

## Markov Chain Model of (s,S) Inventory System



This Hypercard stack was prepared by:  
Dennis L. Bricker,  
Dept. of Industrial Engineering,  
University of Iowa,  
Iowa City, Iowa 52242  
e-mail: [dbricker@icaen.uiowa.edu](mailto:dbricker@icaen.uiowa.edu)

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Daily demand for an item is random, with the probability distribution:

d	0	1	2	3	4
P{D=d}	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1

At the end of each day, the stock on hand is observed. If it exceeds  $s = 2$  (the reorder point), no action is taken; otherwise, the inventory is replenished by an amount which brings the level up to  $S = 6$  units at the beginning of the next day.

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

## Questions

- What is the average stock-on-hand for this inventory system?
- What is the frequency of replenishments?
- What is the average number of days between stockouts?

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

## Questions

- If the initial stock-on-hand is 6,
- what is the expected number of days until a stockout occurs?
  - what is the probability that the first stockout occurs 5 days hence?
  - what is the probability that a replenishment occurs 3 days hence?
  - what is the expected number of stockouts during the next 30 days?
  - what is the expected number of replenishments during the next 30 days?

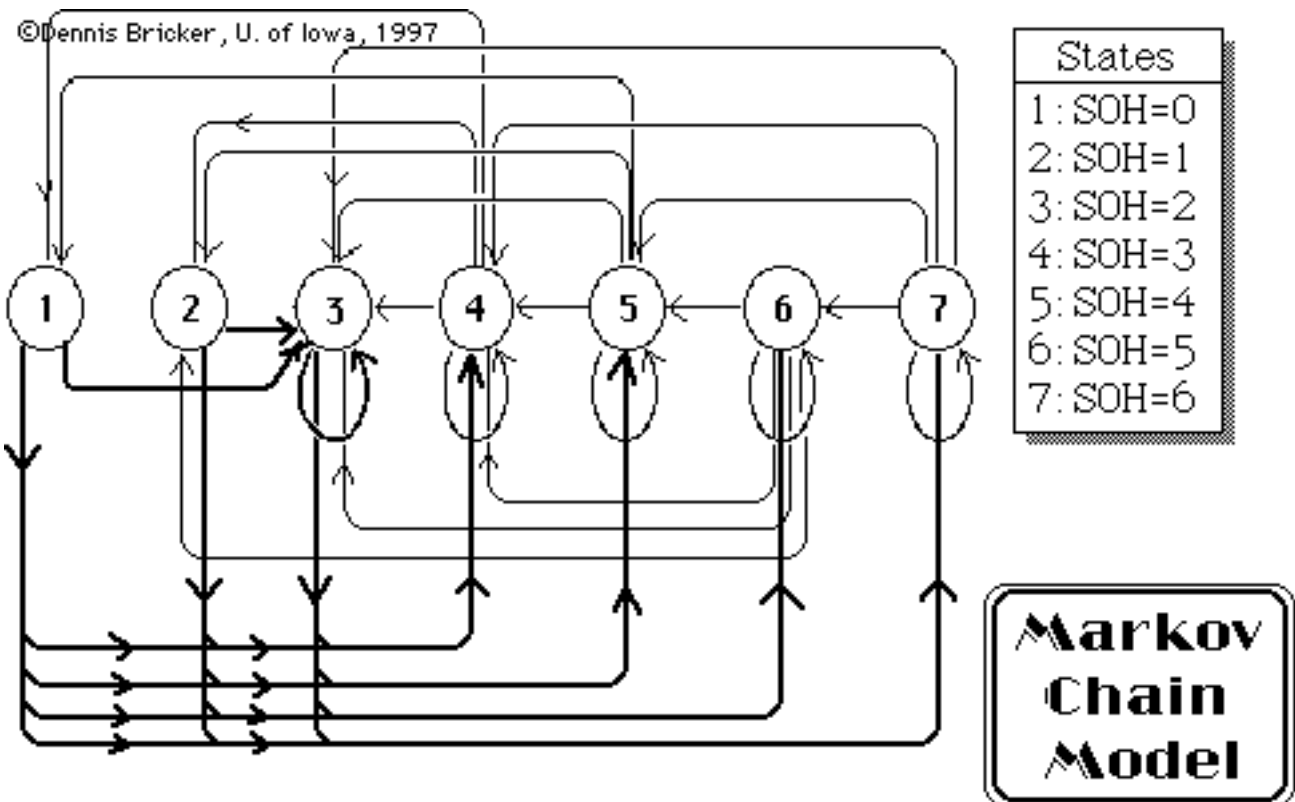
- ☞ Markov chain model
- ☞ Simulation of the Markov chain
- ☞ Powers of the transition probability matrix
- ☞ Steadystate distribution
- ☞ Expected number of visits
- ☞ First-passage probabilities
- ☞ Mean first-passage time



Define the state of the system according to the stock-on-hand (SOH) at the end of the day (before replenishment occurs)

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccc}
 X_n & = & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\
 \text{SOH} & = & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6
 \end{array}$$





©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

### Transition Probabilities

$$P_{ij} = P\{X_n = j \mid X_{n-1} = i\}$$

If  $i > 3$  ( $SOH > 2$ ), no replenishment occurs:

$$P_{ij} = \begin{cases} P\{D = (i-j)\} & \text{for } j > 1 \text{ (SOH} > 0\text{)} \\ P\{D \geq (i-j)\} & \text{for } j = 1 \text{ (SOH} = 0\text{)} \end{cases}$$

For example,

$$P_{42} = P\{D = 2\} = 0.3$$

$$P_{41} = P\{D \geq 3\} = P\{D = 3\} + P\{D = 4\} = 0.3 + 0.1 = 0.4$$

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

# Transition Probabilities

$$P_{ij} = P\{X_n = j \mid X_{n-1} = i\}$$

If  $i \leq 3$  ( $SOH \leq 2$ ), the SOH at the beginning of the next day is 6:

$$P_{ij} = P\{D = (6 - [j - 1])\}$$

For example,

$$P_{25} = P\{D = 2\} = 0.3$$

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

(s,S) system: s=2, S=6

## Transition Probability Matrix

		to						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
from	1	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
	2	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
	3	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
	4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0
	5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0
	6	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0
	7	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

### States

i	name
1	SOH=0
2	SOH=1
3	SOH=2
4	SOH=3
5	SOH=4
6	SOH=5
7	SOH=6

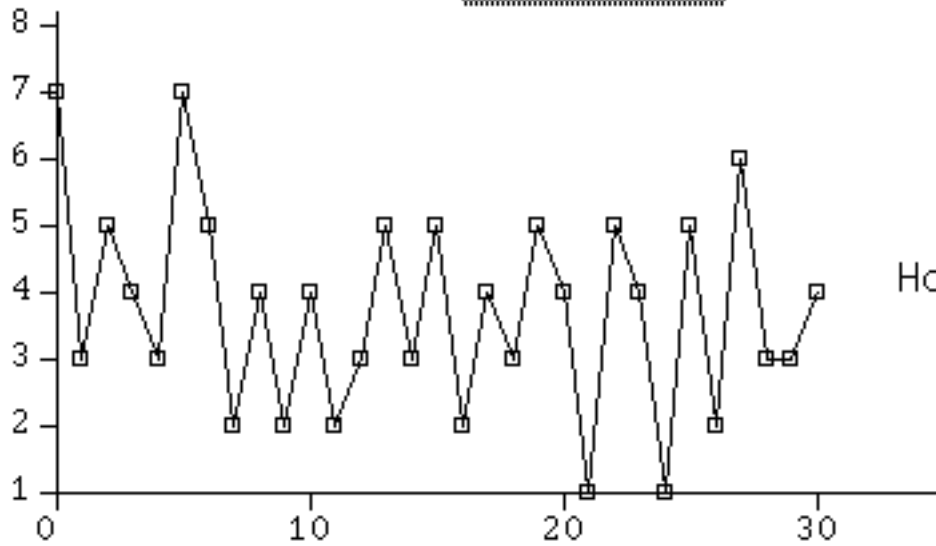


©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

### Simulation of 30 days' operation

Repetition # 1

i	name
1	SOH=0
2	SOH=1
3	SOH=2
4	SOH=3
5	SOH=4
6	SOH=5
7	SOH=6



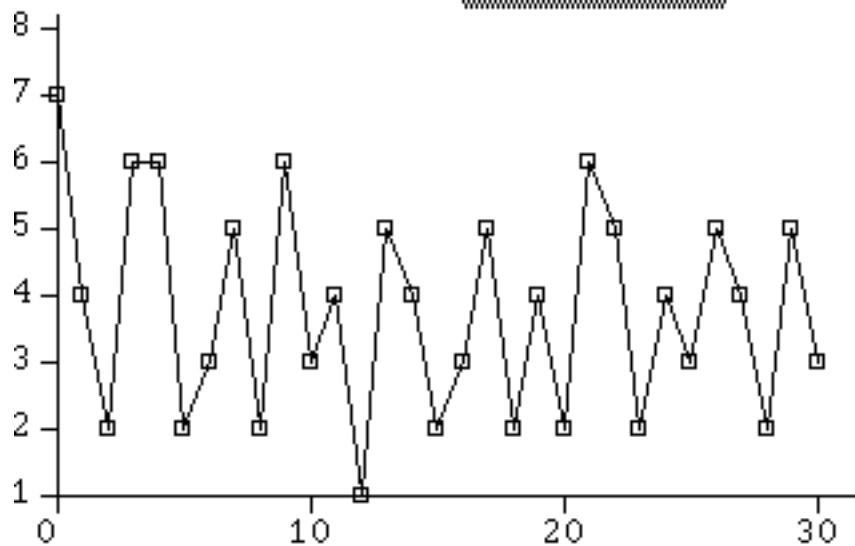
How many stockouts? replenishments?

**SIMULATION**

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Repetition # 2

i	name
1	SOH=0
2	SOH=1
3	SOH=2
4	SOH=3
5	SOH=4
6	SOH=5
7	SOH=6



How many stockouts? replenishments?

**SIMULATION**

Simulation results

										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
7	5	2	5	3	6	6	4	1	3	6	2	4	2	6	3	5	3	6	2	5	5	2	5	4	1	6	4	1	3	3
7	5	3	5	3	3	5	1	7	5	2	4	1	4	2	4	3	4	1	5	5	4	4	1	4	1	5	2	5	1	4
7	5	4	2	3	6	2	5	4	4	1	4	2	6	6	5	1	5	4	1	7	5	1	4	4	1	6	2	5	2	5
7	4	2	6	5	5	2	3	6	5	1	4	2	5	2	4	4	1	6	4	1	5	2	4	3	5	3	4	1	4	1
7	4	1	6	4	1	3	5	5	2	5	4	3	5	1	5	3	5	1	3	5	4	2	7	4	3	7	7	3	6	5
7	6	3	6	3	5	5	3	4	2	7	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	2	4	2	7	6	5	1	6	4	1	6	3	
7	7	4	1	7	6	6	2	5	2	7	5	3	4	3	4	4	1	3	5	3	6	5	1	3	3	5	4	1	4	1
7	6	4	1	5	2	6	4	2	6	5	3	4	1	5	2	4	3	5	2	6	5	1	6	6	2	5	2	5	1	4
7	6	4	2	5	1	3	4	2	5	2	5	4	1	4	2	5	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	6	4	1	5	3	3	7
7	4	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	4	1	4	1	4	1	6	3	5	2	3	5	1	7

10 simulations of 30 stages,  
beginning in state #7  
(Stock-on-hand=6)



2<sup>nd</sup> Power

		to							
f			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
r									
o	1		0.15	0.2	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.02
m	2		0.15	0.2	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.02
	3		0.15	0.2	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.02
	4		0.04	0.03	0.11	0.28	0.27	0.18	0.09
	5		0.09	0.09	0.14	0.25	0.22	0.14	0.07
	6		0.14	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.16	0.09	0.04
	7		0.15	0.2	0.23	0.21	0.13	0.06	0.02



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

3<sup>rd</sup> Power

to \ from	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0.097	0.108	0.159	0.245	0.205	0.126	0.06
2	0.097	0.108	0.159	0.245	0.205	0.126	0.06
3	0.097	0.108	0.159	0.245	0.205	0.126	0.06
4	0.139	0.183	0.218	0.217	0.144	0.072	0.027
5	0.122	0.155	0.197	0.228	0.167	0.092	0.039
6	0.104	0.123	0.172	0.24	0.193	0.115	0.053
7	0.097	0.108	0.159	0.245	0.205	0.126	0.06

©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

4<sup>th</sup> Power

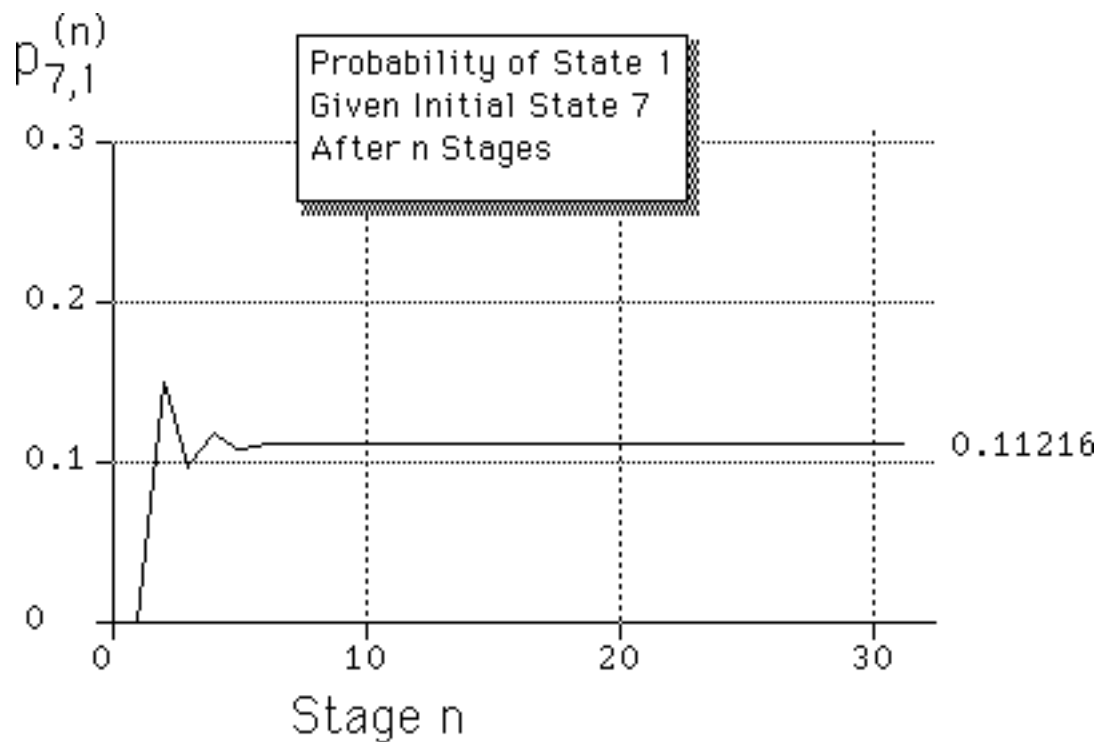
to \ from	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0.1185	0.1476	0.1907	0.2305	0.1729	0.0974	0.0424
2	0.1185	0.1476	0.1907	0.2305	0.1729	0.0974	0.0424
3	0.1185	0.1476	0.1907	0.2305	0.1729	0.0974	0.0424
4	0.1012	0.1155	0.1649	0.2422	0.1989	0.1206	0.0567
5	0.1079	0.1277	0.1746	0.2377	0.189	0.1118	0.0513
6	0.1153	0.1414	0.1856	0.2327	0.1779	0.1019	0.0452
7	0.1185	0.1476	0.1907	0.2305	0.1729	0.0974	0.0424



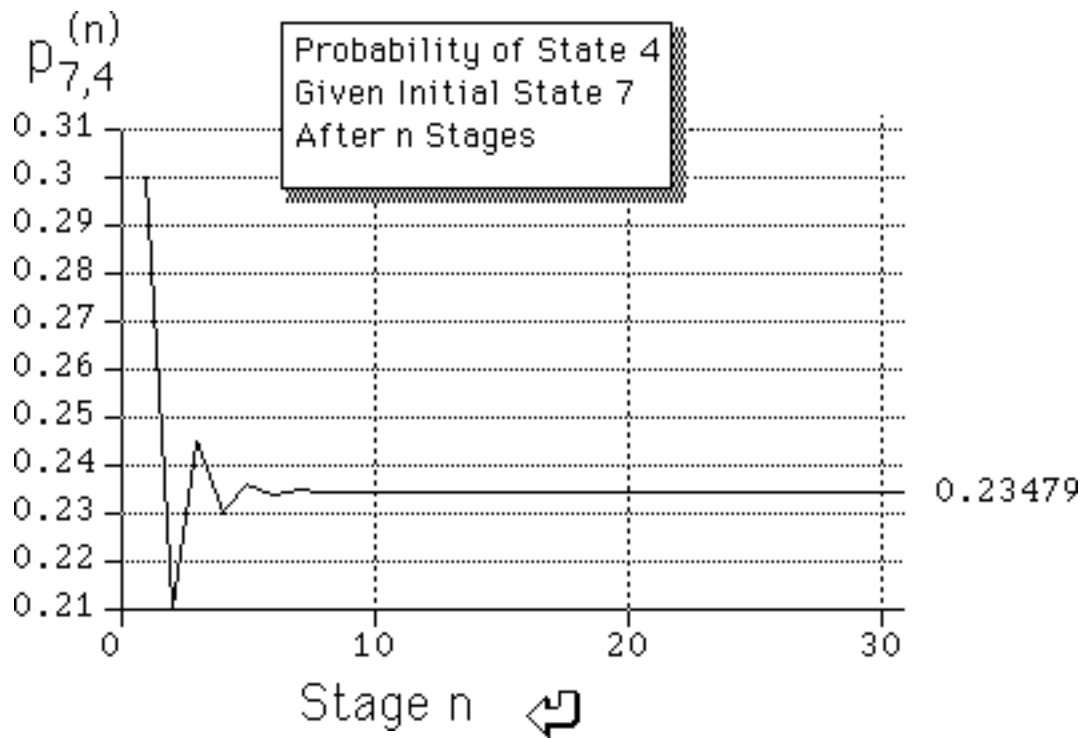
30<sup>th</sup> Power

$p^{30}$

to		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f r o m	1	0.11216	0.13578	0.18116	0.23479	0.18247	0.10595	0.047678
	2	0.11216	0.13578	0.18116	0.23479	0.18247	0.10595	0.047678
	3	0.11216	0.13578	0.18116	0.23479	0.18247	0.10595	0.047678
	4	0.11216	0.13578	0.18116	0.23479	0.18247	0.10595	0.047678
	5	0.11216	0.13578	0.18116	0.23479	0.18247	0.10595	0.047678
	6	0.11216	0.13578	0.18116	0.23479	0.18247	0.10595	0.047678
	7	0.11216	0.13578	0.18116	0.23479	0.18247	0.10595	0.047678



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

Steady State Distribution  $\pi$

i	name	P{i}
1	SOH=0	0.11216
2	SOH=1	0.13578
3	SOH=2	0.18116
4	SOH=3	0.23479
5	SOH=4	0.18247
6	SOH=5	0.10595
7	SOH=6	0.047678



Average Stock-on-Hand  $\sum_{i=1}^7 (i-1) \pi_i$

i	State	Pi	C	Pi×C
1	SOH=0	0.11216	0	0
2	SOH=1	0.13578	1	0.13578
3	SOH=2	0.18116	2	0.36233
4	SOH=3	0.23479	3	0.70438
5	SOH=4	0.18247	4	0.72989
6	SOH=5	0.10595	5	0.52976
7	SOH=6	0.04767	6	0.28607

The average cost/period in steady state is 2.7482

(Here, "cost" = SOH)

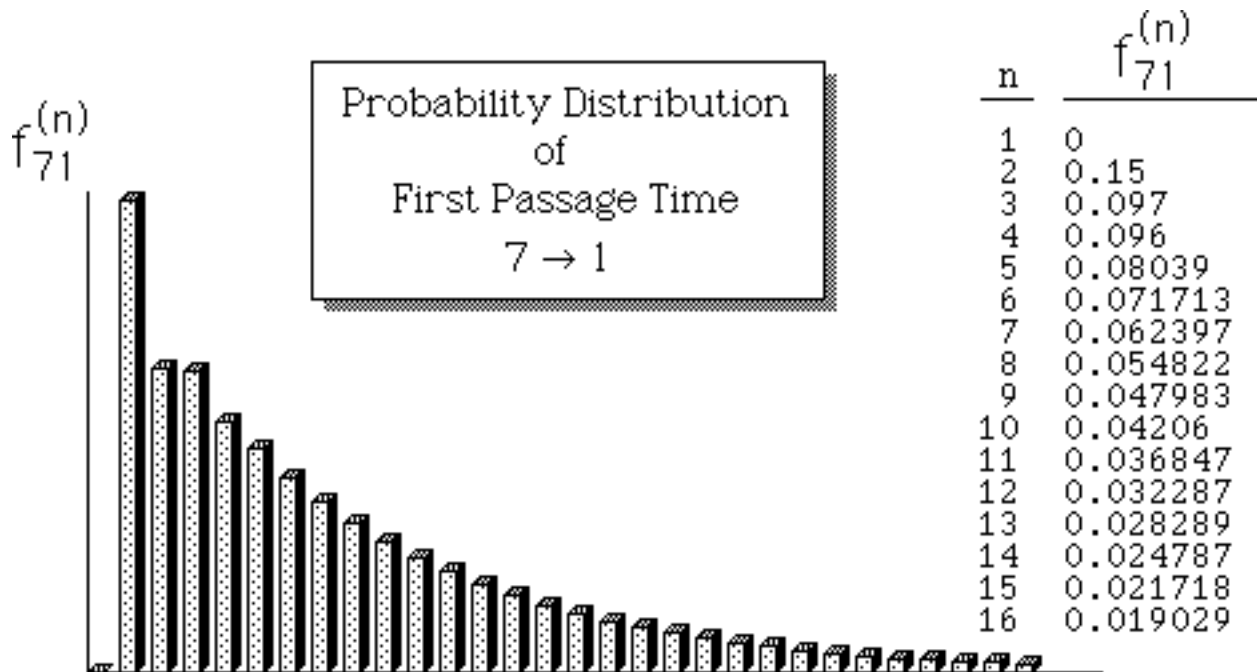
Expected no. of visits during first 30 stages
--

$$\sum_{n=1}^{30} p_{ij}^{(n)}$$

		to						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f r o m	1	3.2799	3.9822	5.3871	7.0914	5.555	3.2407	1.4636
	2	3.2799	3.9822	5.3871	7.0914	5.555	3.2407	1.4636
	3	3.2799	3.9822	5.3871	7.0914	5.555	3.2407	1.4636
	4	3.5997	4.1647	5.408	6.9416	5.3523	3.123	1.4106
	5	3.3375	4.2052	5.5238	7.0195	5.4183	3.0968	1.3989
	6	3.2747	4.0529	5.5565	7.098	5.4765	3.1629	1.3786
	7	3.2799	3.9822	5.3871	7.0914	5.555	3.2407	1.4636



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997



©Dennis Bricker, U. of Iowa, 1997

(s,S) system: s=2, S=6

Mean First Passage Times

to		$m_{ij}$						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f r o m	1	8.9155	7.3651	5.5199	3.6212	4.7312	8.7037	20.974
	2	8.9155	7.3651	5.5199	3.6212	4.7312	8.7037	20.974
	3	8.9155	7.3651	5.5199	3.6212	4.7312	8.7037	20.974
	4	6.0641	6.0212	5.4043	4.2591	5.8423	9.8148	22.085
	5	8.4023	5.7225	4.7653	3.9276	5.4803	10.062	22.332
	6	8.9621	6.8449	4.5848	3.5933	5.1613	9.4383	22.757
	7	8.9155	7.3651	5.5199	3.6212	4.7312	8.7037	20.974

States

i	name
1	SOH=0
2	SOH=1
3	SOH=2
4	SOH=3
5	SOH=4
6	SOH=5
7	SOH=6

