one-by-one until a row containing only single zero element is located. Here rows A, B and E have only one zero element in the cells (A, II), (B, I) and (E, IV), Assignment is made in these cells. All zeros in the assigned columns are now crossed off as shown in table 2.

Table 2 :

	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>
A	5	0	8	10	11
B	0	6	15	10	3
C	8	5	0	0	0
D	0	4	2	0	5
E	3	5	6	0	8

(b) We now examine each column starting from column. 1. There is one zero in column III, cell (C, III) Assignment is made in this cell. Thus cell (C, V) is Crossed off. All zeros in the table now are either assigned or crossed off as shown in Table 2.

The solution is not optimal because only four assignments are made.

Step 4:

Cover the zeros with minimum numbers of lines (= 4) as explained below.

(a) Mark (✓) row D since it has no assignment then.

(b) Mark (\surd) columns I and IV since row D has zero element in these columns.

(c) Mark (\surd) rows B & E since column I and (IV) have an assignment in rows B and E resp.

(d) Since no other rows or columns can be marked draw straight lines through the unmarked rows A & C and the marked columns I and IV as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 :

	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>
A	5	0	8	10	11
B	0	6	15	10	3
C	8	5	0		
D		4	2		5
E	3	5	6	0	0

Step 5:

Develop the new revised table by selecting the smallest element among all uncovered elements by the lines in table 3 viz., 2. subtract $K = 2$ from uncovered elements including itself and add it to elements 5,10,8 and 0 in cells (A, I), (A,IV), (C, I) and (E,IV) resp. which lie at the intersection of two lines. Another's revised table so obtained is shown in table 4.

Table 4 :

	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>
A	7	0	8	12	11
B	0	4	13	10	1
C	10	5	0	2	0
D	0	2	0	0	3
E	3	3	4	0	6

Step 7:

Repeat step (3) to (5) to find a new solution. The new assignment is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 :

	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>
A	7	0	8	12	11
B	0	4	13	10	1
C	10	5		2	0
D		2	0		3
E	3	3	4	0	6

Since the no. of assignment (= 5) equals the no of rows (or columns), the solution is optimal.

The pattern of assignments among jobs and employees with their respective time (in hour) is given below:

<i>Job</i>	<i>Employee</i>	<i>time (in hour)</i>
A	II	5
B	I	3
C	V	2
D	III	9
E	IV	4
		Total = 23

Variations of the Assignment Problems:

Unbalanced Assignment Problem:

Any assignment problem is said to be unbalanced if the cost matrix is not a square matrix, i.e. the no of rows and the no of columns are not equal. To make it balanced we add a dummy row or dummy column with all the entries is zero.

Example 3:

There are four jobs to be assigned to the machines. Only one job could be assigned to one machine are given in following matrix.

<i>Jobs</i>	<i>Machines</i>				
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
1	4	3	6	2	7
2	10	12	11	14	16
3	4	3	2	1	5
4	8	7	6	9	6

Find an optimum assignment of jobs to the machines to minimize the total processing time and also find for which machine no job is assigned. What is the total processing time to complete all the jobs.

Solution:

Since the cost matrix is not a square matrix the problem is unbalanced. We add a dummy job 5 with corresponding entries zero. Modified matrix.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
1.	4	3	6	2	7
2.	10	12	11	14	16
3.	4	3	2	1	5
4.	8	7	6	9	6
5.	0	0	0	0	0

Step 1 & 2:

We subtract the smallest element from all the elements in the respective row and column.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
1.	2	1	4	0	5
2.	0	2	1	4	6
3.	3	2	1	0	4
4.	2	1	0	3	0
5.	0	0	0	0	0

Step 3 & 4:

Now we give the zero assignment in our usual manners & get the following matrix.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
1.	2	1	4	0	5
2.	0	2	1	4	6
3.	3	2	1		4
4.	2	1	0	3	
5.		0			

But the solution is not optimal because only four assignments are made

Step 5:

In this step we draw minimum no. of lines to cover all zeros.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
1.	2	1	4	0	5
2.	0	2	1	4	6
3.	3	2	1	0	4
4.	2	1	0	3	0
5.	0	0	0	0	0

The no of lines to cover all zeros = 4 < the order of matrix. We form the 2nd modified matrix by subtracting the smallest uncovered element (i) from the remaining uncovered elements and add to the element at the point of intersection of lines.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
1.	2	0	3	0	4
2.	0	1	0	4	5
3.	3	1	0	0	3
4.	3	1	0	4	0
5.	1	0	0	1	0

Step 6:

Again Repeat step (3) & (4) and find following matrix.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
1.	2	0	3		4
2.	0	1		4	5
3.	3	1		0	3
4.	3	1	0	4	
5.	1			1	0

Here total no of assignment (= 5) which is equal to no of rows or no of columns. Then this is optimal solution.

The pattern of assignment is given below:

<i>Job</i>	<i>Machine</i>
1	B
2	A
3	D
4	C

For machines E no job is assigned, optimum (minimum)

$$\text{Cost} = 10 + 3 + 6 + 1$$

$$= \text{Rs.}20$$

Example 4:

(Airline Crew Assignment).

An airline, that operates seven days a week, has a time table shown below, crews must have a minimum layover of 6 hours between flights. Obtain the pairing of flights that minimizes layover time away from home. For any given pairing the crew will be based at the city that results in the smaller layover.

<i>Flight</i>	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Flight</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Delhi</i>
	<i>Depart</i>	<i>Arrive</i>		<i>Depart</i>	<i>Arrive</i>
1	7.00 AM	9.00 AM	101	9.00 AM	
2	9.00 AM	11.00 AM	102	10.00 AM	
3.	1.30 AM	3.30 PM	103	3.30 PM	
4.	7.30 PM	9.30 PM	104	8.00 PM	

Solution:

Let us first construct the table for the possible layovers between flights, when crews are based at Delhi. The time difference between flight I and 101 is 24 hrs. i.e., 1,440 minutes, whereas minimum layover required is 6 hours or 360 minutes.

When crew is based at Delhi, the layover table will be as follows:

<i>Flights</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>104</i>
1	1440	1500	390	660
2	1320	1380	1710	540
3	1050	1110	1440	1710
4	690	750	1080	1350

Similarly we now construct layover table for crews based at Calcutta.

<i>Flight</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>104</i>
1.	1200	1140	810	540
2.	1320	1260	930	660
3.	1590	1530	1200	930
4.	510	450	1560	1290

As per the given constraint, minimum layover time is now given in the table below.

<i>Flight</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>104</i>
1.	1200	1140	390	540
2.	1320	1266	930	540
3.	1050	1110	1200	930
4.	510	450	1080	1290

The figures circled indicate layover for crew based at Calcutta, whereas not circled figures are for Delhi based crew.

Step 1:

Subtracting the smallest element of each row from every element of the corresponding row, we get the following:

<i>Flights</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>104</i>
1.	810	750	0	150
2.	780	720	390	0
3.	120	180	270	0
4.	60	0	630	840

Step 2:

Subtracting column minima from all the elements of the column.

<i>Flights</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>104</i>
1.	750	750	0	150
2.	720	720	390	0
3.	60	180	270	0
4.	0	0	630	840

Step 3:

Making assignment on zero elements because in given situation optimal assignment is not possible then we draw minimum no of horizontal or vertical lines to cover all zeros then we get 3 lines as given below.

<i>Flights</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>104</i>
1.	750	750	0	150
2.	20	720	390	0
3.	60	180	270	0
4.	0	0	630	840

We get 3 lines since this no is not equal to the no of row/columns the solution is not optimal proceed to step (4).

Step 4:

Identify the smallest uncovered element and subtracting it from all uncovered elements, with addition to the elements at points of intersection, the matrix will be revised as follows (Min. element = 60).

Flights	101	102	103	104
1.	750	750	0	150
2.	20	720	390	0
3.	60	180	270	0
4.	0	0	630	900

Step 5:

(Repeat step 3) Drawing horizontal vertical lines to cover all zeros, we get.

Flight	101	102	103	104
1.	690	690	0	150
2.	660	660	390	0
3.	0	120	270	0
4.	0	0	690	900

No. of lines are now equal to no of rows columns (i.e.4) Hence, the solution is optimal,
Proceed to step (6)

Step 6:

Making assignment on zero elements.

Flight	101	102	103	104
1:	690	690	0	150
2.	660	660	390	0
3.	0	120	270	0
4.		0	690	900

Assignments are marked by.

Hence optimum assignment of crew is as follows

flights	crew Base
3-101	Delhi
4-102	Calcutta
1-103	Delhi
2-104	Delhi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total layover Time} &= 390 + 540 + 1050 + 450 \\
 &= 2430 \text{ minutes} \\
 \text{or} & \quad 40 \text{ hrs. } 30 \text{ minutes}
 \end{aligned}$$

TRAVELLING SALESMAN PROBLEM

The 'Travelling salesman problem' is very similar to the assignment problem except that in the former, there are additional restrictions that a salesman starts from his city, visits each city once and returns to his home city, so that the total distance (cost or time) is minimum.

Procedure:

Step 1: Solve the problem as an assignment problem.

Step 2: Check for a complete cycle or alternative cycles. If the cycle is complete, Go to Step 4. If not, go to the Step 3.

Step 3: To start with, assign the next least element other than zero, (only for first allocation) and complete the assignment. Go to Step 2.

Step 4: Write the optimum assignment schedule and calculate the cost/time.

(Note: If there are two non-zero values in the matrix, it means that there are two optimal solutions. Calculate the cost for the two allocations and find the optimal solution.)

Example: A Travelling salesman has to visit five cities. He wishes to start from a particular city, visit each city once and then return to his starting point. The travelling cost (in Rs.) of each city from a particular city is given below.

Travelling Salesman Problem

What should be the sequence of the salesman's visit, so that the cost is minimum?

Solution: The problem is solved as an assignment problem using Hungarian method; an optimal solution is reached as shown in Table.

Optimal Solution Reached Using Hungarian Method

		To city				
		A	B	C	D	E
From city	A	α	1	3	6	0
	B	4	α	0	6	∞
	C	4	3	α	0	3
	D	8	0	1	α	1
	E	0	2	∞	7	α

In this assignment, it means that the travelling salesman will start from city A, then go to city E and return to city A without visiting the other cities. The cycle is not complete. To overcome this situation, the next highest element can be assigned to start with. In this case it is 1, and there are three 1's. Therefore, consider all these 1's one by one and find the route which completes the cycle.

Case 1: Make the assignment for the cell (A, B) which has the value 1. Now, make the assignments for zeros in the usual manner. The resulting assignments are shown in table.

Resulting Assignment

		To city				
		A	B	C	D	E
From city	A	α	1	3	6	∞
	B	4	α	0	6	∞
	C	4	3	α	0	3
	D	8	∞	1	α	1
	E	0	2	∞	7	α

The assignment shown in Table 7.42 gives the route sequence A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D, D \rightarrow E and E \rightarrow A. The travelling cost to this solution is = 2000 + 3000 + 4000 + 5000 + 1000 = Rs.15,000.00

Case 2: If the assignment is made for cell (D, C) instead of (D, E), the feasible solution cannot be obtained. The route for the assignment will be A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow C. In this case, the salesman visits city C twice and cycle is not complete.

Therefore the sequence feasible for this assignment is A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow A. with the travelling cost of Rs.15,000.00