Matching Supply with Demand

An Introduction to Operations Management

Fifth Edition

Gérard Cachon

The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

Christian Terwiesch

The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania





MATCHING SUPPLY WITH DEMAND: AN INTRODUCTION TO OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT, FIFTH EDITION

Published by McGraw Hill LLC, 1325 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019. Copyright ©2024 by McGraw Hill LLC. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Previous editions ©2019, 2013, and 2009. No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written consent of McGraw Hill LLC, including, but not limited to, in any network or other electronic storage or transmission, or broadcast for distance learning.

Some ancillaries, including electronic and print components, may not be available to customers outside the United States.

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 LWI 28 27 26 25 24 23

ISBN 978-1-260-71627-6 (bound edition) MHID 1-260-71627-9 (bound edition) ISBN 978-1-264-07299-6 (loose-leaf edition) MHID 1-264-07299-6 (loose-leaf edition)

Portfolio Manager: Eric Weber Senior Product Developer: Anne Ehrenworth Marketing Manager: Harper Christopher Senior Content Project Managers: Melissa M. Leick & George Theofanopoulos Manufacturing Project Manager: Laura Fuller Content Licensing Specialist: Melissa Homer Cover Image: McGraw Hill Compositor: Straive

All credits appearing on page or at the end of the book are considered to be an extension of the copyright page.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Cachon, Gérard, author, | Terwiesch, Christian, author, Title: Matching supply with demand : an introduction to operations management / Gérard Cachon, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Christian Terwiesch, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. Description: Fifth edition. | New York, NY : McGraw Hill, [2023] | Includes bibliographical references and index. Identifiers: LCCN 2022042827 (print) | LCCN 2022042828 (ebook) | ISBN 9781260716276 (bound edition ; acid-free paper) | ISBN 1260716279 (bound edition ; acid-free paper) | ISBN 9781264072996 (loose-leaf edition ; acid-free paper) | ISBN 1264072996 (loose-lef edition ; acid-free paper) | ISBN 9781264073009 (ebook) Subjects: LCSH: Production management. Classification: LCC TS155 .C13 2023 (print) | LCC TS155 (ebook) | DDC 658.5-dc23/eng/20221006 LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2022042827 LC ebook record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2022042828

The Internet addresses listed in the text were accurate at the time of publication. The inclusion of a website does not indicate an endorsement by the authors or McGraw Hill LLC, and McGraw Hill LLC does not guarantee the accuracy of the information presented at these sites.

To the teachers, colleagues, and professionals who shared with us their knowledge.

About the Authors

Gérard Cachon The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

Professor Cachon is the Fred R. Sullivan Professor of Operations, Information, and Decisions and a Professor of Marketing. He teaches a variety of undergraduate, MBA, executive, and PhD courses in operations management. His research focuses on operations strategy, and in particular, on how operations are used to gain competitive advantage.

His administrative responsibilities have included Chair of the Operations, Information and Decisions Department, Vice Dean of Strategic Initiatives for the Wharton School, and President of the Manufacturing and Service Operations Society. He has been named an INFORMS Fellow and a Distinguished Fellow of the Manufacturing and Service Operations Society.

His articles have appeared in *Harvard Business Review, Management Science, Marketing Science, Manufacturing & Service Operations Management*, and *Operations Research*. He is the former editor-in-chief of *Manufacturing & Service Operations Management* and *Management Science*. He has consulted with a wide range of companies, including 4R Systems, Ahold, Americold, Campbell Soup, Gulfstream Aerospace, IBM, Medtronic, and O'Neill.

Before joining The Wharton School in July 2000, Professor Cachon was on the faculty at the Fuqua School of Business, Duke University. He received a PhD from The Wharton School in 1995.

He is an avid proponent of bicycle commuting (and other environmentally friendly modes of transportation). Along with his wife and 4 children he enjoys hiking, scuba diving, and photography.

Christian Terwiesch The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

Christian Terwiesch is the Andrew M. Heller Professor at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a Professor in and the chair of Wharton's Operations, Information, and Decisions department, co-director of Penn's Mack Institute for Innovation Management, and also holds a faculty appointment in Penn's Perelman School of Medicine. His research on Operations Management and on Innovation Management appears in many of the leading academic journals ranging from Management Science to The New England Journal of Medicine.

Professor Terwiesch has been teaching MBA and executive courses for 24 years and has received a number of teaching awards for his Operations Management course. Based on his MBA course and this book, Professor Terwiesch has launched the first Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) in business on Coursera. By now, well over half a million students enrolled in the course.

His first management book, Innovation Tournaments, was published by Harvard Business School Press. The novel, process-based approach to innovation outlined in the book was featured by BusinessWeek, the Financial Times, and the Sloan Management Review and has led to innovation tournaments in organizations around the world. His latest book, Connected Strategies, combines his expertise in the fields of operations, innovation, and strategy to help companies take advantage of digital technology leading to new business models. The book has been featured as the cover story of the Harvard Business Review and has been featured by Bloomberg/BusinessWeek as one of the best books in 2020.

Professor Terwiesch has researched with and consulted for various organizations. From small start-ups to Fortune 500 companies, he has helped companies become more innovative, often by implementing innovation tournament events and by helping to restructure their innovation portfolio. He holds a doctoral degree from INSEAD and a Diploma from the University of Mannheim.

Just like his co-author, he is a passionate cyclists and commutes to Penn's campus by bike. Since both authors have a good chunk of their commute in common, large parts of this book have been discussed on bike rides.

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge the many people who have helped us in so many different ways with this ongoing project.

We begin with the 2004 Wharton MBA class that weathered through our initial version of the text. It is not practical for us to name every student that shared comments with us, but we do wish to name the students who took the time to participate in our focus groups: Gregory Ames, Maria Herrada-Flores, Justin Knowles, Karissa Kruse, Sandeep Naik, Jeremy Stackowitz, Charlotte Walsh, and Thomas (TJ) Zerr. The 2005 MBA class enjoyed a much more polished manuscript, but nevertheless contributed numerous suggestions and identified remaining typos and errors (much to our chagrin). Since then, we have continued to receive feedback from our undergraduate, MBA, and executive MBA students at Wharton. In addition to Wharton students, we received helpful feedback from students at Texas A&M, the University of Toronto, and INSEAD.

Along with our students, we would like to thank our co-teachers in the core: Naren Agrawal, Krishnan Anand, Omar Besbes, Morris Cohen, Marshall Fisher, Richard Lai, Chris Lee, Pranab Majumder, Serguei Netessine, Kathy Pearson, Taylor Randall, Nicolas Reinecke, Daniel Snow, Stephan Spinler, Anita Tucker, Karl Ulrich, Senthil Veeraraghavan, and Yu-Sheng Zheng. In addition to useful pedagogical advice and quality testing, they shared many of their own practice problems and questions.

This book is not the first book in Operations Management, nor will it be the last. We hope we have incorporated the best practices of existing books while introducing our own innovations. The book by Anupindi et al. as well as the article by Harrison and Loch were very helpful to us, as they developed the process view of operations underlying Chapters 2 through 9. The book by Chase and Aquilano was especially useful for Chapter 7. We apply definitions and terminology from those sources whenever possible without sacrificing our guiding principles.

We also have received some indirect and direct assistance from faculty at other universities. Garrett van Ryzin's (Columbia) and Xavier de Groote's (INSEAD) inventory notes were influential in the writing of Chapters 2 and 16, and the revenue management note by Serguei Netessine (Wharton) and Rob Shumsky (Dartmouth) was the starting point for Chapter 18. The process analysis, queuing, and inventory notes and articles written by Martin Lariviere (Northwestern), Michael Harrison (Stanford), and Christoph Loch (INSEAD) were also influential in several of our chapters. Martin, being a particularly clever question designer, was kind enough to share many of his questions with us.

Matthew Drake (Duquesne University) provided us with invaluable feedback during his meticulous accuracy check of both the text and the solutions, and we thank him for his contribution.

Several brave souls actually read the entire manuscript and responded with detailed comments. These reviewers included Leslie M. Bobb (Bernard M. Baruch College), Sime Curkovic (Western Michigan University–Kalamazoo), Scott Dobos (Indiana University–Bloomington), Ricki Ann Kaplan (East Tennessee State University), and Kathy Stecke (University of Texas at Dallas).

Our Ph.D. student "volunteers," Karan Girotra, Diwas KC, Marcelo Olivares, and Fuqiang Zhang, as well as Ruchika Lal and Bernd Terwiesch, took on the tedious job of quality testing. Robert Batt, Santiago Gallino, Antonio Moreno, Greg Neubecker, Michael Van Pelt, and Bethany Schwartz helped to collect and analyze data and could frequently solve practice problems faster than we could. The text is much cleaner due to their efforts.

The many cases and practical examples that illustrate the core concepts of this book reflect our extensive collaboration with several companies, including the University of Pennsylvania Hospital System in the Philadelphia region, the Circored plant in Trinidad, the Xootr factory in New Hampshire, the An-ser call center in Wisconsin, the operations group at O'Neill in California, and the supply chain group at Medtronic in Minnesota. We have benefited from countless visits and meetings with their management teams. We thank the people of these organizations, whose role it is to match supply and demand in the "real world," for sharing their knowledge, listening to our ideas, and challenging our models. Special thanks go to Jeff Salomon and his team (Interventional Radiology), Karl Ulrich (Xootr), Allan Fromm (An-ser), Cherry Chu and John Pope (O'Neill), and Frederic Marie and John Grossman (Medtronic). Allan Fromm deserves extra credit, as he was not only willing to share with us his extensive knowledge of service operations that he gathered as a CEO of a call center company but also proofread the entire manuscript and tackled most of the practice problems. Special thanks also to the McKinsey operations practice, in particular Stephen Doig, John Drew, and Nicolas Reinecke, for sharing their practical experience on Lean Operations and the Toyota Production System.

We especially thank our friend, colleague, and cycling partner Karl Ulrich, who has been involved in various aspects of the book, starting from its initial idea to the last details of the design process, including the cover design.

Through each edition of this text we have been supported by a fantastic team at McGraw Hill: Harper Christopher, Anne Ehrenworth, Melissa Leick, and Eric Weber.

Finally, we thank our family members, some of whom were surely unwilling reviewers who nevertheless performed their family obligation with a cheerful smile.

Gérard Cachon Christian Terwiesch

Preface

This book represents our view of the essential body of knowledge for an introductory operations management course. It has been successfully used with all types of students, from freshmen taking an introductory course in operations management, to MBAs, to executive MBAs, and even PhD students.

Our guiding principle in the development of *Matching Supply with Demand* has been "real operations, real solutions." "Real operations" means that most of the chapters in this book are written from the perspective of a specific company so that the material in this text will come to life by discussing it in a real-world context. Companies and products are simply easier to remember than numbers and equations. We have chosen a wide variety of companies, small and large, representing services, manufacturing, and retailing alike. While obviously not fully representative, we believe that—taken together—these cases provide a realistic picture of operations management problems today.

"Real solutions" means that we do not want equations and models to merely provide students with mathematical gymnastics for the sake of an intellectual exercise. We feel that professional training, even in a rigorous academic setting, requires tools and strategies that students can implement in practice. We achieve this by demonstrating how to apply our models from start to finish in a realistic operational setting. Furthermore, we openly address the implementation challenges of each model/strategy we discuss so that students know what to expect when the "rubber hits the pavement."

To fully deliver on "real operations, real solutions," we also must adhere to the principle of "real simple." Do not worry; "real simple" does not mean plenty of "blah-blah" without any analytical rigor. Quite the contrary. To us, "real simple" means hard analysis that is made easy to learn. This is crucial for an operations text. Our objective is to teach business leaders, not tacticians. Thus, we need students to be able to quickly develop a foundation of formal models so that they have the time to explore the big picture, that is, how operations can be transformed to provide an organization with sustainable competitive advantage and/or superior customer service. Students who get bogged down in details, equations, and analysis are not fully capturing the valuable insights they will need in their future career.

So how do we strive for "real simple"? First, we recognize that not every student comes to this material with an engineering/math background. As a result, we tried to use as little mathematical notation as possible, to provide many real-world examples, and to adhere to consistent terminology and phrasing. Second, we provide various levels of detail for each analysis. For example, every little step in an analysis is described in the text via an explicit example; then a summary of the process is provided in a "how to" exhibit, a brief listing of key notation and equations is provided at the end of each chapter, and, finally, solved practice problems are offered to reinforce learning. While we do humbly recognize, given the quantitative sophistication of this text, that "much simpler" might be more accurate than "real simple," we nevertheless hope that students will be pleasantly surprised to discover that their analytical capabilities are even stronger than they imagined.

The initial version of *Matching Supply with Demand* made its debut in portions of the operations management core course at Wharton in the 2002–2003 academic year. This edition incorporates the lessons we have learned over the last 2 decades of teaching the content of this book to thousands of students at Wharton and beyond. Much has happened during this time, including the global financial crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic.

x Preface

The challenges and the opportunities associated with better matching supply with demand, however, have only grown. We hope that through this book and through our teaching we can help reduce some of the costs that arise when supply and demand do not match, be it in the form of insufficient care capacity in ICUs or global supply shortages of goods and services.

Gérard Cachon Christian Terwiesch

New to This Edition

The fifth edition has benefited from the comments and suggestions from students, faculty, and practitioners from around the world.

The world has changed again between this and the previous edition. Consequently, we have updated data and examples to try to maintain the timeliness of the content.

We have made a number of changes that make the material easier for students to absorb, including:

- Chapter 1: A new introduction with current examples throughout
- Chapter 2: New data for retailers; new information on inventory turns
- Chapter 3: Refined explanation of process capacity
- Chapter 5: New discussion on setup times and product variety; refined explanation of the SMED method
- Chapter 8: New information on the limitations of lean systems, in light of Covid-19
- Chapter 11: New examples of scheduling
- Chapter 13: New data on the pandemic outbreak; new discussion on the importance of other forecasting methods beyond time series analysis, especially in the context of Covid-19
- Chapter 17: New data on Hon Hai sales revenue
- Chapter 19: New data on inflows and outflows through the U.S. retail trade sector

In addition, we have moved all of the Selected Solutions to the end of each respective chapter.



Instructors The Power of Connections

A complete course platform

Connect enables you to build deeper connections with your students through cohesive digital content and tools, creating engaging learning experiences. We are committed to providing you with the right resources and tools to support all your students along their personal learning journeys.





Laptop: Getty Images; Woman/dog: George Doyle/Getty Images

Every learner is unique

In Connect, instructors can assign an adaptive reading experience with SmartBook[®] 2.0. Rooted in advanced learning science principles, SmartBook 2.0 delivers each student a personalized experience, focusing students on their learning gaps, ensuring that the time they spend studying is time well-spent.

mheducation.com/highered/connect/smartbook

Affordable solutions, added value

Make technology work for you with LMS integration for single sign-on access, mobile access to the digital textbook, and reports to quickly show you how each of your students is doing. And with our Inclusive Access program, you can provide all these tools at the lowest available market price to your students. Ask your McGraw Hill representative for more information.

Solutions for your challenges

A product isn't a solution. Real solutions are affordable, reliable, and come with training and ongoing support when you need it and how you want it. Visit **supportateverystep.com** for videos and resources both you and your students can use throughout the term.



Students Get Learning that Fits You

Effective tools for efficient studying

Connect is designed to help you be more productive with simple, flexible, intuitive tools that maximize your study time and meet your individual learning needs. Get learning that works for you with Connect.

Study anytime, anywhere

Download the free ReadAnywhere® app and access your online eBook, SmartBook® 2.0, or Adaptive Learning Assignments when it's convenient, even if you're offline. And since the app automatically syncs with your Connect account, all of your work is available every time you open it. Find out more at **mheducation.com/readanywhere**



"I really liked this app—it made it easy to study when you don't have your textbook in front of you."

- Jordan Cunningham, Eastern Washington University

iPhone: Getty Images



Everything you need in one place

Your Connect course has everything you need—whether reading your digital eBook or completing assignments for class—Connect makes it easy to get your work done.

Learning for everyone

McGraw Hill works directly with Accessibility Services Departments and faculty to meet the learning needs of all students. Please contact your Accessibility Services Office and ask them to email accessibility@mheducation.com, or visit **mheducation.com/about/accessibility** for more information.



Brief Contents

- **1** Introduction 1
- **2** The Process View of the Organization 10
- **3** Understanding the Supply Process: Evaluating Process Capacity 32
- 4 Estimating and Reducing Labor Costs 56
- 5 Batching and Other Flow Interruptions: Setup Times and the Economic Order Quantity Model 81
- 6 The Link between Operations and Finance 111
- 7 Quality and Statistical Process Control 128
- 8 Lean Operations and the Toyota Production System 152
- **9** Variability and Its Impact on Process Performance: Waiting Time Problems 171
- **10** The Impact of Variability on Process Performance: Throughput Losses 208
- **11** Scheduling to Prioritize Demand 223
- **12** Project Management 248
- 13 Forecasting 264
- **14** Betting on Uncertain Demand: The Newsvendor Model 293
- **15** Assemble-to-Order, Make-to-Order, and Quick Response with Reactive Capacity 326

- 16 Service Levels and Lead Times in Supply Chains: The Order-up-to Inventory Model 344
- **17** Risk-Pooling Strategies to Reduce and Hedge Uncertainty 376
- **18** Revenue Management with Capacity Controls 411
- **19** Supply Chain Coordination 432

APPENDIXES

- A Statistics Tutorial 460
- **B** Tables 467
- C Evaluation of the Expected Inventory and Loss Functions 483
- **D** Equations and Approximations 485

GLOSSARY 493

REFERENCES 501

INDEX OF KEY "HOW TO" EXHIBITS 505

SUMMARY OF KEY NOTATION AND EQUATIONS 507

INDEX 511

Table of Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction 1

- **1.1** Learning Objectives and Framework 3
- **1.2** Road Map of the Book 5

Chapter 2

The Process View of the Organization 10

- 2.1 Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia 10
- **2.2** Three Measures of Process Performance 14
- 2.3 Little's Law 16
- 2.4 Inventory Turns and Inventory Costs 19
- 2.5 Five Reasons to Hold Inventory 22 Pipeline Inventory 23 Seasonal Inventory 24 Cycle Inventory 24 Decoupling Inventory/Buffers 25 Safety Inventory 26
- **2.6** The Product–Process Matrix 27

Chapter 3

Understanding the Supply Process: Evaluating Process Capacity 32

- **3.1** How to Draw a Process Flow Diagram 33
- **3.2** Process Capacity, Bottleneck, and Flow Rate (Throughput) 38
- **3.3** How Long Does It Take to Produce a Certain Amount of Supply? 40
- **3.4** Process Utilization and Capacity Utilization 41
- **3.5** Workload and Implied Utilization 43
- **3.6** Multiple Types of Flow Units 44

Chapter 4

Estimating and Reducing Labor Costs 56

- 4.1 Analyzing an Assembly Operation 56
- **4.2** Time to Process a Quantity X Starting with an Empty Process 58
- **4.3** Labor Content and Idle Time 60
- **4.4** Increasing Capacity by Line Balancing 63
- **4.5** Scale Up to Higher Volume 66

Increasing Capacity by Replicating the Line 67 Increasing Capacity by Selectively Adding Workers 68 Increasing Capacity by Further Specializing Tasks 69

Chapter 5

Batching and Other Flow Interruptions: Setup Times and the Economic Order Quantity Model 81

- **5.1** The Impact of Setups on Capacity 82
- **5.2** Interaction between Batching and Inventory 85
- **5.3** Choosing a Batch Size in the Presence of Setup Times 88
- **5.4** Setup Times and Product Variety 91
- **5.5** Setup Time Reduction 94
- **5.6** Balancing Setup Costs with Inventory Costs: The EOQ Model 95
- **5.7** Observations Related to the Economic Order Quantity 99

Chapter 6

The Link between Operations and Finance 111

- 6.1 Paul Downs Cabinetmakers 112
- **6.2** Building an ROIC Tree 113
- 6.3 Valuing Operational Improvements 118
- 6.4 Analyzing Operations Based on Financial Data 121

Chapter 7

Quality and Statistical Process Control 128

- 7.1 The Statistical Process Control Framework 129
- **7.2** Capability Analysis 131 Determining a Capability Index 132 Predicting the Probability of a Defect 135 Setting a Variance Reduction Target 137 Process Capability Summary and Extensions 138
- 7.3 Conformance Analysis 138
- 7.4 Investigating Assignable Causes 142
- **7.5** Defects with Binary Outcomes: *p*-Charts 144
- **7.6** Impact of Yields and Defects on Process Flow 144 *Rework* 146

Eliminating Flow Units from the Process 146 Cost Economics and Location of Test Points 147 Defects and Variability 148

Chapter 8

Lean Operations and the Toyota Production System 152

- **8.1** The History of Toyota 152
- 8.2 TPS Framework 153
- **8.3** The Seven Sources of Waste 154
- **8.4** JIT: Matching Supply with Demand 158 Achieve One-Unit-at-a-Time Flow 158 Produce at the Rate of Customer Demand 158 Implement Pull Systems 159
- 8.5 Quality Management 161
- **8.6** Exposing Problems through Inventory Reduction 162
- 8.7 Flexibility 163
- **8.8** Standardization of Work and Reduction of Variability 166
- 8.9 Human Resource Practices 166
- 8.10 Lean Transformation 167

Chapter 9

Variability and Its Impact on Process Performance: Waiting Time Problems 171

- **9.1** Why Variability Cannot Be Ignored 172
- **9.2** Variability: Where It Comes from and How to Measure It 174
- **9.3** Analyzing an Arrival Process 176 Stationary Arrivals 177 Exponential Interarrival Times 179 Nonexponential Interarrival Times 181 Summary: Analyzing an Arrival Process 181
- **9.4** Processing Time Variability 181
- **9.5** Predicting the Average Waiting Time for the Case of One Resource 183
- **9.6** Predicting the Average Waiting Time for the Case of Multiple Resources 187
- 9.7 The Service Level Metric 190
- 9.8 Generate a Staffing Plan 191
- 9.9 Impact of Pooling: Economies of Scale 194
- **9.10** Reducing Variability 198 Ways to Reduce Arrival Variability 198 Ways to Reduce Processing Time Variability 199

Chapter 10

The Impact of Variability on Process Performance: Throughput Losses 208

- 10.1 Why Averages Do Not Work 208
- **10.2** Throughput Loss for a Simple Process 209
- **10.3** Customer Impatience and Throughput Loss 213

10.4 Several Resources with Variability in Sequence 216 *The Role of Buffers 216*

Chapter 11

Scheduling to Prioritize Demand 223

- **11.1** Scheduling Timeline and Applications 224
- **11.2** Resource Scheduling—Shortest Processing Time 225 *Performance Measures* 226

First-Come-First-Served versus Shortest Processing Time 227 Limitations of Shortest Processing Time 231

- **11.3** Resource Scheduling with Priorities— Weighted Shortest Processing Time 233
- **11.4** Resource Scheduling with Due Dates— Earliest Due Date 235
- **11.5** Theory of Constraints 237
- **11.6** Reservations and Appointments 239 Scheduling Appointments with Uncertain Processing Times 240 No-Shows 242

Chapter 12

Project Management 248

- **12.1** Understanding the Dependencies among Activities in a Project 248
- **12.2** Critical Path Method 250
- **12.3** Computing Project Completion Time 251
- **12.4** Finding the Critical Path and Creating a Gantt Chart 252
- **12.5** Computing Slack Time 253
- **12.6** Dealing with Uncertainty 256 Random Activity Times 256 Potential Iteration/Rework Loops 259 Decision Tree/Milestones/Exit Option 259 Unknown Unknowns 260

Chapter 13

Forecasting 264

- **13.1** Forecasting Framework 265
- **13.2** Evaluating the Quality of a Forecast 269
- **13.3** Eliminating Noise from Old Data 272 Naïve Model 272 Moving Averages 273 Exponential Smoothing Method 274

Comparison of Methods 276

- **13.4** Time Series Analysis—Trends 277
- **13.5** Time Series Analysis—Seasonality 282
- **13.6** Expert Panels and Subjective Forecasting 287 Common Forecasting Biases 289 Sources of Forecasting Biases 290

Chapter 14

Betting on Uncertain Demand: The Newsvendor Model 293

- **14.1** O'Neill Inc. 294
- **14.2** The Newsvendor Model: Structure and Inputs 296
- 14.3 How to Choose an Order Quantity 299
- 14.4 Performance Measures 302

 Expected Leftover Inventory 302
 Expected Sales 303
 Expected Lost Sales 304
 Expected Profit 305
 In-Stock Probability and Stockout Probability 306
- 14.5 How to Achieve a Service Objective 307
- **14.6** How to Construct a Demand Forecast 307
- 14.7 Managerial Lessons 312

Chapter 15

Assemble-to-Order, Make-to-Order, and Quick Response with Reactive Capacity 326

- **15.1** Evaluating and Minimizing the Newsvendor's Demand–Supply Mismatch Cost 327
- **15.2** When Is the Mismatch Cost High? 329
- **15.3** Reducing Mismatch Costs with Make-to-Order 331
- **15.4** Quick Response with Reactive Capacity 333

Chapter 16

Service Levels and Lead Times in Supply Chains: The Order-up-to Inventory Model 344

- 16.1 Medtronic's Supply Chain 345
- **16.2** The Order-up-to Model Design and Implementation 347
- **16.3** The End-of-Period Inventory Level 350
- **16.4** Choosing Demand Distributions 352
- **16.5** Performance Measures 355 In-Stock and Stockout Probability 355 Expected On-Hand Inventory 357 Pipeline Inventory/Expected On-Order Inventory 358 Expected Back Order 358

- **16.6** Choosing an Order-up-to Level to Meet a Service Target 360
- 16.7 Choosing an Appropriate Service Level 361
- **16.8** Controlling Ordering Costs 364
- 16.9 Managerial Insights 368

Chapter 17

Risk-Pooling Strategies to Reduce and Hedge Uncertainty 376

- 17.1 Location Pooling 376 Pooling Medtronic's Field Inventory 377 Medtronic's Distribution Center(s) 381 Electronic Commerce 382
- **17.2** Product Pooling 383
- 17.3 Lead Time Pooling: Consolidated Distribution and Delayed Differentiation 389 Consolidated Distribution 389 Delayed Differentiation 395
- **17.4** Capacity Pooling with Flexible Manufacturing 397

Chapter 18

Revenue Management with Capacity Controls 411

- **18.1** Revenue Management and Margin Arithmetic 411
- **18.2** Protection Levels and Booking Limits 413
- **18.3** Overbooking 418
- 18.4 Implementation of Revenue Management 421 Demand Forecasting 421 Dynamic Decisions 421 Variability in Available Capacity 421 Reservations Coming in Groups 421 Effective Segmenting of Customers 421 Multiple Fare Classes 422 Software Implementation 422 Variation in Capacity Purchase: Not All Customers Purchase One Unit of Capacity 422

Chapter 19

Supply Chain Coordination 432

19.1 The Bullwhip Effect: Causes and Consequences 432 Order Synchronization 435 Order Batching 436 Trade Promotions and Forward Buying 437 Reactive and Overreactive Ordering 441 Shortage Gaming 442

19.2	The Bullwhip Effect: Mitigating Strategies 443 Sharing Information 443 Smoothing the Flow of Product 444	Appendix C Evaluation of the ExpectedInventory and Loss Functions483
	Eliminating Pathological Incentives 444 Using Vendor-Managed Inventory 445 The Countereffect to the Bullwhip Effect:	Appendix D Equations and Approximations 485
19.3	Production Smoothing 446 Incentive Conflicts in a Sunglasses Supply	Glossary 493
19.4	Chain 448 Buy-Back Contracts 451	References 501
19.5	More Supply Chain Contracts 454 Quantity Discounts 454 Options Contracts 454	Index of Key "How to" Exhibits 505
	Revenue Sharing 455	Summary of Key Notation and
	Quantity Flexibility Contracts 455 Price Protection 455	Equations 507
Арре	endix A Statistics Tutorial 460	Index 511

Appendix B Tables 467