An EOQ Model for Deteriorating Items with Price Dependent Demand, Varying Holding Cost and Shortages under Trade Credit

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Abstract: In this research article, we developed a deterministic inventory model for price dependent demand with time dependent deterioration, varying holding cost, shortages. Credit limit is available for certain time with no interest. But after that time some interest will be charged. Customer has some reserve capital to make payment at initially but to take more benefit he use credit limit. First we developed a mathematical model after that getting the optimal solution. Numerical example is also available with graphical representation.

Keywords: Deterioration, Price dependent demand rate, Shortages, Trade credit, holding cost.

1. Introduction

In the EOQ model, we assumed that the supplier must be paid for the items as soon as the items are received. However in practice, this may not true. In today’s business transactions, it is more and more to see that a supplier will allow certain supplied. Usually there is no charge if the outstanding amount is settled within the permitted fixed settlement period, beyond this period, interest is charged.


In reality, demand for physical goals may be time dependent, stock dependent and price dependent. Selling price plays an important role in field of inventory system. Burwell (1997) developed an economic lot size model for price dependent demand under quantity and freight discounts. Mondal et al (2003) presented an inventory system of ameliorating items for price dependent demand rate. In this paper, we developed an EOQ inventory model for deteriorating items, where deterioration rate depends on time and holding cost is linear and fully backlogged. Demand rate is a function of selling price with permission delay in payments.

2. Assumptions

1. The deterioration function \( \theta(t) \) in the following form

\[
\theta(t) = \alpha \beta (t-\mu)^{(\beta-1)} H(t-\mu), 0 < \alpha < 1, \beta \geq 1, \mu > 0, H(t-\mu) \text{ is Heaviside function.}
\]

2. Shortages are allowed and are fully backlogged.

3. Demand rate is a function of selling price \( f(p) = (a - p) > 0 \).

4. Time dependent holding cost. \( h(t) = h + \alpha t \), \( \alpha > 0, h > 0 \) is the inventory holding cost per unit time.

5. No lead time.

6. Payment delay is allowed.

7. Before time \( t_1 \), inventory is depleted due to deterioration and demand of the items. At time \( t_1 \) the inventory become zero and start the shortages.

3. Notations

1. \( \theta(t) \) = Inventory deterioration rate.
2. \( a \) is a parameter used in demand function and \( a > p \).
3. \( p \) = selling price per unit item.
inventory level

4. Mathematical Model and Solution

The inventory model with our assumption and notations is represented by the fig. 1. The inventory level \( Q'(t) \) with respect to time \( t \) is defined with joint effect of deterioration and demand. The inventory level decreases with time and goes to zero at time \( t_1 \). Now shortages are occur.

For the inventory model differential equations are

\[
\frac{dQ(t)}{dt} = -(a-p), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \mu \quad (1)
\]

\[
\frac{dQ(t)}{dt} + a\beta(t-\mu)Q(t) = -(a-p), \quad \mu \leq t \leq t_1 \quad (2)
\]

\[
\frac{dQ(t)}{dt} = -(a-p), \quad t_1 \leq t \leq T \quad (3)
\]

Conditions are

\[
Q(t) = S, \quad \text{at } t = 0
\]

\[
HC = (a-p) \left\{ \frac{-\alpha\beta t_1\mu^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} + \frac{\alpha\beta h\mu^{(\beta+2)}}{\beta+2} - \frac{\alpha^2\beta t_1\mu^{(\beta+2)}}{2(\beta+2)} + \frac{\alpha^2\beta^2\mu^{(\beta+3)}}{3(\beta+1)(\beta+3)} + \frac{ht_1^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha\beta h t_1^{(\beta+2)}}{\beta+1} + \frac{\alpha \beta t_1^3}{6} + \frac{(\beta-1)\alpha t_1^{(\beta+3)}}{2(\beta+1)(\beta+2)(\beta+3)} \right\} \quad (10)
\]

Shortage cost

\[
SC = C_1(a-p) \left( Tt_1 - \frac{t_1^2}{2} - \frac{T^2}{2} \right) \quad (11)
\]

Order quantity per cycle

\[
q = (a-p) \left\{ t_1 - \mu + \frac{\alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} - \frac{\alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} \right\} - \left( \alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)} \right) + (a-p)T \quad (12)
\]

Now total earned profit per cycle

\[
Q(t) = Q(\mu), \quad \text{at } t = \mu
\]

\[
Q(t) = 0, \quad \text{at } t = t_1
\]

Now solutions of above differential equations with conditions are

\[
Q(t) = (a-p) \left\{ t_1 - \mu + \frac{\alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} - \frac{\alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} \right\} \quad (11)
\]

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The inventory model with our assumption and notations is represented by the fig. 1. The inventory level \( Q(t) \) with respect to time \( t \) is defined with joint effect of deterioration and demand. The inventory level decreases with time and goes to zero at time \( t_1 \). Now shortages are occur.

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\]

\[
\frac{dQ(t)}{dt} = -(a-p), \quad t_1 \leq t \leq T \quad (3)
\]

Conditions are

\[
Q(t) = S, \quad \text{at } t = 0
\]

\[
HC = (a-p) \left\{ \frac{-\alpha\beta t_1\mu^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} + \frac{\alpha\beta h\mu^{(\beta+2)}}{\beta+2} - \frac{\alpha^2\beta t_1\mu^{(\beta+2)}}{2(\beta+2)} + \frac{\alpha^2\beta^2\mu^{(\beta+3)}}{3(\beta+1)(\beta+3)} + \frac{ht_1^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha\beta h t_1^{(\beta+2)}}{\beta+1} + \frac{\alpha \beta t_1^3}{6} + \frac{(\beta-1)\alpha t_1^{(\beta+3)}}{2(\beta+1)(\beta+2)(\beta+3)} \right\} \quad (10)
\]

Shortage cost

\[
SC = C_1(a-p) \left( Tt_1 - \frac{t_1^2}{2} - \frac{T^2}{2} \right) \quad (11)
\]

Order quantity per cycle

\[
q = (a-p) \left\{ t_1 - \mu + \frac{\alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} - \frac{\alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)}}{\beta+1} \right\} - \left( \alpha t_1^{(\beta+1)} \right) + (a-p)T \quad (12)
\]

Now total earned profit per cycle
\[ P(T, t_1, p) = p(a-p) - \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) \]

(Annual order cost + Holding cost + Shortage cost + Purchase cost + Interest charged + Interest earned)

There are three possibilities regarding the period \( M \) of permissible delay in payment.

**Case 1: \( M \leq \mu \)**

Interest payable

\[ IP_1 = C_2 Ip \int_{M}^{t_1} \bar{Q}(t) \, dt \]

Interest payable

\[ IP_1 = C_2 Ip(a-p) \left\{ -\frac{M^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha M_1(\beta+1)}{\beta+1} - \frac{\beta_1(\beta+1)}{\beta+1} + \alpha t_1 M \beta \right\} \]

**Interest earned**

\[ IE_1 = C_2 Ie \int_{0}^{t_1} \bar{Q}(t) \, dt = C_2 Ie(a-p) \frac{t_1^2}{2} \]

Total profit per unit time

\[ P(T, t_1, p) = p(a-p) - \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) (A + HC + SC + PC + IP_1 - IE_1) \]

Using \( t_1 = \gamma T \), where \( 0 < \gamma < 1 \)

Now profit =

\[ P(T, p) = p(a-p) - \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) C_1(a-p) \left\{ T^2 \gamma - \frac{\gamma^2 T^2}{2} - \frac{T^2}{2} \right\} \]

To maximum profit we have \( \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} = 0 \) and \( \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = 0 \)

**Case 2: \( \mu \leq M \leq t_1 \)**

Interest payable

\[ IP_2 = C_2 Ip \int_{M}^{t_1} \bar{Q}(t) \, dt \]

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\[
I_E = C_2 I_a \int (a - p) dt = C_2 I_a (a - p) \int_0^{t_1} \frac{M}{2} \left\{ t^2 - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{\alpha M}{\beta + 1} + \frac{\alpha M}{\beta + 1} \right\} \\
= C_2 I_a (a - p) \left\{ t_1^2 - \frac{M}{2} t_1 + \frac{M^2}{2} - \frac{\alpha t_1}{\beta + 1} + \frac{\alpha M}{\beta + 1} \right\} + \frac{\alpha \beta t_1}{\beta + 1} \left( \frac{\beta + 2}{\beta + 1} \right) \left( \frac{\beta + 2}{\beta + 1} \right)
\]

Interest earned

\[
I_E = C_2 I_a \int (a - p) dt = C_2 I_a (a - p) \int_0^{t_1} \frac{M}{2} \left\{ t^2 - \frac{M}{2} - \frac{\alpha M}{\beta + 1} + \frac{\alpha M}{\beta + 1} \right\}
\]

Total profit per unit time

\[
P(T, t_1, p) = p(a - p) - \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) (A + HC + SC + PC + IP_2 - IE_2)
\]

Using \( t_1 = \gamma T, \) where \( 0 < \gamma < 1 \)

Now profit =

\[
P(T, p) = p(a - p) - \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) C_1 (a - p) \left\{ T^2 \gamma - \frac{T^2}{2} - \frac{\gamma T^2}{2} \right\}
\]

To maximum profit we have \( \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} = 0 \) and \( \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = 0 \)

Case 3: \( t_1 < M \leq T \)

Interest payable \( IP_3 = 0 \)

Interest earned

\[
I_E = C_2 I_a \int f(p) dt + C_2 I_a (M - t_1) \left\{ \int_0^{t_1} f(p) dt \right\}
\]

Total profit per unit time

\[
P(T, t_1, p) = p(a - p) - \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) (A + HC + SC + PC + IP_2 - IE_2)
\]

Using \( t_1 = \gamma T, \) where \( 0 < \gamma < 1 \)

Now profit =

\[
P(T, p) = p(a - p) - \left( \frac{1}{T} \right) C_1 (a - p) \left\{ T^2 \gamma - \frac{T^2}{2} - \frac{\gamma T^2}{2} \right\}
\]
\[ + (a - p) \left\{ - \frac{\alpha \beta \gamma T \mu^{(\beta + 1)}}{(\beta + 1)} + \frac{\alpha \beta \mu^{(\beta + 2)}}{(\beta + 2)} - \frac{\alpha^2 \beta \gamma T \mu^{(\beta + 2)}}{2(\beta + 2)} + \frac{\alpha^2 \beta^2 \mu^{(\beta + 3)}}{3(\beta + 1)(\beta + 3)} + h \gamma^2 T^2}{2} \right\} \]

\[ + C_2 (a - p) \left\{ \gamma T - \mu + \frac{\alpha (\gamma T)^{\beta + 1}}{\beta + 1} - \alpha (\gamma T)\mu^{\beta} + \frac{\alpha \beta \mu^{(\beta + 1)}}{\beta + 1} \right\} - C_2 \alpha (\gamma T \beta - \mu^\beta) + C_2 (a - p) T \]

\[-C_2 Ie(a - p) \left\{ M \gamma T - \frac{\gamma^2 T^2}{2} \right\} \]

... (15)

To maximum profit we have \( \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} = 0 \) and \( \frac{\partial P}{\partial p} = 0 \)

5. Numerical Examples

Case 1: \( M \leq \mu \)

Table 1: effect of \( \alpha \) on Profit.
Let we take the parameters \( M = 0.3, \mu = 0.4, a = 200, C_1 = 5 \) Rs, \( C_2 = 150, A = 1000, Ie = 0.1, Ip = 0.15, \beta = 1, \gamma = 0 \).
\( 1, h = 0.4 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \alpha )</th>
<th>( T )</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4840.459</td>
<td>1.292168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2349.082</td>
<td>2.569193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1519.259</td>
<td>3.829937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1104.86</td>
<td>5.073186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: effect of \( \beta \) on Profit.
Let we take the parameters \( M = 0.2, \mu = 0.4, a = 200, C_1 = 5 \) Rs, \( C_2 = 150, A = 1000, Ie = 0.1, Ip = 0.15, \alpha = 0.5, \beta = 1, h = 0.4 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \gamma )</th>
<th>( T )</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>272.222</td>
<td>7.466326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>123.294</td>
<td>6.645985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>71.127</td>
<td>4.268862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>46.823</td>
<td>0.502282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: effect of \( \gamma \) on Profit.
Let we take the parameters \( M = 0.2, \mu = 0.4, a = 200, C_1 = 5 \) Rs, \( C_2 = 150, A = 1000, Ie = 0.1, Ip = 0.15, \alpha = 0.5, \beta = 1, h = 0.4 \)

![Graph of Profit vs \( \alpha \)]

![Graph of Profit vs \( \beta \)]

![Graph of Profit vs \( \gamma \)]
Let we take the parameters $M = 0.2$, $\mu = 0.4$, $a = 250$, $C_1 = 5\text{ Rs}$, $C_2 = 150$, $A = 1000$, $I_e = 0.1$, $I_p = 0.15$, $\alpha = 0.5$, $\beta = 2$, $\gamma = 0.1$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$h$</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>81.306</td>
<td>48.53274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>81.261</td>
<td>48.49209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>81.216</td>
<td>48.45145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>81.171</td>
<td>48.41079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case 2: $\mu \leq M \leq \mu$**

Let we take the parameters $M = 2$, $\mu = 0.1$, $a = 200$, $C_1 = 5\text{ Rs}$, $C_2 = 150$, $A = 100$, $I_e = 0.4$, $I_p = 0.1$, $\alpha = 0.1$, $\beta = 1$, $h = 0.4$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\alpha$</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>142.17</td>
<td>2.14577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>129.77</td>
<td>2.30304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>119.282</td>
<td>2.61475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>110.295</td>
<td>3.3818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 7:** effect of $\gamma$ on Profit.

Let we take the parameters $M = 2$, $\mu = 0.1$, $a = 200$, $C_1 = 5\text{ Rs}$, $C_2 = 150$, $A = 100$, $I_e = 0.4$, $I_p = 0.1$, $\alpha = 0.1$, $\beta = 1$, $h = 0.4$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\gamma$</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>594.7</td>
<td>41.85274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>267.1</td>
<td>18.39729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>157.03</td>
<td>12.70619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>107.52</td>
<td>7.72419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let we take the parameters $M = 0.5$, $\mu = 0.4$, $a = 250$, $C_1 = 5\text{ Rs}$, $C_2 = 150$, $A = 100$, $I_e = 0.1$, $I_p = 0.15$, $\alpha = 0.5$, $\beta = 2$, $\gamma = 0.2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$h$</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>10.577</td>
<td>43.96146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>10.575</td>
<td>43.94658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>10.574</td>
<td>43.83763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10.572</td>
<td>43.82295</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case 3: $t_1 < M \leq T$**

Let we take the parameters $M = 0.3$, $\mu = 0.001$, $a = 200$, $C_1 = 5\text{ Rs}$, $C_2 = 150$, $A = 100$, $I_e = 0.1$, $I_p = 0.15$, $\beta = 1$, $\gamma = 0.001$, $h = 0.4$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\alpha$</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>59.795</td>
<td>1.493492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>1.194886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>59.805</td>
<td>0.896615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>59.81</td>
<td>0.598678</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10: Effect of $\alpha$ on Profit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\beta$</th>
<th>$T$</th>
<th>Profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>60.186</td>
<td>0.209164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>60.186</td>
<td>0.251115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>60.186</td>
<td>0.281028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>60.186</td>
<td>0.302274</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Conclusion and Remarks

In the present problem a selling price dependent demand has been assumed with deterioration and holding cost is time dependent and supplier offer a trade credit time. Shortages are allowed and fully backlogged. Deterioration of items is an important factor in inventory models and cannot be avoided. Food items, photographic films, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, electronic component and radioactive substances are some examples of items in which deterioration may occur with time.

But at starting when an item is produced or purchased it is fresh and new and deterioration starts after a certain period. This certain period is called life time of that particular item. The life time is different for different items. The life period of items is not taken into consideration in most of the inventory models. This realistic condition of the life period of items has been considered in the present paper with selling price demand. In this paper, we study the effect of different parameters on the profit.

References


