



الخلاصة :-

(win QSB)

Decisions making for fraction functions By Using Goal Programming Method

Abstract:-

Decision making is vital and important activity in field operations research ,engineering ,administration science and economic science with any industrial or service company or organization because the core of management process as well as improve him performance .

The research includes decision making process when the objective function is fraction function and solve models fraction programming by using some fraction programming methods and using goal programming method aid programming (win QSB)and the results explain the effect use the goal programming method in decision making process when the objective function is fraction .

Key word: operations research, Decision making, fraction programming, goal programming.

-1 _____ :-

[5],[6],[7].

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. [1] "

[8]. [9].

[10],[11],[12] .

[2],[3],[4].



0 $DX + \beta = 0(cX + \alpha)$ (2

[13],[14],[15].

-4

-: _____ -2

-:[13],[14],[16]

-3

[13],[14],[16]

-:

-1

-:

$$\text{Max } Z = \frac{CX + \alpha}{DX + \beta}$$

(Max₁)

S. t. AX ≤ B

(Min₂)

X Decision variables

(MaxZ*) -2

:

(Max₂)

:X

(Max₁)

:α

:β

:A

-3

: B

-: [17]

-: _____ -5

$DX + \beta \neq 0$ (1
. Z(X)

[20] .

[18] .

The): -
Mathematical Model of Linear Goal
[21] (Programming

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[19] .

$\min \bar{a} = \{p_1(d_i^-, d_i^+), p_2(d_i^-, d_i^+), \dots, p_k(d_i^-, d_i^+)\}$ (Goal Programming)

subject to :



$$d_i^-, d_i^+ \geq 0$$

: [23]

$f_i(\bar{x}) \leq b_i$	$f_i(\bar{x}) + d_i^- - d_i^+$	d_i^+
$f_i(\bar{x}) \geq b_i$	$f_i(\bar{x}) + d_i^- - d_i^+$	d_i^-
$f_i(\bar{x}) = b_i$	$f_i(\bar{x}) + d_i^- - d_i^+$	$d_i^- + d_i^+$

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(Win QSB)

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij} x_j + d_i^- - d_i^+ = b_i, \quad i=1,2,\dots,m$$

$$x_j, d_i^-, d_i^+ \geq 0$$

:

: \bar{a}

: P_k

: x_j

: c_{ij}

: d_i^-

: d_i^+

: b_i

: [22]

(

$$\min \bar{a} = \sum_{i=1}^m (p_k w_{i,k}^+, d_i^+ + p_s w_{i,s}^-, d_i^-)$$

:

k : $w_{i,k}^+$

s : $w_{i,s}^-$

$$s.t \sum_{j=1}^m c_{ij} x_j + d_i^- - d_i^+ = b_i, \quad x_j, d_i^-, d_i^+ \geq 0$$

$$d_i^- \quad d_i^+$$

:

$$d_i^+ * d_i^- = 0$$

:

م.م واثق حياوي لايد

$$20 X_1 + 20 X_2 + 10 X_3 \leq 1500 \quad (10 , 20 , 20)$$

$$30 X_1 + 20 X_2 + 15 X_3 \leq 1800 \quad (15, 20 ,30)$$

$$40 X_1 + 20 X_2 + 10 X_3 \leq 2400$$

$$30 X_1 + 14 X_2 + 10 X_3 \leq 1500 \quad (10 , 20 ,40)$$

$$X_1, X_2, X_3 \geq 0 \quad (10 , 14 , 30)$$

$$X_1, X_2, X_3 \text{ integer variable} \quad (1500 ,2400, 1800 ,1500)$$

-: -1

$$(40 , 60 ,100)$$

$$(32 , 48 ,80)$$

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-: ()

$$Max T_r = 100 X_1 + 60 X_2 + 40 X_3$$

-:

$$Min T_c = 80 X_1 + 48 X_2 + 32 X_3$$

-:

-: ()

$$= X_1$$

$$Max T_c = -80 X_1 - 48 X_2 - 35 X_3$$

$$= X_2$$

()

$$= X_3$$

-:

$$Max T = Max T_r + Max T_c$$

$$\frac{T_r}{T_c} = (T)$$

$$Max T = 20 X_1 + 12 X_2 + 8 X_3$$

-:

$$= T_r$$

$$= T_c$$

. (2) (1) (Win QSB)

Variable ->	X1	X2	X3	Direction	R. H. S.
Max:G1	20	12	8		
C1	20	20	10	<=	1500
C2	30	20	15	<=	1800
C3	40	20	10	<=	2400
C4	30	14	10	<=	1500
LowerBound	0	0	0		
UpperBound	M	M	M		
VariableType	Integer	Integer	Integer		

$$Max T = \frac{100 X_1 + 60 X_2 + 40 X_3}{80 X_1 + 48 X_2 + 32 X_3}$$

S.to



(4)

(1)

-:

$$X_1 = 27, X_2 = 45, X_3 = 6$$

$$(T_r = 5640)$$

$$(T_c = 4512)$$

-:

$$T = \frac{5640}{4512} = 1.25$$

-:

-2

.(4) (3)

(Win QSB)

Variable ->	X1	X2	X3	Direction	R. H. S.
Max:G1	100	60	40		
Min:G2	80	48	32		
C1	20	20	10	<=	1500
C2	30	20	15	<=	1800
C3	40	20	10	<=	2400
C4	30	14	10	<=	1500
LowerBound	0	0	0		
UpperBound	M	M	M		
VariableType	Integer	Integer	Integer		

(3)

23:52:27		Saturday	March	24
Goal Level	Decision Variable	Solution Value	Unit Cost or Profit c(j)	Total Contribution
1	G1	X1	27.00	2,700.00
2	G1	X2	45.00	2,700.00
3	G1	X3	6.00	240.00
4	G2	X1	27.00	2,160.00
5	G2	X2	45.00	2,160.00
6	G2	X3	6.00	192.00
	G1	Goal	Value	(Max.) = 5,640.00
	G2	Goal	Value	(Min.) = 4,512.00

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