AN INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT

SCIENCE

QUANTITATIVE

APPROACHES TO

DECISION

MAKING

EIGHTH

ANDERSON SWEENEY WILLIAMS

eighth

An Introduction to Management Science



David R. Anderson

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Dennis J. Sweeney

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Thomas A. Williams

ROCHESTER INSERTUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

West Publishing Company
MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL NEW YORK LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

Design

David J. Farr/ImageSmythe

Copyediting Cheryl Wilms

Composition and Prepress Carlisle Communications

Artwork Miyake Illustration

Indexing Northwind Editorial Services

Production and Printing by West Publishing Company

Dedication

To Our Parents

West's Commitment to the Environment

In 1906, West Publishing Company began recycling materials left over from the production of books. This began a tradition of efficient and responsible use of resources. Today, 100% of our legal bound volumes are printed on acid-free, recycled paper consisting of 50% new fibers. West recycles nearly 27,700,000 pounds of scrap paper annually—the equivalent of 229,300 trees. Since the 1960s, West has devised ways to capture and recycle waste inks, solvents, oils, and vapors created in the printing process. We also recycle plastics of all kinds, wood, glass, corrugated cardboard, and batteries, and have eliminated the use of polystyrene book packaging. We at West are proud of the longevity and the scope of our commitment to the environment. West pocket parts and advance sheets are printed on recyclable paper and can be collected and recycled with newspapers. Staples do not have to be removed. Bound volumes can be recycled after removing the cover.



TEXT IS PRINTED ON 10% POST CONSUMER RECYCLED PAPER



British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data. A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

COPYRIGHT ©1976, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994 By WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY

COPYRIGHT ©1997 By WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY

610 Opperman Drive P.O. Box 64526 St. Paul, MN 55164-0526

All rights reserved

Printed in the United States of America

04 03 02 01 00 99 98

8 7 6 5 4

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Anderson, David Ray, 1941-

An introduction to management science: quantitative approaches to decision making / David R. Anderson, Dennis J. Sweeney, Thomas A. Williams.—8th ed.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-314-09687-6 (alk. paper)

1. Management science. I. Sweeny, Dennis J. II. Williams,

Thomas Arthur, 1944 . III. Title.

HD30.25.A53 1997

658--dc20

96-25601

CIP

eighth

An Introduction to Management Science

About the Authors

David R. Anderson David R. Anderson is Professor of Quantitative Analysis in the College of Business Administration at the University of Cincinnati. Born in Grand Forks, North Dakota, he earned his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Purdue University. Professor Anderson has served as Head of the Department of Quantitative Analysis and as Associate Dean of the College of Business Administration. In addition, he was the coordinator of the College's first Executive Program.

At the University of Cincinnati, Professor Anderson has taught introductory statistics for business students as well as graduate level courses in regression analysis, multivariate analysis, and management science. He has also taught statistical courses at the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. He has been honored with nominations and awards for excellence in teaching and excellence in service to student organizations.

Professor Anderson has coauthored seven textbooks in the areas of statistics, management science, linear programming, and production and operations management. He is an active consultant in the field of sampling and statistical methods.

Dennis J. Sweeney Dennis J. Sweeney is Professor of Quantitative Analysis at the University of Cincinnati. Born in Des Moines, Iowa, he earned a B.S.B.A. degree from Drake University, graduating summa cum laude. He received his M.B.A. and D.B.A. degrees from Indiana University where he was an NDEA Fellow. Since receiving his doctorate in 1971, Professor Sweeney has spent all but 2 years at the University of Cincinnati. During 1978–79, he spent a year working in the management science group at Procter & Gamble; during 1981–82, he was a visiting professor at Duke University. Professor Sweeney served 5 years as Head of the Department of Quantitative Analysis and 4 years as Associate Dean at the University of Cincinnati.

Professor Sweeney has published over 30 articles in the general area of management science. The National Science Foundation, IBM, Procter & Gamble, and Cincinnati Gas & Electric have funded his research, which has been published in *Management Science*, Operations Research, Mathematical Programming, Decision Sciences, and other journals.

Professor Sweeney has coauthored seven textbooks in the areas of statistics, management science, linear programming, and production and operations management. His work with Procter & Gamble received an award in the 1996 Edelman competition sponsored by INFORMS.

Thomas A. Williams Thomas A. Williams is Professor of Management Science and Team Leader for Decision Sciences in the College of Business at Rochester Institute of Technology. Born in Elmira, New York, he earned his B.S. degree at Clarkson University. He did his graduate work at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he received his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

Before joining the College of Business at RIT, Professor Williams served for 7 years as a faculty member in the College of Business Administration at the University of Cincinnati, where he developed the undergraduate program in Information Systems and then served as its coordinator. At RIT he was the first chairman of the Decision Sciences Department. He teaches courses in management science and statistics, as well as more advanced courses in regression and decision analysis.

Professor Williams is the coauthor of eight textbooks in the areas of management science, statistics, production and operations management, and mathematics. He has been a consultant for numerous Fortune 500 companies and has worked on projects ranging from the use of elementary data analysis to the development of large-scale regression models. His current research focuses on the application of total quality management in an academic setting.

Preface

Approximately 25 years ago, the three of us were assistant professors in the Department of Quantitative Analysis at the University of Cincinnati. Our graduate educations and experiences had convinced us of the valuable potential for management science and operations research techniques in business administration and related fields. We were committed to the challenge of writing a textbook that would help make the mathematical and technical concepts of management science understandable and useful to nonmathematicians. Judging from the responses from our teaching colleagues and thousands of students, we have successfully met that challenge. Thus, 25 years later, assisted by the helpful comments and suggestions of many users, we are pleased to offer the eighth edition of *An Introduction to Management Science*.

Our purpose continues to be to provide students with a sound conceptual understanding of the role that management science plays in the decision-making process. Written with the needs of the nonmathematician in mind, the text is applications oriented. As each new concept is introduced, a problem scenario or application is presented to help illustrate the topic; we then explain how management science assists in solving the problem. Using this style throughout the text, we describe the many quantitative methods that have been developed over the years, explain how they work, and show how they can be applied and interpreted. We have found that this approach helps to motivate the student by demonstrating not only how the procedure works, but also how it can contribute to the decision-making process.

Changes in the Eighth Edition

In preparing the eighth edition, we have been careful to maintain the overall format and approach of the previous editions. However, based on our own classroom experience and suggestions from users of previous editions, a number of changes have been made to enhance the content, managerial orientation, and readability of the text.

New Management Science in Practice Applications

End-of-chapter application sections provided by practitioners continue to be a feature of the text. We are pleased to be able to add recent management science applications from Procter & Gamble (Chapter 7) and Citibank (Chapter 12). These applications provide

information about the company, the role of management science within the company, and an overview of a management science application that relates to the material the student has covered in the chapter. A total of 15 management science in practice applications now appear in the text.

Management Science in Action Vignettes

We have added more than 20 Management Science in Action vignettes throughout the text. They provide brief overviews of how the nearby text material has been used successfully in practice. Most are based on articles from *Interfaces*. The intent is to show the student that people actually are using the methods successfully. The vignettes complement the problem scenarios that are an integral part of the text and the chapter-ending applications prepared by practitioners.

Linear and Integer Programming

Chapter 4 has undergone a major revision. Two new applications have been added. One concerns the best mix of government securities for retiring future debt obligations. The other involves a company's decision about how much to produce on regular time and overtime versus how much to buy from outside suppliers. The section on data envelopment analysis has been completely rewritten to improve the pedagogy. Other chapter revisions involve more discussion concerning interpretation of computer output and sensitivity analysis.

Chapter 8 has been revised to show more types of applications of integer linear programming. A new section on fixed charge problems has been added. We show how to model production problems involving a setup cost and a variable cost per unit produced. This new material eases the transition into the plant location and distribution problem. A new case problem involving production scheduling with setup costs has also been added.

Chapter 5 on the simplex method has been shortened, and the branch-and-bound section has been dropped from the chapter on integer linear programming. These changes are in keeping with our increasing emphasis on managerial interpretation and computer solution of problems.

Project Scheduling: PERT/CPM

Chapter 10 has been revised to demonstrate the activity on node network representation of a project scheduling problem. We changed to this approach because the network model is easier to construct (no dummy arcs are necessary) and the crashing model is easier to develop. The changes enhance understanding without any loss of applicability.

Simulation

The chapter on simulation has been completely rewritten and modernized. The chapter begins with an application involving risk analysis and makes extensive use of spreadsheet output. An inventory simulation model and a waiting line simulation model are also covered. The use of spreadsheets has eliminated the dependence on using random number tables and performing simulation computations by hand. A chapter appendix shows how to use Microsoft Excel for simulation.

Spreadsheet Appendixes

Spreadsheet packages, such as Microsoft Excel and Lotus 1-2-3, have rapidly been adding management science solvers to their basic packages. Both Excel and Lotus 1-2-3 have the capability to solve linear programs. We added spreadsheet appendixes to six chapters to show how to use spreadsheets to implement some of the methods explained in the text. Microsoft Excel is used for the demonstrations, but users of other types of spreadsheets should have little difficulty adapting the material. For students and faculty who are comfortable with spreadsheets, these provide an alternative to the software tools provided by management science software packages. Of course, The Management Scientist and LINDO software packages are still described and illustrated in the text.

Other Changes

Many other changes, suggested by users, have been made. A number of student and instructor annotations have also been added and about 15 percent of the problems are new to this edition.

Prerequisite

The mathematical prerequisite for this text is a course in algebra. An introductory knowledge of probability and statistics would be desirable, but not necessary, for Chapters 10-14, 16, and 17.

Throughout the text, we have utilized generally accepted notation for the topic being covered. Thus, students who pursue study beyond the level of this text should find the difficulties of reading more advanced material minimized. To assist in further study, a bibliography is included in Appendix E of the book.

Course Outline Flexibility

The text has been designed to enhance the instructor's flexibility in selecting topics to meet specific course needs. The single-quarter and single-semester outlines that follow are a sampling of the many options available.

A one-quarter outline stressing linear programming, model development, and applications:

- Introduction (Chapter 1)
- Introduction to Linear Programming and Computer Solution (Chapters 2 and 3)
- Linear Programming Applications (selected portions of Chapters 4 and 7)
- Project Management: PERT/CPM (Chapter 10)
- Waiting Lines (Chapter 12)
- Computer Simulation (Chapter 13)
- Decision Analysis (Chapter 14)

The instructor in a one-semester course who wants to focus on model development and other applications could either spend more time on the applications in Chapter 4 or cover additional topics. One possible outline, stressing linear programming, model development, and applications, would be

- Introduction (Chapter 1)
- Introduction to Linear Programming (Chapters 2 and 3)
- Linear Programming Applications (Chapter 4)
- Simplex Method (Chapters 5 and 6)
- Transportation, Assignment, and Transshipment Models (Chapter 7)
- Integer Programming (Chapter 8)
- Project Management: PERT/CPM (Chapter 10)
- Inventory Models (Chapter 11)
- Waiting Lines (Chapter 12)
- Computer Simulation (Chapter 13)
- Decision Analysis (Chapter 14)
- Multicriteria Decision Making (Chapter 15)

Acknowledgments

We owe a debt to many of our colleagues and friends for their helpful comments and suggestions during the development of this and previous editions. Among these are Robert L. Armacost, E. Leonard Arnoff, John W. Auer, Uttarayan Bagchi, Edward Baker. Norman Baker, James Bartos, Richard Beckwith, Oded Berman, Jeanne Boeh, Stanley Brooking, Jeffrey Camm, Thomas Case, John Eatman, Ron Ebert, Don Edwards, Peter Ellis, Lawrence Ettkin, Jim Evans, Terri Friel, Robert Garfinkel, Damodar Golhar, Stephen Goodman, Jack Goodwin, Richard Gunther, Nicholas G. Hall, Michael E. Hanna, David Hott, Raymond Jackson, Muhannad Khawaja, Bharat Kolluri, Robert Landeros, Darlene Lanier, John Lawrence, Jr., Phillip Lowery, Prem Mann, William G. Marchal. Kamlesh Mathur, Joseph Mazzola, Cynthia S. McCahon, Richard McCready, Patrick McKeown, Constance McLaren, Edward Minieka, Richard C. Morey, Alan Neebe, Brian F. O'Neil, David Pentico, Gary Pickett, B. Madhusudan Rao, Handanhal V. Ravinder, Douglas V. Rippy, Donna Retzlaff-Roberts, Don R. Robinson, Richard Rosenthal, Sam H. Roy, Subhashish Samaddar, M.C. Sharman, Antoinette Somers, Carol Stamm, Christopher S. Tang, Giri Kumar Tayi, Willban Terpening, William Truscott, Charley Turner, James Vigen, Ed Winkofsky, Bruce Woodworth, M. Zafer Yakin, K. Paul Yoon, Sajjad Zahir, and Cathleen Zucco.

Our associates from organizations who supplied the Management Science in Practice applications made a major contribution to the text. These individuals are cited in a credit line on the first page of each application.

We are also indebted to our editor, Mary Schiller, production editor, Amy Hanson, promotion manager, John Tuvey, and others at West Publishing Company for their editorial counsel and support during the preparation of this text.

Contents

Preface, xix

HAPTER ONE	Introduction 1
	1.1 Problem Solving and Decision Making 2
	1.2 Quantitative Analysis and Decision Making 3
	1.3 Quantitative Analysis 5
	Model Development 6
	Data Preparation 9
	Model Solution 10
	Report Generation 11
	A Note Regarding Implementation 11
	1.4 Models of Cost, Revenue, and Profit 12
	Cost and Volume Models 12
	Revenue and Volume Models 12
	Profit and Volume Models 13
	Break-Even Analysis 13
	1.5 Management Science in Practice 14
	Management Science Techniques 14
	Methods Used Most Frequently 15
	Summary 17
	Glossary 17
	Problems 18
	Appendix 1.1 Spreadsheets for Management Science 21
	Appendix 1.2 The Management Scientist Software Package 2



Linear Programming: The Graphical Method 27

Management Science in Practice: Mead Corporation 25

2.1 A Simple Maximization Problem 28

The Objective Function 29

The Constraints 30

Mathematical Statement of the Par, Inc., Problem 31

2.2 Graphical Solution 32

A Note on Graphing Lines 41 Summary of the Graphical Solution Procedure for Maximization Problems 43 Slack Variables 43

2.3 Extreme Points and the Optimal Solution 45

2.4 A Simple Minimization Problem 47

Summary of the Graphical Solution Procedure for Minimization Problems 50 Surplus Variables 50

2.5 Special Cases 52

Alternative Optimal Solutions 52 Infeasibility 53 Unbounded 54

2.6 Introduction to Sensitivity Analysis 56

2.7 Graphical Sensitivity Analysis 57

Objective Function Coefficients 57

Right-Hand Sides 62

Summary 64

Glossary 64

Problems 65

Case Problem: Advertising Strategy 79

Case Problem: Production Strategy 79

CHAPTER THREE

Linear Programming: Formulation, Computer Solution, and Interpretation 81

3.1 Computer Solution of Linear Programs 81

Interpretation of Computer Output 82

Simultaneous Changes 85

Interpretation of Computer Output—A Second Example 87

Cautionary Note on the Interpretation of Dual Prices 89

3.2 More Than Two Decision Variables 90

The Modified Par. Inc., Problem 90

The Bluegrass Farms Problem 95

Formulation of the Bluegrass Farms Problem 95

Computer Solution and Interpretation for the Bluegrass Farms Problem 97

3.3 Modeling 99

Guidelines for Model Formulation 99

Management Science in Action: An Optimal Wood Procurement Policy 100

The Electronic Communications Problem 101

Formulation of the Electronic Communications Problem 102

Computer Solution and Interpretation for the Electronic Communications
Problem 103

Management Science in Action: Using Linear Programming for Traffic Control 106

Summary 107

Glossary 107

Problems 108

Case Problem: Product Mix 121

Case Problem: Truck Leasing Strategy 122

ix

Appendix 3.1: Solving Linear Programs with The Management Scientist 123

Appendix 3.2: Solving Linear Programs with LINDO/PC 123

Appendix 3.3: Spreadsheet Solution of Linear Programs 126

Management Science in Practice: Eastman Kodak 130

HAPTER FOUR

Linear Programming Applications 132

4.1 Marketing Applications 132

Media Selection 132

Marketing Research 136

Financial Applications 139

Portfolio Selection 139

Management Science in Action: Using Linear Programming for Optimal Lease Structuring 143

Financial Planning 143

4.3 **Production Management Applications 147**

A Make-or-Buy Decision 147

Production Scheduling 150

Management Science in Action: Libbey-Owens-Ford 157

Work-Force Assignment 157

4.4 **Blending Problems 161**

4.5 Data Envelopment Analysis 166

Evaluating the Performance of Hospitals 166

An Overview of the DEA Approach 167

The DEA Linear Programming Model 168

Summary of the DEA Approach 172

Summary 173

Problems 174

Case Problem: Environmental Protection 187

Case Problem: Investment Strategy 189

Case Problem: Textile Mill Scheduling 190

Appendix 4.1 Spreadsheet Solution of Linear Programs 191 Management Science in Practice: Marathon Oil Company 193



Linear Programming: The Simplex Method 195

- 5.1 An Algebraic Overview of the Simplex Method 195 Management Science in Action: Fleet Assignment at Delta Air Lines 196 Algebraic Properties of the Simplex Method 197 Determining a Basic Solution 197 Basic Feasible Solutions 198
- 5.2 Tableau Form 198
- Setting Up the Initial Simplex Tableau 200
- Improving the Solution 203
- Calculating the Next Tableau 205 Interpreting the Results of an Iteration 207 Moving toward a Better Solution 208

Interpreting the Optimal Solution 210

Summary of the Simplex Method 211

5.6 Tableau Form: The General Case 212

Greater-Than-or-Equal-to Constraints 213

Equality Constraints 217

Eliminating Negative Right-Hand-Side Values 217

Summary of the Steps to Create Tableau Form 218

5.7 Solving a Minimization Problem 220

5.8 Special Cases 222

Infeasibility 222

Unboundedness 223

Alternative Optimal Solutions 224

Degeneracy 226

Summary 227

Glossary 229

Problems 229

HAPTER SIX

Simplex-Based Sensitivity Analysis and Duality 239

6.1 Sensitivity Analysis with the Simplex Tableau 239

Objective Function Coefficients 239

Right-Hand-Side Values 244

Simultaneous Changes 250

6.2 **Duality 25**1

Economic Interpretation of the Dual Variables 254

Using the Dual to Identify the Primal Solution 255

Finding the Dual of Any Primal Problem 256

Summary 258

Glossary 258

Problems 259

Management Science in Practice: Performance Analysis

Corporation 266



Transportation, Assignment, and Transshipment Problems 268

7.1 The Transportation Problem: The Network Model and a Linear Programming Formulation 268

Problem Variations 273

A General Linear Programming Model of the Transportation Problem 274

Management Science in Action: Marine Corps Mobilization 276

7.2 The Assignment Problem: The Network Model and a Linear Programming Formulation 276

Problem Variations 279

A General Linear Programming Model of the Assignment Problem 280

Multiple Assignments 280

7.3 The Transshipment Problem: The Network Model and a Linear Programming Formulation 281

Problem Variations 286

A General Linear Programming Model of the Transshipment Problem 287

7.4 A Production and Inventory Application 288

7.5 The Transportation Simplex Method: A Special-Purpose Solution Procedure (Optional) 291

Phase I: Finding an Initial Feasible Solution 292

Phase II: Iterating to the Optimal Solution 296

Summary of the Transportation Simplex Method 305

Problem Variations 306

7.6 The Assignment Problem: A Special-Purpose Solution Procedure (Optional) 307

Finding the Minimum Number of Lines 310

Problem Variations 310

Summary 313

Glossary 314

Problems 315

Case Problem: Assigning Umpire Crews 330

Case Problem: Distribution System Design 332

Management Science in Practice: Procter & Gamble 334



Integer Linear Programming 335

Management Science in Action: Scheduling Employees at McDonald's Restaurant 336

8.1 Types of Integer Linear Programming Models 336

8.2 Graphical and Computer Solution for an All-Integer Linear Program 338

Graphical Solution Procedure 338

Computer Solution 341

Management Science in Action: Cutting Photographic Color Paper Rolls 341

8.3 Applications 342

Capital Budgeting 342

Models Involving Fixed Costs 344

Distribution System Design 346

A Bank Location Application 350

8.4 Modeling Flexibility Provided by 0-1 Integer Variables 354

Multiple-Choice and Mutually Exclusive Constraints 355

Management Science in Action: Analyzing Price Quotations Under Business Volume Discounts 355

k Out of n Alternatives Constraint 356

Conditional and Corequisite Constraints 356

A Cautionary Note on Sensitivity Analysis 357

Summary 357

Glossary 358

Problems 358

Case Problem: Textbook Publishing 367

Case Problem: Production Scheduling with Changeover Costs 369

Management Science in Practice: Ketron 370



Network Models 372

- 9.1 The Shortest-Route Problem 372 A Shortest-Route Algorithm 373
- 9.2 The Minimal Spanning Tree Problem 381A Minimal Spanning Tree Algorithm 381
- 9.3 The Maximal Flow Problem 384
 A Maximal Flow Algorithm 385
 Summary 390
 Glossary 390
 Problems 390
 Case Problem: Ambulance Routing 397
 Management Science in Practice: EDS 399

HAPTER TEN

Project Scheduling: PERT/CPM 401

10.1 Project Scheduling with Known Activity Times 402

The Concepts of a Critical Path 403 Determining the Critical Path 404

Contributions of PERT/CPM 409

Management Science in Action: Project Management on the PC 410

Summary of the PERT/CPM Critical Path Procedure 411

10.2 Project Scheduling with Uncertain Activity Times 412

The Daugherty Porta-Vac Project 412 Uncertain Activity Times 413

The Critical Path 415

Variability in Project Completion Time 418

10.3 Considering Time-Cost Trade-Offs 420

Crashing Activity Times 421

A Linear Programming Model for Crashing Decisions 423

Summary 425

Glossary 425

Problems 426

Case Problem: Warehouse Expansion 435

Management Science in Practice: Seasongood & Mayer 436



Inventory Models 439

11.1 Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Model 440
The How-Much-to-Order Decision 443
The When-to-Order Decision 445
Sensitivity Analysis in the EOQ Model 446
The Manager's Use of the EOQ Model 446

How Has the EOQ Decision Model Helped? 447 A Summary of the EOO Model Assumptions 447

11.2 Economic Production Lot Size Model 448

The Total Cost Model 449

Finding the Economic Production Lot Size 451

- 11.3 An Inventory Model with Planned Shortages 452
- 11.4 Quantity Discounts for the EOQ Model 452
- 11.5 A Single-Period Inventory Model with Probabilistic Demand 458
 The Johnson Shoe Company Problem 459
 The Kremer Chemical Company Problem 462
- 11.6 An Order-Quantity, Reorder-Point Model with Probabilistic Demand 464
 The How-Much-to-Order Decision 466
 The When-to-Order Decision 466

Management Science in Action: Information from a Netherlands Supplier Lowers Inventory Cost 468

11.7 A Periodic-Review Model with Probabilistic Demand 468

More Complex Periodic-Review Models 471

Management Science in Action: Inventory Model Helps Hewlett-Packard's Product Design for Worldwide Markets 471

11.8 Material Requirements Planning 472

Dependent Demand and the MRP Concept 473

Information System for MRP 474

MRP Calculations 476

11.9 The Just-in-Time Approach to Inventory Management 478

Summary 479

Glossary 479

Problems 481

Case Problem: A Make-or-Buy Analysis 485

Appendix 11.1: Inventory Models with Spreadsheets 489

Appendix 11.2 Development of the Optimal Order-Quantity (Q*) Formula for the EOQ Model 492

Appendix 11.3 Development of the Optimal Lot Size (Q*) Formula for the Production Lot Size Model 492

Appendix 11.4 Development of the Optimal Order-Quantity (Q*) and Optimal Backorder (S*) Formulas for the Planned Shortage Model 493
Management Science in Practice: SupeRx, Inc. 495

CHAPTER TWELVE

Waiting Line Models 497

12.1 The Structure of a Waiting Line System 498

The Single-Channel Waiting Line 498

The Distribution of Arrivals 498

The Distribution of Service Times 499

Queue Discipline 500

Steady-State Operation 500

12.2 The Single-Channel Waiting Line Model with Poisson Arrivals and Exponential Service Times 501

The Operating Characteristics 501

Operating Characteristics for the Burger Dome Problem 502

The Manager's Use of Waiting Line Models 503 Improving the Waiting Line Operation 503

12.3 The Multiple-Channel Waiting Line Model with Poisson Arrivals and Exponential Service Times 504

The Operating Characteristics 505

Operating Characteristics for the Burger Dome Problem 506

Management Science in Action: Hospital Staffing Based on a Multiple-Channel Waiting Line Model 509

- 12.4 Some General Relationships for Waiting Line Models 509
- 12.5 Economic Analysis of Waiting Lines 511
- 12.6 Other Waiting Line Models 513
- 12.7 The Single-Channel Waiting Line Model with Poisson Arrivals and Arbitrary Service Times 514

Operating Characteristics for the M/G/1 Model 514

Constant Service Times 515

12.8 A Multiple-Channel Model with Poisson Arrivals, Arbitrary Service Times, and No Waiting Line 516

The Operating Characteristics for the M/G/k Model with Blocked Customers Cleared 517

12.9 Waiting Line Models with Finite Calling Populations 519

The Operating Characteristics for the M/M/1 Model with a Finite Calling Population 519

Management Science in Action: Improving Fire Department Productivity 522

Summary 522

Glossary 523

Problems 523

Case Problem: Airline Reservations 530

Appendix 12.1: Waiting Line Models with Spreadsheets 531

Management Science in Practice: CITIBANK 533

C HAPTER THIRTEEN Simulation 535

13.1 Using Simulation for Risk Analysis 536

The PortaCom Project 536

The PortaCom Simulation Model 537

Random Numbers and Simulating Values of Random Variables 539

Using the Simulation Model 541

Simulation Results 542

Risk Analysis Conclusions 542

Some Simulation Terminology 543

- 13.2 An Inventory Simulation Model 543
- 13.3 A Waiting Line Simulation Model 546

The Hammondsport Savings and Loan Waiting Line 546

Customer Arrival Times 546

Customer Service Times 547

The Simulation Model 548

Simulation Results 551