

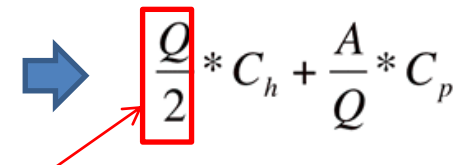
# Economic Order Quantity-basics

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# EOQ 1

- **EOQ** = Economic Order Quantity and limitation of this model
- **EQO** = Deterministic model
- Variables used to derive EOQ basic formula (see slide EOQ5)
  - **Ch** = Cost to hold one unit inventory for a year
  - **Cp** = Cost to place a single order
  - **A** = Demand for the year
  - **Q** = Quantity
- The economic order quantity (EOQ) is the **order quantity** that minimizes total holding and ordering costs for the year. Even if all the assumptions don't hold exactly, the **EOQ** gives us a good indication of whether or not current order quantities are reasonable.
- **Total Relevant Cost (TRC)**
  - why relevant ? ->because they are affected by order quantity
- **TRC**= Yearly Holding Cost + Yearly Ordering Cost

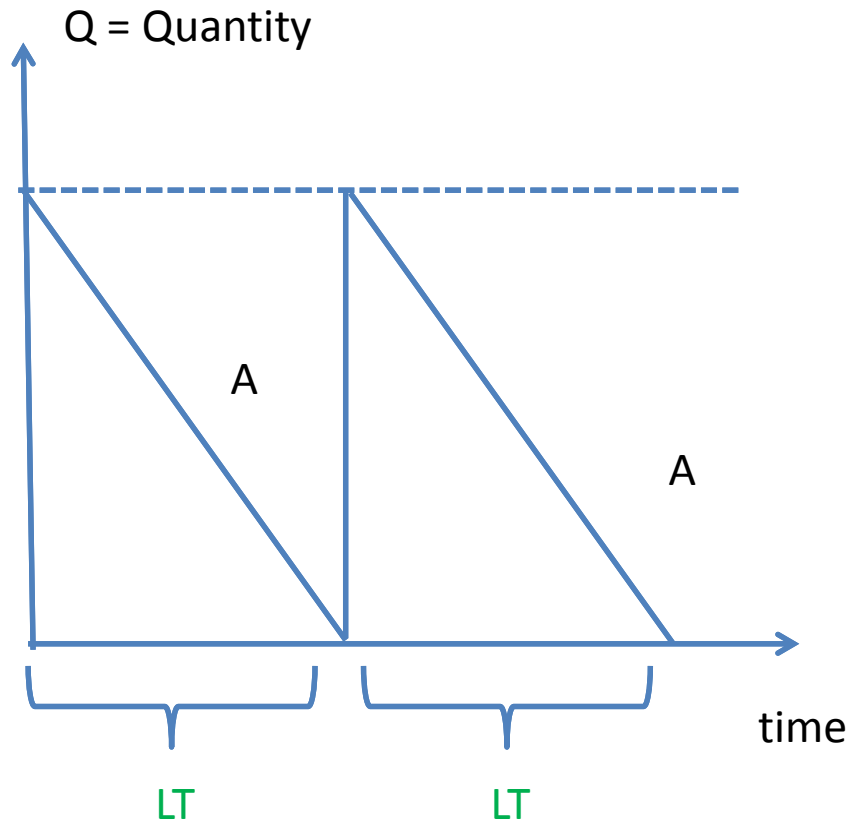

$$\frac{Q}{2} * C_h + \frac{A}{Q} * C_p$$

Average inventory carrying cost –see EOQ4 slide

# EOQ 2

- **What is the EOQ Model?**
- Cost Minimizing Order quantity (Q)
- **Assumptions=prerequisites:**
  - Single item only
  - Relatively uniform (continuous) & known demand rate
  - Fixed item cost
  - Fixed ordering and holding cost
  - No stock shortage and Instantaneous shipment
- Constant lead time =LT (see slide EOQ3)

# EOQ 3



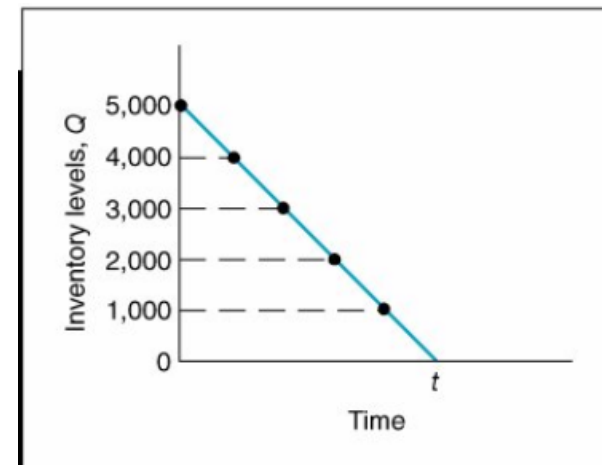
Notice, that inventory never goes below zero; shortages do not exist !!

## EOQ4 - Carrying cost

$$\text{Average inventory (carrying) cost} = \frac{Q}{2}$$

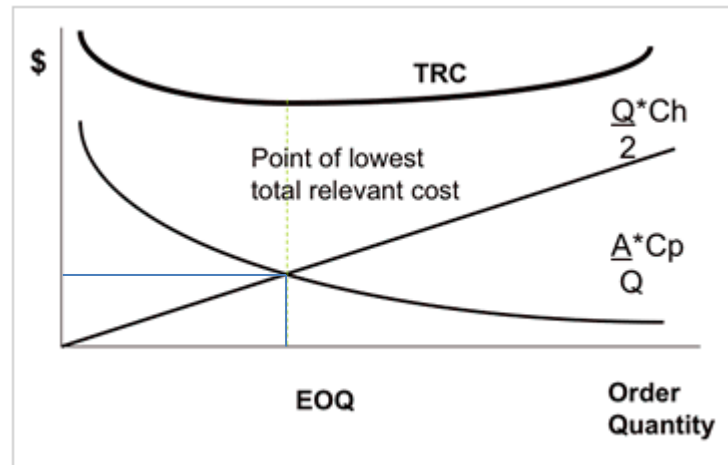
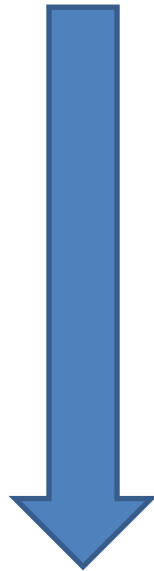
To verify this relationship, we can specify any number of points values of  $Q$  over the entire time period,  $t$ , and divide by the number of points. For example, if  $Q = 5,000$ , the six points designated from 5,000 to 0, as shown in shown figure, are summed and divided by 6:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{average inventory} &= \frac{5,000 + 4,000 + 3,000 + 2,000 + 1,000 + 0}{6} \\ &= 2,500 \end{aligned}$$



## EOQ 5

$$\text{TRC} = \frac{Q}{2} * C_h + \frac{A}{Q} * C_p$$



To calculate derivative of TRC and put it to 0

$$d\text{TRC}/dQ = 0 = C_h/2 + (A * C_p)/(Q * Q) \rightarrow Q = \sqrt{\frac{2 * A * C_p}{C_h}}$$

## EOQ 6 – simple example

- Pam runs a mail-order business for gym equipment. Annual demand for the TricoFlexers is 16,000. The annual holding cost per unit is \$2.50 and the cost to place an order is \$50. What is the economic order quantity?

$$\sqrt{\frac{2 * 16,000 * \$50}{\$2.50}} = 800 \text{ units per order}$$

**Thanks for your attention !**