AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS IN FINDING THE OPTIMAL SOLUTION THROUGH ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM

Dr. Puneet Sethi[1] , Dr. Satyendra Arya[2] and Dr. Rajiv Verma[3]

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, TMIMT, TMU, Moradabad, India.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, TMIMT, TMU, Moradabad, India.
[3]Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, TMIMT, TMU, Moradabad, India.

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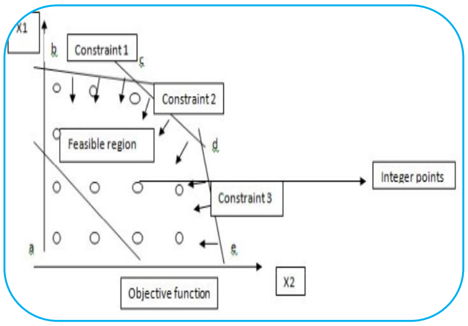

ABSTRACT:

Assignment Problem is a special type of linear programming problem, which is used to deal in allocating the various resources or items to various activities on one to one basis in such a way that the time or cost involved is minimized and sales or profit to the organization is maximized. In this research paper, researchers analyze a live problem of car manufacturing company. In this study, the researchers analyze the assignment problem through four tasks with four professionals. The practical application of this problem is finding the optimal solution through the well-defined assignment problem.

KEYWORDS: *Assignment Problem, Optimal Solution, Hungarian Method and Profit Maximization.*

INTRODUCTION

The Assignment Problem is a basic combinatorial streamlining issue. It comprises of finding, in a weighted bipartite chart, a coordinating in which the whole of loads of the edges is as expansive as could reasonably be expected. A typical variation comprises of finding a base weight flawless coordinating. It is a specialization of the greatest weight coordinating issue for bipartite diagrams.

In its most broad structure, the issue is as per the following:

The issue occurrence has various operators and various assignments. Any operator can be doled out to play out any errand, causing some cost that may shift contingent upon the specialist task. It is required to play out all undertakings by doling out precisely one specialist to each errand and precisely one undertaking to every operator so that the all out expense of the task is limited.

On the off chance that the quantities of operators and undertakings are equivalent, and the all out expense of the task for all errands is equivalent to the whole of the expenses for every specialist (or the entirety of the expenses for each undertaking, which is something very similar for this situation), at that point the issue is known as the straight task issue. Regularly, when talking about the task issue with no extra capability, at that point the direct task issue is implied.

A credulous answer for the task issue is to check every one of the assignments and figure the expense of every one. This might be extremely wasteful since, with n operators and n assignments, there are n! (Factorial of n) distinctive assignments.

Numerous calculations have been created for taking care of the task issue in time limited by a polynomial of n. One of the principal such calculations was the Hungarian Algorithm, created by Munkres. Different calculations incorporate adjustments of the base simplex calculation, and the bartering calculation.

The task issue is an uncommon instance of the transportation issue, which is an extraordinary instance of the base cost stream issue, which thus is a unique instance of a direct program. While it is conceivable to take care of any of these issues utilizing the simplex calculation, every specialization has progressively proficient calculations intended to exploit its uncommon structure.

At the point when various specialists and assignments is substantial, a parallel calculation with randomization can be connected.

The issue of discovering least weight most extreme coordinating can be changed over to finding a base weight impeccable coordinating. A bipartite chart can be stretched out to a total bipartite diagram by including fake edges with extensive loads. These loads ought to surpass the loads of all current matchings to anticipate appearance of counterfeit edges in the conceivable arrangement. As appeared by Mulmuley, Vazirani and Varizani, the issue of least weight immaculate coordinating is changed over to discovering minors in the nearness network of a chart. Utilizing the disengagement lemma, a base weight ideal coordinating in a chart can be found with likelihood in any event ½.

HUNGARIAN METHOD

The Hungarian Method is a combinatorial streamlining calculation that takes care of the task issue in polynomial time and which foreseen later base double techniques. It was created and distributed by Harold Kuhn, who gave the name "Hungarian strategy" in light of the fact that the calculation was to a great extent dependent on the prior works of two Hungarian mathematicians: Denes Konig and Jeno Egervary James Munkres explored the calculation and saw that it is (unequivocally) polynomial. From that point forward the calculation has been referred to likewise as the Kuhn– Munkres calculation or Munkres task calculation. The time multifaceted nature of the first calculation was O (n4) , anyway Edmonds and Karp, and autonomously Tomizawa saw that it very well may be changed to accomplish an O (n3) running time. A standout amongst the most prominent O (n3) variations is the Jonker-Volgenant algorithm.Ford and Fulkerson stretched out the strategy to general transportation issues. In 2006, it was found that carl Gustav Jacobi had tackled the task issue in the nineteenth century, and the arrangement had been distributed after death in 1890 in Latin.. A summed up variant of the issue for hypergraphs was settled by Chidambaram Annamalai in the 2016 paper 'Discovering immaculate matchings in bipartite hypergraphs' utilizing procedures produced for guess calculations.

PROCEDURE

The researchers describe the procedure for solving the illustrations. The adopted steps are as follows:

- Number of row must be equal to number of columns.
- Subtract minimum working hours from each row.
- Subtract minimum working hour from each column.
- Select single zero in a row or a column. Starting with first row, then examine row one by one until a row containing exactly single zero element is found. After that, make an assignment ([]) to that element. Then cross (X) all other zero in the column in which the assignment ([]) was made.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Afroz and Hossen (2017) described in their article that task issue is a significant issue in arithmetic and is likewise talk about in genuine physical world. In this paper we endeavor to present another proposed methodology for taking care of task issue with calculation and arrangement steps. We look at a numerical model by utilizing new strategy and register by existing two techniques. Additionally we think about the ideal arrangements among this new technique and two existing strategy .The proposed technique is an orderly system, simple to apply for tackling task issue.

D'Costa *et. al.* (2017) depicted in their similar investigation of different strategies for task issue. Through critical thinking. Calculations of One's Assignment Method for task issue, A Primal Method for the Assignment Problem and The Hungarian technique are examined and executed utilizing numerous information sources which are recorded in various time. Task issue is a regularly experienced issue in arithmetic and is likewise talk about in genuine world. In this paper, we endeavor to study and locate the best ideal methods for utilizing these task techniques proposed. We look at a numerical model by utilizing these current three techniques. Likewise, we think about the ideal arrangements among this new technique and three existing strategy. The proposed strategy is a precise system, simple to apply for taking care of task issue.

Muruganandam and Hema (2017) portray in their exploration article about the improvement of a way to deal with tackle fluffy task issue where benefit isn't deterministic number however a loose one. Here, the components of the benefit lattice of the task issue are triangular fluffy numbers and ideal arrangement can be gotten utilizing branch and bound strategy without changing over the fluffy numbers into fresh numbers. The proficiency of the proposed technique is represented by a numerical model.

Chauvet *et. al.* (2000) depicted in their article about the addresses of two genuine task issues. In the two cases, the quantity of representatives to whom errands ought to be doled out is fundamentally more noteworthy than the quantity of undertakings. In the straightforward activity task issue, at most one undertaking (work) ought to be allotted to every worker; this limitation is loose in the various activity task issue. In the two cases, the objective is to limit the time the last errand is finished: these issues are known as Bottleneck Assignment Problems (BAPs for short). We demonstrate that the straightforward activity task issue can be tackled ideally utilizing an iterative methodology dependent on division. At every cycle, a direct programming issue is illuminated: for this situation the arrangement is whole number. We propose a quick heuristic to take care of the various activity task issue, just as a branchand-bound methodology which prompts an ideal arrangement. Numerical models are exhibited. They demonstrate that the heuristic is attractive for the current application.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To assign the four tasks with four professionals.
- To find the minimum time or cost involved in the problem.

ILLUSTRATION

A car manufacturing organization have several kinds of tasks. During the manufacturing of cars, they have analyzing four tasks viz. Engine Development (E.D.), Wheel Balancing (W.B.), Electrical Installations (E.I.) and Mechanical Adjustments (M.A.). The head of manufacturing department assign the above tasks to the four professionals, named as Roudriques Klasen, Richard Headley, James Robinson and David Martin. These professionals have several kinds of skills set at every levels of operating efficiency. This manufacturing organization has estimated the number of Man-hours that would be required for each task, which is given in the Matrix shown below:

Professionals Name	**Tasks**			
	Engine Development (in Hours)	**Wheel Balancing (in Hours)**	**Electrical Installations (in Hours)**	**Mechanical Adjustments (in Hours)**
Klasen	6	4	3	9
Headley	8	10	3	7
Robinson	5	7	6	8
Martin	6	8	8	9

Find the optimal professional working hours needed.

Solution

The solution of the above illustration is as follows:

- According to the given table of the illustration, it is clear that the number of row must be equal to the number of columns.
- Subtract minimum working hours from each row.

P. N.	**Tasks**			
	E. D.	**W. B.**	**E. I.**	**M. A.**
Klasen	3	1	0	6
Headley	5	7	0	4
Robinson	0	2	1	3
Martin	0	2	2	3

- Subtract the minimum working hours from each column.

P. N.	**Tasks**			
	E. D.	**W. B.**	**E. I.**	**M. A.**
Klasen	3	0	0	3
Headley	5	6	0	1
Robinson	0	1	1	0
Martin	0	1	2	0

- Find the single zero in each row which is shown in second row. We make an assignment ([]) to that zero and cross (Ø) all other zero in that column in which the assignment ([]) was made.

P. N.	**Tasks**			
	E. D.	**W. B.**	**E. I.**	**M. A.**
Klasen	3	0	Ø	3
Headley	5	6	[0]	1
Robinson	0	1	1	0
Martin	0	1	2	0

- Find the single zero in every column which is in second column. We make an assignment ([]) to that zero and cross (Ø) all other zero in that row in which the assignment ([]) was made.

P. N.	**Tasks**			
	E. D.	**W. B.**	**E. I.**	**M. A.**
Klasen	3	[0]	Ø	3
Headley	5	6	[0]	1
Robinson	0	1	1	0
Martin	0	1	2	0

- Before arriving the final table we come across the situation, where there is no row or column with exactly single zero element and all zeros are not assigned ([]) or crossed out (X).

The pattern of assignments among professionals name and tasks with their respective time (in hours) is:

Professionals Name	**Task**	**Time (in hours)**
Klasen	Engine Development	4
Headley	Wheel Balancing	3
Robinson	Electrical Installations	5
Martin	Mechanical Adjustments	9
Minimum Man-Hours		**21**

OR

Professionals Name	Task	Time (in hours)
Klasen	Engine Development	4
Headley	Wheel Balancing	3
Robinson	Electrical Installations	8
Martin	Mechanical Adjustments	6
Minimum Man-Hours		**21**

Klasen doing the engine development in minimum 4 hours, Headley doing the wheel balancing in minimum 3 hours, Robinson doing electrical installations in 5 hours or 3 hours and Martin doing the mechanical adjustments in 9 hours or 6 hours. This manufacturing organization has estimated the 21 Man-hours are required for doing these tasks.

CONCLUSIONS

In this research paper, researchers solved the live problem of car manufacturing company. The researchers find the optimal solution of the given illustration. The solution of the above illustration is quite similar to the optimal solutions of the Hungarian method. Therefore, this study also incorporates a different approach which is easy to solve the Assignment problem. This approach can also be utilized by other researchers to solve their practical problems.

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Dr. Puneet Sethi
Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, TMIMT, TMU, Moradabad, India.