

Randomly-Generated 9x9 Assignment Problem

\	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	13	8	10	11	6	14	10	7	13
2	12	13	11	1	2	11	2	12	10
3	6	8	4	12	12	5	3	13	13
4	12	2	6	4	11	5	10	4	6
5	1	2	4	10	7	8	14	9	15
6	11	2	7	10	3	8	5	11	11
7	10	2	2	4	8	10	2	1	4
8	11	3	2	12	15	3	3	14	14
9	6	8	15	4	12	7	4	15	12

```

MIN = @SUM(ASSIGN(I,J): COST(I,J)*X(I,J) );

@FOR(MACHINE(I):
    @SUM(JOB(J): X(I,J) ) = 1;
);

@FOR(JOB(J):
    @SUM(MACHINE(I): X(I,J) ) = 1;
);

END
    
```

LINGO solution:

Global optimal solution found at step: **25**
 Objective value: 28.00000

Variable	Value	Reduced Cost
X(1, 5)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(2, 4)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(3, 6)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(4, 9)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(5, 1)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(6, 2)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(7, 8)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(8, 3)	1.000000	0.0000000
X(9, 7)	1.000000	0.0000000

LINGO model:

```

MODEL: ! Linear assignment problem;

SETS:
    JOB/1..9/: ;
    MACHINE/1..9/: ;
    ASSIGN(MACHINE,JOB): COST, X;
ENDSETS

DATA:
    COST= 13 8 10 11 6 14 10 7 13
          12 13 11 1 2 11 2 12 10
          6 8 4 12 12 5 3 13 13
          12 2 6 4 11 5 10 4 6
          1 2 4 10 7 8 14 9 15
          11 2 7 10 3 8 5 11 11
          10 2 2 4 8 10 2 1 4
          11 3 2 12 15 3 3 14 14
          6 8 15 4 12 7 4 15 12;
ENDDATA
    
```

Row	Slack or Surplus	Dual Price
1	28.00000	1.000000
2	0.0000000	-10.000000
3	0.0000000	-6.000000
4	0.0000000	-6.000000
5	0.0000000	-6.000000
6	0.0000000	-6.000000
7	0.0000000	-7.000000
8	0.0000000	-4.000000
9	0.0000000	-4.000000
10	0.0000000	-8.000000
11	0.0000000	5.000000
12	0.0000000	5.000000
13	0.0000000	2.000000
14	0.0000000	5.000000
15	0.0000000	4.000000
16	0.0000000	1.000000
17	0.0000000	4.000000
18	0.0000000	3.000000
19	0.0000000	0.000000

Note that the dual variables are

$$u = [10, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 4, 4, 8], v = [-5, -5, -2, -5, -4, -1, -4, -3, 0]$$

The reduced cost matrix is $\underline{C} = C - (u \oplus v)$

where \oplus indicates *outer product*:

8	3	2	6	0	5	4	0	3
11	12	7	0	0	6	0	9	4
5	7	0	11	10	0	1	10	7
11	1	2	3	9	0	8	1	0
0	1	0	9	5	3	12	6	9
9	0	2	8	0	2	2	7	4
11	3	0	5	8	7	2	0	0
12	4	0	13	15	0	3	13	10
3	5	9	1	8	0	0	10	4

That is, if we reduce rows of C by u , and the columns by v , we obtain a reduced cost matrix (as in Hungarian method) with a zero-cost assignment!

Covering zeroes (8 lines required):

7	2	3	5	0	6	4	0	3
11	12	9	0	1	8	1	10	5
3	5	0	9	9	0	0	9	6
10	0	3	2	9	1	8	1	0
0	1	2	9	6	5	13	7	10
9	0	4	8	1	4	3	8	5
10	2	1	4	8	8	2	0	0
10	2	0	11	14	0	2	12	9
3	5	11	1	9	2	1	11	5

Result of reduction:

8	3	3	6	0	6	4	0	3
11	12	8	0	0	7	0	9	4
4	6	0	10	9	0	0	9	6
11	1	3	3	9	1	8	1	0
0	1	1	9	5	4	12	6	9
9	0	3	8	0	3	2	7	4
11	3	1	5	8	8	2	0	0
11	3	0	12	14	0	2	12	9
3	5	10	1	8	1	0	10	4

Covering zeroes (9 lines required):

8	3	3	6	0	6	4	0	3
11	12	8	0	0	7	0	9	4
4	6	0	10	9	0	0	9	6
11	1	3	3	9	1	8	1	0
0	1	1	9	5	4	12	6	9
9	0	3	8	0	3	2	7	4
11	3	1	5	8	8	2	0	0
11	3	0	12	14	0	2	12	9
3	5	10	1	8	1	0	10	4

Recovering solution:

8	3	3	6	0	6	4	0	3
11	12	8	0	0	7	0	9	4
4	6	0	10	9	0	0	9	6
11	1	3	3	9	1	8	1	0
0	1	1	9	5	4	12	6	9
9	0	3	8	0	3	2	7	4
11	3	1	5	8	8	2	0	0
11	3	0	12	14	0	2	12	9
3	5	10	1	8	1	0	10	4

(or $X_{36}=X_{83}=1$ & $X_{33}=X_{86}=0$ which is also optimal!)

Only 4 iterations (reductions) were required, compared with 25 for the simplex method!

Hungarian Method

Row reduction:

7	2	4	5	0	7	4	1	4
11	12	10	0	1	10	1	11	6
3	5	1	9	9	2	0	10	10
10	0	4	2	9	3	8	2	4
0	1	3	9	6	7	13	8	14
9	0	5	8	1	6	3	9	9
9	1	1	3	7	9	1	0	3
9	1	0	10	13	1	1	12	12
2	4	11	0	8	3	0	11	8

Column reduction:

7	2	4	5	0	7	4	1	4
11	12	10	0	1	9	1	11	6
3	5	1	9	9	1	0	10	7
10	0	4	2	9	2	8	2	1
0	1	3	9	6	6	13	8	11
9	0	5	8	1	5	3	9	6
9	1	1	3	7	8	1	0	0
9	1	0	10	13	0	1	12	9
2	4	11	0	8	2	0	11	5

Covering zeroes (8 lines required):

7	2	4	5	0	7	4	1	4
11	12	10	0	1	9	1	11	6
3	5	1	9	9	1	0	10	7
10	0	4	2	9	2	8	2	1
0	1	3	9	6	6	13	8	11
9	0	5	8	1	5	3	9	6
9	1	1	3	7	8	1	0	0
9	1	0	10	13	0	1	12	9
2	4	11	0	8	2	0	11	5

Result of reduction:

7	2	3	5	0	6	4	0	3
11	12	9	0	1	8	1	10	5
3	5	0	9	9	0	0	9	6
10	0	3	2	9	1	8	1	0
0	1	2	9	6	5	13	7	10
9	0	4	8	1	4	3	8	5
10	2	1	4	8	8	2	0	0
10	2	0	11	14	0	2	12	9
3	5	11	1	9	2	1	11	5