

Solving the unbalanced Assignment Problem

Recently, Yadaiah and Paragopal published in the American Journal of Operations Research a new approach to solving the unbalanced assignment problem. They also provide a numerical example which they solve with their approach and get a cost of 1550 which they claim is optimum. This approach might be of interest; however, their approach does not guarantee the optimal solution. In this short paper, we will show that solving this same example from the Yadaiah and Paragopal paper by using a simple textbook formulation to balance the problem and then solve it with the classic Hungarian method of Kuhn yields the true optimal solution with a cost of 1520.

Recently, Yadaiah and Paragopal published in the American Journal of Operations Research a new approach to solving the unbalanced assignment problem. They also provide a numerical example which they solve with their approach and get a cost of 1550 which they claim is optimum. This approach might be of interest; however, their approach does not guarantee the optimal solution. In this short paper, we will show that solving this same example from the Yadaiah and Paragopal paper by using a simple textbook formulation to balance the problem and then solve it with the classic Hungarian method of Kuhn yields the true optimal solution with a cost of

1520.

The assignment problem is a standard topic discussed in operations research textbooks (see for example, Hillier and Lieberman [1] or Winston [2]). A typical presentation requires that n jobs must be assigned to n machines such that each machine gets exactly one job assigned to it. If the number of jobs is not equal to the number of machines, then the assignment problem is first balanced. This requires that either dummy (fictitious) jobs or machines are added to the problem so that the number of jobs will equal the number of machines. The typical textbook solution to the balanced assignment problem is then found using Kuhn's [3] Hungarian method. Problems in which there are more jobs than machines and more than one job can be assigned to a machine can easily be handled as a balanced assignment problem with a little modeling effort. The idea is to "make copies" or "clone" the machines. This approach is discussed in Hillier and Lieberman [1] on page 336 with an example given in Table 8.29 on page 340. Also, problem 28 on page 411 of Winston [2] illustrates this modeling approach.