International Journal of Mathematics Trends and Technology
ISSN: 2231-5373/ https://doi.org/10.14445/22315373/IJMTT-V70I9P105
Volume 70 Issue 9, 35-46, September 2024

Review Article

Development of Inventory Model for Different Realistic Situations

Sachin Kumar Rana[1], Amit Kumar[2]

[1,2]*Department of Mathematics, Shaheed Mangal Pandey Government Girls P.G. College, Meerut, India.*

[1]*Corresponding Author : tomardma@gmail.com*

Received: 28 July 2024 Revised: 30 August 2024 Accepted: 17 September 2024 Published: 30 September 2024

Abstract *- The object aims to offer very up-to-date facts approximately the improvement of stock fashions. The evaluation of literature is an essential characteristic of the studies. Here, this paper covers all past work for deteriorating inventory models under various circumstances. Here, we are trying to cover all types of research work in lesser words, which is quite beneficiary for the researchers to know recent developments in inventory modeling under various realistic situations. In each section, a table is made for related topics and researchers.*

Keywords *- Inventory fashions, Deteriorating items, Shortages and inflation.*

1. Introduction

Inventory modeling is beneficial in figuring out the foremost stage of inventories that ought to be maintained in the manufacturing procedure, handling the frequency of orders, and choosing the amount of products and uncooked material. In this paper, we take a maximum of the elements inclusive of deterioration, shortages, inflation, change in credit score, etc. Most of these elements have an effect on the stock modeling. In this study, our aim is to provide a reliable literature. This article offers an evaluation of to be had literature on stock modeling with deterioration below exclusive situations like manufacturing stock version, scarcity and without scarcity fashions and stock fashions with inflation. In this paper, we made the following sections:

- Survey for inventory model of deteriorating items.
- Survey for production inventory model.
- Survey of Inventory Models with Trade Credits.
- Survey of inventory with shortages.
- Survey for inflation in inventory model.

2. Survey for Inventory Model of Deteriorating Items

In the literature of stock theory, the deteriorating stock fashions changed constantly. The monetary order amount version evolved through Harris (1) to become the primary mathematical stock version to help companies minimize overall stock costs. The stock hassle of deteriorating gadgets become first brought through Whitin (2). The essential EOQ version becomes prolonged through Ghare and Schrader (3) thinking about the deterioration charge as a poor exponential feature of time. Most of the coverage of the exponential decay rate under allowable delay in payments was initially studied by Aggarwal and Jaggi (20), then Hwang and Shinn (23). This model is further developed by Chu et al. (26). Chang et al. (34) advanced the model with partial backlogging, and Chang et al. (36) added Weibull and linear degradation rates. An EOQ version was connected to degrading devices by Chang et al. (39). Investigation on an EOQ model for deteriorating items with allowable delay in payments was first studied by Ouyang et al. (48). Teng et al. (47) added the leading replenishment and promotion charges and contested the findings reported in Goyal (11) and Jamal et al. (29). In order to connect an EOQ version for non-immediately degrading devices below the allowable set-off in charge, Ouyang et al. (53) generalized a few earlier investigations. Chung (63) presented all of the proofs for the theorems he or she had suggested. By adding non-immediate deterioration, Musa and Sani (76) extended the Goyals model (11) using premises that were quite similar to the ones of Ouyang et al. (53) and Chung (63). Das et al. (83) investigated a combined delivery chain machine that included a manufacturing stock version from the supplier and an EOQ version for the shop, whereby the provider gives the store a put-off period for degrading goods. Liao et al. (75) advanced and mathematically completed Musa and Sani (76) and simplified their suggested response process. They also assumed a higher call for charge sooner than degradation units. In order to develop the EOQ model, Wang et al. (92) developed a model with cycle time and credit score

length for degrading items with a credit score. Chen and Teng (90) connected an EOQ version below suppliers in return for credit score financing for the most lasting devices, which are typically breaking down. Shah and Chaudhary (95) formulated an incorporated stock version for three gamers managing deteriorating objects with a constant lifetime. Khanna et al. (99) evolved a version for deteriorating imperfect exceptional gadgets with allowable shortages and permissible put-offs in bills. Singh et al. (104) brought a monetary order amount version for deteriorating merchandise with established inventory and exchange credit score length and upkeep technology. Kumar and Kumar (102) evolved a stock version with an established charge for deteriorating gadgets. Singh and Singh (111) evolved an excellent stock coverage for deteriorating gadgets with inventory stage and promoted charge established call for below the permissible put off in bills. Pando et al. (115) evolved a version for decaying objects with a nonlinear inventory quantity-associated intake charge. Khan et al. (119) studied the bargain impact because of the prepayment scheme for decay items below the linear inventory quantity associated with the marketplace charge. M. Abdul Halim et al. (122) evolved a manufacturing stock version for decaying gadgets with a nonlinear charge and inventory established. The degradation charge is taken into consideration as a constant. Khan et al. (116) proposed a deteriorating object with an expiry date in a stock version with a pricing decision. Das et al. (121), thinking about upkeep facilities and the three parameters Weibull allotted for deterioration, formulate a stock version with a promoted charge established. Ashanbari and others (123) Considered as two inventory issues, the product's demand is affected by cost as well as the number of ads, like a combination of cash-on-delivery and prepayment.

Furthermore, the two-parameter of the Weibull function is followed by the product's decay rate. While the issue of a shortfall is investigated in the second problem, where waiting time-related to the backlog rate is considered, no shortage is allowed for the first problem.

Table 1. Deteriorating Inventory Model: A brief review with key topics

Constant deterioration rate	Exponential deterioration rate	Linear deterioration rate	Quadratic demand rate with deterioration rate	Weibull deterioration rate	Permissible delay in payments with deterioration
Harris, Whitin, Aggarwal and Jaggi	Ghare and Schrader,Hwang and Shinn,Chu et.al.	Chang et.al., Singh et.al.,	Khanra et.al., Shah and Chaudhari, Kumar and Kumar,khan et.al., Pando et.al.	Chang et.al.,chang et.al.,Das et.al., Alshanbari et al.	Ouyang et.al., Teng et.al.,Ouyang et.al., Khanna et.al., Singh and Singh, Das et.al., Halim et.al., Alshanbari et al.

3. Survey for Production Inventory Model

The Economic Production Quantity (EPQ) model is a developed form of the EOQ model. In the EOQ model, we think that the amount ordered will arrive immediately and without delay after placing an order. The EPQ version alternatively takes an extra sensible approach, such that orders are to be obtained in an additive manner. The traditional EPQ/EOQ model has been extensively utilized in exercise due to its simplicity. However, over the previous couple of decades, several studies have been completed to increase the EPQ version, making it in the direction of actual existing situations. Porteous (13) first provided an EPQ version with a less-than-excellent manufacturing technique that might be stepped forward via capital funding. Balkhi and Benkherouf (22) evolved a standard EPQ version for deteriorating objects, wherein the call for and manufacturing fees are changed with time, but the deterioration is steady. Wee and Law (28) proposed a financial manufacturing lot-length version for deteriorating objects, considering the cost of money and time. Abad (33) extended the most reliable EOQ form of pricing and lot sizes to an EPQ version. Salameh and Jaber (32) supplied a financial manufacturing amount version for objects with imperfect pleasant. Abad (41) investigated the challenges of lot size and pricing for perishable products in restricted production, partial back ordering, exponential decay, and lost sales. In fact, Abads manufacturing stock version is just like that during Balkhi and Benkherouf (22). Lately, Goyal and Giri (43) investigated a comparable manufacturing stock hassle wherein the call for manufacturing and product deterioration charges have been assumed to differ with time. However, pricing is no longer under attention, and the backlog price is now assumed to be a steady function. Finally, Goyal and Giri (43) created a numerical way to reveal that their version is better than Balkhi and Benkheroufs (22) in terms of the least costly general price in line with unit time.

Ouyang et al. (56) proposed an incorporated manufacturing stock version with pleasant development and lead time reduction. Parveen and Rao (60), in addition, investigated an incorporated manufacturing stock version with pleasant development, a shorter a shorter lead time, and a lower a lower installation price. Hu and Liu (69) analyzed the most reliable replenishment coverage for the EPQ version with permissible postponements in bills and allowable shortages. Roy and Samanta (70) provided an extension of the Goyal version (11) wherein distinctive manufacturing fees for deteriorating objects and distinctive promotion

and buying fees have been assumed. Soni and Patel (80) mentioned the most reliable method for an incorporated stock gadget related to variable manufacturing and faulty objects under store partial exchange credit score coverage. Singh et al. (81) studied a financial manufacturing lot length version with quantity flexibility and remodelling under shortages. Yedas et al. (82) provided an incorporated stock version with a less-than-excellent manufacturing technique. To mirror the real manufacturing and stock situation, pleasant troubles must be taken into consideration within the version. Sicilia et al. (89) mounted a manufacturing stock version over a limitless time horizon with an electricity call for pattern. Tayal et al. (1998) evolved an EPQ version for non-immediately deteriorating objects with time-established maintaining price and exponential call for price. Singh et al. (105) evolved a manufacturing stock version for perishable merchandise with exchange credit score duration and funding in upkeep technology. Singh and Singh (107) evolved a manufacturing stock version for deteriorating merchandise, thinking about each inventory and calling for an established manufacturing price under variable maintenance. Bhunai et al. (113) and Rehman et al. (118) investigated distinctive manufacturing fashions, after which they solved the problem by the problem by making use of tender computation procedures. Das et al. (120) allowed partial credit score duration on a manufacturing version with reliability. M. Abdul Halim et al. (122) evolved a manufacturing stock version for decaying objects with a nonlinear fee and inventory established. The deterioration price is taken into consideration as steady. With the increasing importance of carbon emissions in the business environment, Sebatjane (2024) created an EPQ model that addresses imperfect quality and carbon emissions under various emissions policies. This model examines a three-echelon circular economic production inventory system for defective quality items and analyzes the effects of carbon emissions.

Table 2. Production inventory model: a brief review with key topics

EPQ with the imperfect production process	EPQ with finite and infinite time horizon	EPQ with different demand	EPQ with shortage and permissible delay in payments	EPQ model with lead time and set up cost reduction
Porteus, Soni and Patel, Dem and Singh, Yedes et.al., Salameh and Jaber	Wee and Lee,Abad,Chen and Chen, Balkhi, Goyal and Giri, Sicila et.al.,	Tayal et.al., Singh and Singh, Singh et.al., Balkhi and Benkherouf, Jolia et.al.,	Hu and Liu, Roy and Samanta, Singh et.al., Palanival and Uthayakumar	Ouyang et.al., Parveen and Rao,

4. Inventory Model's Survey with Trade Credits

In classical stock modelling, the authors assumed that the store would pay the shopping fee for the objects as quickly as they were received. However, such an assumption is not always what takes place inside the actual world. In practice, the dealer gives the store a postponed duration, called the alternate credit score duration, for paying the fee. During this alternate credit score duration, the store can gather sales by means of promoting objects and by means of income from hobbies. Usually, there may be no hobby price if a great quantity is paid within this credit score duration. Trade credit scores were first provided by Haley and Higgins (4), who tested the impact of alternate credit scores on the most reliable stock coverage. Although this take a look at gives beneficial insights into the significance of the alternate credit score duration in stock management decisions, Later, Chapman et al. (9) have evolved the most reliable ordering guidelines under specific attention, which include a classical EOQ version, paying. At the same time, the goods are bought at some stage in an alternate credit score duration and paid over a set time duration. Goyal (11) evolved the stock version. At the same time, a dealer gives credit score duration in settling the account, in order that no hobby may be charged at the great quantity for a fixed account within the allowable postponed duration. The author neglected the distinction between promotional and shopping costs. Dave (12) redeveloped the Goyals (11) version via means of taking specific promotions and shopping costs. Mandal and Phaujdar (14) have studied the Goyals version (11) via means of along with hobbies earned from income sales at the inventory last past the credit score duration. Chung (52) simplified the answering system proposed in Goyal's version (11) by demonstrating an easy system to decide the most reliable time c programme language period among consecutive orders. Teng (37) has generalized Goyals version (11) via means of differentiating among the unit shopping fee and promotion fee and has concluded that a few shops can also additionally order much less amount and enjoy the permissible postpone extra frequently. Ouyang et al. (38) changed the al. (38 version (11) by means of assuming degree credit score coverage. Besides assuming that there are no longer always identical promotions and shopping costs, Chung and Hung (40) prolonged Goyal's version (11) by assuming that the store will pay a partial quantity of general shopping at the end of the alternate credit score duration. Abad and Jaggi (42) take into consideration the vendor and customer channel, wherein the cease call becomes fee-sensitive, and the vendor can also additionally provide an alternate credit score to the customer. A well-known framework of Goyals version (11) is evolved via Huang (49). In this version, there is no longer the most effective promotion and shopping costs have been differentiated; however, additionally, the store presents a partial alternate credit score to customers. Ouyang et al. (48) generalized Goyal's version (11) to achieve the most reliable order coverage for the store. At the same time, the dealer now no longer most effectively gives a coin cut price but additionally a

permissible postponement in payment. Under credit score intervals with innovative hobby costs presented via the means of a bank, Goyal et al. (57) formulated the shop EOQ version and received the most reliable closed-shape solution. They believed that making earlier than the primarily described duration might motivate no hobby price while paying after the second predetermined duration might bring about a large hobby at the unpaid balance. Soni and Shah (58) handled the hassle of figuring out a shop's most reliable ordering guidelines while calling for established inventory and innovative credit score durations presented by the dealer. Sana and Chaudhuri (62) installed an EOQ version under a specific kind of deterministic call, along with regular, time-established, inventory-established, and each fee and inventory-established demand. They assumed that the dealer gives the store a few credit score intervals with a specific charge or fee cut. Chung and Huang (65) analyzed an ordering coverage with allowable shortages and a permissible postponement of bills. After that, Teng et al. (78) developed an EOQ model with an allowable delay in payments. Cheng et al. (79) created the EOQ version under the alternate credit score method and specific economic guidelines. Shah et al. (86) evolved an included stock version with a trapezoidal fee touchy call for an alternate credit score. Li et al. (88) studied the joint ordering hassle and stock video games of a couple of shops that purchase equal items from a dealer and are presented with an allowable postponement in payment. Ouyang et al. (93) mentioned the included stock version with the order length, an established alternate credit score, and a regular call. Tyagi (100) investigated a stock device as a fee-minimization hassle to discover the shop's most reliable stock cycle time and most reliable order amount.

Shah (110) evolved the most reliable coverage for deteriorating objects with a fixed duration connected to a conditional alternative credit score under the order. Khanna et al. (106) evolved a stock management version for imperfectly deteriorating objects with allowed shortages under the circumstance of an allowable postponement in bills with a fee established. Jaggi et al. (112) proposed a non-immediate stock version with an alternate credit score. Das et al. (120) allowed partial credit score duration on a manufacturing version with reliability.

Table 3. Trade credit: a brief review with key topics

Trade credit is the optimal inventory policy.	Trade credit period with allowable delay in time	Trade credit with permissible delay in payments	EOQ model with different demand and trade credit
Haley and Higgins, Chapman et al.,	Goyal, Dave, Mandal and Phaujdar, Chung	Teng, Ouyang et.al., Chung and Huang, Abad and Jaggi,Huang,Chung and Huang, Li et.al.,Khanna et.al.	Soni and Shah, Sana and Chaudhuri, Cheng et al., Shah et al., Lashgare et al., Tyagi, Shah

5. Survey of Inventory with Shortages

At the time of scarcity, calls were both absolutely backlogged or absolutely misplaced. Realistically, it is not always true. Practically all through the inventory-out period, a few clients are inclined to watch for subsequent fill-ups and get hold of their orders at the end of the dearth period, while others could shop from different places.

Customers who enjoy stockouts might not buy the products once more from the respective suppliers, and they will flip to some other save to buy the products. As a result, deliberating the partial backlogging aspect is important for stock modeling. Monotogomery et al. (5) turned into the primary researchers to develop a partial backlog of unhappy calls for non-perishable gadgets. Wee (16) proposed the manufacturing version for decaying merchandise with a set fee for manufacturing and a call for characteristics with partial backorders. Deteriorating model with a partial backlog of unsatisfied calls was studied by Wee (18). Wee (27) evolved a stock version with deteriorating gadgets, price bargains, pricing, and partial backlogging. Padmanabhan and Vrat (17) evolved an EOQ version for deteriorating gadgets with an inventory-structured call. They proposed three styles: absolutely backlogging, partial backlogging, and without backlogging. In a variant of the finite manufacturing stock that included partial backlogs and lost revenue, Abad (41) developed the best lot sizing rules for perishable goods. Dye et al. (55) developed a stock version with a fee-structured call for degrading devices. Shortages are acceptable in this version. A stock version was provided by Kumari et al. (61) for decaying devices with partial backlogs under permission-postponed payment scenarios. A partial backlogging stock version for non-instantaneously failing devices was studied by Chang et al. (68). A distribution-loose newsvendor variant with a misplaced revenue penalty was examined by Liao et al. (75). Mishra and Singh (74) investigated a stock version for decomposing merchandise that's depending on a keeping fee in addition to a call for fee. Agarwal et al. (87) evolved a stock version with storage centres with an extraordinary fee of decaying merchandise with the ramp kind call for characteristic and, in part, backlogged.

Khurana and Chaudhary (101) offered the greatest pricing and ordering coverage for deteriorating gadgets with a fee and inventory-structured call for partial backlogging. Rastogi et al. (109) evolved an EOQ version with a variable keeping fee and partial backlogging below the credit score to restrict coverage. Pal et al. (114) studied high-satisfactory, touchy enterprise surroundings with backlogging. Sheikh et al. (117) studied the effect of fee bargaining possibilities for decay items below the

linearly inventory quantity associated the with the intake fee. Adapting all types of stock charges in the C programming language, Bhunai et al. (113) and Rehman et al. (118) investigated extraordinary manufacturing fashions, after which they solved the problem by the problem by making use of tender computation procedures. Alshanbari and others (123) considered two inventory issues: the product's demand is impacted by cost as well as the quantity of ads that combine a cash-on-delivery and prepayment plan. Furthermore, the products' decay rate complies with the two-parameter Weibull function. In the first problem, shortage is not allowed, but in the second problem, where waiting time connected with backlogging rate is included, the scenario with shortage is examined. Duary et al. (124) created a model where suppliers give price breaks to merchants in exchange for payments paid in advance. A partial backlog in shortages is permitted, and the amount of the backlog is decided by the time it takes for a lot to be refilled before the following lot arrives.

Table 4. Inventory model with shortages: A brief review with key topics

EOQ model with partial backlogging	EPQ model with partial backlogging	Model with different demand and partial backlogging	Partial backlogging with permissible delay in payments	Partial backlogging with ramp-type demand rate
Montogomory et al., Padmanabhan and Vrat,	Wee, Abad, Alshanbari et al.	Wee, Wee, Liao et al., Mishra and Singh, Khurana and Chaudhuri,	Kumari et.al., Duary et al.,	Abad, Dye et al., Chang et al., Agrawal et al., Kumar and Rajput,

6. Survey for Inflation in Inventory Model

In reality, inflation has a first-rate impact on the demand for positive items and offerings. Since inflation is a financial concept, it performs a vital role inside the stock market to manipulate fashions due to its impotence.

In economics, inflation is an upward thrust within the popular degree of charges for products and offerings over a period of time. The cost of cash is declining as inflation rises, which reduces the value of saving and motivates spending more. Thus, inflation plays an important role inside the stock machine, and manufacturing control via the choice makers can also additionally face problems in arriving at solutions associated with choice-making. Therefore, the impact of inflation cannot be omitted in growing the most advantageous stock coverage. Buzacott (6) became the primary person who evolved the EOQ version, taking inflationary consequences into account. Further, a well-known EOQ version was developed by Bierman and Thomas (7). Misra (8) evolved a reduction value version wherein the consequences of each inflation and the time fee of cash are taken into consideration.

A coverage of inflation and the finite horizon was created by Chandra and Bahnar (10). Data and Pal (15) improve the linear deteriorating model under inflation and a finite horizon. Bose et al. (19) evolved a stock version with linear fashion in a call for permitting stock shortages and backlogging. Su et al. (21) evolved a stock version under inflation for preliminary inventory, established an intake price, and exponentially decayed. An inflation model with a shortage and a finite time horizon was developed by Ray and Chaudhari (24). Liao et al. (30) supplied a version under inflation with a permissible put-off fee while the intake price is preliminary inventory established, and the deterioration price is dependent on time. The consequences of inflation and the time fee of cash on an EOQ version have been mentioned by Moon and Lee (31). Chang (44) has taken into consideration an EOQ version with deterioration objects under inflation and a scenario wherein the provider has supplied a permissible put-off in bills to the purchaser. Moon et al. (45) evolved fashions for deteriorating objects with time, various calls for styles over a finite making plans horizon, thinking of the consequences of inflation and the time fee of cash. Hou and Lin (52) proposed an EOQ version for deteriorating objects with charges and inventory-established promotion charges under inflation. In an inflationary environment, Jaggi et al. (54) provided the best stock replenishment coverage for degrading items. A finite-time horizon stock difficulty for a degrading product with a distinct warehouse that evolved with a C language valued lead time under inflation was stated by Dey et al. (59). An EOQ version with an established an established order amount, a changed credit score, and the DCF technique was developed by Chung and Liao (64). Mirzazadeh (67) made reference to the effects of fluctuating inflationary conditions on a stock version with an inflation-proportionate request for a price. Singh and Singh (72) evolved a manufacturing procedure with an exponential call for price and Weibull deterioration with the impact of the rate of inflation. Hou and Lin (84) supplied an EOQ version for deteriorating objects under changing credit scores. A deterministic stock model for Weibull-degrading objects that is reliable and flexible in the face of inflation was developed by Singhal et al. (91). A mathematical manufacturing stock model for degrading products with a time-established call for price under the influence of shortages and inflation was provided by Singh et al. (97). A well-liked EOQ stock version for degrading things was developed by Kumar and Rajput (103) with ramp sort call under inventory fixed intake price and regular deterioration price and allowable delay in payments. Palanival and Uthayakumar (108) provided an EOQ version for non-instant deteriorating products with permissible put-off in bills. Chaudhary *et al*. [2023] examined a model that included variable demand, environmental costs, and the best possible inventory management. Rastogi *et al*. (2023) looked at a system for electronic products with stock-dependent demand

parabolic-time-related holding cost in the setting of inflation. Because the quality of electronic devices deteriorates with time, the pace of deterioration appears to be time-dependent, and shortages that occur when supplies run out seem to be somewhat backlogged.

Table 5. Inventory model with inflation: A brief review with key topics

EOQ model with inflation	Inflation with finite horizon policy	Inflation with permissible delay in payments	Inflation with shortages	Inflation with different dependent demand
Buzacott, Bierman and Thomas, Misra, Moon and Lee, Singhal et al.,	Chandra and Bahner, Datta and Pal, Ray and Chaudhuri, Moon et.al., Dey et.al.,	Liao et.al., Chang, Hou and Lin, Palanivel and Uthayakumar,	Yang, Singh and Jain, Singh et al.,	Bose et al., Su et al., Hou and Lin, Jaggi et al., Chung and Liao, Mirzazadeh, Sarkar et al., Singh and Singh, Kumar and Rajput,

7. Conclusion

We have included as many factors as possible in this study, such as deterioration, shortages, inflation, credit score changes, etc., as the majority of these factors have an impact on market modeling. A summary of the relevant research has been provided. For students that are new to the field of stock modeling research, this article might be extremely helpful. The purpose of making a table is to study the same type of research in less time.

References

[1] Ford W. Harris, "How Many Parts to Make at Once," *Operations Research*, vol. 38, no. 6, pp. 934-1139, 1990. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[2] Thomson McLintock Whitin, and Thomson M. Whitin, *The Theory of Inventory Management*, Princeton University Press, pp. 1-245, 1953. [Publisher Link]

[3] M.P. Ghare, "A Model for an Exponentially Decaying Inventory," *Journal of Industrial Engineering*, vol. 14, pp. 238-243, 1963. [Google Scholar]

[4] Charles W. Haley, and Robert C. Higgins, "Inventory Policy and Trade Credit Financing," *Management Science*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 464-471, 1973. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[5] Douglas C. Montgomery, M.S. Bazaraa, and Ajit K. Keswani, "Inventory Models with A Mixture of Backorders and Lost Sales," *Naval Research Logistics Quartely*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 255-263, 1973. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[6] J. A. Buzacott, "EOQ With Inflation for Deteriorating Items," *Operational Research Quarterly*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 553-558, 1975.

[7] Harold Bierman Jr, and Joseph Thomas, "Inventory Decisions Under Inflationary Conditions," *Decision Sciences*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 151-155, 1977. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[8] R.B. Misra, "A Study of Inflation Effects on Inventory System," *Logistics Spectrum*, vol. 9, pp. 260-268, 1979. [Google Scholar]

[9] C.B. Chapman et al., "Credit Policy and Inventory Control," *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, vol. 35, no. 12, pp. 1055-1065, 1984. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[10] M. Jeya Chandra, and Michael L. Bahnar, "The Effects of Inflation and Time Value of Money on Some Inventory Systems," *International Journal of Production Research*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 723-730, 1985. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[11] S.K. Goyal, "Economic Order Quantity under Conditions of Permissible Delay in Payments," *Journal of Operational Research Society*, vol. 36, no. 4, pp. 335-338, 1985. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[12] Upendra Dave, "On "Economic Order Quantity under Conditions of Permissible Delay in Payments," *Journal of Operational Research Society*, vol. 36, no. 11, 1985. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[13] Evan L. Porteus, "Optimal Lot Sizing, Process Quality Improvement and Setup Cost Reduction," *Operations Research*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 137-144, 1986. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[14] B.N. Mandal, and S. Phaujdar, "Some EOQ Models Under Permissible Delay in Payments," *International Journal of Management and Systems*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 99-108, 1989. [Google Scholar]

[15] T.K. Datta, and A.K. Pal, "Deterministic Inventory System for Deteriorating Items with Inventory Level Dependent Demand Rate and Shortages," *Opsearch*, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 213-224, 1990. [Google Scholar]

[16] Hui-Ming Wee, "Economic Production Lot Size for Deteriorating Items with Partial Backlogging," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 449-458, 1993. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[17] G. Padmanabhan, and Prem Vrat, "EOQ Models for Perishable Items Under Stock Dependent Selling Rate," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 86, no. 2, pp. 281-292, 1995. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[18] Hui-Ming Wee, "A Deterministic Lot Size Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Shortages and A Declining Market," *Computers and Operations Research*, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 345-356, 1995. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[19] S. Bose, A. Goswami, and K. S. Chaudhuri, "An EOQ Model for Deteriorating Items with Linear Time Dependent Demand Rate and Shortages Under Inflation and Time Discounting," *Journal of the Operations Research Society*, vol. 46, no. 6, pp. 771-782, 1995. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[20] S.P. Aggarwal, and C.K. Jaggi, "Ordering Policy for Deteriorating Items Under Permissible Delay in Payments," *Journal of Operational Research Society*, vol. 46, no. 5, pp. 658-662, 1995. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[21] Su Chao-Ton, Tong Lee-Ing, and Liao Hung-Chang, "An Inventory Model under Inflation for Stock Dependent Consumption Rate and Exponential Decay," *Opsearch*, vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 71-82, 1996. [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[22] Zaid T. Balkhi, and Lakdere Benkherouf, "A Production Lot Size Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items and Arbitrary Production and Demand Rate," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 92, no. 2, pp. 302-309, 1996. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[23] Hark Hwang, and Seong Whan Shinn, "Retailers Pricing and Lot Sizing Policy for Exponentially Deteriorating Products Under the Conditions of Permissible Delay in Payments, *Computers and Operations Research*, vol. 24, no. 6, pp. 539-547, 1997. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[24] J. Ray, and K.S. Chaudhuri, "An EOQ Model with Stock Dependent Demand, Shortage, Inflation and Time Discounting," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 53, no. 2, pp. 171-180, 1997. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[25] Kun-Jen Chung, "A Theorem on the Determination of Economic Order Quantity Under Conditions of Permissible Delay in Payments," *Computers and Operations Research*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 49-52, 1998. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[26] Peter Chu, Kun-Jen Chung, and Shaw-Ping Lan, "Economic Order Quantity of Deteriorating Items under Permissible Delay in Payments," *Computers and Operations Research*, vol. 25, no. 10, pp. 817-824, 1998. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[27] Hui-Ming Wee, "Deteriorating Inventory Model with Quantity Discount Pricing and Partial Backlogging," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 59, no. 1-3, pp. 511-518, 1999. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[28] Hui-Ming Wee, and Sh-Tyan Law, "Economic Production Lot Size for Deteriorating Items Taking Account of The Time Value of Money," *Computers and Operations Research*, vol. 26, no. 6, pp. 545-558, 1999. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[29] A.M.M Jamal, Bhaba R. Sarker, and Shaojun Wang, "Optimal Payment Time for a Retailer under Permitted Delay of Payment by the Wholesaler," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 66, no. 1, pp. 59-66, 2000. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[30] Hung-Chang Liao, Chih-Hung Tsai, and Chao-Ton Su, "An Inventory Model with Deterioration Items Under Inflation When a Delay in Payment is Permissible," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 63, no. 2, pp. 207-214, 2000. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[31] Ilkyeong Moon, and Suyeon Lee, "The Effects of Inflation and Time Value of Money on An Economic Order Quantity Model with A Random Product Life Cycle," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 125, no. 3, pp. 588-601, 2000. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[32] M.K. Salameh, and M.Y. Jaber, "Economic Production Quantity Model for Items with Imperfect Quality," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 64, no. 1-3, pp. 59-64, 2000. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[33] P.L. Abad, "Optimal Lot Size for A Perishable Good under Conditions of Finite Production and Partial Backordering and Lost Sale," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 457-465, 2000. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[34] Horng-Jinh Chang, Cheng-Hsing Hung, and Chung-Yuan Dye, "An Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Linear Trend Demand under the Condition of Permissible Delay in Payments," *Opsearch*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 274-282, 2001. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[35] Prakash L. Abad, "Optimal Price and Order Size for A Reseller Under Partial Backordering," *Computers and Operations Research*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 53-65, 2001. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[36] Chang Horng-Jinh, Dye Chung-Yuan, and Chuang Bor-Ren, "An Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items Under the Condition of Permissible Delay in Payments," Yugoslav Journal of Operations Research, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 73-84, 2002. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[37] J-T Teng, "On the Economic Order Quantity Under Conditions of Permissible Delay in Payments," *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, vol. 53, no. 8, pp. 915-918, 2002. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[38] L. Ouyang, M. Chen and K. Chuang, "Economic Order Quantity Model Under Cash Discount and Payment Delay," *International Journal of Information and Management Sciences*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 2002. [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[39] Chun-Tao Chang, Liang-Yuh Ouyang, and Jinn-Tsair Teng, "An EOQ Model for Deteriorating Items Under Supplier Credit Linked to Ordering Quantity," *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, vol. 27, no. 12, pp. 983-996, 2003. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[40] Kun-Jen Chung, and Yung-Fu Huang, "Economic Ordering Policies for Items under Permissible Delay in Payments," *Journal of Information and Optimization Sciences*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 329-344, 2003. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[41] P.L. Abad, "Optimal Pricing and Lot-Sizing Under Condition of Perishability, Finite Production and Partial Backordering and Lost Sales," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 144, no. 3, pp. 677-685, 2003. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[42] P.L. Abad, and C.K. Jaggi, "A Joint Approach for Setting Unit Price and the Length of the Credit Period for a Seller When End Demand is Price Sensitive, *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 83, no. 2, pp. 115-122, 2003. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[43] S.K. Goyal, and B.C. Giri, "The Production Inventory Problem of a Product with Time Varying Demand, Production and Deterioration Rates," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 147, no. 3, pp. 549-557, 2003. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[44] Chun-Tao Chang, "An EOQ Model with Deteriorating Items under Inflation when Supplier Credits Linked to Order Quantity," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 88, no. 3, pp. 307-316, 2004. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[45] Ilkyeong Moon, Bibhas Chandra Giri, and Byungsung Ko, "Economic Order Quantity Models for Ameliorating/Deteriorating Items under Inflation and Time Discounting, *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 162, no. 3, pp. 773-785, 2005. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[46] Jen-Ming Chen, and Liang-Tu Chen, "Pricing and Production Lot Size/Scheduling with Finite Capacity for a Deteriorating Item Over a Finite Horizon," *Computers and Operation Research*, vol. 32, no. 11, pp. 2801-2819, 2005. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[47] Jinn-Tsair Teng, Chun-Tao Chang, and Suresh Kumar Goyal, "Optimal Pricing and Ordering Policy Permissible Delay in Payments," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 97, no. 2, pp. 121-129, 2005. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[48] L-Y Ouyang, C-T Chang, and J-T Teng, "An EOQ Model for Deteriorating Items under Trade Credits," *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, vol. 56, no. 6, pp. 719-726, 2005. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[49] Yung Fu Huang, "Retailers Inventory Policy Under Supplier's Partial Trade Credit Policy," *Journal of Operations Research Society of Japan*, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 173-182, 2005. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[50] Fariborz Jolai et al., "An Economic Production Lot Size Model with Deteriorating Items, Stock Dependent Demand, Inflation and Partial Backlogging," *Applied Mathematics and Computations*, vol. 181, no. 1, pp. 380-389, 2006. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[51] Hui-Ling Yang, "Two Warehouse Partial Backlogging Inventory Models for Deteriorating Items Under Inflation," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 103, no. 1, pp. 362-370, 2006. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[52] K.-L. Hou, and L.-C. Lin, "An EOQ Model for Deteriorating Items with Price and Stock Dependent Selling Rates under Inflation and Time Value of Money," *International Journal of System Science*, vol. 37, no. 15, pp. 1131-1139, 2006. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[53] Liang-Yuh Ouyang, Kun-Shan Wu, and Chih-Te Yang, "A Study on an Inventory Model for Non-Instantaneous Deteriorating Items with Permissible Delay in Payments," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 51, no. 4, pp. 637-651, 2006. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[54] Chandra K. Jaggi, K.K. Aggarwal, and S.K. Goel, "Optimal Order Policy for Deteriorating Items with Inflation Induced Demand," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 103, no. 2, pp. 707-714, 2006. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[55] Chung-Yuan Dye, Tsu-Pang Hsieh, and Liang-Yuh Ouyang, "Determining Optimal Selling Price and Lot Size with a Varying Rate of Deterioration and Exponential Partial Backlogging," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 181, no. 2, pp. 668-678, 2007. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[56] Liang-Yuh Ouyang, Kun-Shan Wu, and Chia-Huei Ho, "An Integrated Vendor Buyer Inventory Model with Quality Improvement and Lead Time Reduction," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 108, no. 1-2, pp. 349-358, 2007. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[57] Suresh Kumar Goyal, Jinn-Tsair Teng, and Chun-Tao Chang, "Optimal Ordering Policies when the Supplier Provides a Progressive Interest Scheme," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 179, no. 2, pp. 404-413, 2007. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[58] Hardik Soni, and Nita H. Shah, "Optimal Ordering Policy for Stock Dependent Demand Under Progressive Payment Scheme," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 184, no. 1, pp. 91-100, 2008. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[59] Jayanta Kumar Dey, Shyamal Kumar Mondal, and Manoranjan Maiti, "Two Storage Inventory Problem with Dynamic Demand and Interval Valued Lead Time Over Finite Time Horizon Under Inflation and Time Value of Money," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 185, no. 1, pp. 170-194, 2008. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[60] M. Parveen, and T.V.V.L.N. Rao, "Managing Quality Improvement, Setup Cost and Lead Time Reductions in a Just-In-Time Integrated Inventory Model," *International Journal of Information Systems and Change Management*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 147-156, 2008. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[61] Rachna Kumar, S.R. Singh, and Neeraj Kumar, "Two Warehouse Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Partial Backlogging under the Conditions of Permissible Delay in Payments," *International Transactions in Mathematical Sciences and Computer*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 123-134, 2008. [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[62] Shib Sankar Sana, and K.S. Chaudhuri, "A Deterministic Eoq Models with Delays in Payments and Price Discount Offers," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 184, no. 2, pp. 509-533, 2008. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[63] Kun-Jen Chung, "A Complete Proof on the Solution Procedure for Non-Instantaneous Deteriorating Items with Permissible Delay in Payments," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 56, no. 1, pp. 267-273, 2009. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[64] Kun-Jen Chung, and Jui-Jung Liao, "The Optimal Ordering Policy of the Eoq Model Under Trade Credit Depending on the Ordering Quantity from the Dcf Approach," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 196, no. 2, pp. 563-568, 2009. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[65] Kun-Jen Chung, and Chao-Kuei Huang, "An Ordering Policy with Allowable Shortage and Permissible Delay in Payments," *Applied Mathematical Modeling*, vol. 33, no. 5, pp. 2518-2525, 2009. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[66] S.R. Singh, and Richa Jain, "Understanding Supplier Credits in an Inflationary Environment when Reserve Money is Available," *International Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 459-473, 2009. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[67] Abolfazl Mirzazadeh, "Effects of Variable Inflationary Conditions on an Inventory Model with Inflation Proportional Demand Rate," *Journal of Applied Sciences*, vol. 10, no. 7, pp. 551-557, 2010. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[68] Chun-Tao Chang, Jinn-Tsair Teng, and Suresh Kumar Goyal, "Optimal Replenishment Policies for Non-Instantaneous Deteriorating Items with Stock Dependent Demand," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 123, no. 1, pp. 62-68, 2010. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[69] Fei Hu, and Dongyi Liu, "Optimal Replenishment Policy for the Epq Model with Permissible Delay in Payments and Allowable Shortages," *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, vol. 34, no. 10, pp. 3108-3117, 2010. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[70] Ajanta Roy, and G.P. Samanta, "Inventory Model with Two Rates of Production for Deteriorating Items with Permissible Delay in Payments," *International Journal of System Science*, vol. 42, no. 8, pp. 1375-1386, 2011. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[71] Biswajit Sarkar, Shib Sankar Sana, and Kripasindhu Chaudhuri, "An Imperfect Production Process for Time Varying Demand with Inflation and Time Value of Money-An Emq Model," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 38, no. 11, pp. 13543-13548, 2011. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[72] Chaman Singh, and S.R. Singh, "Imperfect Production Process with Exponential Demand Rate, Weibull Deterioration Under Inflation," *International Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 430-445, 2011. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[73] Sudhansu Khanra, Santanu Kumar Ghosh, and Krispasindhu S. Chaudhuri, "An Eoq Model for a Deteriorating Item with Time Dependent Quadratic Demand Under Permissible Delay in Payment," *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, vol. 218, no. 1, pp. 1-9, 2011. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[74] Vinod Kumar Mishra, and Lal Sahab Singh, "Deteriorating Inventory Model for Time Dependent Demand and Holding Cost with Partial Backlogging," *International Journal of Management Science and Engineering Management*, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 267-271, 2011. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[75] Yi Liao, Avijit Banerjee, and Changyuan Yan, "A Distributed Free Newsvendor Model with Balking and Lost Sales Penalty," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 133, no. 1, pp. 224-227, 2011. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[76] Abubakar Musa, and Babangida Sani, "Inventory Ordering Policies of Delayed Deteriorating Items under Permissible Delay in Payments," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 136, no. 1, pp. 75-83, 2012. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[77] Himani Dem, and S.R. Singh, "A Two Warehouse Production Model with Quality Consideration," *Procedia Engineering*, vol. 38, pp. 3242-3259, 2012. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[78] Jinn-Tsair Teng, Jie Min, and Qinhua Pan, "Economic Order Quantity Model with Trade Credit Financing for Non-Decreasing Demand," *Omega*, vol. 40, no. 3, pp. 328-335, 2012. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[79] Mei-Chuan Cheng, Chun-Tao Chang, and Liang-Yuh Ouyang, "The Retailers Optimal Ordering Policy with Trade Credit in Different Financial Environments," *Applied Mathematics and Computation*, vol. 218, no. 19, pp. 9623-9634, 2012. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[80] Hardik N. Soni, and Kamlesh A. Patel, "Optimal Strategy for an Integrated Inventory System Involving Variable Production and Defective Items Under Retailer Partial Trade Credit Policy," *Decision Support Systems*, vol. 54, no. 1, pp. 235-247, 2012. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[81] Narayan Singh, Bindu Vaish, and S.R. Singh, "An Economic Production Lot Size Model with Rework and Flexibility under Allowable Shortages," *International Journal of Procurement Management*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 104-122, 2012. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[82] Yesser Yedes, Anis Chelbi, and Nidhal Rezg, "Quasi Optimal Integrated Production, Inventory and Maintenance Policies for a Single Vendor and Single Buyer System with Imperfect Production Process," *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, vol. 23, pp. 1245-1256, 2012. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[83] Bibhas Chandra Das, Barun Das, and Shyamal Kumar Mondal, "Integrated Supply Chain Model or a Deteriorating Item with Procurement Cost Dependent Credit Period," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 64, no. 3, pp. 788-796, 2013. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[84] Kuo-Lung Hou, and Li-Chiao Lin, "Optimal Pricing and Ordering Policies for Deteriorating Items with Multivariate Demand Under Trade Credit and Inflation," *Opsearch*, vol. 50, pp. 404-417, 2013. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[85] M. Palanivel, and R. Uthayakumar, "An Epq Model for Deteriorating Items with Variable Production Cost, Time Dependent Holding Cost and Partial Backlogging Under Inflation," *Opsearch*, vol. 52, pp. 1-17, 2015. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[86] Nita H. Shah, Digeshkumar B. Shah, and Dushyantkumar G. Patel, "Optimal Transfer, Ordering and Payment Policies for Joint Supplier Buyer Inventory Model With Price-Sensitive Trapezoidal Demand and Net Credit," *International Journal of Systems Science*, vol. 46, no. 10, pp. 1752-1761, 2013. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[87] Swati Agrawal, Snigdha Banerjee, and Sotirios Papachristos, "Inventory Model with Deteriorating Items, Ramp-Type Model and Partially Backlogged Shortages for a Two Warehouse System," *Applied Mathematical Modeling*, vol. 37, no. 20-21, pp. 8912-8929, 2013. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[88] Jun Li, Hairong Feng, and Yinlian Zeng, "Inventory Games with Permissible Delay in Payments," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 234, no. 3, pp. 694-700, 2014. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[89] Joaquín Sicilia et al., "A Policy for an Inventory System with Power Demand, Backlogged Shortages and Production Rate Proportional to Demand Rate," *International Journal of Production Economics*, vol. 155, pp. 163-171, 2014. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[90] Sheng-Chih Chen, and Jinn-Tsair Teng, "Retailers Optimal Ordering Policy for Deteriorating Items with Maximum Lifetime Under Suppliers Trade Credit Financing," *Applied Mathematical Modeling*, vol. 38, pp. 15-16, pp. 4049-4061, 2014. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[91] S. Singhal, S.R. Singh and D. Singh, "A Probabilistic Inventory Model for Weibull Deteriorating Items with Flexibility and Reliability under the Effect of Inflation," *Proceedings of 1st International Science and Technology Congress*, pp. 504-514, 2014. [Google Scholar]

[92] Wan-Chih Wang, Jinn-Tsair Teng, and Kuo-Ren Lou, "Sellers Optimal Credit Period and Cycle Time in a Supply Chain for Deteriorating Items with Maximum Lifetime," *European Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 232, no. 2, pp. 315-321, 2014. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[93] Liang-Yuh Ouyang et al., "An Integrated Inventory Model with Capacity Constraint and Order Size Dependent Trade Credit," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 84, pp. 133-143, 2015. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[94] Mohsen Lashgari, Ata Allah Taleizadeh, and Abbas Ahmadi, "Partial Up-Stream Advanced Payment and Partial Down-Stream Delayed Payment in a Three-Level Supply Chain," *Annals of Operations Research*, vol. 238, 329-354, 2015. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[95] Nita H. Shah, and Urmila Chaudhari, "Optimal Policies for Three Players with Fixed Life Time and Two Level Trade Credit for Time and Credit Dependent Demand," *Advances in Industrial Engineering and Management*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 89-100, 2015. [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[96] Kumar Sushil, and U.S. Rajput, "A Partially Backlogging Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Ramp Type Demand Rate," *American Journal of Operations Research*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 39-46, 2015. [Google Scholar]

[97] S.R. Singh, Anchal Agarwal, and Smita Rani, "Mathematical Production Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Time Dependent Demand Rate Under The Effect of Inflation and Shortages," *International Journal of Computer and Mathematical Sciences*, vol. 4, pp. 138-148, 2015. [Google Scholar]

[98] Shilpy Tayal et al., "An EPQ Model for Non-Instantaneous Deteriorating Item with Time Dependent Holding Cost and Exponential Demand Rate," *International Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 145-162, 2015. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[99] Aditi Khanna et al., "Credit Financing for Deteriorating Imperfect Quality Items with Allowable Shortages," *Decision Science Letters*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 45-60, 2016. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[100] Ankit Prakash Tyagi, "An Inventory Model with A New Credit Drift: Flexible Trade Credit Policy," *International Journal of Industrial Engineering Computations*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 67-82, 2016. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[101] Deepa Khurana, and Rekha Rani Chaudhary, "Optimal Pricing and Ordering Policy for Deteriorating Items with Price and Stock Dependent Demand and Partial Backlogging," *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 307-318, 2016. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[102] Neeraj Kumar, and Sanjey Kumar, "Effect of Learning and Salvage Worth on An Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Inventory Dependent Demand Rate and Partial Backlogging with Capability Constraints," *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, vol. 4, pp. 123-136, 2016. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[103] Sushil Kumar, and U.S. Rajput, "A Probabilistic Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Ramp Type Demand Rate Under Inflation," *American Journal of Operations Research*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 16-31, 2016. [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[104] S.R. Singh, Deepa Khurana, and Shilpy Tayal, "An Economic Order Quantity Model for Deteriorating Products Having Stock Dependent Demand with Trade Credit Period and Preservation Technology," *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, vol. 4, pp. 1-14, 2016. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[105] Shilpy Tayal, S.R. Singh, and Rajendra Sharma, "An Integrated Production Inventory Model for Perishable Products with Trade Credit Period and Investment in Preservation Technology," *International Journal of Mathematics in Operational Research*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 137-163, 2016. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[106] Aditi Khanna, Prerna Gautam, and Chandra K. Jaggi, "Inventory Modeling for Deteriorating Imperfect Quality Items with Selling Price Dependent Demand and Shortage Backordering Under Credit Financing," *International Journal of Mathematical Engineering and Management Sciences*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 110-124, 2017. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[107] Dhir Singh, and S.R. Singh, "Development of An EPQ Model for Deteriorating Product with Stock and Demand Dependent Production Rate Under Variable Carrying Cost and Partial Backlogging," *International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication*, vol. 5, no. 5, pp. 478-497, 2017. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[108] M. Palanivel, and R. Uthayakumar, "Two Warehouse Inventory Model Non-Instantaneous Deteriorating Items with Partial Backlogging and Permissible Delay in Payments Under Inflation," *International Journal of Operational Research*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 35-69, 2017. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[109] Mohit Rastogi et al., "An EOQ Model with Variable Holding Cost and Partial Backlogging Under Credit Limit Policy and Cash Discount," *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, vol. 5, pp. 27-42, 2017. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[110] Nita H. Shah, "Retailers Optimal Policies for Deteriorating Items with A Fixed Lifetime Under Order Linked Conditional Trade Credit," *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 126-134, 2017. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[111] S.R. Singh, and Dhir Singh, "Development Of An Optimal Inventory Policy For Deteriorating Items With Stock Level And Selling Price Dependent Demand Under The Permissible Delay In Payments And Partial Backlogging," *Globel Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, vol. 13, no. 9, pp. 4813-4836, 2017. [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[112] Chandra K. Jaggi, Sunil Tiwari, and Satish K. Goel, "Credit Financing in Economic Ordering Policies for Non-Instantaneous Deteriorating Items with Price Dependent Demand and Two Storage Facilities," *Annals of Operations Research*, vol. 248, no. 1-2, pp. 253-280, 2017. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[113] Asoke Kumar Bhunia, Ali Akbar Shaikh, and Leopoldo Eduardo Cárdenas-Barrón, "A Partially Integrated Production-Inventory Model with Interval Valued Inventory Costs, Variable Demand and Flexible Reliability," *Applied Soft Computing*, vol. 55, pp. 491-502, 2017. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[114] Brojeswar Pal, Asoke Kumar Bhunia, and Kripasindhu Chaudhuri, "Promotional Effort and Quality Sensitive Two-Echelon Production Inventory Model with Partial Backlogging," *International Journal of Mathematics in Operational Research*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 533-547, 2018. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[115] Valentín Pando et al., "Optimal Lot Size Policy for Deteriorating Items with Stock Dependent Demand Considering Profit Maximization," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 117, pp. 81-93, 2018. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[116] Md. Al-Amin Khan et al., "Inventory System with Expiration Date, Pricing and Replenishment Decisions," *Computers and Industrial Engineering*, vol. 132, pp. 232-247, 2019. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[117] Ali Akbar Shaikh et al., "Price Discount Facility in an EOQ Model for Deteriorating Items with Stock Dependent Demand and Partial Backlogging," *International Transactions in Operational Research*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 1365-1395, 2019. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[118] Md Sadikur Rahman, Ali Akbar Shaikh, and Asoke Kumar Bhunia, "On the Space of Type-2 Interval with Limit, Continuity, and Differentiability of Type-2 Interval-Valued Functions," *arXiv*, pp. 1-14, 2019. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[119] Md. Al-Amin Khan et al, "The Effect of Advance Payment with Discount Facility on Supply Decisions of Deteriorating Products whose Demand is Both Price and Stock Dependent," *International Transactions in Operational Research*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 1343-1367, 2020. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[120] Subhajit Das et al., "A Production Inventory Model with Partial Trade Credit Policy and Reliability," *Alexandria Engineering Journal*, vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 1325-1338, 2021. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[121] Subhash Chandra Das et al., "An Application of Preservation Technology in Inventory Control System with Price Dependent Demand and Partial Backlogging," *Alexandria Engineering Journal*, vol. 59, no. 3, pp. 1359-1369, 2020. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[122] Mohammad Abdul Halim et al, "An Overtime Production Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Nonlinear Price and Stock Dependent Demand," *Alexandria Engineering Journal*, vol. 60, no. 3, pp. 2779-2786, 2021. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[123] Huda M. Alshanbari et al., "Economic Order Quantity Model with Weibull Distributed Deterioration under a Mixed Cash and Prepayment Scheme," *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*, vol. 2021, no. 1, 2021. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[124] Avijit Duary et al., "Advance and Delay in Payments with the Price-Discount Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items Under Capacity Constraint and Partially Backlogged Shortages," *Alexandria Engineering Journal*, vol. 61, no. 2, pp. 1735–1745, 2022. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[125] Riju Chaudhary, Mandeep Mittal, and Mahesh Kumar Jayaswal, "A Sustainable Inventory Model for Defective Items under Fuzzy Environment," *Decision Analytics Journal*, vol. 7, 2023. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[126] Mohit Rastogi, Shilpy Tayal, and S.R. Singh, "A Study on a System of Electronic Appliances with Parabolic-Time Linked Holding Cost and Partial Backlogging Under Inflation," *International Journal of Applied and Computational Mathematics*, vol. 9, 2023. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]

[127] Makoena Sebatjane, "Three-Echelon Circular Economic Production–Inventory Model for Deteriorating Items with Imperfect Quality and Carbon Emissions Considerations under Various Emissions Policies," *Expert Systems with Applications*, vol. 252, 2024. [CrossRef] [Google Scholar] [Publisher Link]