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Using the Genetic Algorithm to solve some of the Inventory Models

Abstract

This research concentrates on the application of the Genetic Algorithm (GA) which is considered as an artificial search method on some of the Inventory Models. More than one which were suggested algorithm led to a number of solutions equal to the number of algorithm generation ,one of them was the optimal solution during a specified period of time .

Keywords :Genetic Algorithm;Optimization ;Inventory Model

Introduction -1

(Inventory Models)

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2008/ 5/6 :

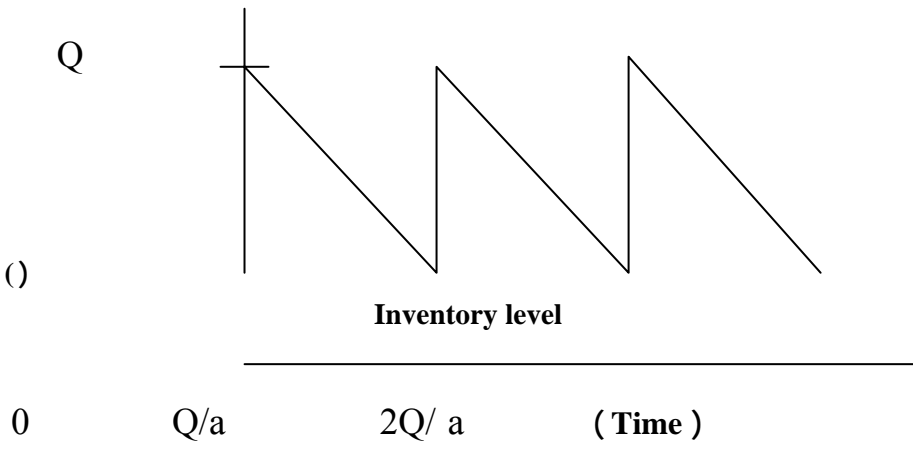
2008/7/2 :

(Inventory Control)

,[1]

Benkherouf Hariga , Hariga 1994
 Benkherouf 1995 ,

:
 Giri et al. , 1997 Al-Alyan Hariga , 1995 Wee
 (1) [11] . 2002 Chen. Chu , 2000
 .[8]



(1)

Mathematical Model for the Inventory)

: (System

.[13]

.[2]

:

.1 (Set-up Cost)

.2 (Holding Cost)

.3 (Shortages Cost) [12]

:

+ = /

(1)..... $d/Q * C1 =$ •(2)..... $Q/2 * C2 =$ •

:

C1:

C2 :

d :

Q :

...



$$: \quad (2) \quad (1)$$

$$K(Q) = C1 * d / Q + C2 * Q / 2 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

: (3)

$$d K(Q) / Q = (- C1 * d / Q^2) + C2 / 2$$

$$d K(Q) / Q = 0$$

$$Q^* = \sqrt{(2 * C1 * d) / C2} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$K^*(Q) = \sqrt{(2 * C1 * C2)} \dots\dots\dots (5). [2]$$

(Production Models)

(p)

(d)

: (Q) (T)

$$Q = d * T \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

: (C1)

$$C1 * d / Q \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

:

$$C2 * 0.5 * (1 - d / p) * Q \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$: \quad + \quad =$$

$$K = C1 * d / Q + C2 * Q * 0.5 * (1 - d / p) \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

: Q* (Q)

$$Q^* = \sqrt{(2 * C1 * d) / (1 - d / p) * C2} \dots\dots\dots (5) . [2]$$

:(Genetic Algorithm)

(GA)

(population)

-: (Chromosomes)

$P = \{ch_1, ch_2, \dots, ch_n\}$

(P_0)

(Fitness Function)

(P_i)

(P_{i+1})

. (ch_i)

(GA)

. [9] (Mutation)

(Crossover)

(Selection)

: [10]

Procedure GA

generate_initial_population (p_0)

evaluate_fitness (p_0)

$t \leftarrow 0$

While $t < \text{NumberOf Epochs}$ and criteria_not_satisfied do

 new_empty_population (p_0)

While $p_{t+1}.size < p_t.size$ do

$ch_1 \leftarrow \text{selection}(p_t)$

$ch_2 \leftarrow \text{selection}(p_t)$

 Probability \leftarrow random

if Probability $< (\text{Pr}_{\text{Crossover}} + \text{Pr}_{\text{Mutation}})$ then

$ch_3, ch_4 \leftarrow \text{mutation}(ch_1, ch_2)$

else

$ch_3, ch_4 \leftarrow ch_1, ch_2$

end if

 add (p_{t+1}, ch_3, ch_4)

end while

$p_t \leftarrow p_{t+1}$

$t \leftarrow t+1$

end while

end GA

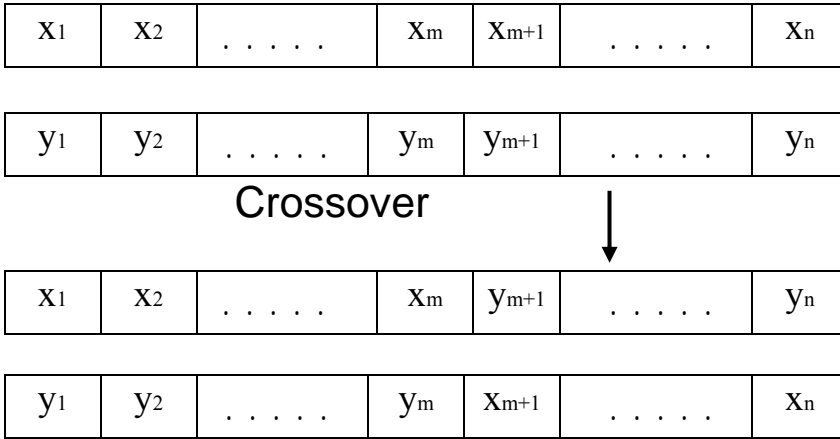
(Selection)

:

(Crossover)

. [9] (2)

. [7]



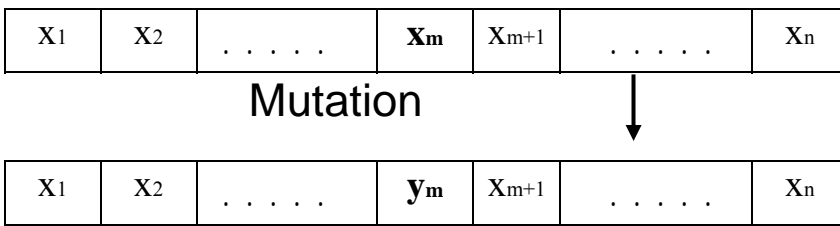
(2)

(Mutation)

:

(3) . [7]

. [9]



(3)

: (GA)
(Parameters) •
•
• [9]
(400)

(GA)
2004 (K.Bona)

(several stock keeping units-based inventory optimization)

[4]
(Dessouky.M) (Abdelmaguid.T) 2005
()
(Integrated inventory distribution problem (IIDP))

() [3]
Chen.C,) 2006
(Lin.C,Ting.Y,Chen.L
multi-item EOQ model)
(

(EOQ)

.[5]

(Omar.M, Hasnah.N,Yeo.I)

2008

(EOQ)

.[11]

:

(The Steps of the Proposed GA for finding the value of Minimum Total cost of Inventory in a Period of Time)

(GA)

:

:(Initial Data) .1

:

: C1 •

: C2 •

: d •

: (Fitness Function) .2

. minimize K(Q)

$$K(Q) = C1*d /Q + C2*Q /2$$

(ToolBox) (MATLAB7)

(m-file)

(ToolBox)

(MATLAB)

(Number of variables)

(GA)

(Generations)

(Mutation) (Crossover) (Selection)

.
:
**(The Steps of the Proposed GA for finding the optimal
production amount and the total cost of production)**

(GA)

:

:(Initial Data)

-1

:

...

- : C1 •
- : C2 •
- : d •
- : Q •
- : p •

:(Fitness Function) -2
 :(K)

$$K = C1 * d / Q + C2 * Q * 0.5 * (1 - d / p)$$

(MATLAB) (m-file)

(MATLAB7) (GA)

(Number of variables)

(Mutation) (Crossover) (Selection)

()

: (**Application Part**)

:

[8] : () •

:

1000 =

\$ 100 =

\$ 0.4 =

$$Q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2 * C1 * d}{C2}} \quad K^*(Q) = \sqrt{2 * C1 * C2}$$

$$\$ 282.84 =$$

$$707.1 =$$

(300)

Selection : Stochastic uniform

Mutation : Adaptive feasible

Crossover : Single point

$$\$ 282.842 =$$

$$706.993 =$$

:()

$$20 =$$

$$20 =$$

$$2500 =$$

$$44722 =$$

$$18 =$$

(1000)

:

Selection : Stochastic uniform

Mutation : Gaussian

Crossover : Single point

:

$$44721 =$$

$$17.873 =$$

.

$$[2] : (\quad) \bullet$$

:

$$16.59 = C1$$

$$0.1659 = C2$$

$$2200 = P$$

$$647 = d$$

$$Q^* = \sqrt{(2 * C1 * d) / (1 - d / p) * C2}$$

$$K = C1 * d / Q + C2 * Q * 0.5 * (1 - d / p)$$

:

$$50.1419 =$$

$$428.1657 =$$

(1000)

:

Selection : Uniform
Mutation : Adaptive feasible
Crossover : Scattered

:
50.14111 =
425.891 =

References :

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2. " " (1986) .

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