Glossary

1. Economic Lot Size

Quantity of material or units of a manufactured good that can be produced or purchased within the lowest unit cost range.

2. Economic Value

Economic value is a measure of the benefit that an economic actor is able to gain from good or service.

3. **Deterministic**

Determinism is a philosophy stating that for everything that happens there are conditions such that, given those conditions, nothing else could happen.

4. Probabilistic

Probabilistic is based on or adapted to a theory of probability; involving chance variation.

5. Replenish

Replenish means to filling up again the vacant place or restoring to a former level or condition.

6. Stationary

Stationary refers to not moving; not changing in quantity or condition.

7. Instantaneous

Occurring or completed without perceptible delay such that done or made as quickly or directly as possible; present or occurring at a specific instant.

8. Economic Order Quantity

Economic order quantity is the order quantity that minimizes total inventory holding costs and ordering costs.

9. **Imprecise**

Imprecise refers to lacking of exactness and accuracy of expression or detail which is contrary.

10. Variable Cost

Variable costs are expenses that change in proportion to the activity of a business.

11. Fixed Cost

In economics, fixed costs are business expenses that are not dependent on the level of goods or services produced by the business.

12. Reorder Cost

Total expenses involved in repeating an external supply-order or an internal manufacturing-order.

13. Derivative

In calculus, a branch of mathematics, the derivative is a measure of how a function changes as its input changes; a derivative is a broad term covering a variety of financial instruments whose values are derived from one or more underlying assets, market securities or indices.

14. Dynamic

Dynamic is characterized by constant change or activity; continuous variation.

15. Static

Static refers to lacking movement or action; immobile.