

Models for Ordering Multiple Products Subject to Multiple Constraints, Quantity and Freight Discounts

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important responsibilities of a supply chain manager is to decide “how much” (or “many”) of inventory items to order and how to transport them. This paper presents four mixed-integer linear programming models to help supply chain managers make these decisions for multiple products subject to multiple constraints when suppliers offer quantity discounts and shippers offer freight discounts. Each model deals with one of the possible combinations of all-units, incremental quantity discounts, all-weight and incremental freight discounts. The models are based on a piecewise linear approximation of the number of orders function. They allow any number of linear constraints and determine if independent or common (fixed) cycle ordering has a lower total cost. Results of computational experiments on an example problem are also presented.

Keywords: Inventory; Mixed-Integer Linear Programming; Quantity and Freight Discounts; All-Units and Incremental Discounts; Multiple Products and Multiple Constraints

1. Introduction

Supply chain management has been receiving an ever-increasing attention from both academicians and business managers for the past several decades. The main reason for this attention seems to be the realization that a well coordinated supply chain will lead to lower costs, and hence greater profits, for its members compared to the costs incurred by members of a supply chain that is not coordinated.

Two of the major cost components in a supply chain are inventory and transportation costs. According to 2013 Annual State of Logistics Report [1] of Council of Supply Chain Management Professionals (CSCMP), the average investment in all business inventories (agriculture, mining, construction, services, manufacturing, wholesale, and retail trade) reached to almost \$2.3 trillion in 2012, which was equivalent to 8.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the same year. In this total there are inventory carrying costs and transportation (all modes) costs, \$434 billion and \$897 billion, respectively. One of the conclusions of the report was: “Record high inventories could become a drag on the economy if we do not

start drawing them down.” Clearly, managing and reducing these costs will not only help the economy but also reduce the operating costs of any company and boost its profits.

The importance of inventory carrying costs and transportation costs has been well understood and appreciated by the operations research community as evidenced by the extensive list of publications on the optimization of inventory and transportation decisions. This paper aims to make a contribution to an area of this rich field of research that has not seen much development.

Specifically, this paper presents a zero-one mixed-integer linear programming model for the optimization of lot-sizing decisions for buyers ordering multiple products subject to multiple linear constraints when they are offered quantity (price) discounts by suppliers and freight discounts by shippers. The model provides an approximate optimal solution based on a linear approximation of the number of orders function, which can be achieved as closely as the analyst desires. This paper is an extension of our earlier research [2]. While published models deal with small number of constraints and either fixed (common) or independent cycle solutions, the proposed mod-

els may include any number of linear constraints and determine which of the two cycle types leads to a lower total cost. Finally, we present models that, when available, take advantage of quantity discounts and freight discounts of both kinds (*i.e.*, all-units and incremental).

The paper is organized as follows: A survey of literature is presented in the next section. The third section provides preliminaries. The fourth section presents variables and parameters, and four mixed-integer linear programming models. Section five presents computer implementation and results of computational experiments. A summary and conclusions are given in section six. Two appendices provide relevant mathematical background that forms the foundation for the four models.

2. Literature Review

There is an extensive literature on quantity discount models. A comprehensive review of literature until 1995 can be found in Benton and Park [3] where papers dealing with both all-units and incremental quantity discounts are reviewed. Another review can be found in Munson and Rosenblatt [4]. The focus in this paper is on modeling lot-sizing decisions for multiple products subject to multiple linear constraints when both quantity (*i.e.* unit price) and freight (*i.e.*, unit shipment) discounts of both kinds (*i.e.*, all-units and incremental) are available to a buyer. Therefore, we limit our review to a narrow portion of the literature.

2.1. Single Product, Quantity and Freight Discounts, Unconstrained Case

Tersine and Barman [5] derived lot-sizing optimization algorithms for quantity and freight discount situations for both all-units quantity discounts and all-weights freight discounts. These authors extended their algorithms to an incremental case in a separate paper [6]. Arcelus and Rowcroft [7] developed an all-units quantity and all-weight freight discounts model for lot-sizing decision with the possibility of disposal. Diaby and Martel [8] developed a mixed-integer linear programming model for optimal purchasing and shipping quantities in a multi-echelon distribution system with deterministic, time-varying demands. Tersine, Barman, and Toelle [9] proposed a composite model that included a variety of relevant inventory costs and developed algorithms for the optimization of lot-sizing decision where all-units or incremental quantity discounts and all-weight and incremental freight discounts were combined into a single restructured discount schedule. Burwell, *et al.* [10] incorporated all-units quantity and all-weight freight discounts in a lot sizing model when demand is dependent upon price. They developed an algorithm to determine the optimal lot size and selling price for a class of de-

mand functions. Darwish [11] investigated the effects of transportation and purchase price in all combinations of all-units/incremental discounts and all-weight/incremental freight discounts for stochastic demand. Mendoza and Ventura [12] developed exact algorithms for deciding economic lot sizes under all-units and incremental quantity discounts and two modes of transportation: truck load and less than truck load. Toptal [13] developed a model for lot sizing decisions involving stepwise freight costs and all-units quantity discounts.

2.2. Multiple Products, All-Units and Incremental Quantity Discounts, Constrained Case

None of the papers reviewed in this section incorporated both quantity and freight discounts; however, they dealt with multiple products and at most two constraints. Benton [14] was the first to consider the problem for multiple products with budget and space constraints. In this paper, the author developed a heuristic procedure for order quantity when all-units quantity discounts were available from multiple suppliers. Rubin and Benton [15] considered the same problem as Benton [14] and presented a set of algorithms that collectively found the optimal order vector. In a more recent paper, Rubin and Benton [16] extended their solution methods to the same setup with incremental quantity discounts.

Guder, *et al.* [17] presented a method for determining optimal order quantities subject to a single resource constraint under incremental quantity discounts. The method involves the evaluation of every feasible price level combination for each item. The authors point out that due to the combinatorial nature of the method, it is impractical for a large number of items; however, they offer a heuristic algorithm for large problems. To the best of our knowledge, there is no published model for ordering multiple products subject to more than two constraints when both quantity and freight discounts are available.

3. Preliminaries

We assume an inventory system involving multiple products with known and constant independent demand, instantaneous replenishment, and constant lead times where no shortages are allowed. Without loss of generality we assume a zero lead time. Ordering cost for each product is a fixed amount that is independent of order size. Inventory holding (carrying) cost for each product is a percent of the purchase price, per unit per year; the same percentage applies to all products.

In this paper four models are presented corresponding to all four combinations of quantity and freight discounts. For example, Model I has been developed to determine the optimal order quantity when all suppliers offer all-

units quantity discounts and all shippers offer all-units freight constraints. Model III is for a situation in which suppliers offer all-units price discounts while shippers offer incremental freight discounts. The decision maker's objective is to minimize the total annual inventory holding, ordering, and purchase cost subject to multiple linear constraints, such as a limit on total inventory investment at any time, warehouse space, volume, and/or weight, an upper limit on the number of orders, etc.

The four models rely on the functional relationship between the number of orders and order quantity which enables us to handle multiple constraints and multiple price-breaks through a linear model. We develop a zero-one mixed-integer linear programming model based on the piece-wise approximation of the number of orders function of each product. The approximation can be carried to any finite degree of closeness.

Let X_j = Order quantity, and D_j = Annual demand for product j . Then the number of orders function $N_j = f(X_j) = D_j/X_j$ is strictly convex (**Figure 1**) and can be approximated with a series of linear functions. Although the function is continuous everywhere for $1 \leq X_j \leq D_j$, this interval has e_j subintervals corresponding to discount intervals and therefore the number of orders

curve has segments that correspond to these intervals. Considering any such segment of the curve, any line segment such as $L = a - bX$, passing through the end points of the interval will always be above the curve and L will always overestimate the true number of orders in that interval. The error of estimation, E , will be given by $E = L - N = a - bX - (D/X)$.

The maximum error can be reduced to any finite number by increasing the number of line segments. Once a decision maker chooses the maximum tolerable error (TE), the range of possible order sizes (X_j) is split into as many intervals as necessary so that no line segment overestimates N by more than TE. One way this number may be selected is by dividing the tolerable excess cost resulting from the overestimation of the true number of orders, by the sum of the ordering cost. We follow a procedure that splits an interval at the point (X_{io}) where the error E is maximum, thereby reducing overestimation by the greatest amount. The details of the linearization of the number of orders function are given in Appendix A.

Suppliers frequently offer their products at lower prices to those who buy them in large quantities. In this system the supplier identifies intervals of possible order quantities and a price for each interval, which is progressively

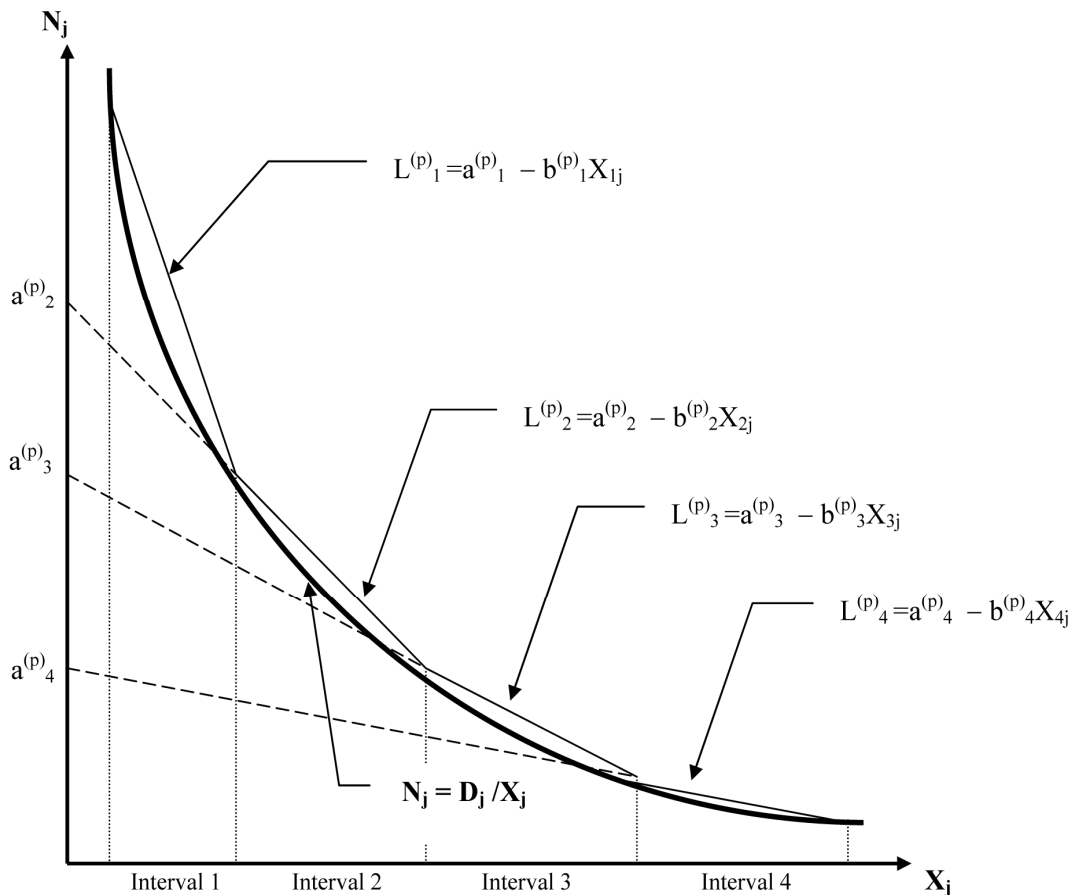


Figure 1. Piecewise linear approximation of the number of orders function in the h^{th} discount step, $h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j$.

lower for higher quantity intervals. A quantity discount schedule for a product can be represented as follows:

$$P_j = \begin{cases} P_{1j} & \text{for } K_{1j} \leq X_j \leq U_{1j} \\ P_{2j} & \text{for } K_{2j} \leq X_j \leq U_{2j} \\ \dots & \\ P_{e_j j} & \text{for } K_{e_j j} \leq X_j \end{cases}$$

where P_j is the price paid for product j , P_{hj} is the price to be paid if the order quantity X_j falls in discount interval h , and K_{hj} and U_{hj} 's are quantities that define discount intervals. Similarly, a freight discount schedule can be represented as:

$$C_{sj} = \begin{cases} C_{1j} & \text{for } \tilde{K}_{1j} \leq \tilde{X}_j \leq \tilde{U}_{1j} \\ C_{2j} & \text{for } \tilde{K}_{2j} \leq \tilde{X}_j \leq \tilde{U}_{2j} \\ \dots & \\ C_{e_j j} & \text{for } \tilde{K}_{e_j j} \leq \tilde{X}_j \end{cases}$$

The most frequently encountered discount schedules are all-units and incremental. An all-units discount scheme assumes that the lowest price for which an order quantity qualifies will be paid for all the units purchased. In an incremental discount system the lowest price is paid only for the units in the relevant interval and higher prices for quantities in lower intervals. Next, decision variables and parameters of Model I are presented.

4. Models for Optimizing Lot-Sizing Decisions

4.1. Decision Variables

X_{hij} = order quantity for product j in subinterval i of the price discount interval h ,

X_j = order quantity to be adopted for product j ,

\tilde{X}_{hj} = order quantity for product j in the shipping cost discount interval h ,

\tilde{X}_j = order quantity for product j suggested from the shipping cost discount schedule,

N_j = number of orders to be adopted for product j ,

PO_j = amount paid for order size X_j , product j (i.e., dollar amount paid for one order, excluding shipping and ordering costs),

P_j = price to be paid for product j ,

C_{sj} = shipping cost per unit paid for product j ,

T_j = cycle time for product j ,

Y_{hj} = auxiliary variables for product j :

$Y_{hj} = 1$, if $X_j \in [n_{hj}, m_{hj}]$; $Y_{hj} = 0$, otherwise,

\tilde{Y}_{hj} = auxiliary variables for product j :

$\tilde{Y}_{hj} = 1$ if $\tilde{X}_j \in [\tilde{n}_{hj}, \tilde{m}_{hj}]$; $\tilde{Y}_{hj} = 0$, otherwise,

Y_{hj} = auxiliary variables for product j :

$Y_{hj} = 1$, if $X_j \in [n_{hj}, m_{hj}]$; $Y_{hj} = 0$, otherwise,

L_{hij} = number of orders if the order size is in subinterval i of price discount interval h for product j ,

\tilde{L}_{hij} = number of orders if the order size is in subinterval i of freight discount interval h for product j .

4.2. Model Parameters

TC = total annual inventory cost,

k = number of products,

C_{oj} = ordering cost for product j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$,

C_{cj} = holding (carrying) cost per unit per year for product j ,

C_{shj} = shipping cost per unit if the order quantity \tilde{X}_j falls in the shipping cost discount interval h ,

$h = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_j$,

I = percent of average price as holding cost,

P_{hj} = price to be paid if the order quantity X_j falls in price discount interval h , $h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j$,

e_j = number of price discount intervals available for product j ,

\tilde{e}_j = number of shipping cost discount intervals available for product j ,

e_{hj} = number of subintervals into which the number of orders (N_j) curve has been divided for the h^{th} price discount interval,

D_j = annual demand for product j ,

$D_{\min} = \min D_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k$,

w_{rj} = amount of resource r consumed by one unit of product j , where $w_{1j} = P_{1j}$,

v = number of constrained resources,

B_r = availability of resource r ,

a_{hij} = y-intercept of the line passing through the end points of subinterval i of price discount interval h ,

b_{hij} = slope of the line passing through the end points of subinterval i of price discount interval h ,

n_{hj}, m_{hj} = lower and upper end points of price discount interval h , respectively,

$\tilde{n}_{hj}, \tilde{m}_{hj}$ = lower and upper end points of freight cost discount interval h , respectively,

n_{hij}, m_{hij} = lower and upper end points of subinterval i of price discount interval h , respectively,

S_j = the multiple of the yearly demand that is allowed to be satisfied by a single order of product j ; a constant, usually set equal to 1,

M = a very large positive constant,

$R = \min(\tau_r, r = 1, 2, 3, \dots, v)$,

R is the maximum cycle time that is feasible for the problem and corresponds to the most restrictive resource constraint; R is calculated and selected outside the model, τ_1 is the maximum cycle length allowed when the highest price is paid for every product,

$$\tau_1 = \frac{2B_1}{Q_1} \text{ where } Q_1 = \left[\sum_{j=1}^k P_{1j} D_j + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k (P_{1j} D_j)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^k P_{1j} D_j} \right],$$

and

$$B_1 = \sum_{j=1}^k P_j X_j = \sum_{j=1}^k P O_j,$$

budget available for total inventory investment, if all-units discounts apply, or

$$B_1 = \sum_{j=1}^k (A P_j) X_j = \sum_{j=1}^k P O_j,$$

budget available for total inventory investment if incremental discounts apply,

τ_r = maximum cycle length allowed by the r^{th} resource constraint,

$$\tau_r = \frac{2B_r}{Q_r}$$

where $Q_r = \left[\sum_{j=1}^k w_{rj} D_j + \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k (w_{rj} D_j)^2}{\sum_{j=1}^k w_{rj} D_j} \right], r = 2, 3, \dots, v,$

and for a possible shipping cost resource constraint m ($r = m$), $w_{mj} = C_{s1j} = A C_{s1j}$.

This formula for τ_r is the multi-constraint version of Equation (18) of Rosenblatt [18] (see also Page and Paul [19]).

4.1.1. Model I. All-Units Discounts for both Price and Freight

$$\begin{aligned} \min TC(N_j, P O_j, P_j, C_{sj}) \\ = \sum_{j=1}^k \left[C_{oj} N_j + \left(\frac{I}{2} \right) P O_j + P_j D_j + C_{sj} D_j \right] \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Subject to:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{hij} = a_{hij} Y_{hij} - b_{hij} X_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$Y_{hj} = \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} Y_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{3}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{e_j} Y_{hj} = 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{4}$$

$$N_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} L_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{hij} \geq n_{hij} Y_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{hij} \leq m_{hij} Y_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$X_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} X_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{8}$$

$$P_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} P_{hj} Y_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{9}$$

$$\tilde{X}_{hj} \geq \tilde{n}_{hj} \tilde{Y}_{hj}, h = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{10}$$

$$\tilde{X}_{hj} \leq \tilde{m}_{hj} \tilde{Y}_{hj}, h = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{11}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{Y}_{hj} = 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{12}$$

$$\tilde{X}_j = \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{X}_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{13}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} X_{hij} - \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{X}_{hj} = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{14}$$

$$C_{sj} = \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} C_{shj} \tilde{Y}_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{15}$$

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = 1 \tag{16}$$

$$T_j \geq \frac{1}{D_{\min}}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{17}$$

$$T_j \leq R Z_1 + S_j Z_2, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{18}$$

$$T_j D_j - X_j = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{19}$$

$$T_j - T_{j+1} \geq 1 - Z_1 - M Z_2, j = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1, \tag{20}$$

$$T_j - T_{j+1} \leq 1 - Z_1 + M Z_2, j = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1, \tag{21}$$

$$P O_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} P_{hj} X_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{22}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k P O_j \leq M Z_1 + B_1 Z_2 \tag{23}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k w_{rj} X_j \leq M Z_1 + B_r Z_2, r = 2, 3, \dots, v, \tag{24}$$

Other linear constraints can be included in the model. For example, if there is a resource constraint on shipping cost with available resource B_m ($r = m$)

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} C_{shj} \tilde{X}_{hj} \leq M Z_1 + B_m Z_2,$$

$$T_j, X_{hij}, X_j, \tilde{X}_j, \tilde{X}_{hj}, P_j, C_{sj}, N_j, L_{hij}, P O_j \geq 0, \forall i \text{ and } j$$

$$Y_{hij}, Y_{hj}, \tilde{Y}_{hj}, Z_1, Z_2 = 0, 1 \text{ integers}$$

Z_1, Z_2 = auxiliary variables: if $Z_1 = 1$ and $Z_2 = 0$, fixed cycle approach to be used; for $Z_1 = 0$ and $Z_2 = 1$, independent cycle approach to be used,

Equation (1), the objective function, is the sum of the objective functions for all products and consists of four components: annual ordering cost ($N_j C_{oj}$), annual carrying cost ($[I/2] PO_j$), annual purchase cost ($P_j D_j$), and annual shipping cost ($C_{sj} D_j$). Each one of Equation (2) represents the line segment approximating the number of orders curve for the i th subinterval of the h th discount interval for the j th product. Constraints (3) and (4), together, make certain that only one line segment's equation is nonzero; at the optimal solution this will be the line approximating the selected subinterval of the optimal discount interval. Constraints (5) determine the number of orders for each product. Constraints (6) and (7) determine the order quantity (X_{hij}) for each subinterval of each discount interval for each product; because of the binary variable Y_{hij} only one of these order quantities will be different from zero for each product. Constraints (8) determine the order quantity X_j as the sum of X_{hij} 's, only one of which is nonzero. Constraints (9) determine the unit price to be paid for each product. Constraints (10), (11), (12) and (13) determine the order quantity for product j in the shipping cost discount interval h ; because of the binary variable \tilde{Y}_{hj} only one of these order quantities will be different from zero for each shipping discount interval h . Constraints (14) make sure that the order quantity selected from price discount intervals for each product is equal to the order quantity selected from shipping discount intervals. Constraints (15) determine the unit shipping cost for each product. Z_1 and Z_2 in constraint (16) are binary variables that help determine whether a common cycle or an independent cycle solution will be chosen. Constraints (17), (18), and (19) determine the length of the order cycle and the order size. Constraints (20) and (21) ensure that if a common cycle is chosen, the cycle times of all products will be equal; otherwise, these constraints will be redundant. For a common cycle solution, orders may be phased in by using the formula proposed by Guder and Zydiak [20]. Constraints (22) determine the amount to be paid for each order of each product. Constraint (23) makes sure that if independent cycle solution ($Z_2 = 1$) is selected, the total investment in inventory does not exceed the budget. Similarly, constraints (24) ensure that limits on other resources are not exceeded. These constraints will become redundant if a fixed cycle solution ($Z_1 = 1$) is selected. For a fixed cycle solution, orders may be phased in by using the formula proposed by Güder and Zydiak [20].

4.2.2. Model II. Incremental Discounts for both Price and Freight

$$\begin{aligned} \min TC(N_j, PO_j, AP_j, AC_{sj}) \\ = \sum_{j=1}^k \left[C_{oj} N_j + \frac{I}{2} PO_j + (AP_j) D_j + (AC_{sj}) D_j \right] \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

s.t.

$$L_{hij} = a_{hij} Y_{hij} - b_{hij} X_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, \tag{2}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k,$$

$$Y_{hj} = \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} Y_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{3}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{e_j} Y_{hj} = 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{4}$$

$$N_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} L_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{5}$$

$$X_{hij} \geq n_{hij} Y_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, \tag{6}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k,$$

$$X_{hij} \leq m_{hij} Y_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j, \tag{7}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k,$$

$$X_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} X_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{8}$$

$$PO_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} g_{hj} Y_{hj} + \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} P_{hj} X_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{9}$$

$$AP_j = \frac{1}{D_j} \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} g_{hj} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} L_{hij} + \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} P_{hj} Y_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{10}$$

$$\tilde{L}_{hij} = a_{hij} \tilde{Y}_{hij} - b_{hij} \tilde{X}_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_j, \tag{11}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k,$$

$$\tilde{Y}_{hj} = \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{e}_{hj}} \tilde{Y}_{hij}, h = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{12}$$

$$\tilde{X}_{hj} \geq \tilde{n}_{hj} \tilde{Y}_{hj}, h = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{13}$$

$$\tilde{X}_{hj} \leq \tilde{m}_{hj} \tilde{Y}_{hj}, h = 1, 2, \dots, \tilde{e}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{14}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{Y}_{hj} = 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{15}$$

$$\tilde{N}_j = \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{e}_{hj}} \tilde{L}_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{16}$$

$$\tilde{X}_j = \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{X}_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{17}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} X_{hij} - \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{X}_{hj} = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{18}$$

$$AC_{sj} = \frac{1}{D_j} \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{g}_{hj} \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{e}_{hj}} \tilde{L}_{hij} + \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} C_{shj} \tilde{Y}_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k \tag{19}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k PO_j \leq MZ_1 + B_1 Z_2 \tag{20}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k w_{rj} X_j \leq MZ_1 + B_r Z_2, r = 2, 3, \dots, v, \tag{21}$$

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = 1 \tag{22}$$

$$T_j \geq \frac{1}{D_{\min}}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{23}$$

$$T_j \leq RZ_1 + S_j Z_2, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{24}$$

$$T_j D_j - X_j = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tag{25}$$

$$T_j - T_{j+1} \geq 1 - Z_1 - MZ_2, j = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1, \tag{26}$$

$$T_j - T_{j+1} \leq 1 - Z_1 + MZ_2, j = 1, 2, \dots, k - 1, \tag{27}$$

$$T_j, X_{hij}, X_j, \tilde{X}_j, \tilde{X}_{hj}, C_{sj}, N_j, L_{hij}, PO_j, AP_j, AC_{sj} \geq 0,$$

$\forall i$ and j

$$Y_{hij}, Y_{hj}, \tilde{Y}_{hj}, Z_1, Z_2 = 0, 1 \text{ integers}$$

where

AP_j = average price to be paid for product j ,

AC_{sj} = average shipping cost per unit for product j .

Model II has been developed for the case where both quantity and freight discounts are of an incremental kind. The objective function (1) is the sum of the objective functions for all products and consists of four components: annual ordering cost, annual carrying cost, annual purchase cost, and annual shipping cost. However, due to the nature of incremental discounts, total freight cost and total purchase cost need to be calculated with an average unit freight cost (constraint 19) and an average unit price (constraint 10). Derivations of these formulas are given in Appendix B. Also, it should be noted that the amount paid for an order (9) in this model is calculated differently from Model I as explained in Appendix B.

4.2.3. Model III. All-Units Price Discounts and Incremental Freight Discounts

$$\begin{aligned} \min TC(N_j, PO_j, P_j, AC_{sj}) \\ = \sum_{j=1}^k \left[C_{oj} N_j + \left(\frac{I}{2} \right) PO_j + P_j D_j + AC_{sj} D_j \right] \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Plus constraints (2)-(9) from Model I,
plus constraints (11)-(19) from Model II,
plus constraints (16)-(24) from Model I,
plus

$$T_j, X_{hij}, X_j, \tilde{X}_j, \tilde{X}_{hj}, P_j, AC_{sj}, N_j, L_{hij}, PO_j \geq 0,$$

$\forall i$ and j ,

$$Y_{hij}, Y_{hj}, \tilde{Y}_{hj}, Z_1, Z_2 = 0, 1 \text{ integers},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}; j = 1, 2, \dots, k; h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j; r = 2, 3, \dots, v.$$

4.2.4. Model IV. Incremental Price Discounts and All-Units Freight Discounts

$$\begin{aligned} \min TC(N_j, PO_j, AP_j, C_{sj}) \\ = \sum_{j=1}^k \left[C_{oj} N_j + \left(\frac{I}{2} \right) PO_j + (AP_j) D_j + C_{sj} D_j \right] \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Plus constraints (2)-(10) from Model II,
plus constraints (10)-(15) from Model I,
plus constraints (20)-(27) from Model II,
plus

$$T_j, X_{hij}, X_j, \tilde{X}_j, \tilde{X}_{hj}, C_{sj}, N_j, L_{hij}, PO_j, AP_j, C_{sj} \geq 0,$$

$\forall i$ and j ,

$$Y_{hij}, Y_{hj}, \tilde{Y}_{hj}, Z_1, Z_2 = 0, 1 \text{ integers},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, e_{hj}; j = 1, 2, \dots, k; h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j; r = 2, 3, \dots, v.$$

5. Computer Implementation and Results of Computational Experiments

Computer implementation of these models requires a program that approximates the number of orders function by piece-wise linearization. We have developed a Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) for Excel program SplitV5 for this purpose. This program splits the number of orders function for each discount interval (price and/or freight) into subintervals that are approximated by linear equations and generates a data file for solution by Solver. A tolerance level TE of 0.1 was used in our examples. We used the Express Solver Engine of Frontline Systems Inc. for solving the resulting mixed-integer linear programming problems.

Computational experiments were performed using an example problem with three products and three constraints: a budget constraint for inventory investment, a warehouse space constraint, and a truck weight capacity constraint. When a fixed cycle solution ($Z_1 = 1$) is selected these constraints become redundant. The third constraint was added to the problem to demonstrate the flexibility of our models in that they can handle any number of linear constraints in addition to the two resource constraints. Problem parameters are shown in **Table 1**.

Seven sets of experiments were conducted with the four models, each set having a different set of resource quantities (*i.e.*, budget, space, and truck weight capacity). As a start to the experiments large enough values were initially selected for these three quantities to find a feasible solution for Model I. As expected, all three constraints were nonbinding for this problem. Then the right-hand-sides (RHS) of the three constraints were reduced the by the amount of their slacks and the problem was solved again using Model I; the purpose was to see how the models behaved when all three constraints were

binding. This guaranteed binding constraints for Model I. The solution to this first problem with a budget amount of \$110,484 is shown in the first row of **Table 2**. Then the same problem was solved using each of the remaining models. Model II produced a fixed (common) cycle solution, while the other three had independent cycle solutions. All three constraints were also binding for Model III. The same approach of manipulating the right-hand-sides in some, but not all, problems were used to create optimal solutions in which some constraints were binding. Then an additional six problems were set up and solved; the results are shown in **Table 2**.

In solving the second problem, all tau's (calculated outside the model) were determined to be equal, implying full usage of available resources if a fixed cycle solution were to be chosen as optimum, as indicated in **Table**

2. Furthermore, since cycle times, T's, are the same for all models selecting a fixed cycle solution, as in the second problem, their economic order quantities are the same and can be verified by constraints (18-21) in Model I, which are common to all models.

Page and Paul's [19] simulations with a single resource constraint suggested that as the constraint gets tighter, the fixed cycle solution gives a lower total cost solution. As can be seen from **Table 2**, this prediction did not hold for the test problems. Independent cycle solutions were observed even for problems with relatively low levels of resources (Problems 6 and 7). Fixed cycle solutions, on the other hand, resulted even when resource levels were relatively high; overall, 16 of 24 problems had fixed cycle solutions. Additional experiments indicated that our problems had no feasible solution

Table 1. Parameters of the example problem.

PRODUCT	1	2	3
ANNUAL DEMAND	1600	1800	2200
COST PER ORDER (C_{0j})	40	90	110
HOLDING COST PERCENT (I)	0.20	0.20	0.20
SPACE OCCUPIED (w_{2j})	4	3	2
WEIGHT (w_{3j})	20	15	10
QUANTITY INTERVALS FOR PRICE DISCOUNTS (n_{hj}, m_{hj})	100 - 200 201 - 500 501 - 900 901 - 1600	50 - 150 151 - 400 401 - 1100 1101 - 1800	200 - 400 401 - 800 801 - 1400 1401 - 1700 1701 - 2200
PRICES (\$)	P_{h1} 40 35 32 30	P_{h2} 22 20 16 14	P_{h3} 55 49 45 42 40
FREIGHT DISCOUNT INTERVALS ($\tilde{n}_{hj}, \tilde{m}_{hj}$)	1 - 400 401 - 900 901 - 1600	1 - 350 351 - 1000 1001 - 1800	1 - 500 501 - 1200 1201 - 2200
FREIGHT COST PER UNIT (\$)	C_{sh1} 2.00 1.90 1.70	C_{sh2} 5.00 4.50 4.20	C_{sh3} 3.50 3.00 2.50

Table 2. Results of computational experiments with four models (Z1 = 1 common cycle; Z2 = 1 independent cycle).

	TYPE OF CYCLE	BUDGET (\$)	SPACE (CU.FT.)	TRUCK CAPACITY (LBS.)	X1	X2	X3	OBJECTIVE FUNCTION (\$)	UNUSED BUDGET (\$)	UNUSED SPACE (CU. FT.)	UNUSED TRUCK CAP. (LBS.)
MODEL I	Z ₂ = 1	110,484	10,309	44,937	901	1101	1701	188,389	0	0	0
MODEL II	Z ₁ = 1				1122	1263	1543	224,333	0	2690	12,758
MODEL III	Z ₂ = 1				901	1101	1701	190,789	0	0	0
MODEL IV	Z ₂ = 1				119	1456	1701	227,759	0	2063	8179
MODEL I	Z ₁ = 1	90,484	6240	26,354	919	1034	1264	202,103	0	0	0
MODEL II	Z ₁ = 1				919	1034	1264	227,506	0	0	0
MODEL III	Z ₁ = 1				919	1034	1264	204,861	0	0	0
MODEL IV	Z ₁ = 1				919	1034	1264	224,084	0	0	0
MODEL I	Z ₁ = 1	70,000	4736	20,000	698	785	959	205,103	1332	0	0
MODEL II	Z ₁ = 1				698	785	959	232,905	1332	0	0
MODEL III	Z ₂ = 1				201	401	801	209,350	20,504	1,127	3363
MODEL IV	Z ₁ = 1				698	785	959	229,394	1332	0	0
MODEL I	Z ₂ = 1	50,000	3500	14,563	201	54	801	221,471	5742	933	1400
MODEL II	Z ₁ = 1				508	571	698	238,189	0	52	0
MODEL III	Z ₁ = 1				508	571	698	214,107	0	52	0
MODEL IV	Z ₁ = 1				508	571	698	234,713	0	52	0
MODEL I	Z ₁ = 1	40,000	2000	8447	295	331	405	224,691	10,999	0	0
MODEL II	Z ₂ = 1				100	56	532	249,732	6290	367	0
MODEL III	Z ₁ = 1				295	331	405	224,722	10,999	0	0
MODEL IV	Z ₂ = 1				100	54	534	247,647	6242	371	0
MODEL I	Z ₂ = 1	30,000	3257	12,088	201	166	401	224,602	0	1153	2603
MODEL II	Z ₂ = 1				100	819	200	243,668	0	0	0
MODEL III	Z ₁ = 1				305	343	419	224,809	0	1188	3350
MODEL IV	Z ₂ = 1				100	819	200	242,068	0	0	0
MODEL I	Z ₁ = 1	20,000	1500	5825	203	229	279	237,500	0	121	0
MODEL II	Z ₂ = 1				130	114	200	249,506	1290	238	334
MODEL III	Z ₁ = 1				203	229	279	237,526	0	121	0
MODEL IV	Z ₂ = 1				119	61	238	250,611	810	364	573

when any resource amounts are below \$14,319, 988 cu. ft., and 4171 lbs. for budget, space, and truck weight constraints, respectively. A feasible solution did not exist even if only one of the resources was below its limit. However, when any resource amount was set to its limiting value and others at well above their limiting values, a fixed cycle solution was found with all four models. Consequently, these results may provide some support to

Page and Paul’s [19] conclusion when resources are “severely” restricted.

As resource amounts available to the supply chain manager increase, we expected our models to have lower total inventory cost solutions. This is expected, because greater resource amounts enable the model to take advantage of lower unit costs and/or lower unit shipping costs by ordering larger quantities. As can be seen from

Table 2, this prediction turned out to be true for five of the problems, but not for Problems 2 and 6. However, Problem 6 did not conform to the pattern of decreasing resources: truck capacity increased from Problem 5 to Problem 6.

Due to the advantageous nature of all-units discount schedules for buyers compared to incremental discount schedules, we expected Model I always to produce lower total cost solutions. This was true for six of the seven test problems except the fourth problem (Budget = \$50,000). Similarly, we expected Model II (both incremental discounts) to give the highest total cost optimal solution among the four models. This prediction turned out to be true only for five problems, but not for Problems 1 and 7.

6. Summary and Conclusions

The four models presented in this paper can help supply chain managers to find approximate optimal answers to the important question of “how many” to order when they make the decision for multiple products subject to multiple constraints and when quantity and freight discounts are available from suppliers and shippers. The four models cover all possible combinations of all-units and incremental discounts schedules for quantity and freight. We believe these models are viable tools for managers with a basic understanding of linear programming. Also, to the best of our knowledge there is no other published model that can solve the types of problems which these models can solve.

The computational experiments we performed in general gave the expected results with some exceptions. Specifically, whether they are for price or freight, all-units discounts schedules, in general, lead to a lower total inventory cost for buyers. Secondly, high resource amounts (*i.e.*, budget, warehouse space, and truck weight capacity) at a supply chain manager’s disposal, in general, seem to lead to a lower total inventory cost. Finally, extremely low resource levels seem to lead to common cycle solutions for all combinations of all-units and incremental discounts.

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Appendix A

Linear Approximation of the Number of Orders Function

The number of orders function is strictly convex and can be approximated with a series of linear functions. In the presence of quantity discounts this function should be viewed as consisting of segments corresponding to discount intervals (**Figure 1**). Consider such a segment of the function approximated by a linear function (**Figure 2**). The error of estimation, E_{hij} , for subinterval i of quantity discount h for product j is given by

$$E_{hij} = L_{hij} - N_j = a_{hij} - b_{hij}X_{hij} - (D_j/X_{hij}) \tag{A.1}$$

The maximum error can be reduced to any finite number by increasing the number of line segments. Once the maximum error a decision maker is willing to tolerate (TE) is determined, the next task is to split each quantity discount interval into as many sub-intervals of order quantities (X) as necessary so that no line segment overestimates N by more than TE. An efficient way is to split the intervals at the point where the error E_{hij} is at maximum, thereby reducing overestimation by the greatest amount.

Suppose we start with the first discount interval as interval 1, which is approximated by the line segment $L_{1ij}^{(p)} = a_{1ij} - b_{1ij}X_{1ij}$, where the superscript p represents the iteration number and is set equal to 0 at the beginning of the process (**Figure 2**). Since the process can be applied to only one discount interval of one product at a time, the subscripts h and j will be dropped in the discussion. Also, some values will be identified by the iteration at which they are calculated. For example, $b_1^{(2)}$ represents the slope of the line that approximates the curve in subinterval 1 at the second iteration. We assume that the range of N values a decision maker wants to consider is determined by the range of discount intervals; if the upper limit of the last (*i.e.*, lowest price) interval is open, as is usually the case, it is set equal to SD. Therefore, the range of N values for each product will be from $(1/S)$ to D . However, since we will be linearizing the function separately for each quantity discount interval, the range of N values will be determined by the discount schedule. For example, ordinates of the first discount interval for product j can be determined as $N_{1L} = D/n_1^{(0)}$, and $N_{1R} = D/m_1^{(0)}$ for the left and right end points, respectively, where $n_1^{(0)} = q_{1j}$, and $m_1^{(0)} = q_{2j}$, quantities that define the first discount interval.

From Equation (A.1), and by ordinary differentiation, the error for any subinterval i , E_i , is maximum at $X_{io} = \sqrt{D/b_i}$ with the corresponding $N_{io} = \sqrt{Db_i}$; where the subscript o refers to the point at which the er-

ror of estimation is maximum (E_{max}).

For any subinterval i , let $N_{iL} = D/n_i$ and $N_{iR} = D/m_i$ represent the ordinates of the left and right end points, respectively. Then, given the coordinates of the end points (n_i, N_{iL}) and (m_i, N_{iR}) of any subinterval i , the equation of a line segment

$$L_i = a_i - b_i X_i \tag{A.2}$$

passing through these end points can be constructed:

$$b_i = \frac{N_{iL} - N_{iR}}{n_i - m_i} \tag{A.3}$$

$$a_i = \frac{N_{iL} - N_{iR}}{n_i - m_i} X_i + L_i \tag{A.4}$$

The value of a_i can be calculated by substituting the coordinates of one of the end points of the subinterval in (A.5) as explained shortly.

The maximum error, E_{imax} , for any subinterval i , can be computed as

$$E_{imax} = a_i - 2\sqrt{Db_i} \tag{A.5}$$

by substitution of $X_{io} = \sqrt{D/b_i}$ and $N_{io} = D/X_{io}$ in Equation (A1).

If the maximum error is above the tolerable error (TE), the subinterval will be split into two at X_{io} . Let's assume that $E_{imax} > TE$ for the first discount interval; hence, we split this interval into two subintervals at $X_{1o} = \sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}}$. The coordinates of the end points of the two newly constructed subintervals are (**Figure 2**):

Subinterval 1:

$$\begin{aligned} & (n_1^{(1)}, N_{1L}^{(1)}) \text{ and } (m_1^{(1)}, N_{1R}^{(1)}) \text{ or } (n_1^{(1)}, D/n_1^{(1)}) \\ & \text{and } (\sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}}, \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}}) \end{aligned} \tag{A.6}$$

Subinterval 2:

$$\begin{aligned} & (n_2^{(1)}, N_{2L}^{(1)}) \text{ and } (m_2^{(1)}, N_{2R}^{(1)}) \\ & \text{or } (\sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}}, \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}}) \text{ and } (m_2^{(1)}, D/m_2^{(1)}) \end{aligned} \tag{A.7}$$

where

$$m_1^{(1)} = n_2^{(1)} = X_{1o}^{(0)},$$

and

$$N_{1R}^{(1)} = N_{2L}^{(1)} = N_{1o}^{(0)} = \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}}.$$

Also, note that the left end of the first subinterval and the right end of the last subinterval of a discount interval will always remain the same regardless of the number of subintervals created. These are the end points that defined the first discount interval at iteration 0. In other

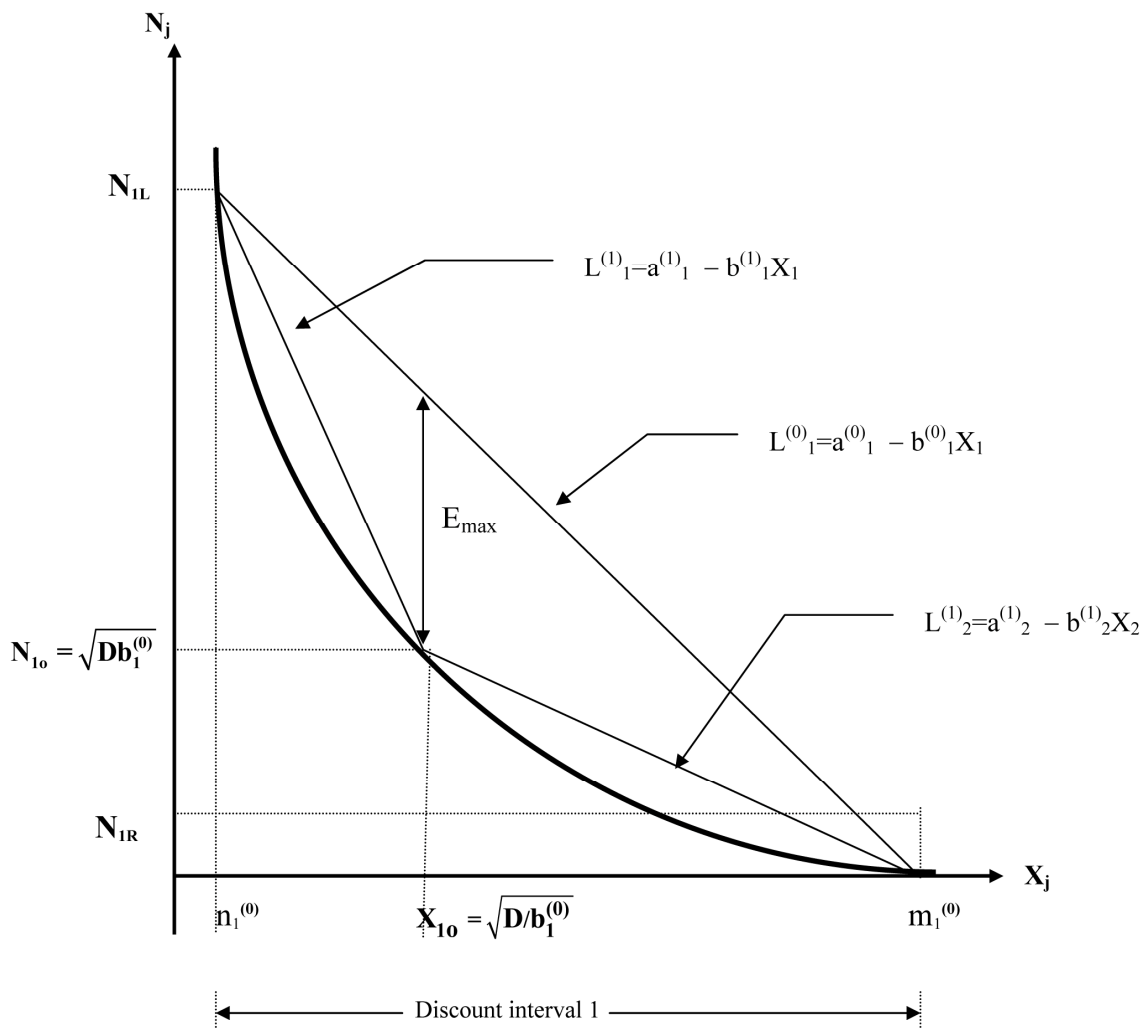


Figure 2. Splitting the first discount interval.

words, set $n_1^{(1)} = n_1^{(0)} = q_{1j}$ and $m_2^{(1)} = m_1^{(0)} = q_{2j}$. The next step would be to construct the equations of the lines approximating the newly created subintervals. The slope and the y-intercept can be calculated according to equations (A.3) and (A.4) and by substitution from (A.6)

$$b_1^{(1)} = \frac{N_{1L}^{(1)} - N_{1R}^{(1)}}{n_1^{(1)} - m_1^{(1)}} = \frac{D/n_1^{(1)} - \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}}}{n_1^{(1)} - \sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}}} \quad (A.8)$$

$$a_1^{(1)} = b_1^{(1)} X_1 + L_1^{(1)} = \frac{D/n_1^{(1)} - \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}}}{n_1^{(1)} - \sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}}} X_1 + L_1^{(1)}. \quad (A.9)$$

To calculate the value of $a_1^{(1)}$ we need to evaluate equation $L_1^{(1)}$ at either end point of the subinterval it approximates. For example, if we evaluate $L_1^{(1)}$ at the right end of the first interval, we know from (A.7) that $L_1^{(1)} = \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}}$ and $X_{1o} = \sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}}$. Substituting these values in (A.9) $a_1^{(1)}$ will be determined

$$a_1^{(1)} = \frac{D/n_1^{(1)} - \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}}}{n_1^{(1)} - \sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}}} \left(\sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}} + \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}} \right). \quad (A.10)$$

Similarly, the slope and y-intercept for the line segment approximating the second subinterval can be calculated, for example, using the coordinates of its left end, as

$$b_2^{(1)} = \frac{N_{2L}^{(1)} - N_{2R}^{(1)}}{n_2^{(1)} - m_2^{(1)}} = \frac{\sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}} - D/m_2^{(1)}}{\sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}} - m_2^{(1)}} \quad (A.11)$$

$$a_2^{(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}} - D/m_2^{(1)}}{\sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}} - m_2^{(1)}} \left(\sqrt{D/b_1^{(0)}} + \sqrt{Db_1^{(0)}} \right). \quad (A.12)$$

Next, we calculate the maximum error and check if it is below TE. For example, the maximum error for the two subintervals created at the end of Step 1 would be:

$$E_{1\max} = a_1^{(1)} - 2\sqrt{Db_1^{(1)}}$$

and

$$E_{2\max} = a_2^{(1)} - 2\sqrt{Db_2^{(1)}}.$$

This process of splitting discount intervals into subintervals can be repeated until the maximum error in every interval or subinterval is below TE. For a more detailed discussion of this algorithm, see Moussourakis and Haksever [21].

Appendix B

Computation of Average Price (AP) and Total Purchase Cost of an Order (PO)

Holding cost is assumed to be a percentage (I) of the amount paid for an order and can be calculated as $I(AP)(X/2)$ for each product. However, a straightforward computation of the average cost would introduce nonlinearities into the objective function. In order to avoid this situation we compute the average price as follows:

$$AP_{hj} = \frac{1}{X_j} \left[P_{1j}U_{1j} + P_{2j}(U_{2j} - U_{1j}) + P_{3j}(U_{3j} - U_{2j}) + \dots + P_{hj}(X_j - U_{(h-1)j}) \right]$$

$$AP_{hj} = \frac{1}{X_j} \left[P_{1j}U_{1j} + P_{2j}U_{2j} - P_{2j}U_{1j} + P_{3j}U_{3j} - P_{3j}U_{2j} + \dots + P_{hj}X_j - P_{hj}U_{(h-1)j} \right]$$

$$AP_{hj} = \frac{1}{X_j} \left[U_{1j}(P_{1j} - P_{2j}) + U_{2j}(P_{2j} - P_{3j}) + \dots + U_{(h-1)j}(P_{(h-1)j} - P_{hj}) + P_{hj}X_j \right]$$

$$AP_{hj} = \frac{1}{X_j} \left[\sum_{q=1}^{h-1} U_{qj}(P_{qj} - P_{(q+1)j}) \right] + P_{hj};$$

$$U_{(h-1)j} < X_j \leq U_{hj}; j = 1, 2, \dots, k; h = 2, 3, \dots, e_j$$

where

$$AP_{1j} = P_{1j},$$

AP_{hj} = average price per unit paid if the h^{th} discount interval has been adopted,

$$U_{hj} = \text{upper end point of discount interval}$$

$$h, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j,$$

P_{hj} = price to be paid for the units that are in discount interval $h, h = 1, 2, \dots, e_j$.

Total purchase cost for product j can be computed as

$$(AP_j)D_j = \frac{1}{X_j} \left[\sum_{q=1}^{h^*-1} U_{qj}(P_{qj} - P_{(q+1)j}) + P_{h^*j}X_j \right] D_j,$$

where h^* = adopted discount interval.

Let

$$g_{hj} = \sum_{q=1}^{h-1} U_{qj} [P_{qj} - P_{(q+1)j}], j = 1, 2, \dots, k; h = 2, 3, \dots, e_j,$$

$$g_{1j} = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, k,$$

g_{hj} = constant inputs, calculated outside the model.

Then, substituting $N_j X_j$ for D_j ,

$$\begin{aligned} (AP_j)D_j &= \left[\frac{g_{h^*j}}{X_j} + P_{h^*j} \right] N_j X_j \\ &= g_{h^*j} N_j + P_{h^*j} N_j X_j = g_{h^*j} N_j + P_{h^*j} D_j \end{aligned}$$

hence,

$$AP_j = \frac{1}{D_j} g_{h^*j} N_j + P_{h^*j}.$$

Since N_j is defined as: $N_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} L_{hij}$, substituting

this expression into the formula for AP_j , and facilitating the picking of the price for the adopted discount interval through Y_{hj} lead to constraints

$$AP_j = \frac{1}{D_j} \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} g_{hj} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} L_{hij} + \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} P_{hj} Y_{hj}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k.$$

Relying on the above stated relationships, PO_j , total dollar amount to be paid for one order of product j , can be determined:

$$\begin{aligned} PO_j &= (AP_j)X_j \\ &= \frac{1}{X_j} \left[\sum_{q=1}^{h^*-1} U_{qj}(P_{qj} - P_{(q+1)j}) + X_j P_{h^*j} \right] X_j \end{aligned}$$

$$PO_j = \sum_{q=1}^{h^*-1} U_{qj}(P_{qj} - P_{(q+1)j}) + P_{h^*j} X_j = g_{h^*j} + P_{h^*j} X_j.$$

And finally constraints PO_j can be obtained as:

$$PO_j = \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} g_{hj} Y_{hj} + \sum_{h=1}^{e_j} \sum_{i=1}^{e_{hj}} P_{hj} X_{hij}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k.$$

Similar to the computation of the total purchase cost, the total shipping cost for product j can be calculated as

$$(AC_{sj})D_j = \frac{1}{X_j} \left[\sum_{q=1}^{h^*-1} \tilde{U}_{qj} (C_{sqj} - C_{s(q+1)j}) + C_{sh^*j} X_j \right] D_j,$$

where \tilde{h}^* = adopted discount interval, and

$$\tilde{g}_{hj} = \sum_{q=1}^{h-1} \tilde{U}_{qj} [C_{sqj} - C_{s(q+1)j}], j = 1, 2, \dots, k;$$

$$h = 2, 3, \dots, \tilde{e}_j,$$

$$\tilde{g}_{1j} = 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, k,$$

\tilde{g}_{hj} = constant inputs, calculated outside the model, and following a similar procedure to the one used for AP_j ,

$$\begin{aligned} (AC_{sj})D_j &= \left[\frac{\tilde{g}_{\tilde{h}^*j}}{X_j} + C_{sh^*j} \right] \tilde{N}_j \tilde{X}_j \\ &= \tilde{g}_{\tilde{h}^*j} \tilde{N}_j + C_{sh^*j} \tilde{N}_j \tilde{X}_j = \tilde{g}_{h^*j} \tilde{N}_j + C_{sh^*j} D_j, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{N}_j = \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{e}_{hj}} \tilde{L}_{hij}$, average shipping cost can be calculated:

$$\begin{aligned} AC_{sj} &= \frac{1}{D_j} \tilde{g}_{h^*j} \tilde{N}_j + C_{sh^*j} \\ &= \frac{1}{D_j} \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} \tilde{g}_{hj} \sum_{i=1}^{\tilde{e}_{hj}} L_{hij} + \sum_{h=1}^{\tilde{e}_j} C_{sh^*j} \tilde{Y}_{hj}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, k. \end{aligned}$$