

## Some New Dynamic Economic Lot Sizing Models

Jian Yang<sup>1</sup> and Gang Yu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering  
New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ 07102

<sup>2</sup>Department of Management Science and Information Systems  
University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712

**Abstract.** We introduce a dynamic economic lot sizing problem which takes into account both the production setup cost and the designed-and-yet stretchable production capacity. Demands and the control on production activities drive the evolution of the production system. We give a pseudo-polynomial algorithm for the problem when future demands are known. When there is uncertainty in future demands and there is no holding of inventory, we propose a two-layered solution process which makes the demand acceptance decision first and decides the level of production next. We also construct a mixed model which combines the features of both deterministic and stochastic models. The model not only utilizes currently-known information but also anticipates for the future. Our simulation study demonstrates the advantage of the mixed model.

**Keywords.** Lot Sizing; Pseudo-polynomial Algorithm; Just-in-Time; Dynamic Programming; Successive Approximation; Computer Simulation.

## 1 Introduction

The dynamic economic lot sizing (DELS) problem aims at the optimal dynamic control of production activities in a certain time horizon for a production system which faces exogenous demands. Here, we study a single-item DELS problem where the production cost is neither concave nor convex. To produce a certain quantity of items in one period, a setup cost  $S$  is incurred and the unit production cost depends on whether or not the quantity has exceeded the “soft” capacity  $X$  of the production system. The unit cost is  $F_L$  when the capacity is not exceeded and  $F_H$  when it is, where  $F_L < F_H$ . The soft capacity  $X$  reflects that the system has a designed production capacity and yet it is not unsurpassable with extra efforts being taken. Also, there is a holding cost with rate  $E$  and a linear backlogging cost with rate  $L$ .

Most widely-studied DELS problems consider cases where production cost is either concave or convex. Wagner and Whitin [19] gave an  $O(T^2)$  solution to a restricted version of the concave-cost DELS problem. Veinott [16], Zabel [20], Eppen, Gould, and Pashigian [7], Zangwill [21], Blackburn and Kunreuther [5], Lundin and Mortin [11], and Morton [13] all made generalizations to the  $O(T^2)$  result. Federgruen and Tzur [8], Wagelmans, van