

Question #1 [10 points]

What are the shortcomings of Benefit-Cost Ratio Method?

It is only considering “Ratio” and “Portion” savings, not the “Amount” of dollars.

→ 3 points; magnitude, scale, size are okay

It's only considering the simple net amounts for costs and benefits, not considering discounting factor.

→ 3 points; time factor, duration, schedule are okay

The ratio can be easily manipulated by treating some costs as disbenefit.

→ 3 points

1 credit for writing anything relevant to the method

Question #2 [10 points]

When there is ambiguity in the contract and disputes arise, you may want to look for manifestations of intent in order to see the intent of the parties. List five common manifestations in the order of priority.

From Higher to Lower Priority;

Express Contract Terms (2)

Course of Performance: on Current Project (2)

Course of Dealing (Course of Action): on Previous Projects (2)

Separately Negotiated Terms: Such as Supplement to the Contract (2)

Customs + Trades of the Industry (Industry Practices) (2)

Question #3 [50 points]

Consider the precedence relationships given in the Table below.

Activity	Predecessors	Durations (weeks)
A	-	9
B	-	5
C	A	3
D	B	10
E	B	6
F	B	8
G	C, D, E	6
H	E	4
I	E, F	3
J	H, I	7

K	G	5
L	J, K	2

Draw AOA (Activity-On-Arrow) diagram. [10 points]

(a) AOA Diagram

Basic Logic = 1

Each Arrow (Activity) = $0.5 * 14 = 7$

Correct Start & Finish Nodes = 1 Each * 2 = 2

Unnecessary Dummy = - 0.5

Draw AON (Activity-On-Node) diagram and calculate ES, EF, LS, LF, TF, and FF.

Tabulate your answers. Also identify the CPs (Critical Paths). [20 points]

(b) AON Diagram

ES, EF, LS, LF, TF and FF

Activity	ES	EF	LS	LF	TF	FF
Start	1	1	1	1	0	0
A	1	10	4	13	3	0
B	1	6	1	6	0	0
C	10	13	13	16	3	3

D	6	16	6	16	0	0
E	6	12	10	16	4	0
F	6	14	9	17	3	0
G	16	22	16	22	0	0
H	12	16	16	20	4	1
I	14	17	17	20	3	0
J	17	24	20	27	3	3
K	22	27	22	27	0	0
L	27	29	27	29	0	0

Critical Path: (Start) – B – D – G – K - L

ES, EF, LS, LF, TF, FF = 0.25 Each * 72 = 18
Critical Path = 2
(No Table = -1)

Lead-Lag Relationships: Suppose some lead-lag relationships were added to the original relationships given in the table above. Draw the updated AON, calculate ES, EF, LS, LF, TF, and FF, and tabulate your answers. Find the CPs.

Discuss the changes by lead-lag relationships. What are the impacts of the relationships? What are the changes in CP, Duration, and Floats? And what do they mean to management? (The answer doesn't need to be long.)

These newly added relationships are tabulated below. [20 points]

Related Activities	Lead-Lag Relationships
D – G	SS = 8
E – H	FS = 2
E – I	FS = 2
H – J	SS = 3
I – J	FS = 2

(c) AON Diagram

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* Minus Float = "0"

Critical Paths: B – E – I – J – L
B – F – I – J – L

Activity	ES	EF	LS	LF	TF	FF
Start	1	1	1	1	0	0
A	1	10	3	12	2	0
B	1	6	1	6	0	0
C	10	13	12	15	2	1
D	6	16	7	17	1	0
E	6	12	6	12	0	0
F	6	14	6	14	0	0
G	14	20	15	21	1	0
H	14	18	16	20	2	2
I	14	17	14	17	0	0
J	19	26	19	26	0	0
K	20	25	21	26	1	1
L	26	28	26	28	0	0

Discussion

Now there are two critical paths. Duration is reduced by one day mainly by the SS relationship between D and G, which was on CP and allowed concurrent operation. The newly added lead-lag relationships reduced the total floats of other paths making them near critical. This means by slipping one or two days, any other path can become critical. Lead-lag made the project **less flexible**, in overall.

ES, EF, LS, LF, TF, FF = 0.2 Each * 72 = 14.4

Critical Path 0.3 Each * 2 = 0.6

Discussion = 5

(No Table = -1)

Question #4 [30 points]

There are 6 activities (A, B, C, D, E, F) in a project, which are planned to be done within 4 months. Those activities, the times when they are scheduled to be performed, and the costs of the activities are tabulated below.

Activity	Schedule	Costs (\$ 1,000)
A	1st Month	600
B	1st Month	800
C	2nd Month	3500
D	3rd Month	1200
E	3rd Month	1800
F	4th Month	1500

Use the cash flow charts attached to this exam to show the general contractor's cash flow for this project. Assume that the activities will be performed in a linear fashion. Round the numbers to the nearest whole number. There are two different payment conditions; (a) and (b).

The contractor submits his invoice on the last day of the month and gets paid 2 months after the submission. [20 points]

The owner is considering paying one month faster. Also, the owner will hold the 10% retention but only for the first 50% of the project's total worth. What impact will result? [10 points]

Answers:

See the Attached Cash Flow Chart for the Correct Numbers.

Discussion for (b): By receiving payment one month earlier and applying 10% retention only for the first 50% of the project's total worth, the contractor has less interest payment, thus earns bigger profit than in condition (a).

CASH FLOW (a)

Note: 20 Working Days/Month

MONTH

DAY1

202

403

604

805

1006

1207

140TOTALA

B

C

D

E

F600

800

3,500

1,200

1,800

1500 DIRECT COST

+ INDIRECT COST @ \$25/working day

TOTAL COST

+ MARK-UP @ 5%

TOTAL WORTH

- RETENTION @ 10%

PAYMENT DUE

PAYMENT RECEIVED

CUMUL. TOTAL COST
- CUMUL PAYMENTS

+ CUMUL. INTEREST

OVERDRAFT
+ INTEREST THIS MONTH @ 1%

CUMUL. O.D. + INT. (1) 1400

CUMUL. (COST-PAY)

500
-----1900
95

1995
200

(1) 1795
(1) 0
1900
0

1900
(1) 0

1900
19
-----1919(1) 3500
500
-----4000
200

4200
420

(1) 3780
(1) 0
5900
0

5900
19

5919
59

5978(1) 3000
500
-----3500

175

3675
368

(1) 3307

(1) 0

9400
0
-----9400
78

9478
95

9573**(1) 1500**
2000

2000
100

2100
210

(1) 1890

(1) 1795

11400
1795

9605
173

9778
98

9876

(1) 3780

11400
5575

5825
271

6096
61
-----6157

(1) 3307

11400
8882

2518
332

2850
29

2879

(3) 3087*

11400
11969

-569
361

-208
0

9400
2000

-----11400
570

11970
1197

10773

11970

11400

11969

-569

361

-208

Credit for the Calculation = 2

CASH FLOW (b)	Note: 20 Working Days/Month
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MONTH

DAY1

202

403

604

805

1006

1207

140**TOTALA**

B

C

D

E

F600

800

3,500

1,200

1,800

	1500	DIRECT COST	
+ INDIRECT COST @ \$25/working day			

TOTAL COST			
+ MARK-UP @ 5%			

TOTAL WORTH			
- RETENTION @ 10%			

PAYMENT DUE			
PAYMENT RECEIVED			
CUMUL. TOTAL COST			
- CUMUL PAYMENTS			

+ CUMUL. INTEREST		CUMUL. (COST-PAY)	

OVERDRAFT			
+ INTEREST THIS MONTH @ 1%			

CUMUL. O.D. + INT.1400			
			500
			-----1900
			95

			1995
			(1) 200

			1795
			(1) 0
			1900
			0

			1900
			(1) 0

			1900
			19

			19193500
			500
			-----4000
			200

			4200
			(1) 399*

			3801
			(1) 0
			5900

0

5900
19

5919
59

59783000
500
-----3500
175

3675
(1) 0

3675

1795

9400
1795

7605
78

7683
77

77601500
2000

2000
100

2100
(1) 0

2100

3801

11400
5596

5804
155

5959
60

6019

3675

11400

9271

2129

215

2344

23

2367

(1) 2699*

11400

11920

-570

238

-332

9400
2000
-----11400
570

11970
599*

11371

11970

11400
11970

-570
238

-332

Discussion = 2