

**Solution:**

Since there are three machines in the original problem, two ( $m-1 = 2$ ) surrogate  $F_2 \parallel C_{max}$  problems will be formed.

**i. Surrogate Problem 1**

Consider Machine  $M_1$  as surrogate machine 1 ( $M_1'$ ) and Machine  $M_3$  as surrogate machine 2 ( $M_2'$ ) as shown in Table below.

**Table 4.6** First 2-machine Surrogate problem data using CDS Heuristic.

	$j_1$	$j_2$	$j_3$	$j_4$
$M_1' = M_1$	6	8	3	4
$M_2' = M_3$	4	4	4	2

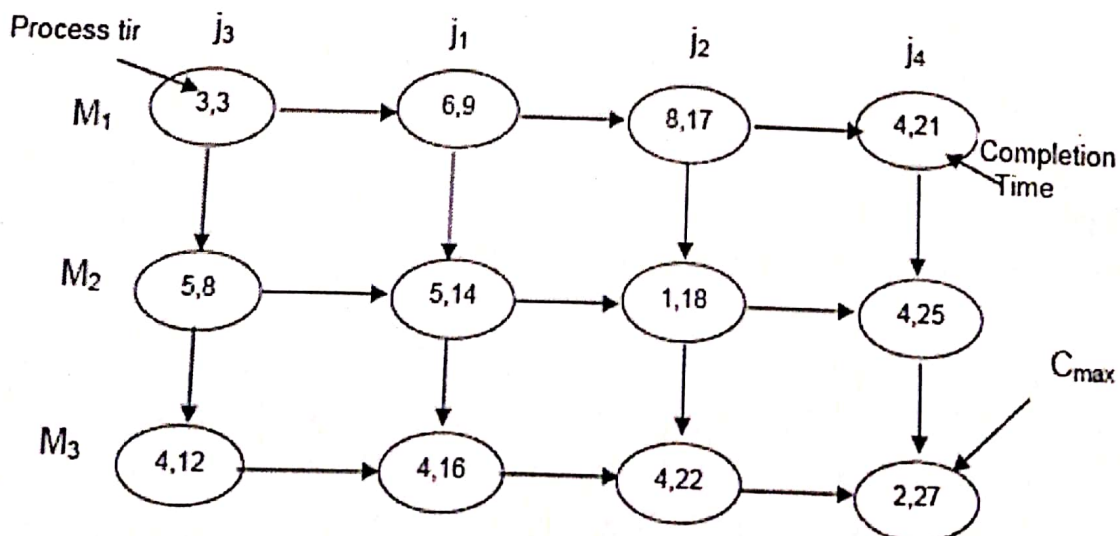
Applying Johnson Rule, Set I =  $\{j_3\}$ , set II =  $\{j_1, j_2, j_4\}$  or set II =  $\{j_2, j_1, j_4\}$ . Hence there are two possible sequences:

**Sequence 1** =  $\{j_3, j_1, j_2, j_4\}$  and, is given in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7** First sequence obtained and job's processing times.

	$j_3$	$j_1$	$j_2$	$j_4$
$M_1' = M_1$	3	6	8	4
$M_2' = M_3$	4	4	4	2

Using directed graph, the  $C_{max}$  calculations are shown in Figure 3.5



**Figure 4.5** Directed Graph For Sequence/Schedule  $\{j_3, j_1, j_2, j_4\}$

Sequence 2 = {j<sub>3</sub>, j<sub>2</sub>, j<sub>1</sub>, j<sub>4</sub>} and, is given in the Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Second sequence obtained and job's processing time.

	J <sub>3</sub>	j <sub>2</sub>	j <sub>1</sub>	j <sub>4</sub>
M <sub>1</sub> ' = M <sub>1</sub>	3	8	6	4
M <sub>2</sub> ' = M <sub>3</sub>	4	4	4	2

Using directed graph, the C<sub>max</sub> calculations are shown in Figure 3.6

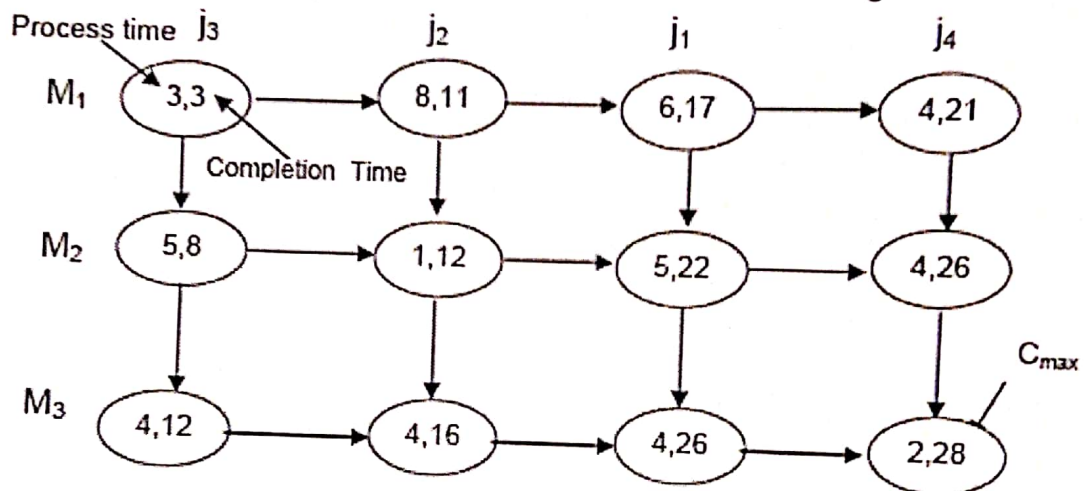


Figure 4.6 Directed graph for sequence/schedule {j<sub>3</sub>, j<sub>2</sub>, j<sub>1</sub>, j<sub>4</sub>}

ii. Surrogate Problem 2

From the problem data in Table, formulate 2-machine problem as under;

Table 4.9 Data for surrogate problem 2

	j <sub>1</sub>	j <sub>2</sub>	j <sub>3</sub>	j <sub>4</sub>
M <sub>1</sub> ' = M <sub>1</sub> + M <sub>2</sub>	11	9	8	8
M <sub>2</sub> ' = M <sub>2</sub> + M <sub>3</sub>	9	5	9	6

Applying Johnson rule; Set-I = {j<sub>3</sub>}, and, Set-II = {j<sub>1</sub>, j<sub>4</sub>, j<sub>2</sub>}. The Johnson sequence is, therefore, {j<sub>3</sub>, j<sub>1</sub>, j<sub>4</sub>, j<sub>2</sub>}. The computation of C<sub>max</sub> is shown in Table 4.10

Table 4.10 C<sub>max</sub> calculations using tabular method for sequence: {j<sub>3</sub>, j<sub>1</sub>, j<sub>4</sub>, j<sub>2</sub>}

Machine	j <sub>3</sub>	j <sub>1</sub>	j <sub>4</sub>	j <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>max</sub>
M <sub>1</sub>	3	6	4	8	3	9	13	21	
M <sub>2</sub>	5	5	4	1	8	14	18	22	
M <sub>3</sub>	4	4	2	4	12	18	20	26	26

The Gantt chart for schedule is shown in Figure 4.7

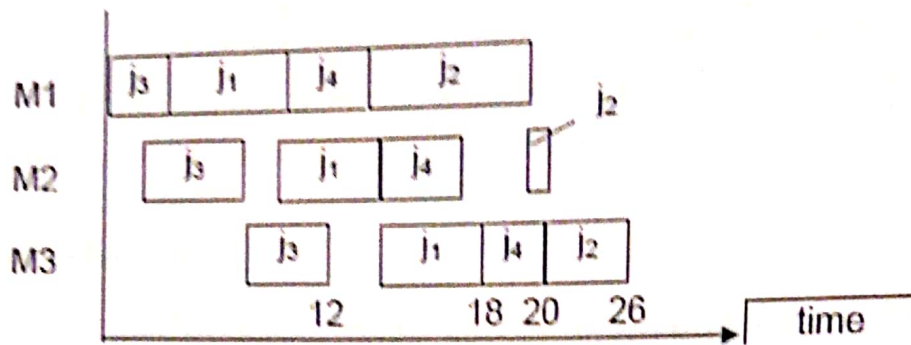


Figure 4.7 Gantt chart for sequence  $\{j_3, j_1, j_4, j_2\}$ .

The schedule  $\{j_3, j_1, j_4, j_2\}$  is also presented by directed graph as shown in Figure 4.8

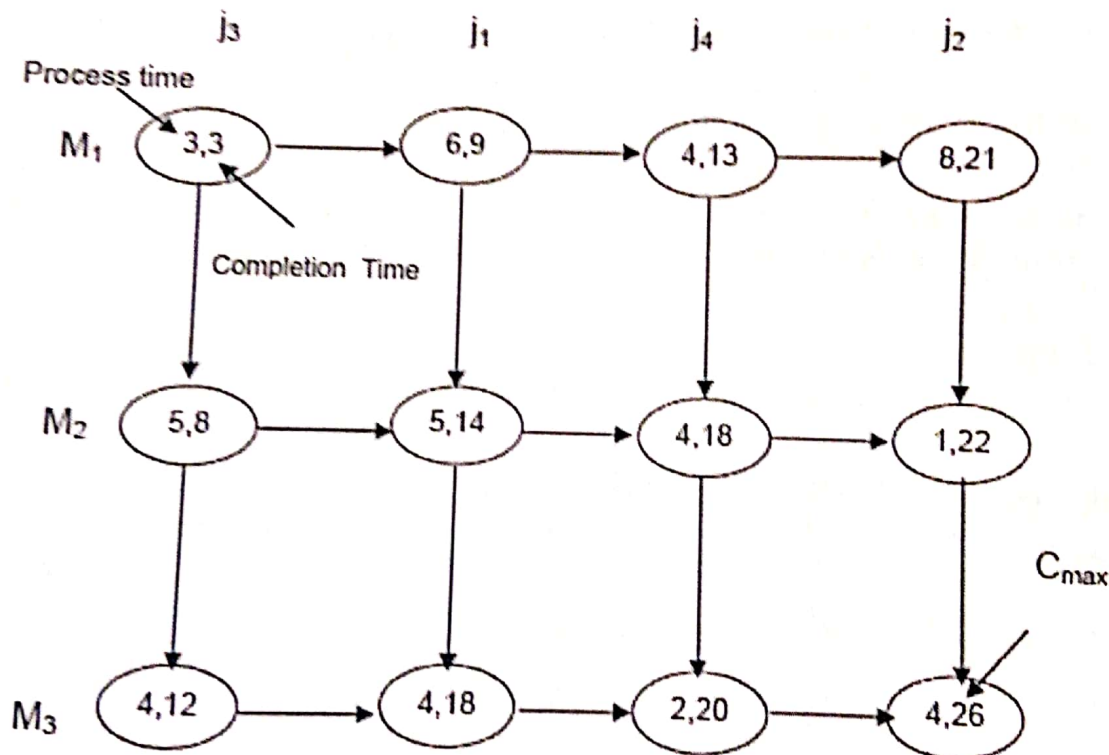


Figure 4.8 Directed graph for schedule  $\{j_3, j_1, j_4, j_2\}$

Conclusion: Minimum  $C_{max}$  value is 26 using sequence:  $\{j_3, j_1, j_4, j_2\}$

### 4.6.3 Nawaz, Encsor, and Ham (NEH) Algorithm

Nawaz, Encsor and Ham (NEH) algorithm constructs jobs sequence in iterative manner. Two jobs having largest values of total process times (called total work content) are arranged in a partial sequence one by one. The partial sequence having small value of  $C_{max}$  is selected for subsequent iteration. Then, next job from the work content list is picked. This job is alternately placed at all possible locations