Overview of Decision Analysis and Applications for Cost Professionals

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Outline

Decision Analysis Overview: decision policy

Project Crashing Decision: simple EV calculation, decision tree, Monte Carlo simulation

Feasibility and Appraisal Analyses: stochastic variance

Bonus topics (time permitting)

Decision Analysis

Tools and techniques to help a decision maker choose wisely about uncertainty Three problem types: Ranking alternatives, optimizing, appraising Expected Value: probability-weighted average

$$EV = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i P(x_i)$$

Symbols:

EV, E(), E, mean, and μ

Recommended for cost: EV Cost, E(Cost)

VALUE \$Million

Key features of a decision analysis:

1. Probabilities are used

2. There is a way to measure value (= decision policy)

3. Combining (1) and (2): The optimal choice has the best EV

Max. Expected Monetary Value = EMV = EV NPV

Minimize EV Cost

Crashing Decision (among others)

Very useful information to the Task manager:

- EV forecast for when predecessor tasks will complete
- Probability her task is on the CP
- Project value EMV impacts on cost, schedule and performance

Beta distribution kernel, for a 0 to 1 range: $B(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = x^{\alpha 1}(1-x)^{\alpha 2}$



Key points

Measuring value is key: making tradeoffs, something to optimize Probabilities and *EV*s are important: getting a better number, stochastic variance DA isn't especially difficult, and most people can do this.

Follow-on reading of possible interest:

"Resolving Decision Dilemmas" at http://www.maxvalue.com/Dilemma.pdf

"Decision Analysis in Cost Engineering" at http://www.maxvalue.com/AACE2.pdf And this page has links to 10 Important Concept Summaries: http://www.maxvalue.com/dwr.htm Follow-on questions are welcome: Contact John Schuyler, 303-693-0067, john@maxvalue.com