

Dynamic Programming

Process Plan Selection

Considering Sequence-Dependent Setup Costs

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There is a cost associated with *moving* the product from one machine to another between operations.

These sequence-dependent setup costs are:

From	To	Setup Cost
A	B	2
A	C	1
B	A	2
B	C	1
C	A	2
C	B	1

The total cost of the sequence $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ is, for example, $3 \times L + (2 + 4 \times L) + (5 \times L) + (1 + 4 \times L)$

Manufacture of a product requires *four* operations, each of which may be performed on any of *three* alternative machines.

The operation cost/unit for the various machines are:

Machine	Operation 1	Operation 2	Operation 3	Operation 4
A	3	4	3	6
B	2	4	5	5
C	4	1	6	4

DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING MODEL

Let $C_{s,x}^c$ = cost of *changing* part from machine s to machine x

$C_{n,x}^p$ = *processing* cost per unit for operation n on machine x

L = *lot size*

Stages: n = operation ($n=1, 2, \dots, N$)

State: s_n = machine on which previous operation ($n-1$) was performed

Decision: x_n = machine on which operation n is to be performed

Optimal value function

$f_n(s_n)$ = minimum cost of completing operations $n, n+1, \dots, N$
if the part is currently loaded on machine s_n .

$$f_n(s) = \min \{ C_{s,x}^c + L \times C_{s,x}^p + f_{n+1}(x) \}$$

$$f_N(s) = 0$$

Optimal Returns & Decisions

Stage 1				Stage 3			
Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value	Next State	Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value	Next State
A	A	15	A	A	A	8	A
B	B	14	B	B	A	10	A
C	B	15	B	C	B		B
	C		C	C	A	10	A
					C		C

Stage 2				Stage 4			
Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value	Next State	Current State	Optimal Decision	Optimal Value	Next State
A	A	12	A	A	C	5	C
	C		C	B	B	5	B
B	C	12	C		C		C
C	C	11	C	C	C	4	C

Setting lot size $L = 1$, we obtain:

Stage 4---					Stage 2---				
s \ x:	1	2	3	Min	s \ x:	1	2	3	Min
1	6	7	5	5	1	12	16	12	12
2	8	5	5	5	2	14	14	12	12
3	8	6	4	4	3	14	15	11	11

Stage 3---					Stage 1---				
s \ x:	1	2	3	Min	s \ x:	1	2	3	Min
1	8	12	11	8	1	15	16	16	15
2	10	10	11	10	2	17	14	16	14 ←
3	10	11	10	10	3	17	15	15	15

The optimal beginning state is #2 (machine B).

The minimum cost is achieved by initially loading the parts on machine **B**, resulting in total cost of \$14.
The optimal sequence: **B → C → A → C**

Optimal Solution No. 1		
stage	state	decision
1	B	B
2	B	C
3	C	A
4	A	C
5	C	

B → C → A → C

Optimal Solution No. 2		
stage	state	decision
1	B	B
2	B	C
3	C	C
4	C	C
5	C	

B → C → C → C

What is the optimal plan if the lotsize is L=2?

Operation #4:

	A	B	C	min
A				
B				
C				

Operation #2:

	A	B	C	min
A				
B				
C				

Operation #3:

	A	B	C	min
A				
B				
C				

Operation #1:

	A	B	C	min
A				
B				
C				