

Jinn-Tsair Teng

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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82
papers

6,204
citations

53939

47
h-index

75989

78
g-index

82
all docs

82
docs citations

82
times ranked

1365
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Optimal selling price, replenishment cycle and payment time among advance, cash, and credit payments from the seller's perspective. <i>Annals of Operations Research</i> , 2022, 315, 791-812.	2.6	9
2	Pricing and lot-sizing decision for fresh goods when demand depends on unit price, displaying stocks and product age under generalized payments. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2022, 296, 940-952.	3.5	18
3	EOQ-based pricing and customer credit decisions under general supplier payments. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2021, 289, 652-665.	3.5	19
4	Lot-sizing and pricing decisions for perishable products under three-echelon supply chains when demand depends on price and stock-age. <i>Annals of Operations Research</i> , 2021, 307, 303-328.	2.6	10
5	Optimal credit term, order quantity and selling price for perishable products when demand depends on selling price, expiration date, and credit period. <i>Annals of Operations Research</i> , 2019, 280, 377-405.	2.6	29
6	Manufacturer's pricing and lot-sizing decisions for perishable goods under various payment terms by a discounted cash flow analysis. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2019, 218, 83-95.	5.1	49
7	Optimal pricing, lot-sizing and backordering decisions when a seller demands an advance-cash-credit payment scheme. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2019, 278, 283-295.	3.5	52
8	Seller's optimal replenishment policy and payment term among advance, cash, and credit payments. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2018, 197, 35-42.	5.1	38
9	Pricing and lot-sizing decisions for perishable goods when demand depends on selling price, reference price, product freshness, and displayed stocks. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2018, 270, 1099-1108.	3.5	100
10	Inventory policies for perishable products with expiration dates and advance-cash-credit payment schemes. <i>International Journal of Systems Science: Operations and Logistics</i> , 2018, 5, 310-326.	2.0	18
11	Optimal inventory policies for deteriorating items with trapezoidal-type demand patterns and maximum lifetimes under upstream and downstream trade credits. <i>Annals of Operations Research</i> , 2018, 264, 459-476.	2.6	41
12	An inventory replenishment system with two inventory-based substitutable products. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2018, 204, 135-147.	5.1	14
13	Optimal order quantity and selling price over a product life cycle with deterioration rate linked to expiration date. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2017, 193, 343-351.	5.1	45
14	Inventory lot-size policies for deteriorating items with expiration dates and advance payments. <i>Applied Mathematical Modelling</i> , 2016, 40, 8605-8616.	2.2	112
15	Inventory and shelf-space optimization for fresh produce with expiration date under freshness-and-stock-dependent demand rate. <i>Journal of the Operational Research Society</i> , 2016, 67, 884-896.	2.1	72
16	Two inventory systems with trapezoidal-type demand rate and time-dependent deterioration and backlogging. <i>Expert Systems With Applications</i> , 2016, 46, 367-379.	4.4	32
17	Inventory models for deteriorating items with maximum lifetime under downstream partial trade credits to credit-risk customers by discounted cash-flow analysis. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2016, 171, 105-115.	5.1	119
18	Inventory management for fresh produce when the time-varying demand depends on product freshness, stock level and expiration date. <i>International Journal of Systems Science: Operations and Logistics</i> , 2016, 3, 138-147.	2.0	18

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19	Inventory and credit decisions for time-varying deteriorating items with up-stream and down-stream trade credit financing by discounted cash flow analysis. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2015, 243, 566-575.	3.5	93
20	A comprehensive note on "Lot sizing decisions for deteriorating items with two warehouses under an order size dependent trade credit". <i>International Transactions in Operational Research</i> , 2014, 21, 855-868.	1.8	10
21	Retailer's economic order quantity when the supplier offers conditionally permissible delay in payments link to order quantity. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2014, 155, 284-291.	5.1	139
22	Seller's optimal credit period and cycle time in a supply chain for deteriorating items with maximum lifetime. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2014, 232, 315-321.	3.5	148
23	Nash equilibrium solution in a vendor-buyer supply chain model with permissible delay in payments. <i>Computers and Industrial Engineering</i> , 2014, 70, 116-123.	3.4	41
24	Economic production quantity models for deteriorating items with up-stream full trade credit and down-stream partial trade credit. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2014, 155, 302-309.	5.1	73
25	Retailer's optimal ordering policy for deteriorating items with maximum lifetime under supplier's trade credit financing. <i>Applied Mathematical Modelling</i> , 2014, 38, 4049-4061.	2.2	76
26	A note on "optimal replenishment policies for non-instantaneous deteriorating items with price and stock sensitive demand under permissible delay in payment". <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2014, 155, 324-329.	5.1	60
27	Optimal trade credit and lot size policies in economic production quantity models with learning curve production costs. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2014, 155, 318-323.	5.1	76
28	Stackelberg solution in a vendor-buyer supply chain model with permissible delay in payments. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2013, 144, 397-404.	5.1	110
29	An inventory model for increasing demand under two levels of trade credit linked to order quantity. <i>Applied Mathematical Modelling</i> , 2013, 37, 7624-7632.	2.2	64
30	Optimal economic order quantity for buyer-distributor-vendor supply chain with backlogging derived without derivatives. <i>International Journal of Systems Science</i> , 2013, 44, 986-994.	3.7	23
31	An improved algorithm and solution on an integrated production-inventory model in a three-layer supply chain. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2012, 136, 384-388.	5.1	55
32	Vendor-buyer inventory models with trade credit financing under both non-cooperative and integrated environments. <i>International Journal of Systems Science</i> , 2012, 43, 2050-2061.	3.7	33
33	Seller's optimal credit period and replenishment time in a supply chain with up-stream and down-stream trade credits. <i>Journal of Global Optimization</i> , 2012, 53, 417-430.	1.1	67
34	Economic order quantity model with trade credit financing for non-decreasing demand. <i>Omega</i> , 2012, 40, 328-335.	3.6	153
35	A comprehensive extension of optimal ordering policy for stock-dependent demand under progressive payment scheme. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2011, 215, 97-104.	3.5	90
36	A supplement to "Using the EPQ for coordinated planning of a product with partial backordering and its components". <i>Mathematical and Computer Modelling</i> , 2011, 54, 852-857.	2.0	7

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37	The economic lot size of the integrated vendor-buyer inventory system derived without derivatives: A simple derivation. <i>Applied Mathematics and Computation</i> , 2011, 217, 5972-5977.	1.4	48
38	An inventory model under inflation for deteriorating items with stock-dependent consumption rate and partial backlogging shortages. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2010, 123, 8-19.	5.1	141
39	Optimal replenishment policies for non-instantaneous deteriorating items with stock-dependent demand. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2010, 123, 62-68.	5.1	167
40	Optimal manufacturer's replenishment policies for deteriorating items in a supply chain with up-stream and down-stream trade credits. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2010, 127, 197-202.	5.1	82
41	Optimal ordering policies for deteriorating items using a discounted cash-flow analysis when a trade credit is linked to order quantity. <i>Computers and Industrial Engineering</i> , 2010, 59, 770-777.	3.4	66
42	An economic order quantity model for deteriorating items with partially permissible delay in payments linked to order quantity. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2009, 194, 418-431.	3.5	148
43	Optimal ordering policies for a retailer who offers distinct trade credits to its good and bad credit customers. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2009, 119, 415-423.	5.1	156
44	A simple method to compute economic order quantities. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2009, 198, 351-353.	3.5	63
45	A comprehensive note on: An inventory model under two levels of trade credit and limited storage space derived without derivatives. <i>Applied Mathematical Modelling</i> , 2009, 33, 4388-4396.	2.2	29
46	Optimal manufacturer's replenishment policies in the EPQ model under two levels of trade credit policy. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2009, 195, 358-363.	3.5	187
47	Comment on "Optimal inventory replenishment policy for the EPQ model under trade credit derived without derivatives". <i>International Journal of Systems Science</i> , 2009, 40, 1095-1098.	3.7	8
48	Partial backlogging inventory lot-size models for deteriorating items with fluctuating demand under inflation. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2008, 191, 127-141.	3.5	86
49	INVENTORY LOT-SIZE MODELS UNDER TRADE CREDITS: A REVIEW. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2008, 25, 89-112.	0.9	102
50	Retailer's optimal ordering policies with trade credit financing. <i>International Journal of Systems Science</i> , 2007, 38, 269-278.	3.7	53
51	Optimal ordering policies when the supplier provides a progressive interest scheme. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2007, 179, 404-413.	3.5	71
52	A comparison between two pricing and lot-sizing models with partial backlogging and deteriorated items. <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 2007, 105, 190-203.	5.1	56
53	Optimal manufacturer's pricing and lot-sizing policies under trade credit financing. <i>International Transactions in Operational Research</i> , 2006, 13, 515-528.	1.8	36
54	On "An EOQ model for perishable items under stock-dependent selling rate and time-dependent partial backlogging" by Dye and Ouyang. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 2006, 174, 923-929.	3.5	40

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55	Retailer's optimal pricing and lot-sizing policies for deteriorating items with partial backlogging. European Journal of Operational Research, 2006, 168, 51-64.	3.5	95
56	Optimal Ordering Policy for Deteriorating Items with Partial Backlogging under Permissible Delay in Payments. Journal of Global Optimization, 2006, 34, 245-271.	1.1	86
57	A deteriorating inventory model with time-varying demand and shortage-dependent partial backlogging. European Journal of Operational Research, 2006, 172, 417-429.	3.5	63
58	Optimal pricing and ordering policy under permissible delay in payments. International Journal of Production Economics, 2005, 97, 121-129.	5.1	200
59	Optimal inventory policy with noninstantaneous receipt under trade credit. International Journal of Production Economics, 2005, 98, 290-300.	5.1	56
60	Deterministic inventory lot-size models with shortages for fluctuating demand and unit purchase cost. International Transactions in Operational Research, 2005, 12, 83-100.	1.8	14
61	Deterministic economic production quantity models with time-varying demand and cost. Applied Mathematical Modelling, 2005, 29, 987-1003.	2.2	30
62	Economic production quantity models for deteriorating items with price- and stock-dependent demand. Computers and Operations Research, 2005, 32, 297-308.	2.4	205
63	A COMPARISON AMONG VARIOUS INVENTORY SHORTAGE MODELS FOR DETERIORATING ITEMS ON THE BASIS OF MAXIMIZING PROFIT. Asia-Pacific Journal of Operational Research, 2005, 22, 121-134.	0.9	14
64	An EOQ model for deteriorating items under trade credits. Journal of the Operational Research Society, 2005, 56, 719-726.	2.1	101
65	Deterministic economic order quantity models with partial backlogging when demand and cost are fluctuating with time. Journal of the Operational Research Society, 2004, 55, 495-503.	2.1	57
66	Retailer's optimal ordering policy under supplier credits. Mathematical Methods of Operations Research, 2004, 60, 471-483.	0.4	42
67	An EOQ model for deteriorating items under supplier credits linked to ordering quantity. Applied Mathematical Modelling, 2003, 27, 983-996.	2.2	258
68	On an EOQ model for deteriorating items with time-varying demand and partial backlogging. Journal of the Operational Research Society, 2003, 54, 432-436.	2.1	39
69	On the economic order quantity under conditions of permissible delay in payments. Journal of the Operational Research Society, 2002, 53, 915-918.	2.1	423
70	A forward recursive algorithm for inventory lot-size models with power-form demand and shortages. European Journal of Operational Research, 2002, 137, 394-400.	3.5	17
71	An optimal replenishment policy for deteriorating items with time-varying demand and partial backlogging. Operations Research Letters, 2002, 30, 387-393.	0.5	130
72	Entry strategies for multinational enterprises and host countries. European Journal of Operational Research, 2001, 133, 62-68.	3.5	8

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73	Deterministic inventory lot-size models under inflation with shortages and deterioration for fluctuating demand. <i>Naval Research Logistics</i> , 2001, 48, 144-158.	1.4	100
74	Deterministic lot-size inventory models with shortages and deterioration for fluctuating demand. <i>Operations Research Letters</i> , 1999, 24, 65-72.	0.5	85
75	An optimal recursive method for various inventory replenishment models with increasing demand and shortages. <i>Naval Research Logistics</i> , 1997, 44, 791-806.	1.4	39
76	A deterministic inventory replenishment model with a linear trend in demand. <i>Operations Research Letters</i> , 1996, 19, 33-41.	0.5	50
77	Optimal strategies for general price-quality decision models of new products with learning production costs. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 1996, 93, 476-489.	3.5	97
78	A Note on Inventory Replenishment Policy for Increasing Demand. <i>Journal of the Operational Research Society</i> , 1994, 45, 1335-1337.	2.1	20
79	Optimal Pricing and Advertising Policies for New Product Oligopoly Models. <i>Marketing Science</i> , 1984, 3, 148-168.	2.7	166
80	Strong decision and forecast horizons in a convex production planning problem. <i>Optimal Control Applications and Methods</i> , 1984, 5, 319-330.	1.3	8
81	Strong planning and forecast horizons for a model with simultaneous price and production decisions. <i>European Journal of Operational Research</i> , 1984, 16, 378-388.	3.5	39
82	Oligopoly Models for Optimal Advertising When Production Costs Obey a Learning Curve. <i>Management Science</i> , 1983, 29, 1087-1101.	2.4	110