

$n=6, d_1=4, H=3, c(x) = x(20-x)$

$$f_5^{(1)} = \min \begin{matrix} 51 + 64 \\ 64 + 51 \\ 75 + 36 \\ 84 + 19 \end{matrix}$$

3556

i	f_1	x_1	f_2	x_2	f_3	x_3	f_4	x_4	f_5	x_5	f_6	x_6
0									110	7	64	4
1									103	6	51	3
2									94	5	36	2
3									83	4	19	1

$n=6, d_1=4, H=3, c(x) = x(20-x)$

$f_4(0) = \min$

64	+	110
75	+	103
84	+	94
91	+	83

4
5
6
7

i	f_1	x_1	f_2	x_2	f_3	x_3	f_4	x_4	f_5	x_5	f_6	x_6
0							174	4 or 7	110	7	64	4
1									103	6	51	3
2									94	5	36	2
3									83	4	19	1

Variations

(1) Add a holding cost.

Suppose there is a holding cost of $h(i, x)$.

$$f_r(i) = \min_x \left[c(x) + h(i, x) + f_{r+1}(i+x-d_r) \right]$$

(11) Suppose you can back order some of the demand, up to limit L .
Back-order cost = π per unit per period.

Allow a negative inventory at the start

$$-L \leq i \leq H \quad f_r(i) = \min_x \left[c(x) - \pi \min\{0, i\} + h(x, i) + f_{r+1}(i+x-d_r) \right].$$

(iii) Smoothing penalty.

Production costs more than
0, 100, 0, 100, 0, 100, ...
than 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, ...

even if $C(x) = Ax$

Add a cost $S(x_1, x_2)$ for successive production x_1, x_2

$$f_r(i, y) = \min_x [c(x) + s(y, x) + f_{r+1}(i+x-d_r, x)]$$

last
period
production