

## Inventory Management Formulas

### ABC Inventory Analysis

Order sku's in decreasing order of  $D^{\$}$ , where

$D^{\$}$  = annual dollar volume = unit price times annual demand

$D$  = total "annual" demand (or total annual usage)

$C_T$  = transaction, ordering, or "setup" cost (ordering or procurement cost per order)

$C_I$  = holding cost (or carrying cost) per unit per year

$c$  = cost (purchase or production) per unit

$F_I$  = holding cost per unit per year as a fraction of the purchase cost;  $C_I = (F_I)(c)$

$Q$  = order quantity

$TC(Q)$  = total annual cost as a function of the amount ordered ( $Q$ )

$TVC(Q)$  = total annual variable cost (exclusive of annual purchase costs)

$Q^*$  = optimal order quantity (or the Economic Order Quantity)

$n^*$  = optimal number of orders to place per year ( $D/Q^*$ )

### Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) Model

Total Annual Cost = Annual Ordering Costs + Annual Average Holding Costs  
+ Annual Purchasing Costs

$$TC(Q) = C_T \left( \frac{D}{Q} \right) + C_I \left( \frac{Q}{2} \right) + cD$$

Total Annual Variable Cost:

$$TVC(Q) = C_T \left( \frac{D}{Q} \right) + C_I \left( \frac{Q}{2} \right)$$

### EOQ Formula

The optimal (economic) order quantity is:  $Q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2DC_T}{C_I}}$

The optimal number of orders to place per year is  $n^* = (D/Q^*)$

The optimal total annual variable cost is  $TVC(Q^*) = C_T \left(\frac{D}{Q^*}\right) + C_I \left(\frac{Q^*}{2}\right) = C_I Q^*$

### Newsvendor Model

$C_L$  marginal cost if demand is **too low** (“overage cost”)  
typically includes *cost of item – salvage value*

$C_U$  marginal (opportunity) cost if demand is **too high** (“underage cost”)  
typically includes opportunity cost of lost contribution margin (“lost profit”) plus shortage costs, i.e., *price – cost + shortage cost*

### Newsvendor Formula

Continuous Demand:

The optimal quantity  $q^*$  is given by

$$P(\text{demand} \geq q^*) = \frac{C_L}{C_U + C_L}$$

Discrete demand distribution:

The optimal order quantity  $q^*$  is the **largest** value  $q$  for which

$$P(\text{demand} \geq q) \geq \frac{C_L}{C_U + C_L}$$