

# **TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM**

**Finding Initial Basic Feasible Solution**

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# North-West Corner Method

**Step1:** Select the upper left (north-west) cell of the transportation matrix and allocate the maximum possible value to  $X_{11}$  which is equal to  $\min(a_1, b_1)$ .

## **Step2:**

- If allocation made is equal to the supply available at the first source ( $a_1$  in first row), then move vertically down to the cell (2,1).
- If allocation made is equal to demand of the first destination ( $b_1$  in first column), then move horizontally to the cell (1,2).
- If  $a_1 = b_1$ , then allocate  $X_{11} = a_1$  or  $b_1$  and move to cell (2,2).

**Step3:** Continue the process until an allocation is made in the south-east corner cell of the transportation table.

**Example:** Solve the Transportation Table to find Initial Basic Feasible Solution using North-West Corner Method.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Cost} &= 19 \times 5 + 30 \times 2 + 30 \times 6 + 40 \times 3 + 70 \times 4 + 20 \times 14 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 1015 \end{aligned}$$

	D1	D2	D3	D4	Supply
S <sub>1</sub>	19 5	30 2	50	10	7
S <sub>2</sub>	70	30 6	40 3	60	9
S <sub>3</sub>	40	8	70 4	20 14	18
Demand	5	8	7	14	34

# Least Cost Method

**Step1:** Select the cell having lowest unit cost in the entire table and allocate the minimum of supply or demand values in that cell.

**Step2:** Then eliminate the row or column in which supply or demand is exhausted. If both the supply and demand values are same, either of the row or column can be eliminated.

In case, the smallest unit cost is not unique, then select the cell where maximum allocation can be made.

**Step3:** Repeat the process with next lowest unit cost and continue until the entire available supply at various sources and demand at various destinations is satisfied.

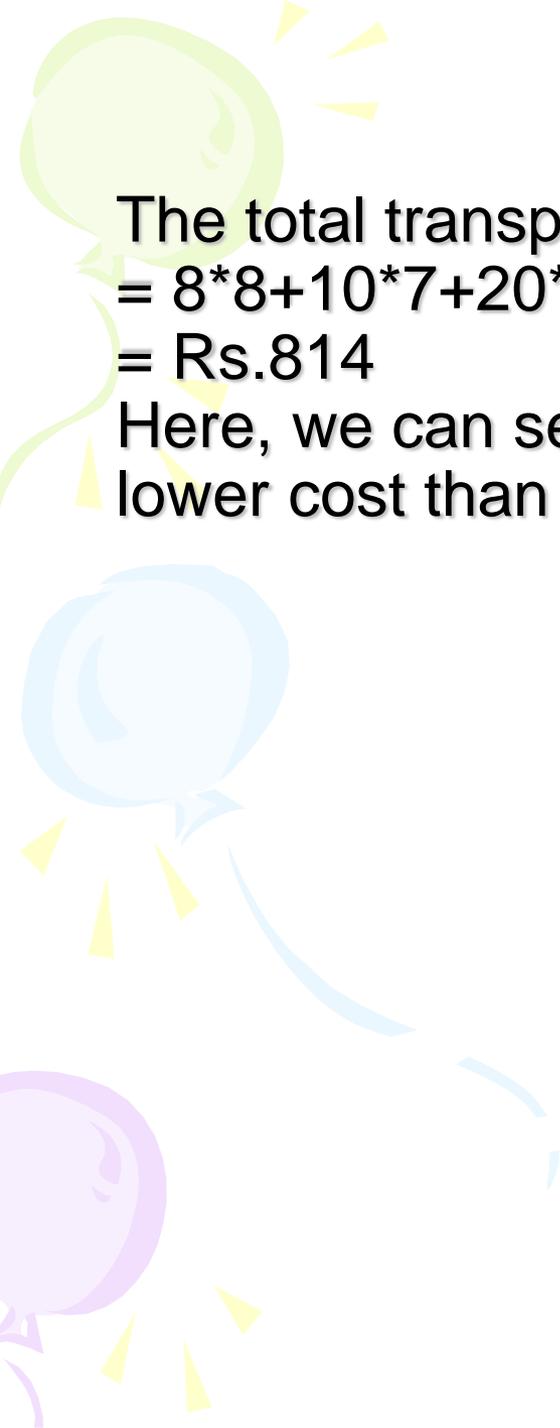
	D1	D2	D3	D4	Supply
S1	19	30	50	10	7
S2	70	30	40	60	9
S3	40	8	70	20	18
Demand	5	8	7	14	34

	D1	D3	D4	Supply
S1	19	50	10	7
S2	70	40	60	9
S3	40	70	20	10
Demand	5	7	14	34

	D1	D3	D4	Supply
S2	70	40	60	9
S3	40	70	20	10
Demand	5	7	7	34

	D1	D3	Supply
S2	70	40	9
S3	40	70	3
Demand	5	7	34

	D1	Supply
S2	70	2
S3	40	3
Demand	5	34



The total transportation cost obtained by this method

$$= 8*8+10*7+20*7+40*7+70*2+40*3$$

$$= \text{Rs.}814$$

Here, we can see that the ***Least Cost Method*** involves a lower cost than the *North-West Corner Method*.

# Vogel's Approximation Method

**Step1:** Calculate penalty for each row and column by taking the difference between the two smallest unit costs. This penalty or extra cost has to be paid if one fails to allocate the minimum unit transportation cost.

**Step2:** Select the row or column with the highest penalty and select the minimum unit cost of that row or column. Then, allocate the minimum of supply or demand values in that cell. If there is a tie, then select the cell where maximum allocation could be made.

**Step3:** Adjust the supply and demand and eliminate the satisfied row or column. If a row and column are satisfied simultaneously, only one of them is eliminated and the other one is assigned a **zero** value. Any row or column having **zero** supply or demand, can not be used in calculating future penalties.

**Step4:** Repeat the process until all the supply sources and demand destinations are satisfied.

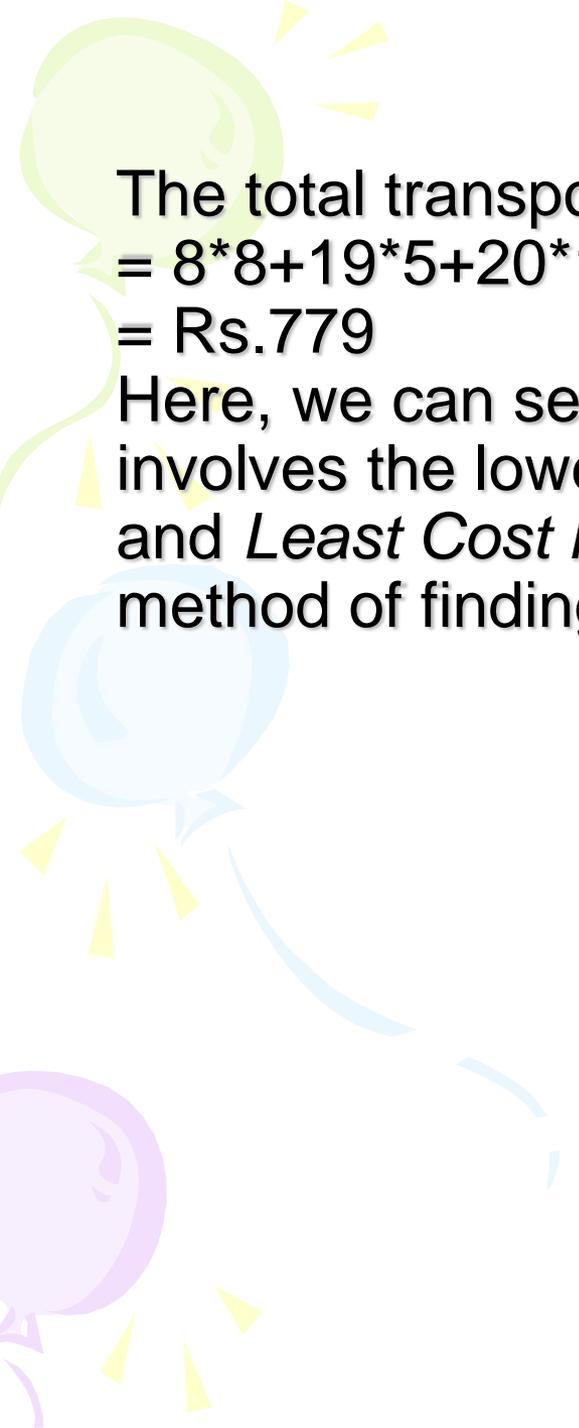
	D1	D2	D3	D4	Supply	Row Diff.
S1	19	30	50	10	7	9
S2	70	30	40	60	9	10
S3	40	8	70	20	18	12
Demand	5	8	7	14	34	
Col.Diff.	21	22	10	10		

	D1	D3	D4	Supply	Row Diff.
S1	19	50	10	7	9
S2	70	40	60	9	20
S3	40	70	20	10	20
Demand	5	7	14	34	
Col.Diff.	21	10	10		

	D3	D4	Supply	Row Diff.
S1	50	10	2	40
S2	40	60	9	20
S3	70	20	10	50
Demand	7	14	34	
Col.Diff.	10	10		

	D3	D4	Supply	Row Diff.
S1	50	10	2	40
S2	40	60	9	20
Demand	7	4	34	
Col.Diff.	10	50		

	D3	D4	Supply	Row Diff.
S2	40	60	9	20
Demand	7	2	34	
Col.Diff.				



The total transportation cost obtained by this method  
=  $8*8+19*5+20*10+10*2+40*7+60*2$   
= Rs.779

Here, we can see that ***Vogel's Approximation Method*** involves the lowest cost than *North-West Corner Method* and *Least Cost Method* and hence is the most preferred method of finding initial basic feasible solution.