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努力弹性系数与成本同时扰动的闭环 供应链协调应对研究

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摘要:针对突发事件下销售努力弹性系数、回收努力弹性系数、制造成本和再制造成本同时扰动,研究了闭环供应链的制造(回收)策略、销售价格(回收价格)策略、销售努力(回收努力)策略与协调机制,给出了不同扰动条件下不同的制造(回收)调整策略、销售价格(回收价格)调整策略与销售努力(回收努力)调整策略,并设计了新的回馈与惩罚契约,使得闭环供应链能够在突发事件前后都能够实现协调应对,最后通过数值实例验证了文中结论的正确性。研究表明:闭环供应链受突发事件的影响很大,但通过对回馈与惩罚契约的调整及其相对应的制造(回收)策略、销售价格(回收价格)策略和销售努力(回收努力)策略的调整,可有效减少突发事件对闭环供应链利润的损失。

关键词:突发事件;闭环供应链;努力水平;回馈与惩罚契约;协调

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1 引言

突发事件对供应链的巨大影响使供应链系统如何应对突发事件成为近年来关注的热点^[1-3]。纵观目前供应链应对突发事件的研究主要集中在如下几个方面:一是导致供应链突发事件因素识别的研究。如 Sheffi^[4]在对具体案例分析的基础上,指出“供应、运输、设备实施、物流、信息交流、需求”等六种因素的失败将会导致供应链风险;Hallikas 等^[5]认为各种不确定因素的存在是供应链风险的主要来源,并对各种可能的风险进行了识别与分析;Christopher 等^[6]针对“911”事件致使美国企业损失巨大,在其 2002 年承担的“供应链脆弱性”的大型研究项目中,对供应链的风险因素作了比较详细的分析。二是供应链突发事件演变机理研究。如 Choi 和 Krause^[7]指出供应链的网络中企业间合作程度的增加将导致风险在企业间加剧扩散;杜守梅^[8]对供应

链突发事件扩散机理进行了较为全面的分析研究;尚鸿雁^[9]研究了危险货物运输中突发事件的致因、演化周期及变化机理等问题。三是供应链应对突发事件的协调机制研究,如 Xu Minghui 等^[10]研究了价格需求线性关系下需求扰动时的供应链协调应对问题;于辉等^[11]研究了如何利用回购契约实现供应链协调应对突发事件;Xiao Tiaojun 和 Qi Xiangtong^[12]研究了零售商竞争环境下制造商生产成本扰动时的供应链协调问题;覃艳华等^[13]研究了突发事件导致市场需求变化且信息不对称时的供应链协调应对问题。四是供应链突发事件防范策略研究。如 Vlachos 和 Tagaras^[14]认为可通过加急的运输方式以满足突然增加的市场需求;Tomlin^[15]认为通过增加供应商的个数可有效防止供应中断的风险;盛方正和季建华^[16]指出供应链实施违约罚金可促使供应商采取更多更有效的措施来防范突发事件的发生。

随着环境保护和社会经济可持续发展双重压力增大,闭环供应链系统成为近些年来国内外学者关注的焦点^[17-19]。现有的文献主要集中在闭环供应链的回收模式、定价策略及系统协调方面,而关于闭环供应链如何应对突发事件的研究相对较少。Zhao Lindu 等^[20-21]对闭环供应链网络如何协调应对扰动进行了研究;覃艳华和曹细玉^[22]研究了如何

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利用回馈与惩罚契约来实现闭环供应链的协调应对;李新然等^[23]研究了由第三方回收的闭环供应链协调应对突发事件问题;王玉燕^[24]研究了销售市场需求和成本同时扰动下的闭环供应链生产策略及协调问题;吴忠和等^[25]研究了零售商销售成本信息不对称且突发事件导致销售市场规模和生产成本扰动时的闭环供应链协调应对问题。上述文献虽然对闭环供应链协调应对突发事件问题进行了深入研究,但主要考虑的是突发事件对正向供应链中因素的影响,并没有涉及突发事件同时对逆向供应链中因素产生影响的研究。目前,针对突发事件同时影响正向供应链和逆向供应链中相关因素的闭环供应链协调应对研究还很少见到。然而,在现实生活中,突发事件对闭环供应链的影响将会是全方位的,不仅会影响正向供应链的相关因素(如销售市场规模或制造成本等),而且也会影响逆向供应链的相关因素(如废旧品回收市场规模等),因此,研究正向供应链和逆向供应链相关因素同时扰动的闭环供应链如何协调应对突发事件有着重要的意义。

本文针对闭环供应链在突发事件下销售努力弹性系数、回收努力的弹性系数、制造成本、再制造成本同时扰动的情形,对闭环供应链在回馈与惩罚契约下的协调性进行了研究。首先分析了正常情况下闭环供应链在回馈与惩罚契约下的协调性,然后分析了突发事件下四因素同时扰动对闭环供应链协调的影响,进而设计新的回馈与惩罚契约使之能够实现突发事件下的系统协调,最后通过数值实例对结论的正确性进行了验证。

2 正常情况下闭环供应链的协调分析

考虑一个由单个制造商和单个零售商组成的闭环供应链,制造商负责产品的制造和再制造,零售商负责产品的销售和废旧品的回收。设制造商使用原材料制造单位新产品的成本为 c_m , 制造商使用废旧品进行再制造的单位产品成本为 c_r ($c_m > c_r > 0$); 假设利用废旧品再制造出来的产品与新产品一样同质的,消费者无法辨识,且以相同的价格在市场销售。设制造商以单位产品批发价格 w 将产品批发给零售商进行销售;设市场需求为销售价格 p 与零售商销售努力 e 的函数,即 $d = D - \alpha_1 p + \alpha_2 e$, 其中 D 为市场潜在规模, α_1 为销售价格的敏感系数, α_2 为零售商销售努力的弹性系数,销售努力水平为 e 时零售商的回收成本为 $\frac{1}{2}k_1 e^2$, 且 $D > 0, \alpha_1 > 0, \alpha_2 > 0, k_1 > 0$;

零售商的废旧品回收量为回收价格 p_r 与零售商回收努力 e_0 的函数,即 $d_0 = A + \beta_1 p_r + \beta_2 e_0$, 其中 A 为消费者自愿回收量,与消费者的环保意识有关, β_1 为回收价格的敏感系数, β_2 为零售商回收努力的弹性系数,回收努力水平为 e_0 时零售商的回收成本为 $\frac{1}{2}k_2 e_0^2$, 且 $A \geq 0, \beta_1 > 0, \beta_2 > 0, k_2 > 0$; 设制造商以单位价格 h 购买零售商回收的废旧品,根据一般常识,有 $0 < p_r < h < w < w + c_m < p$, 则零售商、制造商和闭环供应链的利润分别为:

$$\pi_r = (p - w)(D - \alpha_1 p + \alpha_2 e) + (h - p_r)(A + \beta_1 p_r + \beta_2 e_0) - \frac{1}{2}k_1 e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 e_0^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\pi_m = (w - c_m)(D - \alpha_1 p + \alpha_2 e) + (c_m - c_r - h)(A + \beta_1 p_r + \beta_2 e_0) \quad (2)$$

$$\pi_c = (p - c_m)(D - \alpha_1 p + \alpha_2 e) + (c_m - c_r - p_r)(A + \beta_1 p_r + \beta_2 e_0) - \frac{1}{2}k_1 e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 e_0^2 \quad (3)$$

显然式(3)存在最优解,通过对式(3)的分析求解可得到命题 1 成立。

命题 1 在正常情况下,闭环供应链的最优利润为

$$\pi_c^* = \frac{(2\alpha_1 k_1^2 - k_1 \alpha_2^2)(D - \alpha_1 c_m)^2}{2(2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2)^2} + \frac{(2\beta_1 k_2^2 - k_2 \beta_2^2)[\beta_1(c_m - c_r) + A]^2}{2(2k_2 \beta_1 - \beta_2^2)^2}$$

此时,闭环供应链系统的最优销售价格为 $p^* = \frac{k_1 D + k_1 \alpha_1 c_m - \alpha_2^2 c_m}{2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2}$, 最优销售努力为 $e^* = \frac{\alpha_2(D - \alpha_1 c_m)}{2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2}$, 最优回收价格为 $p_r^* = \frac{(k_2 \beta_1 - \beta_2^2)(c_m - c_r) - k_2 A}{2k_2 \beta_1 - \beta_2^2}$, 最优回收努力为 $e_0^* = \frac{\beta_2[\beta_1(c_m - c_r) + A]}{2k_2 \beta_1 - \beta_2^2}$, 供应链的最优生产量为 $Q^* = \frac{k_1 \alpha_1(D - \alpha_1 c_m)}{2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2}$, 废旧品最优回收量为 $Q_0^* = \frac{k_2 \beta_1[\beta_1(c_m - c_r) + A]}{2k_2 \beta_1 - \beta_2^2}$ 。

对比式(1)和式(3),很容易看出闭环供应链系统在批发价格契约下是不能协调的。为此,假设制造商给予零售商提供销售量目标为 M , 销售季节结束后,对于销售量超过销售目标 M 以上的部分,制造商给予零售商每件产品的奖励为 τ , 对于低于销售目标 M 的差额部分,制造商给予零售商每件产品的惩罚也为 τ ; 设制造商给予零售商废旧品回收数

量目标为 N , 销售季节结束后, 对于废旧品回收量超过回收目标 N 以上的部分, 制造商给予零售商每件回收的废旧品奖励为 η , 对于低于废旧品回收目标 N 的差额部分, 制造商给予零售商每件回收废旧品的惩罚也为 η , 在此回馈与惩罚契约 $T(\tau, \eta, M, N)$ 下可得命题 2。

命题 2 在正常情况下, 制造商给予零售商的回馈与惩罚契约 $T(\tau, \eta, M, N)$ 能够实现闭环供应链协调, 这里 $\tau = w - c_m, \eta = c_m - c_r - h$ 。

证明: 在回馈与惩罚契约 $T(\tau, \eta, M, N)$ 下, 可得零售商的利润为

$$\pi_r = (p - w + \tau)(D - \alpha_1 p + \alpha_2 e) + (h - p_r + \eta)(A + \beta_1 p_r + \beta_2 e_0) - \frac{1}{2}k_1 e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 e_0^2 - \tau M - \eta N \quad (4)$$

比较式(3)与式(4)及闭环供应链协调的条件, 可以发现当 $\tau = w - c_m$ 且 $\eta = c_m - c_r - h$ 时, 闭环供应链可以实现协调, 即闭环供应链在回馈与惩罚契约 $T(\tau, \eta, M, N)$ 下能够实现协调。

3 突发事件对闭环供应链的影响分析

当已经协调的闭环供应链按照最优生产量进行制造和再制造, 这时发生了突发事件。突发事件导致制造成本、再制造成本、销售努力弹性系数和回收努力弹性系数同时发生变化, 即 c_m 变为 $c_m + \Delta c_m, c_r$ 变为 $c_r + \Delta c_r, \alpha_2$ 变为 $\alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2, \beta_2$ 变为 $\beta_2 + \Delta \beta_2$, 当然只有当 $c_m + \Delta c_m > 0, c_r + \Delta c_r > 0, \alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2 > 0$ 和 $\beta_2 + \Delta \beta_2 > 0$ 才有意义。在突发事件下当闭环供应链新的生产量与原计划生产量 Q^* 不一致时, 额外的成本费用将会产生, 当 $Q > Q^*$ 时, 因为原生产计划被打破, 故对新增加的产品 $Q - Q^*$, 每单位产品将增加新的生产成本 $\lambda_1 (\lambda_1 > 0)$; 当 $Q < Q^*$ 时, 对于剩余产品 $Q^* - Q$, 每单位产品将导致新的处理费用 $\lambda_2 (\lambda_2 > 0)$ 。此时, 零售商、制造商和闭环供应链的利润如下:

$$\pi_{rG} = (p - w)[D - \alpha_1 p + (\alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2)e] + (h - p_r)[A + \beta_1 p_r + (\beta_2 + \Delta \beta_2)e_0] - \frac{1}{2}k_1 e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 e_0^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\pi_{mG} = (w - c_m - \Delta c_m)[D - \alpha_1 p + (\alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2)e] - \lambda_1(Q - Q^*) - \lambda_2(Q^* - Q)^+ + (c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r - h)[A + \beta_1 p_r + (\beta_2 + \Delta \beta_2)e_0] \quad (6)$$

$$\pi_{cG} = (p - c_m - \Delta c_m)[D - \alpha_1 p + (\alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2)e] - \lambda_1(Q - Q^*) - \lambda_2(Q^* - Q)^+ + (c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r$$

$$- p_r)[A + \beta_1 p_r + (\beta_2 + \Delta \beta_2)e_0] - \frac{1}{2}k_1 e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 e_0^2 \quad (7)$$

通过对式(7)的分析和求解, 很容易得到命题 3。

命题 3 突发事件造成制造成本、再制造成本、销售努力弹性系数和回收努力弹性系数发生变化时, 设 \bar{Q}, \bar{Q}_0 分别为突发事件发生时闭环供应链的最优生产量和最优回收量, 则有如下结论:

(1) 若 $-c_m < \Delta c_m < 0$ 且 $\Delta \alpha_2 > 0$ 时, 有 $\bar{Q} \geq Q^*$;

(2) 若 $\Delta c_m > 0$ 且 $-\alpha_2 < \Delta \alpha_2 < 0$ 时, 有 $\bar{Q} \leq Q^*$;

(3) 若 $-c_m < \Delta c_m < 0$ 且 $-\alpha_2 < \Delta \alpha_2 < 0$ 或者 $\Delta c_m > 0$ 且 $\Delta \alpha_2 > 0$ 时, 分两种情形:

① 当 $(2\alpha_2 \Delta \alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2^2)(D - \alpha_1 c_m) - \Delta c_m \alpha_1 (2k_1 - \alpha_2^2) \geq 0$ 时, 有 $\bar{Q} \geq Q^*$;

② 当 $(2\alpha_2 \Delta \alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2^2)(D - \alpha_1 c_m) - \Delta c_m \alpha_1 (2k_1 - \alpha_2^2) < 0$, 有 $\bar{Q} < Q^*$;

(4) 若 $\Delta c_m > \Delta c_r > -c_r$ 且 $\Delta \beta_2 > 0$ 时, 有 $\bar{Q}_0 \geq Q_0^*$;

(5) 若 $\Delta c_r > \Delta c_m > -c_m$ 且 $-\beta_2 < \Delta \beta_2 < 0$ 时, 有 $\bar{Q}_0 \leq Q_0^*$;

(6) 若 $\Delta \Delta c_m > \Delta c_r > -c_r$ 且 $-\beta_2 < \Delta \beta_2 < 0$ 或者 $\Delta c_r > \Delta \Delta c_m > -c_m$ 且 $\Delta \beta_2 > 0$ 时, 分两种情形:

① 当 $\beta_1 (\Delta c_m - \Delta c_r) (2k_2 \beta_1 - \beta_2^2) + (\beta_1 (c_m - c_r) + A) (2\beta_2 \Delta \beta_2 + \Delta \beta_2^2) \geq 0$ 时, 有 $\bar{Q}_0 \geq Q_0^*$;

② 当 $\beta_1 (\Delta c_m - \Delta c_r) (2k_2 \beta_1 - \beta_2^2) + (\beta_1 (c_m - c_r) + A) (2\beta_2 \Delta \beta_2 + \Delta \beta_2^2) < 0$ 时, 有 $\bar{Q}_0 < Q_0^*$ 。

命题 4 突发事件发生后, 当制造成本、再制造成本、销售努力弹性系数和回收努力弹性系数同时发生变化时, 则有:

(1) 当满足命题 3 中的条件(1)或者满足命题 3 中的条件(3)(I)时, 如果 $k_1 \alpha_1 (D - \alpha_1 c_m) (2\alpha_2 \Delta \alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2^2) - k_1 \alpha_1 (\alpha_1 \Delta c_m - \lambda_1) (2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2) / (2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2) [2k_1 \alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2)^2] > 0$, 则 $\bar{Q} = \hat{Q}, \bar{e} = \hat{e}, \bar{p} = \hat{p}$;

(2) 当满足命题 3 中的条件(1)或者满足命题 3 中的条件(3)(I)时, 如果 $k_1 \alpha_1 (D - \alpha_1 c_m) (2\alpha_2 \Delta \alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2^2) - k_1 \alpha_1 (\alpha_1 \Delta c_m - \lambda_1) (2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2) / (2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2) [2k_1 \alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2)^2] \leq 0$, 则 $\bar{Q} = Q^*, \bar{e} = e^* + \frac{\Delta \alpha_2}{\alpha_2} e^*, \bar{p} = p^* + \frac{(2\alpha_2 \Delta \alpha_2 + \Delta \alpha_2^2)(D - \alpha_1 c_m)}{\alpha_1 (2k_1 \alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2)}$;

(3)当满足命题3中的条件(2)或者满足命题3中的条件(3)(II)时,如果 $k_1\alpha_1(D - \alpha_1c_m)(2\alpha_2\Delta\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2^2) - k_1\alpha_1(\alpha_1\Delta c_m + \lambda_2)(2k_1\alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2)/(2k_1\alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2)[2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2] > 0$, 则 $\bar{Q} = Q^\#, \bar{e} = e^\#, \bar{p} = p^\#$;

(4)当满足命题3中的条件(2)或者满足命题3中的条件(3)(II)时,如果 $k_1\alpha_1(D - \alpha_1c_m)(2\alpha_2\Delta\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2^2) - k_1\alpha_1(\alpha_1\Delta c_m + \lambda_2)(2k_1\alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2)/(2k_1\alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2)[2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2] \leq 0$, 则 $\bar{Q} = Q^*, \bar{e} = e^* + \frac{\Delta\alpha_2}{\alpha_2}e^*, \bar{p} = p^* + \frac{(2\alpha_2\Delta\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2^2)(D - \alpha_1c_m)}{\alpha_1(2k_1\alpha_1 - \alpha_2^2)}$ 。

这里 $\bar{p} = \frac{Dk_1 + [\alpha_1k_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2](c_m + \Delta c_m + \lambda_1)}{2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2}$,
 $\bar{e} = \frac{[D - \alpha_1(c_m + \Delta c_m + \lambda_1)](\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)}{2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2}$,
 $\bar{Q} = \frac{k_1\alpha_1[D - \alpha_1(c_m + \Delta c_m) - \lambda_1]}{2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2}$,
 $\bar{p}^\# = \frac{Dk_1 + [\alpha_1k_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2](c_m + \Delta c_m - \lambda_2)}{2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2}$,
 $\bar{e}^\# = \frac{[D - \alpha_1(c_m + c_r - \lambda_2)](\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)}{2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2}$,
 $\bar{Q}^\# = \frac{k_1\alpha_1[D - \alpha_1(c_m + c_r) + \lambda_2]}{2k_1\alpha_1 - (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)^2}$ 。

命题5 突发事件发生后,当制造成本、再制造成本、销售努力弹性系数和回收努力弹性系数发生变化时,则有:

(1)当满足命题3中的条件(4)或者命题3中的条件(6)(I)时,则 $\bar{Q}_0 = Q_0, \bar{e}_0 = e_0, \bar{p}_r = p_r$;

(2)当满足命题3中的条件(5)或者命题3中的条件(6)(II)时,则 $\bar{Q}_0 = Q_0^*, \bar{e}_0 = e_0^* + \frac{\Delta\beta_2}{\beta_2}e_0^*, \bar{p}_r = p_r^* - \frac{(2\beta_2\Delta\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2^2)[\beta_1(c_m - c_r) + A]}{\beta_1(2k_2\beta_1 - \beta_2^2)}$ 。

这里 $\bar{p}_r = \frac{[k_2\beta_1 - (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)^2](c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r) - k_2A}{2k_2\beta_1 - (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)^2}$,
 $Q_0 = \frac{k_2\beta_1[\beta_1(c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r) + A]}{2k_2\beta_1 - (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)^2}, e_0 = \frac{(\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)[\beta_1(c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r) + A]}{2k_2\beta_1 - (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)^2}$ 。

4 闭环供应链应对突发事件的协调机制设计

命题6 突发事件后,闭环供应链的制造成本从 c_m 变为 $c_m + \Delta c_m$,再制造成本从 c_r 变为 $c_r + \Delta c_r$,零售商销售努力的弹性系数从 α_2 变为 $\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2$,零售商回收努力的弹性系数从 β_2 变为 $\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2$,如果

还采用原有的回馈与惩罚契约 $T(\tau, \eta, M, N)$, 则闭环供应链的协调将失效。

证明:突发事件后,如果还采用原有的回馈与惩罚契约 $T(\tau, \eta, M, N)$, 由式(5)可得零售商的利润为:

$$\pi_{r,G} = (p - c_m - \Delta c_m)[D - \alpha_1 p + (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)e] - \frac{1}{2}k_1e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2e_0^2 - \tau M - \eta N + (c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r - p_r)[A + \beta_1 p_r + (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)e_0] = \pi_{r,G} - \tau M - \eta N + \lambda_1(Q - Q^*)^+ - (\Delta c_m - \Delta c_r)[A + \beta_1 p_r + (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)e_0] + \lambda_2(Q^* - Q) + \Delta c_m[D - \alpha_1 p + (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)e] \tag{8}$$

由式(8)可以看出,此时零售商的利润函数不再是闭环供应链利润的线性函数,故闭环供应链系统不再协调。

从上面的命题6可以看出,在突发事件发生后,采用原来的回馈与惩罚契约协调的闭环供应链失效,为了闭环供应链协调应对突发事件,下面设计新的契约,可得命题7。

命题7 闭环供应链在调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 下能够协调应对突发事件,这里 $\tau_{anti} = w - c_m - \Delta c_m - \lambda_1 \min[1, (Q - Q^*)^+] + \lambda_2 \min[1, (Q^* - Q)^+], \eta_{anti} = c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r - h$ 。

证明:突发事件后,采用调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$, 如果 $Q \geq Q^*$, 则零售商的利润为:

$$\pi_{r,G} = (p - c_m - \Delta c_m - \lambda_1)[D - \alpha_1 p + (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)e] - \frac{1}{2}k_1e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2e_0^2 - \tau M - \eta N + (c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r - p_r)[A + \beta_1 p_r + (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)e_0] = \pi_{r,G} - \tau M - \eta N - \lambda_1 Q^* \tag{9}$$

可以看出,调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 使零售商的利润函数为闭环供应链利润函数的线性函数,所以闭环供应链在 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 能够协调。

突发事件后,采用调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$, 如果 $Q \leq Q^*$, 则零售商的利润为:

$$\pi_{r,G} = (p - c_m - \Delta c_m + \lambda_2)[D - \alpha_1 p + (\alpha_2 + \Delta\alpha_2)e] - \frac{1}{2}k_1e^2 - \frac{1}{2}k_2e_0^2 - \tau M - \eta N + (c_m + \Delta c_m - c_r - \Delta c_r - p_r)[A + \beta_1 p_r + (\beta_2 + \Delta\beta_2)e_0] = \pi_{r,G} - \tau M - \eta N + \lambda_2 Q^* \tag{9}$$

可以看出,调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 使得零售商的利润函数为闭环供应链利润函数的线性函数,所以闭环供应链在新的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 下能够实现协调。

从命题 7 可以看出,通过调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$,零售商和制造商共同承担了突发事件影响所带来的风险,并且保证了闭环供应链能够应对突发事件的协调。

当 $\Delta c_m = 0, \Delta c_r = 0, \Delta \alpha_2 = 0, \Delta \beta_2 = 0$ 时,调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 则变为正常情况下的回馈与惩罚契约 $T(\tau, \eta, M, N)$,因此,回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 能够实现闭环供应链对突发事件前后的协调应对。

5 数值实例分析

假设 $D = 1000, A = 10, \alpha_1 = 10, \alpha_2 = 3, \beta_1 = 10, \beta_2 = 4, \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3, c_m = 30, c_r = 15, k_1 = 3, k_2 = 4, \Delta c_m \in [-3, 3], \Delta c_r \in [-2, 2], \Delta \alpha_2 \in [-2, 2], \Delta \beta_2 \in [-1.5, 1.5]$ 。当销售努力弹性系数、回收努力弹性系数、制造成本和再制造成本同时扰动时,采用新旧回馈与惩罚契约得到的各种策略及闭环供应链利润结果如表 1 所示。

从表 1 可以看出,在正常情况下闭环供应链的策略是序号 0 所对应的策略,突发事件发生后调整的新策略对应于序号 1—16 的策略。比较突发事件后采用原策略和新策略的闭环供应链利润可以看

出,新的策略能够积极应对销售努力弹性系数、回收努力弹性系数、制造成本和再制造成本的多因素扰动,有效减弱了突发事件对闭环供应链的负面影响。

从表 1 中 1、2、3、6 行数据可以看出,当制造和再制造成本朝正向扰动时,朝负向扰动的努力弹性系数个数越多,突发事件对闭环供应链利润的影响越大;从表 1 中 11、14、15、16 行数据可以看出,当制造和再制造成本朝负向扰动时,朝正向扰动的努力弹性系数个数越多,突发事件对闭环供应链利润影响越小;当扰动不大时可通过调整销售价格(回收价格)或生产量(回收量)来保证闭环供应链的利润,但如果扰动比较大时,通过同时调整销售价格(回收价格)和生产量(回收量)来保证闭环供应链的利润。

6 结语

针对突发事件下闭环供应链的制造成本、再制造成本、销售努力弹性系数以及回收努力弹性系数的同时扰动,研究了不同扰动条件下的生产策略和回收策略,并设计了新的回馈与惩罚契约,使突发事件发生前后闭环供应链都能够实现协调。最后通过数值实例对所研究结论的正确性进行了验证。数值实例计算表明:

(1)闭环供应链利润受突发事件的影响较大,但通过采用调整后的回馈与惩罚契约 $T'(\tau_{anti}, \eta_{anti}, M, N)$ 及相对应的策略,可以使闭环供应链减少突发事件造成的损失。

表 1 不同扰动水平对闭环供应链系统策略及利润的影响

序号	扰动条件 ($\Delta c_m, \Delta c_r,$ $\Delta \alpha_2, \Delta \beta_2$)	零售价格 (原策略, 新策略)	销售努力 (原策略, 新策略)	生产数量 (原策略, 新策略)	回收价格 (原策略, 新策略)	回收努力 (原策略, 新策略)	回收量 (原策略, 新策略)	闭环供应链利润 (原策略, 新策略)
0	(0,0,0,0)	(71.2,-)	(41.2,-)	(412,-)	(5,-)	(10,-)	(100,-)	(15212,-)
1	(3,2,2,1.5)	(71.2,90.7)	(41.2,92.9)	(412,573)	(5,2.3)	(10,18.8)	(100,137)	(14077,20965)
2	(3,2,2,-1.5)	(71.2,90.7)	(41.2,92.9)	(412,573)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(13747,20575)
3	(3,2,-2,1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,2.3)	(10,18.8)	(100,137)	(10847,12095)
4	(3,-2,2,1.5)	(71.2,90.7)	(41.2,92.9)	(412,573)	(5,2.3)	(10,18.8)	(100,137)	(14537,21513)
5	(-3,2,2,1.5)	(71.2,89.9)	(41.2,101.4)	(412,624)	(5,1.2)	(10,12.2)	(100,88)	(15857,23879)
6	(3,2,-2,-1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(10517,11705)
7	(3,-2,2,-1.5)	(71.2,90.7)	(41.2,92.9)	(412,573)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(14087,20975)
8	(-3,2,2,-1.5)	(71.2,89.9)	(41.2,101.4)	(412,624)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(15707,23583)
9	(3,-2,-2,1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,3.1)	(10,23.2)	(100,169)	(11307,12704)
10	(-3,2,-2,1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,1.2)	(10,12.2)	(100,88)	(12132,13874)
11	(-3,-2,2,1.5)	(71.2,89.9)	(41.2,101.4)	(412,624)	(5,1.9)	(10,16.6)	(100,121)	(16317,24316)
12	(3,-2,-2,-1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(10857,12105)
13	(-3,2,-2,-1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(11982,13577)
14	(-3,-2,2,-1.5)	(71.2,89.9)	(41.2,101.4)	(412,624)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(16047,23983)
15	(-3,-2,-2,1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,1.9)	(10,16.6)	(100,121)	(12592,14310)
16	(-3,-2,-2,-1.5)	(71.2,60.2)	(41.2,13.7)	(412,412)	(5,7.4)	(10,6.3)	(100,100)	(12322,13977)

(2)当制造和再制造成本朝正向扰动时,朝负向扰动的努力弹性系数个数越多,突发事件对闭环供应链利润的影响越大;而当制造和再制造成本朝负向扰动时,朝正向扰动的努力弹性系数个数越多,突发事件对闭环供应链利润影响越小;当扰动不大时可通过调整销售价格(回收价格)或生产量(回收量)来保证闭环供应链的利润,但如果扰动比较大时,通过同时调整销售价格(回收价格)和生产量(回收量)来保证闭环供应链的利润。

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Closed-loop Supply Chain Coordination When Effort Elasticity Coefficient and Production Cost Disruptions Simultaneously

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Abstract: In recent years, the frequent occurrence of emergencies has made us realize that we are living in a society full of emergencies. Emergency will have a huge impact on the normal operation of enterprises and supply chain. Meanwhile, with people's awareness of environmental protection and the sustainable development being deepened gradually, more and more enterprises attach great importance to the recycling of used product, and start to implement the closed-loop supply chain to integrate in enterprise's strategic plan. Thus, these questions lead to a wide attention about how to coordinate the closed-loop supply chain to response to emergencies. The significance and purpose of this paper is the strategies on how to response the emergency so as to improve the operation efficiency of the closed-loop supply chain by studying the emergency management of the closed-loop supply chain. In this paper, the closed-loop supply chain composed of one manufacturer and one retailer is considered, in which the manufacturer is responsible for the production and reproduction, and the retailer for selling its product and reclaiming used products. While the emergency causes the sale effort elasticity coefficient, the collection effort elasticity coefficient, the manufacturing cost and the remanufacturing cost disrupted simultaneously, the paper explores how we should use the rebate and penalty contract to coordinate the closed-loop supply chain to response to the emergency. The closed-loop supply chain models are set up, the optimal strategies of the closed-loop supply chain under the normal situation are analyzed, furthermore the impact on the closed-loop supply chain coordination is analyzed based on the rebate and penalty contract. As the disruption may make the closed-loop supply chain production plan change and furthermore it would make the manufacturer adjust the production quantity, but the production quantity adjustment needs to pay additional cost. So in the emergency situation, a closed-loop supply chain model is set up by leading into additional cost, the effect of the closed-loop supply chain coordination with the original rebate and penalty contract is analyzed. The study results show that the emergencies have great influence on closed-loop supply chain, but the closed-loop supply chain can be coordinated and the loss of the closed-loop supply chain profit can be reduced effectively through adopting the adjusted rebate and penalty contract and adjusted corresponding manufacture (collection) strategy, sale price(collection price) strategy and sale effort(collection effort) strategy. In the data emulation and analysis, a living example according to the feature of the closed-loop supply chain is designed, and furthermore the effect is analyzed, which caused by product quantity, reclaim quantity, sale price, reclaim price, sale effort, reclaim effort and the profit of the closed-loop supply chain while the sale effort elasticity coefficient, the collection effort elasticity coefficient, the manufacturing cost and the remanufacturing cost are disrupted simultaneously caused by the emergency. By the numeral example, we test and verify the correctness of the conclusion and the validity of the model on response to the emergency are tested, and it is found that the closed-loop supply chain coordination can be reached by adjusting the part of product quantity, reclaim quantity, sale price, reclaim price, sale effort, reclaim effort based on the adjusting rebate and penalty contract. In brief, a fundamental train of thought and a frame for the closed-loop supply chain to response to the emergencies to other researches are offered, and moreover, it can be used for reference to other related studies on how to utilize the rebate and penalty contract to coordinated the closed-loop supply chain to response to emergencies.

Key words: emergency; closed-loop supply chain; effort level; rebate and penalty contract; coordination