

**An Optimization Model for
a Single Cruise Ship Routing and Scheduling**

2001 02

.



2001 02

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An Optimization Model for a Single Cruise Ship Routing and Scheduling

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The growth rate of the world-wide cruise industry has surpassed all the other tourism and leisure industries for over 20 years. Many reports keep saying that this growth will continue for many years to come. In spite of this great growth and the following economic importance of the cruise industry, the decision making problems for cruise ship management have been usually dealt simply by the manager's experiences and intuitions. There has been few academic research yet on analytic decision making models for supporting cruise ship routing and scheduling problems.

The routing and scheduling of a cruise ship has its own uniqueness different from that of any merchant ship. The operation of a typical cruise ship is much like a liner in some sense, but it also has something like a bulk cargo ship at the same time. This uniqueness makes the cruise ship scheduling problem need a new decision making model different from the existing ones developed for merchant ships.

This paper presents a decision making model for the cruise ship management, and this is the first model of this kind. A network based optimization model has been developed for a single cruise ship operation. It gives optimal ship scheduling patterns over the planning period for cruise ship managers who want to find out profit maximizing cruise ship routing and scheduling plan. A network solution method to find the optimal scheduling pattern is also developed. This network model can be equivalently transformed into a linear programming model, which makes the implementation of the model quite practical however complicated the given scheduling environment may be. The ship scheduling network developed in this study can also be used as a general framework to describe all the cruise ship routing and scheduling alternatives the cruise ship manager can figure out.

1

1

1.1.

가

가 Star Cruise SuperStar Taurus 가

NCL(Norwegian Cruise Line)

가

1),

100,000GRT (Gross Registered Tonnage :

) Princess 113,000GRT

2)

. ICCL(International Council of Cruise Line)³⁾

4)

가

1) <http://www.starcruises.com>.

NCL

P&O/Princess

, 2004

5

23

34,000

lower berths

가

2) Builder: Mitsubishi - Japan, Princess

class

,

2003

7

113,000GRT

, 2600

100,000GRT

3) IMO(International Maritime Organization)

Carnival Cruise Royal Caribbean

17

4) 1997

66

,

116

,

가 176,433

2002

106

, 183

273,000

가

가

Convention

1.2.

17

1960

가

가

가

2

2.1.

가 (Tariff Rate)
5)
(Liner)
(Tramper) 6) 가

1 2

가

5)
pp.1-5.

6) <http://www.momaf.go.kr>()

2.2.

가 ,

1) 가

2) 가 PERT

가

3) PERT

가

4) , 가

Excel

2

1

1.1.

, , 가 ,
, .

[1]

Kendall	
Robert B.ditton	가
Marc L. Miller	
Foster	
	, ,

: , , “ ” . pp.2- pp.3, (1999), “ ” . pp.9.

1.2.

가
가
(Harbor Cruise or Bay Cruise) · (Island Cruise) · (Party Cruise) ·
(Restaurant Cruise) · (Leisure Cruise) · (Ocean Cruise) ·
3-5 (Short Cruise) .
가 1990 6.2 1997 6.5
1990 가 가 3-5
, ,
. Cruise
Lines International Association (CLIA) 25
240 1,468 Short Cruise
250 2,000 Short Cruise .
.8)

1.3.

.
,
Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd(RCCL) , Carnival, Holland
America Line, Princess Cruises .
1 , 3-4 .

7) (1999), “ ”, , pp.11- 12

8) James G. Godsman (CLIA), <http://www.travelpage.com/cruise/>

가 Princess Cruises , Holland America Line,
Royal Caribbean, Regency Cruises

1890 가 가 가
Genoa가 , Naples, Malta
, Major
Costa Line
가 가

(4-10 가)

, 6-9 3 가

가

9)

2

2.1.

1960
 , 1970
 1970
 6,700
 1980 8% , 1980
 가
 가
 가 5%
 1980
 가 PSA¹⁰⁾가
 2003 5 540 970
 가 (bed-days)
 , 1985 150 1998 450 가 8.8% 가
 가 7.1% 1981
 41,000 1998 118,000 5.5% 가 , 2001 158,600

9) , “ . . . ”, pp.15- pp.21

10) The Passenger Services Act (PSA) 1886 가

.11)

(Carnival Cruise Lines, Royal Caribbean, P&O/Princess)

. 1998 3 40% ,
가 1999 71%
가 .12)
가

70%

.13)

2.2.

1980 , 1993
20.3% 1998 26% 14)
가 . 50%

11) Section 4 of ERA Project No. 12861(1998), *Overview of the North American Cruise Ship Industry*, Port of San Diego-Cruise Terminal Study,

12) Royal Caribbean Cruise Ltd., *Modern Cruising-Primarily an American Industry with Global Potential*, Papers from Norwegian Technical Seminar on Norwegian Technology for Cruise and Ro-Pax vessels in Pusan, October, 1999.

13) Larry Dwyer and Peter Forsyth(1998), *Economic Significance of Cruise Tourism*, Annals of Tourism Research. Vol.25. No. 2. pp.393-445

14) ShipPax Statistics 99, p152

Cunard 가 (charter)

Fly & Cruise

350

2

1

1,430\$

\$1,920

.15)

, 1

가

. 2000

2004

47 가 43

.16)

2.3.

10%

, Fly & Cruise

Royal Caribbean Cruise 가

15) , “ . . . ”, pp.17

16) 1

1995 12 714 Sun Viking .

가 가 . ,

가

가 가
가 가

1991 , 2000 Klang .

가

가 가 ,

가

가

가

1965 1990 5% ,
45 가 .

15-44

가

가

가, 가

가

3

가 가

가

3.1.

Star Cruises 4 1 8

SuperStar Sagittarius SuperStar Capricorn

SuperStar Sagittarius() SuperStar Capricorn()

Star Cruise SuperStar Taurus ¹⁷⁾가 2000 3 10

17) 25,000GT 150m, 25m , 960
 . 10 deck 480 cabin, 510

가

SuperStar Taurus 가

가

가 가

.18)

, 가 가
가

3

2

3.2.

, 가

가

18) Lloyd's list 1998.9

3.3.

1999

1

. 6

227 , 1,272

가

가

1999

786 cgt(Compensated Gross Ton)

2 cgt 40%

460 cgt

가

가

.19)

[2] 가 가 (US\$ MILLION)

	가	가	(%)
Cable Layer()	37.3	45.4	17.84
3,400TEU ()	36	56.4	36.17
RO/RO ()	69.5	90.9	23.54
6,800TEU()	73.5	86.9	15.42
3,500TEU()	38	52.3	27.34
Panamax ()	18.9	31.8	40.56
Panamax ()	18.5	24.9	25.7
Product Carrier()	21.5	24.9	13.65
VLCC()	68.5	84.3	18.74

: Clarksons World Shipyard Monitor cited in European Commission COM(1999)

[3] 가 (US\$ MILLION)

	1997	1998	March 1999
Panamax	53	42	37.5
1,100TEU	20	18	17
VLCC	83	72.5	69.5
Capesize	40.5	33	31.5
Panamax	27	20	18.5
Tweendecker, 15,000DWT	16.5	14	13.5

: European Commission COM

2000

가

가

가

가

가

OECD WTO

19) MARINE LOG January 2000, *Korea's newbuilding price policies*, pp.11- 13.

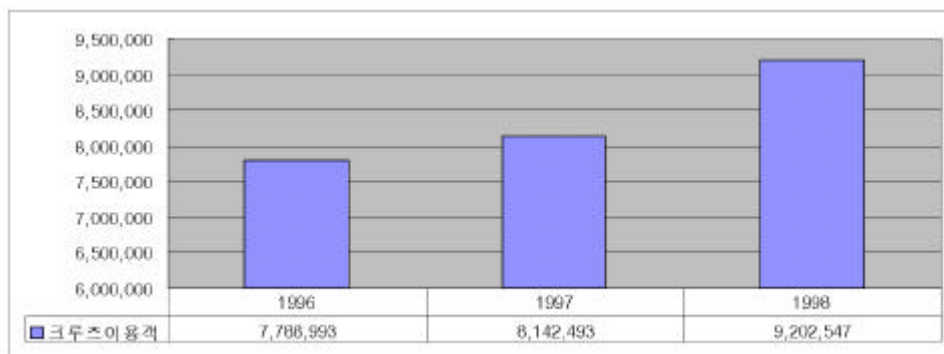
가가 가 LNG
 가
 Princess 10 GRT (Gross
 Registered Tonnage)
 4 20)

4.1. 1996, 1997, 1998

4.1.1 1996, 1997, 1998

1997 4.5%, 1998
 13% 가

< 1> (:)



20) ShipPax Statistics 99, pp.146-182, ShipPax Statistics 98, pp.144-148,

4.1.2

가

[4]

	1998	1997
	59%	64%
	26%	22%
	15%	14%

4.2. Lower Berths

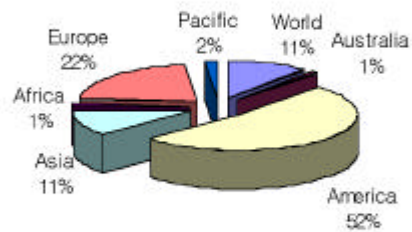
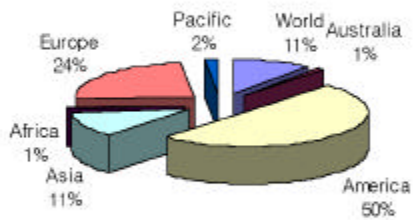
7

Lower Berths

21)

< 2> 1997

< 3> 1998



5

5.1.

21)

'Lower Berths/

20-23knots , -
 , Masa Yards
 AZIPOD²²⁾ .
 가 27knots 23) , 가
 -가 AZIPOD POD²⁴⁾ 가 가
 .
 가 .
 "Tissue box style ships" .
 가 900ft
 25).

Fin Stabilizers, Anti-Rolling Tanks, Bilge Keels

1990 가 70,000 GRT
 , 90 100,000 GRT , 110,000 GRT , 130,000GRT
 가 Leisure
 Hospitality ,

22) Azipod Pulling Units

가 ,

23) Ship Name: **Olympic Voyager**

: June 24, 2000, Cruise Line: Royal Olympic, GRT: 25,000 Capacity :
 850, Builder: Blohm & Voss - Germany

24) Ship Name: **Queen Mary 2**

: 2003 가 , Cruise Line: Cunard, Size: GRT: 150,000 Passengers:
 2800 Builder: Chantiers de L'Atlantique - France 30knots

25) 100,000GRT

가 , 100,000GRT

Carnival
Conquest : 2002 가 , Cruise Line: Carnival, Size: GRT 102,000,
 Capacity: 2758, Builder: Fincantieri - Italy

가 (26)

American Hawaii 가 Ingalls 72,000GRT
40

2003 2004 100,000GRT Princess 113,000GRT Mitsubishi
110,000GRT
가가

5.2.

3

(27)

[5] 3

		GRT	Lower Beds	GRT	Lower Beds	GRT 가	가 GRT	Lower Beds 가	가 Lower Beds
	1997	4,761,648	202,025	18,456	783				
	1998	5,134,838	217,783	19,599	831				
	1999	6,012,238	238,969	21,627	860	877,300	54,831	21,186	1,324
	2000	6,836,283	259,757	23,655	899	824,000	74,909	20,758	1,887
	2001	7,825,238	282,899	25,911	937	989,000	76,077	23,172	1,782
	2002	8,661,238	302,619	27,850	973	836,000	92,889	19,720	2,191
	2003	9,584,238	323,619	29,951	1,011	923,000	102,556	20,808	2,312

: 1997 , 1998 ShipPax Statistics 99, pp.146 182, ShipPax Statistics 98, pp. 144 148, 1999 , 2000 , 2001 , 2002 , 2003 Marine Log (97.7. 98.2. 99.2), Maritime Report and Engineering News(99.2), <http://www.reply.net> <http://www.seaview.co.uk>

, 가 가

26) 1996
27)

(2000 2004) 1

5.2.1. GRT

GRT 2003 17% 2003
 9,584,238GRT

5.2.2. Lower Beds

lower beds 2003 10%
 2003 323,619 lower beds

5.2.3. GRT

98 GRT 6.1% 가 ,
 1999 10%, 2000 9.3%, 2001 9.5%, 2002 7.5%, 2003 7.5%
 가 가

5.2.4. Lower Beds

1998 Lower Beds 6.1% 가 ,
 1999 3.5%, 2000 4.5%, 2001 4.2%, 2002 3.8%, 2003
 3.9% 가 ,
 GRT Lower beds 가 가 GRT

1. 가 ,

2. GRT가 가

3.

5.2.5. GRT 가

1999 16 , 2000 11 , 2001 13 , 2002 9 , 2003 9

5.2.6. 가 GRT

1999 GRT , 2000 37%, 2001
16%, 2002 22%, 2003 10% 가 . 2003
GRT가 100,000
GRT가 가

5.2.7. 가 Lower Beds 가

lower beds 가 2000 -6%, 2001 20%, 2002 -15%, 2003
10%
가
가 가 70 80%가 Outside
, 80% 가 Private 가 GRT
가

5.2.8. 가 Lower Beds

Lower Beds 가 2000 53%, 2001 -6%, 2002 23%, 2003
5%
가 가

70 80%가 Outside , 80% 가 Private 가
GRT 가 . 가

3

1 PERT/CPM

1.1. PERT/CPM

,
(Gantt Chart),
(Flow Process Chart)

,
(NASA) PERT (Program
Evaluation and Review Technique)가, (DuPont) (Remington Rand
Co.) CPM (Critical Path Method)

PERT/CPM

PERT

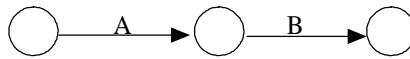
1.2. PERT

PERT

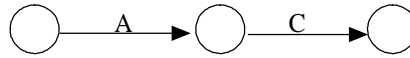
PERT
 가 (Arc) (Node) 가
 가 , 가
 ,28) 가 (Dummy
 Activity)

< 4 >

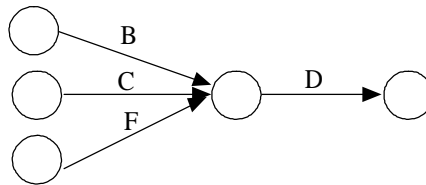
1) A, B



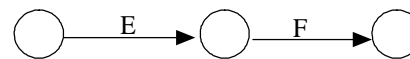
2) A, C



3) B, C, F, D

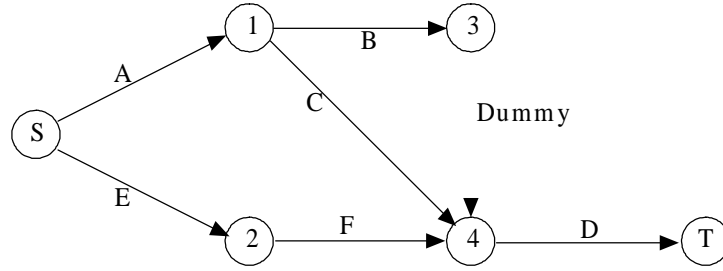


4) E, F



28) Eugene L. Lawler(1976), "Combinatorial Optimization Lawler Networks and Matroids" Holt, Pinehart and Winston, pp.68-75.

< 5> PERT



3 4
가 (Dummy) PERT
,29)

1.3. PERT

PERT

PERT 가

(Critical Path)

i

t_i : i

ES_i : i 가 i 가

29) (1996), “ ”, , pp.549-562.

$EF_i : ES_i + t_i$ (i 가)
 $LS_i :$ i 가
 $LF_i : LS_i + t_i$ (i 가)

$ES_i \leq EF_i$, $LS_i \leq LF_i$

3

$LS_i - ES_i \leq 0$

3가

$a_i :$ i 가

$m_i :$ i

$b_i :$ i 가

3가

가

가 (30)

2

2.1.

(Linear Programming) 1

1

가

30) (1983), "OR", pp.141- 173.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Min (Max)} \quad z(x) = cx \\ & \text{s.t} \quad Ax = b \\ & \quad \quad x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(Objective Function),
 (Decision Variable), (Constraints)

2.2.

가 ,
 가

가

- 1)
- 2)
- 3) 가
- 4) 가
- 5) 31)

가

31) (1998), "OR/MS", Σ , pp.120- 121

가

가 .32)

3

Ronem (1983, 1993)

가

가

가

(homogeneous)

Dantzig & Fulkerson(1954)

가

Laderman et al.(1966)

operation),

(industrial

Perakis and Papadakis(1987)

Papadakis and Perakis(1989)

32) (1988), “ (OR) ”, , pp.89.

가 , Perakis and Jaramillo(1991)

Rana and Vickson(1988, 1991)

Relaxation)
(1996)

(Decomposition Method)

(Lagrangean

. Cho and Parakis
0-1

가

4

1

1.1. 가

가 . , , , .

1 2

가 .

가

가 가

가 .

1)

2) 가 가 , , , .
가 .

3) 가 .

4) 가 . 가
가 .

5) .
. , .
. .
. : .
. , .
. .
. , , .
가 .

1.2.

i, j : (node) , i, j

(i, j) : i, j 가 , i, j
 (i, j) .

c_{ij} : (i, j) ,
 $c_{ij} > 0$, $c_{ij} < 0$.

t_{ij} : (i, j) ,
 $t_{ij} > 0$, 가 $t_{ij} = 0$.

c_0 : (lay-up cost)

$\overline{c_{ij}}$: $c_{ij} + c_0 t_{ij}$ ((i, j))
)

M_j : j

$P_j :$ j

$t :$, . 가 .

$x_{ij} :$ (i,j) (
) , (i,j) $x_{ij} = 1,$
 $x_{ij} = 0.$

(i,j) c_{ij}

c_{ij} (i,j)

가

가

c_{ij}

2

2.1.

가 ,

가 .

가

3

PERT . 3 PERT

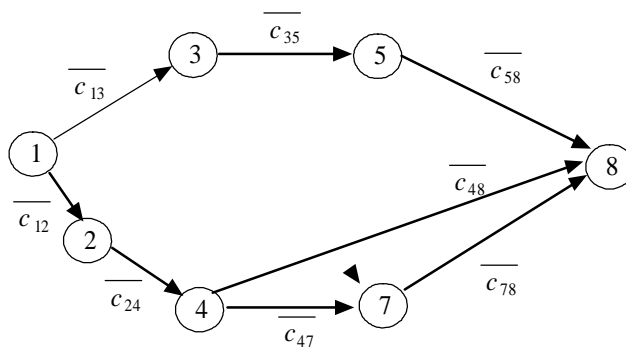
가 (Arc) (Node) . 가

가 (Dummy Activity)

가 PERT

< 6> 5 {(1,3), (2,4), (5,8), (4,8), (7,8)}
 3 {(1,2), (3,5), (4,7)} 1 {(3,7)} 가

< 6>



PERT

가

$$(1.2) \quad \overline{c_{ij}} \quad \text{가} \quad (i,j)$$

c_{ij}

$c_0 t_{ij}$ 가

(N)

P_N

S ,

$$P_N = \sum_{(i,j) \in S} c_{ij} - c_0 \left(t - \sum_{(i,j) \in S} t_{ij} \right) \quad (2.1)$$

$$= \sum_{(i,j) \in S} (c_{ij} + c_0 t_{ij}) - c_0 t$$

c_{ij}

가 $\overline{c_{ij}} = c_{ij} + c_0 t_{ij}$ 가

P_N

M_N

가

$$P_N = M_N - c_0 t \quad (2.2)$$

2.2.

PERT

(Critical Path)

(Critical Activity)

(2.1), (2.2)

PERT

()

가

[]

1 : $M_1 = 0$. $L_1 = L_1 = [0, \emptyset]$.

$j - 1$.

2 : M_j 가 $j + 1$.

M_j .

$$M_j = \max_{i \leq j} \{M_i + \overline{c_{ij}}\} \quad (2.2)$$

$$M_j = M_{i^0} + \overline{c_{i^0j}} \quad L_j = [M_j, i^0] .$$

i^0 가

3 : $j = N$ 2 .

()

P_N

, L_j

$$P_N = M_N - c_0t \quad (2.3)$$

N

PERT

가

PERT

t_{ij}

$\overline{c_{ij}}$

2.3.

가

3 N

가

(1)

P_N

(2)

3

(3)

(i,j)

가

t

$t - \sum_{(i,j)} t_{ij}$

가

가

(4)

가

가

가

, PERT
 가 2.1, 2.2

PERT

가

3

가

$\overline{c_{ij}}$

3

3.1.

Excel

3.2.

(i, j)

x_{ij}

(i, j)

c_{ij}

$$\sum_i \sum_j c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

c_0

$$c_o(t - \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} x_{ij})$$

$$\max \sum_i \sum_j c_{ij} x_{ij} - c_o(t - \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} x_{ij}) \quad (3.1)$$

3.3.

$$\sum_j x_{ij} = 1 \quad (3.2)$$

$$\sum_j x_{ij} - \sum_k x_{ki} = 0 \quad i = 2, \dots, N-1 \quad (3.3)$$

가

$$\sum_i x_{iN} = 1 \quad (3.4)$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0 \quad (3.5)$$

3.4.

(3.1)- (3.5)

x_{ij} 가

33)

$$\max \quad \sum_i \sum_j c_{ij} x_{ij} - c_o (t - \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} x_{ij}) \quad (3.1)$$

$$S. T \quad \sum_j x_{ij} = 1 \quad (3.2)$$

$$\sum_j x_{ij} - \sum_k x_{ki} = 0 \quad i = 2, \dots, N \quad (3.3)$$

$$\sum_i x_{iN} = 1 \quad (3.4)$$

$$x_{ij} \geq 0$$

33) Mokhtar S.Bazaraa and John J.Jarvis "Linear Programming and Network Flows" JOHN WILEY & SONS (1977) pp.357, pp.411.

3.5.

$$x_{ij}^*$$

- (1) x_{ij}^* 가 “1” (i,j)
 , “0”

(2)
$$\sum_i \sum_j c_{ij} x_{ij}^* - c_o (t - \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} x_{ij}^*)$$

(3) $t - \sum_i \sum_j t_{ij} x_{ij}^*$
 가 가

5

1

가

가

, 가

가

가

가

[6]

			Miami, Nassau, Key West, San Juan, ST. Thomas, Freeport, Galveston, Cozumel/Playa Del Carmen, Grand Cayman, Ocho Rios, Tampa, New Orleans, Aruba, Curacao, Port Canaveral, New York, Halifax, ST. John, NB, Boston, San diego, Acapulco
			LA, Catalina, Ensenada, San Francisco, Victoria, Vancouver, Columbia, Seward, Valdez, Juneau, Ketchikan, College Fjord, Hubbard Glacier, Honolulu, Hilo, Maui, Kauai, Sitka. Mazatlan
가			
			, . Fukuoka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Shanghai, Taipei
			Newport News, Freeport, Nassau

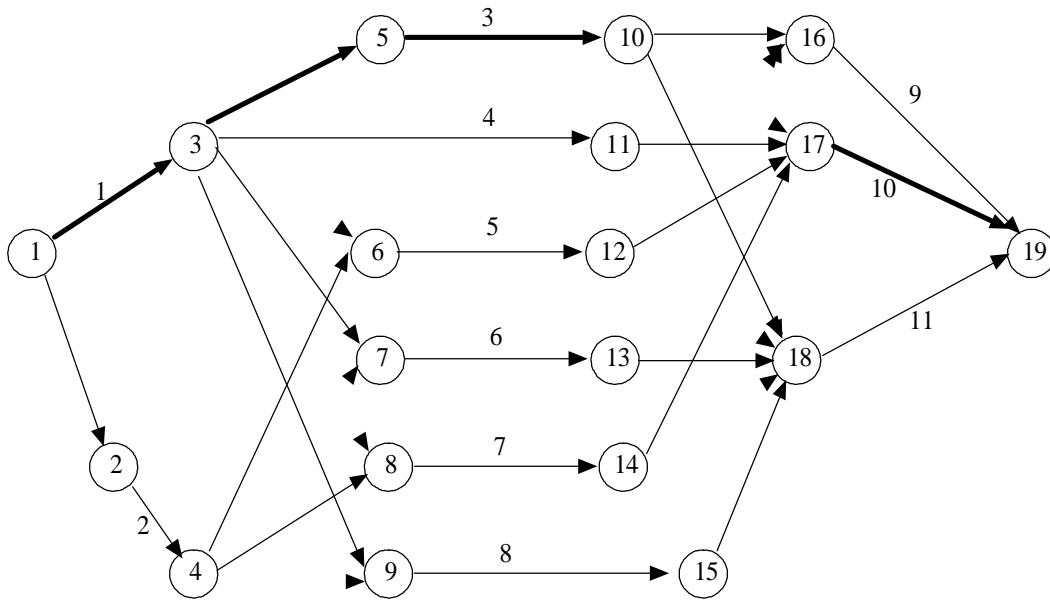
4.

10 2

1.1.

< 7 >

< 8 >



$i \quad j$

(i,j)

[7]

(: ; , ; US\$)

	(1,2)	(1,3)	(2,4)	(3,5)	(3,11)	(3,6)	(3,7)	(3,8)	(3,9)	(4,6)
	0.4	2.5	3.2	0.5	3	0	2.5	0	3	0.4
		1	2		4					
, ,	-3.5	17	20	-7.2	23		-6.2		-9.1	-3.7

	(4,7)	(4,8)	(4,9)	(5,10)	(6,12)	(7,13)	(8,14)	(9,15)	(10,16)	(10,17)
	0	1.9	0	4.5	4	5	3	4	1	0
				3	5	6	7	8		
, ,		-5.3		36	30	39	29	35	-7.9	

	(10,18)	(11,16)	(11,17)	(11,18)	(12,16)	(12,17)	(12,18)	(13,18)	(14,16)	(14,17)
	2.8	0	2.5	0	0	1	0	0.3	0	0.5
, ,	-11.2		-8.6			-7.9		-3.3		-7.5

	(14,18)	(15,18)	(16,19)	(17,19)	(18,19)
	0	1	2.5	3	1.7
			9	10	11
, ,		-5.3	23	29	20

1.2.

12() c_o () 1 ,

[8]

($\overline{c_{ij}}$) (: US\$)

	(1,2)	(1,3)	(2,4)	(3,6)	(3,11)	(3,7)	(3,9)	(4,6)
	-3.5	19.5	23.2	-7.2	26	-6.2	-9.1	-3.7
	(4,6)	(5,10)	(6,12)	(7,13)	(8,14)	(9,15)	(10,16)	(10,18)
	-5.3	40.5	34	44	32	39	-7.9	-11.2
	(11,17)	(12,17)	(13,18)	(14,17)	(15,18)	(16,19)	(17,19)	(18,19)
	-8.6	-7.9	-3.3	-7.5	-5.3	25.5	32	21.7

[8]

4

2.2

[

]

$$L_j = [M_j, i^0]$$

[9]

[9]

$L_j([M_j, i^0])$

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
L_j	[0,∅]	[-3.5,1]	[19.5,1]	[19.7,2]	[12.3,3]	[19.5,3]	[19.7,4]	[19.5,3]	[19.7,4]	[52.8,5]
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
L_j	[45.5,3]	[53.5,6]	[63.7,7]	[51.5,8]	[58.7,9]	[53.5,12]	[52.8,10]	[60.4,15]	[84.8,17]	

$$(2.2) \quad "P_N = M_N - c_0 i"$$

"84.8 -

12 = 72.8"

4 2.2

4

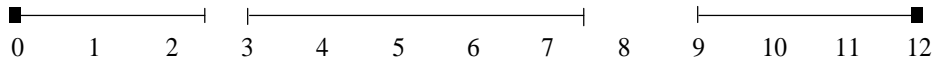
1

: (1,3), (3,5), (5,10), (10,17), (17,19),

, []

L_i

< 9 >



[0, ∅] [19.5, 1] [12.3, 3] [52.8, 5] [84.8, 17]

2

2.1.

1 ,

가

, $c_o * t$

LINDO/PC

, Excel

[LP]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Max } & -3.5x_{12} + 17x_{13} + 20x_{24} - 7.2x_{35} + 23x_{311} - 6.2x_{37} - 9.1x_{39} - 3.7x_{46} - 5.3x_{48} \\ & + 36x_{510} + 30x_{612} + 39x_{713} + 29x_{814} + 35x_{915} - 7.9x_{1016} - 3.5x_{1018} - 8.6x_{1117} \\ & - 7.9x_{1217} - 3.3x_{1318} - 7.5x_{1417} - 5.3x_{1518} + 23x_{1619} + 29x_{1719} + 20x_{1819} \\ & + 2.5x_{13} + 3.2x_{24} + 3x_{311} + 4.5x_{510} + 4x_{612} + 5x_{713} + 3x_{814} + 4x_{915} + 2.5x_{1619} \\ & + 3x_{1719} + 1.7x_{1819} - 12 \end{aligned}$$

SUBJECT TO

$$x_{13} + x_{12} = 1$$

$$x_{1619} + x_{1719} + x_{1819} = 1$$

$$x_{12} - x_{24} = 0$$

$x_{13} - x_{35} - x_{311} - x_{36} - x_{37} - x_{38} - x_{39} = 0$
 $x_{24} - x_{46} - x_{47} - x_{48} - x_{49} = 0$
 $x_{35} - x_{510} = 0$
 $x_{36} + x_{46} - x_{612} = 0$
 $x_{37} + x_{47} - x_{713} = 0$
 $x_{38} + x_{48} - x_{814} = 0$
 $x_{39} + x_{49} - x_{915} = 0$
 $x_{510} - x_{1016} - x_{1017} - x_{1018} = 0$
 $x_{311} - x_{1116} - x_{1117} - x_{1218} = 0$
 $x_{612} - x_{1216} - x_{1217} - x_{1218} = 0$
 $x_{713} - x_{1318} = 0$
 $x_{814} - x_{1416} - x_{1417} - x_{1418} = 0$
 $x_{915} - x_{1518} = 0$
 $x_{1016} + x_{1116} + x_{1216} + x_{1416} - x_{1619} = 0$
 $x_{1017} + x_{1117} + x_{1217} + x_{1417} - x_{1719} = 0$
 $x_{1018} + x_{1118} + x_{1218} + x_{1318} + x_{1418} - x_{1819} = 0$

END

$x_{ij} > 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, 18, j = 2, \dots, 19$)

2.2. Excel

Excel

Microsoft Excel 9.0

34).

34) Excel

2

[10] Excel

Microsoft Excel 9.0 해당 보고서				
워크시트 이름: [모형 제약식.xls]모형제약식				
보고서 작성일: 00-10-28 오후 4:37:22				
목표 셀 (최대값)				
	셀	이름	계산 전의 값	계산 값
	\$B\$21	최대이익	-12	72.8
변경할 셀				
	셀	이름	계산 전의 값	계산 값
	\$C\$5	카리브항로1	0	1
	\$E\$5	공선1	0	1
	\$F\$9	아시아항로1	0	1
	\$C\$13	더미6	0	1
	\$H\$17	아시아항로2	0	1

제한 조건						
	셀	이름	셀의 값	수식	만족 정도	조건과의 차
	\$B\$23	노드1	1	\$B\$23=\$D\$23	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$24	노드19	1	\$B\$24=\$D\$24	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$25	노드3	0	\$B\$25=\$D\$25	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$26	노드2	0	\$B\$26=\$D\$26	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$27	노드4	0	\$B\$27=\$D\$27	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$28	노드5	0	\$B\$28=\$D\$28	부분적 만족	0

[- 10] X13(1), x35(1), x510(1), x 1017
 (6), x1719(2)
 72.8
 (x 1017)

가

\$B\$24

가 “0”

Excel

“0”

“0”

[11] Excel

Microsoft Excel 9.0 민감도 보고서							
워크시트 이름: [모형 제약식.xls]모형제약식							
보고서 작성일: 00-10-28 오후 4:37:31							
변경할 셀							
셀	이름	계산 값	한계 비용	목표 셀 계수	허용 가능 증가치	허용 가능 감소치	
\$B\$5	더미1	0	0	-3.5	1.4	6.4	
\$C\$5	카리브항로1	1	0	19.5	6.4	1.4	
\$D\$5	태평양항로1	0	0	23.2	1.4	6.4	
\$E\$5	공선1	1	0	-7.2	8.6	2.7	
\$F\$5	유럽항로1	0	0	26	8	1E+30	

, [11]

가 , 1(x₁₃)
 19.5 , 25.9 18.1

1

가

6

1

가가 가 가 가 가 가

가

가

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가

2

가
가

가

가

가

(Decision Support System)

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<http://www.romanticgetaways.com/>

<http://www.cruise-news.com/>

<http://www.cruise-week.com/>

1.

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1)

		Cruise Line	Ship name	Size	Cabins	Passengers	Builder
2000	2. 19, 2000	Princess	O c e a n Princess	G R T : 77,000		1950	Fincantieri, Italy
	4. 2000	P&O	Aurora	G R T : 76,000		1800	Meyer- Werft, Germany
	5. 6, 2000	H o l l a n d America	Zaandam	G R T : 65,000	700		Fincantieri, Italy
	6. 17, 2000	Celebrity	Millennium	G R T : 91,000	850	1950	C h a n t i e r s , France
	6. 24, 2000	R o y a l Olympic	O l y m p i c Voyager	G R T : 25,000		850	Blohm & Voss, Germany
	6. 2, 2000	Costa	Costa Atlantica	G R T : 84,000	1056	2680	Kvaerner- Masa, Finland
	8. 31, 2000	Carnival	C a r n i v a l Victory	G R T : 102,000		2758	Fincantieri, Italy
	, 2000	Norwegian	unnamed	G R T : 76,000		2000	Lloyd- Werft, Germany
	9, 2000	Silversea	S i l v e r Shadow	G R T : 25,000		390	Mariotti, Italy
	10, 28, 2000	R o y a l Caribbean	Explorer of the Seas	G R T : 142,000		3600	Kvaerner Masa, Finland
	가 , 2000	H o l l a n d America	Amsterdam	G R T : 61,000	690		Fincantieri, Italy
2001	2. 3, 2001	Celebrity	Infinity	G R T : 91,000	850	1900	C h a n t i e r s , France
	6, 2001	R o y a l Caribbean	Radiance of the Seas	G R T : 88,000		2100	Meyer- Werft, Germany
	2, 2001	R a d i s s o n Seven Seas	unnamed	G R T : 46,000	360		Chantiers, France
	4, 2001	Princess	unnamed	G R T : 109,000		2500	Fincantieri, Italy
	2001	Carnival	C a r n i v a l Spirit	G R T : 82,000		2100	Kvaerner- Masa, Finland
	2001	Silversea	Silver Mirage	G R T : 25,000		390	Mariotti, Italy
	6, 2001	Festival/First European	unnamed	G R T : 48,000	750		C h a n t i e r s , France
	6. 1, 2001	Norwegian	unnamed	G R T : 78,000	1000		Lloyd- Werft, Germany
	8, 2001	Celebrity	unnamed	G R T : 91,000	850	1900	C h a n t i e r s , France
	2001	R o y a l Olympic	O l y m p i c Explorer	G R T : 25,000		850	Blohm & Voss, Germany
	9. 1, 2001	Norwegian	unnamed	G R T : 80,000	1000		Lloyd- Werft, Germany
	2001 가	R o y a l Caribbean	Adventure of the Seas	G R T : 142,000		3100	Kvaerner Masa, Finland
	2001	Carnival	C a r n i v a l Pride	G R T : 84,000		2112	Kvaerner- Masa, Finland
2002	1, 2002	Princess	unnamed	G R T : 109,000		2500	Fincantieri, Italy

1) <http://www.reply.net/clients/cruise/newships.html>, Cruise and ferry information service from SeaView

[] ()

		Cruise Line	Ship name	Size	Cabins	Passengers	Builder
	3, 2002	Festival/First European	unnamed	G R T : 48,000	750		Chantiers, France
	4, 2002	Celebrity	unnamed	G R T : 91,000	850	1900	C h a n t i e r s , France
	4, 2002	R o y a l Caribbean	Brilliance of the Seas	G R T : 88,000		2100	Meyer - Werft, Germany
	2002	Carnival	C a r n i v a l Legend	G R T : 84,000		2112	Kvaerner - Masa. Finland
	10, 2002	Princess	unnamed	G R T : 88,000		1950	C h a n t i e r s . France
	2002 가	Carnival	C a r n i v a l Conquest	G R T 102,000		2758	Fincantieri. Italy
	2002 가	H o l l a n d America	unnamed	G R T : 84,000		1800	Fincantieri. Italy
	2002 가	R o y a l Caribbean	unnamed	G R T 142,000		3100	Kvaerner Masa. Finland
2003	6, 2003	Princess	unnamed	G R T : 88,000		1950	C h a n t i e r s . France
	7, 2003	Princess	unnamed	G R T : 113,000		2600	M i t s u b i s h i . Japan
	6, 2003	R o y a l Caribbean	unnamed	G R T : 88,000		2100	Meyer - Werft. Germany
	2003	Carnival	C a r n i v a l Glory	G R T : 102,000		2758	Fincantieri. Italy
	2003	H o l l a n d America	unnamed	G R T : 84,000		1800	Fincantieri. Italy
	2003 가	R o y a l Caribbean	unnamed	G R T : 142,000		3100	Kvaerner Masa. Finland
	2003 가	Cunard	Queen Mary 2	G R T : 150,000		2800	Chantiers de L'Atlantique. France
	2003	A m e r i c a n Hawaii	unnamed	G R T : 72,000	950		Ingalls, USA
	2003	H o l l a n d America	unnamed	G R T : 84,000		1800	Fincantieri, Italy
2004	6, 2004	R o y a l Caribbean	unnamed	G R T : 88,000		2100	Meyer - Werft, Germany
	5, 2004	Princess	unnamed	G R T : 110,000		2600	Mitsubishi,Japan
	2004	P&O	unnamed	G R T : 101,000		2600	Fincantieri, Italy
	2004	A m e r i c a n Hawaii	unnamed	G R T : 72,000		950	Ingalls, USA
	2004	H o l l a n d America	unnamed	G R T : 84,000		1800	Fincantieri, Italy

2. Excel

Microsoft Excel 9.0 해당 보고서				
워크시드 이름: [모형 제약식.xls]모형제약식				
보고서 작성일: 00-10-28 오후 4:37:22				
목표 셀 (최대값)				
	셀	이름	계산 전의 값	계산 값
	\$B\$21	최대이익	-12	72.8
변경할 셀				
	셀	이름	계산 전의 값	계산 값
	\$B\$5	더미1	0	0
	\$C\$5	카리브항로1	0	1
	\$D\$5	태평양항로1	0	0
	\$E\$5	공선1	0	1
	\$F\$5	유럽항로1	0	0
	\$G\$5	더미2	0	0
	\$H\$5	공선2	0	0
	\$I\$5	더미3	0	0
	\$J\$5	공선3	0	0
	\$B\$9	공선4	0	0
	\$C\$9	더미4	0	0
	\$D\$9	공선5	0	0
	\$E\$9	더미5	0	0
	\$F\$9	아시아항로1	0	1
	\$G\$9	캐나다항로1	0	0
	\$H\$9	알래스카항로1	0	0
	\$I\$9	캐나다항로2	0	0
	\$J\$9	알래스카항로2	0	0
	\$B\$13	공선6	0	0
	\$C\$13	더미6	0	1
	\$D\$13	공선7	0	0
	\$E\$13	더미7	0	0
	\$F\$13	공선8	0	0
	\$G\$13	더미8	0	0
	\$H\$13	더미9	0	0
	\$I\$13	공선9	0	0
	\$J\$13	더미10	0	0
	\$B\$17	공선10	0	0
	\$C\$17	더미11	0	0
	\$D\$17	공선12	0	0
	\$E\$17	더미12	0	0
	\$F\$17	공선11	0	0
	\$G\$17	카리브항로2	0	0
	\$H\$17	아시아항로2	0	1
	\$I\$17	바하마항로	0	0

제한 조건	셀	이름	셀의 값	수식	만족 정도	조건과의 차
	\$B\$23	노트1	1	\$B\$23=\$D\$23	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$24	노트19	1	\$B\$24=\$D\$24	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$25	노트3	0	\$B\$25=\$D\$25	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$26	노트2	0	\$B\$26=\$D\$26	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$27	노트4	0	\$B\$27=\$D\$27	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$28	노트5	0	\$B\$28=\$D\$28	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$29	노트6	0	\$B\$29=\$D\$29	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$30	노트7	0	\$B\$30=\$D\$30	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$31	노트8	0	\$B\$31=\$D\$31	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$32	노트9	0	\$B\$32=\$D\$32	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$33	노트10	0	\$B\$33=\$D\$33	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$34	노트11	0	\$B\$34=\$D\$34	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$35	노트12	0	\$B\$35=\$D\$35	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$36	노트13	0	\$B\$36=\$D\$36	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$37	노트14	0	\$B\$37=\$D\$37	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$38	노트15	0	\$B\$38=\$D\$38	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$39	노트16	0	\$B\$39=\$D\$39	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$40	노트17	0	\$B\$40=\$D\$40	부분적 만족	0
	\$B\$41	노트18	0	\$B\$41=\$D\$41	부분적 만족	0

Microsoft Excel 9.0 민감도 보고서							
워크시트 이름: [모형 제약식.xls]모형제약식							
보고서 작성일: 00-10-28 오후 4:37:31							
변경할 셀							
셀	이름	계산 값	한계 비용	목표 셀 계수	허용 가능 증가치	허용 가능 감소치	
\$B\$5	더미1	0	0	-3.5	1.4	6.4	
\$C\$5	카리브항로1	1	0	19.5	6.4	1.4	
\$D\$5	태평양항로1	0	0	23.2	1.4	6.4	
\$E\$5	공선1	1	0	-7.2	8.6	2.7	
\$F\$5	유럽항로1	0	0	26	8	1E+30	
\$G\$5	더미2	0	0	0	5.8	3.5	
\$H\$5	공선2	0	-6.4	-6.2	6.4	1E+30	
\$I\$5	더미3	0	0	-3.7	5.7	1.4	
\$J\$5	공선3	0	-9.3	-9.1	9.3	1E+30	
\$B\$9	공선4	0	-3.5	-3.7	3.5	1E+30	
\$C\$9	더미4	0	0	0	2.7	6.4	
\$D\$9	공선5	0	-1.4	-5.3	1.4	1E+30	
\$E\$9	더미5	0	0	0	1E+30	9.3	
\$F\$9	아시아항로1	1	0	40.5	8.6	2.7	
\$G\$9	캐나다항로1	0	0	34	5.8	5.7	
\$H\$9	알래스카항로1	0	0	44	2.7	6.9	
\$I\$9	캐나다항로2	0	0	32	5.7	1E+30	
\$J\$9	알래스카항로2	0	0	39	1E+30	1E+30	
\$B\$13	공선6	0	-8.6	-7.9	8.6	1E+30	
\$C\$13	더미6	1	0	0	1E+30	2.7	
\$D\$13	공선7	0	-18.8	-11.2	18.8	1E+30	
\$E\$13	더미7	0	-8	0	8	1E+30	
\$F\$13	공선8	0	-15.8	-8.5	15.8	1E+30	
\$G\$13	더미8	0	-14.9	0	14.9	1E+30	
\$H\$13	더미9	0	0	0	5.8	5.7	
\$I\$13	공선9	0	-7.2	-7.9	7.2	1E+30	
\$J\$13	더미10	0	-6.9	0	6.9	1E+30	
\$B\$17	공선10	0	0	-3.3	2.7	6.9	
\$C\$17	더미11	0	-5.7	0	5.7	1E+30	
\$D\$17	공선12	0	-12.5	-7.5	12.5	1E+30	
\$E\$17	더미12	0	-12.6	0	12.6	1E+30	
\$F\$17	공선11	0	0	-5.3	1E+30	1E+30	
\$G\$17	카리브항로2	0	-5.8	25.5	5.8	1E+30	
\$H\$17	아시아항로2	1	0	32	1E+30	2.7	
\$I\$17	바하마항로	0	-2.7	21.7	2.7	1E+30	

제한 조건							
	셀	이름	계산 값	잠재 가격	제한 조건 우변	허용 가능 증가치	허용 가능 감소치
	\$B\$23	노드1	1	53.4	1	1E+30	0
	\$B\$24	노드19	1	31.4	1	0	1
	\$B\$25	노드3	0	-33.9	0	0	1
	\$B\$26	노드2	0	-56.9	0	0	1E+30
	\$B\$27	노드4	0	-33.7	0	0	1E+30
	\$B\$28	노드5	0	-41.1	0	0	1
	\$B\$29	노드6	0	-33.9	0	0	0
	\$B\$30	노드7	0	-33.7	0	0	0
	\$B\$31	노드8	0	-37.6	0	0	0
	\$B\$32	노드9	0	-33.7	0	0	1E+30
	\$B\$33	노드10	0	-0.6	0	0	1
	\$B\$34	노드11	0	-7.9	0	0	0
	\$B\$35	노드12	0	0.1	0	0	0
	\$B\$36	노드13	0	10.3	0	0	0
	\$B\$37	노드14	0	-5.6	0	0	0
	\$B\$38	노드15	0	5.3	0	0	1E+30
	\$B\$39	노드16	0	0.1	0	0	0
	\$B\$40	노드17	0	-0.6	0	0	1
	\$B\$41	노드18	0	7	0	0	0

가

가 Star Cruise SuperStar Taurus 가

. NCL(Norwegian Cruise Line) 가

, 100,000GRT (Gross Registered Tonnage :)

Princess 113,000GRT

. ICCL(International Council of Cruise Line)

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Convention

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