
طراحی یک مدل تلفیقی برای انتخاب تامین کننده و تخصیص سفارشات
با استفاده از روش استدلال موردگرا و برنامه‌ریزی ریاضی چند هدفه

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چکیده

Case-Based Reasoning (CBR)

CBR

واژه های کلیدی :

مقدمه

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روش استدلال موردگرا (CBR)

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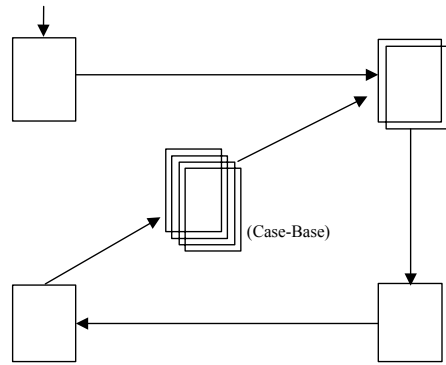
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S_{IR} -
 $(0 \leq S_{IR} \leq 1)$ R I

$(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$: I -
 : R -
 $(\sum W_i = 1)$: W_i -
 i : f_i^I, f_i^R -



شکل ۱: چرخه روش استدلال بر مبنای مورد (CBR).

f_i^R : sim -
 f_i^I sim

$$\text{sim}(f_i^I, f_i^R) = 1 - \frac{|f_i^I - f_i^R|}{\beta_i - \alpha_i}, \quad f_i^I, f_i^R \in [\alpha_i, \beta_i]$$

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تخصیص سفارش بکمک برنامه ریزی ریاضی
 چند هدفه

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$$Z_1 = \text{Min} \sum_{i=1}^n C_i X_i \quad ()$$

$$Z_2 = \text{Min} \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i X_i \quad ()$$

$$Z_3 = \text{Min} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i X_i \quad ()$$

$$S_{IR} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \times \text{sim}(f_i^I, f_i^R)}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i} \quad ()$$

Subject to:

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$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = D \quad (1)$$

$$Y_i(\text{Min } O_i) \leq X_i \leq Y_i(\text{Max } O_i); \text{ for all } i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = P \quad (3)$$

$$Y_i = 0 \text{ or } 1; \text{ for all } i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (4)$$

: D -

: n -

: C_i -

: Q_i -

: S_i -

: Max O_i -

: Min O_i -

()

: P -

: X_i -

: Y_i -

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Z₂ () Z₁

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$$\text{Min } Z(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n W_i (Z_i - Z_i^+) / (Z_i^- - Z_i^+) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{Z_i^- - Z_i^+}{Z_i^- - Z_i^+} W_i$$

$$\frac{Z_i^+}{Z_i^- - Z_i^+} \cdot Z_i$$

$$() \quad () \quad (P \leq n)$$

$$() ()$$

$$Z_i^- \quad ()$$

معرفی مدل طراحی شده

$$()$$

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$$P \quad ()$$

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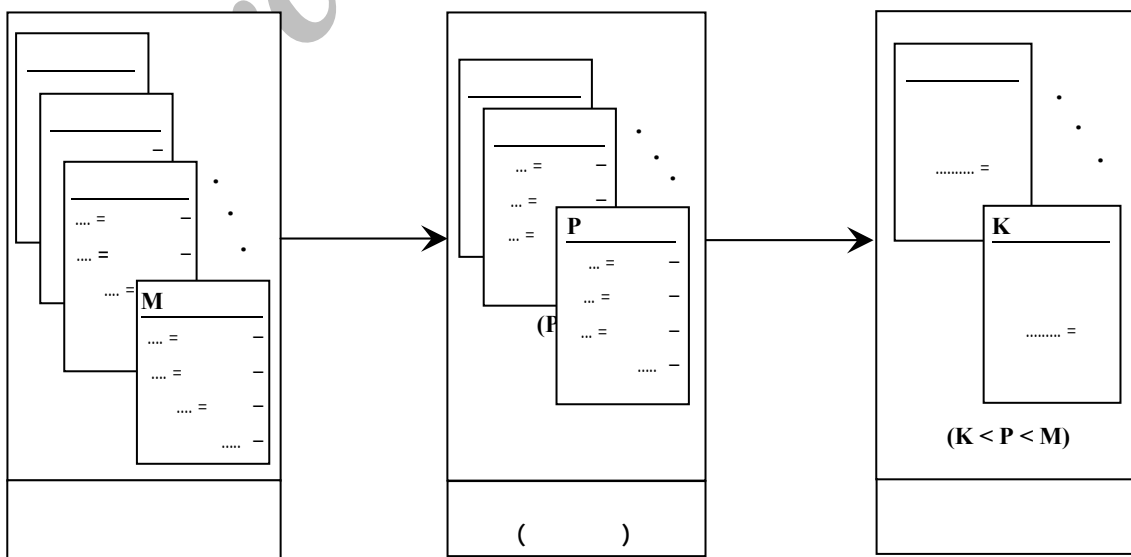
(Short List)

برپائی پایگاه اطلاعاتی تامین کنندگان

ماژول اول - تهیه فهرست مختصر

CBR

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شکل ۲: مدل طراحی شده در سطح کلان .

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جدول ۲: نحوه تبدیل متغیر کلامی معیار "داشتن امکانات تولیدی" به شاخص کمی.

		A
		B
		C
		D
	()	E

جدول ۱: نحوه ارزیابی معیارهای انتخاب تامین کننده.

		()	
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		()	
B			
C			
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		()	

جدول ۳: نحوه تبدیل متغیر کلامی معیار "داشتن امکانات پشتیبانی" به شاخص کمی.

		A
	()	B
		C
		D
		E

جدول ۴: ساختار نگهداری اطلاعات خریدهها (مخزن خریدهها).

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....			()
....	/		()
....	C	A	
....	D	C	
....			()
....			()
....			

تطبیق تامین کنندگان (نهایی سازی لیست مختصر)

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تعیین اهمیت معیارها

ثبت اطلاعات خرید جدید در مخزن خریدها

(AHP)

ماژول دوم - انتخاب نهایی و تخصیص سفارشات

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تعیین روش (مکانیزم) بازیابی

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تهیه فهرست مختصر

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جدول ۵: نحوه محاسبه امتیاز تامین کنندگان در رابطه با معیار "تحويل".

$$Z_1 = \text{Min} \sum_{i=1}^n C_i X_i \quad ()$$

$$Z_2 = \text{Max} \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i X_i \quad ()$$

$$Z_3 = \text{Max} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i X_i \quad ()$$

:

$$\text{Min } Z(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = W_1(Z_1 - Z_1^+)/(Z_1^- - Z_1^+) + \sum_{i=2}^3 W_i(Z_i^+ - Z_i)/(Z_i^+ - Z_i^-) \quad ()$$

$$Z_1^- \quad Z_1^+$$

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جدول ۶: نحوه محاسبه امتیاز تامین کنندگان در رابطه با معیار "کیفیت".

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یک مثال

Case-Base
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Expert Choice

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(i " " : S_i -

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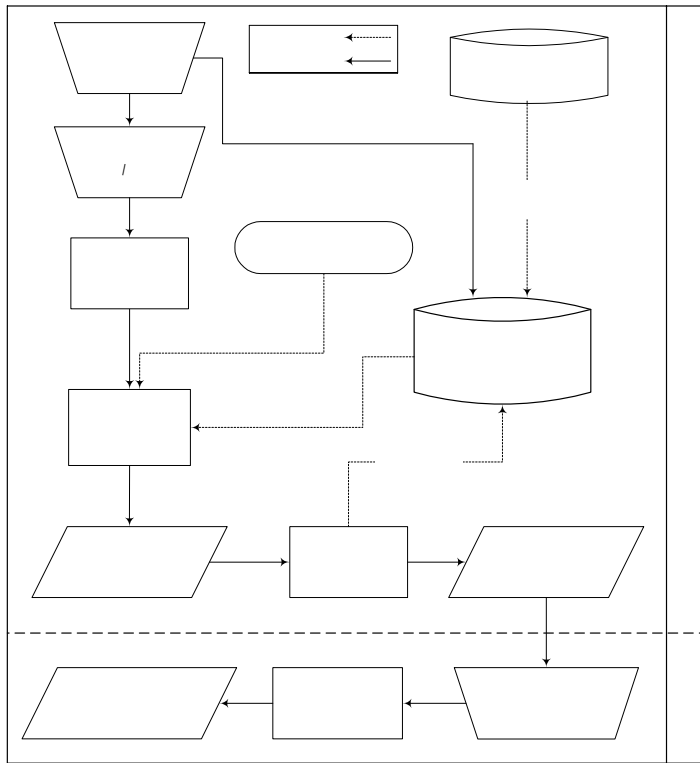
) i " " : Q_i -

" i " "

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شکل ۳: نمودار جریان روش پیشنهادی.

جدول ۷: مقایسه‌های زوجی و مقادیر نهائی اوزان معیارها.

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AHP

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$$\begin{aligned} & (Z_i^+) & &) P=3 \\ \text{Max } Z_3 & \text{Max } Z_2 & \text{Min } Z_1 & (&) D=2300 & (\\ & (Z_i^-) & & (&) \text{Min}(O_i)=0 \\ \text{Min } Z_3 & \text{Min } Z_2 & \text{Max } Z_1 & - & & . \\ & (& & : & (&) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } Z_1 & = & (\\ (5.3X_3+5.4X_4+6.2X_6+5.2X_7+5.7X_{10}) & & (\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max } Z_2 & = & (\\ (6.0X_3+7.0X_4+8.0X_6+9.0X_7+5.0X_{10}) & & (\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max } Z_3 & = & (\\ (8.0X_3+6.0X_4+7.0X_6+5.0X_7+9.0X_{10}) & & (\end{aligned}$$

Subject To:

$$X_3+X_4+X_6+X_7+X_{10}=2300 \quad ()$$

$$0 \leq X_3 \leq 900Y_3 \quad ()$$

$$0 \leq X_4 \leq 1100Y_4 \quad ()$$

$$0 \leq X_6 \leq 700Y_6 \quad ()$$

$$0 \leq X_7 \leq 800Y_7 \quad ()$$

$$0 \leq X_{10} \leq 1000Y_{10} \quad ()$$

$$Y_3+Y_4+Y_6+Y_7+Y_{10}=3 \quad ()$$

$$Y_3, Y_4, Y_6, Y_7 \& Y_{10} = 0 \text{ or } 1 \quad ()$$

جدول ۱۱: بهترین و بدترین مقادیر توابع هدف بصورت تک معیاره.

Z_i^+	Z_i^-	(Z_i^-)	(Z_i^+)	
				Z_1
				Z_2
				Z_3

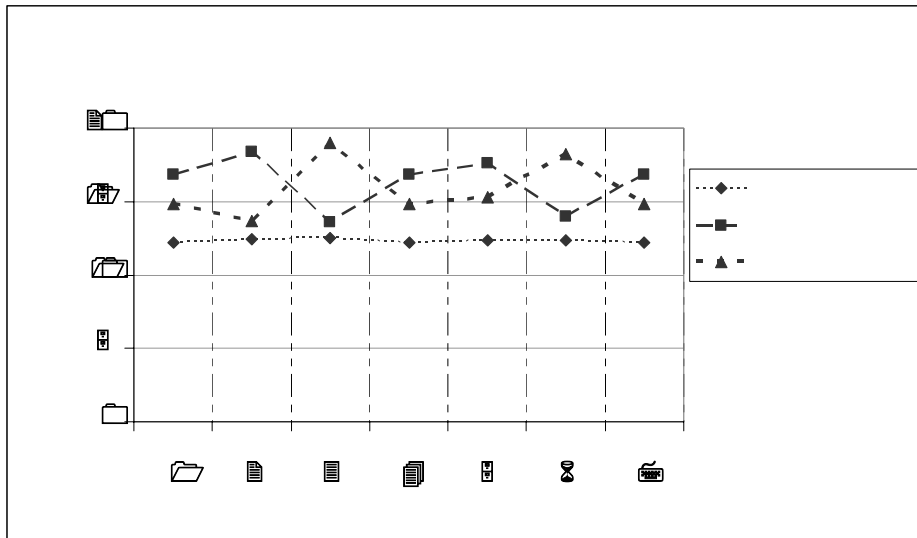
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } Z(X_1, X_2, X_3) &= \frac{W_1(Z_1 - 12170)}{490} + \\ & \frac{W_2(18400 - Z_2)}{5200} + \frac{W_3(19000 - Z_3)}{5600} \quad () \end{aligned}$$

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جدول ۱۲: پاسخ نهایی مدل چند هدفه در حالات مختلف وزن.

/	/	/	/				W_1 ()
/	/	/	/				W_2 ()
/	/	/	/				W_3 ()
							Z_1
							Z_2
							Z_3
/	/	/	/				Z
$X_3=$	$X_3=$	$X_3=$	$X_3=$	$X_3=$	$X_4=$	$X_3=$	
$X_4=$	$X_7=$	$X_6=$	$X_4=$	$X_6=$	$X_6=$	$X_4=$	
$X_7=$	$X_{10}=$	$X_7=$	$X_7=$	$X_{10}=$	$X_7=$	$X_7=$	



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نتیجه گیری و پیشنهادها برای مطالعات و پژوهش های آتی

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$$\text{Max} \sum W_i X_i$$
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واژه های انگلیسی به ترتیب استفاده در متن

- 1 - Component Parts
- 2 - Linear Weighting Method
- 3 - Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)
- 4 - Mixed Integer Programming (MIP)
- 5 - Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)
- 6 - Outsourcing
- 7 - Make or Buy Decision
- 8 - Benchmark
- 9 - Attribute (Feature or Criterion)
- 10 - Matching Method
- 11 - Case-Base
- 12 - Nearest Neighbor (NN)