

$$\text{capacity} = \frac{1}{\text{cycle time}} \quad \text{utilization} = \frac{\text{flow rate}}{\text{capacity}} \quad \text{flow rate} = \text{minimum (demand, capacity)} \quad \text{avg. inventory} = \text{avg. flow rate} \times \text{avg. flow time}$$

$$\text{avg. time in queue } T_q = \left(\frac{\text{service time}}{m} \right) \times \left(\frac{\text{utilization}^{\sqrt{2(m+1)}-1}}{1 - \text{utilization}} \right) \times \left(\frac{CV_a^2 + CV_p^2}{2} \right) \quad \text{avg. inventory in queue } I_q = T_q / a \quad \text{avg. flow time } T = T_q + p$$

where m = number of servers

a = avg. interarrival time

flow rate = avg. arrival rate = $1/a$

CV_a = coefficient of variation of interarrival time

$$= \frac{\text{standard deviation of interarrival time}}{\text{avg. interarrival time}}$$

p = avg. service time

capacity per server = avg. service rate = $1/p$

capacity for m -server system = m/p

CV_p = coefficient of variation of service time

$$= \frac{\text{standard deviation of service time}}{\text{avg. service time}}$$

$$\text{utilization} = \frac{\text{flow rate}}{\text{capacity}} = \frac{p}{m \times a}$$

$$= \frac{\text{time busy}}{\text{time available}}$$

$$\text{economic order quantity} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times S \times D}{h}}$$

where D = demand / unit time

S = setup (fixed) cost incurred per order

h = holding cost / unit time

c = per-unit purchase cost

Q = order quantity

$$\text{total cost over time unit} = \underbrace{c \times D}_{\text{variable cost over time unit}} + \underbrace{\frac{h \times Q}{2}}_{\text{inventory cost over time unit}} + \underbrace{\frac{S \times D}{Q}}_{\text{setup cost over time unit}}$$

$$\text{average inventory} = Q/2$$

$$\text{number of orders over time unit} = D/Q$$

$$\text{critical fractile} = \frac{G}{G+L} \quad \text{where } G \text{ is gain } L \text{ and is loss, the actual values of } G \text{ and } L \text{ are context specific, but we looked}$$

at examples where G = price – cost and L = cost – salvage value, or where G = high fare – low fare and L = low fare

$$\text{quantity} = \text{mean} + z \times \text{standard deviation}$$

$$z = \frac{\text{quantity} - \text{mean}}{\text{standard deviation}}$$

$$\text{protection level} = \text{mean} + z \times \text{standard deviation}$$

$$\text{booking limit} = \text{capacity} - \text{protection level}$$

$$\text{standard deviation} = \sqrt{\text{variance}} \quad \text{coefficient of variation} = \frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{mean}} \quad \sigma_x = \sqrt{E[L] \text{var}[D] + (E[D])^2 \text{var}[L]}$$

Suppose D_1, D_2, \dots, D_N are independent normal random variables where D_i has mean = mean_i and variance = variance_i ; then $D_1 + D_2 + \dots + D_N$ is a normal random variable with mean = $\text{mean}_1 + \text{mean}_2 + \dots + \text{mean}_N$ and variance = $\text{variance}_1 + \text{variance}_2 + \dots + \text{variance}_N$