

# Civilian Factory Payout

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## 1 Introduction

The following attempts to address the omnipresent decision:

“When should I stop building Civilian Factories, and switch to Military Factories?”

There is a substantial of misinformation, generally spread by hearsay and substantiated by mere opinion. Unfortunately, in all but the most extreme cases, building a Civ does not pay for itself. The truly optimal decision should be to exclusively build Mils.

## 2 Assumptions and Definitions

Definition:

- $d$  = Days since start of construction
- $G$  = Daily output of Military factory
- $M$  = Days taken to construct a Military Factory, at  $d = 0$
- $C$  = Days taken to construct a Civilian Factory, at  $d = 0$
- $K$  = Days taken to construct a Military Factory, at  $d > C$
- $B$  = Bonus to Military factory output, at  $d > C$

- 1) To simplify the model, we discount production efficiency. We also assume that a Civ builds Mils in a smooth manner and produces a consistent output. E.g. A tenth of a Mil will produce a tenth of a Mil's output.
- 2) Resource limitations can be safely ignored as they have no direct effect, and are typically resolved through alternative means such as infrastructure/focuses.
- 3) There is no need to consider consumer goods for the initial case builds, as the number of builder Civs ( $T$ ) is consistent. In favor of a more “Optimistic” breakpoint, we can ignore consumer good's effect on  $Y_c$
- 4) Economy laws and Construction/output bonuses are consistent, and may only change once at  $d = C$ .

With these in mind, we can model the the total military output after  $d$  days as:

$$Y = \int_0^d \frac{BGx}{M} dx = \frac{BG}{M} \int_0^d x dx = \frac{BGd^2}{2M}$$

Assuming construction uses a constant number of Civs that are exclusively building Mils.

### 3 Case Study

At any point in time there are only two cases to consider. We can construct one Civ that will continue to build Mils in a smooth manner, or we can construct  $\frac{C}{M}$  Mils instead.

In Case 1, it takes  $C$  days before our new Civ is ready to construct Mils. The output of our Civ at  $d$  days is:

$$Y_c = \int_C^d \frac{BGx}{K} dx = \frac{BG(d-C)^2}{2K}$$

In Case 2, we would have constructed Mils instead.

The output of our  $\frac{C}{M}$  Mils:

$Y_m = \text{Output during construction} + \text{Output from } C \text{ to } d \text{ days}$

$$Y_m = \int_0^C \frac{Gx}{M} dx + BG(\frac{C}{M})(d-C)$$

$$Y_m = \frac{GC^2}{2M} + BG(\frac{C}{M})(d-C)$$

The break even point is defined as  $Y_c = Y_m$ . Now we just need to find the appropriate  $d$  that satisfies the conditional.

$$Y_c - Y_m = 0$$

$$\frac{BG(d-C)^2}{2K} - \frac{GC^2}{2M} - BG(\frac{C}{M})(d-C) = 0$$

Simplify constants:

$$\frac{G(d-C)^2}{K} - \frac{GC^2}{BM} - 2G(\frac{C}{M})(d-C) = 0$$

$$\frac{GM(d-C)^2}{K} - \frac{GC^2}{B} - 2GC(d-C) = 0$$

$$\frac{M(d-C)^2}{K} - \frac{C^2}{B} - 2C(d-C) = 0$$

Open parenthesis:

$$\frac{M}{K}(d^2 - 2Cd + C^2) - \frac{C^2}{B} - 2Cd + 2C^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{M}{K}d^2 - \frac{M}{K}2Cd + \frac{M}{K}C^2 - \frac{C^2}{B} - 2Cd + 2C^2 = 0$$

Simplify:

$$\frac{M}{K}d^2 - (2 + \frac{2M}{K})Cd + \frac{M}{K}C^2 - \frac{C^2}{B} + 2C^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{M}{K}d^2 - (2 + \frac{2M}{K})Cd + (2 + \frac{M}{K} - \frac{1}{B})C^2 = 0$$

Substitute for the constant ratio,  $R = \frac{M}{K}$ :

$$Rd^2 - (2 + 2R)Cd + (2 + R - \frac{1}{B})C^2 = 0$$

Solve the quadratic:

$$a = R$$

$$b = -(2 + 2R)C$$

$$c = (2 + R - \frac{1}{B})C^2$$

$$\frac{(2 + 2R)C \pm \sqrt{((2 + 2R)C)^2 - 4R(2 + R - \frac{1}{B})C^2}}{2R}$$

Take out 2:

$$\frac{(2 + 2R)C \pm \sqrt{4(1 + R)^2C^2 - 4R(2 + R - \frac{1}{B})C^2}}{2R}$$

$$\frac{(2 + 2R)C \pm 2\sqrt{(1 + R)^2C^2 - R(2 + R - \frac{1}{B})C^2}}{2R}$$

Take out C:

$$\frac{(1 + R)C \pm \sqrt{((1 + R)^2 - R(2 + R - \frac{1}{B}))C^2}}{R}$$

$$\frac{(1 + R)C \pm C\sqrt{(1 + R)^2 - R(2 + R - \frac{1}{B})}}{R}$$

Expand:

$$\frac{(1+R)C \pm C\sqrt{R^2 + 2R + 1 - 2R - R^2 + \frac{R}{B}}}{R}$$

Simplify for solution. We can safely ignore – for our model as there is no valid break point for which  $d < C$ :

$$d = \frac{(1+R)C + C\sqrt{1 + \frac{R}{B}}}{R}$$

## 4 Graphing solution

$T$  = Number of Civs used in initial build

$I$  = Infrastructure used for initial Mil or Civ build

$M_b$  = Initial Mil construction speed bonus

$C_b$  = Initial Civ construction speed bonus

$K_b$  = Mil construction speed bonus, at  $d > C$

$Q$  = Infrastructure used for Mil builds, at  $d > C$

$B$  = Bonus to Mil output, at  $d > C$

Expanding our construction speed for one Mil or Civ:

$$M = \frac{7200}{CivOutput * T * I * M_b} = \frac{7200}{5 * T * I * M_b} = \frac{1440}{TIM_b}$$

$$C = \frac{10800}{CivOutput * T * I * C_b} = \frac{10800}{5 * T * I * C_b} = \frac{2160}{TIC_b}$$

$$K = \frac{7200}{CivOutput * Q * K_b} = \frac{7200}{5 * Q * K_b} = \frac{1440}{QK_b}$$

Substitute for the ratio  $R$ :

$$R = \frac{M}{K}$$

$$R = \frac{\frac{1440}{TIM_b}}{\frac{1440}{QK_b}} = \frac{QK_b}{TIM_b}$$

Resolution:

$$d = \frac{(1+R)C + C\sqrt{1 + \frac{R}{B}}}{R}$$

$$d = \frac{(1 + \frac{QK_b}{TIM_b})C + C\sqrt{1 + \frac{\frac{QK_b}{TIM_b}}{B}}}{\frac{QK_b}{TIM_b}}$$

$$d = \frac{(1 + \frac{QK_b}{TIM_b})C + C\sqrt{1 + \frac{QK_b}{BTIM_b}}}{\frac{QK_b}{TIM_b}}$$

$$d = \frac{(1 + \frac{QK_b}{TIM_b})(\frac{2160}{TIC_b}) + (\frac{2160}{TIC_b})\sqrt{1 + \frac{QK_b}{BTIM_b}}}{\frac{QK_b}{TIM_b}}$$

To find how many years it takes after a Civ is built, before we hit the break even point:

$$Y = \frac{d - C}{365}$$

$$Y = \frac{\frac{(1 + \frac{QK_b}{TIM_b})(\frac{2160}{TIC_b}) + (\frac{2160}{TIC_b})\sqrt{1 + \frac{QK_b}{BTIM_b}}}{\frac{QK_b}{TIM_b}} - \frac{2160}{TIC_b}}{365}$$

You can see the graph [here](#), where:

$Y$  = How many years elapse after Civ is built, before it pays itself off.

$x = K_b$