<<生产与运作分析>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<生产与运作分析>>

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前言

本教材系列的出版正值中国学术界工业工程学科经历巨大发展、实际工作中对工业工程的概念、方法和工具的使用兴趣日渐浓厚之时。
在实际工作中有效地应用工业工程的手段将无疑会提高生产率、工作质量、合作的满意度和效果。
该系列中的书籍对工业工程的本科生、研究生和工业界中需要解决工程系统设计、运作和管理诸方面问题的人士最为适用。

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内容概要

《Production and Operations Analysis,4th Ed.生产与运作分析(第4版)(影印版)》讲述了：国际著名学者Steven Nahmias所著《生产与运作分析》一书，以其翔实、精深的内容和严谨的体系著称，被很多国际著名的大学工业工程科系选为教材。
该书内容涵盖了生产与运作系统和过程的各个方面，包括战略与竞争、预测、综合计划、对已知需求与不确定需求的库存控制、供应链管理、推动式与牵引式生产控制系统、作业调度、项目管理、质量保证、可靠性与维护等。
书中论述条理清晰，易于被学生接受；拥有大量实际案例，特别是提供了一系列精彩的精简应用(Snapshot Application)实例，为学生提供学以致用的模板。
书中例题与习题不仅数量众多，而且由浅入深，引导学生举一反三，对巩固知识、培养能力颇有裨益。

该书可以作为工业工程专业本科生“生产运作管理”或“生产计划与控制”课程的教材，亦可作为“生产系统”、“设施规划”、“项目管理”、“质量管理”等课程的参考书。

作者简介

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章节摘录

插图：One uses the frequency histogram to estimate the probability that the number of copies of the Journal sold in any week is a specific value.These probability estimates are obtained by dividing the number of times that each demand occurrence was observed during the year by 52.For example,the probability that demand iS 10 is estimated to be 2／52=.0385.and the probability that the demand is 15 is 5／52=.0962.The collection of a11 of the probabilities iS known as the empirical probability distribution.Cumulative prObabilities alSO can be estimated in a similar Way.For example， the probability that there are nine or fewer copies of the Journal sold in any week iS （1+0+0+0+3+1+2+2+4+6）=19／52=.3654.Although empirical probabilities can be used in subsequent analysis ， they are inconvenient for.a number of reasons.First， they require maintaining a record of the demand history for every item.This can be costly and cumbersome.Second.the distribution must be expressed rin this case）as 23 different probabilities.Other items may have an even wider range of past Values.Finally， it is more difficult to compute optimal inventory policies with empirical distributions.For these reasons， we generally approximate the demand history using a continuous distribution.The form of the distribution chosen depends upon the his- torv of past demand and its ease of use.By far the most popular distribution for inventory applications is the normal.One reason is the frequency with which it seems to accurately model demand fluctuations Another is its convenience.The normal model of demand must be used with care， however， as it admits the possibility of negative Values.When using the norrflal distribution to describe a nonnegative phenomenon such as demand， the likelihood of a negative observation should be Suffciently small（less than.01 should SUffice for most applications ） so as not to be afactor.

编辑推荐

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