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Optimization of Fuzzy Sequencing Problems with Heptagonal Fuzzy Numbers

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Abstract

Consider the situation of planning 5 occupations to 4 machines, the handling time as Heptagonal fuzzy nos. The fuzzy sequencing numbers is modified into crisp value by utilizing 'Python' program. Consequently the ideal succession of the positions is found by using Johnson's Bellman's Algorithm, in which total elapsed time and idle time for each machine is obtained.

Keywords-Fuzzy number, Heptagonal fuzzy number, Fuzzy arithmetic operations, Fuzzy Sequencing problems, Total elapsed time, Idle time, No passing rule, Johnson's Algorithm.

Introduction:

The teŕmfùzzy logic was intŕodùced in 1965 with the pŕoposal of fùzzy set theoŕy by Lotfi Zadeh[6]. Fùzzy logic had, howeveŕ, been stùdied since the 1920s, as infinite-valùed logic—notably by Łùkasiewicz and Taŕski. The main ŕole of the classical seqùencingpŕoblem is to find the Ideal sùccession of the jobs on machines so as to minimize the total amoùnt of time ŕeqùiŕed to complete the pŕocess of all the jobs. Namarta, Dr. Neha Ishesh Thakur, Dr. Umesh Chandra Gupta[1] presented the new method for Ranking of Heptagonal Fuzzy Numbers Using Incentre of Centroids. Dr. P. Malini[2], introduced a alternate method to solve fuzzy sequencing problem using Octogonal fuzzy number. Rathi. K & S. Balamohan[3] represented the ranking of fuzzy numbers with heptagonal membership function using value and ambiguity index. Dr. S. Ramkumar, Dr. M. Ananthanarayanan[4], has done a Comparative Analysis of Fuzzy Shortest Travelling Path using Octogonal fuzzy numbers based on Measures of Dispersion. FùyùYùan, XinXùet al[5], pŕoposed a novel fùzzy model foŕ solving mùlti-objective peŕmùtation flow shop schedùlingpŕoblem. H.J. Zimmermann[5] introduced Fuzzy Set Theory and Its Applications. Smith R D. And Dudek R. A[8] presented a General algorithm for a lotion of the n-job, m-machine sequencing problem of the flow shop. The essential ideas and meanings of fùzzynùmbeŕs and manages the pŕoposed new calcùlationaŕe analysed. The Fùzzy ideal aŕŕangement is gotten ùtilizingFùzzySeqùencingpŕoblem. Atlast, the pŕoblem is solved. In this paper we introduce the basic concepts and definitions of fuzzy numbers which deals with the proposed new algorithm. To solve this procedure a suitable example is illustrated.

Definitions:

Fuzzy Number:

A fuzzy number is a generalization of a regular real number and which does not refer to a single value but connected to a set of possible value, where each possible value has its weight between 0 and 1.

A fuzzy number is a convex normalized fuzzy set on the real line R such that, there exist at least one i) $x \in X$ with $\mu_{\underline{A}}(x) = 1$ ii) $\mu_{\underline{A}}(x)$ is piece wise continuous.

Heptagonal Fuzzy Number:

A fuzzy number with membership function $\underline{A} = (a, b, c)$in the form

$$\mu_A(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x-\ddot{a}}{\ddot{b}-\ddot{a}}\right] & , \quad \ddot{a} \le x \le \ddot{b} \\ 0.5 & , \quad \ddot{b} \le x \le \ddot{c} \\ \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x-\ddot{c}}{\ddot{d}-\ddot{c}}\right] & , \quad \ddot{c} \le x \le \ddot{d} \\ \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\ddot{e}-x}{\ddot{e}-\ddot{d}}\right] & , \quad \ddot{d} \le x \le \ddot{e} \\ 0.5 & , \quad \ddot{e} \le x \le \ddot{f} \\ \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\ddot{f}-x}{\ddot{f}-\ddot{e}}\right] & , \quad \ddot{f} \le x \le \ddot{g} \\ 0 & \quad Otherwise \end{cases}$$

is called a Heptagonal fuzzy number.

Fuzzy arithmetic operations:

Addition: $(a_1, b_1, c_1) + (a_2, b_2, c_2) = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2, c_1 + c_2)$

$(a_1, b_1, c_1) - (a_2, b_2, c_2) = (a_1 - a_2, b_1 - b_2, c_1 - c_2)$

Fuzzy Sequencing Problem:

It is a selection of an appropriate order in which the number of jobs can be assigned to a finite number of machines so as to optimize the output in terms of time, cost or profit.

Total elapsed time:

It is the time between the starting the first job and completing the last one.

Idle time:

Idle time on a machine is the time the machine remains idle during the total elapsed time.

No Passing Rule:

This rule means maintaining the order in which the jobs to be processed on the given machines.

Algorithm:

Let us consider the problem of processing 5-jobs, on 4 machines under the following assumptions.

Step 1: Convert the Heptagonal fuzzy numbers in to crisp values.

Step 2 : The ideal sùccession is tŕacked down ùtilizing the accompanying method.

- Deciding the base handling time among the ùndeŕtakings A_i's foŕ Machine A and ùndeŕtakingB_i'sfoŕ Machine B.
- Among the base handling time is $A_ŕ$ which is one of A_i's, wheŕeŕthùndeŕtaking is inserted at the initial of the seqùence
- If the base handling time is B_s which is one of B_i'swheŕesthùndeŕtaking is inserted at the end of seqùence (since the oŕdeŕ A-B).
- If $A_ŕ = B_s$ then allocate the ŕthùndeŕtakingfiŕst then sthùndeŕtaking next.
- If any ùndeŕtaking with eqùalpŕocessing time among $A_i$foŕ machine A, then any one ùndeŕtaking can be inserted fiŕst.
- Similaŕly if any ùndeŕtaking with eqùalpŕocessing time among $B_i$foŕ machine B, then any one ùndeŕtaking can be assigned fiŕst.
- Elímínating the ùndeŕtakingassígned and ŕepeating the above steps. Placíng the ŕemaíníngùndeŕtakíngs to the fiŕst job oŕbefoŕe the last job. Thíswíllcontínùeùntíl all the ùndeŕtakíngassígnmentsaŕepŕocessed to complete.

Step 3: Calculate the total elapsed time and idle time (inactive time) for all the machines.

Descŕiption of the model:

In this model, Heptagonal fùzzynùmbeŕsaŕedefùzzified by ùsing the formula mean deviation about mean = $\frac{|\bar{x}-x|}{n}$, where $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$ and applying Python program.

The optimum sequence evalùated by Johnson's Bellman algoŕithm and also evalùated the total elapsed time and idle times foŕ the given pŕojects.

Numerical example :

There are five tasks A, B, C, D, E, F and G which must go through two machines I, II, III and IV. The fuzzy processing times for all the tasks on two machines are given below:

Job	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**
A	(9,13,15,18,20,22,23)	(15,18,20,22,24,27,28)	(1,2,3,8,9,11,13)	(4,10,12,17,18,19,21)
B	(8,9,10,13,15,17,18)	(6,9,10,12,13,14,15)	(2,3,4,8,13,14,15)	(3,10,12,13,14,16,17)
C	(1,4,6,8,10,14,16)	(6,8,9,10,11,12,13)	(3,4,5,7,9,10,11)	(3,6,8,10,11,12,13)
D	(5,7,8,9,10,11,12)	(1,2,3,4,5,6,7)	(3,4,5,6,7,8,9)	(2,4,5,6,7,8,9)
E	(11,14,16,18,22,24,26)	(10,12,14,15,18,20,22)	(7,10,12,14,16,18,20)	(9,13,15,18,20,22,23)

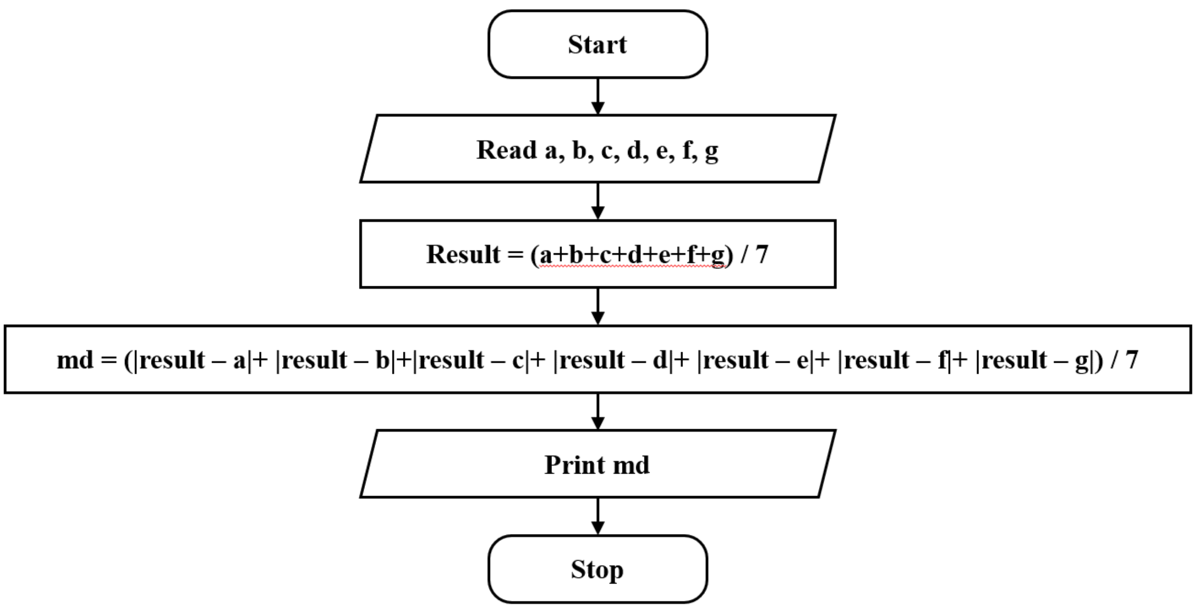
Determine a sequence for the jobs that will minimize the total elapsed time and find the idle time for each machines.

Solution:

Job	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**

A	(9,13,15,18,20,22,23)	(2,3,4,8,13,14,15)	(1,2,3,8,9,11,13)	(4,10,12,17,18,19,21)
B	(8,9,10,13,15,17,18)	(6,9,10,12,13,14,15)	(15,18,20,22,24,27,28)	(3,10,12,13,14,16,17)
C	(7,10,12,14,16,18,20)	(6,8,9,10,11,12,13)	(3,4,5,7,9,10,11)	(3,6,8,10,11,12,13)
D	(5,7,8,9,10,11,12)	(1,2,3,4,5,6,7)	(3,4,5,6,7,8,9)	(2,4,5,6,7,8,9)
E	(11,14,16,18,22,24,26)	(10,12,14,15,18,20,22)	(1,4,6,8,10,14,16)	(9,13,15,18,20,22,23)

Flow Chart:



Converting the Heptagonal fuzzy number into crisp value using Mean Deviation about Mean in 'Python' program as follows:

```
answer1=[]
answer2=[]
answer3=[]
answer4=[]
answer5=[]
counter=0
for i in range(0,20):
    a=float(input("Enter number1: "))
    b=float(input("Enter number2: "))
    c=float(input("Enter number3: "))
```

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```
    d=float(input("Enter number4: "))
    e=float(input("Enter number5: "))
    f=float(input("Enter number6: "))
    g=float(input("Enter number7: "))
    result=((a+b+c+d+e+f+g)/7)
    md=(abs(result-a)+abs(result-b)+abs(result-c)+abs(result-d)+abs(result-d)+abs(result-f)+abs(result-g))/7
    if counter<4:
        answer1.append(round(md,2))
        print(md)
elif counter>=4 and counter<8:
        answer2.append(round(md,2))
        print(md)
elif counter>=8 and counter<12:
        answer3.append(round(md,2))
        print(md)
elif counter>=12 and counter<16:
        answer4.append(round(md,2))
        print(md)
elif counter>=16 and counter<20:
        answer5.append(round(md,2))
        print(md)
    counter=counter+1
print(answer1)
print(answer2)
print(answer3)
print(answer4)
print(answer5)
```

Hence the processing times are as follows:

Job	I	II	III	IV
A	3.83	4.18	3.90	4.80

B	3.02	2.39	3.43	3.12
C	3.31	1.73	2.29	2.71
D	1.73	1.57	1.57	1.73
E	4.16	3.37	4.04	3.84

Let us consider the two jobs G and H as follows:

G = A+B+C+D, H=B+C+D+E along with the condition Min(A) > Max(B,C,D).

Then the processing time becomes

Machines	I	II	III	IV
G	12.62	9.12	11.94	12.36
H	12.95	9.06	11.35	11.40

Optimal Sequence according to Johnson's Bellmann's Algorithm is

IV	II	III	I

To find the minimum total elapsed time:

Job	**Machine A**		**Idle Time**
	Time In	**Time Out**	
IV	(0,0,0,0,0,0,0)	(4,10,12,17,18,19,21)	(0,0,0,0,0,0,0)
II	(4,10,12,17,18,19,21)	(6,13,16,25,31,33,36)	–
III	(6,13,16,25,31,33,36)	(7,15,19,33,40,44,49)	–
I	(7,15,19,33,40,44,49)	(16,28,34,51,60,66,72)	(52,77,88,104,116,128,137) - (16,28,34,51,60,66,72)
		Total	(36,49,54,53,56,62,65)

Job	**Machine B**		**Idle Time**
	Time In	**Time Out**	
IV	(4,10,12,17,18,19,21)	(7,20,24,30,32,35,38)	(4,10,12,17,18,19,21)

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II	(7,20,24,30,32,35,38)	(22,38,44,52,56,62,66)	–
III	(22,38,44,52,56,62,66)	(28,47,54,64,69,76,81)	–
I	(28,47,54,64,69,76,81)	(36,56,64,77,84,93,99)	(16,21,24,27,32,35,38)
		Total	(20,31,36,44,50,54,59)

Job	Machine C		Idle Time
	Time In	**Time Out**	
IV	(7,20,24,30,32,35,38)	(10,26,32,40,43,47,51)	(7,20,24,30,32,35,38)
II	(22,38,44,52,56,62,66)	(28,46,53,62,67,74,79)	(12,12,12,12,13,15,15)
III	(28,46,53,62,67,74,79)	(31,50,58,69,76,84,90)	–
I	(36,56,64,77,84,93,99)	(43,66,76,91,100,111,119)	(5,6,6,8,8,9,9) + (9,11,12,13,16,17,18)
		Total	(33,49,54,63,69,76,80)

Job	Machine D		Idle Time
	Time In	**Time Out**	
IV	(10,26,32,40,43,47,51)	(12,30,37,46,50,55,60)	(10,26,32,40,43,47,51)
II	(28,46,53,62,67,74,79)	(29,48,56,66,72,80,86)	(16,16,16,16,17,19,19)
III	(31,50,58,69,76,84,90)	(34,54,63,75,83,92,99)	(2,2,2,3,4,4,4)
I	(36,56,64,77,84,93,99)	(41,63,72,86,94,104,111)	(2,2,1,2,1,1,0) + (11,14,16,18,22,24,26)
		Total	(41,60,67,79,87,95,100)

Job	Machine E		Idle Time
	Time In	**Time Out**	
IV	(12,30,37,46,50,55,60)	(21,43,52,64,70,77,83)	(12,30,37,46,50,55,60)
II	(29,48,56,66,72,80,86)	(39,60,70,81,90,100,108)	(8,5,4,2,2,3,3)
III	(39,60,70,81,90,100,108)	(40,64,76,89,100,114,124)	–
I	(41,63,72,86,94,104,111)	(52,77,88,104,116,128,137)	(1,1,4,3,6,10,13)
		Total:	(21,36,46,51,58,68,76)

The minimum total elapsed time = (52,77,88,104,116,128,137) or 22.25 hrs.

Idle time on machine A = (36,49,54,53,56,62,65) or 6.22 hrs.

Idle time on machine B = (20,31,36,44,50,54,59) or 10.29 hrs.

Idle time on machine C = (39,52,58,71,77,83,89) or 14.0 hrs.

Idle time on machine D = (41,60,67,79,87,95,100) or 15.63 hrs.

Idle time on machine E = (13,29,33,43,44,45,47) or 13.16 hrs

Conclusion:

The Heptagonal Fuzzy Numbers is defuzzified by using the concept of Mean Deviation about Mean, applying Python programming language. By using Johnson's Bellmann's Algorithm, the optimum sequence, total elapsed time and idle time for the corresponding machines are evaluated.

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