

APPENDIX

Proofs of $q=1$, $q>1$, & backorder system

①

Backorder system (allowing $q \leq r$)

⊕ Zippin p.188, 277 / H.W. p.183

Key observations

- ① inv pos is uniformly dist in $\{rt+1, \dots, rt+q\}$
- ② demand in interval $[t, t+\tau]$ independent of position at ~~epoch~~ epoch t .
- ③ Condition on inv pos = $s \in \{rt+1, \dots, rt+q\}$
(Also see p.183 for $(s, 1)$ base-stock w/ backorders).

if pos = ~~is~~ s at time t

then level at time $t+\tau = s-d$

with prob $\frac{(\lambda\tau)^d}{d!} e^{-\lambda\tau}$

so, prob ≤ 0 is $\sum_{k \geq s} \frac{x^k}{k!} e^{-x}$

④ averaging over $s \in \{rt+1, \dots, rt+q\}$

gives answer... EASY, but two ways of writing,

Can use CCDF or a loss function...



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$q>r$ | H.W. p.199 / Ziptin p.278

- * Is simple.
- * Look at "cycles" which begin when $l=r$ and end immediately before next time $l=r$.
- * Obviously q units of demand served each cycle, since $q>r$.
- * Demand lost each cycle is $\text{loss} = \sum_{k>r} (k-r) \frac{x^k}{k!} e^{-x}$

$q=1$ | Erlang B loss / H.W. p.204 (really 211 for lost sales.) / Ziptin p.249-250
 $(r,1)$ policy = $(r+1)$ "base stock" policy.

Use Markov state transition probability analysis...

Leads to --
 Integro-
 diff EQns
 using
 constant
 lead times

States $(l, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{r+1})$

→ remaining lead times...

$$0 \leq l \leq r+1$$

$$0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_{r+1} \leq T$$

"Birth-death" process

But "balance equations" are easier to work with... if known are exponential...
 Also, work for any lead-time distribution...
 (Thanks Lajos Takács, I think...)

Balance eqns: $(l+1) \xrightarrow{\lambda} (l) \xrightarrow{\lambda} (l-1)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \mu \quad \quad \mu$

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* Poisson pdf: $\frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$ prob of k

* exponential pdf: $\lambda e^{-\lambda t}$ density at t
cdf: $1 - e^{-\lambda t}$ prob $\leq t$

* PASTA: Poisson arrivals see time averages,
even when they affect the system--

* Little's Law: Queue in equilibrium

(avg) length of time in queue

$= [(\text{avg}) \text{ length of queue}] \times [(\text{avg}) \text{ time between things exiting / entering}]$