

Solving Fuzzy Linear Programming as Multi Objective Linear Programming Problem

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Abstract - The constraints and the objective function of the fuzzy linear programming problem are converted into the multi-objective optimization problem (i.e.,) into an equivalent crisp linear problem. Finally, the multi-objective linear programming problem is converted into the weighted linear programming problem to show that they are independent of weights and obtained the complete optimal solution.

Keywords: Fuzzy linear programming problem, fuzzy numbers, multi-objective linear programming problem, membership functions, fuzzy co-efficients, triangular fuzzy number.

the “Formulation of fuzzy linear programming problems as four-objective constrained optimization problems”, in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Curtin University of Technology, G.P.O. BoxU1987, Perth, WA 6845, Australia [2]. H.J.Zimmermann, proposed the “Fuzzy programming and linear programming with several objective functions”, in (operations research), (1978) 45-55 [14]. Rafail N. Gasimov, K`ur_sat Yenilmez, has given a literature survey on “Solving Fuzzy Linear Programming Problems with Linear Membership Functions”, Turk J Math 26 (2002), 375-396 [10]

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent times, attempts are made to solve the fuzzy linear programming problems with the help of multi-objective linear programming problem with fuzzy quantities and to show that they are independent of weights. This dissertation concerns the solution of fuzzy linear programming (FLP) problem which involves fuzzy numbers both the coefficient matrix of the constraints and the cost coefficients. Then, by using a theorem, the constraints and the objective function of the fuzzy linear programming problem are converted into the multi-objective optimization problem (i.e.,) into an equivalent crisp linear problem. Finally, the multi-objective linear programming problem is converted into the weighted linear programming problem to show that they are independent of weights and obtained the complete optimal solution.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

E.Bellman and L.A.Zadeh, had already discussed about the “Decision-making in a fuzzy environment”, in management science, Vol. 17, No. 4, December [1]. Guangquan Zhang, Yong-HongWu, M. Remias, Jie Lu, had briefly told about

III. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Linear programming is an algebraic method used to solve sets of linear equations. The formal methodology was developed around 1947. The purpose of linear programming is to find optimal solutions for systems which are modeled by linear equations. In LP, sharp constraints combine to limit the space of feasible solutions to the linear problem being posed. The variable dimensions of the system being modeled assume the form of a vector. The objectives of a problem are also modeled with linear equations. The linearity of the constraints and the objectives enables straight-forward solution methods. Vertices of the solution space correspond to optimizing vectors. The vectors are optimizing in the sense that non-zero linear equations of the system variables, representing the objectives, achieve maximal values at the vertices of the feasible solution space.

Consider a fuzzy linear programming problem where both the coefficient matrix of the constraints and cost coefficient are fuzzy in nature.

$$\langle \tilde{c}, x \rangle = f_i(x_j) = f_i(x) = \text{Max} \tilde{Z} = \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{c}_j x_j \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Subject to

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{A}_{ij} x_j \leq \tilde{B}_i \quad ; \quad 1 \leq i \leq m, \text{ there exists } x_j > 0$$

Then the linear membership function for the above FLPP is,

$$\mu_{a_{ij}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x < a_{ij} \\ \frac{(a_{ij} + d_{ij} - x)}{d_{ij}} & \text{for } a_{ij} \leq x \leq a_{ij} + d_{ij} \\ 0 & \text{for } x \geq a_{ij} + d_{ij} \end{cases}$$

$$\mu_{B_i}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } x < b_i \\ \frac{(b_i + p_i - x)}{p_i} & \text{for } b_i \leq x \leq b_i + p_i \end{cases}$$

Let A be a triangular fuzzy number represented by three crisp numbers s, l, r. Therefore,

(14) becomes, $\text{for } b_i + p_i \leq x$

$$\langle \tilde{c}, x \rangle = f_i(x_j) = \text{Max} \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{c}_j x_j$$

such that,

$$\sum_{x \geq 0} (s_{ij}, l_{ij}, r_{ij}) x_{ij} \leq (t_i, u_i, v_i)$$

$$0 \leq i \leq m, \quad 0 \leq j \leq n$$

where,

$$A_{ij} = \langle s_{ij}, l_{ij}, r_{ij} \rangle, \quad B_{ij} = \langle t_i, u_i, v_i \rangle \text{ are fuzzy numbers}$$

Theorem 3.1

For any two triangular fuzzy numbers $A = \langle s_1, l_1, r_1 \rangle$ and $B = \langle s_2, l_2, r_2 \rangle$, $A \leq B$ if and only if $s_1 \leq s_2$, $s_1 - l_1 \leq s_2 - l_2$,

$$s_1 + r_1 \leq s_2 + r_2.$$

Using the above statement fuzzy linear programming problem can be rewritten as,

$$\langle \tilde{c}, x \rangle = f_i(x_j) = \text{Max} \sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{c}_j x_j$$

Such that,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n s_{ij} x_j \leq t_i, \quad \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} - l_{ij}) x_j \leq t_i - u_i, \quad \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} + r_{ij}) x_j \leq t_i + v_i, \quad x_i \geq 0 \tag{2}$$

Where the membership functions of $\tilde{c}_j(x)$ is,

$$\mu_{\tilde{c}_j}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < \alpha_j \\ \frac{x - \alpha_j}{\beta_j - \alpha_j} & \alpha_j \leq x \leq \beta_j \\ 1 & \beta_j \leq x \leq \gamma_j \\ \frac{\eta_j - x}{\eta_j - \gamma_j} & \gamma_j < x \leq \eta_j \\ 0 & \eta_j < x \end{cases}$$

IV.FUZZY LINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEM AS MULTI OBJECTIVE CONSTRAINT OPTIMISATION PROBLEM WITH FUZZY COEFFICIENTS

The multi objective linear programming problem with fuzzy coefficients can be formulated as,

$$\text{Max}_{x \in X} \{f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_k(x)\}$$

Subject to ,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n s_{ij}x_j \leq t_i, \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} - l_{ij})x_j \leq t_i - u_i, \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} + r_{ij})x_j \leq t_i + v_i, x_i \geq 0$$

Where $f_i : R^n \rightarrow R^i$

Where R be the set of all real numbers and R^n be an n-dimensional Euclidean space.

Associated with the Multi objective linear programming program, we consider the following weighted linear programming problem.

$$\text{Max}_{x \in X} \{w_1 f_1(x), w_2 f_2(x), \dots, w_k f_k(x)\}$$

(i.e) $\text{Max}_{x \in X} \sum_{m=1}^k w_m f_m(x)$

Subject to

$$\sum_{j=1}^n s_{ij}x_j \leq t_i, \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} - l_{ij})x_j \leq t_i - u_i, \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} + r_{ij})x_j \leq t_i + v_i, x_i \geq 0$$

EXAMPLE

Solve the following fuzzy linear programming problem

$$\text{Max } f_i(x_1, x_2) = \tilde{c}_1 x_1 + \tilde{c}_2 x_2$$

Subject to the constraints

$$(3,2,1) x_1 + (6,4,1) x_2 \leq (13,5,2)$$

$$(4,1,2) x_1 + (6,5,4) x_2 \leq (7,4,2)$$

where the membership function of \tilde{c}_1 and \tilde{c}_2 are

$$\mu_{\tilde{c}_1}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 7 \\ x - 7 & , 7 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 1 & , 10 \leq x \leq 14 \\ \frac{25 - x}{14} & , 14 < x \leq 25 \\ 0 & , 25 < x \end{cases}$$

where the membership function of \tilde{c}_1 and \tilde{c}_2 are

$$\mu_{\tilde{c}_2}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x < 20 \\ x - 20 & , 20 \leq x \leq 25 \\ 1 & , 25 \leq x \leq 35 \\ \frac{40 - x}{5} & , 35 < x \leq 40 \\ 0 & , 40 < x \end{cases}$$

Solution

Here we solve the FLPP using simplex method.

First the problem is converted into multi objective linear programming problem and then solved.

Using,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n s_{ij}x_j \leq t_i, \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} - l_{ij})x_j \leq t_i - u_i, \sum_{j=1}^n (s_{ij} + r_{ij})x_j \leq t_i + v_i, x_i \geq 0$$

the above fuzzy linear programming problem can be written as,

$$\text{Max } f_i(x_1, x_2) = \tilde{c}_1x_1 + \tilde{c}_2x_2$$

Subject to the constraints,

$$3x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 13, 4x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 7, x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8, 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 3, 4x_1 + 7x_2 \leq 15,$$

$$6x_1 + 10x_2 \leq 9, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Multi objective linear programming program is,

$$\text{Max}(7x_1 + 20x_2, 10x_1 + 25x_2, 14x_1 + 35x_2, 25x_1 + 40x_2)$$

Subject to ,

$$3x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 13, 4x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 7, x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8, 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 3, 4x_1 + 7x_2 \leq 15,$$

$$6x_1 + 10x_2 \leq 9, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

Multi objective linear programming program with weights is,

$$\text{Max}(w) = (w_1(7x_1 + 20x_2) + w_2(10x_1 + 25) + w_3(14x_1 + 35x_2) + w_4(25x_1 + 40x_2))$$

Subject to

$$3x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 13, 4x_1 + 6x_2 \leq 7, x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8, 3x_1 + x_2 \leq 3, 4x_1 + 7x_2 \leq 15,$$

$$6x_1 + 10x_2 \leq 9, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

where w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 are weights.

Simplex method is used to solve the problem for different weights.

$$\text{Therefore } (x_1, x_2) = (0, 0.9)$$

$$\text{Max}(w) f(x_1^*, x_2^*) = f(0, 0.9) = 0.9\tilde{c}_2$$

$$\mu_{f(0,0.9)}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \leq 18 \\ \frac{x-18}{14.5} & , 22.5 < x \leq 31.5 \\ \frac{36-x}{4.5} & , 31.5 < x \leq 36 \\ 0 & , x > 36 \end{cases}$$

V.CONCLUSION

Thus we can conclude that the solution obtained in solving fuzzy linear programming problem with the help of multi objective linear programming program with fuzzy quantities are independent of weights.

The interest in fuzzy set theory has also been visible in industrial engineering. This interest is primarily connected with the use of fuzzy controllers in manufacturing, fuzzy expert systems for special areas of industrial engineering, and virtually all types of fuzzy decision making, as well as fuzzy linear programming. Fuzzy set theory is also

becoming important in computer engineering and knowledge engineering. Its role in computer engineering, which primarily involves the design of specialized hardware for fuzzy logic. Its role in knowledge engineering involves knowledge acquisition, knowledge representation, and human machine interaction.

Thus far, some areas of endeavors have been particularly active in exploring the utility of fuzzy set theory and developing many diverse applications. These include information and knowledge-base systems, various area of engineering, and virtually all problem areas of decision making.

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TABLE I MOLPP FOR VARIOUS WEIGHTS

Sr No.	W_1	W_2	W_3	W_4	(x_1^*, x_2^*)
1	0	1	1	0	(0, 0.9)
2	0	1	0.5	0	(0, 0.9)
3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	(0, 0.9)
4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	(0, 0.9)
5	0	0.3	0	0.4	(0, 0.9)
6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	(0, 0.9)
7	0.5	0	0.5	0	(0, 0.9)
8	0	1	1	1	(0, 0.9)
9	0.2	0	0	0.5	(0, 0.9)
10	0.3	0.1	1	1	(0, 0.9)
11	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	(0, 0.9)
12	0	0	0.5	0.5	(0, 0.9)
13	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	(0, 0.9)
14	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	(0, 0.9)
15	0	0.2	0	0.2	(0, 0.9)