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# ملخص إدارة مشاريع

للمبدعين

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## بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

نضع بين ايديكم ملخص مادة ادارة مشاريع التشييد من اعداد الطالبين ايهاب عماد و محمد بني عيسى , يشمل هذا الملخص شرح تفصيلي للمادة المطالبة في الاختبارات مع أسئلة سنوات سابقة محلولة, و هي مقسمة الى أجزاء.

الجزء الأول مادة الاختبار الأول مع أسئلة السنوات السابقة على هذه المادة , الجزء الثاني مادة الاختبار الثاني مع أسئلة السنوات السابقة عليها و كذلك يليهم الجزء الثالث بمادة الاختبار النهائي مع أسئلة السنوات السابقة عليها.

مادة ادارة مشاريع مادة سهلة بشكل عام لكن تحتاج اهتمام و تركيز في محاضرات المدرس (الدكتور) .

وفي النهاية نذكركم بأن عملنا ليس سوى مجرد عمل بشري لا يخلو من الأخطاء , فنرجو ممن لديه أي ملاحظة كانت التواصل معنا, ولا نأمل من هذا العمل سوا الفائدة لزملائنا الطلبة, راجين من الله التوفيق والسداد للجميع.

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# Part (1)

## Introduction

# Bonus question:

- هذه السؤال يسأله الدكتور عاد' في بداية الفصل.
- ما هو الفرق بين:

1. Aim : (شيء تأمل أن يتحقق عن طريق القيام بشيء (خطوات)  
مثل: إن الهدف الرئيسي للخطة هو توفير فرص العمل للسكان المحليين.
2. Target: نتيجة أكثر دقة (تحديدًا) يراد الوصول اليها من شخص أو منظمة  
مثل: زيادة الأرباح بنسبة 15% .
3. Purpose: الهدف (سبب) القيام بفعل معين (الغرض أو الغاية)  
الهدف (سبب) القيام بفعل معين (الغرض أو الغاية)
4. Scope: رؤية وهي تشمل كل ما سبق



# Production Estimating of Excavator

$$\text{Production} = C \times S \times V \times B \times E \quad \underline{\underline{(\text{m}^3/\text{h})}}$$

where  $C$  = cycles/h

$S$  = swing-depth factor

$V$  = heaped bucket volume

$B$  = bucket fill factor

$E$  = job efficiency

Ex:

- If the swing-depth-factor for an excavator is 1.1 and the heaped bucket volume is  $1\text{m}^3$ ,  $B=0.8$ ,  $E=0.72$ , find  $C$  the number of cycles/h needed to move  $100\text{m}^3$  of dirt in 2 hours.

• Solu:

- Production of excavator( $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$ ) =  $C*S*V*B*E$

$$\text{Production} = 100\text{m}^3 / 2 \text{ h} = 50\text{m}^3/\text{h}$$

$$50 = C * 1.1 * 1 * 0.8 * 0.72 \quad \longrightarrow \quad C = 78.91 \text{ cycles/h}$$

# Truck production

$$\text{Tipper output} = \frac{V \times 60}{T}$$

$v$  = tipper body volume ( $\text{m}^3$ )

$T$  = tipper cycle time (min)

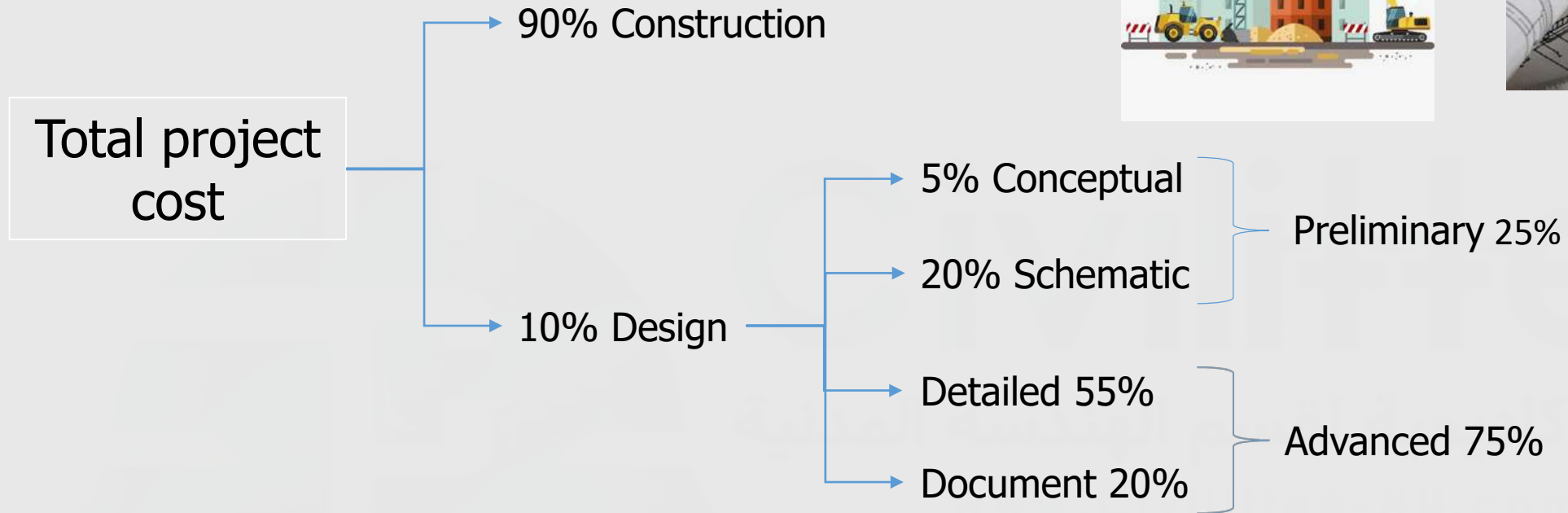


$$\text{Tipper output} = \frac{V \times 60}{T}$$

للتحويل من دقيقة إلى ساعة

يجب الإنتباه للوحدات لكل من ال Truck وال Excavator لأنه عادة ما يتم ربطهم بنفس السؤال

# Project Cost

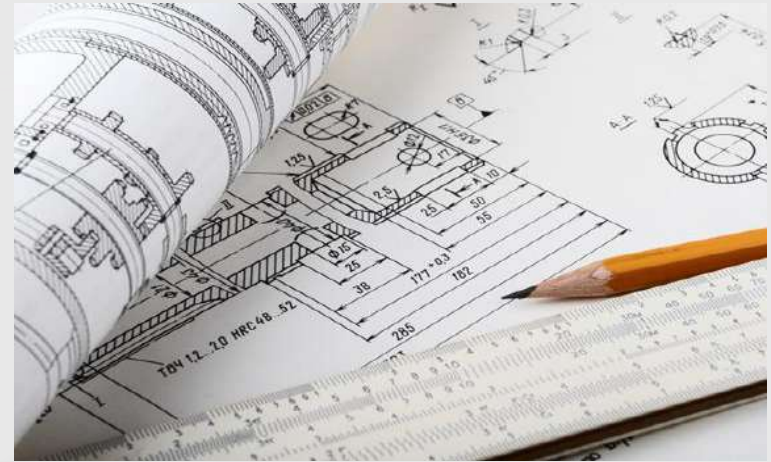


Note:

- من الممكن أن يحدد السؤال نسب مختلفة (عادة لمرحلة معينة فقط) نقوم باستخدامها أما إذا لم يحدد نستخدم النسب أعلاه وهي حفظ

# Notes:

- Conceptual + Schematic = Preliminary
- Detailed + Document = Advanced

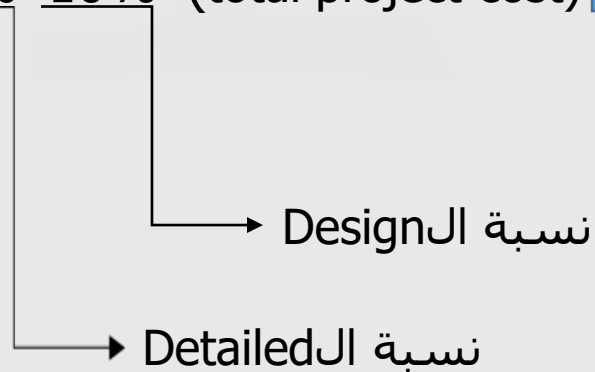


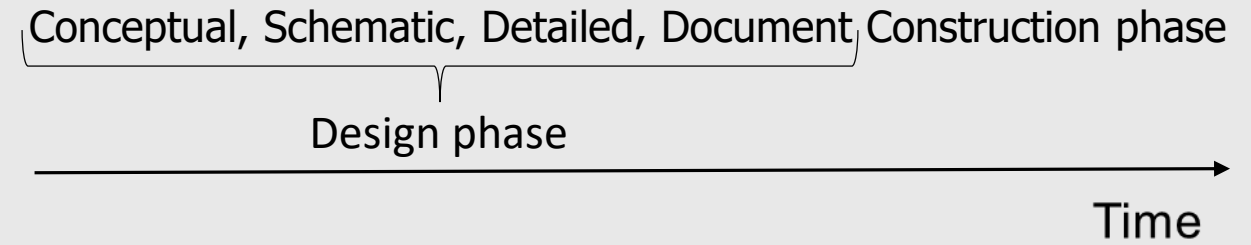
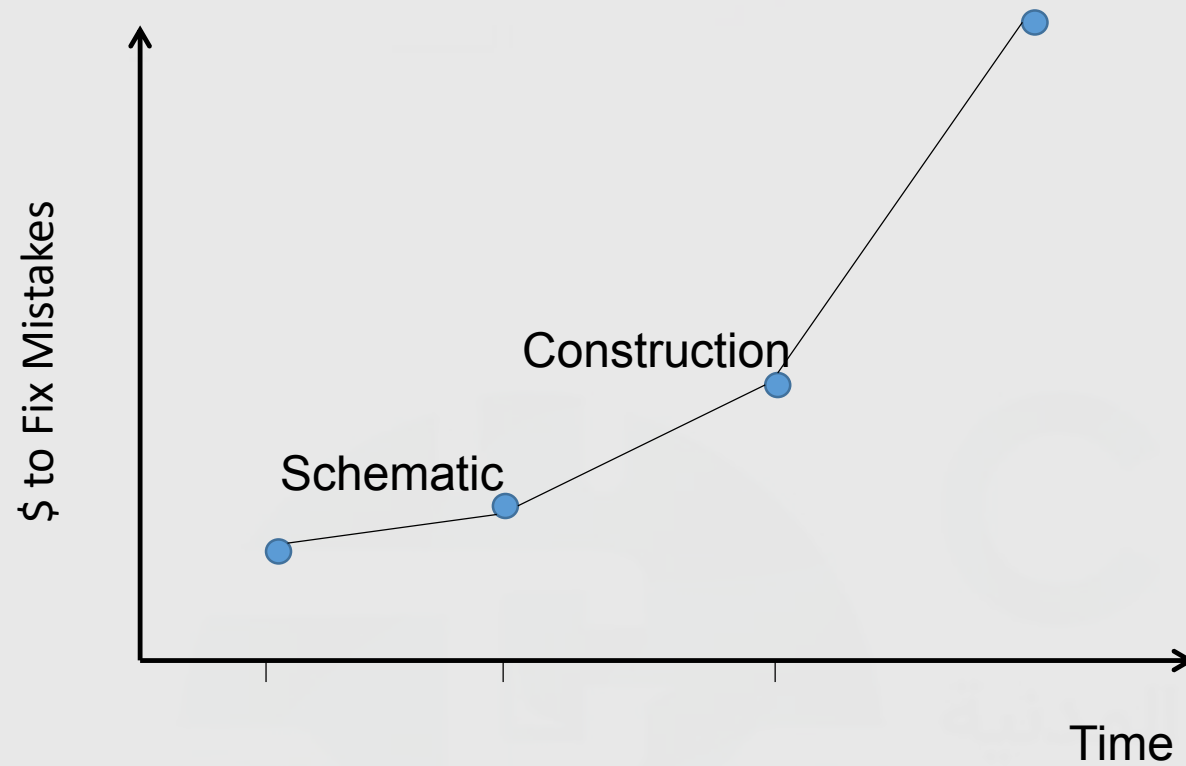
• فكرة السؤال تكون عادة تكون حساب الcost الكلي من cost أحد مراحل الdesign أو العكس , مثال :

Detailed design cost=5000\$

Detailed cost=55%\*10%\*(total project cost) → total project cost=5000/(55%\*10%)

**total project cost=90909\$**





Note:

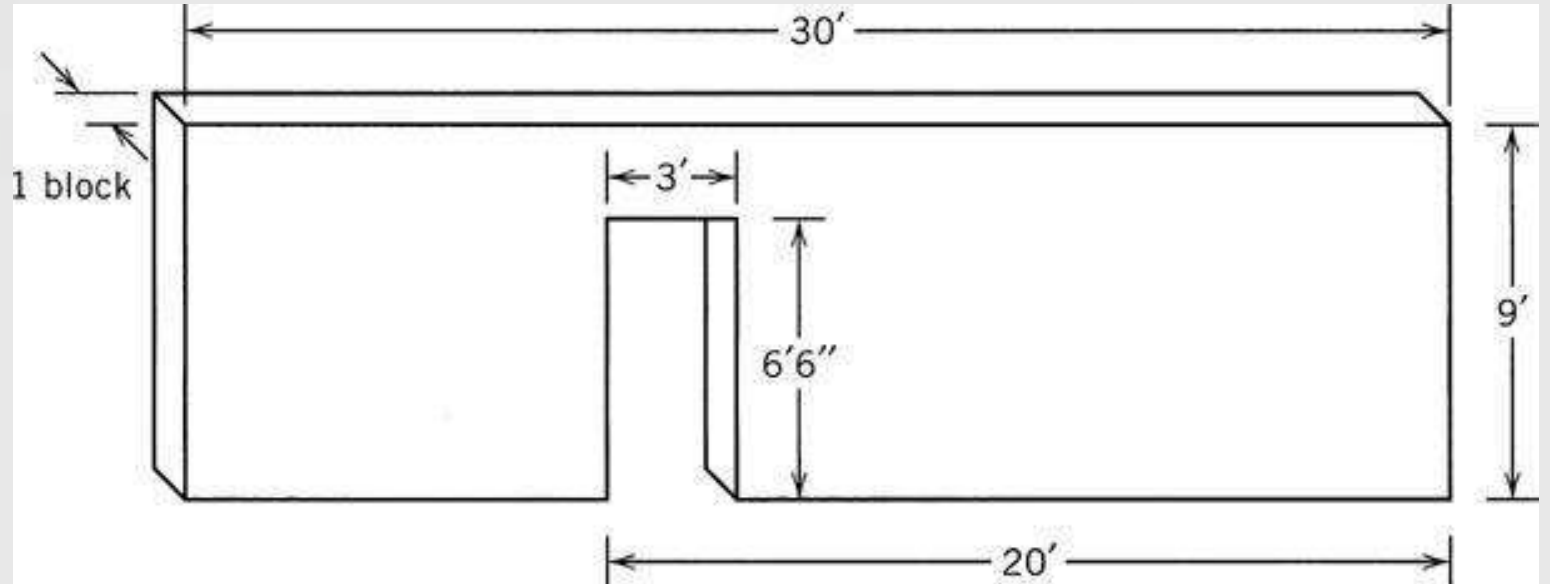
- كلما تقدمنا في زمن المشروع تزداد كلفة اصلاح الأخطاء.

## Part 2:

- موضوع واحد وهو موضوع الجدار أو القاطع (partition).

**Example:** The partition shown is to be constructed of 8 طول x 16 عرض x 6 ارتفاع (سمك) block. Estimate the following:

1. The number of bricks (Bonded with of bonding agent)
2. The cost of the wall to include labor, materials and contractor O&P equals to \$6.2/ft<sup>2</sup>



Solution:

1)

$$\text{Partition area} = (30 \times 9) - (3 \times 6.5) = 250.5 \text{ ft}^2$$

(مساحة فتحة الباب)

$$\text{Block area} = (6 \times 16) / 144 = 0.67 \text{ ft}^2$$

(طول القاطع \* عرضه)

للتحويل من  $\text{inch}^2$  الى  $\text{ft}^2$

Number of bricks =  $250.5 / 0.67 = 374$  unit , assume 5% waste:

→  $374 \times 1.05 = 393$  unit

2)

Unit cost (including O&P) = \$6.2/ft<sup>2</sup>

Total cost (including O&P) =  $270 \times 6.2 = 1,674$ \$

# Notes:

• أبعاد الBlock تكون كالاتي: طول\*عرض\*ارتفاع

مثال:  $12*6*8$

(طول) → (عرض) ↓ (ارتفاع) ←

• عدد الBricks = (مساحة الجدار من غير فتحات (أبواب, نوافذ...)) ÷ (مساحة الbrick), وبعد القسمة نقرب الكسر ان وجد للعدد الأكبر.  
• اذا لم يحدد نسبة الwaste فهي 5% .

• (المساحة الكلية)\*(السعر لكل وحدة مساحة ( $\text{cost}/\text{ft}^2$ )) = السعر الكلي (total cost).

• من الممكن أن تكون سماكة الجدار أكبر أو أقل من 1 brick وفي هذه الحالة نضرب عدد الbricks في أول صف بسمك الجدار (اذا كان معطى بالbricks) لايجاد عدد الbricks الكلي.  
لكن بالنسبة للcost فلا نغير شيء لأن الunit cost يتأثر بالمساحة فقط.



# Part 3: Construction planning

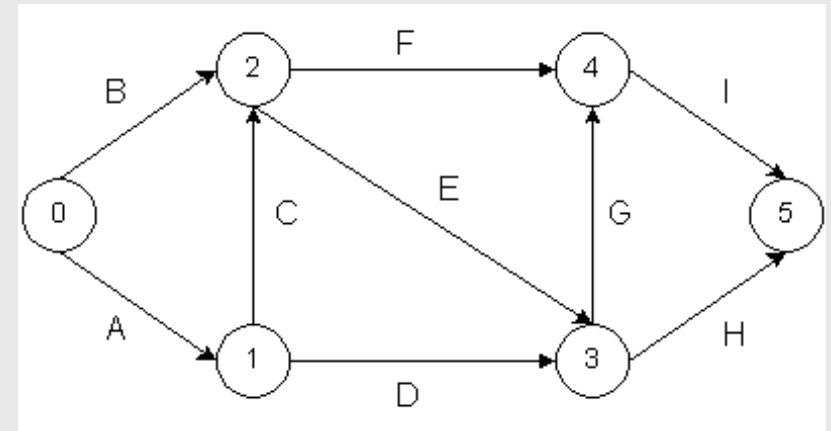
Network scheduling techniques:

1.AOA

2.AON

## 1. AOA (Activity On Arrow)

- AOA (Activity On Arrow) =ADM(Arrow Diagramming Method)=CPM (Critical Path Method).
- Activities are represented as arrows or lines.
- Draw arrows from left to right.
- Each activity must have a unique i-j number



يمثل النشاط عن طريق أسهم, ذيل السهم يمثل بداية النشاط و رأس السهم يمثل نهاية الActivity.

يكون رمز الActivity فوق السهم.

طول السهم لا يمثل مدة الActivity.

ترتبط الActivities في نقاط تسمى الnodes , عادة ما تمثل كدوائر.

داخل كل دائرة هنالك رقم لتوضيح الترتيب الذي تتبعه الActivities , (هذا الرقم هو رقم الActivity).

الPredecessor activity : هو الactivity قبل الدائرة(الnode).

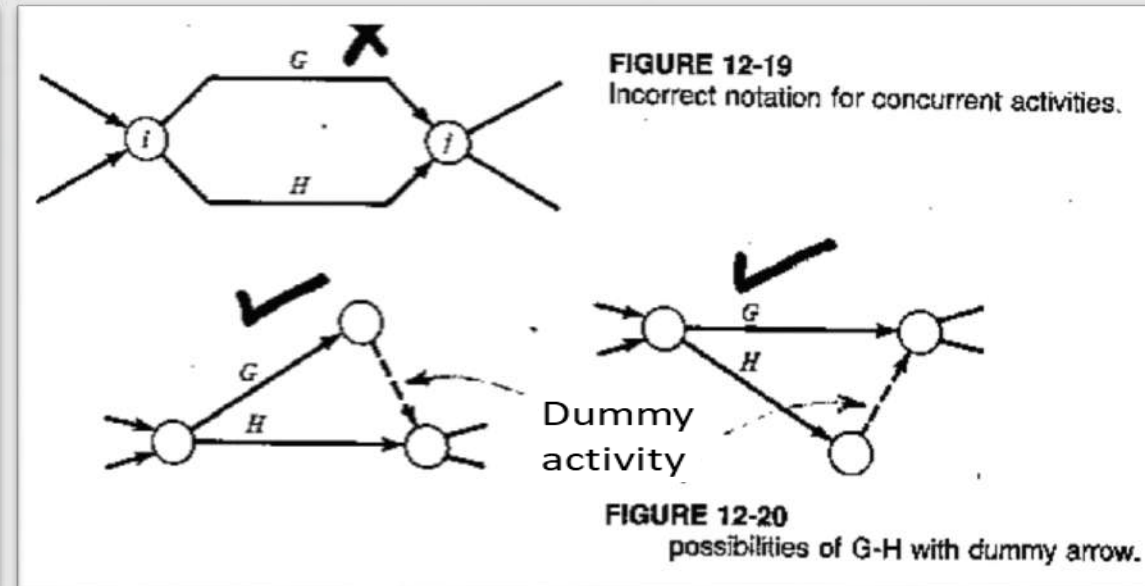
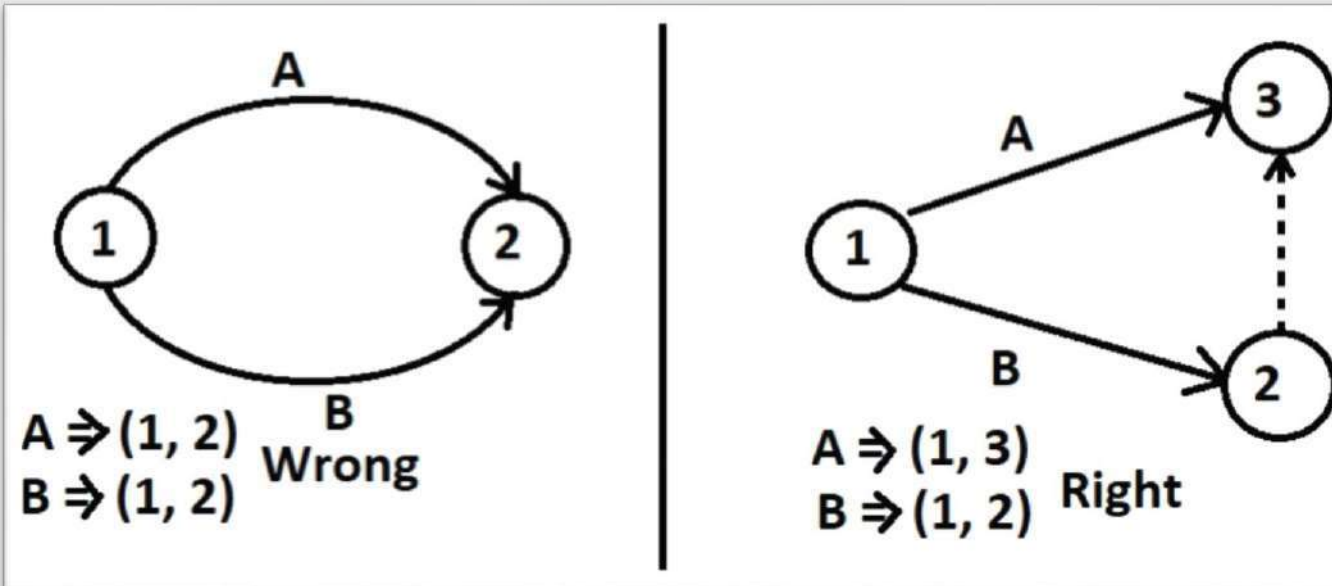
يكون الرسم على شكل مثلثات.

ملاحظة:

هذه الطريقة أقل استخداماً , الطريقة الثانية هي التي تستخدم في الحل.

# dummy activities

- من الممكن استخدام ال dummy activities عند الحاجة.
- dummy activities: هي عبارة عن activities لا تتطلب وقت لانجازها ولا موارد, لكننا نحتاجها لعمل ترتيب ال activities منطقي (to show logic).
- يتم التعبير عن ال dummy activities من خلال أسهم ذات خطوط مقطعة.

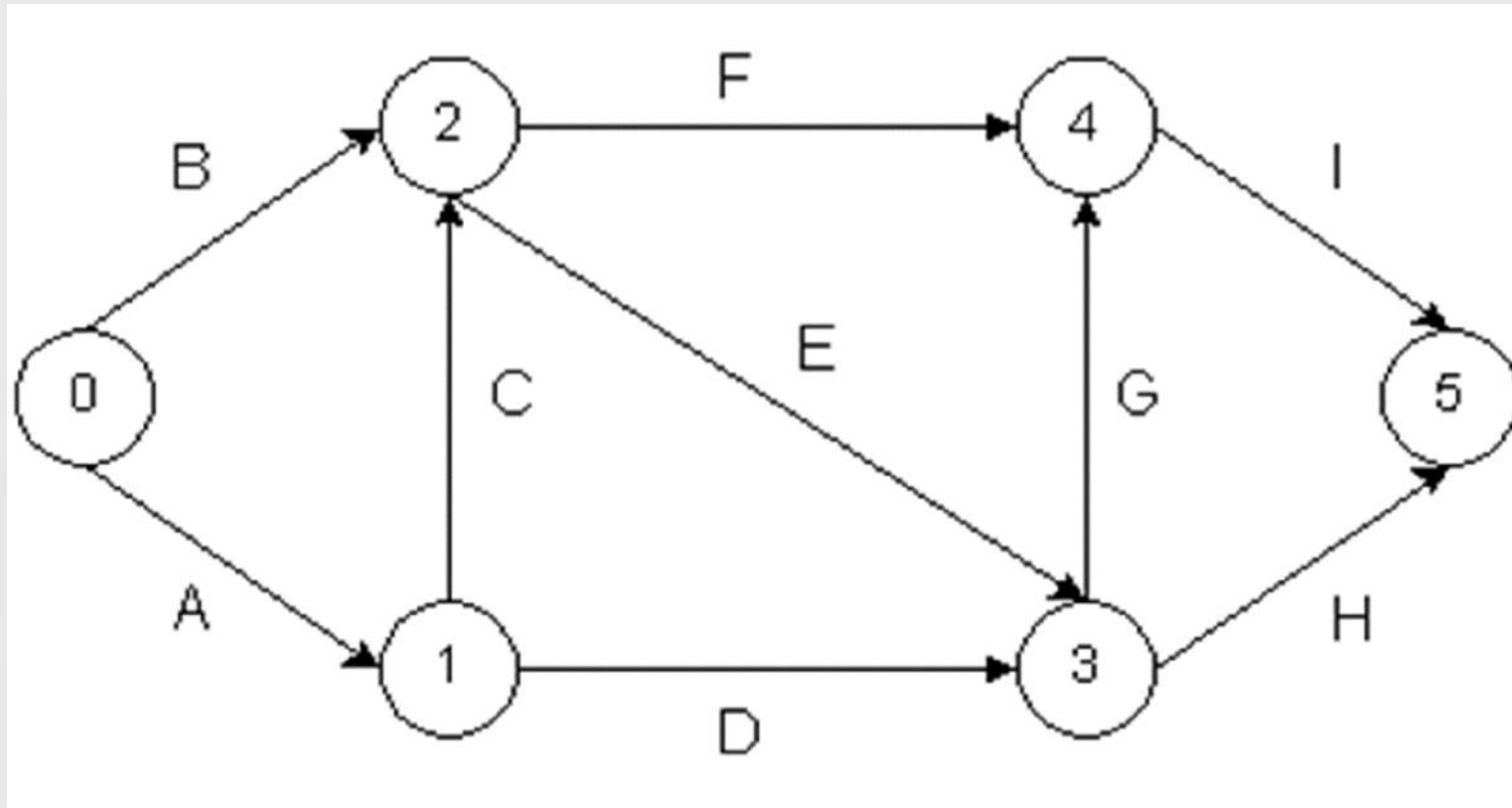


**EX:**

Draw the precedence diagram for the next activity table:

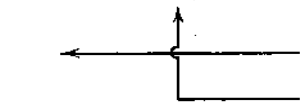
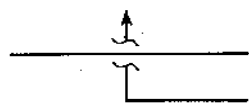
| Activity | Description                                     | Predecessors |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| A        | Site clearing                                   | -            |
| B        | Removal of trees                                | -            |
| C        | General excavation                              | A            |
| D        | Grading general area                            | A            |
| E        | Excavation for utility trenches                 | B, C         |
| F        | Placing formwork and reinforcement for concrete | B, C         |
| G        | Installing sewer lines                          | D,E          |
| H        | Installing other utilities                      | D,E          |
| I        | Pouring concrete                                | F,G          |

Solu:

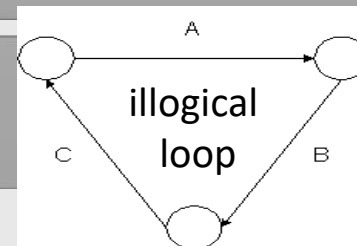


Notes:

يجب تفادي الحلقات المغلقة (illogical loops) والتقليل من تقاطع الأسهم قدر المستطاع.

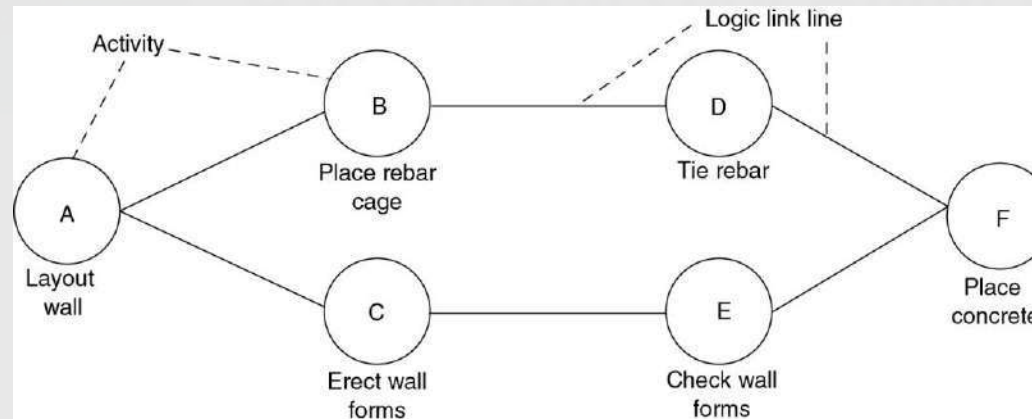


Crossovers



## 2. AON (Activity On Node)

- AON(Activity On Node)=PDM(Precedence Diagram Method).
- الأكثر شيوعاً واستخداماً.
- تكون الأنشطة على شكل دوائر (nodes), تربط بينهم خطوط (links).
- هذه الخطوط تدل على ما يعتمد عليه ال activity من activities قبله (predecessors).



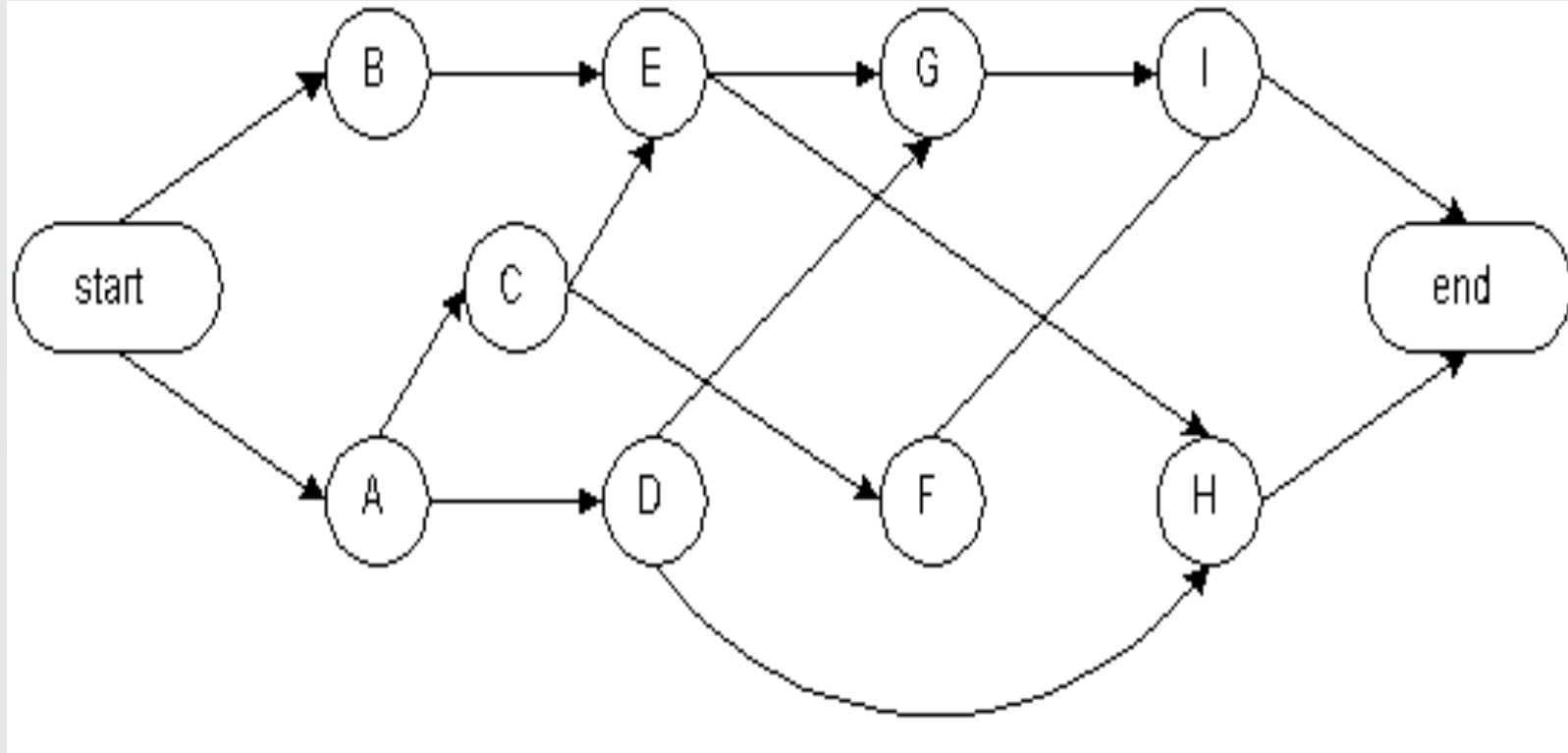
# Ex:

Example: Nine-Activity Project

Draw the precedence diagram for the next activity table:

| Activity | Description                                     | Predecessors |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| A        | Site clearing                                   | -            |
| B        | Removal of trees                                | -            |
| C        | General excavation                              | A            |
| D        | Grading general area                            | A            |
| E        | Excavation for utility trenches                 | B, C         |
| F        | Placing formwork and reinforcement for concrete | B, C         |
| G        | Installing sewer lines                          | D,E          |
| H        | Installing other utilities                      | D,E          |
| I        | Pouring concrete                                | F,G          |

# Solution:



## Notes:

أي activity يتصل بكلمة Finish يجب أن يكون آخر activity.

أي activity لا يوجد بعده activities أخرى تعتمد عليه فهو يعتبر آخر activity -ولو كان هناك أكثر من واحد-.

إذا لم يكن هناك بداية واضحة أو إذا أصبح هناك عدم وضوح في السؤال بالامكان عمل نشاط و تسميته start مثلا لتسهيل الحل .

يفضل إعادة الرسم لاختيار أفضل مسار للأسهم بعد معرفة الشكل العام.

# Part (4) Network Calculations:

## Calculations On a Precedence Network

- ❑ Early Activity Start (ES): Earliest time an activity can start—as determined by the latest of the early finish times of all immediately preceding activities (IPAs).  
❑ أقرب وقت يمكن بدء ال activity فيه, يحدد بأكبر early finish لل activities السابقة.
- ❑ Early Activity Finish (EF): Earliest time an activity can finish—determined by adding the duration of the activity to the early start time.  
❑ أقرب وقت يمكن انتهاء ال activity فيه, يحدد باضافة مدة ال activity لل early start لها.

❑ Late Activity Start (LS): Latest time an activity can start without delaying the project completion.

❑ آخر وقت يمكن بدأ ال activity به دون تأخير المشروع (زيادة زمن المشروع).

❑ Late Activity Finish (LF): Latest time an activity can be finished without delaying project completion.

❑ آخر وقت يمكن انتهاء ال activity به دون تأخير المشروع.

Notes:

- دائمًا 2 أكبر من 1 , و 4 أكبر من 3 .
- خطوات حل الأسئلة هي : 1.الرسم 2.ايجاد ال 4 قيم اعلاه.

# Calculations

## Early Start (ES) and Early Finish (EF)

Perform Forward Pass Calculations

1. ال ES لأول activity = زمن بداية المشروع = 0 . بعد ذلك ال ES = أكبر EF لل activities السابقة.
2.  $EF = ES_{\text{(ال نفس activity)}} + \text{the duration}$
3. يتم تكرير الخطوات السابقة حتى يتم حساب ال ES وال EF لجميع ال Activities .

| Activity |          |    |  |
|----------|----------|----|--|
| ES       | Duration | EF |  |
|          |          |    |  |

$EF = ES + \text{Duration}$

ES = Latest EF of immediately preceding activity or activities

## Late Start (LS) and Late Finish (LF)

Perform Backward Pass Calculations

4. ال LF لآخر activity لها و LS = زمن (مدة) المشروع. ولل activities قبل ذلك  
ال LF = أقل LS لل activities السابقة (من اليمين أي في الواقع ال activities التي بعدها).

5.  $LS = LF_{\text{(ال نفس activity)}} - \text{the duration.}$

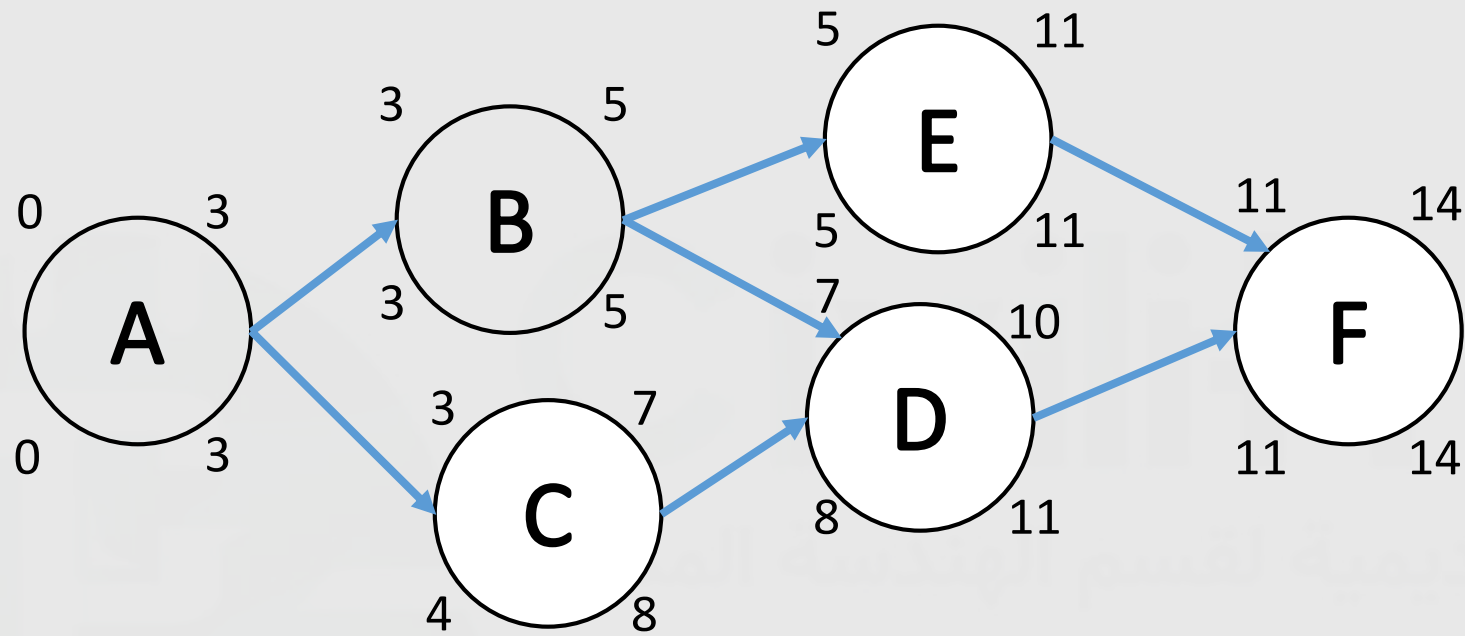
| Activity |          |  |    |
|----------|----------|--|----|
| ES       | Duration |  | EF |
| LS       |          |  | LF |

LS of an activity = ES of the activity + TF of the activity  
LF of an activity = EF of the activity + TF of the activity

## • مثال توضيحي:

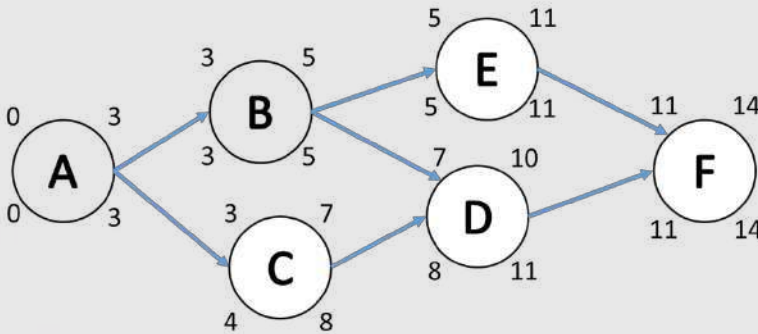
- Draw the network and perform the for the schedule shown next:

| Activity | Duration | Predecessors |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| A        | 3        | -            |
| B        | 2        | A            |
| C        | 4        | A            |
| D        | 3        | B , C        |
| E        | 6        | B            |
| F        | 3        | E , D        |



# Total Float and critical path

- Total Float (TF): maximum amount of time that the activity can be delayed without delaying the completion time of the project.
- Total float =  $(LF - EF) = (LS - ES)$  (يمكن استخدام أي منهم).
- إذا كان الـ  $TF = 0$  , فإن الـ activity يسمى critical activity.
- التأخير في الـ critical activities يتسبب في تأخير كامل المشروع (زمن التسليم) بشكل مباشر.
- إذا تأخر أحد الـ critical activities عدد من الايام فان عمر المشروع يزيد (يتأخر) بنفس عدد الايام.
- **Critical index = (عدد الـ critical activities) / (عدد كل الـ activities).**
- المسار الذي يوصل بين الـ start والـ finish و جميع الـ Activities عليه هي critical activities يسمى بالـ **Critical path**.



- في المثال السابق المسار  $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow F$  يكون Critical path .
- ايضاً الـ  $critical\ index = (4/6) = (2/3)$  .

# Activity Floats

- Total Float (TF): maximum amount of time that the activity can be delayed without delaying the completion time of the project.
- Free Float: Amount of time an activity can be delayed before it impacts the start of any succeeding activity.
- $FF = \text{Min (ES of all successors - EF the same activity)}$

$$. \text{ أقل قيمة لـ } (ES_{\text{لل activities التي تلي activity المطلوب}} - EF_{\text{لل activity المطلوب}})$$

- Independent Float (IF): maximum amount of time that the activity can be delayed without delaying the early start of any of its successors, and its predecessors.
- $IF = \text{Min (ES of all successors - LF of all preceding - Duration)}$

$$IF = ( \text{أقل قيمة لـ} ( ES_{\text{لل activities التي تلي activity المطلوب}} - EF_{\text{لل activities التي تسبق activity المطلوب}} - \text{Duration}_{\text{لل activity المطلوب}} ) )$$

- Interfering Float: part of total float that causes reduction in the total float of successor activity.
- Interfering Float = TF-FF .

# Activity Floats

|                        |       | Successors Started |                   |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
|                        |       | Early              | Late              |
| Predecessors Completed | Early | Free Float         | Total Float       |
|                        | Late  | Independent Float  | Interfering Float |

# EX:

- **For activity B , find the Free Float:**

$FF = \text{Min (ES of all followers – EF of the same activity)}$

$EF=5$  ,  $ES_{\text{for E}}=5$  ,  $ES_{\text{for D}}=7$

$\text{Min} ((5-5) , (7-5))=(5-5)= 0$

- **For activity E find the Independent Float:**

$IF = \text{Min (ES of all followers - LF of all preceding - Duration)}$

$D=6$  ,  $LF_{\text{for B}}=5$  ,  $LF_{\text{for C}}=8$  ,  $ES_{\text{for f}}=11$

$\text{Min}((11-5-6) ,(11-8-6))=(11-8-6)= -1$



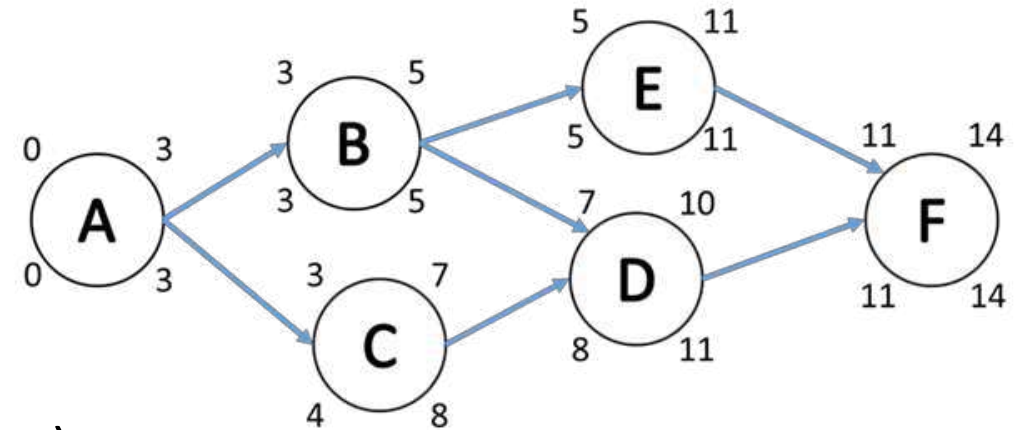
Note: In case negative value is obtained, it is taken as zero

- **For activity C find the Interfering Float:**

$\text{Interfering Float} = TF - FF$  ,  $TF=(LF-EF)_{\text{For activity C}}$    $TF=8-7=1$

$\text{Free Float} = (\text{ES of follower} - EF \text{ act})$    $FF_{\text{For activity C}}=7-7=0$

  $IF_{\text{For activity C}} = 1-0= 1$



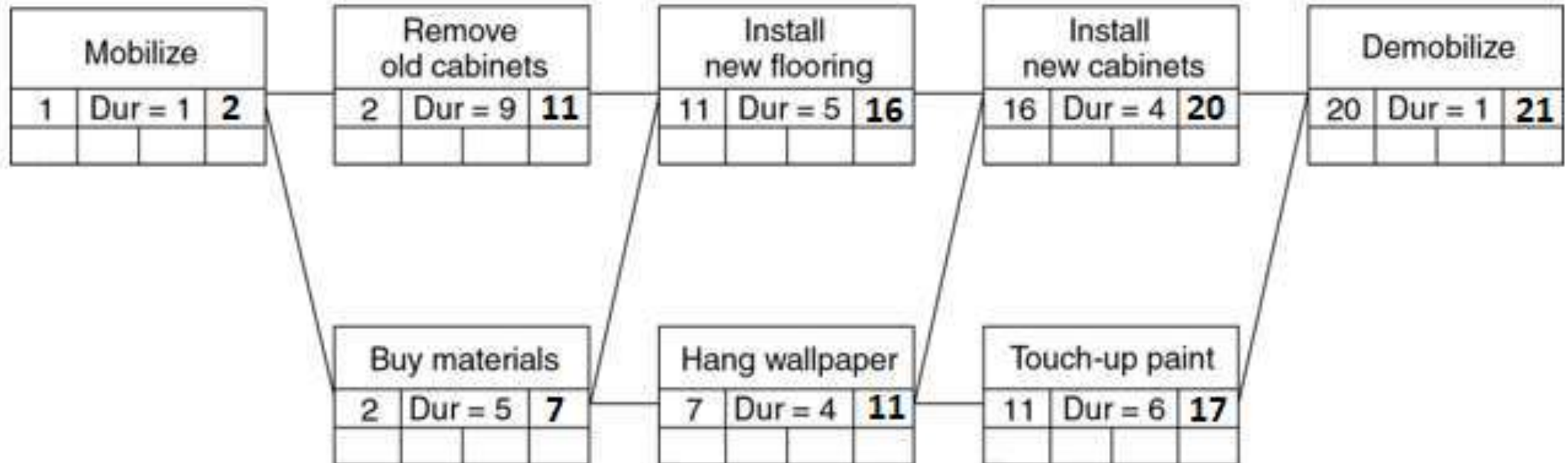
EX:

Forward path:

| Activity |          |    |    |
|----------|----------|----|----|
| ES       | Duration | EF |    |
| LS       | FF       | TF | LF |

$$EF = ES + \text{Duration}$$

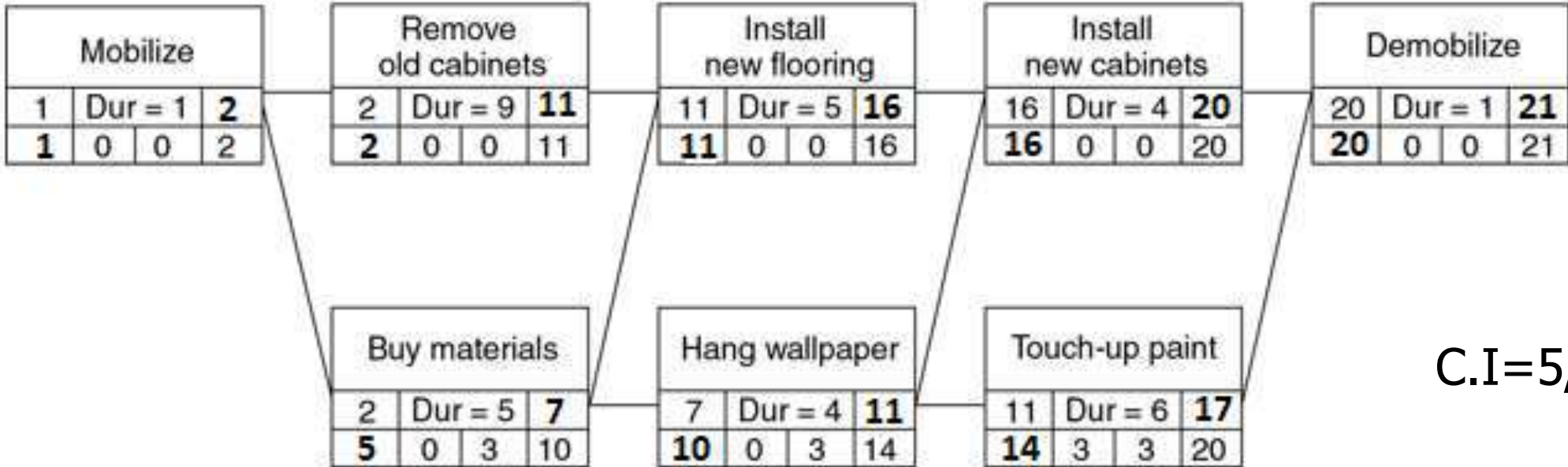
ES = Latest EF of immediately preceding activity or activities



# Backward path:

| Activity |          |    |    |
|----------|----------|----|----|
| ES       | Duration | EF |    |
| LS       | FF       | TF | LF |

LS of an activity = ES of the activity + TF of the activity  
 LF of an activity = EF of the activity + TF of the activity

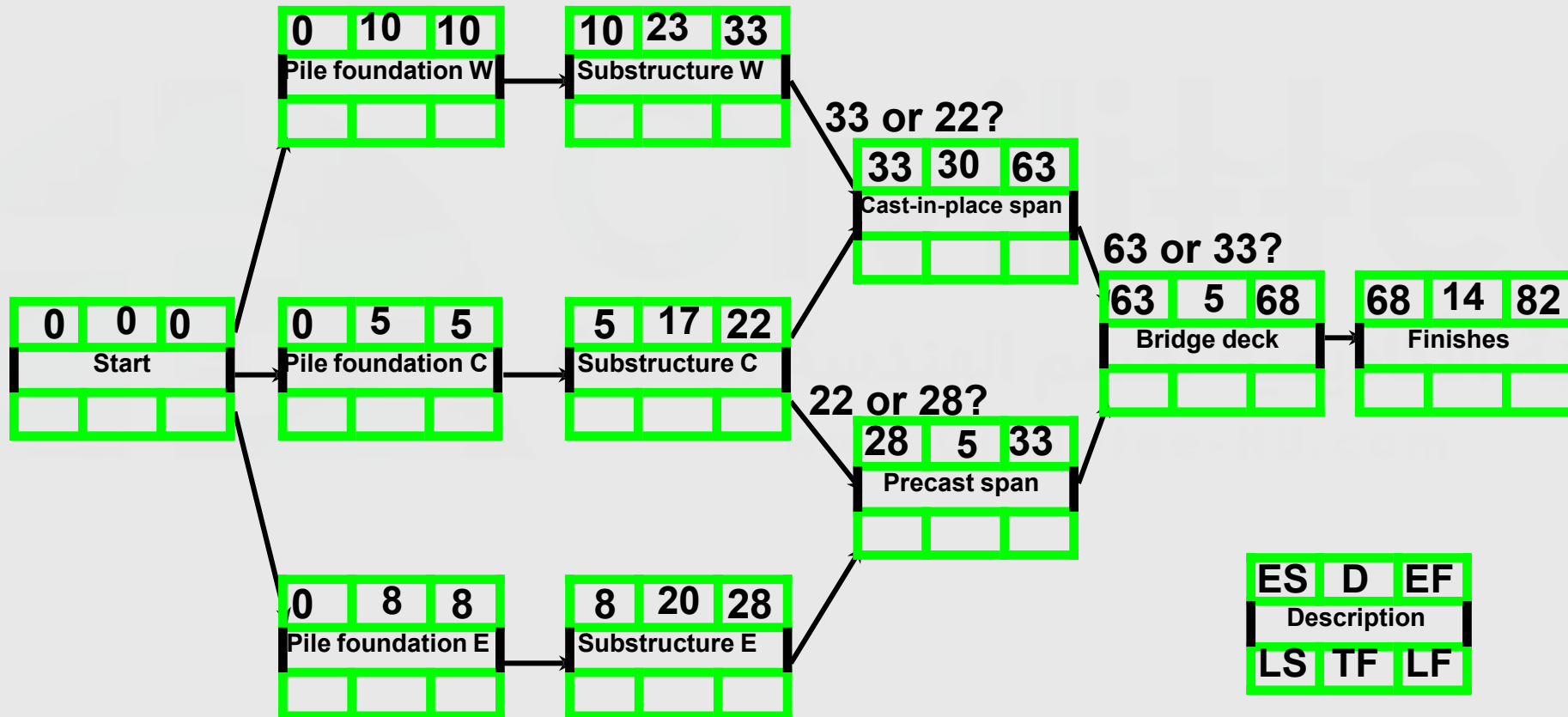


C.I=5/8  
 #

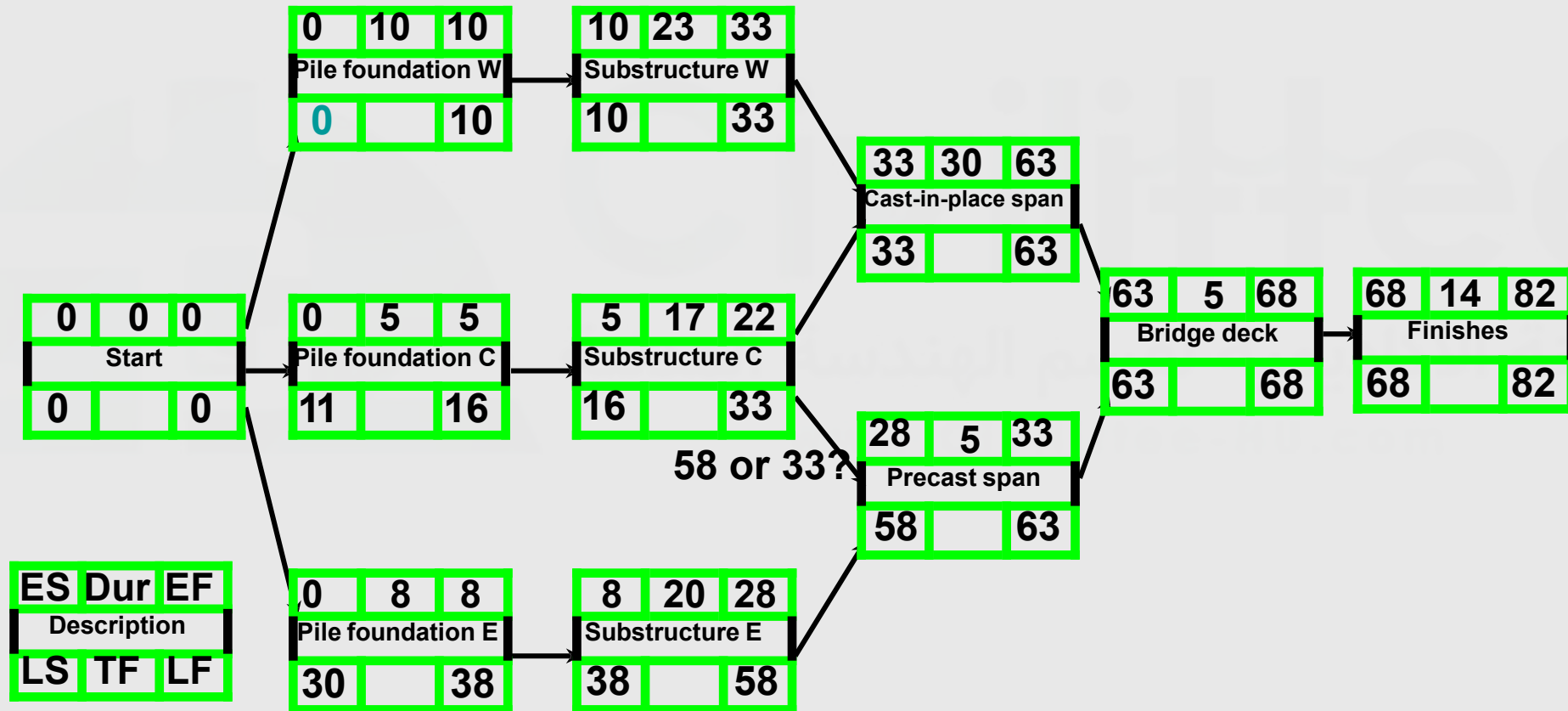
# EX: Bridge Construction

| Activity              | Duration<br>(O, M, P) | Mean<br>Duration | Predecessors                    |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pile and foundation W | (9,10,11)             | 10               | --                              |
| Pile and foundation C | (4,5,6)               | 5                | --                              |
| Pile and foundation E | (6,8,10)              | 8                | --                              |
| Substructure W        | (20,23,26)            | 23               | Pile and foundation W           |
| Substructure C        | (16,17,18)            | 17               | Pile and foundation C           |
| Substructure E        | (19,20,21)            | 20               | Pile and foundation E           |
| Cast-in-place span    | (28,30,32)            | 30               | Substructures W and C           |
| Precast span          | (4,5,6)               | 5                | Substructures C and E           |
| Bridge deck           | (4,5,6)               | 5                | Cast-in-place and precast spans |
| Finishes              | (12,14,16)            | 14               | Bridge deck                     |

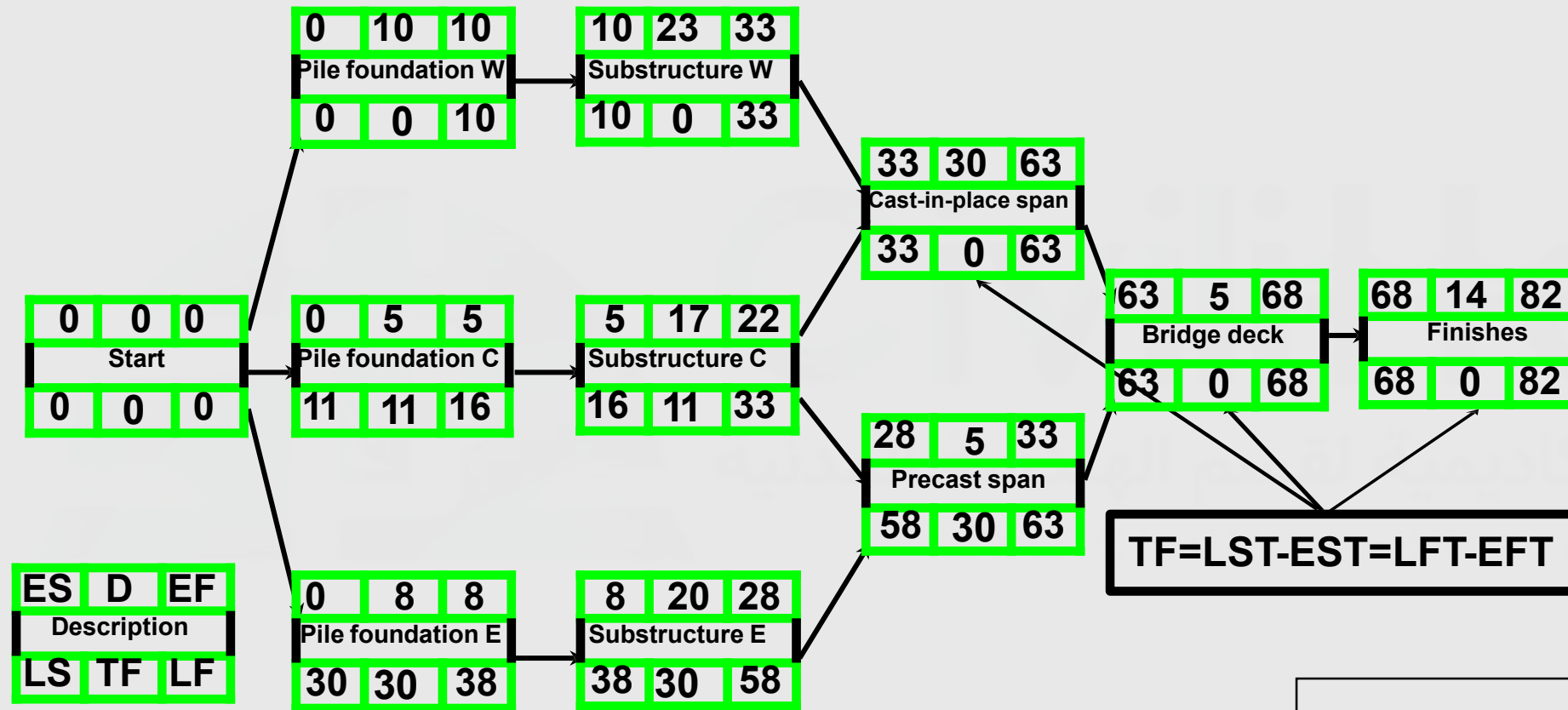
# Forward Pass



# Backward Pass



# Total Float , critical path and critical index



Critical path: W1 , W2 , CAST IN , Bridge , Finishes  
C.I = 5/10

التشطيبات = Finishes  
وهي تعتبر Activity لأن لها duration=14  
Finishes(activity) ≠ Finish(الترتيب الحل)

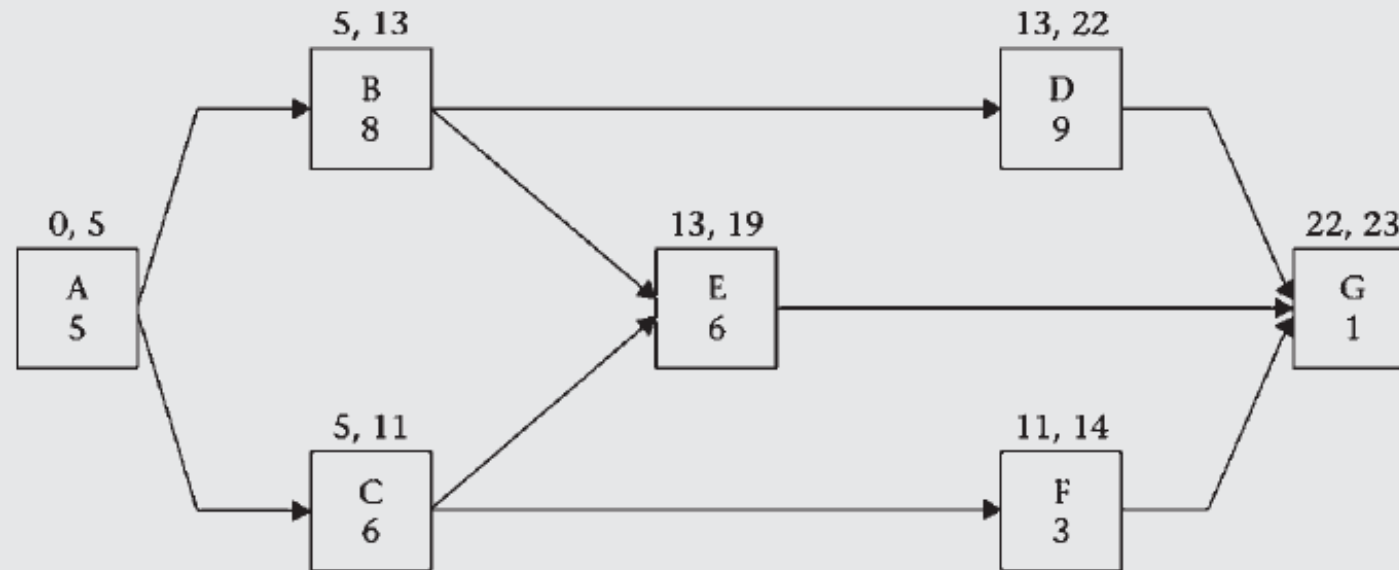
- **Example 3:** Draw the logic network and perform the CPM calculations for the schedule shown next.

| Activity | IPA <sup>a</sup> | Duration <sup>b</sup> |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------|
| A        | —                | 5                     |
| B        | A                | 8                     |
| C        | A                | 6                     |
| D        | B                | 9                     |
| E        | B, C             | 6                     |
| F        | C                | 3                     |
| G        | D, E, F          | 1                     |

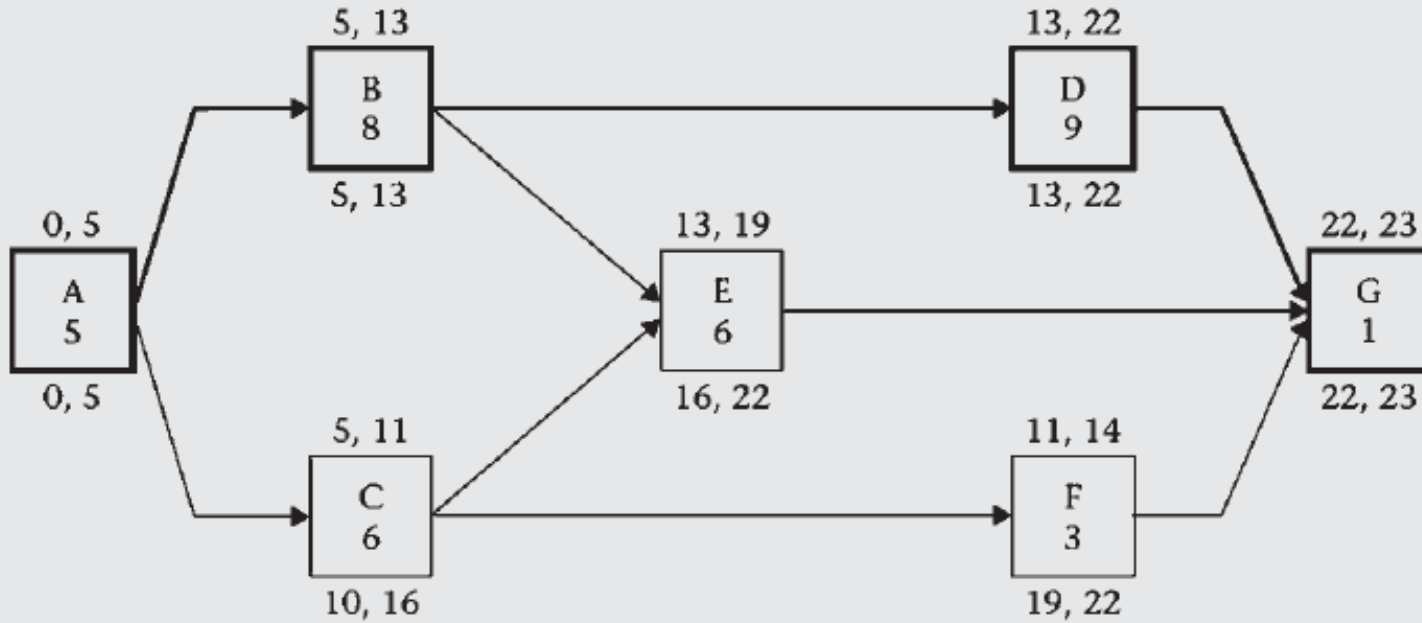
<sup>a</sup>Immediately preceding activity.

<sup>b</sup>In days.

# Solution: The Forward Pass



# Solution: The Backward Pass



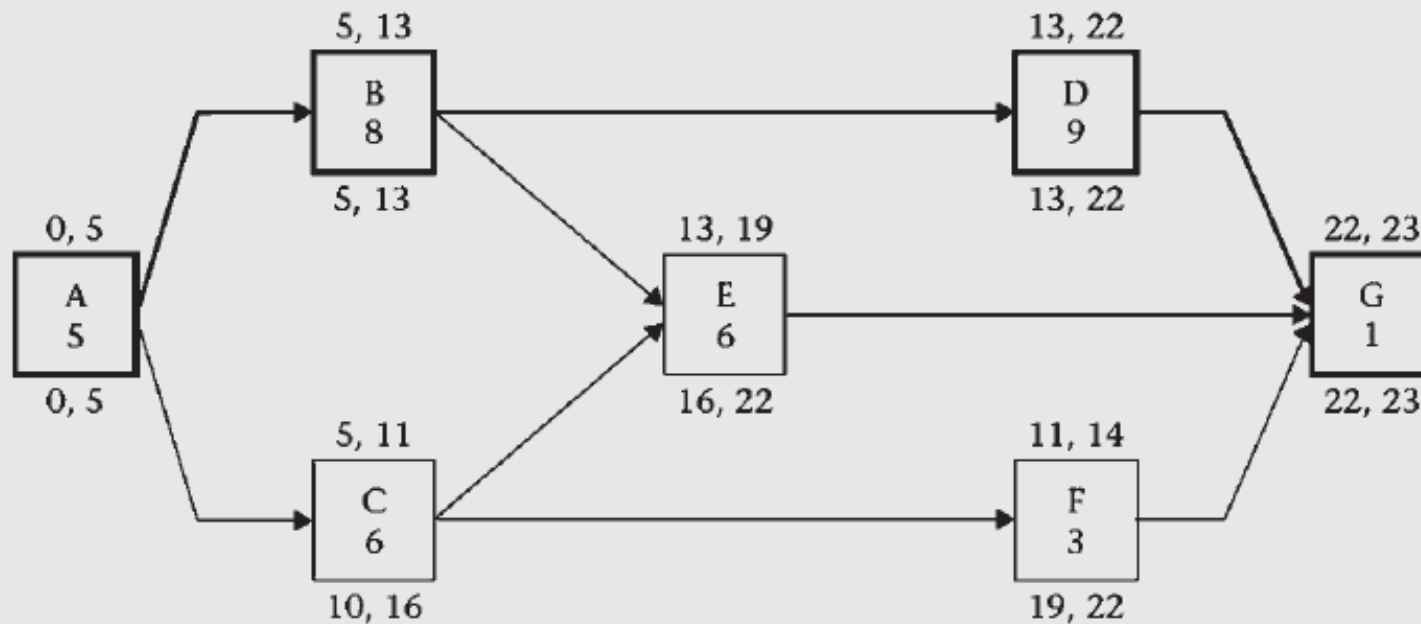
# Solution: The Backward Pass

- There are several types of float. The simplest and most important type of float is **total float (TF)**:

$$TF = LS - ES \text{ or } TF = LF - EF \text{ or } TF = LF - Dur - ES$$

| Activity | Duration | ES | EF | LS | LF | TF |
|----------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| A        | 5        | 0  | 5  | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| B        | 8        | 5  | 13 | 5  | 13 | 0  |
| C        | 6        | 5  | 11 | 10 | 16 | 5  |
| D        | 9        | 13 | 22 | 13 | 22 | 0  |
| E        | 6        | 13 | 19 | 16 | 22 | 3  |
| F        | 3        | 11 | 14 | 19 | 22 | 8  |
| G        | 1        | 22 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 0  |

# Critical path and critical index



- Critical path **A, B, D, G**
- Critical index = 4/7



نهاية مادة ال first

# Part (5) S-curve

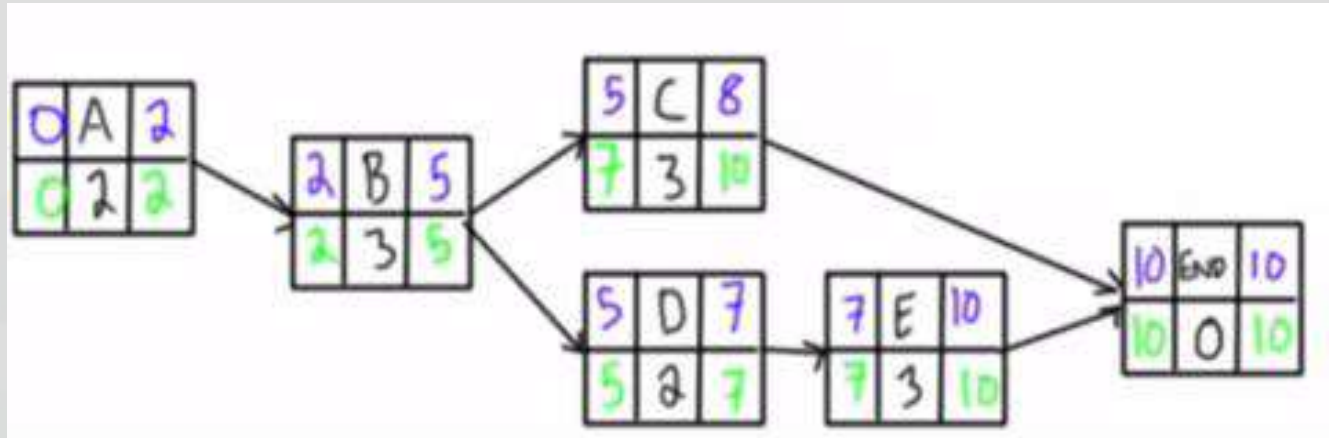
يتناول هذا الجزء طريقة عمل ال s-curve و مواضيع أخرى متعلقة

**Draw the S-curve for the following activity table:**

| Activity | Predecessor | Duration (days) | Cost / Day |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| A        | -           | 2               | 300        |
| B        | A           | 3               | 400        |
| C        | B           | 3               | 400        |
| D        | B           | 2               | 200        |
| E        | D           | 3               | 100        |

- **Solution:**

1. نقوم برسم ال Precedence diagram



2. نحسب التكلفة الكلية للمشروع:

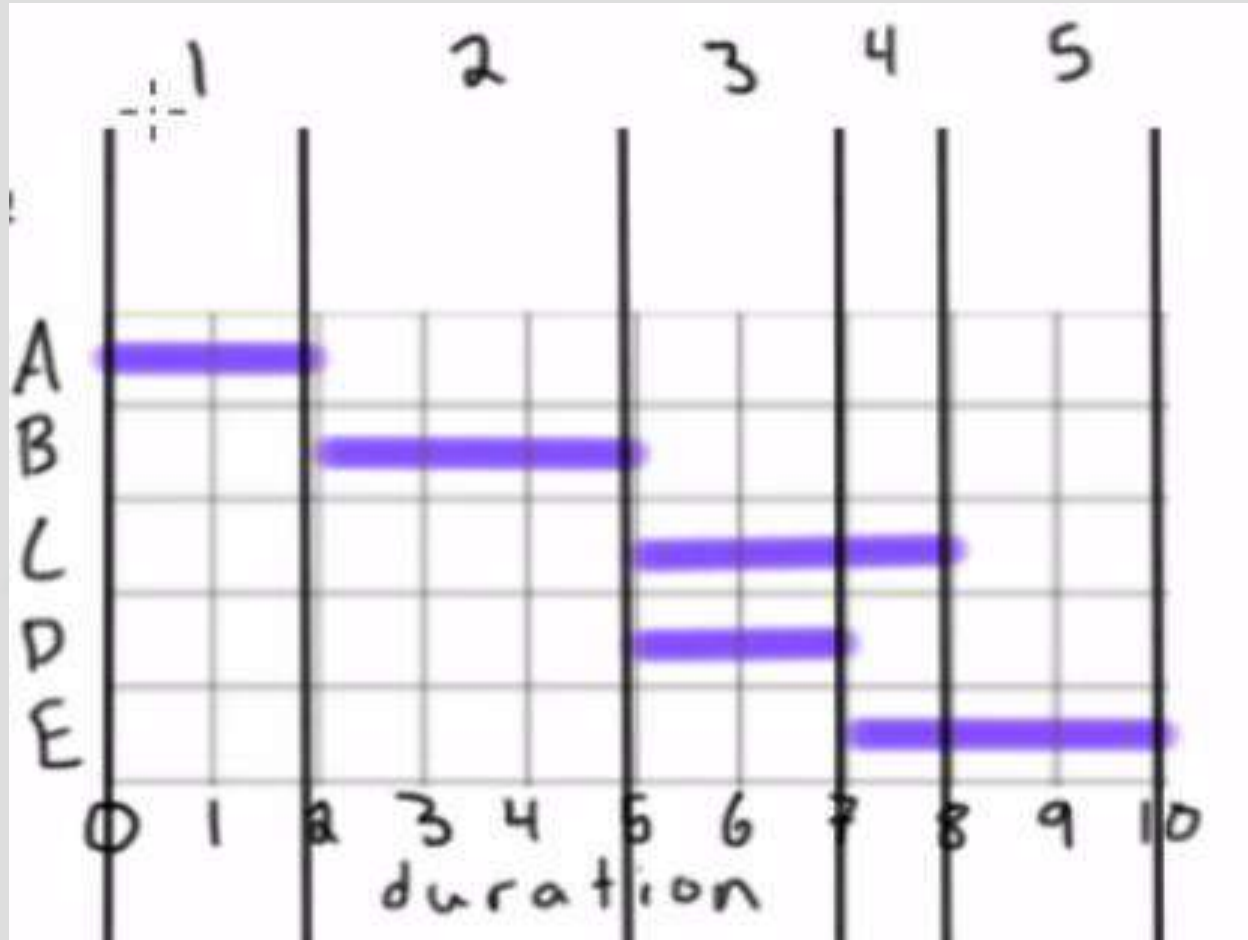
عمر المشروع = 10 أيام

التكلفة الكلية = مجموع (ال duration \* ال cost per day) لكل ال activities.

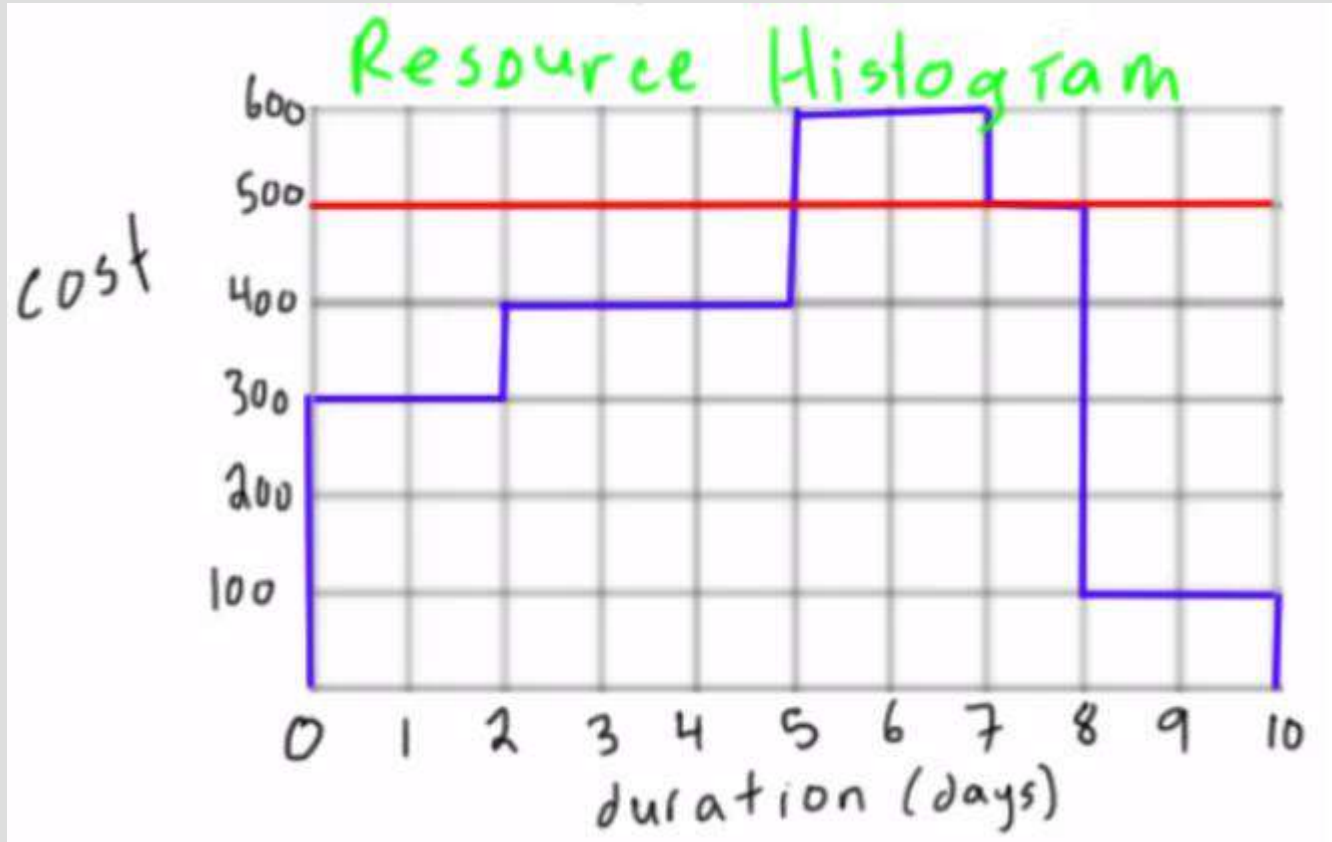
3. نرسم العلاقة بين ال activities وال duration لكل واحد منها, بما يسمى  
بال Period total cumulative

• ملاحظة:

يتم أخذ ال duration من  
الخطوة الأولى (المخطط)  
وليس من الجدول للتسهيل.



4. نقوم بعمل Histogram يمثل العلاقة بين ال duration و ال cost  
(Resource histogram)



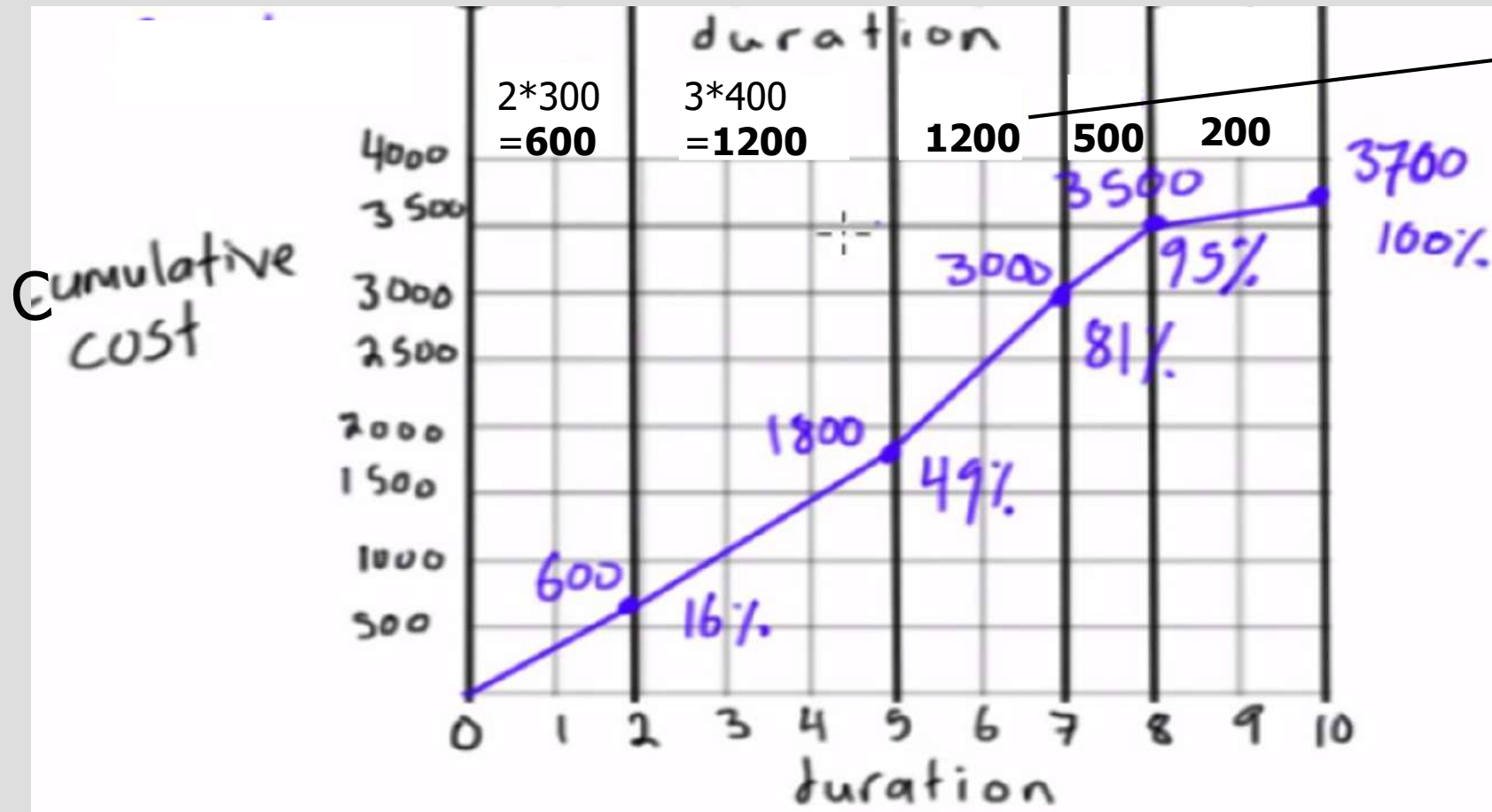
- Notes:**

- يتم الرسم بالاستعانة بالجدول من الخطوة 3. فمثلاً في الفترة من 5 - 7 يكون تكلفة اليوم الواحد هو مجموع تكلفة النشاطين  $(C+D=400+200=600)$ .

- عدد المربعات \* مساحة المربع الواحد = T.C  
T.C: Total Cost

هنا:  $3700 = 100 * 37$

## 5. نرسم ال S-Curve



كلقة هذه  
الفترة فقط

# Notes:

- يتم جمع الكلفة الكلية لكل فترة من الخطوة 4 , (الفترة هي الأيام المتتالية التي يكون لها جميعها نفس الـ cost) .
- الرقم على المنحنى هو مجموع كل الـ costs حتى هذا اليوم, فمثلا الـ 1800 عند نهاية الفترة (2-5) هي عبارة عن:

$$1800 = 600 + 1200 = 600 + (3 \text{ عدد الأيام} * 400 \text{ الـ cost لليوم الواحد})$$

(تكلفة الـ 3 أيام)

- أما النسبة فهي عبارة عن:

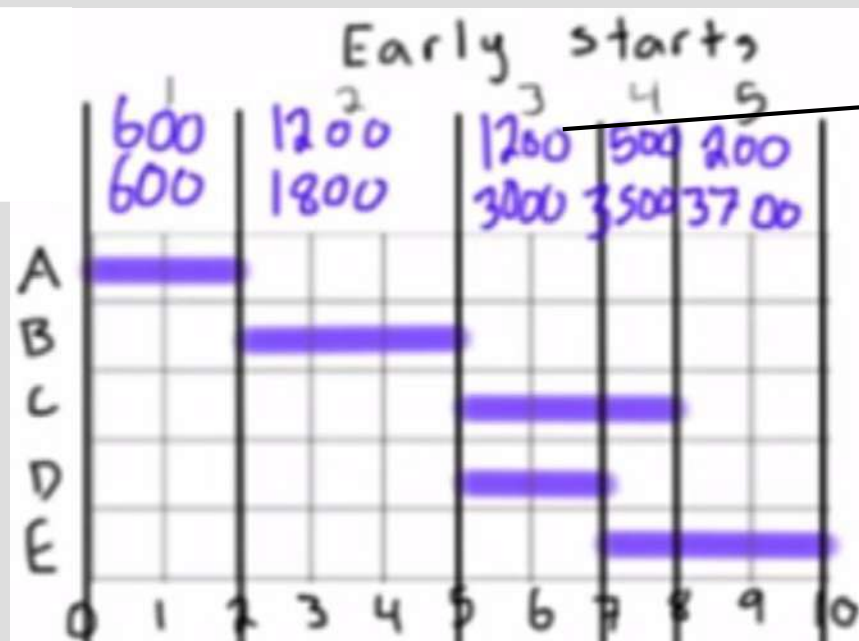
الرقم من الملاحظة السابقة مقسومًا على السعر الكلي \* 100% , فمثلاً:

$$(1800/3700) * 100\% \approx 49\%$$

- اذا تم تحديد سقف لل cost/day

- مثلاً في المثال السابق لو تم تحديد سقف (أعلى cost مسموح) ب \$500
- نلاحظ أنه في الأيام من 5 الى 7 يتخطى ال cost هذا الرقم بمقدار \$100; لذلك يجب عمل shift ل activity لكي نحاول تقليل ال cost في هذه الفترة. بالاستعانة بالمخطط من الخطوة 3 نلاحظ أنه يوجد 2 activity في هذه الفترة وهما C و D .
- يجب اختيار activity ال free float له  $0 < F.F$  أي يمكن عمل شفت له دون تأخير بداية ال activity الذي يليه وتأخير (زيادة) عمر المشروع.
- نلاحظ من ال Precedence diagram من الخطوة 1 أن ال activity C يمكن عمل shift له.
- نقوم بعمل shift ل act C بمقدار يومين.
- تصبح رسمة ال Period total cumulative بعد الازاحة كالآتي:

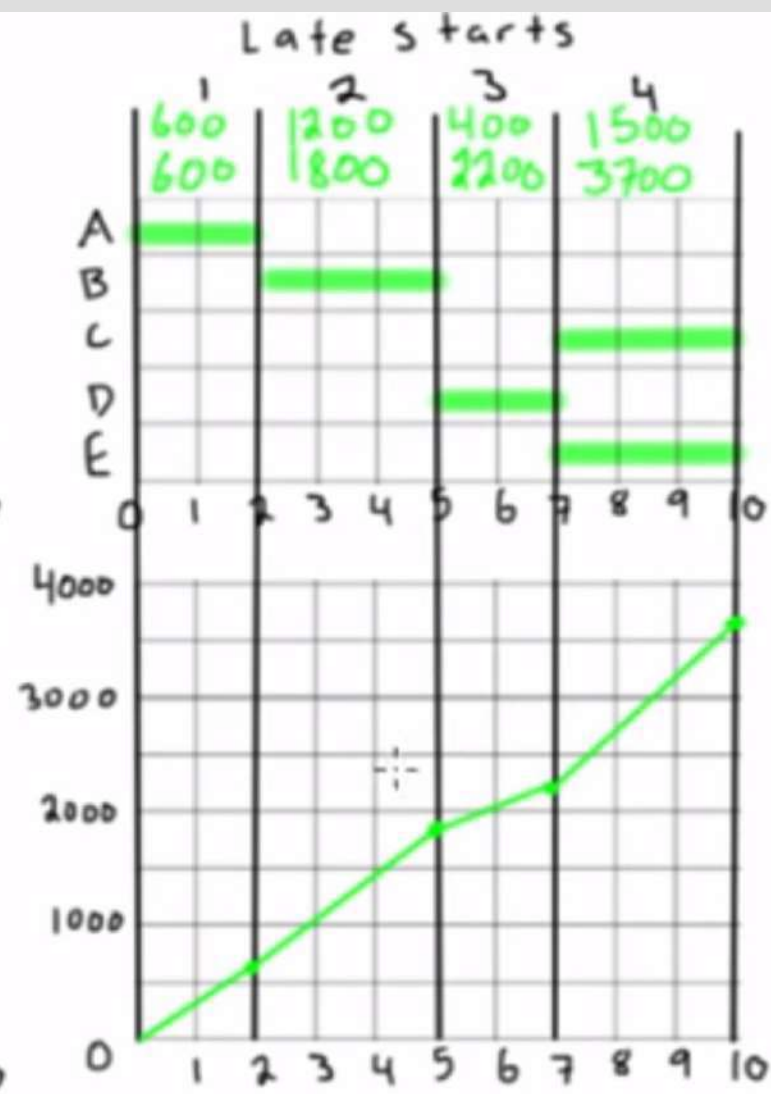
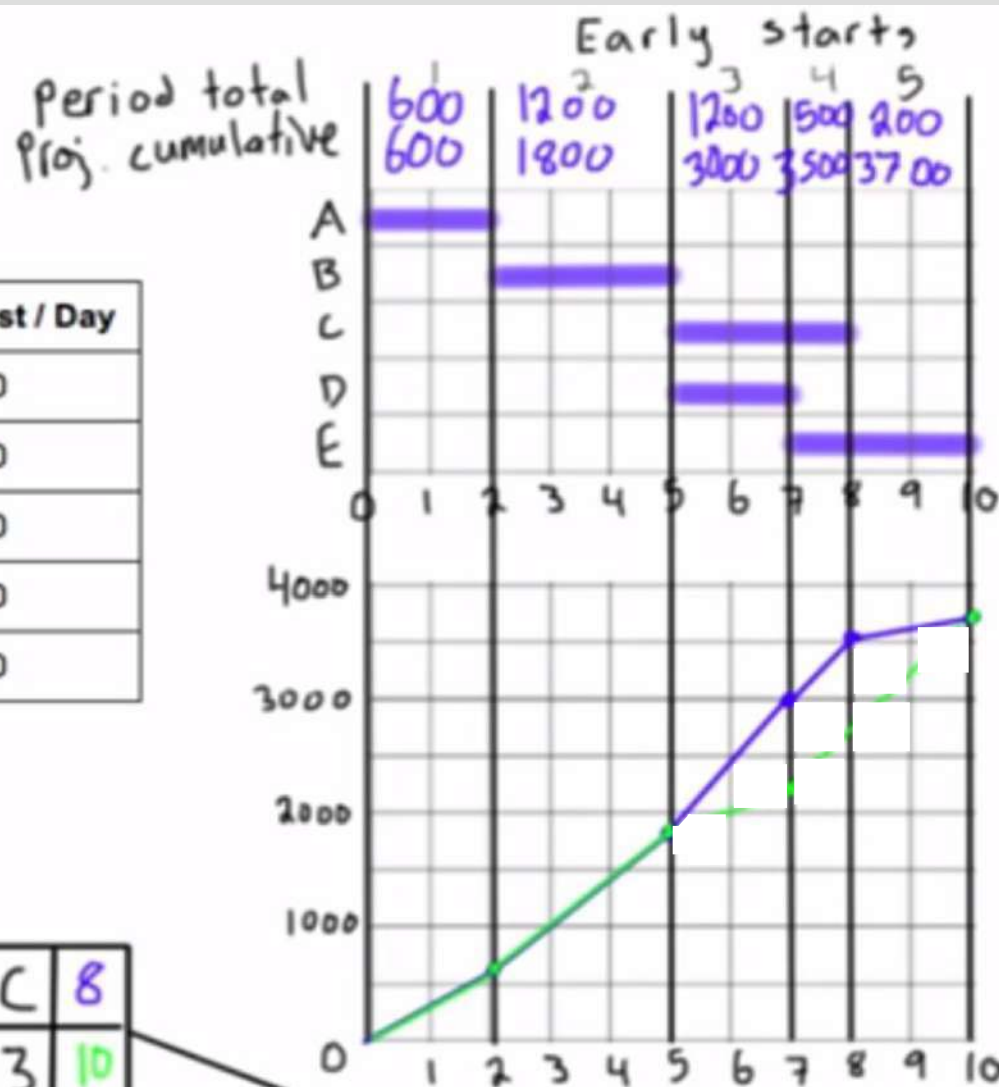
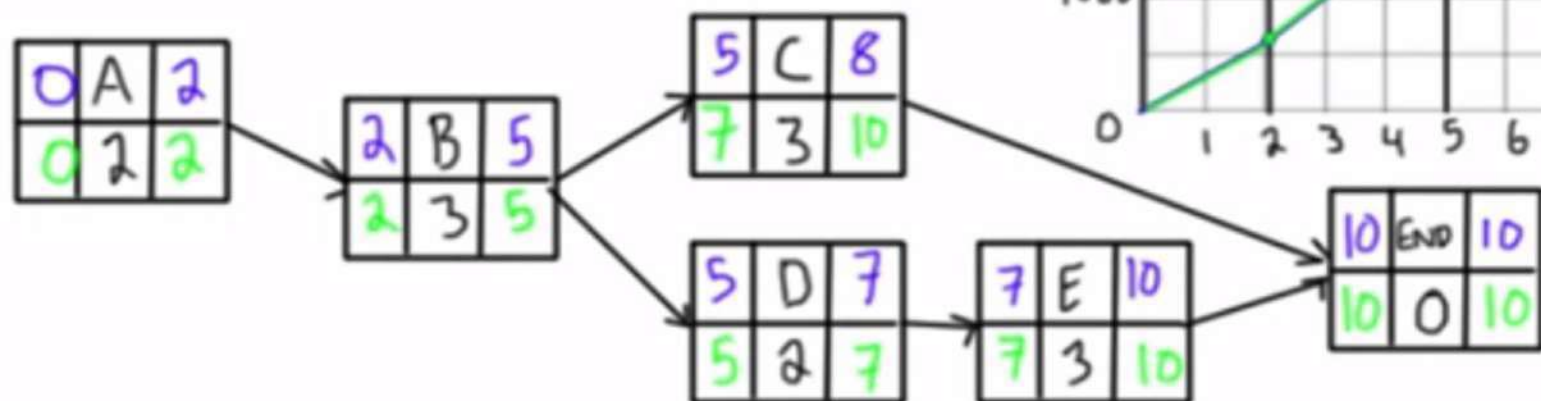
الCOST  
لهذه الفترة  
فقط



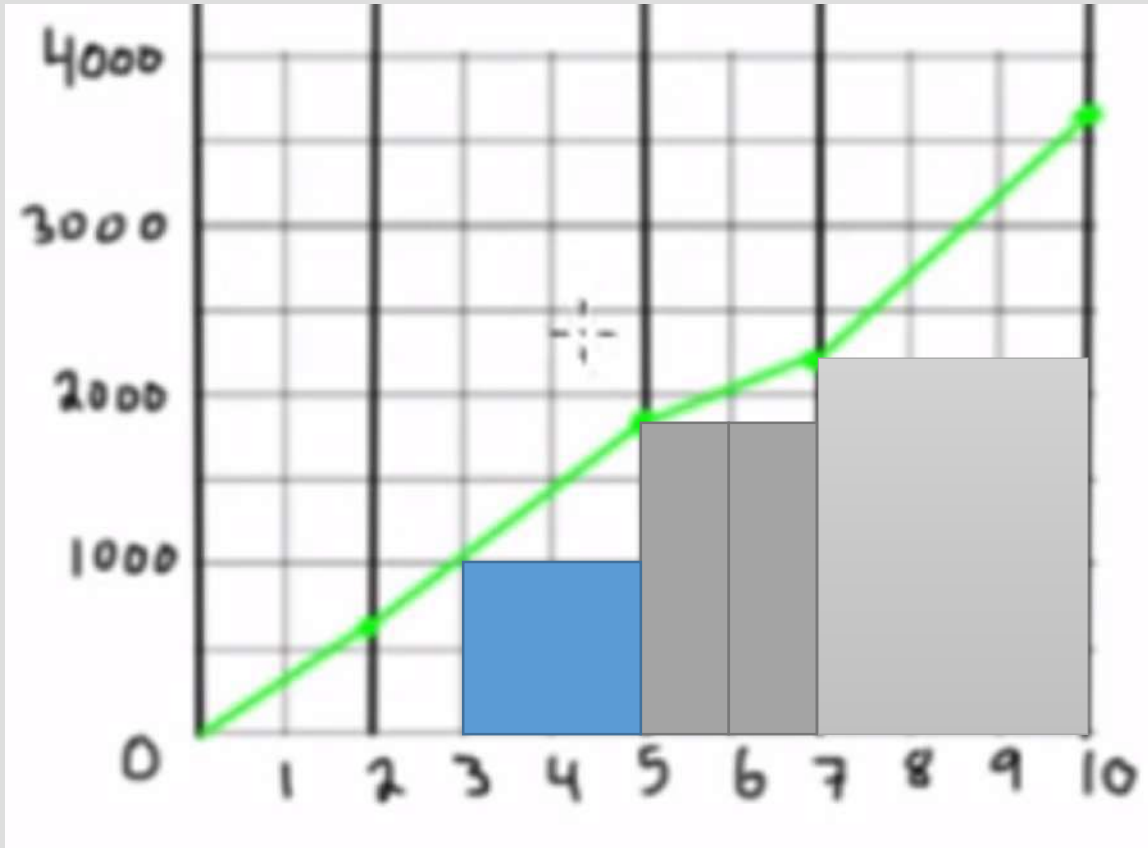
قبل الSHIFT  
بدأت C من الES لها

بعد الSHIFT  
بدأت C من الLS لها

| Activity | Predecessor | Duration (days) | Cost / Day |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| A        | -           | 2               | 300        |
| B        | A           | 3               | 400        |
| C        | B           | 3               | 400        |
| D        | B           | 2               | 200        |
| E        | D           | 3               | 100        |



## المساحة تحت المنحنى:

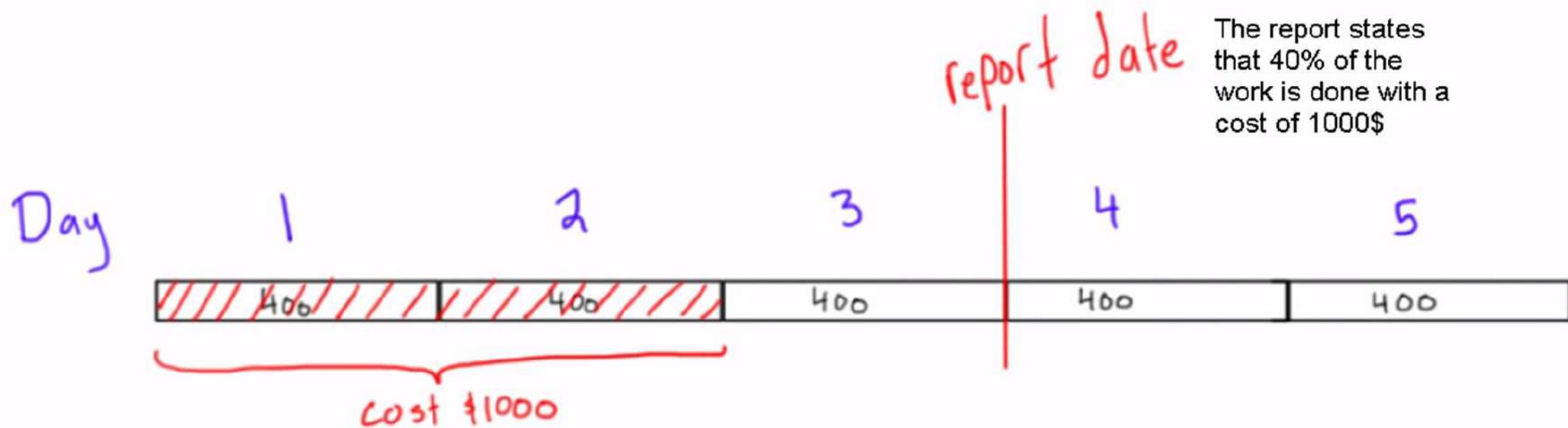


- هذه المساحة تمثل cost .
- يمكن حساب هذه المساحة عن طريق تقسم المنطقة تحت المنحنى الى مجموعة من المستطيلات و المثلثات .
- المساحة كاملة تحت المنحنى = total cost



# Part (6) Earned-Value-Analysis

- من أقصر و أسهل ال parts .
- Earned-Value-Analysis is a standard way to measure a project progress at any point in time, that progress can be in term of schedule (a head or behind schedule) or in term of budget (over or under budget).
- يُعد تحليل القيمة المكتسبة طريقة قياسية لقياس تقدم المشروع في أي وقت ، ويمكن أن يكون هذا التقدم من حيث الجدول الزمني أو من حيث الميزانية.



ACWP = Actual cost of work performed = \$1000

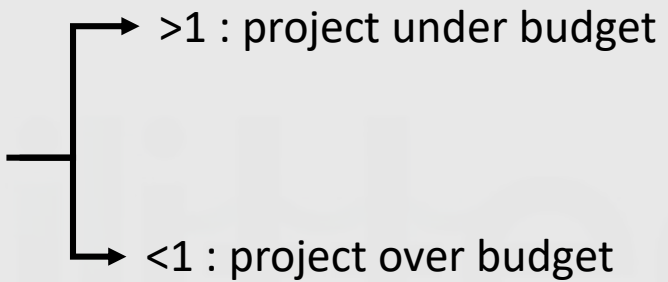
BCWP = Budgeted Cost of work performed = \$800 = "Earned value"

BCWS = Budgeted cost of work scheduled = \$1200

- التقرير يفيد بأنه تم انجاز 40% من الأعمال بتكلفة \$1000 عند الـ report date .
- لكن تاريخ التقرير = 3 , العمل الذي كان من المفروض انجازه عند هذا الموعد = 60% (كل يوم يمثل 20% من عمر المشروع و من مقدار العمل الكلي و تكلفة كل يوم = \$400).
- أيضًا تكلفة 40% من العمل يفترض أن تكون \$800 .

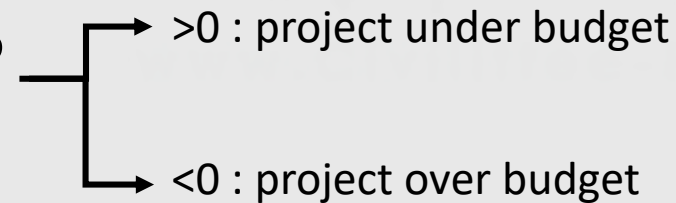
- التكلفة الحقيقية للعمل الذي تم انجازه حتى تاريخ الـ report = **ACWP** = \$1000 .
- التكلفة المخطط لها للعمل الذي تم انجازه حتى تاريخ الـ report = **BCWP** = \$800 .
- **BCWP** = Earned Value.
- التكلفة المخطط لها للعمل المخطط تنفيذه حسب الـ Schedule (العمل الذي يفترض انه انجز) حتى تاريخ الـ report = **BCWS** = \$1200 .

# حسابات متعلقة بالكلفة (Cost):

- Cost Performance Index =  $CPI = BCWP/ACWP$  

• النسبة بين التكلفة المخطط لها (budget cost) والتكلفة الكلية (actual cost).

---

- Cost Variance =  $CV = BCWP - ACWP$  

• الفرق بين الكلفة الحقيقية والكلفة المخطط لها.

• ملاحظة: بالامكان استخدام أي من القانونين لمعرفة اذا كان المشروع over or under budget.

# حسابات متعلقة بالوقت (Time) :

- Schedule Performance Index =  $SPI = BCWP / BCWP$ 
  - $>1$  : Ahead of schedule
  - $<1$  : Behind schedule

- النسبة بين تكلفة العمل الذي تم انجازه (Budget Cost Of Work Performed) و تكلفة العمل المخطط لانجازه (Budget Cost of Work Scheduled)

- 
- Schedule Variance =  $SV = BCWP - BCWS$ 
    - $>0$  : Ahead of schedule
    - $<0$  : behind schedule

- الفرق بين تكلفة العمل الذي تم انجازه و العمل المخطط لانجازه .

# Notes:

إذا كان المطلوب متعلقًا بالكلفة نهتم بحساب كل من : ACWP , BCWP ومن ثم نستخدم أحد القوانين: CPI or CV عادة CV يكون أسهل للحسابات.

إذا كان المطلوب متعلقًا بالزمن فنهتم بحساب: BCWS , BCWP ومن ثم نستخدم أحد القوانين : SPI or SV وعادة SV يكون أسهل للحسابات.

قوانين الـ Cost تبدأ بـ C : CV , CPI .

قوانين الـ Schedule تبدأ بـ S : SV , SPI .

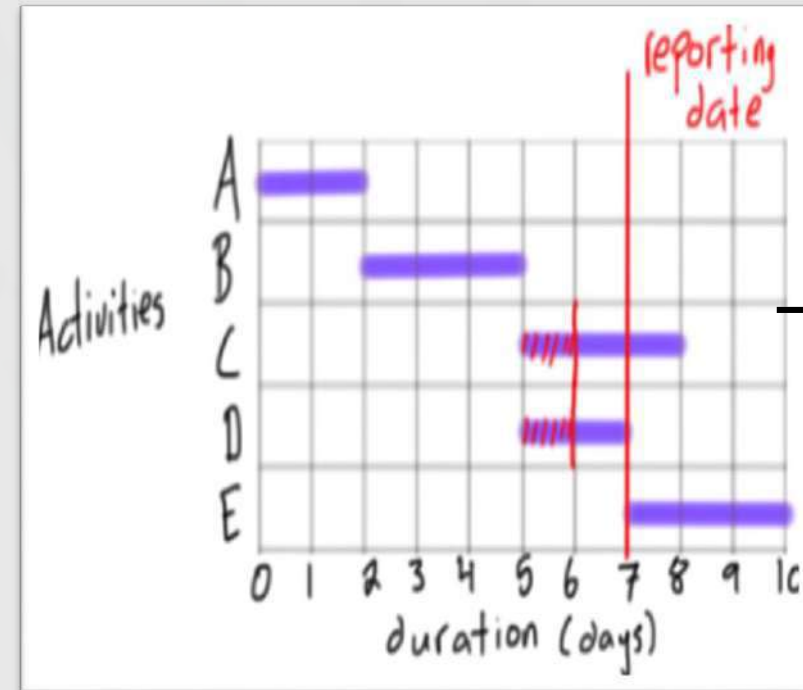
# Comprehensive Example

| Activity | Predecessor | Duration (days) | Cost / Day | Total Cost |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| A        | -           | 2               | 300        | 600        |
| B        | A           | 3               | 400        | 1200       |
| C        | B           | 3               | 400        | 1200       |
| D        | B           | 2               | 200        | 400        |
| E        | D           | 3               | 100        | 300        |

نستخدمه في ايجاد ال BCWP

| Field report at end of day 7 |                   |               |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Activity                     | Actual % Complete | Incurred Cost |
| A                            | 100               | 600           |
| B                            | 100               | 1400          |
| C                            | 33                | 500           |
| D                            | 50                | 200           |
| E                            | 0                 | 0             |

نستخدمه في ايجاد ال ACWP



نستخدمه لاجاد ال BCWS

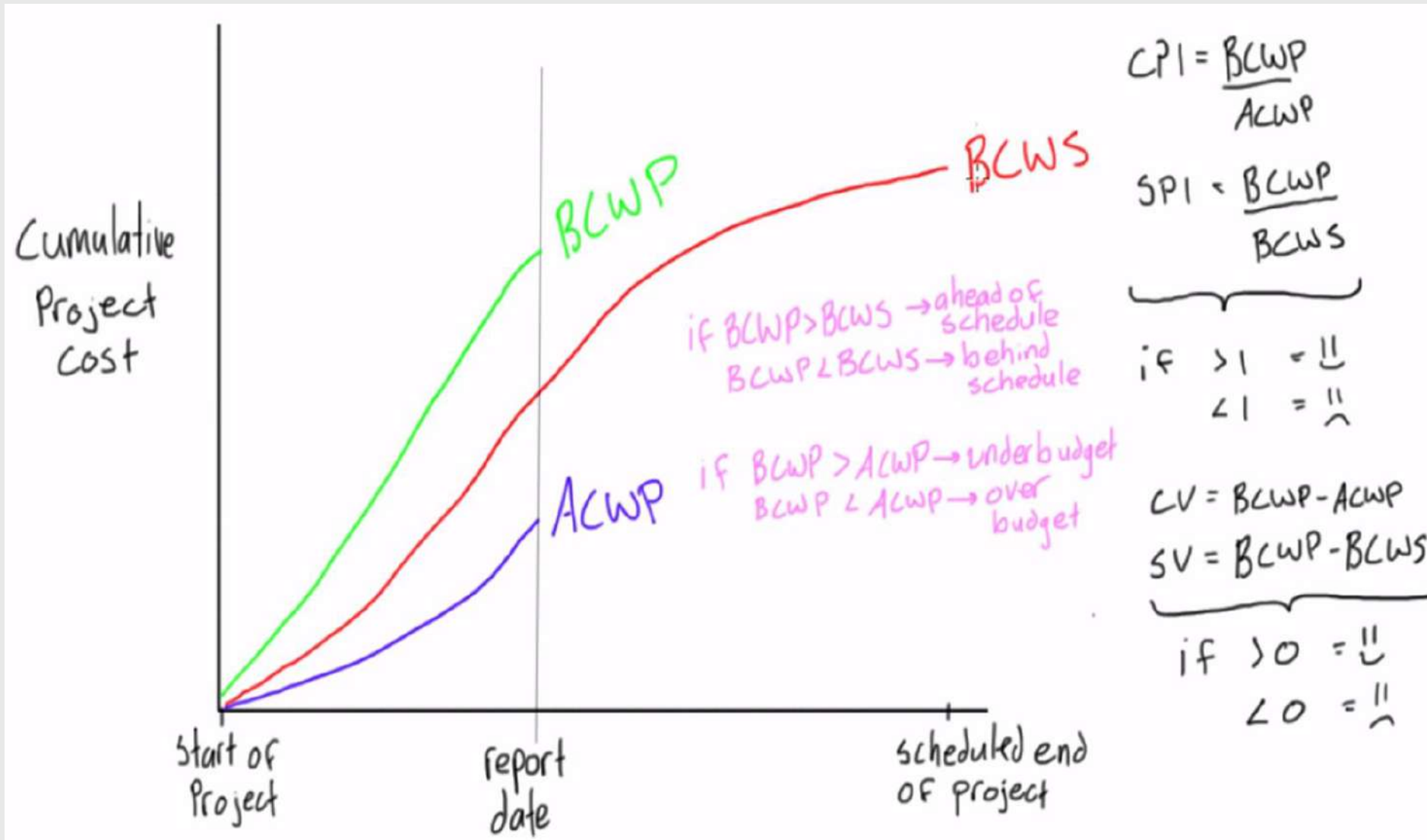
Find: ACWP,BCWP and BCWS for each activity ,then find CPI,CV,SPI and SV for the project at the reporting date.

| Activity      | ACWP | BCWP | BCWS | CPI | CV | SPI | SV |
|---------------|------|------|------|-----|----|-----|----|
| Activity      |      |      |      |     |    |     |    |
| B             |      |      |      |     |    |     |    |
| C             |      |      |      |     |    |     |    |
| D             |      |      |      |     |    |     |    |
| E             |      |      |      |     |    |     |    |
| Total to date |      |      |      |     |    |     |    |

| Activity      | ACWP  | BCWP  | BCWS  | CPI   | CV   | SPI | SV   |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|
| A             | 600   | 600   | 600   |       |      |     |      |
| B             | 1400  | 1200  | 1200  |       |      |     |      |
| C             | 500   | 400   | 800   |       |      |     |      |
| D             | 200   | 200   | 400   |       |      |     |      |
| E             | 0     | 0     | 0     |       |      |     |      |
| Total to Date | 2,700 | 2,400 | 3,000 | 0.889 | -300 | 0.8 | -600 |

ملاحظة:  
غالبًا يكون السؤال في الامتحان بسيط كما في بداية part لا يأتي كما في السؤال أعلاه لكن كل شيء وارد و هذا المثال يساعد على الربط و الفهم.

# Earned value graph interpretation



# Estimated budget and duration:

- Estimated budget at completion =  $(\text{planned budget at completion}) / \text{CPI}$  .

تكلفة المشروع  
المقدرة  
(المخطط لها)

- Estimated project duration =  $(\text{planned duration}) / \text{SPI}$  .

عمر المشروع  
المخطط له



# Part (7)

## Project crashing

يتناول عملية تقليل عمر المشروع عن طريق عمل ضغط (crash) لبعض الأنشطة

**Crashing: shortening an individual activity by 1 day at a time.**

# Project-crashing

- We always crash activities that are on the critical path.
- If we shorten an activity that is not on the critical path it will not reduce the project duration.
- Crashing is always done one day at a time, because if you shorten one activity it may change the critical path.
- دائماً نقوم بعمل ال crash لانشطة على المسار الحرج (critical path) و دائماً ليوم واحد كل مرة للتحقق اذا تغير المسار الحرج أم لا.

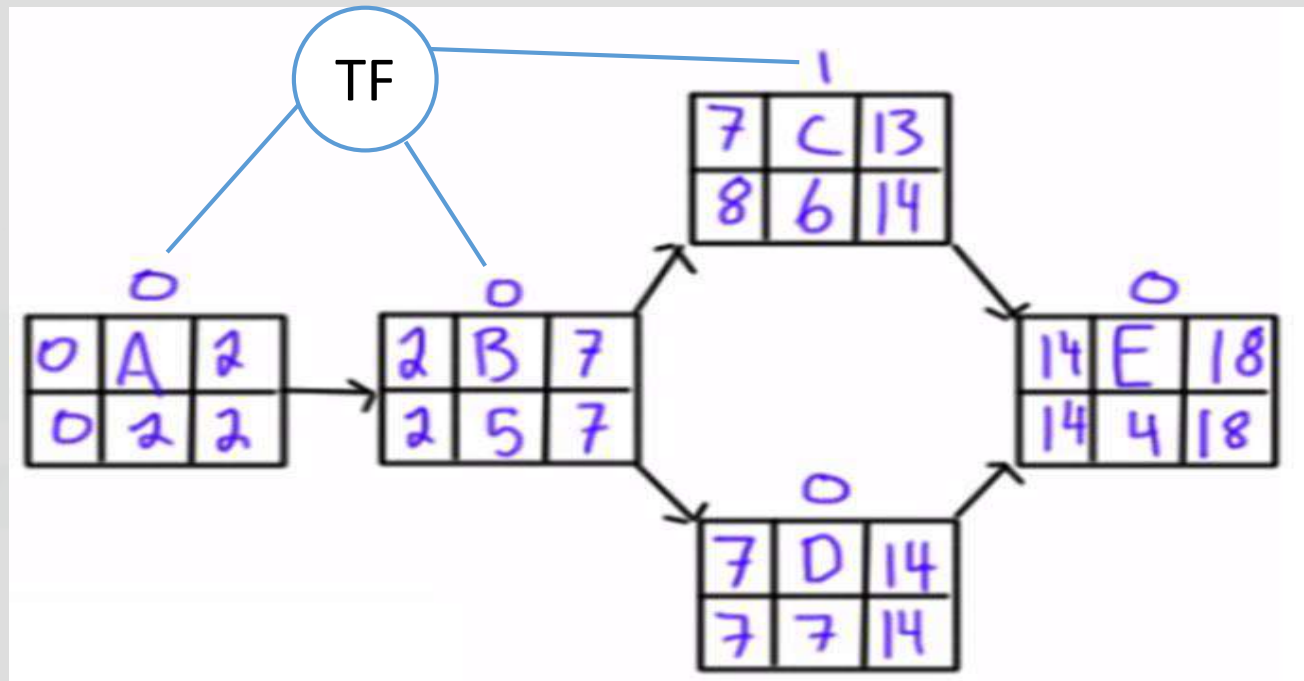
EX: Calculate the minimum time and cost required to complete the project after using all available options that are valid for crashing.

The shortest possible  
Duration that any activity can be  
أقصر مدة يمكن تقليل مدة ال activity لها

Project Overhead Cost: \$600/day

| Activity | Predecessor | Normal Duration | Crash Duration | Normal Cost of Activity (\$) | Additional Cost/day to Crash (\$) |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A        | -           | 2               | 2              | 1,200                        | 0                                 |
| B        | A           | 5               | 4              | 1,800                        | 600                               |
| C        | B           | 6               | 4              | 1,700                        | 400                               |
| D        | B           | 7               | 5              | 1,500                        | 700                               |
| E        | E,F         | 4               | 3              | 1,900                        | 500                               |

# 1. نرسم ال precedence diagram :



2. نبدأ بالنشاط الأقل تكلفةً على المسار الحرج كل مرة (cheapest critical activity to crash):

Project Overhead Cost: \$600/day

| Activity | Predecessor | Normal Duration | Crash Duration | Normal Cost of Activity (\$) | Additional Cost/day to Crash (\$) |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A        | -           | 2               | 2              | 1,200                        | 0                                 |
| B        | A           | 5               | 4              | 1,800                        | 600                               |
| C        | B           | 6               | 4              | 1,700                        | 400                               |
| D        | B           | 7               | 5              | 1,500                        | 700                               |
| E        | E,F         | 4               | 3              | 1,900                        | 500                               |

[illegible]

| Additional Cost/day to Crash (\$) |
|-----------------------------------|
| 0                                 |
| 600                               |
| 400                               |
| 700                               |
| 500                               |

Project Overhead Cost: \$600/day

| Normal Cost of Activity (\$) |
|------------------------------|
| 1,200                        |
| 1,800                        |
| 1,700                        |
| 1,500                        |
| 1,900                        |

| Normal Duration |
|-----------------|
| 2               |
| 5               |
| 6               |
| 7               |
| 4               |

| Activity         | Initially       |                |            |    | Run 1      |     |    | Run 2      |     |    | Run 3      |     |    | Run 4      |     |    | Run 5      |     |    |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|
|                  | Normal Duration | Crash Duration | Cost / Day | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF |
| A                |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| B                |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| C                |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| D                |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| E                |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| Cost             |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| Savings          |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| Project Cost     |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |
| Project Duration |                 |                |            |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |            |     |    |

ملاحظات:

- في البداية لا يوجد cost ولا savings لأننا لم نقوم بضغط أي أنشطه حتى الان, عندما نقوم بضغط نشاط نضيف تكلفة ضغطه في خانة cost عند الRUN التي تم ضغطه فيها , اما خانة savings فنضيف بها مقدار ما تم توفيره نتيجة لضغط النشاط وهي ثابتة طالما نقوم بضغط يوم واحد في كل مرة.
- ال Project Cost في البداية = مجموع تكاليف كل الأنشطة . وبعدها نضيف له قيمه (cost-savings) في كل run.
- ال Project Duration في بداية المشروع = مجموع ال Normal Duration لكل الأنشطة. وبعد ذلك نقوم بتتقيص هذا المقدار بقدر 1 في كل RUN يتم عمل ضغط لنشاط به.
- Days Saved : كم يوم تم ضغطه في النشاط الواحد واما ان تكون = 0 أو 1.

# ملاحظات:

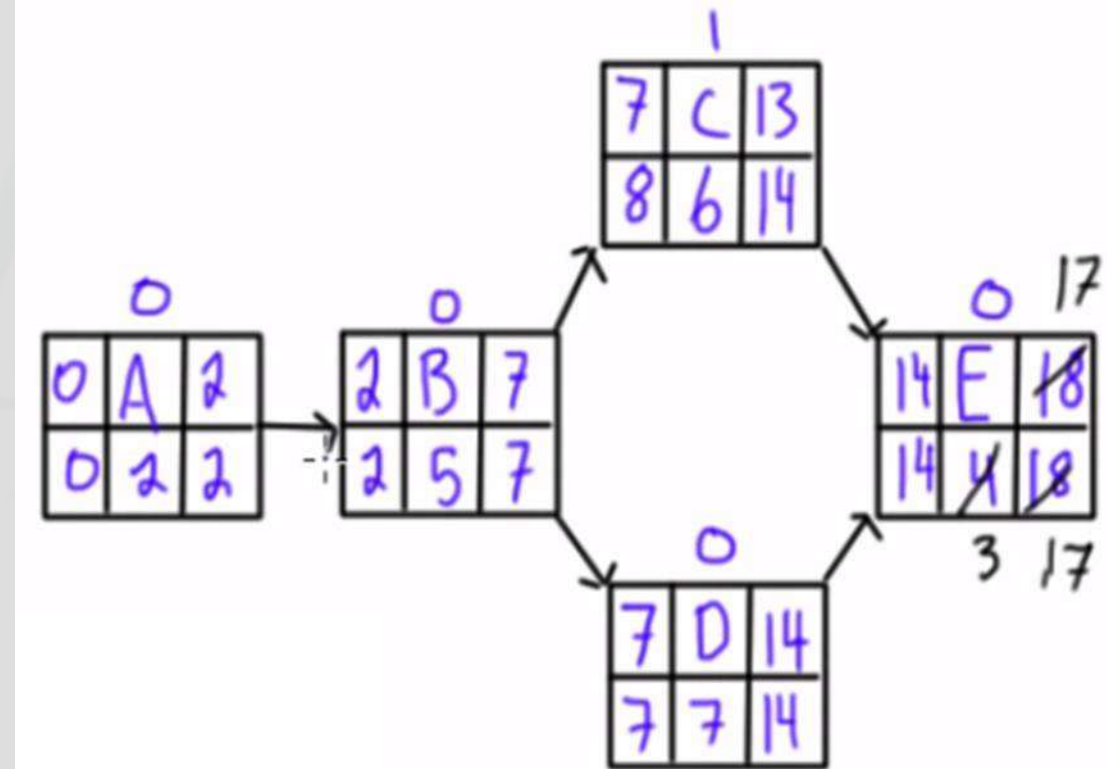
- نستطيع عمل ضغط (crash) للأنشطة التي TF لها = 0 فقط.
- يمكن عمل ضغط للنشاط أكثر من مرة حسب الفرق بين الـ normal dur و الـ crashed dur .
- عدد مرات الضغط (crash) المتاحة = Normal dur - Crash dur.
- آلية الضغط: نقل مدة النشاط ذي أقل كلفة لضغطه (نعرف هذا النشاط من العامود additional cost/day to crash بمقدار يوم واحد كل مرة).
- في كل RUN نقوم بتعبئة معلومات الأنشطة, لكن في خانة الـ saved days نقوم بوضع عدد الأيام المراد اختصارها من النشاط المراد ضغطه.
- كل يوم يتم توفيره من عمر المشروع نقل به من تكلفة المشروع الكلية و مقدار هذا التقليل يكون معطى في السؤال فمثلاً في هذا المثال تم تحديده ب 600\$/day .  
Project Overhead Cost: \$600/day
- لكن في المقابل هنالك تكلفة لضغط الأنشطة فمثلاً في هذا المثال قمنا بدفع 500\$ لضغط النشاط E , لكن قمنا بتوفير 600\$ من تكلفة المشروع لأننا قللنا يوم من مدته  
600-500=100\$ ففي الواقع قمنا بتوفير يوم من عمر المشروع و 100\$ من تكلفته.

## RUN 1:

النشاط E هو الأقل تكلفة للضغط على المسار الحرج فنبداً به

نعيد رسم ال precedence diagram بعد الضغط  
للتأكد من ال critical path

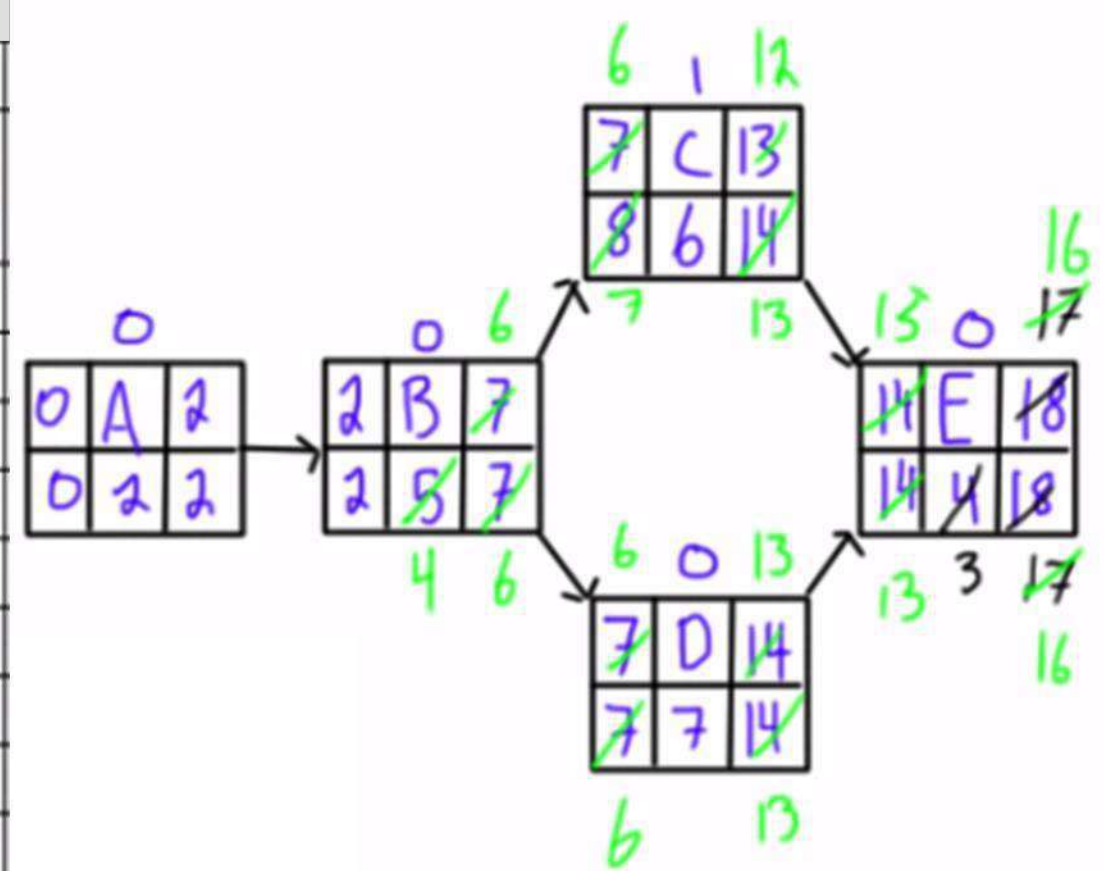
| Activity         | Initially       |                |            |    | Run 1      |     |    |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|----|------------|-----|----|
|                  | Normal Duration | Crash Duration | Cost / Day | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF |
| A                | 2               | 2              | 0          | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |
| B                | 5               | 4              | 600        | 0  |            | 5   | 0  |
| C                | 6               | 4              | 400        | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |
| D                | 7               | 5              | 700        | 0  |            | 7   | 0  |
| E                | 4               | 3              | 600        | 0  | 1          | 3   | 0  |
| Cost             |                 |                |            |    | 500        |     |    |
| Savings          |                 |                |            |    | 600        |     |    |
| Project Cost     | 18,900          |                |            |    | 18,800     |     |    |
| Project Duration | 18              |                |            |    | 17         |     |    |



## • RUN 2:

لا يمكننا ضغط النشاط E أكثر لذلك نتجه للنشاط الأقل سعر للضغط على المسار الحرج وهو النشاط B.

| Activity         | Initially       |                |            |    | Run 1      |     |    | Run 2      |     |    |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|
|                  | Normal Duration | Crash Duration | Cost / Day | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF |
| A                | 2               | 2              | 0          | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |
| B                | 5               | 4              | 600        | 0  |            | 5   | 0  | 1          | 4   | 1  |
| C                | 6               | 4              | 400        | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |            | 6   | 0  |
| D                | 7               | 5              | 700        | 0  |            | 7   | 0  |            | 7   | 0  |
| E                | 4               | 3              | 600        | 0  | 1          | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |
| Cost             |                 |                |            |    | 500        |     |    | 600        |     |    |
| Savings          |                 |                |            |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    |
| Project Cost     | 18,900          |                |            |    | 18,800     |     |    | 18,800     |     |    |
| Project Duration | 18              |                |            |    | 17         |     |    | 16         |     |    |



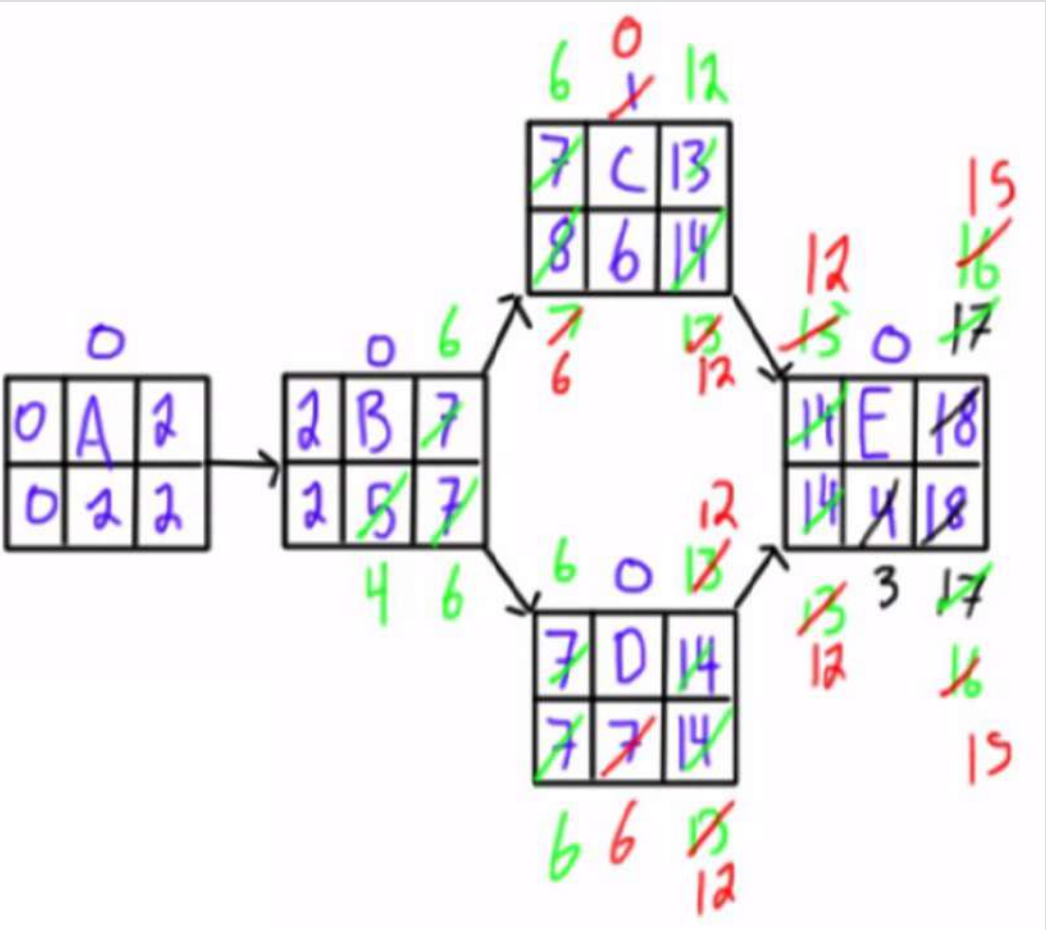
ملاحظة:

كلفنا ضغط B 600\$ ووفرنا 600\$ وبلتالي لم تتأثر تكلفة المشروع لكن قللنا مدته.

RUN 3:

لا يمكننا ضغط B أكثر فننتقل للنشاط الأقل تكلفة للضغط على المسار الحرج وهو النشاط D.

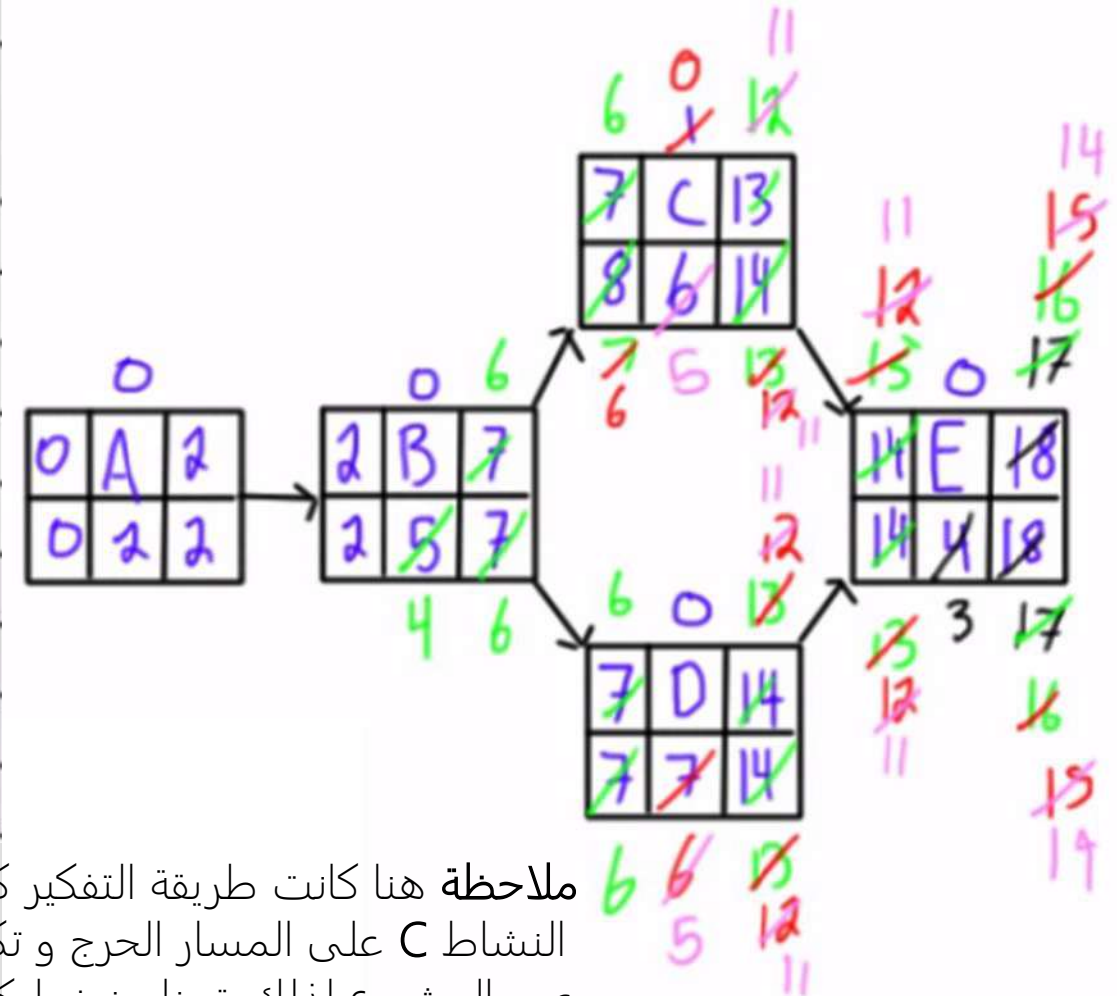
| Activity         | Initially       |                |            |    | Run 1      |     |    | Run 2      |     |    | Run 3      |     |    |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|
|                  | Normal Duration | Crash Duration | Cost / Day | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF |
| A                | 2               | 2              | 0          | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |
| B                | 5               | 4              | 600        | 0  |            | 5   | 0  | 1          | 4   | 0  |            | 4   | 0  |
| C                | 6               | 4              | 400        | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |            | 6   | 0  |
| D                | 7               | 5              | 700        | 0  |            | 7   | 0  |            | 7   | 0  | 1          | 6   | 0  |
| E                | 4               | 3              | 600        | 0  | 1          | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |
| Cost             |                 |                |            |    | 500        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 700        |     |    |
| Savings          |                 |                |            |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    |
| Project Cost     | 18,900          |                |            |    | 18,800     |     |    | 18,800     |     |    | 18,900     |     |    |
| Project Duration | 18              |                |            |    | 17         |     |    | 16         |     |    | 15         |     |    |



## RUN 4:

النشاطين C و D نشاطين متوازيين و كلاهما يقعان على المسار الحرج, لذلك يجب ضغط النشاطين معًا (بمقدار يوم) في نفس الخطوة حتى يقل عمر المشروع.

|                  | Initially         |                |            |    | Run 1      |     |    | Run 2      |     |    | Run 3      |     |    | Run 4      |     |    |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|
| Activity         | Normal Duration   | Crash Duration | Cost / Day | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF |
| A                | 2                 | 2              | 0          | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |
| B                | 5                 | 4              | 600        | 0  |            | 5   | 0  | 1          | 4   | 0  |            | 4   | 0  |            | 4   | 0  |
| C                | 6                 | 4              | 400        | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |            | 6   | 0  | 1          | 5   | 0  |
| D                | 7                 | 5              | 700        | 0  |            | 7   | 0  |            | 7   | 0  | 1          | 6   | 0  | 1          | 5   | 0  |
| E                | 4                 | 3              | 600        | 0  | 1          | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |
| Cost             | <u>          </u> |                |            |    | 500        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 700        |     |    | 11,800     |     |    |
| Savings          | <u>          </u> |                |            |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    |
| Project Cost     | 18,900            |                |            |    | 18,800     |     |    | 18,800     |     |    | 18,900     |     |    | 19,400     |     |    |
| Project Duration | 18                |                |            |    | 17         |     |    | 16         |     |    | 15         |     |    | 14         |     |    |



ملاحظة هنا كانت طريقة التفكير كالآتي:  
النشاط C على المسار الحرج و تكلفة ضغطه أقل من تكلفة ضغط النشاط D لكن لو تم ضغط C لوحده لن يتأثر عمر المشروع لذلك قمنا بضغط كل من النشاطين في نفس الخطوة, ونلجأ لذلك اذا كان لدينا نشاطين متوازيين (أي لهما نفس زمن البداية والنهاية) على المسار الحرج.

# Last Run:

النشاط C على المسار الحرج و يمكن ضغطه:

| Activity         | Initially         |                |            |    | Run 1      |     |    | Run 2      |     |    | Run 3      |     |    | Run 4      |     |    | Run 5      |     |    |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|------------|-----|----|
|                  | Normal Duration   | Crash Duration | Cost / Day | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF | Days Saved | Dur | TF |
| A                | 2                 | 2              | 0          | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |            | 2   | 0  |
| B                | 5                 | 4              | 600        | 0  |            | 5   | 0  | 1          | 4   | 0  |            | 4   | 0  |            | 4   | 0  |            | 4   | 0  |
| C                | 6                 | 4              | 400        | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |            | 6   | 1  |            | 6   | 0  | 1          | 5   | 0  | 1          | 4   | 1  |
| D                | 7                 | 5              | 700        | 0  |            | 7   | 0  |            | 7   | 0  | 1          | 6   | 0  | 1          | 5   | 0  |            | 5   | 0  |
| E                | 4                 | 3              | 600        | 0  | 1          | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |            | 3   | 0  |
| Cost             | <u>          </u> |                |            |    | 500        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 700        |     |    | 11,800     |     |    | 400        |     |    |
| Savings          | <u>          </u> |                |            |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 600        |     |    | 0          |     |    |
| Project Cost     | 18,900            |                |            |    | 18,800     |     |    | 18,800     |     |    | 18,900     |     |    | 19,400     |     |    | 19,800     |     |    |
| Project Duration | 18                |                |            |    | 17         |     |    | 16         |     |    | 15         |     |    | 14         |     |    | 14         |     |    |

3. تم حل السؤال #



# Part (8) : Project Management for Construction

Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT)

# تعريفات هامة:

- أقصر وقت يمكن اتمام النشاط به تحت أكثر ظروف مرغوبة :  $t_o$  The optimistic duration
- The optimistic duration  $t_o$  is the shortest time to perform the activity under the most favorable conditions.
- أطول وقت لاتمام النشاط تحت أقل الظروف رغبة :  $t_p$  The pessimistic duration
- The pessimistic duration  $t_p$  is the longest time to perform the activity under the most unfavorable conditions.
- أكثر وقت يتكرر(يحدث) عند تثبيت الظروف :  $t_m$  The most likely duration
- The most likely duration  $t_m$  is time that has occurred most frequently in similar circumstances.

# PERT Calculations

1. Calculate the mean or expected duration ( $t_e$ ):

- $t_e = (t_o + 4t_M + t_p) / 6$

2. To Calculate the standard deviation  $\sigma_{te}$  and the variance  $V_e$  (only for the set of activities on the critical path):

- $\sigma_{te} = (t_p - t_o) / 6$

- $V_e = \sigma_{te}^2$

• ملاحظة:

• جميع الحسابات في هذا part تكون للأنشطة على critical path فقط (ما عدا  $t_e$  (الخطوة 1) تحسب لجميع الأنشطة).

3. Calculate the total expected duration,  $T_E$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_{TE}$  :

تسمى بال characteristics of the critical path

$$T_E = \sum_{i=1}^n (t_e)_i \quad \sigma_{TE} = \sqrt{V_E} \quad V_E = \sum_{i=1}^n (V_e)_i$$

n: is number of activities on the critical path and VE is the variance associated with the critical path.

- ملاحظة هامة:
- المطلوب في السؤال يكون حسابات الخطوة 3 للمشروع.

4. Calculate the standardized statistical variable Z for each targeted completion duration (TS):

$$Z = (T_S - T_E) / \sigma_{TE} = (X - M) / \sigma$$

- $X = (T_S)$  وهو رقم معطى بالسؤال
- $M = \text{Expected duration } (T_E)$
- $\sigma = \text{S.D } (T_E)$

• احتمالية أن ننجز المشروع (على الوقت, مبكرًا أو متأخر)

# PERT - In Class Practice

| Activity | Optimistic<br>Duration ( $t_o$ ) | Most Likely<br>Duration<br>( $t_m$ ) | Pessimistic<br>Duration<br>( $t_p$ ) | Mean<br>( $t_e$ ) | Variance<br>( $V_e$ ) |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A*       | 3                                | 4                                    | 5                                    | 4.0               | 1/9                   |
| B        | 2                                | 3                                    | 5                                    | 3.2               | 4/9                   |
| C*       | 6                                | 8                                    | 10                                   | 8.0               |                       |
| D        | 5                                | 7                                    | 8                                    | 6.8               |                       |
| E        | 6                                | 9                                    | 14                                   | 9.3               |                       |
| F*       | 10                               | 12                                   | 14                                   | 12.0              | 4/9                   |
| G        | 2                                | 2                                    | 4                                    | 2.3               | 4/9                   |
| H        | 4                                | 5                                    | 8                                    | 5.3               |                       |
| I*       | 4                                | 6                                    | 8                                    | 6.0               |                       |

\*Critical activities

$$T_E = 30$$

$$V_E = 13/9$$

$$\sigma_{TE} = \sqrt{13}/3$$

$$Z = (T_S - T_E) / \sigma_{TE}$$

5. Calculate Z (probability) for activity that havr a certain float(slack):

$$Z = \frac{X - ES}{\sqrt{\sum V_{TE} + \sum V_{TL}}}$$

Float that we're considering  
↓  
Event slack = LT-ET

↓  
Variance of path that created TE

↓  
Variance of path that created TL

**STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: Table Values Represent AREA to the LEFT of the Z score.**

| Z    | .00    | .01    | .02    | .03    | .04    | .05    | .06    | .07    | .08    | .09    |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| -3.9 | .00005 | .00005 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00003 | .00003 |
| -3.8 | .00007 | .00007 | .00007 | .00006 | .00006 | .00006 | .00006 | .00005 | .00005 | .00005 |
| -3.7 | .00011 | .00010 | .00010 | .00010 | .00009 | .00009 | .00008 | .00008 | .00008 | .00008 |
| -3.6 | .00016 | .00015 | .00015 | .00014 | .00014 | .00013 | .00013 | .00012 | .00012 | .00011 |
| -3.5 | .00023 | .00022 | .00022 | .00021 | .00020 | .00019 | .00019 | .00018 | .00017 | .00017 |
| -3.4 | .00034 | .00032 | .00031 | .00030 | .00029 | .00028 | .00027 | .00026 | .00025 | .00024 |
| -3.3 | .00048 | .00047 | .00045 | .00043 | .00042 | .00040 | .00039 | .00038 | .00036 | .00035 |
| -3.2 | .00069 | .00066 | .00064 | .00062 | .00060 | .00058 | .00056 | .00054 | .00052 | .00050 |
| -3.1 | .00097 | .00094 | .00090 | .00087 | .00084 | .00082 | .00079 | .00076 | .00074 | .00071 |
| -3.0 | .00135 | .00131 | .00126 | .00122 | .00118 | .00114 | .00111 | .00107 | .00104 | .00100 |
| -2.9 | .00187 | .00181 | .00175 | .00169 | .00164 | .00159 | .00154 | .00149 | .00144 | .00139 |
| -2.8 | .00256 | .00248 | .00240 | .00233 | .00226 | .00219 | .00212 | .00205 | .00199 | .00193 |
| -2.7 | .00347 | .00336 | .00326 | .00317 | .00307 | .00298 | .00289 | .00280 | .00272 | .00264 |
| -2.6 | .00466 | .00453 | .00440 | .00427 | .00415 | .00402 | .00391 | .00379 | .00368 | .00357 |
| -2.5 | .00621 | .00604 | .00587 | .00570 | .00554 | .00539 | .00523 | .00508 | .00494 | .00480 |
| -2.4 | .00820 | .00798 | .00776 | .00755 | .00734 | .00714 | .00695 | .00676 | .00657 | .00639 |
| -2.3 | .01072 | .01044 | .01017 | .00990 | .00964 | .00939 | .00914 | .00889 | .00866 | .00842 |
| -2.2 | .01390 | .01355 | .01321 | .01287 | .01255 | .01222 | .01191 | .01160 | .01130 | .01101 |
| -2.1 | .01786 | .01743 | .01700 | .01659 | .01618 | .01578 | .01539 | .01500 | .01463 | .01426 |
| -2.0 | .02275 | .02222 | .02169 | .02118 | .02068 | .02018 | .01970 | .01923 | .01876 | .01831 |
| -1.9 | .02872 | .02807 | .02743 | .02680 | .02619 | .02559 | .02500 | .02442 | .02385 | .02330 |
| -1.8 | .03593 | .03515 | .03438 | .03362 | .03288 | .03216 | .03144 | .03074 | .03005 | .02938 |
| -1.7 | .04457 | .04363 | .04272 | .04182 | .04093 | .04006 | .03920 | .03836 | .03754 | .03673 |
| -1.6 | .05480 | .05370 | .05262 | .05155 | .05050 | .04947 | .04846 | .04746 | .04648 | .04551 |
| -1.5 | .06681 | .06552 | .06426 | .06301 | .06178 | .06057 | .05938 | .05821 | .05705 | .05592 |
| -1.4 | .08076 | .07927 | .07780 | .07636 | .07493 | .07353 | .07215 | .07078 | .06944 | .06811 |
| -1.3 | .09680 | .09510 | .09342 | .09176 | .09012 | .08851 | .08691 | .08534 | .08379 | .08226 |
| -1.2 | .11507 | .11314 | .11123 | .10935 | .10749 | .10565 | .10383 | .10204 | .10027 | .09853 |
| -1.1 | .13567 | .13350 | .13136 | .12924 | .12714 | .12507 | .12302 | .12100 | .11900 | .11702 |
| -1.0 | .15866 | .15625 | .15386 | .15151 | .14917 | .14686 | .14457 | .14231 | .14007 | .13786 |
| -0.9 | .18406 | .18141 | .17879 | .17619 | .17361 | .17106 | .16853 | .16602 | .16354 | .16109 |
| -0.8 | .21186 | .20897 | .20611 | .20327 | .20045 | .19766 | .19489 | .19215 | .18943 | .18673 |

STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: Table Values Represent AREA to the LEFT of the Z score.

| Z   | .00    | .01    | .02    | .03    | .04    | .05    | .06    | .07    | .08    | .09    |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0.0 | .50000 | .50399 | .50798 | .51197 | .51595 | .51994 | .52392 | .52790 | .53188 | .53586 |
| 0.1 | .53983 | .54380 | .54776 | .55172 | .55567 | .55962 | .56356 | .56749 | .57142 | .57535 |
| 0.2 | .57926 | .58317 | .58706 | .59095 | .59483 | .59871 | .60257 | .60642 | .61026 | .61409 |
| 0.3 | .61791 | .62172 | .62552 | .62930 | .63307 | .63683 | .64058 | .64431 | .64803 | .65173 |
| 0.4 | .65542 | .65910 | .66276 | .66640 | .67003 | .67364 | .67724 | .68082 | .68439 | .68793 |
| 0.5 | .69146 | .69497 | .69847 | .70194 | .70540 | .70884 | .71226 | .71566 | .71904 | .72240 |
| 0.6 | .72575 | .72907 | .73237 | .73565 | .73891 | .74215 | .74537 | .74857 | .75175 | .75490 |
| 0.7 | .75804 | .76115 | .76424 | .76730 | .77035 | .77337 | .77637 | .77935 | .78230 | .78524 |
| 0.8 | .78814 | .79103 | .79389 | .79673 | .79955 | .80234 | .80511 | .80785 | .81057 | .81327 |
| 0.9 | .81594 | .81859 | .82121 | .82381 | .82639 | .82894 | .83147 | .83398 | .83646 | .83891 |
| 1.0 | .84134 | .84375 | .84614 | .84849 | .85083 | .85314 | .85543 | .85769 | .85993 | .86214 |
| 1.1 | .86433 | .86650 | .86864 | .87076 | .87286 | .87493 | .87698 | .87900 | .88100 | .88298 |
| 1.2 | .88493 | .88686 | .88877 | .89065 | .89251 | .89435 | .89617 | .89796 | .89973 | .90147 |
| 1.3 | .90320 | .90490 | .90658 | .90824 | .90988 | .91149 | .91309 | .91466 | .91621 | .91774 |
| 1.4 | .91924 | .92073 | .92220 | .92364 | .92507 | .92647 | .92785 | .92922 | .93056 | .93189 |
| 1.5 | .93319 | .93448 | .93574 | .93699 | .93822 | .93943 | .94062 | .94179 | .94295 | .94408 |
| 1.6 | .94520 | .94630 | .94738 | .94845 | .94950 | .95053 | .95154 | .95254 | .95352 | .95449 |
| 1.7 | .95543 | .95637 | .95728 | .95818 | .95907 | .95994 | .96080 | .96164 | .96246 | .96327 |
| 1.8 | .96407 | .96485 | .96562 | .96638 | .96712 | .96784 | .96856 | .96926 | .96995 | .97062 |
| 1.9 | .97128 | .97193 | .97257 | .97320 | .97381 | .97441 | .97500 | .97558 | .97615 | .97670 |
| 2.0 | .97725 | .97778 | .97831 | .97882 | .97932 | .97982 | .98030 | .98077 | .98124 | .98169 |
| 2.1 | .98214 | .98257 | .98300 | .98341 | .98382 | .98422 | .98461 | .98500 | .98537 | .98574 |
| 2.2 | .98610 | .98645 | .98679 | .98713 | .98745 | .98778 | .98809 | .98840 | .98870 | .98899 |
| 2.3 | .98928 | .98956 | .98983 | .99010 | .99036 | .99061 | .99086 | .99111 | .99134 | .99158 |
| 2.4 | .99180 | .99202 | .99224 | .99245 | .99266 | .99286 | .99305 | .99324 | .99343 | .99361 |
| 2.5 | .99379 | .99396 | .99413 | .99430 | .99446 | .99461 | .99477 | .99492 | .99506 | .99520 |
| 2.6 | .99534 | .99547 | .99560 | .99573 | .99585 | .99598 | .99609 | .99621 | .99632 | .99643 |
| 2.7 | .99653 | .99664 | .99674 | .99683 | .99693 | .99702 | .99711 | .99720 | .99728 | .99736 |
| 2.8 | .99744 | .99752 | .99760 | .99767 | .99774 | .99781 | .99788 | .99795 | .99801 | .99807 |
| 2.9 | .99813 | .99819 | .99825 | .99831 | .99836 | .99841 | .99846 | .99851 | .99856 | .99861 |
| 3.0 | .99865 | .99869 | .99874 | .99878 | .99882 | .99886 | .99889 | .99893 | .99896 | .99900 |
| 3.1 | .99903 | .99906 | .99910 | .99913 | .99916 | .99918 | .99921 | .99924 | .99926 | .99929 |

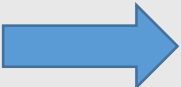
# Notes:

- نختار الأرقام من الجدول حسب قيمة  $Z$  التي تم حسابها من خلال أحد القوانين :

$$Z = \frac{X - ES}{\sqrt{\sum V_{TE} + \sum V_{TL}}}$$

$$, Z = (T_S - T_E) / \sigma_{TE}$$

- طريقة استعمال الجداول و ايجاد الاحتمالية :
- اذا كان المطلوب:

1. More than  (الرقم من الجدول) -1
2. Less than  الرقم من الجدول كما هو

## 6. Draw the AOA diagram

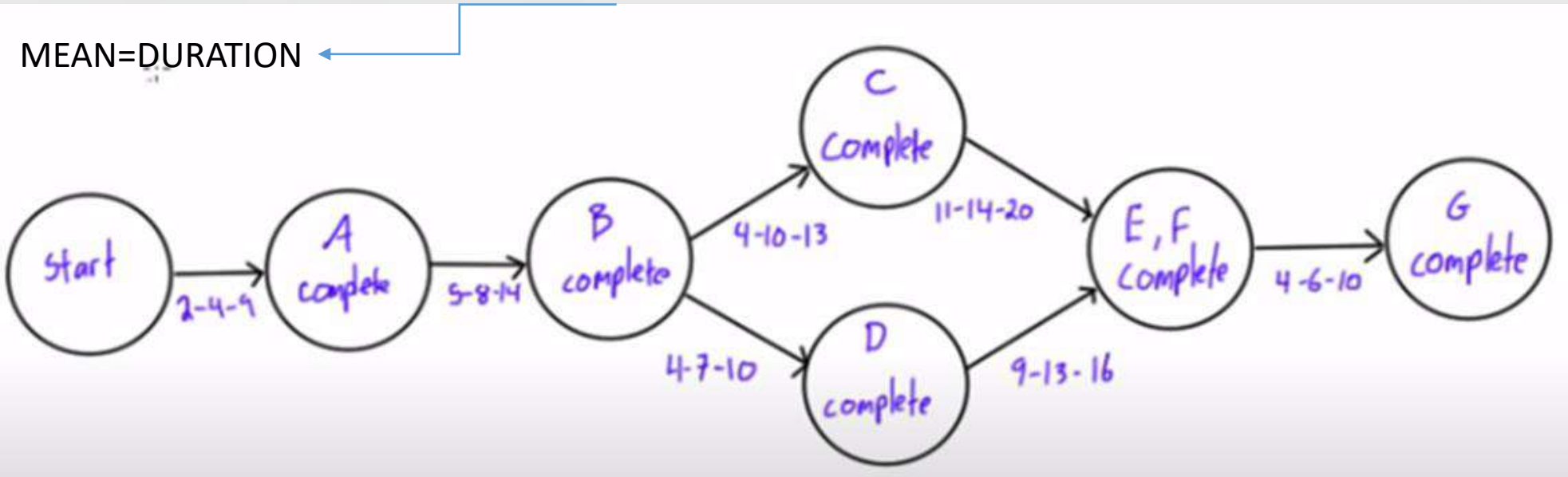
| Activity | Predecessor | to | tm | tp | MEAN     | VAR      | S.D.     |
|----------|-------------|----|----|----|----------|----------|----------|
| A        | -           | 2  | 4  | 9  | 4.5      | 1.361111 | 1.166667 |
| B        | A           | 5  | 8  | 14 | 8.5      | 2.25     | 1.5      |
| C        | B           | 4  | 10 | 13 | 9.5      | 2.25     | 1.5      |
| D        | B           | 4  | 7  | 10 | 7        | 1        | 1        |
| E        | C           | 11 | 14 | 20 | 14.5     | 2.25     | 1.5      |
| F        | D,E         | 9  | 13 | 16 | 12.83333 | 1.361111 | 1.166667 |
| G        | E,F         | 2  | 4  | 6  | 4        | 0.444444 | 0.666667 |

| Activity | Predecessor | to | tm | tp | MEAN     | VAR      | S.D.     |
|----------|-------------|----|----|----|----------|----------|----------|
| A        | -           | 2  | 4  | 9  | 4.5      | 1.361111 | 1.166667 |
| B        | A           | 5  | 8  | 14 | 8.5      | 2.25     | 1.5      |
| C        | B           | 4  | 10 | 13 | 9.5      | 2.25     | 1.5      |
| D        | B           | 4  | 7  | 10 | 7        | 1        | 1        |
| E        | C           | 11 | 14 | 20 | 14.5     | 2.25     | 1.5      |
| F        | D,E         | 9  | 13 | 16 | 12.83333 | 1.361111 | 1.166667 |
| G        | E,F         | 2  | 4  | 6  | 4        | 0.444444 | 0.666667 |

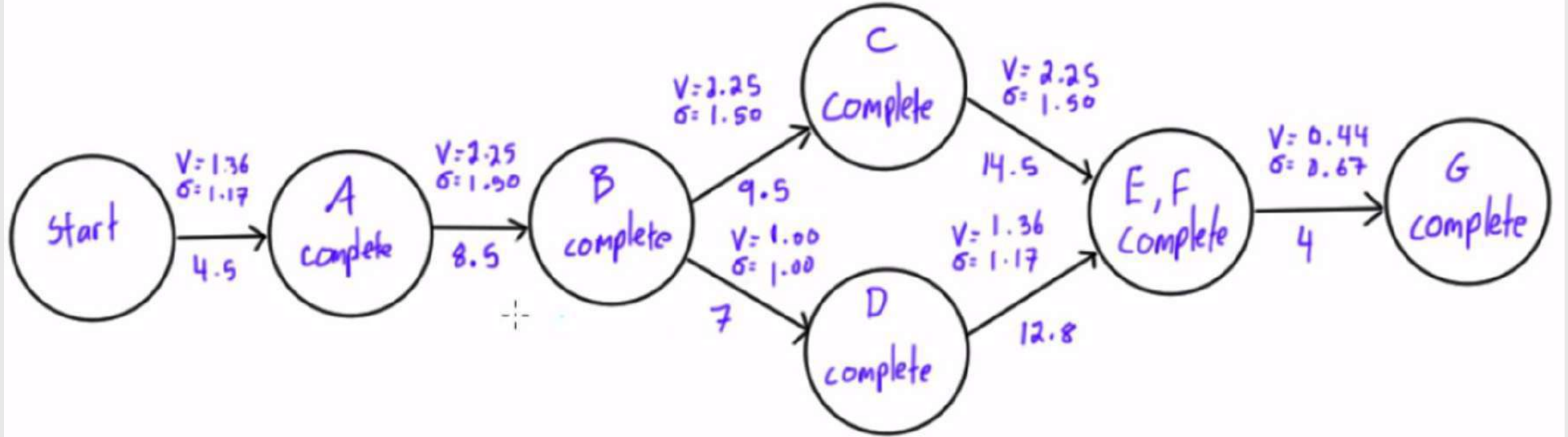
$$\sigma_{te} = (t_P - t_o) / 6$$

$$V_e = \sigma_{te}^2$$

**Arrow diagramming method (ADM)** is a network diagramming technique in which activities are represented by arrows. ADM is also known as the activity-on-arrow (AOA) method.



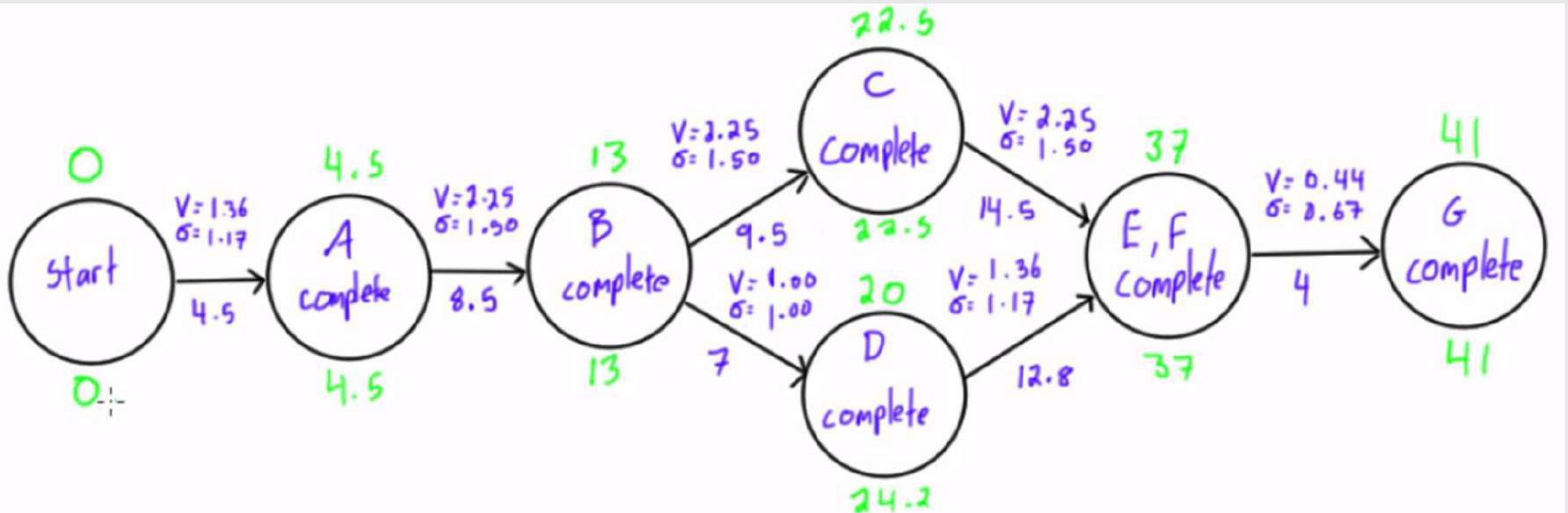
في هذا البارت نستخدم طريقة AOA

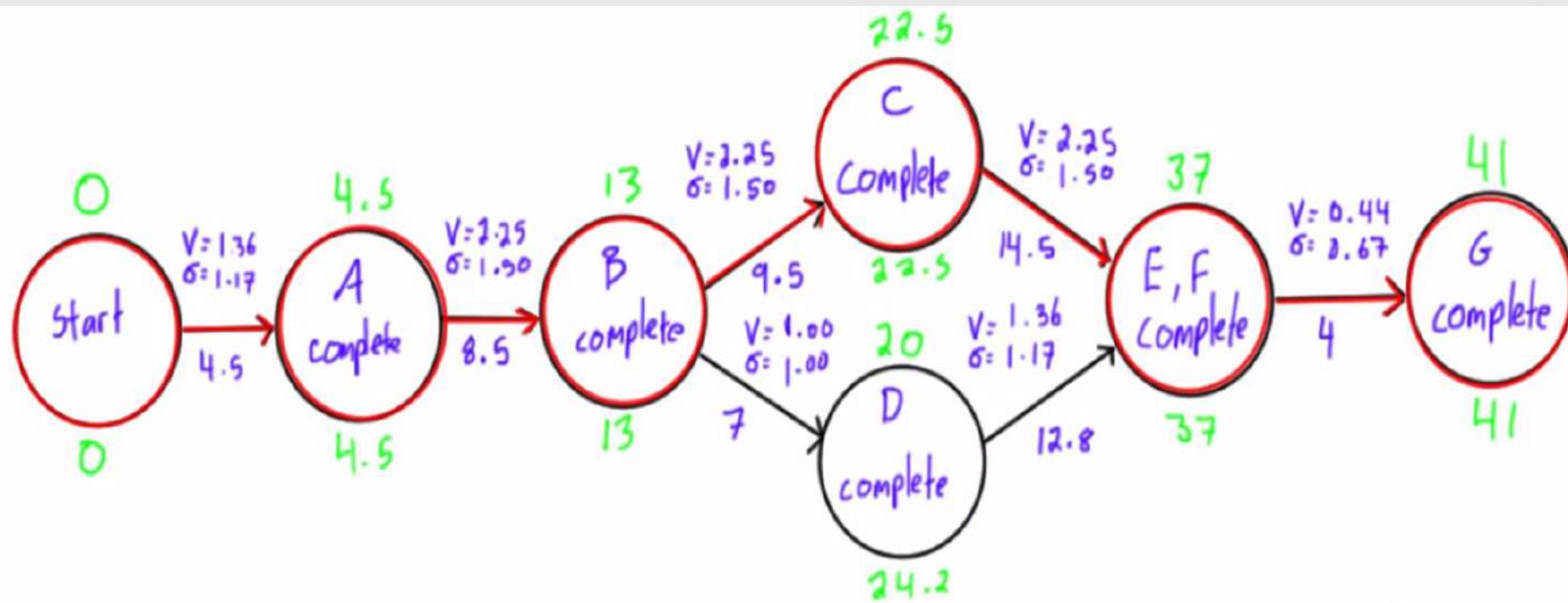


ملاحظة:

النشاط D ليس على ال CRITICAL PATH لذلك لا يدخل في الحسابات

## Forward and Backward bath:





$$\text{Expected Duration} = \sum \mu_{cp} = 4.5 + 8.5 + 9.5 + 14.5 + 4 = 41$$

$$\text{Variance} = \sum V_{cp} = 1.36 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 2.25 + 0.44 = 8.55$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation} = \sqrt{\sum V_{cp}} = \sqrt{8.55} = 2.92$$

$$T_E = \sum_{i=1}^n (t_e)_i$$

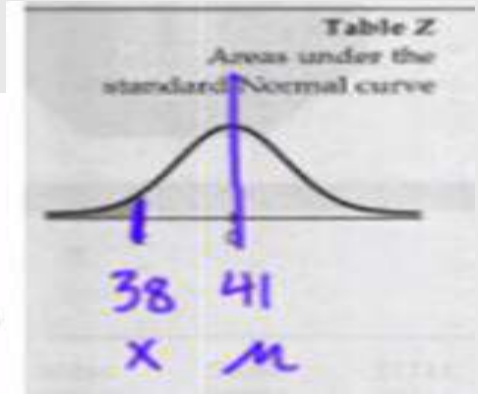
$$\sigma_{TE} = \sqrt{V_E}$$

$$V_E = \sum_{i=1}^n (V_e)_i$$

# The probability that a project will finish early or late

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$Z$  = Z score  
 $x$  = # days in question  
 $\mu$  = expected duration  
 $\sigma$  = standard deviation

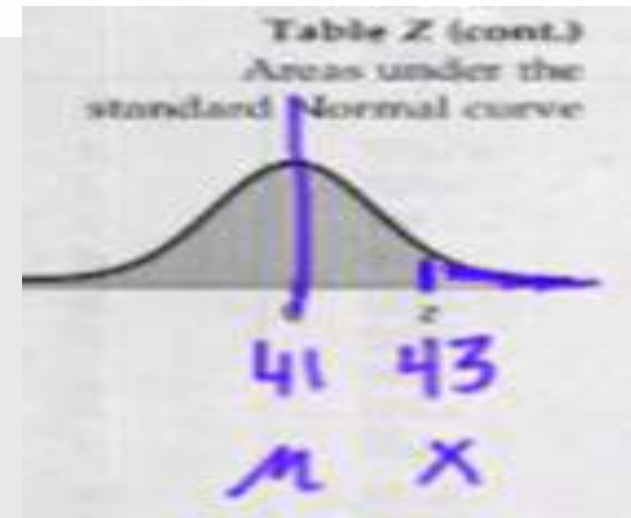


What is the probability that the project finishes in less than 38 days?

$$Z = \frac{38 - 41}{2.92} = -1.03$$

more than 43 days?

$$Z = \frac{43 - 41}{2.92} = 0.68 \rightarrow P(Z) = 0.7517$$
$$1 - 0.7517 = 24.8\%$$



**STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: Table Values Represent AREA to the LEFT of the Z score.**

| Z    | .00    | .01    | .02    | .03    | .04    | .05    | .06    | .07    | .08    | .09    |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| -3.9 | .00005 | .00005 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00004 | .00003 | .00003 |
| -3.8 | .00007 | .00007 | .00007 | .00006 | .00006 | .00006 | .00006 | .00005 | .00005 | .00005 |
| -3.7 | .00011 | .00010 | .00010 | .00010 | .00009 | .00009 | .00008 | .00008 | .00008 | .00008 |
| -3.6 | .00016 | .00015 | .00015 | .00014 | .00014 | .00013 | .00013 | .00012 | .00012 | .00011 |
| -3.5 | .00023 | .00022 | .00022 | .00021 | .00020 | .00019 | .00019 | .00018 | .00017 | .00017 |
| -3.4 | .00034 | .00032 | .00031 | .00030 | .00029 | .00028 | .00027 | .00026 | .00025 | .00024 |
| -3.3 | .00048 | .00047 | .00045 | .00043 | .00042 | .00040 | .00039 | .00038 | .00036 | .00035 |
| -3.2 | .00069 | .00066 | .00064 | .00062 | .00060 | .00058 | .00056 | .00054 | .00052 | .00050 |
| -3.1 | .00097 | .00094 | .00090 | .00087 | .00084 | .00082 | .00079 | .00076 | .00074 | .00071 |
| -3.0 | .00135 | .00131 | .00126 | .00122 | .00118 | .00114 | .00111 | .00107 | .00104 | .00100 |
| -2.9 | .00187 | .00181 | .00175 | .00169 | .00164 | .00159 | .00154 | .00149 | .00144 | .00139 |
| -2.8 | .00256 | .00248 | .00240 | .00233 | .00226 | .00219 | .00212 | .00205 | .00199 | .00193 |
| -2.7 | .00347 | .00336 | .00326 | .00317 | .00307 | .00298 | .00289 | .00280 | .00272 | .00264 |
| -2.6 | .00466 | .00453 | .00440 | .00427 | .00415 | .00402 | .00391 | .00379 | .00368 | .00357 |
| -2.5 | .00621 | .00604 | .00587 | .00570 | .00554 | .00539 | .00523 | .00508 | .00494 | .00480 |
| -2.4 | .00820 | .00798 | .00776 | .00755 | .00734 | .00714 | .00695 | .00676 | .00657 | .00639 |
| -2.3 | .01072 | .01044 | .01017 | .00990 | .00964 | .00939 | .00914 | .00889 | .00866 | .00842 |
| -2.2 | .01390 | .01355 | .01321 | .01287 | .01255 | .01222 | .01191 | .01160 | .01130 | .01101 |
| -2.1 | .01786 | .01743 | .01700 | .01659 | .01618 | .01578 | .01539 | .01500 | .01463 | .01426 |
| -2.0 | .02275 | .02222 | .02169 | .02118 | .02068 | .02018 | .01970 | .01923 | .01876 | .01831 |
| -1.9 | .02872 | .02807 | .02743 | .02680 | .02619 | .02559 | .02500 | .02442 | .02385 | .02330 |
| -1.8 | .03593 | .03515 | .03438 | .03362 | .03288 | .03216 | .03144 | .03074 | .03005 | .02938 |
| -1.7 | .04457 | .04363 | .04272 | .04182 | .04093 | .04006 | .03920 | .03836 | .03754 | .03673 |
| -1.6 | .05480 | .05370 | .05262 | .05155 | .05050 | .04947 | .04846 | .04746 | .04648 | .04551 |
| -1.5 | .06681 | .06552 | .06426 | .06301 | .06178 | .06057 | .05938 | .05821 | .05705 | .05592 |
| -1.4 | .08076 | .07927 | .07780 | .07636 | .07493 | .07353 | .07215 | .07078 | .06944 | .06811 |
| -1.3 | .09680 | .09510 | .09342 | .09176 | .09012 | .08851 | .08691 | .08534 | .08379 | .08226 |
| -1.2 | .11507 | .11314 | .11123 | .10935 | .10749 | .10565 | .10383 | .10204 | .10027 | .09853 |
| -1.1 | .13567 | .13350 | .13136 | .12924 | .12714 | .12507 | .12302 | .12100 | .11900 | .11702 |
| -1.0 | .15866 | .15625 | .15386 | .15151 | .14917 | .14686 | .14457 | .14231 | .14007 | .13786 |
| -0.9 | .18406 | .18141 | .17879 | .17619 | .17361 | .17106 | .16853 | .16602 | .16354 | .16109 |
| -0.8 | .21186 | .20897 | .20611 | .20327 | .20045 | .19766 | .19489 | .19215 | .18943 | .18673 |

STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION: Table Values Represent AREA to the LEFT of the Z score.

| Z   | .00    | .01    | .02    | .03    | .04    | .05    | .06    | .07    | .08    | .09    |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0.0 | .50000 | .50399 | .50798 | .51197 | .51595 | .51994 | .52392 | .52790 | .53188 | .53586 |
| 0.1 | .53983 | .54380 | .54776 | .55172 | .55567 | .55962 | .56356 | .56749 | .57142 | .57535 |
| 0.2 | .57926 | .58317 | .58706 | .59095 | .59483 | .59871 | .60257 | .60642 | .61026 | .61409 |
| 0.3 | .61791 | .62172 | .62552 | .62930 | .63307 | .63683 | .64058 | .64431 | .64803 | .65173 |
| 0.4 | .65542 | .65910 | .66276 | .66640 | .67003 | .67364 | .67724 | .68082 | .68439 | .68793 |
| 0.5 | .69146 | .69497 | .69847 | .70194 | .70540 | .70884 | .71226 | .71566 | .71904 | .72240 |
| 0.6 | .72575 | .72907 | .73237 | .73565 | .73891 | .74215 | .74537 | .74857 | .75175 | .75490 |
| 0.7 | .75804 | .76115 | .76424 | .76730 | .77035 | .77337 | .77637 | .77935 | .78230 | .78524 |
| 0.8 | .78814 | .79103 | .79389 | .79673 | .79955 | .80234 | .80511 | .80785 | .81057 | .81327 |
| 0.9 | .81594 | .81859 | .82121 | .82381 | .82639 | .82894 | .83147 | .83398 | .83646 | .83891 |
| 1.0 | .84134 | .84375 | .84614 | .84849 | .85083 | .85314 | .85543 | .85769 | .85993 | .86214 |
| 1.1 | .86433 | .86650 | .86864 | .87076 | .87286 | .87493 | .87698 | .87900 | .88100 | .88298 |
| 1.2 | .88493 | .88686 | .88877 | .89065 | .89251 | .89435 | .89617 | .89796 | .89973 | .90147 |
| 1.3 | .90320 | .90490 | .90658 | .90824 | .90988 | .91149 | .91309 | .91466 | .91621 | .91774 |
| 1.4 | .91924 | .92073 | .92220 | .92364 | .92507 | .92647 | .92785 | .92922 | .93056 | .93189 |
| 1.5 | .93319 | .93448 | .93574 | .93699 | .93822 | .93943 | .94062 | .94179 | .94295 | .94408 |
| 1.6 | .94520 | .94630 | .94738 | .94845 | .94950 | .95053 | .95154 | .95254 | .95352 | .95449 |
| 1.7 | .95543 | .95637 | .95728 | .95818 | .95907 | .95994 | .96080 | .96164 | .96246 | .96327 |
| 1.8 | .96407 | .96485 | .96562 | .96638 | .96712 | .96784 | .96856 | .96926 | .96995 | .97062 |
| 1.9 | .97128 | .97193 | .97257 | .97320 | .97381 | .97441 | .97500 | .97558 | .97615 | .97670 |
| 2.0 | .97725 | .97778 | .97831 | .97882 | .97932 | .97982 | .98030 | .98077 | .98124 | .98169 |
| 2.1 | .98214 | .98257 | .98300 | .98341 | .98382 | .98422 | .98461 | .98500 | .98537 | .98574 |
| 2.2 | .98610 | .98645 | .98679 | .98713 | .98745 | .98778 | .98809 | .98840 | .98870 | .98899 |
| 2.3 | .98928 | .98956 | .98983 | .99010 | .99036 | .99061 | .99086 | .99111 | .99134 | .99158 |
| 2.4 | .99180 | .99202 | .99224 | .99245 | .99266 | .99286 | .99305 | .99324 | .99343 | .99361 |
| 2.5 | .99379 | .99396 | .99413 | .99430 | .99446 | .99461 | .99477 | .99492 | .99506 | .99520 |
| 2.6 | .99534 | .99547 | .99560 | .99573 | .99585 | .99598 | .99609 | .99621 | .99632 | .99643 |
| 2.7 | .99653 | .99664 | .99674 | .99683 | .99693 | .99702 | .99711 | .99720 | .99728 | .99736 |
| 2.8 | .99744 | .99752 | .99760 | .99767 | .99774 | .99781 | .99788 | .99795 | .99801 | .99807 |
| 2.9 | .99813 | .99819 | .99825 | .99831 | .99836 | .99841 | .99846 | .99851 | .99856 | .99861 |
| 3.0 | .99865 | .99869 | .99874 | .99878 | .99882 | .99886 | .99889 | .99893 | .99896 | .99900 |
| 3.1 | .99903 | .99906 | .99910 | .99913 | .99916 | .99918 | .99921 | .99924 | .99926 | .99929 |

The probability that an activity will finish early, late, or during an interval

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$Z$  = Z score  
 $x$  = # days in question = 3  
 $\mu$  = expected duration = 4  
 $\sigma$  = standard deviation = 0.67

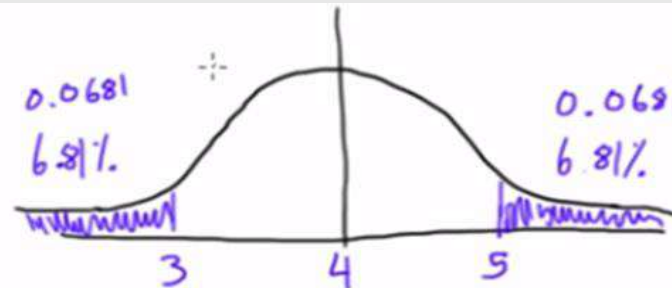
What is the probability that activity G finishes in less than 3 days?  
 $Z = \frac{3-4}{0.67} = -1.49 \rightarrow P(Z) = 0.0681 = 6.81\%$

more than 1 day late?

$$Z = \frac{5-4}{0.67} = 1.49 \rightarrow P(Z) = 0.9319$$
$$1 - 0.9319 = 6.81\%$$

will be 3-5 days in duration?

$$1 - 0.0681 - 0.0681 = 0.8638$$
$$= 86.38\%$$



Estimate project completion date with at least 95% confidence level

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$Z$  = Z score

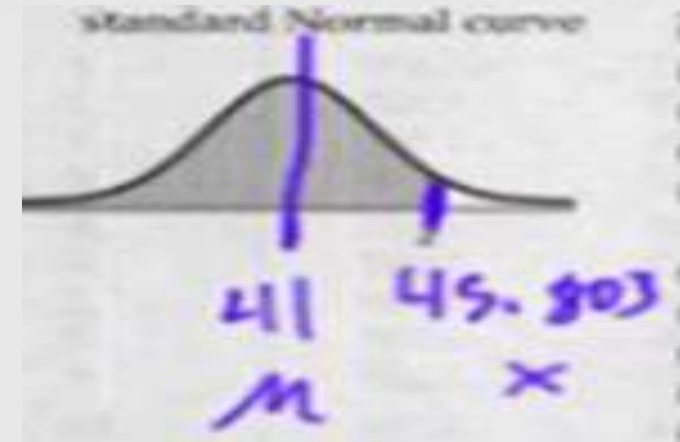
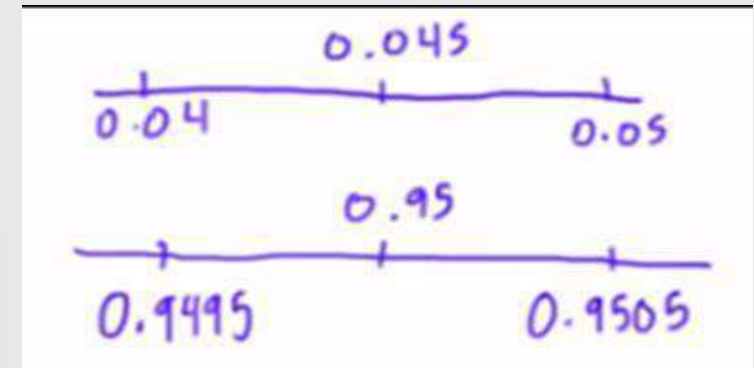
$X$  = # days in question = ?

$\mu$  = expected duration = 41

$\sigma$  = standard deviation = 2.92

$$P(Z) = 0.95 \quad (95\%) \rightarrow Z = 1.645$$

$$1.645 = \frac{X - 41}{2.92} \rightarrow (1.645)(2.92) + 41 = X$$
$$X = 45.803 \text{ or more}$$



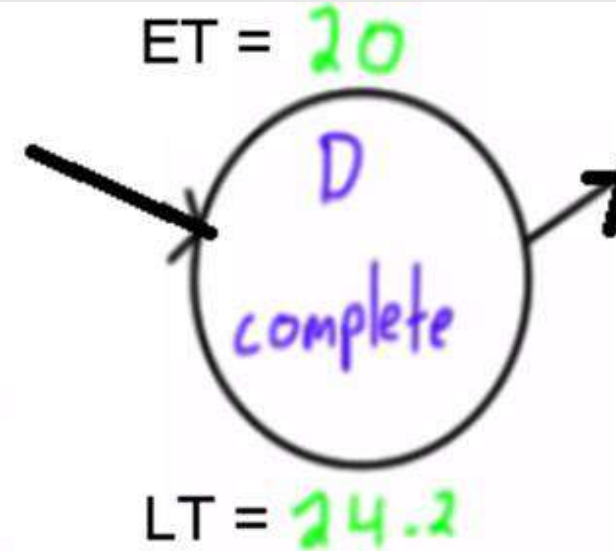
The probability that an activity will have a certain float (slack)

Float that we're considering  
Event slack = LT-ET

$$Z = \frac{X - ES}{\sqrt{\sum V_{TE} + \sum V_{TL}}}$$

Variance of path that created TL

Variance of path that created TE

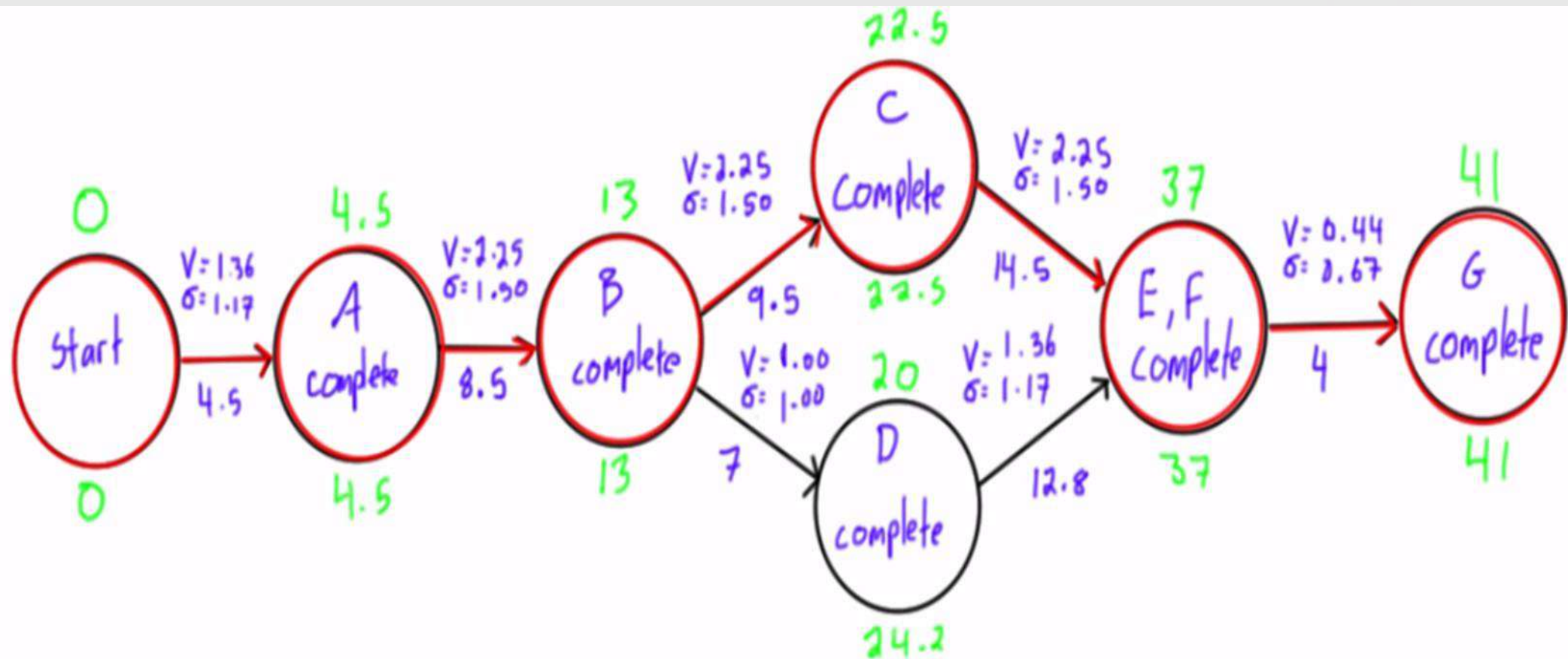


What's the probability that node "D complete" has a Float > 0

$X = 0$

$\sum V_{TE} = 1.36 + 2.25 + 1.00 = 4.61$

$\sum V_{TL} = 0.44 + 1.36$



$$Z = \frac{0 - (24.2 - 20)}{\sqrt{4.61 + 1.8}} = \frac{-4.2}{\sqrt{6.41}} = -1.66 \quad P(Z) = 0.0485$$

$$1 - 0.0485 = 0.9515$$

95.15%

# BONUS :

• الفرق بين direct cost و indirect cost والOver head cost.

- direct cost is a price that can be directly tied to the production of specific goods or services. A direct cost can be traced to the cost object, which can be a service, product, or department. Direct costs examples include direct labor and direct materials.
- Indirect costs represent the expenses of doing business that are not readily identified with a particular grant, contract, project function or activity, but are necessary for the general operation of the organization and the conduct of activities it performs.
- Over head cost: overhead refers to the costs of running a business that are not directly related to producing a good or service.



# Part (9): Project Quality Management- Introduction

# Six Sigma

- The objective of six sigma is to improve profits through **variability and defect and time reduction**, yield improvement, improved consumer satisfaction and best-in-class product / process performance.
- 3 or 6 sigma – represents level of quality

- ✓ +/- 1 sigma equal to 68.26%
- ✓ +/- 2 sigma equal to 95.46%
- ✓ +/- 3 sigma equal to 99.73%
- ✓ +/- 6 sigma equal to 99.99%

نسبة **defect free product** , أي نسبة الانتاج  
الخالي من العيوب وكلما زادت هذه النسبة كان المنتج  
أفضل والربح أكثر

## Notes:

- نسبة انتاج منتج يحتوي عيب (defect) في كل sigma :  
(النسبة المقابله لهذه sigma من الجدول) - 100%

مثلاً : نسبة انتاج منتج يحتوي عيب في مصنع مستوى ال quality فيه 1 sigma :  
 $100\% - (68.26) = \underline{31.72\%}$

اذا كان هناك 200 منتج تم انتاجه , فعدد المنتجات التي تحوي عيب تقدر ب:  
 $200 * 31.26 \approx 63 \text{ item}$

- نسب sigma حفظ و هي هامة جدًا.

- اذا تم اعطاء عدد defective items يمكن حساب عدد ال items الكلي كالآتي:

(نسبة ال sigma من الجدول)  $1 - \frac{\text{عدد ال Defective items}}{\text{عدد ال items الكلي}}$

- هناك أمثلة وأسئلة سنوات ستوضح الأفكار أكثر في نهاية هذا ال Part.

# Statistical Process Control (SPC)

Every output measure has a target value and a level of “acceptable” variation (upper and lower tolerance limits)

SPC uses samples from output measures to estimate the mean and the variation (standard deviation)

## Example

We want Pepsi bottles to be filled with  $12 \text{ FL OZ} \pm 0.05 \text{ FL OZ}$

|         |   |          |   |                                   |
|---------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 120 OZ  | → | 354.8 ml | → | $354.8 + 1.5 = 356.3$ Upper limit |
| 0.05 OZ | → | 1.5 ml   |   | $354.8 - 1.5 = 353.3$ Lower limit |

# In order to measure variation we need :

1. The average (mean) of the observations:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{المعدل: مجموع القيم مقسومًا على عددها}$$

The standard deviation of the observations:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

$x_i$  : القيمة  
 $N$ : عدد القيم

## Average & Variation example

Number of vegetable piece per pizza: 25, 25, 26, 25, 23, 24, 25, 27

Average: 25

Standard Deviation: 1.12

Number of vegetable piece per pizza: 25, 22, 28, 30, 27, 20, 25, 23

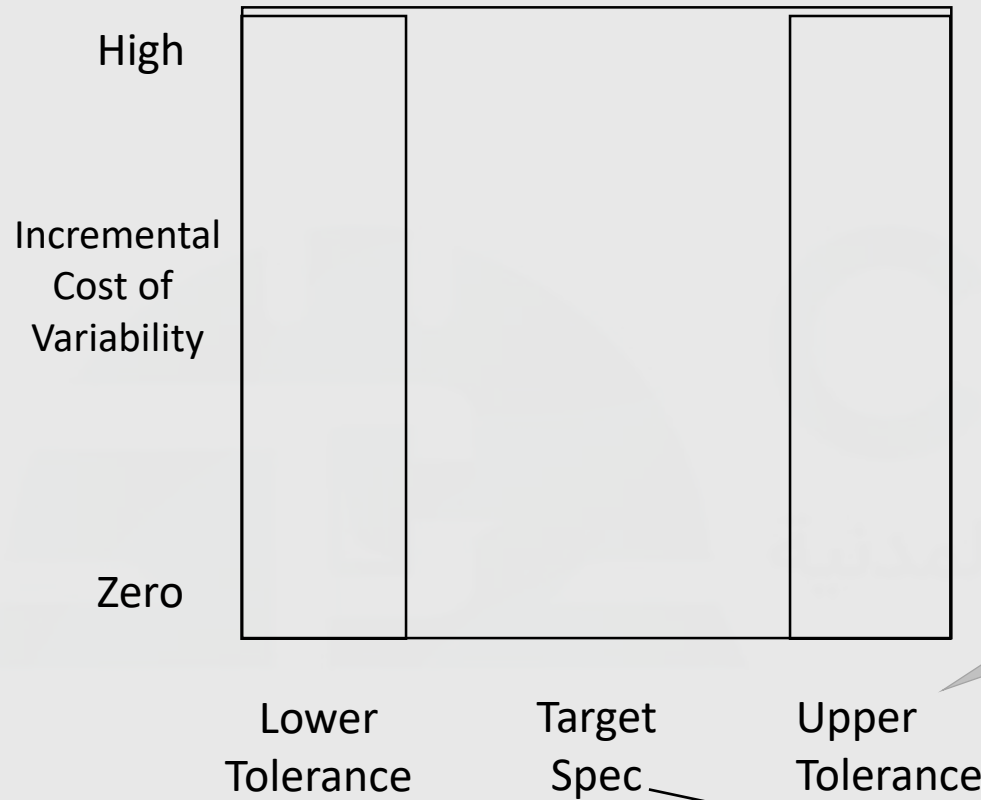
Average: 25

Standard Deviation: 3.08

Which pizza would you rather have?

نختار البيتزا التي لها أقل S.D  
(نختار الأولى)

# When is a product good enough?



a.k.a  
Upper/Lower Design Limits  
(UDL, LDL)  
Upper/Lower Spec Limits  
(USL, LSL)  
Upper/Lower Tolerance Limits  
(UTL, LTL)

المنطقة المطلوبة وهي  
المحصورة  
بين الـ Lower والـ Upper  
و أي قيمة خارج هذه المنطقة  
تعتبر defective

**Traditional View**  
**The “Goalpost” Mentality**

## Capability Index ( $C_{pk}$ )

Another way of writing this is to calculate the capability index:

$$C_{pk} = \min \left\{ \frac{\bar{X} - LTL}{k\sigma}, \frac{UTL - \bar{X}}{k\sigma} \right\}$$

UTL : Lower Tolerance Limit

LTL : Upper Tolerance Limit

X bar : average

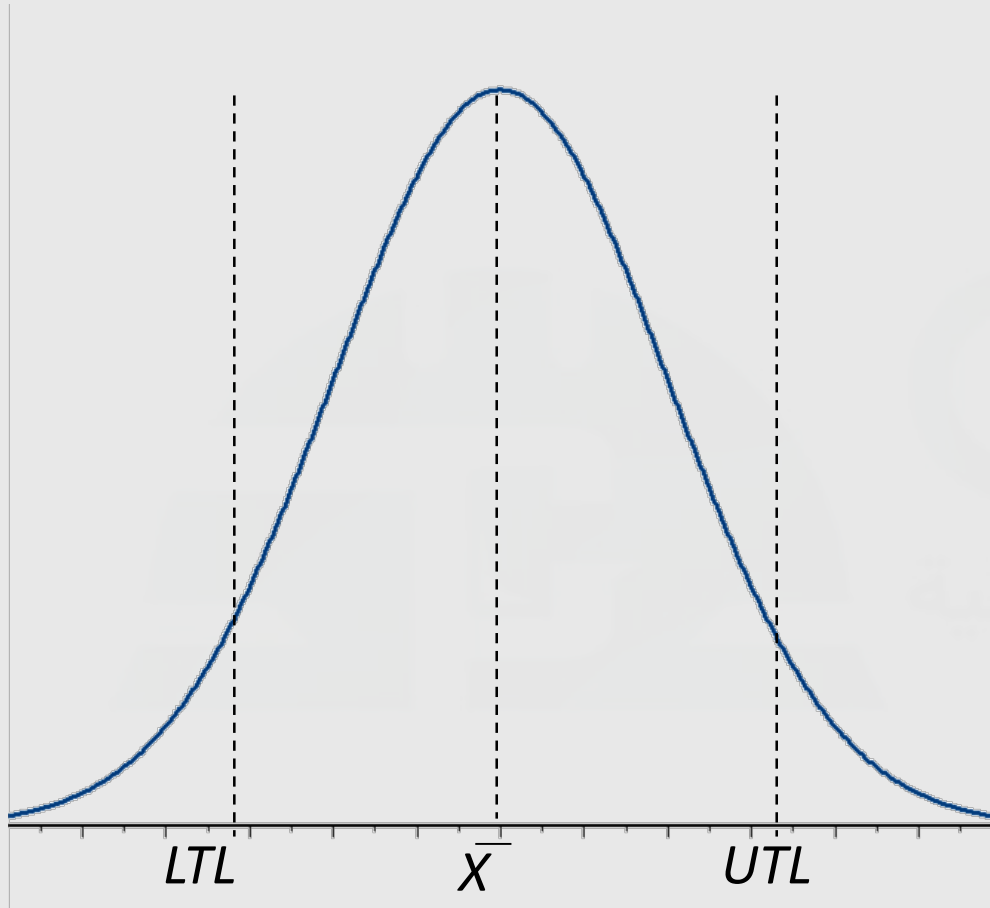
رمز قيمته 3 الا اذا حددها بغير ذلك : K

$C_{pk} < 1$  means process is not capable at the  $k\sigma$  level

$C_{pk} \geq 1$  means process is capable at the  $k\sigma$  level

- نختار الأصغر بين الناتجين ( $C_{pk}$  قيمة الـ) ونقوم بمقارنته مع الرقم 1 كالآتي:
- اذا كان أكبر من أو تساوي 1 : capable
- اذا أقل من 1 : not capable

## Example 1: Capability Index ( $C_{pk}$ )



$$\bar{X} = 10 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma = 0.5$$

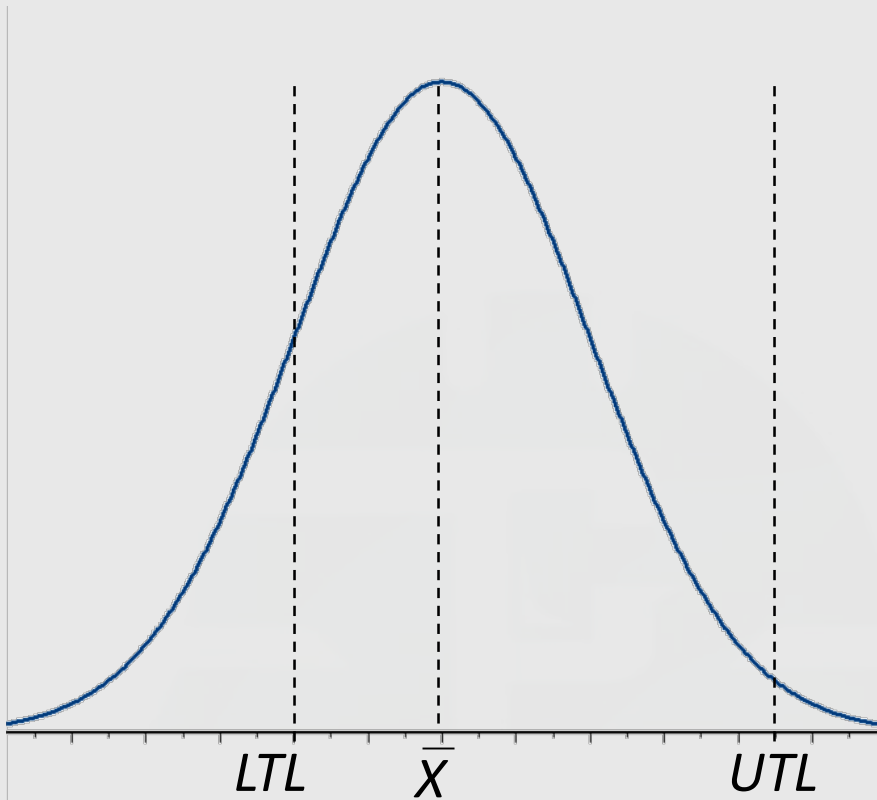
$$LTL = 9$$

$$UTL = 11$$

$$C_{pk} = \min \left\{ \frac{10-9}{3 \times 0.5} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{11-10}{3 \times 0.5} \right\} = 0.667$$

→ not capable إذا 1 أقل من

## Example 2: Capability Index ( $C_{pk}$ )



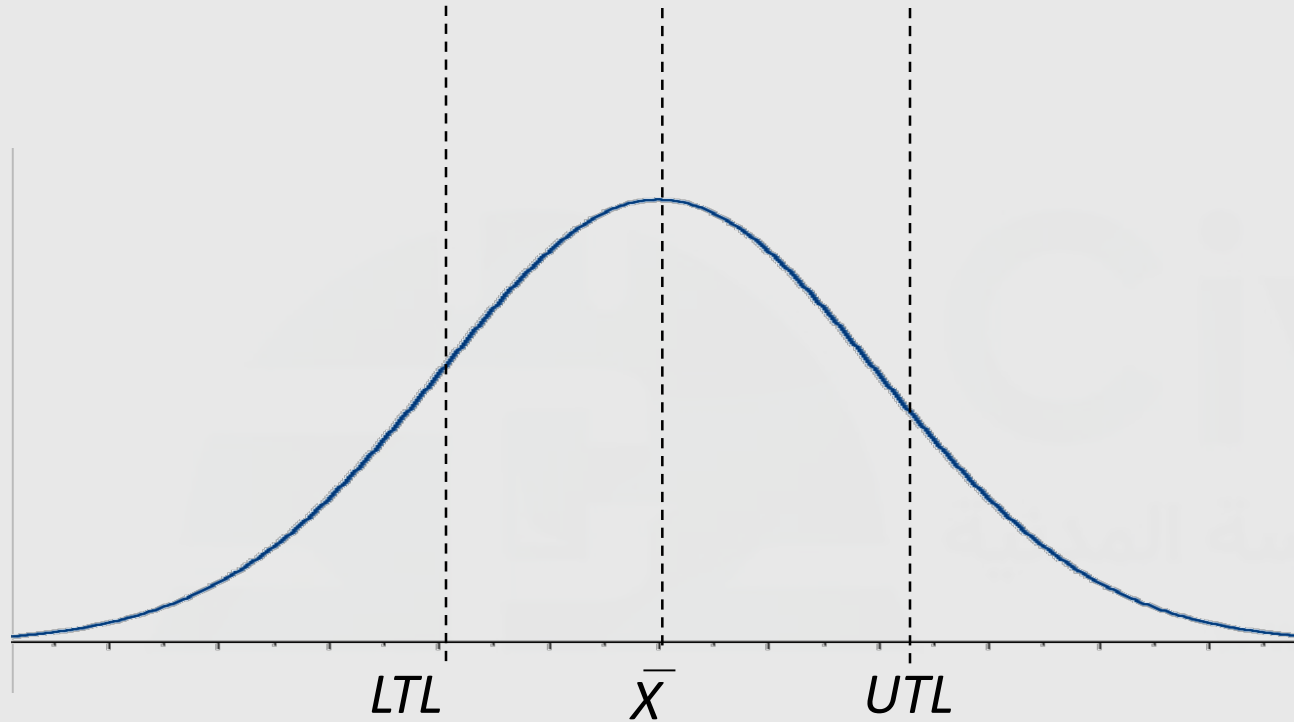
$$\bar{X} = 9.5 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma = 0.5$$

$$LTL = 9$$

$$UTL = 11$$

$$C_{pk} = \min \left\{ \frac{9.5 - 9}{3 * 0.5} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{11 - 9.5}{3 * 0.5} \right\} = 0.333 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{أقل من 1 اذا not capable}$$

### Example 3: Capability Index ( $C_{pk}$ )



$$\bar{X} = 10 \text{ and } \sigma = 2$$

$$LTL = 9$$

$$UTL = 11$$

$$C_{pk} = \min \left\{ \frac{10 - 9}{2 * 3} \text{ or } \frac{11 - 10}{3 * 2} \right\} = 1/6 \rightarrow \text{أقل من 1 اذا not capable}$$

## Accuracy and Consistency:

1. We say that a process is accurate if its mean is close to the target T.
2. We say that a process is consistent if its standard deviation is low.

الدقة ترتبط بالmean , كلما كان الmean أقرب للهدف المطلوب كانت الدقة أعلى .  
الثبات يرتبط بالS.D , كلما كان الS.D أقل يكون الثبات أكبر .

Accuracy ↔ Mean

Consistency ↔ S.D

# Example:

Consider the capability of a process that puts pressurized grease in an aerosol can. The design specs call for an average of 60 pounds per square inch (psi) of pressure in each can with an upper tolerance limit of 65psi and a lower tolerance limit of 55psi. A sample is taken from production, and it is found that the cans average 61psi with a standard deviation of 2psi.

1. Is the process capable at the 3s level?
2. What is the probability of producing a defect?

ملاحظة:

نعوض الaverage الحقيقي (61) وليس ال(Target) design = 60

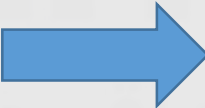
# Solution

1):

$$LTL = 55 \quad UTL = 65 \quad \bar{X} = 61, \sigma = 2$$

$$C_{pk} = \min\left(\frac{\bar{X} - LTL}{3\sigma}, \frac{UTL - \bar{X}}{3\sigma}\right)$$

$$C_{pk} = \min\left(\frac{61 - 55}{6}, \frac{65 - 61}{6}\right) = \min(1, 0.6667) = 0.6667$$

أقل من 1 اذا not capable 

No, the process is not capable at the  $3\sigma$  level.

# Solution:

2):

ملاحظة:

بما أنه  $\sigma = 2$  فنسبة defect يجب أن تكون أقل من 4.54%

(متممة النسبة لـ  $\sigma 2$  من أول سلايد)

$$P(\text{defect}) = P(X < 55) + P(X > 65)$$

$$= P(X < 55) + 1 - P(X < 65) \quad \text{defect} = 2.4\% \text{ أقل من } 4.54\% \text{ فالمشروع ناجح}$$

$$= P(Z < (55-61)/2) + 1 - P(Z < (65-61)/2)$$

$$= P(Z < -3) + 1 - P(Z < 2)$$

$$= G(-3) + 1 - G(2)$$

$$= 0.00135 + 1 - 0.97725 \text{ (from standard normal table)}$$

$$= 0.0241$$

2.4% of the cans are defective.

- أن يكون defect يعني أنه خارج target أي أقل من ال LTL أو أكبر من ال UTL
- نقوم بحساب Z عن طريق القانون  $Z = \frac{X-M}{\sigma}$  , حيث M هي ال Average الحقيقي و X هي قيمة ال LTL في الأقل من و قيمة ال UTL في الأكبر من .

# Types of Control Charts:

1. p Chart

2. X/R Chart

- X Chart
- R Chart

# Statistical Process Control with $p$ Charts

When should we use  $p$  charts?

1. When decisions are simple “yes” or “no” by inspection
2. When the sample sizes are large enough ( $>50$ )

| Sample (day) | Items | Defective | Percentage |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------------|
| 1            | 200   | 10        | 0.050      |
| 2            | 200   | 8         | 0.040      |
| 3            | 200   | 9         | 0.045      |
| 4            | 200   | 13        | 0.065      |
| 5            | 200   | 15        | 0.075      |
| 6            | 200   | 25        | 0.125      |

defective/ items عبارة عن ال

Items = sample size  
وبهذه الطريقة يجب أن تكون  $50 <$

# Statistical Process Control with $p$ Charts

Let's assume that we take  $t$  samples of size  $n$  ...

$$\bar{p} = \frac{\text{total number of "defects"}}{(\text{number of samples}) \times (\text{sample size})}$$

(مجموع العامود رقم 3 من الجدول السابق) →

$$s_{\bar{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1 - \bar{p})}{n}}$$
$$UCL = \bar{p} + ks_{\bar{p}}$$
$$LCL = \bar{p} - ks_{\bar{p}}$$

مجموع ال items على عدد العينات (المجموعات)

Solu:

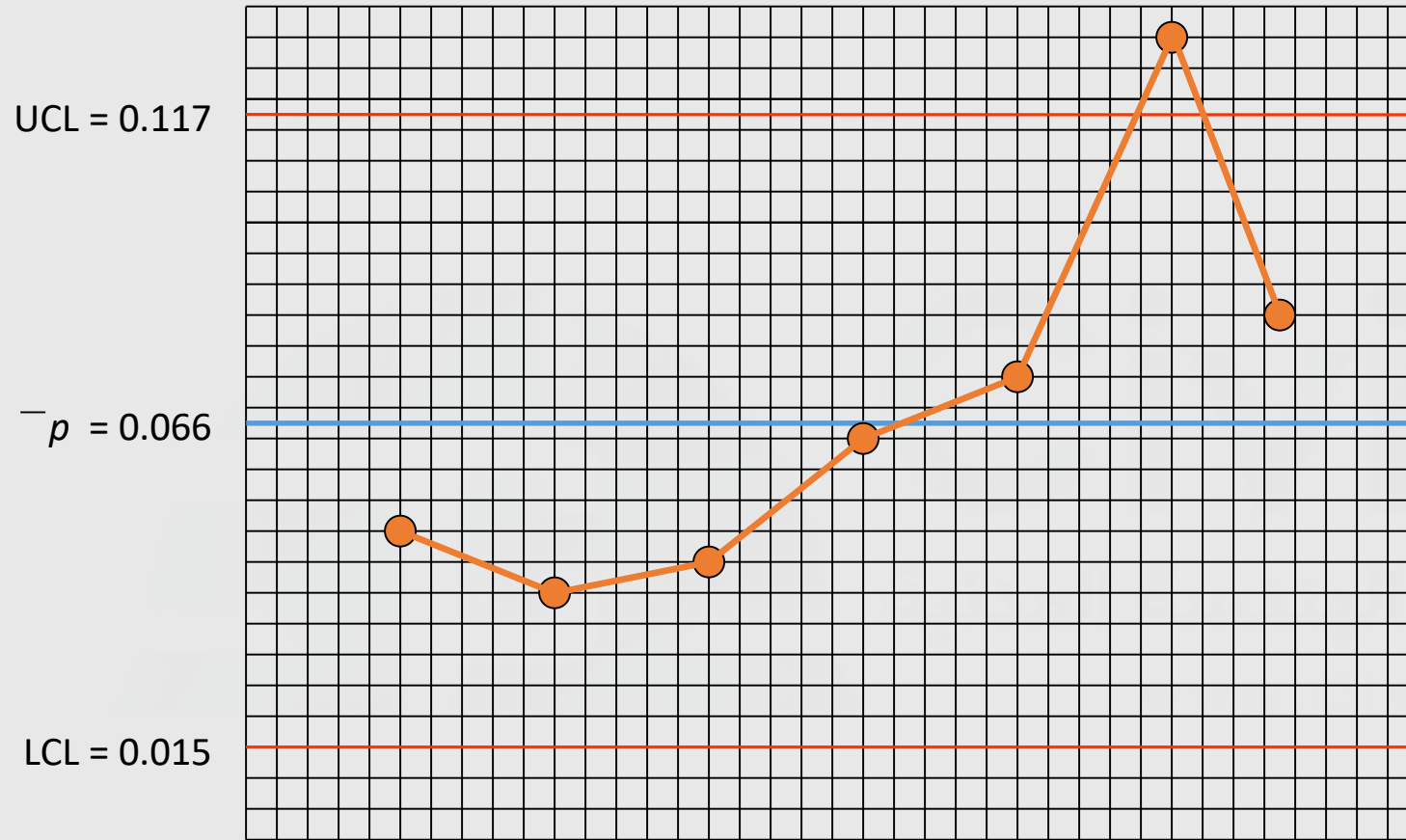
$$\bar{p} = \frac{80}{6 \times 200} = \frac{1}{15} = 0.066$$

$$s_{\bar{p}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.066(1 - 0.066)}{200}} = 0.017$$

$$UCL = 0.066 + 3 \times 0.017 = 0.117$$

$$LCL = 0.066 - 3 \times 0.017 = 0.015$$

# Statistical Process Control with $p$ Charts



المحور X: هو رقم العينة (أول عامود)  
و المحور Y: احتمالية فشل  
الitem (آخر عامود)

ملاحظة:

يجب أن تكون جميع القيم داخل بين الLTC والUTL وأي item خارجهم تكون مرفوضة  
كالitem رقم 6 هنا أكبر من الUTL فهي مرفوضة

# Statistical Process Control with $\bar{X}/R$ Charts

تستعمل هذه الطريقة عندما يكون عدد العينات أقل من 20

Take  $t$  samples of size  $n$  (sample size should be 5 or more)

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$\bar{X}$  is the mean for each sample

$$R = \max \{x_i\} - \min \{x_i\}$$

$R$  is the range between the highest and the lowest for each sample

# Statistical Process Control with $\bar{X}/R$ Charts

$$\bar{\bar{X}} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t \bar{X}_j$$

نحسب ال average لل average

$\bar{\bar{X}}$  is the average of the averages.

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{j=1}^t R_j$$

نحسب ال average لل range

$\bar{R}$  is the average of the ranges

# Statistical Process Control with $\bar{X}/R$ Charts

define the upper and lower control limits...

$$UCL_{\bar{X}} = \bar{\bar{X}} + A_2 \bar{R}$$

$$LCL_{\bar{X}} = \bar{\bar{X}} - A_2 \bar{R}$$

Read  $A_2$ ,  $D_3$ ,  $D_4$  from  
Table TN 8.7

$$UCL_{\bar{R}} = D_4 \bar{R}$$

$$LCL_{\bar{R}} = D_3 \bar{R}$$

نحسب الـ UCL والـ LCL لـ  $\bar{X}$  و  $R$

الرموز  $A_2$   $D_3$   $D_4$  نأخذهم من الجدول حسب عدد العينات (بشكل أفقي)

## Table of Control Chart Constants

|                 | X-bar Chart Constants |                | for sigma estimate | R Chart Constants |                | S Chart Constants |                |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Sample Size = n | A <sub>2</sub>        | A <sub>3</sub> | d <sub>2</sub>     | D <sub>3</sub>    | D <sub>4</sub> | B <sub>3</sub>    | B <sub>4</sub> |
| 2               | 1.880                 | 2.659          | 1.128              | 0                 | 3.267          | 0                 | 3.267          |
| 3               | 1.023                 | 1.954          | 1.693              | 0                 | 2.574          | 0                 | 2.568          |
| 4               | 0.729                 | 1.628          | 2.059              | 0                 | 2.282          | 0                 | 2.266          |
| 5               | 0.577                 | 1.427          | 2.326              | 0                 | 2.114          | 0                 | 2.089          |
| 6               | 0.483                 | 1.287          | 2.534              | 0                 | 2.004          | 0.030             | 1.970          |
| 7               | 0.419                 | 1.182          | 2.704              | 0.076             | 1.924          | 0.118             | 1.882          |
| 8               | 0.373                 | 1.099          | 2.847              | 0.136             | 1.864          | 0.185             | 1.815          |
| 9               | 0.337                 | 1.032          | 2.970              | 0.184             | 1.816          | 0.239             | 1.761          |
| 10              | 0.308                 | 0.975          | 3.078              | 0.223             | 1.777          | 0.284             | 1.716          |
| 11              | 0.285                 | 0.927          | 3.173              | 0.256             | 1.744          | 0.321             | 1.679          |
| 12              | 0.266                 | 0.886          | 3.258              | 0.283             | 1.717          | 0.354             | 1.646          |
| 13              | 0.249                 | 0.850          | 3.336              | 0.307             | 1.693          | 0.382             | 1.618          |
| 14              | 0.235                 | 0.817          | 3.407              | 0.328             | 1.672          | 0.406             | 1.594          |
| 15              | 0.223                 | 0.789          | 3.472              | 0.347             | 1.653          | 0.428             | 1.572          |
| 16              | 0.212                 | 0.763          | 3.532              | 0.363             | 1.637          | 0.448             | 1.552          |
| 17              | 0.203                 | 0.739          | 3.588              | 0.378             | 1.622          | 0.466             | 1.534          |
| 18              | 0.194                 | 0.718          | 3.640              | 0.391             | 1.608          | 0.482             | 1.518          |
| 19              | 0.187                 | 0.698          | 3.689              | 0.403             | 1.597          | 0.497             | 1.503          |
| 20              | 0.180                 | 0.680          | 3.735              | 0.415             | 1.585          | 0.510             | 1.490          |
| 21              | 0.173                 | 0.663          | 3.778              | 0.425             | 1.575          | 0.523             | 1.477          |
| 22              | 0.167                 | 0.647          | 3.819              | 0.434             | 1.566          | 0.534             | 1.466          |
| 23              | 0.162                 | 0.633          | 3.858              | 0.443             | 1.557          | 0.545             | 1.455          |
| 24              | 0.157                 | 0.619          | 3.895              | 0.451             | 1.548          | 0.555             | 1.445          |
| 25              | 0.153                 | 0.606          | 3.931              | 0.459             | 1.541          | 0.565             | 1.435          |

Control chart constants for X-bar, R, S, Individuals (called "X" or "I" charts), and MR (Moving Range) Charts.

NOTES: To construct the "X" and "MR" charts (these are companions) we compute the Moving Ranges as:

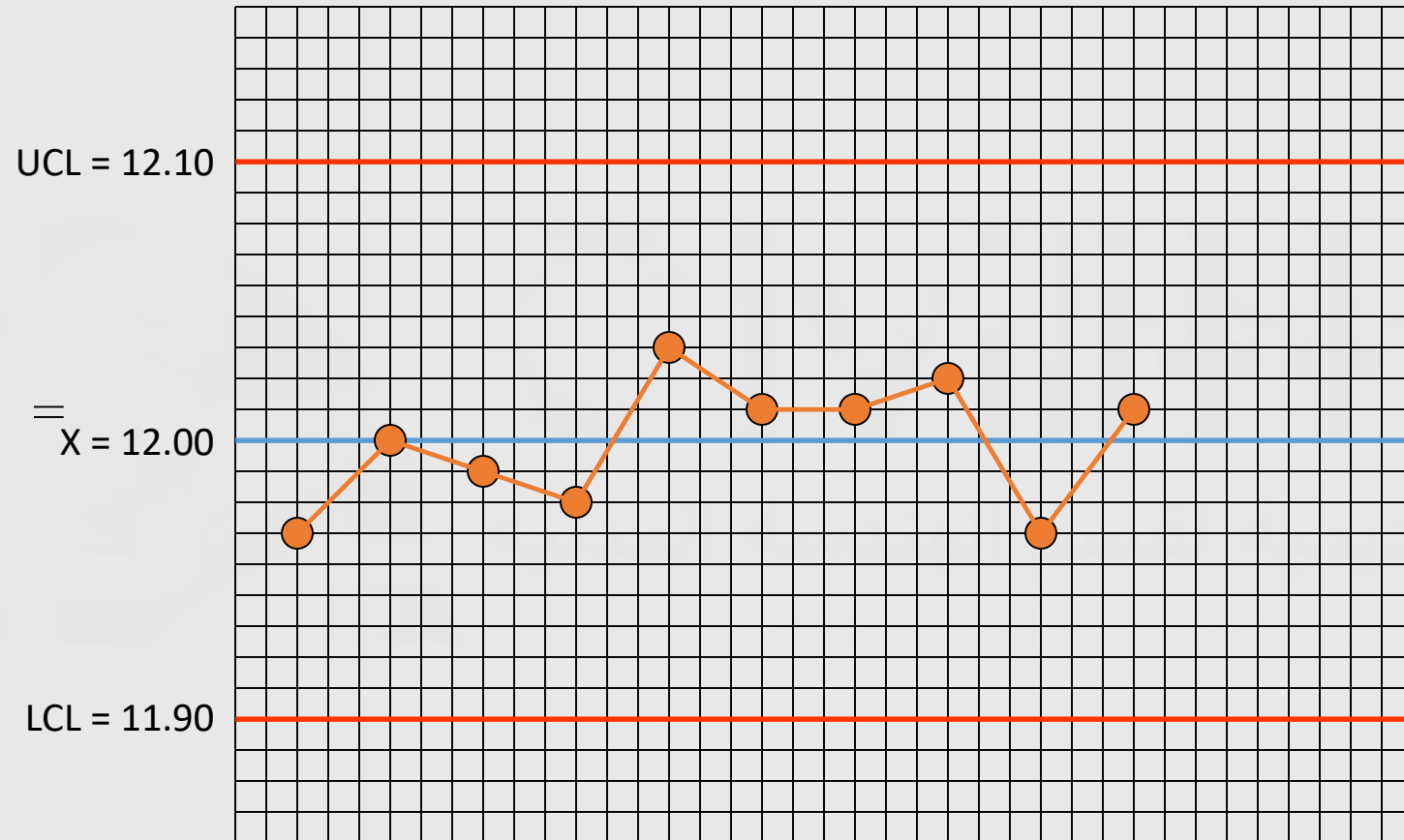
R<sub>1</sub> = range of 1st and 2nd observations, R<sub>2</sub> = range of 2nd and 3rd observations, R<sub>3</sub> = range of 3rd and 4th observations, etc. with the "average" moving range or "MR-bar" being the average of these ranges with the "sample size" for each of these ranges being n = 2 since each is based on consecutive observations ... this should provide an estimated standard deviation (needed for the "I" chart) of

$\sigma = (\text{MR-bar})/d_2$  where the value of d<sub>2</sub> is based on, as just stated, n = 2.

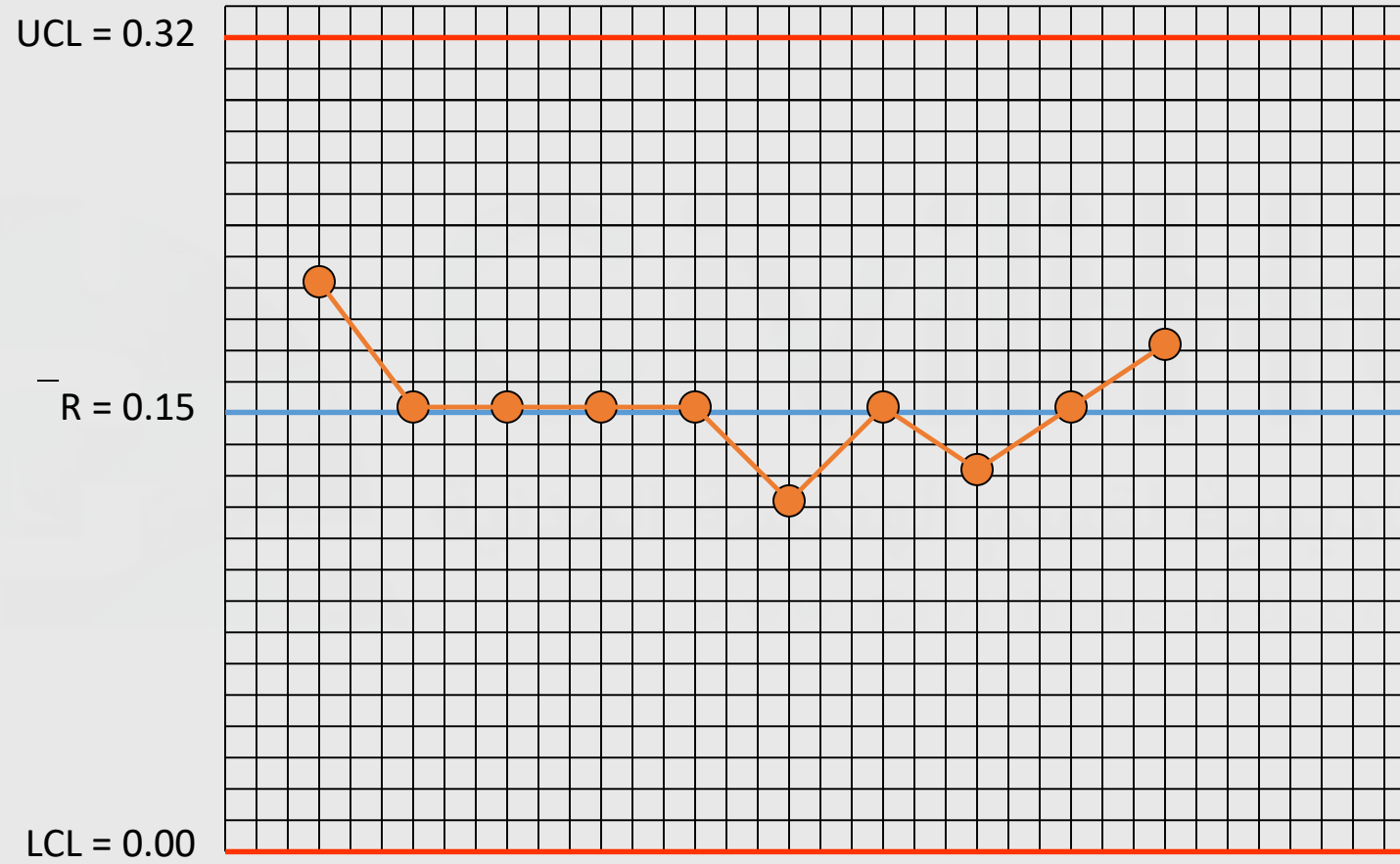
Similarly, the UCL and LCL for the MR chart will be: UCL = D<sub>4</sub>(MR-bar) and LCL = D<sub>3</sub>(MR-bar)

but, since D<sub>3</sub> = 0 when n = 0 (or, more accurately, is "not applicable") there will be no LCL for the MR chart, just a UCL.

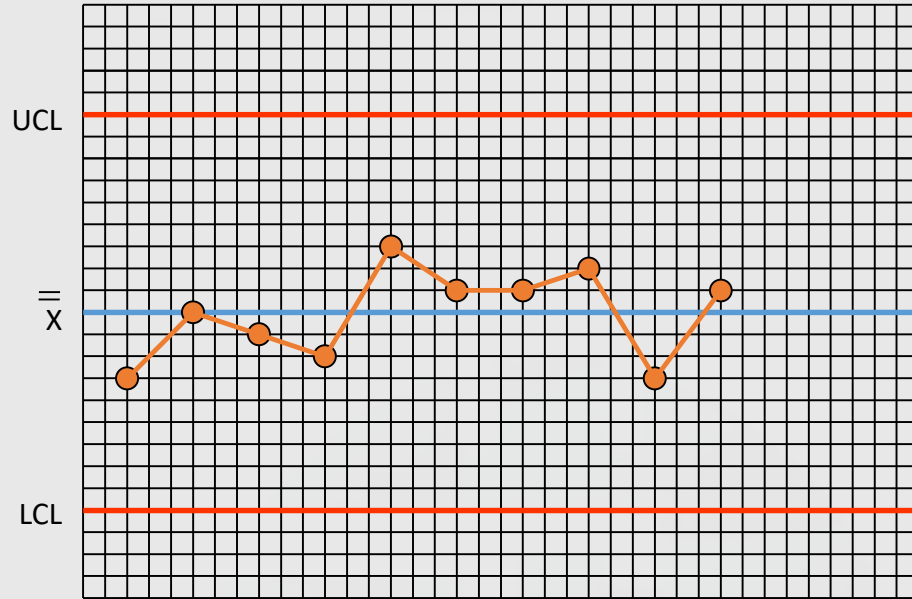
# The X Chart



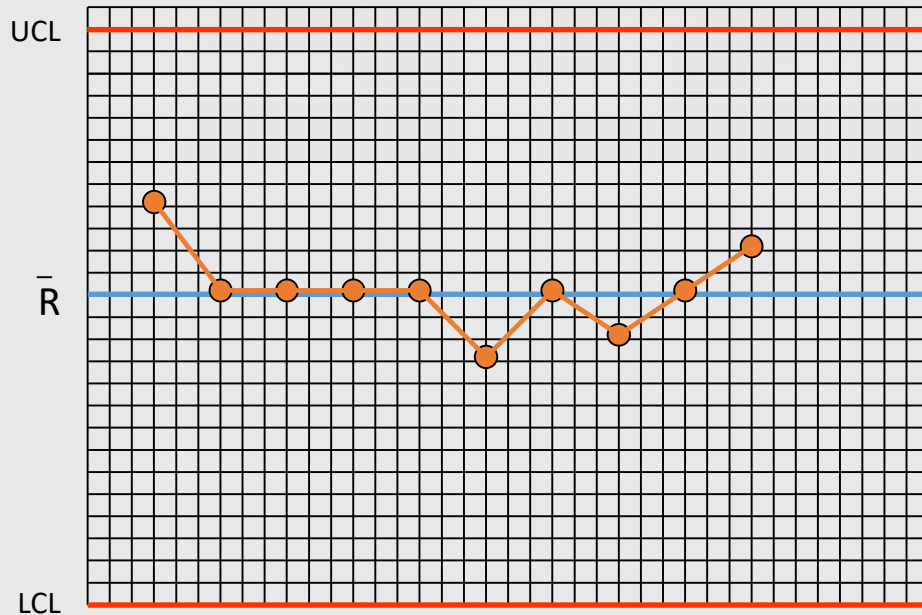
# The R Chart



# The X/R Chart



يجب أن تكون جميع القيم بين LTC والUTL في الشكليات  
وأي item خارجهم تكون مرفوضه



What can you  
conclude?

Table of Control Chart Constants

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | X-bar Chart<br>Constants |                | for sigma<br>estimate |                | R Chart Constants |                | S Chart Constants |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| Sample<br>Size =<br>m                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | A <sub>2</sub>           | A <sub>3</sub> | d <sub>2</sub>        | D <sub>3</sub> | D <sub>4</sub>    | B <sub>3</sub> | B <sub>4</sub>    |  |
| 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1.880                    | 2.659          | 1.128                 | 0              | 3.267             | 0              | 3.267             |  |
| 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1.023                    | 1.954          | 1.693                 | 0              | 2.574             | 0              | 2.568             |  |
| 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.729                    | 1.628          | 2.059                 | 0              | 2.282             | 0              | 2.266             |  |
| 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.577                    | 1.427          | 2.326                 | 0              | 2.114             | 0              | 2.089             |  |
| 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.483                    | 1.287          | 2.534                 | 0              | 2.004             | 0.030          | 1.970             |  |
| 7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.419                    | 1.182          | 2.704                 | 0.076          | 1.924             | 0.118          | 1.882             |  |
| 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.373                    | 1.099          | 2.847                 | 0.136          | 1.864             | 0.185          | 1.815             |  |
| 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.337                    | 1.032          | 2.970                 | 0.184          | 1.816             | 0.239          | 1.761             |  |
| 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.308                    | 0.975          | 3.078                 | 0.223          | 1.777             | 0.284          | 1.716             |  |
| 11                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.285                    | 0.927          | 3.173                 | 0.256          | 1.744             | 0.321          | 1.679             |  |
| 12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.266                    | 0.886          | 3.258                 | 0.283          | 1.717             | 0.354          | 1.646             |  |
| 13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.249                    | 0.850          | 3.336                 | 0.307          | 1.693             | 0.382          | 1.618             |  |
| 14                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.235                    | 0.817          | 3.407                 | 0.328          | 1.672             | 0.406          | 1.594             |  |
| 15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.223                    | 0.789          | 3.472                 | 0.347          | 1.653             | 0.428          | 1.572             |  |
| 16                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.212                    | 0.763          | 3.532                 | 0.363          | 1.637             | 0.448          | 1.552             |  |
| 17                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.203                    | 0.739          | 3.588                 | 0.378          | 1.622             | 0.466          | 1.534             |  |
| 18                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.194                    | 0.718          | 3.640                 | 0.391          | 1.608             | 0.482          | 1.518             |  |
| 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.187                    | 0.698          | 3.689                 | 0.403          | 1.597             | 0.497          | 1.503             |  |
| 20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.180                    | 0.680          | 3.735                 | 0.415          | 1.585             | 0.510          | 1.490             |  |
| Control chart constants for X-bar, R, S, Individuals (called "X" or "I" charts), and MR (Moving Range) Charts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                          |                |                       |                |                   |                |                   |  |
| NOTES: To construct the "X" and "MR" charts (these are companions) we compute the Moving Ranges as:                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                          |                |                       |                |                   |                |                   |  |
| R <sub>1</sub> = range of 1st and 2nd observations, R <sub>2</sub> = range of 2nd and 3rd observations, R <sub>3</sub> = range of 3rd and 4th observations, etc. with the "average" moving range or "MR-bar" being the average of these ranges with the "sample size" for each of these ranges being n = 2 since each is based on 2 consecutive observations. This should provide an estimated standard deviation (needed for the "I" chart) of |                          |                |                       |                |                   |                |                   |  |
| 2.1 (MR-bar) where the value of d <sub>2</sub> is based on, as just stated, m = 2.1.548                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                          |                |                       |                |                   |                |                   |  |
| Similarly, the UCL and LCL for the MR chart will be: UCL = 0.933 (MR-bar) and LCL = 0.067 (MR-bar)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                          |                |                       |                |                   |                |                   |  |

but, since D<sub>3</sub> = 0 when n = 0 (or, more accurately, is "not applicable") there will be no LCL for the MR chart, just a UCL.



## Part (10): Economic Evaluation

# COSTS:

للقرائه فقط ليس ضمن مادة الامتحان لكن  
ممکن أن يسأل المدرس سؤال BONUS عليه

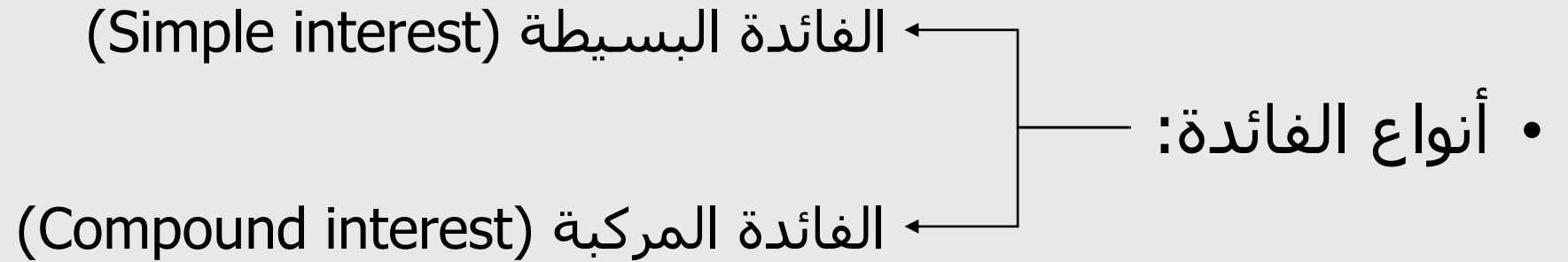
**Costs can be classified in several different ways.**

- **Fixed cost:** unaffected by changes in activity level
- **Variable cost:** vary in total with the quantity of output (or similar measure of activity)
- **Incremental cost:** additional cost resulting from increasing output of a system by one (or more) units.

## More ways to categorize costs:

- **Direct:** can be measured and allocated to a specific work activity
- **Indirect:** difficult to attribute or allocate to a specific output or work activity (also overhead or burden)
- **Standard cost:** cost per unit of output, established in advance of production or service delivery

للقرائه فقط ليس ضمن مادة الامتحان لكن  
ممکن أن يسأل المدرس سؤال BONUS عليه



## 1. Simple interest:

- When the total interest earned or charged is linearly proportional to the initial amount of the loan (principal), the interest rate, and the number of interest periods, the interest and interest rate are said to be simple.
- The total interest,  $I$ , earned or paid may be computed using the formula below:

$$I = (P)(N)(i) , P = \text{principal amount lent or borrowed}$$

$N$  = number of interest periods (e.g., years)

$i$  = interest rate per interest period

# Notes:

- $I$  : مقدار الفائدة الكلية التي سوف تدفع أو تحصل.
- $P$  : مقدار المبلغ المعار أو المستعار.
- $N$  : المدة.
- $i$  : مقدار الفائدة لكل وحدة زمن.

- Simple interest is used infrequently (أقل استخدامًا).
- The total amount repaid at the end of  $N$  interest periods is  $P + I$ .
- المبلغ الكلي مع الفائدة.

# Example 1

- If \$5,000 were loaned for five years at a simple interest rate of 7% per year, the interest earned would be

$$\underline{I} = \$5,000 \times 5 \times 0.07 = \$1,750$$

So, the total amount repaid at the end of five years would be the original amount (\$5,000) plus the interest (\$1,750), or \$6,750.

## 2. Compound interest

- Compound interest reflects both the remaining principal and any accumulated interest.

• تتطبق الفائدة على المبلغ الأساسي المتبقي وأي فائدة متراكمة, (في كل فترة فائدة على المبلغ كاملاً من الفترة السابقة (المبلغ + مقدار الفائدة عليه من الفترة السابقة)).

- **Note:**

- Compound interest is commonly used in personal and professional financial transactions. **(هي الأكثر استخدامًا)**

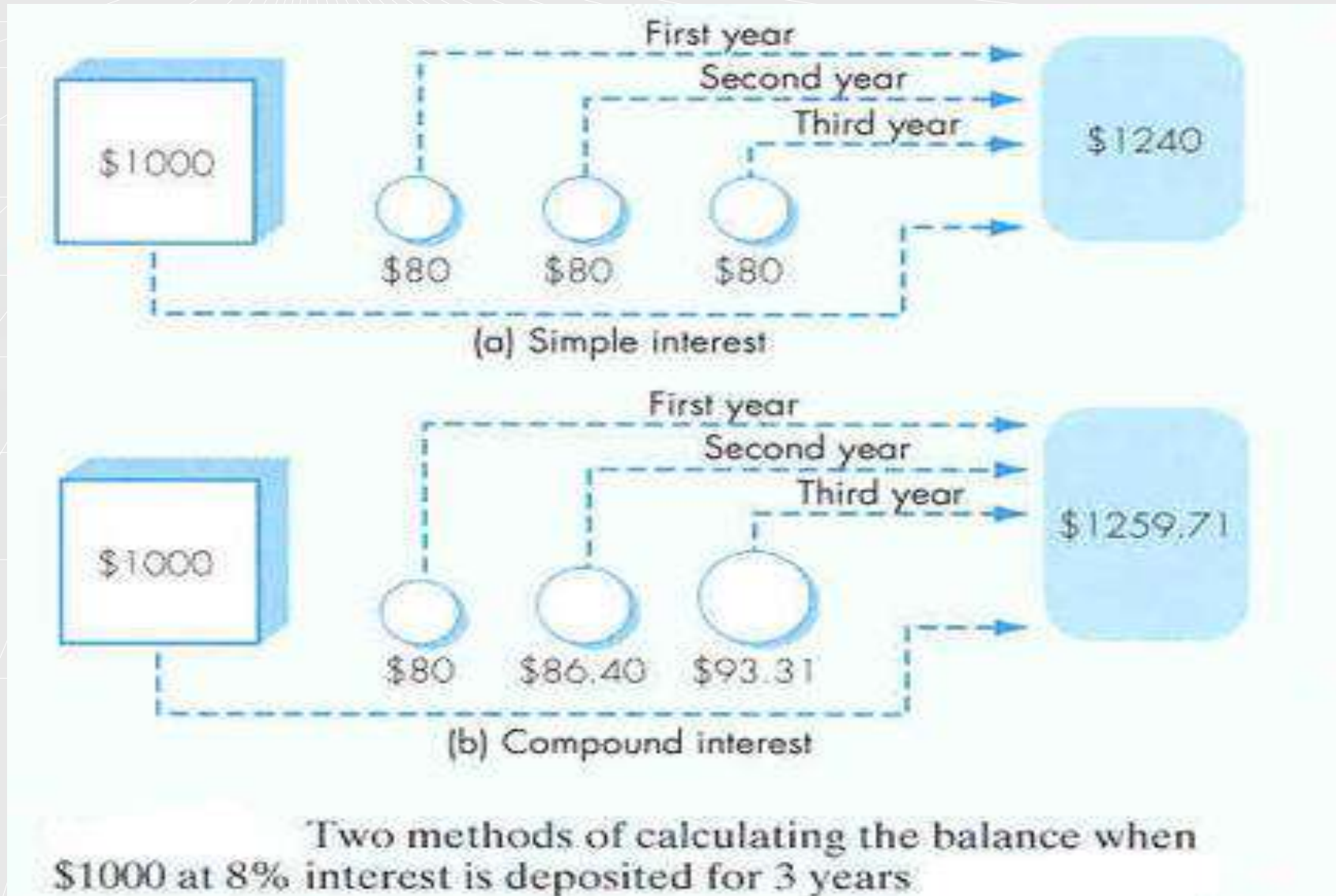
• إذا طلب حساب أب فائدة نحسبها كCompound interest إلا إذا حدد السؤال أنها simple interest.

## • مثال توضيحي:

- For \$1,000 at 10%:

| Period | (1)<br>Amount owed<br>at beginning of<br>period | (2)=(1)x10%<br>Interest<br>amount for<br>period | (3)=(1)+(2)<br>Amount<br>owed at end<br>of period |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | \$1,000                                         | \$100                                           | \$1,100                                           |
| 2      | \$1,100                                         | \$110                                           | \$1,210                                           |
| 3      | \$1,210                                         | \$121                                           | \$1,331                                           |

# Comparing Simple to Compound Interest



- Notes:

- في كل من الحالة a و b كان:

$$P=1000 , n=3 , i= 8\%$$

- كما نلاحظ في (a) المبلغ الذي يدخل في حساب الفائدة هو ( $P=1000\$$ ) كل سنة , أما في (b) فبعد كل سنة يدخل  $P$  بالإضافة للفائدة عليه من السنة المنصرمة ( $8\%$ ) في حساب الفائدة للسنة الجديدة.

- مقدار الفائدة بعد 3 سنوات في  $a = 250\$$  , أما في  $b = 259.71\$$

- المبلغ الكلي بعد 3 سنوات مع الفائدة في  $a = 1250\$$  أما في  $b = 1259.71\$$

- نلاحظ أن المبلغ لـ  $b$  أكبر من المبلغ لـ  $a$  رغم أنه كلا الحالتين لهما نفس قيم  $P, n, i$

# Calculation of compound interest

• طريقة حساب الفائدة المركبة :

• compound interest =  $P(1+i)^n$  , where:

- P: المبلغ الابتدائي (المدان أو المقرض)
- i: الفائدة (%)
- N: عدد الفترات (سنيين أو غيره) الزمنية

# Equations:

| Find From            |     | Discrete Payments, Discrete Compounding |                                                     |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Single Payment       | $F$ | $P$                                     | $F = P(1+i)^n$                                      |
|                      | $P$ | $F$                                     | $P = F/(1+i)^n$                                     |
| Equal-Payment Series | $F$ | $A$                                     | $F = A \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} \right]$        |
|                      | $A$ | $F$                                     | $A = F \left[ \frac{i}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right]$        |
|                      | $P$ | $A$                                     | $P = A \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i(1+i)^n} \right]$ |
|                      | $A$ | $P$                                     | $A = P \left[ \frac{i(1+i)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right]$ |

- 6 معادلات هامة جدًا تستخدم لإيجاد قيمة المال الحالية (P) في المستقبل (F) أو العكس.
- يمكن حفظ 3 معادلات بدلاً من 6 واشتقاق الأخريات منهم.
- يفضل حفظ :

$$F = P(1+i)^n$$

$$F = A \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i} \right]$$

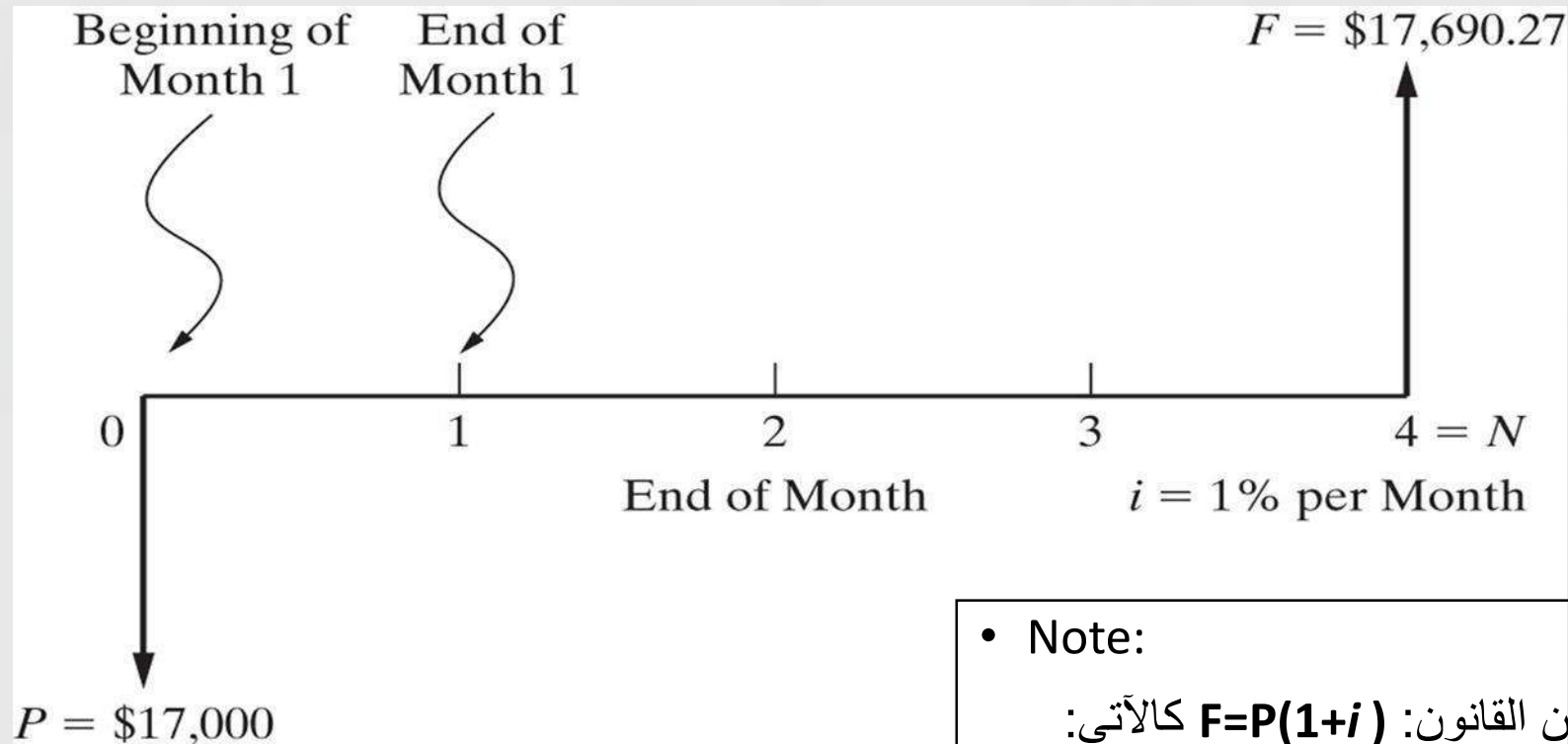
$$P = A \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i(1+i)^n} \right]$$

# Equations:

- $i$  = effective interest rate per interest period.
- $N$  = number of compounding (interest) periods.
- $P$  = present sum of money; equivalent value of one or more cash flows at a reference point in time; the present. (قيمة المبلغ في الوقت الحاضر)
- $F$  = future sum of money; equivalent value of one or more cash flows at a reference point in time; the future. (قيمة المبلغ في المستقبل)
- $A$  = end-of-period cash flows in a uniform series continuing for a certain number of periods, starting at the end of the first period and continuing through the last. (مبلغ يدفع أو يحصل كل فترة بشكل متكرر)

# cash flow diagram

- A cash flow diagram is an indispensable tool for clarifying and visualizing a series of cash flows.
- Example:

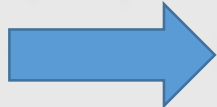


- Note:

• تم حساب  $F$  عند  $N=4$  من القانون:  $F=P(1+i)$  كالآتي:

$$F=1700*(1+0.01)^4 \longrightarrow F=17690.27 \$$$

Ex:

- \$2,500 at time zero is equivalent to how much after six years if the interest rate is 8% per year?
- Answer :  $F=2500(1+0.08)^6 = \$3967$
- \$3,000 at the end of year seven is equivalent to how much today (time zero) if the interest rate is 6% per year?
- Answer:  $3000=P(1+0.06)^7$    $P=\frac{3000}{(1.06)^7}$    $P= \$1995$   
  
(قانون من الجدول)
- Notes:
- \$\$ At time zero: (P تعني).
- \$\$ at end of (period): (F تعني).

# Example:

- How much will you have in 40 years if you save \$3,000 each year and your account earns 8% interest each year?

N

A

- Solu:

i

المطلوب هو F :

$$F = 3000 * \left[ \frac{(1+i)^N - 1}{i} \right]$$

$$F = 3000 \left[ \frac{(1+0.08)^{40} - 1}{0.08} \right] = \$777170$$

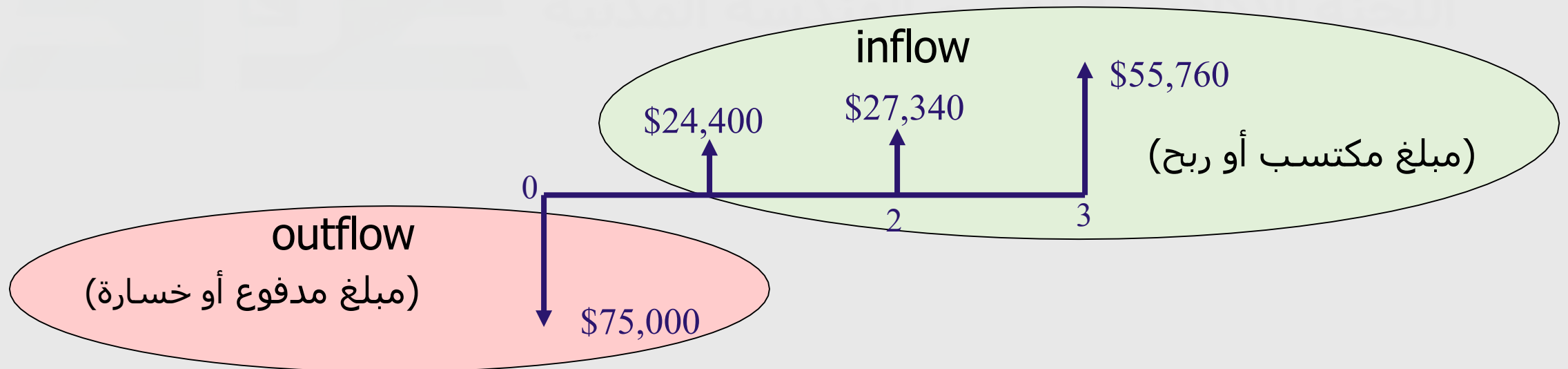
# Exact Evaluation Methods

1. Net Present Worth (NPW)
2. Equivalent Uniform Annual Analysis (EUA)
3. Rate of Return Analysis (ROR)

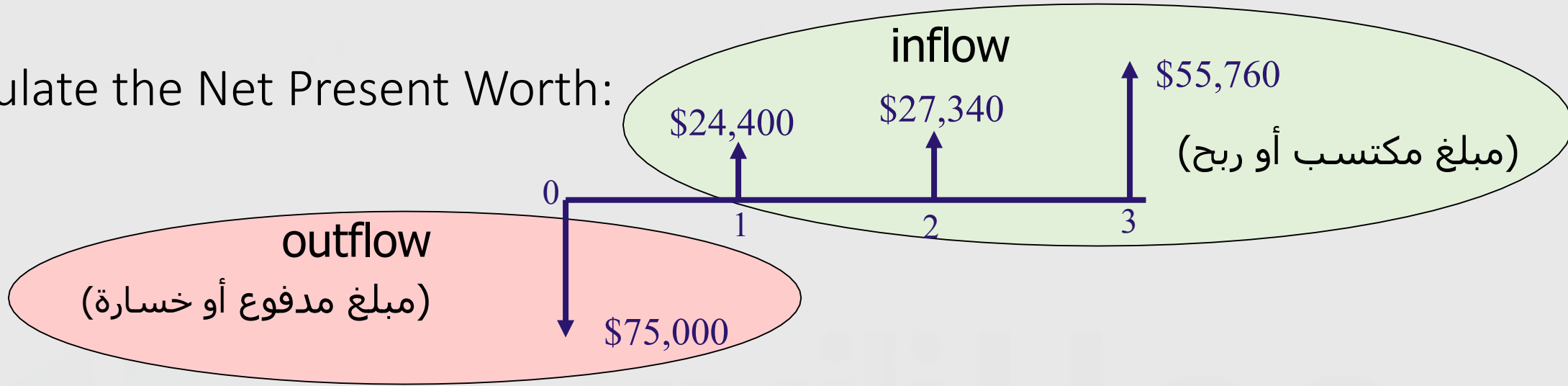
# Net Present Worth (NPW)

• قيمة مبلغ معين (cash flow) من المستقبل في الحاضر (اليوم).

- Inflow: مبلغ مكتسب أو ربح (يمثل بسهم للأعلى).
- Outflow: مبلغ مدفوع أو خسارة (يمثل بسهم للأسفل).



Ex: Calculate the Net Present Worth:



- نحول كل ال flows الى (P) present. أي flow ليس عند الزمن 0 يعتبر F و يجب تحويله الى P.
- أي flow عند الزمن 0 يكون P ويبقى كما هو.
- إذا كان مجموع ال flows بعد التحويل أقل من 0 (خسارة), فالمشروع مرفوض (not accepted).
- إذا كان المجموع بعد التحويل أكبر من 0 (ربح), فالمشروع مقبول (Accepted).

Solu:

$$\bullet P = \frac{F}{(1+i)^n} \longrightarrow P_1 = \frac{24400}{(1.15)^1} = \$21217, P_2 = \frac{27340}{(1.15)^2} = \$20673$$
$$P_3 = \frac{55760}{(1.15)^3} = \$26663$$

• نجمع القيم السابقة:

$$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = 21217 + 20673 + 26663 = \underline{\$78553} \quad (\text{قمنا بالجمع لأن جميع القيم inflow})$$

• نقوم بطرح قيمة ال outflow من الناتج:

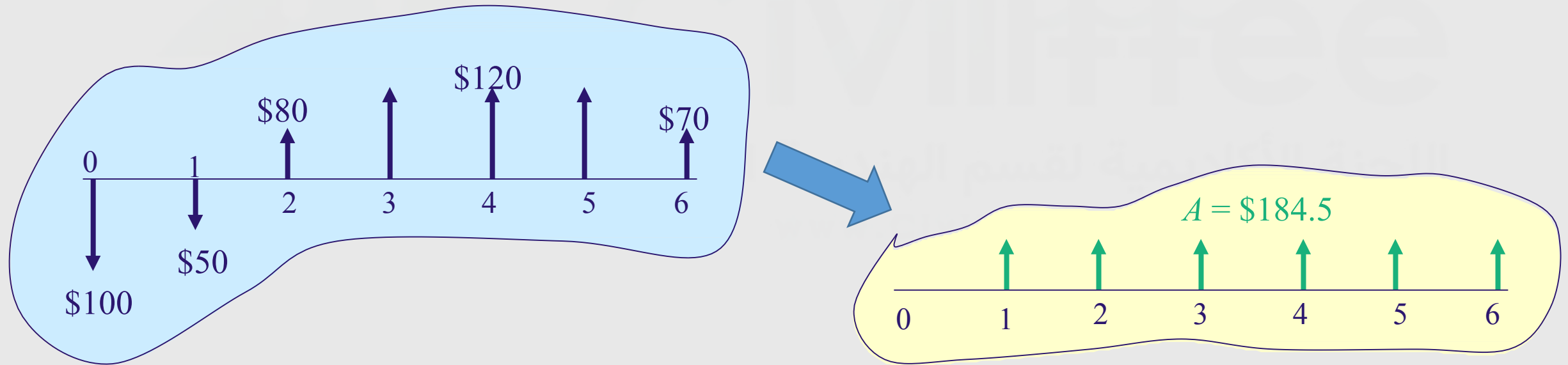
$$78553 - 7500 = \$3553 \longrightarrow >0 (+) \text{ accepted}$$

Outflow عند ال 0 فهو present  
جاهز لا يحتاج تحويل

Note:  
ال out flow يدفع لذلك نطرحه (سالب)  
أما ال inflow فهو دخل (ربح) لذلك نجمعه  
(موجب)

# Equivalent Uniform Annual Analysis

- This approach calculates the constant annual cash flow generated by a project over its lifespan if it was an annuity.



Ex: calculate the equivalent uniform annual cash flow for :

- ال flow عند الزمن 0 (\$100) P و هو outflow.
- ال flow عند الزمن 1 و 2 و 6 هو F و inflow. (أي مبلغ غير متكرر بعد الزمن 0 (P) يكون F)
- ال flow من 3 الى 5 (3,4,5) inflow مكرر اذا هو A.
- طريقة الحل :

1. نقوم بتحويل كل F الى P حسب القانون.
  2. نقوم بتحويل A الى P حسب القانون, ثم نجمع 120\$ للناتج (قيمة المبلغ المكرر) فيصبح F.
- الفرق بين آخر فترة و أول فترة =  $n = (5-3=2)$

3. نقوم بتحويل F ناتج الخطوة السابقة الى P.

Solu:

1. تحويل F الى P :

- $P = \frac{F}{(1+i)^n}$
- $P_1 = \frac{50}{(1.12)^1} = 44.6$  ,  $P_2 = \frac{80}{(1.12)^2} = 63.8$  ,  $P_6 = \frac{70}{(1.12)^6} = 35.5$

2. تحويل A الى P : n=2

- $P = A \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i(1+i)^n}$
- $P = 120 \frac{120^2 - 1}{0.112(1.12)^2} \rightarrow P = 202.806$

• نجمع 120 فتتحول الى F :

- $202.806 + 120 = 229.76 = F$

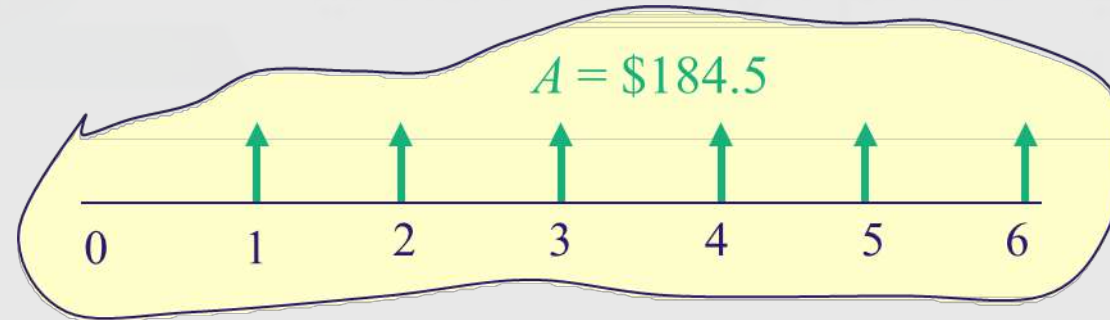
3. نحول F الى P:  
هنا  $n = 3$

$$P = \frac{322.8}{(1.12)^3} \rightarrow P = 229.76$$

• دائماً n عند التحويل من F الى P في هذه الخطوة هي أول رقم يبدأ عنده التكرار. و n عند التحويل من A الى P في الخطوة السابقة (الخطوة 2) هي الفرق بين آخر رقم في التكرار و أول رقم في التكرار  $(2=3-5)$ .

4. نجمع ال inflow و نطرح ال outflow من المجموع:

$$63.8 + 35.5 + 229.76 - 100 - 44.6 = \$184.5$$



تم التحويل #

ملاحظة:

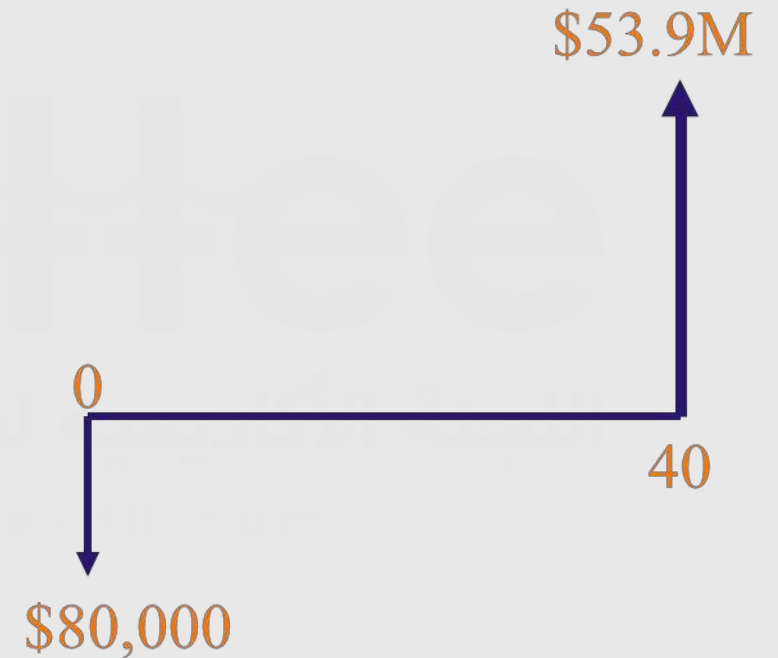
عادة سؤال  
الامتحان يكون  
أبسط وأسهل

Ex:

- Given:
- $P = \$80,000$ ,  $F = \$53.9\text{M}$ , and  $N = 40$  years. Find  $i$ :
- Solution:

- $F = P(1+i)^n$
- $\$53.9 \text{ M} = \$80,000(1+i)^{40}$
- $i = 17.68\%$

#



# Rate of Return Analysis

- A rate of return (RoR) is the net gain or loss of an investment over a specified time period, expressed as a percentage of the investment's initial cost.
- Example:

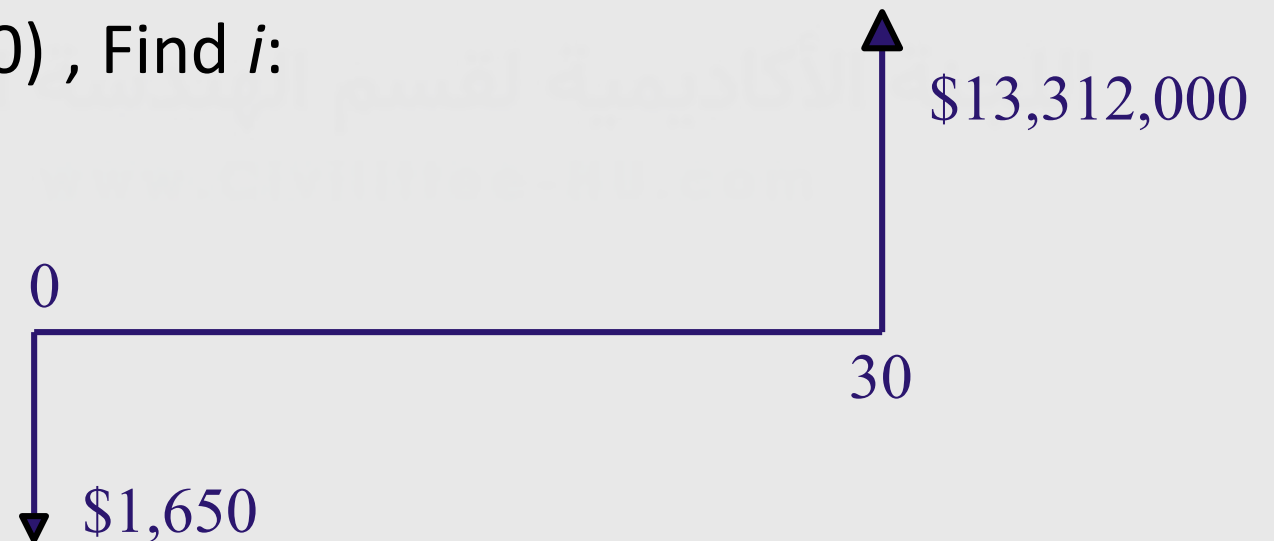
Given:  $P = (\$1,650)$  ,  $F = (\$13,312,000)$  , Find  $i$ :

Solu:

$$F = P(1 + i)^N$$

$$\$13,312,000 = \$1,650 (1 + i)^{30}$$

$i = 34.97\%$   the Rate  
of Return#



# Example:

- Your engineering firm needs a rapid prototyping machine. The company gives you two options.
- In **Option 1** you purchase the machine outright for \$50,000, pay a maintenance contract of \$1,000 per year, and expect to be able to resell the machine after 10 years at a salvage value of \$10,000.
- In **Option 2**, you lease the machine at \$7,000 per year and pay no maintenance, but receive no salvage.
- Assume that you will be able to take in \$8,000 per year in income from this machine. Also assume that an additional option is not to buy the machine at all, but to put the money in the bank at 5% interest. Which option will be best for the firm?

# Solution:

## • الخيار الأول:

تكلفة شراء الآلة عند الزمن 0 يعتبر مصروف (outflow) إذا سالب (طرح).  $(P_0 = -50000)$   
الاصلاحات السنوية \$1000 كل سنة هي أيضًا مصاريف (outflow).  $(A_1 = -1000)$   
مبلغ بيع الآلة بعد 10 سنوات هو دخل (inflow) إذا موجب.  $(F = +1000)$

## • الخيار الثاني:

تكلفة استئجار الآلة كل شهر \$7000 (outflow)  $(A_2 = -7000)$

لا يوجد P ولا F هنا no maintenance and no salvage

• الربح السنوي (inflow) من الآلة في كلا الخيارين \$8000 لكل سنة  $(A = +8000)$

## • ملاحظة هامة جدًا:

إذا كان المبلغ يدفع أو يحصل في بداية الشهر أو السنة .. (الفترة الزمنية) ف n في مقام قانون P تصبح (n-1), والايجار و الصيانة (maintenance) يدفعان في بداية الشهر وليس نهايته, حل المثال سيوضح هذه النقطة.

- **Option 1:**

- The present worth of the initial 50,000 is just 50,000 .
- The present worth of the maintenance contract (remembering that it must be paid at the beginning of the year) is:

$$P=A \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n -1}{1(1+i)^{(n-1)}} \right] = 1000 \left[ \frac{(1.05)^{10} -1}{0.05*(1.05)^9} \right] = \$8107$$

- The present worth of the income (8,000/year), remembering that income comes at the end of the year ,is:

$$P = A \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n -1}{i(1+i)^n} \right] = 8000 \left[ \frac{(1.05)^{10} -1}{0.05*(1.05)^{10}} \right] = \$61774$$

- The present worth of the salvage (10,000\$) is  $P= F/(1+i)^n = 10000/1.05^{10} = 6,139$
- Thus, the profit is  $\text{Income} - \text{Outlay} = (61,774 + 6,139) - (50,000 + 8,107) = 9806 \$$ .
- it is not better than having the money just sit in the bank at 5% interest.

- **Option 2:**

- The present worth of the 7,000/year lease is:

- $$P = A \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i(1+i)^{n-1}} = 7000 \frac{(1.05)^{10} - 1}{0.05 * (1.05)^9} = \$56754$$

- We already figured out the present worth of the 8,000/year profit is 61,774 \$, thus the total profit by this option would be 61,754 \$, or 5,019 \$.
- You need to check if the money mount of 9806\$ better that putting the money in the bank at 5% interest
- Thus, the correct choice is **option 1**.

# Nominal and Effective Interest Rates

## **Nominal Interest Rate:**

Interest rate quoted based on an annual period

## **Effective Interest Rate:**

Actual interest earned or paid in a year or some other time period

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# Nominal and Effective Interest Rates

- $i_a = (1 + r / M)^M - 1$

- $r$  = nominal interest rate per period
- $i_a$  = effective interest rate per period
- $M$  = number of interest periods per period

$M$ : عدد الأيام أو السنين أو الأشهر لكل فترة

- يمكن حساب ال effective interest rate من nominal interest rate .

## Example :

- If your credit card calculates the interest based on 12.5% APR, what is your monthly interest rate and annual effective interest rate, respectively?
- Your current outstanding balance is \$2,000 and skips payments for 2 months. What would be the total balance 2 months from now?

# Solution:

- Monthly Interest Rate:

$$i = \frac{12.5\%}{12} = 1.0417\%$$

- Annual Effective Interest Rate:

$$i_a = (1 + 0.010417)^{12} - 1 = 13.24\%$$

- Total Outstanding Balance:

$$F = B_2 = \$2,000(F / P, 1.0417\%, 2) = \$2,041.88$$

- Note:

- $i_a$  : effective interest rate =  $i_a = (1 + r / M)^M - 1$

- $i$  : interest rate =  $r / M$

EX: For an 18% nominal rate, compounded quarterly, the effective interest is.

$$i = \left(1 + \frac{0.18}{4}\right)^4 - 1 = 19.25\%$$

- For a 7% nominal rate, compounded monthly, the effective interest is.

$$i = \left(1 + \frac{0.07}{12}\right)^{12} - 1 = 7.23\%$$

# Example : Labor cost

- Estimate the cost and time required to construct a 1238'x14' brick cavity wall with an 8" concrete block backup wall for a supermarket. For the brick, use 2-5.3/8"x 8"x 3-1/2" ASTM C-216, grade sw brick. Assume 865 ft<sup>2</sup> of openings. The workday is 8 hours.
- STEP 1: ASSUME CREW SIZE AND COMPOSITION
- Size is a function of scope of work, time schedule, and experience of the contractor
- Normal crew size is 8-10 craftsmen
- Since supermarkets are relatively simple, we will use 16 persons as follows:
  - 1 - Bricklayer foreman
  - 6 - Bricklayer masons
  - 9 - Bricklayer helpers

## STEP 2: COMPUTE AVERAGE HOURLY LABOR COST

- Hourly cost comes from the labor agreement or personnel department
- Rates usually include base rate, fringe benefits, and any other adjustments for shifts, overtime, etc.
- Rates do not include social security, unemployment insurance, workman's compensation, etc. These are included as overhead or indirect cost.

### Hourly labor cost:

|             |         |          |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| Foreman (1) | \$17.37 | 17.37    |
| Masons (6)  | 16.89   | 101.34   |
| Helpers (9) | 13.87   | 124.83   |
|             |         | <hr/>    |
|             |         | \$243.54 |

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Hourly labor cost} &= \$243.54 / 16 \\ &= \\ &\quad \$15.22/\text{wh}\end{aligned}$$

- Use an average hourly labor cost of \$15.22
- Biggest risk to the contractor relative to cost is that overtime will be required.

## STEP 3: DEFINE THE SCOPE OF WORK (Quantity Takeoff)

- Contractor measures materials from contract documents
- Rules of thumb are applied to incidentals, irregularities, etc.

$$\text{Gross Area} = (1238)(14) = 17,332 \text{ ft}^2$$

- RULE OF THUMB: Deduct 80% of area of openings

$$= 17,332 - (865)(0.80) = 16,640 \text{ ft}^2$$

- RULE OF THUMB: Add 12 ft<sup>2</sup> for each linear ft of corner (walls are 14 ft high)

- $= 16,640 + 12(14)4 = 17,312 \text{ ft}^2$

## STEP 4: DETERMINE PRODUCTIVITY RATE

- Determined from 1) historical data file, 2) standard estimating manuals, or 3) judgement
- This element of estimating is the most risky
- Historical file:s usually contain data standard conditions
- Standard Productivity = 0.022 workhours/brick
- Productivity/100 ft<sup>2</sup> = 0.022 (676)  
= 14.87 wh /100 ft<sup>2</sup>

## STEP 5: REVISE PRODUCTIVITY FOR SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS per 100 ft<sup>2</sup>

- Cavity wall -0.30
- Long straight walls -1.19
- Building height of 14 ft -0.78
- Estimated productivity =  $14.87 + (-0.30 - 1.19 - 0.78) = 12.6 \text{ wh/100 ft}^2$

## STEP 6: CALCULATE LABOR HOURS AND COSTS

- Average hourly cost = \$15.22/wh
- Cost/100ft<sup>2</sup> = (15.22)(12.60) = \$191.77/100 ft<sup>2</sup>
- Unit labor cost = 33199 / 17312 = \$1.91/ ft<sup>2</sup>
- Total labor cost = (17312) (191.77) / 100 = \$33199
- Labor hours = (12.6\* 17312) /100 = 2182 wh

## STEP 7: INTEGRATE INTO SCHEDULE

- Total Workhours =  $(17312 * 12.6) / 100 = 2182$  wh
- Total Days =  $2182 / (8 * 16) = 17$  days
- Daily Output =  $17312 / 17 = 1019 \text{ ft}^2 / \text{day}$   
=  $(1019 * 676) / 100 = 6888$  bricks / day

# ملخص الحل:

1. الخطوة الأولى يحددها السؤال في الامتحان.
2. الخطوة الثانية نحسب معدل (تكلفة العمال لكل ساعة), نضرب أجرة كل حرفي في عدد العمال في خانته و نقوم بجمع القيم و قسمتها على عدد الحرف (انواع العمال).
3. نحسب المساحة عن طريق ضرب البعدين من السؤال. ثم نقوم بطرح مساحة الفتحات المخفضة من المساحة الكلية. (مساحة الفتحات المخفضة تحسب بضرب مساحة الفتحات الأساسية في نسبة التخفيض (% Deduct)). نضيف (مساحة الزوايا \* عددها) الى الناتج.
4. لحساب الانتاجية: نحسب مساحة الbrick و عدد الbricks , ثم نضرب (عدد الbricks \* standard productivity).
5. يتم التعديل على الانتاجية حسب ظروف الموقع .
6. نحسب عدد ساعات العمل الكلية للعمال و تكلفة العمال الكلية .
7. نحسب الdaily output (عدد الbricks المنجزه في كل يوم).



(نهاية مادة الفايصل)



# Construction Safety

*In the United States*



✓ Construction consists 5% of the U.S. workforce, and accounts for 20% of the work fatalities and 12% of disabling injuries.

مهم  
جدا

20% من الـ 5% يموتون

12% من الـ 5% يصابون بإعاقة

✓ The estimated total cost (direct and indirect) of construction accidents exceed 17 billions dollars

17 مليار دولار هي تكلفة الإصابات

20% من الـ 20 = 4 يموتون

12% من الـ 20 = 2.4 شلل

مثال : 100 عامل ← 5% يصابون إصابة عمل = 20

# OSHA Fines and Penalties

---

- If the unsafe condition is serious, **the fine may be quite high**, up to **\$7000 for each day** it remains uncorrected

كل يوم يتأخر بسبب الـ Safety قد تصل الغرامة إلى 7000 دولار يوميًا

- The employer has **15 days to contest** any of the allegations or penalties

لدى صاحب العمل 15 يوم لحل مشكلة الـ Safety

# Voluntary Protection Program (VPP)

---

- The VPP designation is granted when a firm has established a cooperative relationships with its employees and OSHA
- The benefits of the program have shown that participants regularly experience injury rates that are 60% - 80% below the industry average  
تقل نسبة الخطورة بنسبة متوسطة 70%
- Employers who participate in this program are not scheduled for OSHA programmed inspections

# OSHA Recordable Incidence Rate

---

- OSHA incidence rate is calculated as follows:

- $$\text{Incidence rate} = \frac{\text{No. of incidents} * 200,000 \text{ hours}}{\text{No. of hours worked}}$$

$$I.R = \frac{N.O.I * 200,000}{N.O.H.W}$$

← غالباً ما تكون 12.5 الا اذا تم ذكر غير ذلك

- The **200,000 hours** in the formula represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and is the standard base of incidence rates

# Experience Modification Rating (EMR)

---

- EMR dictates the contractor's premium of the workers' compensation insurance
  - ✓ Higher EMR values mean that the contractor pays more money to buy insurance for his workers
  - ✓ Similar to buying insurance for your car
- EMR values range between **0.5 and 2.0**
- An EMR of **1.0** means an employer has an average safety record  
كل ما قل عن 1 يكون اسوء
- An EMR of **1.2** means that a contractor pays 20% more for  
يدفع 20% زيادة  
workers' compensation insurance than a similar company with an EMR of 1.0
- An EMR of **less than 1.0** indicates that the contractor is experiencing fewer losses than other comparable companies  
لو كانت 0.5 بدفع اقل، مثلاً 1000 بدفع 500

نهاية المادة  
مع تمنياتنا للجميع بالتوفيق

