

DaiPark-chapter1

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Exercise 9

(a)

$$C_o = (\text{Wholesale cost} + \text{Salvage Price}) = (480 + 25) = \$505$$

$$C_u = (\text{retail price} + \text{special delivery charge}) = (600 + 50) = \$650$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expected Economic Cost} &= E[\text{Manufacturing Cost}] + E[\text{Cost associated with understock Risk}] \\ &\quad + E[\text{Cost associated with overstock Risk}] \end{aligned}$$

$$= C_v \cdot E[X] + C_u \cdot E[(D - X)^+] + C_o \cdot E[(X - D)^+]$$

$$= 480 \cdot E[X] + 650 \cdot E[(D - X)^+] + 505 \cdot E[(X - D)^+]$$

(b)

$$F(y) \geq \frac{650}{650+505} F(y) \geq 0.56277056$$

| d | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| $P(D = d)$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |

$$F_D(10) = \frac{1}{6} < 0.56277056$$

$$F_D(11) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} < 0.56277056$$

$$F_D(12) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} < 0.56277056$$

$$F_D(13) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \geq 0.56277056$$

Thus, $y^* = 13$

(c)

$$N = (1000, 100)$$

$$Z = (Q - \mu) / \sigma$$

$$\rightarrow \therefore \text{Best order quantity} = Q = \mu + Z * \sigma = 1,000 + 0.56 * 100 = 1,056$$

Exercise 10

(a)

Regardless of inventory, the unit cost is the same.

$$C_o = (\text{solvent costs} + \text{disposal charge}) = (40 + 10) = \$50$$

$$C_u = (\text{seriously disrupted at a cost}) = \$100$$

$$F(y) \geq \frac{100}{100 + 50}$$

$$F(y) \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

| d | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| $P(D = d)$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ |

(when $m=0$)

$$F_D(500) = \frac{1}{8} < 0.6667$$

$$F_D(600) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8} < 0.6667$$

$$F_D(700) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{8} \geq 0.6667$$

Thus, $y^* = 700$

(b)

It is the best order quantity obtained by considering the inventory, minus the inventory amount, which has the lowest value.

(c)