## AGEC 641

## Chapter 7 Group Effort

1. Chips Potato Chips makes three types of potato chips: Regular, Ruffles, and Bar-B-Que. At current prices, the net margin per unit on the three exclusive of labor cost is $\$ 1.20$, $\$ 1.70$, and $\$ 2.00$, respectively. Plant capacity limits production to 10,000 units daily. The company has a labor contract which requires that at least 40 employees work 8 hrs/day every day. There are at most 75 employees available. A laborer costs $\$ 64$ per day. Labor requirements are $0.05,0.08$, and 0.10 man-hour per unit for the three products, respectively.
a) Formulate a LP problem which will determine the optimal production plan.
b) Write the dual to the problem formulated in part a).
c) Give an economic interpretation to 1) the dual variables; 2) the dual objective function; and 3) the dual constraints

2 Delicious Ice Cream Company (DICC) wishes to develop a formula for its Delightful Chocolate flavor. In doing so, DICC realizes that the prices of ingredients it uses in ice cream are variable, so it wishes to develop a least-cost formulation. DICC also knows its ice cream must exhibit certain characteristics on butterfat content, solids content, sweetness, flavor and test weight as follows

| Item | Minimum | Maximum |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Butterfat | $20 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| Solids | $20 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| Sweetness | 2 units | 3 units |
| test weight | 5 lbs. | 6 lbs. |
| Volume | 1 gallon | 1 gallon |
| Flavor | 0.1 units | 0.3 units |

The ingredients and their contents are as follows:

| Ingredients | cost/uni <br> $\mathrm{t}(\$)$ | butterfa <br> $\mathrm{t}(\%)$ | solids <br> $(\%)$ | sweetnes <br> s (units) | flavor <br> (units) | test weight <br> (lbs.) | volume <br> (gallons) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| butter | 5.00 | 60 | 50 | 0.01 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| whey | 0.05 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| dry whey | 2.00 | 0.5 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| nonfat dry | 3.00 | 0.5 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| whole <br> milk | 1.00 | 4 | 10 | 0.005 | 0 | 3.5 | 1 |
| cream | 2.00 | 40 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| sugar | 1.50 | 0 | 80 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| skim milk | 0.90 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3.3 | 1 |


| chocolate | 1.20 | 0 | 1 | 0.20 | 6 | 0.1 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Set up a model to minimize the cost while staying within the ingredient limit.
3. Steve's Deluxe Strawberry Pies, Inc. (known as SDS) buys fresh strawberries from three supply areas, transports the fruit to one of two pie factories, and ships pies to four demand areas. The supply areas and fruit availability are

| Location | Annual Availability (tons) |
| :--- | :--- |
| California | 50 |
| Florida | 25 |
| Texas | 45 |

SDS owns two processing plants. The larger plant is newer and exhibits lower processing costs. SDS prides itself that each pie contains 4 pounds of fresh strawberries. Plant locations, processing costs, and capacities are

| Location | Processing Cost <br> per Pie (\$) | Annual Capacity <br> (Pies) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Reno, Nevada | 1.00 | 20,000 |
| Atlanta | 0.90 | 40,000 |

The four major markets supplied by SDS and expected sales requirements are

| Location | Requirements (Pies) |
| :--- | :--- |
| New York | 15,000 |
| New Orleans | 12,000 |
| Los Angeles | 20,000 |
| Chicago | 13,000 |

Transport costs per ton of fresh strawberries are

| From | To: Reno | Atlanta |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| California | 5 | 25 |
| Florida | 30 | 10 |
| Texas | 15 | 12 |

Transport costs per case of pies ( 1 case $=10$ pies) are

| From | To: New York | New Orleans | Los Angeles | Chicago |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Reno | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| Atlanta | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.09 | 0.03 |

Formulate a LP model to determine the least cost movement of fruit and pies.
4. Darius of Darius' Delicious Dairy is developing a direct action directive on how to deal with incoming daily delivery of milk. Darius of Darius' Delicious Dairy wishes to figure the way that milk can be processed so as to make maximum profits. Darius has several process that can be used, the result of which is cream, skim milk, $2 \%$ milk, and whole milk. Each process uses whole milk energy packaging and holding capacity. The processes are resource usages and:

| Yield of: | Process 1 |  | Process 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Process 3 |  |  |  |
| Cream | .03 |  | 0.02 | 0.0 |
| Skim Milk | .97 | - | - |  |
| 2\% Milk | - | .98 | - |  |
| Homog Milk | - | - | 1.00 |  |
| Use inputs of: | $\underline{\text { Process 1 }}$ |  | Process 2 | Process 3 |
| Energy | 4 |  | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Whole Milk | 1 gal. |  | 1 gal. | 1 gal. |

In addition, each of the products produced used the following amounts of packaging time and holding capacity.

|  | Time | Holding Capacity |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Cream | 5 seconds | $2.5 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. |
| All Milks | 10 seconds | $2 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. |

The sale price for cream is $\$ 3.00$, skim milk $\$ 1.85$, $2 \%$ milk $\$ 1.90$, and homog milk \$1.95.

The Firm has 12 hours of packaging time, $10,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. of holding capacity (although more can be rented at $0.10 /$ unit). Energy costs $0.10 /$ unit. Whole milk is available for $\$ 1.00$ /gallon up to 5,000 gallons and for a $\$ 1.25$ for as much more as required.

Formulate a profit maximizing LP.
5. Set up your own version of one of the problem structures in Chapter 5

Do the following:
a) formulate a word version of the problem
b) setup and solve in GAMS
c) explain the answer

