

Ready-to-Utilize RCM and TOCM for Some Selected Challenging and More Challenging Transportation Problems

Dr. R. Murugesan

*Associate Professor, Department of Mathematics, St. John's College,
Palayamkottai-627002, India
(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University)
Tirunelveli-627012, Tamil Nadu, India.*

Abstract

Every researcher in Transportation Problem (TP) tries to publish a direct method to find the optimal solution directly to any given TP. But, no one direct method has been published so far. Through our research study we have recognized and acknowledged a set of 25 'Challenging' and 'More Challenging' TPs for which no single direct method are available in the literature to produce the optimal solution directly to each. Most of the developed algorithms published so far and also to be developed and published in the future to find the initial basic feasible solution (IBFS) or near optimal solution or optimal solution is based on the Reduced Cost Matrix (RCM) or the Total Opportunity Cost Matrix (TOCM) derived from the given TP. Every time the researcher has to derive the RCM or the TOCM for a given TP in order to apply and test his / her developed algorithm. Actually, it is a time consuming process. To make research easy in TP, we have derived and provided the RCM and the TOCM of each of the recognized 25 TPs. which will facilitate the researchers in TP as a ready to utilize database. We hope this article will definitely boost ease of doing research in TP and hence we are proud to be the wheels of your research journey in TP.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 90C08

Key Words: Transportation Problem, Optimal Solution, MODA method.

INTRODUCTION

We assume that the reader of this paper knows the basics of Transportation Problems

(TPs) and the key methods developed during various periods to find the initial basic feasible solution (IBFS) and the MODI and Stepping Stone methods of testing the optimality of the obtained IBFS and also improves to optimal solution, if it is not optimal.

In 2016, Abdul Quddoos and et al. [1] introduced a direct method (but actually not direct) called ASM, based on making allocations to zero entry cells of the reduced cost matrix (RCM) for the given TP, to generate an optimal solution directly to a wide range of TPs. In 2019, Murugesan R. and Esakkiammal T. [13] showed through some illustrative TPs that the ASM method is the method to generate best IBFS only and not a direct method to generate the optimal solution. In 2020, by identifying some difficulties in the allocation process when tie occurs among certain 0-entry cells, Murugesan R. and Esakkiammal T. [14] 'improved' the existing ASM method and named it as IASM method and showed that the later produces better IBFS than the best IBFS produced by the ASM method.

In 2021, Esakkiammal T. and Murugesan R. [3] proposed an innovative approach named SOFTMIN, by the way of constructing the RCM for the given TP, which produces optimal solutions to a wide range of TPs. In 2022, Murugesan R. [9] established that the SOFTMIN method performs much better than the IASM method, but not a direct method to produce optimal solution to any given TP. We further analyzed the process of allocation due to the SOFTMIN method on the near optimal solutions obtained for some challenging TPs, and identified that very few changes made in the allocation process have improved the solution. This resulted the 'Improved SOFTMIN' (or briefly I-SOFT) method [6], which performs much better than the SOFTMIN method.

In May 2022, Murugesan R. [8] has studied and assessed the performance of the recently published 12 direct methods during the past one decade (2012-2021) to find the optimal solution directly for TPs under the title NEEYA? NAANA?. Each of the direct methods was tested on a set of 21 challenging TPs for which no one method had produced optimal solution directly to most of the problems. As a result, it is established and confirmed that each direct method is the one for finding an IBFS only and not a direct method for producing the optimal solution.

In August 2022, Murugesan R. [7] proposed an innovative method named MODA (Modified Allocation) which tests the optimality of an obtained solution and also optimizes the solution, if it is not optimal. It is an easy and alternative method to the existing MODI method.

Again by our further research we have observed that Kirca and Satir (1990) [4] first introduced the concept of Total Opportunity Cost Matrix (TOCM) and applied the Least Cost Method with some tie-breaking policies on the TOCM to determine the feasible solution of the TP. Mathirajan and Meenakshi (2004) [5] extended TOCM of Kirca and Satir by using VAM procedure on the TOCM (called the VAM-TOC, also same as the TOCM-VAM). According to the authors, this approach yielded the optimal solution and about 80% of the time it yielded a solution very close to the optimal (0.5% loss of optimality). Md. Amirul Islam et al. (2012) [2] extended TOCM of Kirca Satir by applying Extremum Difference Method (EDM) techniques on the TOCM (called the TOCM-EDM approach) to determine the IBFS of TP. Md. Amirul

Islam et al. (2012) [2] again applied Highest Cost Difference Method (HCDM) on TOCM (called the TOCM-HCDM approach) to find the IBFS of TP. Aminur Rahman Khan et al. (2015) [2] calculates the pointer cost as the sum all entries in the respective row or column of the TOCM (called the TOCM-SUM approach) to find the IBFS of TP. Aminur Rahman Khan et al. (2015) [2] also applied Russel's Approximation Method (RAM) on TOCM (called the TOCM-RAM approach) to compute the IBFS of TP. Murugesan and Esakkiammal (2020) [12] compared TOCM-VAM method with the ASM method by testing 50 benchmark TPs and established that the ASM method has produced optimal solution directly to 40 TPs, whereas TOCM-VAM method has produced optimal solution directly to only 27 TPs. Though the ASM method produces optimal solution to a good number of TPs, Murugesan and Esakkiammal (2020) [11] have identified some challenging TPs for which the ASM method produces only near optimal solution.

For getting IBFS to a given TP, various new methods such as EDM, HCDM, SUM and RAM (2015) [2] have been applied on the TOCM of the given TP. But so far, the more efficient ASM method has not been applied on the TOCM of a TP. Hence in 2020 [10], we have published the new approach called TOCM-ASM which applies the ASM method on the TOCM of the given TP. The performance of this approach is compared only with the TOCM-VAM method. Murugesan and Esakkiammal [12] have showed that the TOCM-VAM method produces better IBFS to good number of TPs next to the ASM method. That is why the TOCM-VAM method only is considered for comparison with the published TOCM-ASM approach.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 1 – Briefs the introduction. Section 2 – Lists a set of 11 'Challenging TPs'. Section 3 – Lists a set of 14 'More Challenging TPs'. Section 4 – Provides the RCM and TOCM tables for the 'Challenging TPs'. Section 5 – Provides the RCM and TOCM tables for the 'More Challenging TPs'. Section 6 – Draws the conclusion.

Derive the Reduced Cost Matrix (RCM)

- a. **Carry out the Row Minimum Subtraction (RMS) Process.** From each of the costs of every row of the balanced TP, subtract the minimum cost of the corresponding row. This will effect in a resultant matrix with at least one 0-entry in every row.
- b. **Carry out the Column Minimum Subtraction (CMS) Process.** From each of the costs of every column of the resultant matrix obtained in Step (a), subtract the minimum cost of the corresponding column. This will effect in a further reduced resultant matrix with at least one 0-entry in each column. This obtained reduced matrix is called the Reduced Cost Matrix (RCM). It is noted that each row and each column of an RCM will have at least one 0-entry.

Derive the Total Opportunity Cost Matrix (TOCM)

- a. **Row Opportunity Cost Matrix (ROCM).** For each row of the given balanced TP, the smallest cost of that row is subtracted from each element of the same row. The resulting matrix is called the ROCM.

- b. **Column Opportunity Cost Matrix (COCM).** For each column of the given balanced TP, the smallest cost of that column is subtracted from each element of the same column. The resulting matrix is called the COCM.
- c. **Total Opportunity Cost Matrix (TOCM).** The TOCM is obtained by adding the COCM with the ROCM.

LIST OF CHALLENGING TPs

Through our research we have tested a large numbers of balanced and unbalanced TPs on various direct and other efficient methods and have identified a set of 11 TPs (6 BTPs and 5 UTPs) for which the various methods have produced near optimal solution to most of the problems and rarely produced optimal solution to very few problems. No one direct method has produced optimal solution to each of the problems. Thereby, the listed problems are termed as “Challenging TPs” to the transportation methods. The list of identified ‘Challenging TPs’ is shown in Table 1 and their minimal Total Transportation Costs (TTCs) are shown in Table 2. The starred ones have alternative optimal solutions.

Table 1: A list of ‘Challenging TPs’

BTP Problem No.
Problem 1 $[C_{ij}] 3 \times 3 = [16 \ 20 \ 12; 14 \ 8 \ 18; 26 \ 24 \ 16]$ $[S_i] 4 \times 1 = [20, 16, 9]$ $[D_j] 1 \times 4 = [18, 12, 15]$
Problem 2 $[C_{ij}] 4 \times 4 = [7 \ 5 \ 9 \ 11; 4 \ 3 \ 8 \ 6; 3 \ 8 \ 10 \ 5; 2 \ 6 \ 7 \ 3]$ $[S_i] 4 \times 1 = [30, 25, 20, 15]$ $[D_j] 1 \times 4 = [30, 30, 20, 10]$
Problem 3 $[C_{ij}] 4 \times 5 = [25 \ 14 \ 34 \ 46 \ 45; 10 \ 47 \ 14 \ 20 \ 4; 22 \ 42 \ 38 \ 21 \ 46; 36 \ 20 \ 41 \ 38 \ 44]$ $[S_i] 4 \times 1 = [27, 35, 37, 45]$ $[D_j] 1 \times 5 = [22, 27, 28, 33, 34]$
Problem 4 $[C_{ij}] 5 \times 4 = [10 \ 20 \ 5 \ 7; 13 \ 9 \ 12 \ 8; 4 \ 15 \ 7 \ 9; 14 \ 7 \ 1 \ 1; 3 \ 12 \ 5 \ 19]$ $[S_i] 5 \times 1 = [200, 300, 200, 400, 400]$ $[D_j] 1 \times 5 = [500, 600, 200, 200]$
Problem 5 $[C_{ij}] 5 \times 6 = [5, 3, 7, 3, 8, 5; 5, 6, 11, 5, 7, 12; 2, 7, 3, 4, 8, 2; 9, 7, 10, 5, 10, 9; 5, 3, 7, 3, 7, 5]$ $[S_i] 5 \times 1 = [30, 40, 20, 40, 30]$ $[D_j] 1 \times 6 = [10, 40, 40, 20, 10, 40]$
Problem 6 $[C_{ij}] 6 \times 6 = [5 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 7; 7 \ 2 \ 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 6; 9 \ 1 \ 9 \ 5 \ 2 \ 3; 6 \ 5 \ 8 \ 4 \ 1 \ 4; 8 \ 7 \ 11 \ 6 \ 4 \ 5; 2 \ 5 \ 7 \ 5 \ 2 \ 1]$ $[S_i] 6 \times 1 = [400, 500, 300, 150, 600, 350]$ $[D_j] 1 \times 6 = [300, 500, 700, 300, 250, 250]$

UTP Problem No.
<p>Problem 1 [C_{ij}] 3×3= [11 21 16; 7 17 13; 11 23 21] [S_i] 3×1= [14, 26, 36] [D_j] 1×3= [18, 28, 25]</p>
<p>Problem 2 [C_{ij}] 3×3 = [15, 22, 17; 11, 17, 16; 20, 25, 21] [S_i] 3×1= [20, 25, 40] [D_j] 1×3= [35, 45, 30]</p>
<p>Problem 3 [C_{ij}] 3×5= [10 8 12 9 3; 4 4 6 6 7; 15 7 11 13 8] [S_i] 3×1= [15, 12, 16] [D_j] 1×5= [8, 8, 4, 7,6]</p>
<p>Problem 4 [C_{ij}] 4×6 = [9, 12, 9, 6, 9, 10; 7, 3, 7, 7, 5, 5;6, 4, 9, 11, 3, 11;6, 8, 11, 2, 2, 10] [S_i] 4×1= [5, 6, 2, 2] [D_j] 1×6= [4, 4, 6, 2, 4, 2]</p>
<p>Problem 5 [C_{ij}] 5×4 = [60 120 75 180; 58 100 60 165; 62 110 65 170; 65 115 80 175; 70 135 85 195] [S_i] 5×1= [8000, 9200, 6250, 4900, 6100] [D_j] 1×4= [5000, 2000, 10000, 6000] -----</p>

Table 2: Minimal TTC of ‘Challenging TPs’ shown in Table 1

BTP #	Minimal TTC in \$	UTP #	Minimal TTC in \$
1.	592	1.	1133
2.	410	2. *	1515
3.	3458	3.	193
4.	8200	4. *	71
5. *	8600	5.	214675
6.	6400	---	---

LIST OF MORE CHALLENGING TPs

Through our further research, we have also recognized a set of another 14 TPs (7 BTPs and 7 UTPs) for which the various direct methods have produced near optimal solutions only. Consequently, the identified problems are termed as ‘More Challenging TPs’ to the available transportation methods. The recognized set of ‘More Challenging TPs’ is shown in Table 3 and their minimal TTCs is shown in Table 4. The starred ones have alternative optimal solutions.

Table 3: A set of ‘More Challenging TPs’

BTP Problem No.
<p>Problem 1 [C_{ij}] 3×4= [6 1 9 3; 11 5 2 8; 10 12 4 7] [S_i] 3×1= [70, 55, 90] [D_j] 1×4= [85, 35, 50, 45]</p>
<p>Problem 2 [C_{ij}] 3×5= [5 7 10 5 3; 8 69 12 14; 10 9 8 10 15] [S_i] 3×1= [5, 10, 10] [D_j] 1×5= [3, 3, 10, 5, 4]</p>
<p>Problem 3 [C_{ij}] 3×5= [1 9 13 36 51; 24 1216 20 1; 14 33 1 23 26] [S_i] 3×1= [50, 100, 150] [D_j] 1×5= [100, 70, 50, 40,40]</p>
<p>Problem 4 [C_{ij}] 4×5= [4 9 810 12; 6 10 3 2 3; 3 2 7 10 3; 3 5 5 4 8] [S_i] 4×1= [24, 18, 20, 16][D_j] 1×5= [10, 20, 10, 18, 20]</p>
<p>Problem 5 [C_{ij}] 4×6= [1 2 1 4 5 2;3 3 2 1 4 3;4 2 5 9 6 2;3 1 7 3 4 6] [S_i] 4×1= [30, 50, 75, 20] [D_j] 1×6= [20, 40, 30, 10, 50, 25]</p>
<p>Problem 6 [C_{ij}] 5×5= [73 40 9 79 20; 62 93 96 8 13; 96 65 80 50 65; 57 58 29 12 87; 56 23 87 18 12] [S_i] 5×1= [8, 7, 9, 3, 5] [D_j] 1×5= [6, 8, 10, 4, 4]</p>
<p>Problem 7 [C_{ij}] 5×5= [8 8 2 10 2; 11 4 10 9 4; 5 2 2 11 10; 10 6 6 5 2; 8 11 8 6 4] [S_i] 5×1= [40, 70, 35, 90, 85] [D_j] 1×5= [80, 55, 60, 80, 45]</p>
UTP Problem No.
<p>Problem 1 [C_{ij}] 3×3= [6 10 14; 12 19 21; 15 14 17] [S_i] 3×1= [50, 50, 50] [D_j] 1×3= [30, 40, 55]</p>
<p>Problem 2 [C_{ij}] 3×3= [4 8 8; 16 24 16; 8 16 24] [S_i] 3×1= [76, 82, 77] [D_j] 1×3= [72, 102, 41]</p>
<p>Problem 3 [C_{ij}] 3×4= [19 30 50 10; 70 30 40 60; 40 8 70 20] [S_i] 3×1= [7, 9, 18][D_j] 1×4= [40, 8, 7, 14]</p>

<p>Problem 4 [C_{ij}] 3×4= [10 15 12 12; 8 10 11 9; 11 12 13 10] [S_i] 3×1= [20, 15, 12] [D_j] 1×4= [14, 12, 8, 22]</p>
<p>Problem 5 [C_{ij}] 3×4= [42 48 38 37; 40 49 52 51; 39 38 40 43] [S_i] 3×1= [160, 150, 190] [D_j] 1×4= [80, 90, 110, 160]</p>
<p>Problem 6 [C_{ij}] 3×4= [3 48 14 2; 4 230 10; 36 8 12 12] [S_i] 3×1= [24, 24, 2] [D_j] 1×4= [6, 12, 3, 44]</p>
<p>Problem 7 [C_{ij}] 4×3= [2 7 14; 3 3 1; 5 4 7; 1 6 2] [S_i] 4×1= [5, 8, 7, 15] [D_j] 1×3= [7, 9, 18]</p>

Table 4: Minimal TTC of ‘More Challenging TPs’ shown in Table 3

BTP #	Minimal TTC in \$	UTP #	Minimal TTC in \$
1.*	1160	1.	1650
2.	183	2.*	2424
3.	2700	3.	743
4.	316	4.	4720
5.	430	5.	17050
6.	1102	6.*	180
7.	1475	7.	75

THE RCM AND TOCM TABLES TO THE CHALLENGING TPs

Most of the algorithms developed to solve the TPs are based on constructing the Reduced Cost Matrix (RCM) or the Total Opportunity Cost Matrix (TOCM). Every time the researcher has to construct the RCM or TOCM of the given TP in order to test the proposed algorithm. In order to ease the works of the researcher, we have constructed and provided the RCM and TOCM of some selected ‘Challenging and More Challenging TPs’. Any proposed algorithm tested on the selected TPs will definitely improve the performance level of the proposed algorithm. The RCM and TOCM of the ‘Challenging BTPs’ are provided under Section 4a and that of for the ‘Challenging UTPs’ are provided under Section 4b.

RCM and TOCM Tables to the ‘Challenging BTPs’

In this section, the RCM and TOCM tables of each of the ‘Challenging BTPs’ is shown one by one. In each of the table titles, the term CB refers to ‘Challenging Balanced TPs’.

Table CB-1.1: Challenging BTP-1, Minimal TTC = \$592

Sources	Destinations			Supply
	D1	D2	D3	
S1	16	20	12	20
S2	14	8	18	16
S3	26	24	16	09
Demand	18	12	15	45

Table CB-1.2: The RCM of BTP-1

Sources	Destinations			Supply
	D1	D2	D3	
S1	0	8	0	20
S2	2	0	10	16
S3	6	8	0	09
Demand	18	12	15	45

Table CB-1.3: The TOCM of BTP-1

Sources	Destinations			Supply
	D1	D2	D3	
S1	6	20	0	20
S2	6	0	16	16
S3	22	24	4	09
Demand	18	12	15	45

Table CB-2.1: Challenging BTP-2, Minimal TTC = \$410

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	7	5	9	11	30
S2	4	3	8	6	25
S3	3	8	10	5	20
S4	2	6	7	3	15
Demand	30	30	20	10	90

Table CB-2.2: The RCM of BTP-2

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	2	0	0	5	30
S2	1	0	1	2	25
S3	0	5	3	1	20
S4	0	4	1	0	15
Demand	30	30	20	10	90

Table CB-2.3: The TOCM of BTP-2

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	7	2	6	14	30
S2	3	0	6	6	25
S3	1	10	10	4	20
S4	0	7	5	1	15
Demand	30	30	20	10	90

Table CB-3.1: Challenging BTP-3, Minimal TTC = \$3458

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	25	14	34	46	45	27
S2	10	47	14	20	41	35
S3	22	42	38	21	46	37
S4	36	20	41	38	44	45
Demand	22	27	28	33	34	144

Table CB-3.2: The RCM of BTP-3

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	10	0	10	32	31	27
S2	5	43	0	16	0	35
S3	0	21	7	0	25	37
S4	15	0	11	18	24	45
Demand	22	27	28	33	34	144

Table CB-3.3: The TOCM of BTP-3

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	26	0	40	58	72	27
S2	6	76	10	16	0	35
S3	13	49	41	1	67	37
S4	42	6	48	36	64	45
Demand	22	27	28	33	34	144

Table CB-4.1: Challenging BTP-4, Minimal TTC = \$8200

Source	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	10	20	5	7	200
S2	13	9	12	8	300
S3	4	15	7	9	200
S4	14	7	1	1	400
S5	3	12	5	19	400
Demand	500	600	200	200	1500

Table CB-4.2: The RCM of BTP-4

Source	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	5	14	0	2	200
S2	5	0	4	0	300
S3	0	10	3	5	200
S4	13	5	0	0	400
S5	0	8	2	16	400
Demand	500	600	200	200	1500

Table CB-4.3: The TOCM of BTP-4

Source	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	12	28	4	8	200
S2	15	3	15	7	300
S3	1	19	9	13	200
S4	24	6	0	0	400
S5	0	14	6	34	400
Demand	500	600	200	200	1500

Table CB-5.1: Challenging BTP-5, Minimal TTC = \$8600

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	5	3	7	3	8	5	300
S2	5	6	11	5	7	12	400
S3	2	7	3	4	8	2	200
S4	9	7	10	5	10	9	400
S5	5	3	7	3	7	5	300
Demand	100	400	400	200	100	400	1600

Table CB-5.2: The RCM of BTP-5

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	2	0	3	0	3	2	300
S2	0	1	5	0	0	7	400
S3	0	5	0	2	4	0	200
S4	4	2	4	0	3	4	400
S5	2	0	3	0	2	2	300
Demand	100	400	400	200	100	400	1600

Table CB-5.3: The TOCM of BTP-5

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	5	0	8	0	6	5	300
S2	3	4	14	2	2	17	400
S3	0	9	1	3	7	0	200
S4	11	6	12	2	8	11	400
S5	5	0	8	0	4	5	300
Demand	100	400	400	200	100	400	1600

Table CB-6.1: Challenging BTP-6, Minimal TTC = \$6400

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	5	1	2	3	4	7	400
S2	7	2	3	1	5	6	500
S3	9	1	9	5	2	3	300
S4	6	5	8	4	1	4	150
S5	8	7	11	6	4	5	600
S6	2	5	7	5	2	1	350
Demand	300	500	700	300	250	250	2300

Table CB-6.2: The RCM of BTP-6

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	3	0	0	2	3	6	400
S2	5	1	1	0	4	5	500
S3	7	0	7	4	1	2	300
S4	4	4	6	3	0	3	150
S5	3	3	6	2	0	1	600
S6	0	4	5	4	1	0	350
Demand	300	500	700	300	250	250	2300

Table CB-6.3: The TOCM of BTP-6

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	7	0	1	4	6	12	400
S2	11	2	3	0	8	10	500
S3	15	0	15	4	2	4	300
S4	9	8	13	6	0	6	150
S5	10	9	16	7	3	5	600
S6	1	8	11	8	2	0	350
Demand	300	500	700	300	250	250	2300

The RCM and TOCM Tables to the ‘Challenging UTPs’

In this section, in each of the tables the term CU refers to ‘Challenging Unbalanced TPs’.

Table CU-1.1: Challenging UTP-1, Minimal TTC = \$1133

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	11	21	16	0	14
S2	7	17	13	0	26
S3	11	23	21	0	36
Demand	18	28	25	5	76

Table CU-1.2: The RCM of UTP-1

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	4	4	3	0	14
S2	0	0	0	0	26
S3	4	6	8	0	36
Demand	18	28	25	5	76

Table CU-1.3: The TOCM of UTP-1

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	15	25	19	0	14
S2	7	17	13	0	26
S3	15	29	29	0	36
Demand	18	28	25	5	76

Table CU-2.1: Challenging UTP-2, Minimal TTC = \$1515

Sources	Destinations			Supply
	D1	D2	D3	
S1	15	22	17	20
S2	11	17	16	25
S3	20	25	21	40
S4	0	0	0	25
Demand	35	45	30	110

Table CU-2.2: The RCM of UTP-2

Sources	Destinations			Supply
	D1	D2	D3	
S1	0	7	2	20
S2	0	6	5	25
S3	0	5	1	40
S4	0	0	0	25
Demand	35	45	30	110

Table CU-2.3: The TOCM of UTP-2

Sources	Destinations			Supply
	D1	D2	D3	
S1	15	29	19	20
S2	11	23	21	25
S3	20	30	22	40
S4	0	0	0	25
Demand	35	45	30	110

Table CU-3.1: Challenging UTP-3, Minimal TTC = \$193

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	10	8	12	9	3	0	15
S2	4	4	6	6	7	0	12
S3	15	7	11	13	8	0	16
Demand	8	8	4	7	6	10	43

Table CB-3.2: The RCM of UTP-5

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	6	4	6	3	0	0	15
S2	0	0	0	0	4	0	12
S3	11	3	5	7	5	0	16
Demand	8	8	4	7	6	10	43

Table CB-3.3: The TOCM of UTP-5

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	16	12	18	12	3	0	15
S2	4	4	6	6	11	0	12
S3	26	10	16	20	13	0	16
Demand	8	8	4	7	6	10	43

Table CU-4.1: Challenging UTP-4, Minimal TTC = \$71

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	9	12	9	6	9	10	5
S2	7	3	7	7	5	5	6
S3	6	4	9	11	3	11	2
S4	6	8	11	2	2	10	2
S5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Demand	4	4	6	2	4	2	22

Table CU-4.2: The RCM of UTP-4

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	3	6	3	0	3	4	5
S2	4	0	4	4	2	2	6
S3	3	1	6	8	0	8	2
S4	4	6	9	0	0	8	2
S5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Demand	4	4	6	2	4	2	22

Table CU-4.3: The TOCM of UTP-4

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	12	18	12	6	12	14	5
S2	11	3	11	11	7	7	6
S3	9	5	15	19	3	19	2
S4	10	14	20	2	2	18	2
S5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Demand	4	4	6	2	4	2	22

Table CB-5.1: Challenging UTP-5, Minimal TTC = \$214675

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	60	120	75	180	0	800
S2	58	100	60	165	0	920
S3	62	110	65	170	0	625
S4	65	115	80	175	0	490
S5	70	135	85	195	0	610
Demand	500	200	1000	600	1145	3445

Table CB-5.2: The RCM of UTP-5

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	2	20	15	15	0	800
S2	0	0	0	0	0	920
S3	4	10	5	5	0	625
S4	7	15	20	10	0	490
S5	12	35	25	30	0	610
Demand	500	200	1000	600	1145	3445

Table CB-5.3: The TOCM of UTP-5

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	62	140	90	195	0	800
S2	58	100	60	165	0	920
S3	66	120	70	175	0	625
S4	72	130	100	185	0	490
S5	82	170	110	225	0	610
Demand	500	200	1000	600	1145	3445

THE RCM AND TOCM TABLES TO THE MORE CHALLENGING TPs

The RCM and TOCM tables of the 'More Challenging BTPs' are shown under 5a and that of by the 'More Challenging UTPs' are shown under 5b.

The RCM and TOCM Tables to the More Challenging BTPs

In this section, the RCM and TOCM tables of each of the 'More Challenging BTPs' are shown one by one. In each of the table titles the term MB refers to 'More challenging Balanced TPs'.

Table MB-1.1: Challenging BTP-1, Minimal TTC = \$1160

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	6	1	9	3	70
S2	11	5	2	8	55
S3	10	12	4	7	90
Demand	85	35	50	45	215

Table MB-1.2: The RCM of BTP-1

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	0	0	8	0	70
S2	4	3	0	4	55
S3	1	8	0	1	90
Demand	85	35	50	45	215

Table MB-1.3: The TOCM of BTP-1

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	5	0	15	2	70
S2	14	7	0	11	55
S3	10	19	2	7	90
Demand	85	35	50	45	215

Table MB-2.1: More Challenging BTP-2, Minimal TTC = \$183

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	5	7	10	5	3	5
S2	8	6	9	12	14	10
S3	10	9	8	10	15	10
Demand	3	3	10	5	4	25

Table MB-2.2: The RCM of BTP-2

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	0	4	7	0	0	5
S2	0	0	3	4	8	10
S3	0	1	0	0	7	10
Demand	3	3	10	5	4	25

Table MB-2.3: The TOCM of BTP-2

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	2	5	9	2	0	5
S2	5	0	4	13	19	10
S3	7	4	0	7	19	10
Demand	3	3	10	5	4	25

Table MB-3.1: More Challenging BTP-3, Minimal TTC = \$2700

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	1	9	13	36	51	50
S2	24	12	16	20	1	100
S3	14	33	1	23	26	150
Demand	100	70	50	40	40	300

Table MB-3.2: The RCM of BTP-3

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	0	0	12	16	50	50
S2	23	3	15	0	0	100
S3	13	24	0	3	25	150
Demand	100	70	50	40	40	300

Table MB-3.3: The TOCM of BTP-3

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	0	8	24	51	100	50
S2	46	14	30	19	0	100
S3	26	56	0	25	50	150
Demand	100	70	50	40	40	300

Table MB-4.1: More Challenging BTP-4, Minimal TTC = \$316

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	4	9	8	10	12	24
S2	6	10	3	2	3	18
S3	3	2	7	10	3	20
S4	3	5	5	4	8	16
Demand	10	20	10	18	20	78

Table MB-4.2: The RCM of BTP-4

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	0	5	3	6	7	24
S2	4	8	0	0	0	18
S3	1	0	4	8	0	20
S4	0	2	1	1	4	16
Demand	10	20	10	18	20	78

Table MB-4.3: The TOCM of BTP-4

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	1	12	9	14	17	24
S2	7	16	1	0	1	18
S3	1	0	9	16	1	20
S4	0	5	4	3	10	16
Demand	10	20	10	18	20	78

Table MB-5.1: More Challenging BTP-5, Minimal TTC = \$430

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	1	2	1	4	5	2	30
S2	3	3	2	1	4	3	50
S3	4	2	5	9	6	2	75
S4	3	1	7	3	4	6	20
Demand	20	40	30	10	50	25	175

Table MB-5.2: The RCM of BTP-5

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	0	1	0	3	1	1	30
S2	2	2	1	0	0	2	50
S3	2	0	3	7	1	0	75
S4	2	0	6	2	0	5	20
Demand	20	40	30	10	50	25	175

Table MB-5.3: The TOCM of BTP-5

Sources	Destinations						Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	
S1	0	2	0	6	5	1	30
S2	4	4	2	0	3	3	50
S3	5	1	7	15	6	0	75
S4	4	0	12	4	3	9	20
Demand	20	40	30	10	50	25	175

Table MB-6.1: More Challenging BTP-6, Minimal TTC = \$1102

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	73	40	9	79	20	8
S2	62	93	96	8	13	7
S3	96	65	80	50	65	9
S4	57	58	29	12	87	3
S5	56	23	87	18	12	5
Demand	6	8	10	4	4	32

Table MB-6.2: The RCM of BTP-6

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	20	20	0	70	11	8
S2	10	74	88	0	5	7
S3	2	4	30	0	15	9
S4	1	35	17	0	75	3
S5	0	0	75	6	0	5
Demand	6	8	10	4	4	32

Table MB-6.3: The TOCM of BTP-6

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	81	48	0	141	19	8
S2	60	155	175	0	6	7
S3	86	57	101	42	68	9
S4	46	81	37	4	150	3
S5	44	11	153	16	0	5
Demand	6	8	10	4	4	32

Table MB-7.1: More Challenging BTP-7, Minimal TTC = \$1475

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	8	8	2	10	2	40
S2	11	4	10	9	4	70
S3	5	2	2	11	10	35
S4	10	6	6	5	2	90
S5	8	11	8	6	4	85
Demand	80	55	60	80	45	320

Table MB-7.2: The RCM of BTP-7

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	3	6	0	6	0	40
S2	4	0	6	3	0	70
S3	0	0	0	7	8	35
S4	5	4	4	1	0	90
S5	1	7	4	0	0	85
Demand	80	55	60	80	45	320

Table MB-7.3: The TOCM of BTP-7

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	9	12	0	13	0	40
S2	13	2	14	9	2	70
S3	3	0	0	15	16	35
S4	13	8	8	3	0	90
S5	7	16	10	3	2	85
Demand	80	55	60	80	45	320

The RCM and TOCM Tables to the ‘More Challenging UTPs’

In this section, the RCM and TOCM tables of each of the ‘More Challenging UTPs’ are shown one by one. In each of the table titles the term MU refers to ‘More challenging Unbalanced TPs’.

Table MU-1.1: More Challenging UTP-1, Minimal TTC = \$1650

Source	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	6	10	14	0	50
S2	12	19	21	0	50
S3	15	14	17	0	50
Demand	30	40	55	25	150

Table MU-1.2: The RCM of UTP-1

Source	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	6	0	0	0	50
S2	6	9	7	0	50
S3	9	4	3	0	50
Demand	30	40	55	25	150

Table MU-1.3: The TOCM of UTP-1

Source	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	6	10	14	0	50
S2	18	28	28	0	50
S3	24	18	20	0	50
Demand	30	40	55	25	150

Table MU-2.1: Challenging UTP-2, Minimal TTC = \$2424

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	4	8	8	0	76
S2	16	24	16	0	82
S3	8	16	24	0	77
Demand	72	102	41	20	235

Table MU-2.2: The RCM of UTP-2

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	0	0	0	0	76
S2	12	16	8	0	82
S3	4	8	16	0	77
Demand	72	102	41	20	235

Table MU-2.3: The TOCM of UTP-2

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	4	8	8	0	76
S2	28	40	24	0	82
S3	12	24	40	0	77
Demand	72	102	41	20	235

Table MU-3.1: More Challenging UTP-3, Minimal TTC = \$743

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	19	30	50	10	7
S2	70	30	40	60	9
S3	40	8	70	20	18
S4	0	0	0	0	35
Demand	40	8	7	14	69

Table MU-3.2: The RCM of UTP-3

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	9	20	40	0	7
S2	40	0	10	30	9
S3	32	0	62	12	18
S4	0	0	0	0	35
Demand	40	8	7	14	69

Table MU-3.3: The TOCM of UTP-3

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	28	50	90	10	7
S2	110	30	50	90	9
S3	72	8	132	32	18
S4	0	0	0	0	35
Demand	40	8	7	14	69

Table MU-4.1: More Challenging UTP-4, Minimal TTC = \$4720

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	10	15	12	12	20
S2	8	10	11	9	15
S3	11	12	13	10	12
S4	0	0	0	0	09
Demand	14	12	08	22	56

Table MU-4.2: The RCM of UTP-4

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	0	5	2	2	20
S2	0	2	3	1	15
S3	1	2	3	0	12
S4	0	0	0	0	09
Demand	14	12	08	22	56

Table MU-4.3: The TOCM of UTP-4

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	10	20	14	14	20
S2	8	12	14	10	15
S3	12	14	16	10	12
S4	0	0	0	0	09
Demand	14	12	08	22	56

Table MU-5.1: More Challenging UTP-5, Minimal TTC = \$17050

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	42	48	38	37	0	160
S2	40	49	52	51	0	150
S3	39	38	40	43	0	190
Demand	80	90	110	160	60	500

Table MU-5.2: The RCM of UTP-5

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	3	10	0	0	0	160
S2	1	11	14	14	0	150
S3	0	0	2	6	0	190
Demand	80	90	110	160	60	500

Table MU-5.3: The TOCM of UTP-5

Sources	Destinations					Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
S1	45	58	38	37	0	160
S2	41	60	66	65	0	150
S3	39	38	42	49	0	190
Demand	80	90	110	160	60	500

Table MU-6.1: More Challenging UTP-6, Minimal TTC = \$180

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	3	48	14	2	24
S2	4	2	30	10	24
S3	36	8	12	12	02
S4	0	0	0	0	15
Demand	6	12	3	44	65

Table MU-6.2: The RCM of UTP-6

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	1	46	12	0	24
S2	2	0	28	8	24
S3	28	0	4	4	02
S4	0	0	0	0	15
Demand	6	12	3	44	65

Table MU-6.3: The TOCM of UTP-6

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	4	94	26	2	24
S2	6	2	58	18	24
S3	64	8	16	16	02
S4	0	0	0	0	15
Demand	6	12	3	44	65

Table MU-7.1: More Challenging UTP-7, Minimal TTC = \$75

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	2	7	14	0	5
S2	3	3	1	0	8
S3	5	4	7	0	7
S4	1	6	2	0	15
Demand	7	9	18	1	35

Table MU-7.2: The RCM of UTP-7

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	1	4	13	0	5
S2	2	0	0	0	8
S3	4	1	6	0	7
S4	0	3	1	0	15
Demand	7	9	18	1	35

Table MU-7.3: The TOCM of UTP-7

Sources	Destinations				Supply
	D1	D2	D3	D4	
S1	3	11	27	0	5
S2	5	3	1	0	8
S3	9	5	13	0	7
S4	1	9	3	0	15
Demand	7	9	18	1	35

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have provided a set of 25 recognized and acknowledged 'challenging' and 'more challenging' TPs along with their derived RCM and TOCM

tables to each of the problem as a database. This database will be very useful to the researchers in TPs to make use of readily the provided database to apply and test any to be developed algorithms in TPs. In order to ease the works of the researcher, we have constructed and provided the RCM and TOCM of some selected ‘Challenging and More Challenging TPs’ as a database. Any proposed algorithm tested on the recognized TPs will definitely improve the efficiency of the proposed algorithm. This is the added advantage of this article. Also, a new chapter in TP research will embrace you all via this article.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdul Quddoos, Shakeel, and Khalid M.M., 2016, *A Revised Version of ASM method for Solving Transportation Problem*, International Journal of Agricult. Stat. Sci., 12, (Supplement 1), pp. 267-272.
- [2] Aminur Rahaman Khan et al., 2016, *The Performance Evaluation of various Techniques for Transportation Problem*, Buletinul Institutului Politehnic Din Iasi, Publicat de, Universitatea Tehnich, Gheorghe Asachi, Din Iasi, 62 (66) (2016), 20-30.
- [3] Esakkiammal T., Murugesan R., 2021, *SOFTMIN – An Innovative and Efficient Zeros Allocation Method to Solve Transportation Problems*, 1st International Conference on Mathematical Modeling and its Soft Computing Applications (ICMMSCA-2021, November 29-30, 2021, Puttaparthi, Andhra Pradesh, India, Paper ID C-11/ISBN 978-81-952716-2-7.
- [4] Kirca Omer, Satir Ahmet, 1990, *A Heuristic for Obtaining an Initial Solution for the Transportation Problem*, Journal of Operational Research Society, 41, 865-871.
- [5] Mathirajan M, Meenakshi B, 2004, *Experimental Analysis of Some Variants of Vogel’s Approximation Method*, Asia-Pacific Journal of Operational Research, 21, 4, 447-462.
- [6] Murugesan R., 2022, *I-SOFT – The Best Method for Finding the Best IBFS to Transportation Problems*, Global Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume 18, Number 01, pp. 377-391.
- [7] Murugesan R., 2022, *MODA – An Innovative Method for Optimality Testing and Optimizing a Solution in Transportation Problems*, Global Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume 18, Number 02, pp. 501-521.
- [8] Murugesan R., 2022, *NEEYA? NAANA? – Some Recent Direct Methods versus Some Challenging Problems in Transportation Problems*, International Journal of Advanced Research, Vol.10, No.05, pp. 526-534.
- [9] Murugesan R., 2022, *SOFTMIN Method versus IASM Method on Some Challenging Transportation Problems*, Global Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, Volume 18, Number 1, pp. 341-351.
- [10] Murugesan R., Esakkiammal T., 2020, *Determination of Best Initial Basic Feasible Solution of Transportation Problem: A TOCM-ASM Approach*,

- Advances in Mathematics: Scientific Journal (AMSJ), Vol. 9, No.7 (Special Issue on RDESTM), 4563-4577.
- [11] Murugesan R., Esakkiammal T., 2020, *Some Challenging Transportation Problems to the ASM Method*, Advances in Mathematics: Scientific Journal (AMSJ), Vol. 9, No.6 (Special Issue on DESTM-2020), 3357-3367.
- [12] Murugesan R., Esakkiammal T., 2020, *TOCM-VAM Method versus ASM Method in Transportation Problems*, Advances in Mathematics: Scientific Journal (AMSJ), Vol. 9, No.6 (Special Issue on RDESTM), 3549-3566.
- [13] Murugesan R., Esakkiammal T., 2019, *Revised Version of ASM method – The Best One for Finding an IBFS for Transportation Problems*, Advances in Mathematics: Scientific Journal, 8(3), pp.493–510.
- [14] Murugesan R., Esakkiammal T., 2020, *An Improved ASM Method for the Transportation Problem*, Advances in Mathematics: Scientific Journal, 9(10), pp.8259–8271.