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Solving product mix problem in multiple constraints environment using goal programming

Subrat Das[1*], Nayanjyoti Baisya[2]

[1*]Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Nalanda Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

[2] Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Nalanda Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

*Corresponding author e-mail: subratdas@thenalanda.com

Abstract

An approach to production planning and control known as the theory of constraints focuses on the constraints to maximise throughput by skillfully managing constraint resources. The selection of a product mix is one application of the notion of constraints. The performance metrics of a multi-product manufacturing system are influenced by the product mix. In order to identify the product mix of the production system, goal programming is used as an alternate strategy in this study. The purpose of this study is to present a process for choosing a product mix. The primary focus of the suggested methodology is taking the decision-perspective maker's into account when calculating the weights of the objective functions of throughput and bottleneck exploitation. As a result, the information obtained from the decision maker determines the weights of the goal functions. The ineffectiveness of the notion of constraints non dealing with various bottleneck issues has been demonstrated through an example. To demonstrate the benefits of the suggested approach, a comparison of the theory of constraints, linear programming, and alternative approaches to the product mix problem has also been discussed.

Keywords: Theory of constraints; Product mix; multiple constraints; bottleneck; goal programming.

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1. Introduction

By skillfully managing constraint resources, the theory of constraints (TOC) is a production control methodology that increases a system's throughput. A restriction in a manufacturing company demonstrates that the system was unable to satisfy the needs of all goods. Therefore, the product mix should be chosen to optimise product throughput in order to take advantage of the limitation (Ray et al. 2010). In systems that manufacture multiple products, the performance of the production control strategy is influenced by the product mix (Onyeocha, 2015). The TOC employs five straightforward phases. First, it uses throughput to identify the most valuable product, and then it suggests producing as many of them as feasible.It was discovered that the TOC was ineffective in handling two different kinds of issues. The first group covers issues involving many bottlenecks for which TOC was unable to find a workable, optimal solution (Plenert 1993). Problems with expanding new product alternatives to an existing production line are included in the second category (Lee and Plenert 1993).

The current study presents an alternate strategy by utilising goal programming to ascertain the manufacturing company's product mix, allowing the decision-maker to weigh the significance of throughput and bottleneck. The input from the decision maker is used to calculate the weights of the objective functions. Throughput and bottlenecks will be better understood and their significance established, which will enhance the production process and give the production line a competitive edge. Making judgements is a common management responsibility across all production lines, and some of the most significant decisions made by business executives are those that enhance the performance of the lines under consideration here.The paper begins by summarising prior studies on the TOC product mix solution. Second, it describes the suggested methodology and contrasts the results with other approaches. Afterwards, a numerical example utilising the suggested method and TOC are included. Finally, conclusions and recommendations for further study are made.

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2. Literature review

The TOC is a management methodology developed by Goldratt in the mid-1980s. In the early 1990s, Goldratt (Goldratt 1990) improved TOC by an effective management philosophy based on identifying the constraints to increase throughput. It was shown that a product-mix problem under TOC could be showed as a linear programming model. Methodologies to recognize a product mix that maximizes the product throughput have been identified in the literature. Integer linear programming (ILP) is often used to optimize the product-mix, but it needs a high level of expertise to formulate and also may take hours to solve it. Researchers showed that the TOC heuristic is simpler to use than the ILP.

Okutmu et al. carried out the TOC in a furniture firm which operates in the Mediterranean Region (Okutmu et al. 2016). They concluded that, there are capacity constraints in the firm and they could increase the profitability 42% after the elimination of this constraint. Luebbe and Finch compared the TOC and LP using the five-step improvement process in TOC (Luebbe and Finch 1992). They mentioned that TOC could optimize the product mix as integer linear programming (ILP). They revealed that TOC was not efficient in solving two types of problems. The first type includes problems associated with increasing new alternative products to an existing production line. The second type includes problems concerning multiple bottlenecks in which the TOC could not reach the optimum solution. They categorized the TOC as a manufacturing philosophy and LP as an optimization tool.

Some researchers identified conditions under which TOC could create a non-optimal product-mix (Lee and Plenert 1993), or reach infeasible solution (Plenert 1993). In 1993 Lee and Plenert showed examples of product- mix decision problem and concluded that TOC solution could not reach to the optimum solution and had the risk of being infeasible when multiple constraint resources in a manufacturing system exist. Tanhaie and Nahavandi improved TOC approach to determined optimal product mix in two constraint resource environment (Tanhaei and Nahavandi 2012). Linhares showed forms that TOC product mix method may fail, even in the case of a single bottleneck (Linhares 2009).

Fredendall and Lea proposed the TOC product-mix heuristic to recognize the optimal product mix under conditions where the TOC as a base model failed (Frendall and Lea 1997).

Georgiadis and Politou proposed a dynamic time-buffer control mechanism in both internal and external shop environment to support the decision-making on time- buffer policies and showed infeasibility of the TOC (Georgiadis and Politou 2013).

Much researcher worked on multiple constraint resources and while analyzing multiple constraint resources, researchers mostly considered the inefficiency of the TOC. Hsu and Chungbpresented an algorithm (Hsu and Chung 1998), based on load calculation equations that categorized non-critically constraint resources into three levels for solving the TOC product-mix problem when multiple constraint resources exist.

Balakrishnan and Cheng (Balakrishnan and Cheng 2000) used set of data given by Luebbe and Finch (Luebbe and Finch 1992), and by modifying their example showed that some of the conclusions were not extended. They concluded that the LP is superior to TOC when dealing with several constraints. Izmailov et al. used TOC for planning and project management in both one-project and multi-project structures where resources are being used in several projects simultaneously (Izmailov et al. 2016).

Finch and Luebbe’s response on Balakrishnan and Cheng and claimed that Balakrishnan and Cheng did not compared LP with TOC (Finch and Luebbe 2000). They mentioned that Balakrishnan and Cheng compared LP with one of many approaches sometimes incorporated in TOC. Badri and Aryanezhad focused on step four of the TOC and used the remained capacity of nonconstraint to elevate the system’s constraint (Badri and Aryanezhad 2011).

Mishraa et al. developed a tabu search and simulated annealing (SA) hybrid approach and claimed that the performance of hybrid tabu-SA algorithm on a data set of product mix optimization problem is superior to tabu search, SA, TOC heuristic and revised-TOC approaches (Mishraa te al. 2005). Rabbani and Tanhaie developed production schedule by applying the first three steps in the TOC process and improved it (Rabbani and Tanhaie 2015).

Aguilar-Escobar analyzed the applicability of the TOC principles to the logistics of clinical documents in a hospital (Aguilar-Escobar 2016). Bhattacharya and Vasant proposed fuzzy-LP model to solve the multiple constraint resources, where traditional linear programming failed (Bhattacharya and Vasant 2007). Also Bhattacharya et al. presented an innovated fuzzy decision-making under TOC for the product-mix problem using a smooth logistic membership function (Bhattacharya et al. 2006). Hasuike and Ishii proposed three models to product mix problems including several randomness, fuzziness and flexibility that it may be applicable to some complicated problems (Hasuike and Ishii 2009).

Golmohammadi implemented TOC rules for job-shop systems to advance the state of research on constraint scheduling (Golmohammadi 2015). Ray et al. proposed an integrated model by combining Laplace criterion and TOC in a multiproduct constraint resource environment (Ray et al. 2008). Also Ray et al. compared three alternatives: TOC, ILP and their proposed approach (Ray et al. 2010). They considered an integrated heuristic model by using of analytic hierarchy process (AHP) in multiple resource environment. Their numerical result showed that the proposed approach is better than TOC and ILP.

After review of the literature on the TOC product-mix heuristic to identify optimal product mix, following results for TOC were determined:

1) The TOC considers constraint resources, but in the context of multiple constraint resources, it does not provide the optimal solution for product-mix decisions and sometimes the solution is infeasible. Real world problems have multiple bottlenecks and therefore finding optimum feasible solutions by TOC is impossible.

2) The idea of decision makers in the product mix problem is not considered in the traditionalTOC model. So considering decision makers idea in the model while performing product mixdecisions is important.

The major contribution of this study is to propose a multiple objective mathematical model in multiple bottlenecks environment that considers the decision maker ideas. The product mix is determined based on the multiple objectives which are maximizing throughput and maximizing bottlenecks exploitation. The proposed method allows decision maker to determine the importance of objectives based on expensiveness of machines or operators or other considerations such as linear programming (LP).

LP tries to maximize the usage of all resources without considering to decision maker ideas. The proposed methodology regards this issue.

3. Proposed methodology

The product mix was determined based on multiple objectives which were maximizing throughput and maximizing bottlenecks exploitation. The proposed method allows decision maker to determine the importance of objectives based on expensiveness of machines or operators or other considerations such as linear programming (LP).
Decision maker idea was considered by constructing a comparison matrix and the importance of objective functions are determined through pair-wise comparison.
The following variable and parameters were used in proposed model:

symboles	definition
x_i	total production of product i
$j \in \{1,2,..,m\}$	Resource index
$k \in \{1,2,..,r\}$	bottlenek index
r	number of bottlenecks
R_i	Raw material cost of product i
D_i	Demand of product i
P_i	Market price of product i
$P_i - R_i$	throughput of product i
t_{ij}	processing time of product i on resource j
CP_i	capacity of resource j
$G_s, s \in \{1,2,..,r\}$	objective functions for maximizing bottleneck s exploitation
G_{r+1}	objective function for maximizing throughput
$d_s, s \in \{1,2,..,r+1\}$	positive deviation from goal s

Product mix model, maximizes bottlenecks exploitation and throughput as Equation (1) and Equation (2).

$$G_s = \max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \times t_{is}\right) \qquad s = 1,2,..r \tag{1}$$

$$G_{r+1} = \max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \times (P_i - R_i)\right) \tag{2}$$

S.t:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \times t_{ij} \le CP_j, \qquad j = 1,2,..,m \tag{3}$$

$$0 \le x_i \le D_i \tag{4}$$

Equation (3) restricts the total process time of all products at resource j not to exceed the capacity of resource j and Equation (4) determines the production number of product i not to exceed the demand of product i.

The model solved by using of goal programming and showed how deviation from goals could be minimized by placing the positive deviation directly in the objective function of the model. the importance of objective function was showed by Cs. Cs is the nonnegative constant representing the relative importance to be assigned to variable ds that was determined by decision maker as follwes:
The pair-wise comparison (a_{pq}) is made to each of the objective functions base on the decision maker's judgment. Comparison matrix is presented by r+1columns and r+1rows and shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison matrix

	Bottleneck 1	Bottleneck 2	...	Bottleneck r	throughput
Bottleneck 1	1	a_{12}	...	a_{1r}	a_{1r+1}
Bottleneck 2	a_{21}	1			
⋮	⋮		⋱		
Bottleneck r	a_{r1}			1	
Throughput	a_{r+11}			a_{r+1r}	1

Normalize matrix by dividing each member in a column of the comparison by its column sum and shown in Equation (5) and Table 2.

$$r_{pq} = \frac{a_{pq}}{\sum_{p=1}^{r+1} a_{pq}} \qquad p = 1,2,..,r+1 \qquad q = 1,2,..,r+1 \tag{5}$$

Table 2. Normalize comparison matrix

	Bottleneck 1	Bottleneck 2	...	Bottleneck r	Throughput
Bottleneck 1	r_{11}	r_{12}	...	r_{1r}	r_{1r+1}
Bottleneck 2	r_{21}	r_{22}			
⋮	⋮		⋱		
Bottleneck r	r_{r1}			r_{rr}	
Throughput	r_{r+11}				r_{r+1r+1}

The Coefficients for defined variables (C_s s = 1,2….,r+1) are determined by averaging on the normalized decision matrix rows as Equation (6) .

$$C_s = \frac{\sum_{q=1}^{r+1} r_{pq}}{r+1} \qquad p = 1,2,..,r+1 \tag{6}$$

So final model is as follows:

$$\min\left(\sum_{s=1}^{r+1} C_s \times d_s\right) \tag{7}$$

S.t:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \times (\mathrm{P}_i - \mathrm{R}_i) + d_{r+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D_i \times (\mathrm{P}_i - \mathrm{R}_i) \tag{8}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \times t_{ij} + d_s = CP_s, \qquad j, s = 1, 2, .., r \tag{9}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \times t_{ij} \le CP_j \qquad if\ r < j \le m \tag{10}$$

$$0 \le x_i \le D_i \tag{11}$$

The proposed model considers the decision maker idea in the model. This model seeks to minimize the total weighted deviation from all goals stated in the model in Equation (7). Equation (8) and (9) change objectives into constraints by adding slack variables to represent deviation from goals by using of goal programming. Equation (10) restricts the total process time of all products at resource j not to exceed the capacity of resource j and Equation (11) determines the production number of product i not to exceed the demand of product i.
In the next section the TOC approach and proposed methodology are compared through an example. The example has been adopted from Hsu and Chung (Hsu and Chung 1998).

Example of product mix

The problem shown in Figure 1 has been taken from Hsu and Chung (Hsu and Chung 1998). There are seven different resources, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Each resource has a capacity of 2400 minutes. Four different types of products R, S, T and U, are produced.

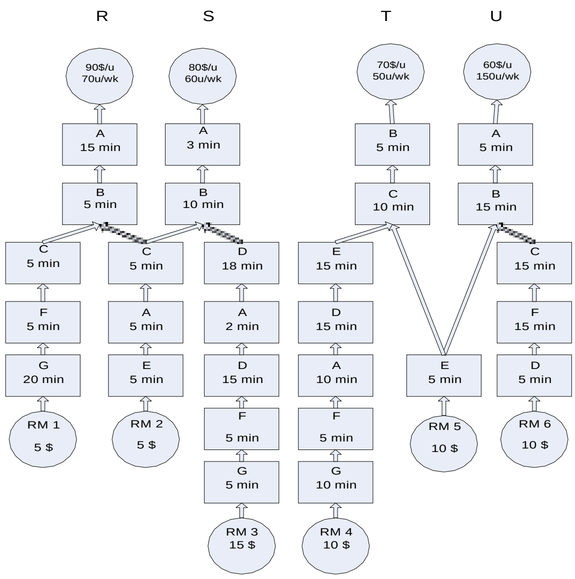

Figure 1. Example from Hsu and Chung

Table 3 shows the throughput and loads required for producing one unit of products R, S, T, U.

Table 3. Throughput and loads required for producing one unit of products cases

Product	Weekly demand	Throughput per unit	Load requirements(min)						
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G
R	70	80	20	5	10	0	5	5	20
S	60	60	10	10	5	30	5	5	5
T	50	50	10	5	10	15	20	5	10
U	150	30	5	15	10	5	5	15	0

TOC approach solution

The TOC incorporates five general steps (Onwubolu and Mutingi 2001):

1) Identify the constraints.

Table 4 shows the loads on each machine and shows that A, B, C, D and F are overloaded while only resource G is underutilized and resource E runs in its full capacity. In TOC machine B is the CCR(Constraint Capacity Resource) as it is the most overloaded.

Table 4. Load calculation and bottleneck

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Total load	3250	3450	3000	3300	2400	3150	2200
Available capacity	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
Overload?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bottleneck in TOC	–	*	–	–	–	–	–

2) Decide how to exploit the constraints.

In Table 5 throughput per constraint minute is calculated.

3) Subordinate everything else to the above decision.

4) Elevate the constraints.

In Table 5 throughput per constraint resource minute is calculated to determining the required number of products to be produced within the available capacity of each resource per week.

It is clear from TOC that the order of production is product R, T, S, U. So the product mix is 70 product R, 50 product T, 60 product S and 80 product U.

Table 5. TOC approach and product mix

Products	R	S	T	U
Throughput per unit	80	60	50	30
Process time machine B	5	10	5	15
Throughput per constraint minute	16	6	10	2
order of Production	1	3	2	4
Produced units	70	60	50	80
Throughput	14,100			

5) If in the previous steps, a constraint has been broken, go back to step 1.

Total load of each member for product mix given by TOC is shown in Table 6. It shows that the resource A and D are again overloaded and exceeds the available maximum capacity of 2400 minutes. Thus, it appears that TOC solution is infeasible when multiple constraint resources exist and so throughput is not acceptable.

Table 6. Load calculation for product mix given by TOC

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Total load	2900	2400	2300	2950	2050	2100	2200
Available capacity	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
Bottleneck after solving	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

Proposed methodology solution

The previous example from Hsu and Chung was solved by proposed method to determine the effectiveness of the proposed methodology in multiple bottlenecks environment.
Table 4 shows that A, B, C, D and F are overloaded. So, bottlenecks are ={A, B, C, D, F } and proposed model has 6 objective functions, 5 of them for bottleneck exploitation and one for throughput.
At first, the importance of throughput and bottlenecks based on the decision maker's judgment is determined.
Cs is nonnegative constant representing the relative weight to be assigned to variable ds. Greater the weight greater the assigned importance to minimize the respective deviation.

C1 : 0.160, C2 : 0.242, C3 : 0.094, C4 : 0.147, C5 : 0.138, C6 : 0.214
It must be noted that maximum throughput of system is the goal of throughput and is calculated as follows:
70 * 80 + 60 * 60 + 50 * 50 + 150 * 30 = 16200
Finally the mathematical model after using of goal programming is as follows.
Min 0.160d1 + 0.242d2 + 0.094d3 + 0.147d4 + 0.138d5+ 0.214d6
20R + 10S + 10T + 5U + d1 = 2400 (for bottleneck resource A)
5R + 10S + 5T + 15U + d2 = 2400 (for bottleneck resource B)
10R + 5S + 10T + 10U + d3 = 2400 (for bottleneck resource C)
0R + 30S + 15T + 5U + d4 = 2400 (for bottleneck resource D)
5R + 5S + 5T + 15U + d5 = 2400 (for bottleneck resource F)
80R + 60S + 50T + 30U + d6 =16200 (for throughput)
5R + 5S + 20T + 5U <= 2400 (for resource E)
20R + 5S + 10T + 0U <= 2400 (for resource G)
0<= R <= 70 (demand of product R)
0<= S <= 60 (demand of product S)
0<= T <= 50 (demand of product T)
0<= U <= 150 (demand of product U)
We use GAMS 24.1 to solve the problems, experiments have been performed on a PC with Intel (R) Core (TM) 2 Duo CPU T9550 @ 2.67GHz and 4GB of memory and compare the result of Proposed methodology with GA solution, TOC solution and LP solution. After running the model, Table 7 shows product mix and throughput of proposed methodology.

Table 7. Product mix and throughput of proposed methodology

Products	**R**	**S**	**T**	**U**
Produced units	50.6667	38.1667	50	101
Throughput	11873.333			

Comparing the result with other models in Table 8 reveals that the proposed methodology is suitable in reaching at the optimal product-mix, maximizing throughput under situation that decision maker idea is important.

Table 8. Throughput comparison between models

Problem	GA solution(Coman and Ronen 2000)	TOC solution	LP solution	Proposed methodology
Hsu and Chung (1998).	11860	14100 (infeasible)	11873.33	11873.33

The genetic algorithm (GA) model presented by Onwubolu and and Mutingi (Onwubolu and Mutingi 2001) fails to maximize the throughput. The result of theory of constraint is infeasible. LP answer is optimal but it tries to maximize the usage of all resources, so does not regard the ideas of the decision maker. In thr proposed methodology, decision maker can decide about the importance of throughput and Bottleneck priority through considering them in to the decision matrix.

4. Sensitivity analysis

In the proposed methodology, decision maker can decide about the importance of throughput and bottleneck through pair wise comparison. If decision maker idea about the importance of throughput and bottleneck changes, Coefficients for defined variables change and answer may vary. In this section sensitivity analysis is done for coefficients value of objective function. Table 9 shows the result.

In the first scenario it can be seen that in decision maker idea all objectives are the same and have no superiority to each other. So coefficients of objective function are the same and the answer of the proposed methodology is optimal. In second and third scenario objectives have superiority to each other. In the second scenario the answer is optimal and in third scenario the answer is not optimal but considers the decision maker idea.

Scenario 3 in the proposed method solution is not optimal but considers the decision maker idea and LP solution does not consider decision maker idea because in LP solution utilization of bottleneck D is higher than of bottleneck C and F while in decision maker idea maximizing utilization of bottleneck C and F is more important than maximizing utilization of bottleneck D. Proposed method considers this issue. It is important that in all situations, proposed methodology considers decision maker idea.

Table 9. Sensitivity Analysis

rows	Coefficients of objective function						Throughput		Bottlenecks Utilization				
	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6			A	B	C	D	F
1	0.166	0.166	0.166	0.166	0.166	0.166	**LP solution**	11873.33	100%	100%	0.919%	100%	0.92%
							Proposed method solution	11873.33	100%	100%	0.919%	100%	0.92%
2	0.160	0.242	0.094	0.147	0.138	0.214	**LP solution**	11873.33	100%	100%	0.919%	100%	0.92%
							Proposed method solution	11873.33	100%	100%	0.919%	100%	0.92%
3	.08	0.05	0.416	0.027	0.277	0.138	**LP solution**	11873.33	100%	100%	**0.919%**	**100%**	**0.92%**
							Proposed method solution	11318.182	100%	100%	**100%**	**0.984%**	**100%**

5. Conclusion

The current work described a methodology for deciding the product mix of the production system in a situation with several bottlenecks utilising goal programming and pair-wise comparison. The suggested methodology has several goals, including increasing throughput and utilising bottlenecks while taking into account the significance of throughput and bottleneck as defined by the decision maker.

The current investigation demonstrated that the theory of constraints had issues when dealing with various constraint resources. It is unable to always find the best option and doesn't take the decision-suggestions maker's into account. A suggested approach was established as a result of the ineffectiveness of the existing methods non taking the decision maker idea into account. The decision maker idea was taken into account in the model, which was the method's key benefit. The proposed methodology's ideal throughput is discovered to be 11873.33. With the exception of the fact that the proposed methodology takes into account the decision maker idea while the model put out by Hsu and Chung (1998) does not, the value is the same as the optimal throughput discovered by Hsu and Chung.

We point out that the approaches for the product mix problem that have been suggested up to now can only be applied when the time consumption of resources is deterministic,even if this assumption is false in the real world. Therefore, there is room for more research in the fields where resource usage over time is uncertain.

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