

# A Newsboy at



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A newsboy orders newspapers which are delivered to him each morning at a cost of 15¢ each. He then sells them at his news stand for 50¢ each.

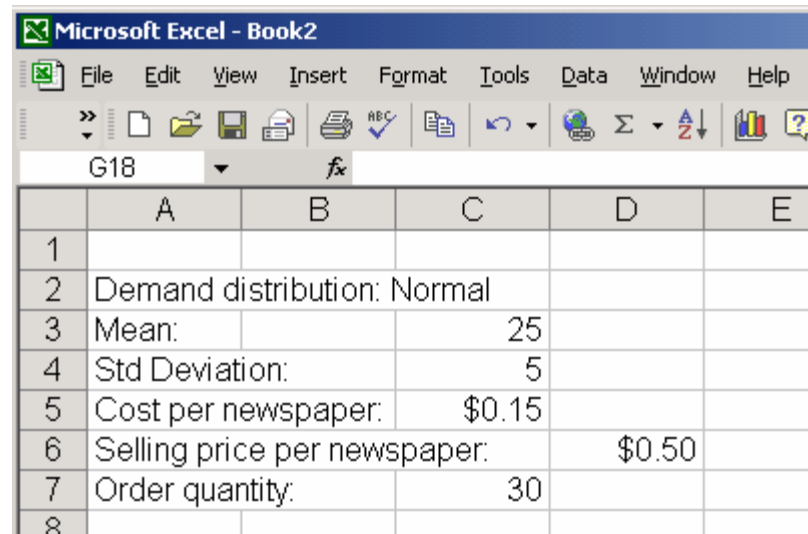
Daily demand is uncertain, and any excess newspapers are of no value.

*Assuming that demand is normally distributed with mean 25 and standard deviation 5, how many newspapers should he order so as to maximize his average daily profit?*

While this problem can be solved analytically, let's use Monte Carlo simulation and "trial & error" to search for the answer.

We will perform this simulation using an Excel® spreadsheet.

First we enter the problem data:



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data entered:

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2	Demand distribution: Normal				
3	Mean:		25		
4	Std Deviation:		5		
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15		
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50	
7	Order quantity:		30		
8					

We will create *seven* columns:

**A:** random variable with  $N(0,1)$  distribution

**B:** random **demand**: column A scaled to  $\mu=25$  and  $\sigma=5$ , and rounded to an integer

**C:** **sales** (minimum of demand [column B] and order quantity)

**D:** “Yes” or “No” indicating whether a **shortage** has occurred

**E:** **revenue** (demand [column C] times selling price)

**F:** **cost** (order quantity times cost)

**G:** **profit** (revenue [column E] minus cost [column F])

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11							

We will approximate a N(0,1) random number by scaling a sum of uniformly-distributed random numbers (trusting the Central Limit Theorem):

$$Y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 0.5n}{\left(\frac{n}{12}\right)^{1/2}}$$

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	707107						
12							

*Here we have used n=6, while n=12 is usually recommended!*

Next we scale the  $N(0,1)$  random number so that it is  $N(25,5)$ , and round it to the nearest integer:

SUM    ✖ ✓ fx =ROUND(\$C\$3+\$C\$4*A10,0)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	-0.3329						
12							

Note that *absolute addresses* are used for the mean & standard deviation, and a *relative address* for the  $N(0,1)$  random number.

The number of newspapers sold is the smaller of the demand and the order quantity:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	0.87579	29	=MIN(\$C\$7,B11)				
12							

A shortage has occurred if the demand exceeds the sales:

SUM    X ✓ ✖    =IF(B11>C11,"YES","NO")							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	0.52847	28	28	=S<,"NO")			
12							



Revenue is selling price times sales:

SUM    ✖ ✓ ✎    =\$D\$6*C11							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	-0.92358	20	20	NO	\$6*C11		
12							

Cost is the cost per paper times the quantity ordered:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	-0.91389	20	20	NO	\$10.00	$C5 * C7$	
12							

Finally, profit is revenue minus cost:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Demand distribution: Normal						
3	Mean:		25				
4	Std Deviation:		5				
5	Cost per newspaper:		\$0.15				
6	Selling price per newspaper:			\$0.50			
7	Order quantity:		30				
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	0.58777	28	28	NO	\$14.00	\$4.50	=E11-F11
12							

We will simulate a 20-day period (5 days per week for 4 weeks) by copying the formulas:

10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	-1.08073	20	20	NO	\$10.00	\$4.50	\$5.50
12	0.42853	27	27	NO	\$13.50	\$4.50	\$9.00
13	0.53685	28	28	NO	\$14.00	\$4.50	\$9.50
14	0.32154	27	27	NO	\$13.50	\$4.50	\$9.00
15	-0.40174	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
16	0.10182	26	26	NO	\$13.00	\$4.50	\$8.50
17	-0.82969	21	21	NO	\$10.50	\$4.50	\$6.00
18	-0.63724	22	22	NO	\$11.00	\$4.50	\$6.50
19	-0.66131	22	22	NO	\$11.00	\$4.50	\$6.50
20	-0.35989	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
21	0.08854	25	25	NO	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
22	0.63299	28	28	NO	\$14.00	\$4.50	\$9.50
23	1.17011	31	30	YES	\$15.00	\$4.50	\$10.50
24	-0.14265	24	24	NO	\$12.00	\$4.50	\$7.50
25	0.496	27	27	NO	\$13.50	\$4.50	\$9.00
26	-0.16167	24	24	NO	\$12.00	\$4.50	\$7.50
27	0.26197	26	26	NO	\$13.00	\$4.50	\$8.50
28	-0.38707	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
29	0.08018	25	25	NO	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
30	-1.12241	19	19	NO	\$9.50	\$4.50	\$5.00
31							

We will add a formula to calculate the average daily profit:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
8							
9							
10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	-1.08073	20	20	NO	\$10.00	\$4.50	\$5.50
12	0.42853	27	27	NO	\$13.50	\$4.50	\$9.00
13	0.53685	28	28	NO	\$14.00	\$4.50	\$9.50
14	0.32154	27	27	NO	\$13.50	\$4.50	\$9.00
15	-0.40174	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
16	0.10182	26	26	NO	\$13.00	\$4.50	\$8.50
17	-0.82969	21	21	NO	\$10.50	\$4.50	\$6.00
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20	-0.35989	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
21	0.08854	25	25	NO	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
22	0.63299	28	28	NO	\$14.00	\$4.50	\$9.50
23	1.17011	31	30	YES	\$15.00	\$4.50	\$10.50
24	-0.14265	24	24	NO	\$12.00	\$4.50	\$7.50
25	0.496	27	27	NO	\$13.50	\$4.50	\$9.00
26	-0.16167	24	24	NO	\$12.00	\$4.50	\$7.50
27	0.26197	26	26	NO	\$13.00	\$4.50	\$8.50
28	-0.38707	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
29	0.08018	25	25	NO	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
30	-1.12241	19	19	NO	\$9.50	\$4.50	\$5.00
31							=SUM(G11:G30)/20

At any time, we can perform another 20-day simulation by pressing the F9 key:

10	N(0,1)#	Demand	Sales	Shortage?	Revenue	Cost	Profit
11	1.06727	30	30	NO	\$15.00	\$4.50	\$10.50
12	-0.67977	22	22	NO	\$11.00	\$4.50	\$6.50
13	0.08515	25	25	NO	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
14	-1.08906	20	20	NO	\$10.00	\$4.50	\$5.50
15	0.44083	27	27	NO	\$13.50	\$4.50	\$9.00
16	0.60701	28	28	NO	\$14.00	\$4.50	\$9.50
17	0.25904	26	26	NO	\$13.00	\$4.50	\$8.50
18	-0.30057	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
19	-0.01735	25	25	NO	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
20	1.4511	32	30	YES	\$15.00	\$4.50	\$10.50
21	-2.24874	14	14	NO	\$7.00	\$4.50	\$2.50
22	0.06732	25	25	NO	\$12.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
23	-0.34249	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
24	1.05039	30	30	NO	\$15.00	\$4.50	\$10.50
25	-0.38358	23	23	NO	\$11.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
26	0.65162	28	28	NO	\$14.00	\$4.50	\$9.50
27	-1.17395	19	19	NO	\$9.50	\$4.50	\$5.00
28	2.35603	37	30	YES	\$15.00	\$4.50	\$10.50
29	0.72491	29	29	NO	\$14.50	\$4.50	\$10.00
30	0.78013	29	29	NO	\$14.50	\$4.50	\$10.00
31							\$8.15
32							