References

- Drexel A and Kimms A (2001). Sequencing JIT mixed-model assembly lines under station-load and part-usage constraints. *Mngt Sci* **47**: 480–491.
- Drexel A, Kimms A and Matthießen L (2006). Algorithms for the car sequencing and the level scheduling problem. *J Schedul* **9**: 153–176.
- Gagné C, Gravel M and Price WL (forthcoming). Solving real car sequencing problems with ant colony optimization. *Eur J Opl Res*, to appear.
- Gottlieb J, Puchta M and Solnon C (2003). A study of greedy, local search and ant colony optimization approaches for car sequencing problems. In: Raidl GR *et al* (ed). *Applications of Evolutionary Computing, Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer, Heidelberg, pp 246–257.
- Gravel M, Gagné C and Price WL (2005). Review and comparison of three methods for the solution of the car sequencing problem. *J Opl Res Soc* **56**: 1287–1295.

University of Hamburg, Germany

N Boysen
M Fliedner

Response to Boysen and Fliedner

Journal of the Operational Research Society (2006) **57**, 1498.
doi:10.1057/palgrave.jors.2602245

We are grateful to Boysen and Fliedner for their accurate and insightful comments concerning the term UR_k used in our recent paper. We note that their contribution corrects a common statement in the literature which we espoused in our work. We agree that their observation might lead to improved algorithms in the future. We also thank them for pointing out, however, that we did not use this parameter in the operation of the algorithm and that therefore our results stand as published.

¹Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Québec, Canada
C Gagné¹
M Gravel¹

²Université Laval, Québec, Canada
WL Price²

Comment on Inventory policy for products with price and time-dependent demands (J Opl Res Soc (2005) 56, 870–873)

Journal of the Operational Research Society (2006) **57**, 1498.
doi:10.1057/palgrave.jors.2602257

In this comment, we derive some correct expressions for relations (6), (7), (16) in You (2005). From $\sum_{i=1}^n (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} P_j) \neq \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (n-i)P_j$ there are mistakes in the expressions (6), (7), (16). Respectively correct expressions for relations

(6), (7), (16) are

$$R(n, p^n) = \frac{\alpha(e^{Ta} - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n p_i e^{-iTa}}{a} - \beta T \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2 \quad (6)$$

$$H(n, p^n) = nqTh - \frac{n\alpha hT}{a} + h\beta T^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} p_j \right) + \frac{1}{2} h\beta T^2 \sum_{i=1}^n p_i + \frac{(1 - e^{-nTa})\alpha h}{a^2} \quad (7)$$

$$p_{i1} = 0.25(2n - 1)T + 0.5c + 0.5 \frac{\alpha e^{-iTa}(e^{Ta} - 1)}{\beta Ta} \quad (16)$$

Reference

- You P-S (2005). Inventory policy for products with price and time-dependent demands. *J Opl Res Soc* **56**: 870–873.

Baskent University,
Ankara, Turkey

N Tanrıöver
and
E Medetoğulları

Reply to Tanrıöver and Medetoğulları

Journal of the Operational Research Society (2006) **57**, 1498–1499.
doi:10.1057/palgrave.jors.2602256

In our previous work (You, 2005), I considered a pricing inventory model for perishable items. The paper is to maximize the total profit through the simultaneous determination of the order quantity, the number of price to be used to sell the purchased product and the selling prices. I appreciate the attention given to this work by Tanrıöver and Medetoğulları. They have raised some concerns on this work and claimed the following statements:

1. $R(n, \mathbf{p}^n) = \frac{\alpha(e^{Ta} - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n p_i e^{-iTa}}{a} - \beta T \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2$
2. $H(n, \mathbf{p}^n) = nqTh - \frac{n\alpha hT}{a} + h\beta T^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} p_j + \frac{1}{2} h\beta T^2 \sum_{i=1}^n p_i + \frac{(1 - e^{-nTa})\alpha h}{a^2}$
3. $p_{i1} = 0.25(2n - 1)T + 0.5c + 0.5 \frac{\alpha e^{-iTa}(e^{Ta} - 1)}{\beta Ta}$

where $R(n, \mathbf{p}^n)$, $H(n, \mathbf{p}^n)$ and p_{i1} , respectively, represent the total sales revenue, total inventory carrying cost and sales prices. Statements 1, 2 and 3 correspond to the original formulations of Equations (6), (7) and (16).