



Decentralized supply chain network design: monopoly, duopoly and oligopoly competitions under uncertainty

Seyed Mohammad Seyedhosseini¹ · Kaveh Fahimi¹ · Ahmad Makui¹

Received: 12 August 2016 / Accepted: 10 November 2017
© The Author(s) 2017. This article is an open access publication

Abstract

This paper presents the competitive supply chain network design problem in which n decentralized supply chains simultaneously enter the market with no existing rival chain, shape their networks and set wholesale and retail prices in competitive mode. The customer demand is elastic and price dependent, customer utility function is based on the Hotelling model and the chains produce identical or highly substitutable products. We construct a solution algorithm based on bi-level programming and possibility theory. In the proposed bi-level model, the inner part sets the prices based on simultaneous extra- and Stackleberg intra- chains competitions, and the outer part shapes the networks in cooperative competitions. Finally, we use a real-word study to discuss the effect of the different structures of the competitors on the equilibrium solution. Moreover, sensitivity analyses are conducted and managerial insights are offered.

Keywords Competitive decentralized supply chain network design · Nash equilibrium · Fuzzy multi-level programming · Bi-level programming

Introduction

These days, competition is promoted from firms against firms to supply chains versus supply chains; globalization is a common phenomenon, markets become saturated, obstacles enter new markets, become lower and developing countries are trying to omit monopoly to enrol in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and countries are ratifying different foreign investment strategies and policies to attract international investors to their virgin markets and also a lot of entrepreneurs invite new products and consequently new markets. In these circumstances, investors are encountered with the opportunity of a lot of virgin markets that they can enter the market and design

their chain in competitive modes. On the other hand, designing a supply chain in a centralized way needs a huge amounts of money and they may be interested in designing their chains in decentralized way to reduce their costs. So they are faced with the questions like the following: how can they design their supply chains in decentralized mode? How can they set the prices? How can they set the location of facilities? What is the effect of the leadership of the chains on the pricing and location decisions? What is the effect of competition intensity and promotions on their prices, market shares and profits? The aim of this paper is to answer the abovementioned questions.

According to Deloitte Consulting (1999), “no longer will companies compete against other companies but total supply chains will be against other supply chains”. A supply chain (SC) is a network of suppliers, manufacturers, warehouses and retailers organized to produce and distribute merchandise at the right quantities, to the right locations and at the right time in order to minimize total costs while satisfying service level requirements Simchi-Levi et al. (2003). Tayler (2003) mentioned that “the traditional company VS company competition is replaced by SC VS SC model and success now is based on

✉ Seyed Mohammad Seyedhosseini
seyedhosseini@iust.ac.ir
Kaveh Fahimi
K_fahimi@iust.ac.ir
Ahmad Makui
aMakui@iust.ac.ir

¹ Department of Industrial Engineering, Iran University of Science and Technology, Narmak, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran



assembling a team of competitors that can rise above the win/loss negotiations of conventional business relationship and work together to deliver the best product at the best price". Above definitions reveal that there are different players in a network and each independent entity tries to maximize its own objective functions. In supply chain network design (SCND) physical structure of a network is shaped and has a great impact on SC's overall performance, Simchi-Levi et al. (2003) consider SCND as the primary and most important step for decreasing (increasing) the whole cost (profit) of chains. According to SCND literature (e.g., Shen 2007; Meixell and Gargeya 2005; Beamon 1998), great deal of work has been done on monopoly assumption (Altıparmak et al. 2006; Torabi and Hassini 2008; Pishvaei and Rabbani 2011; Babazadeh et al. 2012; Rao et al. 2013; Tavakkoli-Moghaddam et al. 2013; Shankar et al. 2013; Badri et al. 2013; Özceylan et al. 2014; Vahdani and Mohamadi 2015; Yang et al. 2015; Sherafati and Bashiri 2016; Ardalan et al. 2016; Keyvanshokoo et al. 2016; Özceylan et al. 2016; Alizadeh Afrouzy et al. 2017; Chiadamrong and Piyathanavong 2017; Jeihoonian et al. 2017, Varsei and Polyakovskiy 2017). Although there are many examples of SC competition in real world including maritime shipping, automotive industry, online bookstores, pharmaceutical SC and retail industry Farahani et al. (2014), it is highly ignored in the literature. Competitive SCND (CSCND) is considering the impact of competitive markets in designing the network structure of a chain to improve its future competitiveness; Farahani et al. (2014) have done a review on CSCND.

To accompany with the needs of practical world and fill this important gap of the literature, this paper considers SCND under different types of competitions by the possibility of existing different number of rivals, different levels of competitions, cooperation between the chains and investigating the effects of them on SCND. The rest of this paper is structured as follows: "Literature review" presents literature review and our contributions, "Problem definition" describes our problem, "Solution approach" presents our solution approach, "Numerical example and discussion" gives the numerical results and discussion, and "Conclusion" presents the conclusion.

Literature review

Players and customers are the most important factors in CSCND. If no rival exists, the newcomer encounters a monopolistic market; if one rival exists, then duopolistic competition will occur and in case of more than one, existing rival oligopolistic competition will take place.

According to the reactions of the rivals three main types of competitions exist in the literature:

- (1) Static competition: in this competition new entrant makes decisions and his decision variables regard the fact that no rival will show any reaction to his entry (Berman and Krass 1998; Aboolian et al. 2007a, b; Revelle et al. 2007). Plastria (2001) has done a review of this kind of competition.
- (2) Dynamic competition: if the rivals show reactions simultaneously, this type of competition occurs. Also this is usually related to operational characteristics and leads to Nash game; most of the dynamic games in SC literature are unconstrained models that solved by differential systems (Xiao and Yang 2008; Zhang 2006; Godinho and Dias 2010, 2013; Sinha and Sarmah 2010; Friesz et al. 2011, Jain et al. 2014; Chen et al. 2015; Nagurney et al. 2015; Mousavi et al. 2016; Santibanez-Gonzalez and Diabat 2016; Hjalila et al. 2016a; Jahangoshai Rezaee et al. 2017; Lipan et al. 2017).
- (3) Competition with foresight: in this competition, the rivals show reactions to the entry of new comer in sequential manner and usually this is related to strategic characteristics; this competition leads to bi-level or multi-level models and stackelberg games (Drezner and Drezner 1998; Plastria and Vanhaverbeke 2008; Kucukaydin et al. 2011, 2012, Zhang and Liu 2013; Yue and You 2014; Zhu 2015; Drezner et al. 2015; Taleizadeh and Charmchi 2015; Yang et al. 2015, Esmailzadeh and Taleizadeh 2016; Hjalila et al. 2016b; Aydin et al. 2016; Ezimadu and Nwozo 2017; Genc and Giovanni 2017. Eiselt and Laporte 1997; Krass and Pesch 2012 have done a review of this kind of competition.

Customer demand and customer utility function are another important elements that should be considered in CSCND. According to the literature customer demand can be inelastic or elastic, and elastic demand can depend on price, service, price and service, or price and distance (Farahani et al. 2014). On the other hand, deterministic utility function (introduced by Hotelling 1929) and random utility function (introduced by Huff 1964, 1966) are the most common functions in the CSCND, SC competition and competitive location literature. In deterministic utility model, the customers visit the facility with the highest utility, whereas in random utility they visit each facility by a certain probability that is directly related to the attractiveness level of the facility and inversely related to the attractiveness level of all the existing facilities.

Also in SC competition literature, there are three kinds of competitions: horizontal competition: competition



between firms of one tier of a SC (Nagurney et al. 2002; Dong et al. 2004; Cruz 2008; Zhang and Zhou 2012; Qiang et al. 2013; Huseh 2015; Qiang 2015; Li and Nagurney 2016; Nagurney et al. 2016); vertical competition: competition between the firms of different tiers of a SC (Bernstein and Federgruen 2005; Anderson and Bao 2000; Chen et al. 2013; Wu 2013; Zhao and Wang 2015; Zhang et al. 2015; Bai et al. 2016; Bo and Li 2016; Esmailzadeh and Taleizadeh 2016; Li et al. 2016; Huang et al. 2016; Wang et al. 2017; Genc and Giovanni 2017; Chaeb and Rasti-Barzoki 2016); and SC versus SC: competition between SCs (Boyaci and Gallego 2004; Xiao and Yang 2008; Zhang 2006; Li et al. 2013; Chung and Kwon 2016).

Ezimadu and Nwozo (2017) used Sethi model to models the dynamic effect of the manufacturer and retailer's advertising efforts on sale and by the help of control technique and stochastic differential game theory the players' advertising strategies and the long-run value of the awareness share are obtained. Esmailzadeh and Taleizadeh (2016) proposed the optimal pricing decisions for two complementary products in a two-echelon supply chain composed of one retailer and two manufacturers under two scenarios. The relationships between the manufacturers and the retailer are modeled by the MS-Stackelberg and MS-Bertrand game-theoretic approach where the manufacturers are leaders and the retailers are followers. Ghaffari et al. (2016) used game theory to investigate three models to implement tradable green certificates system and formulated the competition between thermal and renewable power plants by cooperative, Nash and Stackelberg game models. Heydari and Norouzinab (2015) proposed a discount model to coordinate pricing and ordering decisions in a two-echelon supply chain under stochastic price sensitive demand.

There are a little work on CSCND literature, Rezapour and Farahani (2010) developed a centralized SCND in the market under price—dependent demand where a rival exists, derived equilibrium conditions and established finite dimensional variable inequality formulation. Rezapour et al. (2011) developed a model for duopolistic CSCND with sequential acting and variable delivered price under deterministic price dependent demand with rival chain presents. Rezapour et al. (2014) presented a bi-level model for CSCND with anticipating price and service level competition with the presence of existing rival. Rezapour and Farahani (2014) presented a bi-level model for CSCND in the presence of an existing rival where demand is elastic with respect to price and distance.

Rezapour et al. (2015) presented a bi-level model for closed-loop SCND in price-dependent market demand with an existing SC, which only has a forward direction, but the new chain is a closed-loop SC. Fallah et al. (2015) presented a competitive closed-loop SCND problem in a price-dependent market under uncertainty and investigate the impact of simultaneous and Stackelberg competition between the chains. Fahimi et al. (2017a) presented a simultaneous competitive supply chain network design problem by attractiveness variables of the DCs and proposed an algorithm based on the Lemke and Howson algorithm and variational inequality formulation with the help of bi-level programming, the modified projection method and the possibility theory. Fahimi et al. (2017b) presented simultaneous decentralized competitive supply chain network design problem in virgin market and proposed a three-step algorithm based on variational inequality to solve the problem.

Contribution of this paper

This paper considers monopolistic, duopolistic and oligopolistic competitions and develops models and a solution approach for CSCND in the markets by the price-dependent demand and deterministic customer utility function. The contributions of this paper on SCND literature are as follows:

1. Instead of monopoly markets assumption which is highly used in the literature, we define three different market competitions: monopolistic, duopolistic or oligopolistic competitions and consider the effects on SCND.
2. We consider the chains enter the market simultaneously and make strategic decisions cooperatively and pricing decisions competitively which is rare in the literature.
3. Each SC can enter the markets and specify its market prices and structure in decentralized supply chain based on plants or DCs.
4. We introduce a bi-level model that the inner part is related to pricing decisions and outer part is related to location decisions.
5. The SCs do not have enough information about the market as they are newcomers so they have encountered with imprecise information and should cope with this uncertainty. So we use probabilistic chance constraint programming to handle this situation.



Problem definition

This paper describes a situation in which two independent investors want to enter virgin and price-dependent market by creating a two-tier SC including plants and distribution centers (DCs); in addition it may be the case that two or four more investors are planning to enter the market at the same time and produce either identical or highly substitutable products. These circumstances result in monopoly (in the case of two investors), duopoly (for four different investors) or oligopoly competitions (for six and more independent investors) (Fig. 1). As they are all newcomers into the virgin market, it is rational to consider that they do not have enough information about the parameters and are encountered with lack of knowledge and ill-known parameters; Liu and Iwamura (1998) mention that two types of uncertainty are available: if the distribution

functions is found by experiments then probability theory and stochastic programming are used to cope with uncertainty, but if there is not enough information to obtain the distribution functions then possibility theory and fuzzy mathematical programming are used to model the situations. As in our problem the investors are encountered with high degree of uncertainty, we empowered our model by possibility theory and modeled the problem by fuzzy multi-level mixed integer linear programming. The chains should decide on two intrinsically different and important decisions as pricing (operational) and location (strategic one); therefore, three different games extra- and intra- of the chains can be defined; as each chain specifies a leader (it can be its plant or DC) to set the prices in simultaneous game between the chains and Stackelberg game intra the chains also for location decision, they will make their networks cooperatively with respect to obtained prices.

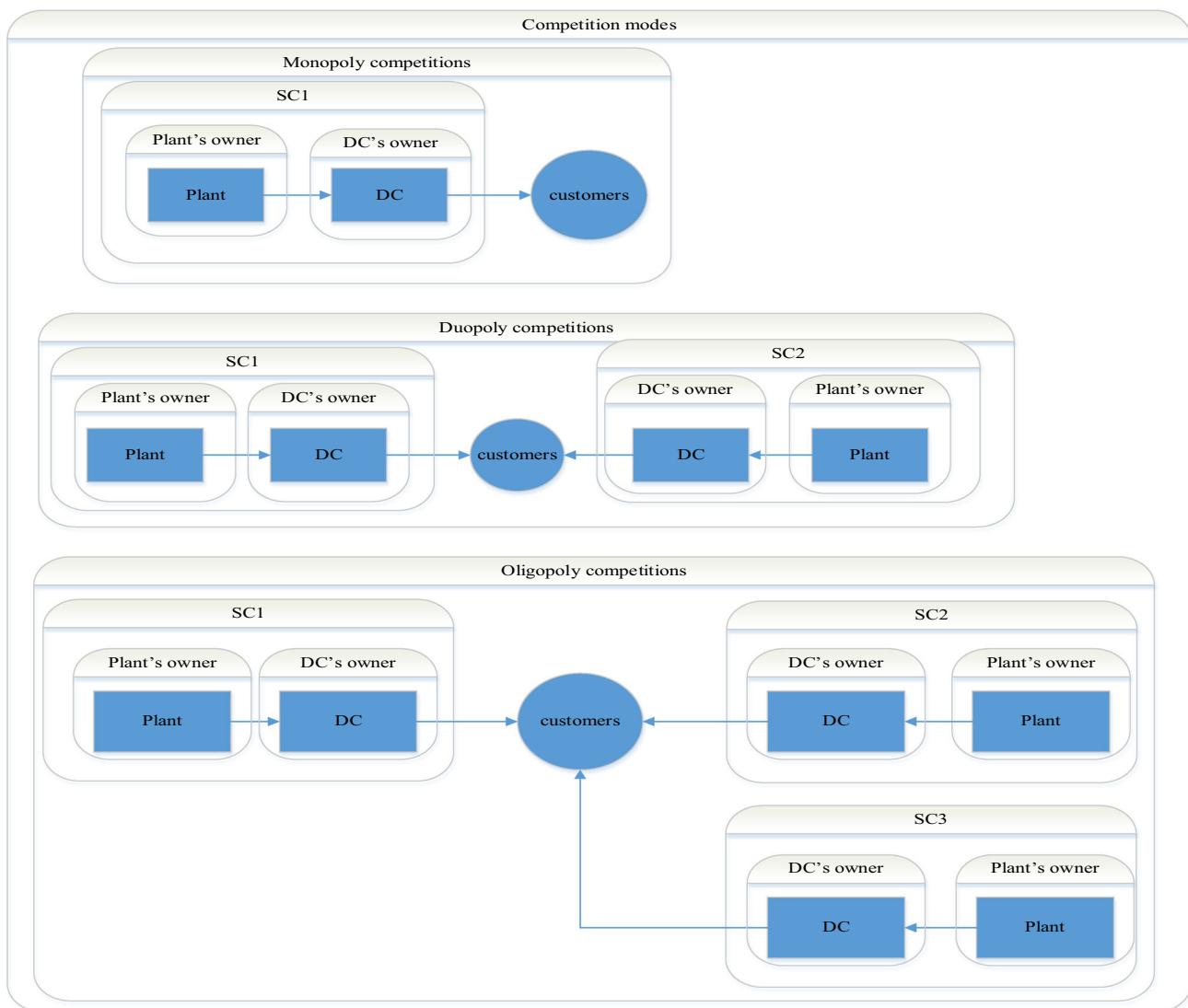


Fig. 1 competition modes



This procedure will be done by converting the multi-level model of the problem into an integrated bi-level one. The following assumptions, indexes, parameters and variables are used to model the introduced problem:

Assumptions

- The candidate locations of plants are known in advance.
- The candidate locations of the DCs are known in advance.
- There are no common potential locations between the chains.
- The demand of each customer market is concentrated at discrete point.
- Demand is elastic and price dependent.
- Customer utility function is based on price.
- The products are either identical or highly substitutable.

Parameters

$\widetilde{f}\Upsilon_i$	Fixed cost of opening a plant on location i for SC1.
$\widetilde{g}\Psi_j$	Fixed cost of opening a DC on location j for SC1.
$\widetilde{f}\chi_{i'}$	Fixed cost of opening a plant on location i' for SC2.
$\widetilde{g}E_{j'}$	Fixed cost of opening a DC on location j' for SC2.
$\widetilde{f}H_{i''}$	Fixed cost of opening a plant on location i'' for SC3.
$\widetilde{g}\Gamma_{j''}$	Fixed cost of opening a DC on location j'' for SC3.
$\widetilde{s}\Upsilon_i$	Unit production cost at plant i for SC1.
$\widetilde{s}\chi_{i'}$	Unit production cost at plant i' for SC2.
$\widetilde{s}H_{i''}$	Unit production cost at plant i'' for SC3.
$\widetilde{c}\Upsilon_{ij}$	Unit transportation cost between plant i and DC j for SC1.
$\widetilde{c}\Psi_{jk}$	Unit transportation cost between DC j and customer k for SC1.
$\widetilde{c}\chi_{i'j'}$	Unit transportation cost between plant i' and DC j' for SC2.
$\widetilde{c}E_{j'k}$	Unit transportation cost between DC j' and customer k for SC2.
$\widetilde{c}H_{i''j''}$	Unit transportation cost between plant i'' and DC j'' for SC3.
$\widetilde{c}\Gamma_{j''k}$	Unit transportation cost between DC j'' and customer k for SC3.
$\widetilde{d}_k$	Demand of customer k .
$\widetilde{Cp}\Upsilon_i$	Capacity of plant i .
$\widetilde{Cp}\Psi_j$	Capacity of DC j .
$\widetilde{Cp}\chi_{i'}$	Capacity of plant i' .
$\widetilde{Cp}E_{j'}$	Capacity of plant j' .
$\widetilde{Cp}H_{i''}$	Capacity of plant i'' .
$\widetilde{Cp}\Gamma_{j''}$	Capacity of plant j'' .

$\widetilde{h}\Psi_j$	Unit holding cost at DC j in SC1.
$\widetilde{h}E_{j'}$	Unit holding cost at DC j' in SC2.
$\widetilde{h}\Gamma_{j''}$	Unit holding cost at DC j'' in SC3.
$P\Upsilon$	Number of opened plants in SC1.
$P\chi$	Number of opened plants in SC2.
$P\Upsilon$	Number of opened plants in SC3.
$P\Psi$	Number of opened DCs in SC1.
$P\Upsilon$	Number of opened DCs in SC2.
$P\Gamma$	Number of opened DCs in SC3.
n	Maximum number of plants in SC1.
m	Maximum number of DCs in SC1.
n'	Maximum number of plants in SC2.
m'	Maximum number of DCs in SC2.
n''	Maximum number of plants in SC3.
m''	Maximum number of DCs in SC3.
l	Number of available customers.

Decision variables

Υ_i	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SC1 opens a plant in location } i \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
Ψ_j	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SC1 opens a DC in location } j \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
$\chi_{i'}$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SC2 opens a plant in location } i' \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
$E_{j'}$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SC2 opens a DC in location } j' \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
$H_{i''}$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SC3 opens a plant in location } i'' \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
$\Gamma_{j''}$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if SC3 opens a DC in location } j'' \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
$Y_{ijk i' j'}$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if path } ij \text{ is opened to serve market } k \text{ in monopoly} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
$Y_{ijk i' j'}$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if path } ij i' j' \text{ is opened to serve market } k \text{ in doupoly} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
$Y_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}$	$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if path } ij i' j' i'' j'' \text{ is opened to serve market } k \text{ in oligopoly} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
$x\Upsilon_{ij}$	Quantity of product shipped from plant i to DC j for SC1.
$x\Psi_{jk}$	Quantity of product shipped from DC j to customer k for SC1.
$x\chi_{i'j'}$	Quantity of product shipped from plant i' to DC j' for SC2.
$xE_{j'k}$	Quantity of product shipped from DC j' to customer k for SC2.
$xH_{i''j''}$	Quantity of product shipped from plant i'' to DC j'' for SC3.
$x\Gamma_{j''k}$	Quantity of product shipped from DC j'' to customer k for SC3.
$W\Upsilon_{ij}$	wholesale price of plant i to DC j in SC1.
$P\Psi_{jk}$	Retail price of DC j to customer k in SC1.
$W\chi_{i'j'}$	Wholesale price of plant i' to DC j' in SC2.
$PE_{j'k}$	Retail price of DC j' to customer k in SC2.



$WH_{j''}$	Wholesale price of plant i'' to DC j'' in SC3.
$PG_{j''k}$	Retail price of DC j'' to customer k in SC3.
WY_{ijk}	Wholesale price of SC1 by path ijk in monopoly competition.
$P\Psi_{ijk}$	Retail price of SC1 by path ijk in monopoly competition.
$WY_{ijki'j'}$	Wholesale price of SC1 by path $ijki'j'$ in duopoly competition.
$P\Psi_{ijki'j'}$	Retail price of SC1 by path $ijki'j'$ in duopoly competition.
$W\chi_{ijki'j'}$	Wholesale price of SC2 by path $ijki'j'$ in duopoly competition.
$PE_{ijki'j'}$	Retail price of SC2 by path $ijki'j'$ in duopoly competition.
$WY_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Wholesale price of SC1 by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition.
$P\Psi_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Retail price of SC1 by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition.
$W\chi_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Wholesale price of SC2 by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition.
$PE_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Retail price of SC2 by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition.
$WH_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Wholesale price of SC3 by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition.
$PG_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Retail price of SC3 by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition.
xY_{ijk}	Quantity of product shipped by path ijk in monopoly competition for SC1.
$xY_{ijki'j'}$	Quantity of product shipped by path $ijki'j'$ in duopoly competition for SC1.
$x\chi_{ijki'j'}$	Quantity of product shipped by path $ijki'j'$ in duopoly competition for SC2.
$xY_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Quantity of product shipped by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition for SC1.
$x\chi_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Quantity of product shipped by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition for SC2.
$xH_{ijki'j'i''j''}$	Quantity of product shipped by path $ijki'j'i''j''$ in oligopoly competition for SC3.

Demand functions of DC j, j', j'' for SC1, SC2 and SC3 in market k in each competition mode are defined as follows:

Monopoly demand

$$\widetilde{DY}_{jk} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{SC1}\widetilde{d}_k - \widetilde{\delta}P\Upsilon_{jk}. \quad (1)$$

Duopoly demand

$$\widetilde{DY}_{jk} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{SC1}\widetilde{d}_k - \widetilde{\delta}P\Upsilon_{jk} + \widetilde{\beta}(P\chi_{jk} - P\Upsilon_{jk}) \quad (2)$$

$$\widetilde{D}\chi_{j'k} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{SC2}\widetilde{d}_k - \widetilde{\delta}P\chi_{j'k} + \widetilde{\beta}(P\Upsilon_{jk} - P\chi_{j'k}) \quad (3)$$

Oligopoly demand

$$\widetilde{DY}_{jk} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{SC1}\widetilde{d}_k - \widetilde{\delta}P\Upsilon_{jk} + \widetilde{\beta}(P\chi_{j'k} + P\Gamma_{j''k} - P\Upsilon_{jk}) \quad (4)$$

$$\widetilde{D}\chi_{j'k} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{SC2}\widetilde{d}_k - \widetilde{\delta}P\chi_{j'k} + \widetilde{\beta}(P\Upsilon_{jk} + P\Gamma_{j''k} - P\chi_{j'k}) \quad (5)$$

$$\widetilde{DH}_{j''k} = \widetilde{\alpha}_{SC3}\widetilde{d}_k - \widetilde{\delta}P\Gamma_{j''k} + \widetilde{\beta}(P\Upsilon_{jk} + P\chi_{j'k} - P\Gamma_{j''k}). \quad (6)$$

$\widetilde{d}_k$ is the potential market size (if prices were all zero), $\widetilde{\alpha}_{SC1}$, $\widetilde{\alpha}_{SC2}$, $\widetilde{\alpha}_{SC3}$ are related to SC1, SC2 and SC3 brand reputations, $\widetilde{\alpha}_{SC1}\widetilde{d}_k$, $\widetilde{\alpha}_{SC2}\widetilde{d}_k$, $\widetilde{\alpha}_{SC3}\widetilde{d}_k$ are related to based demand for SC1, SC2 and SC3 if all prices were set to zero. If a SC reduces its price in market k the related demand will be increased; also there are two types of customers who can be gained, switching and marginal customers. Switching customers are those who will definitely buy the products by finding the one with the lowest price, but marginal customers will buy the product only if the price is below a certain level. $\widetilde{\delta}$ is related to the switching customers and $\widetilde{\beta}$ is related to marginal customers, also a unit reduction of price increases the demand function by $(\widetilde{\delta} + \widetilde{\beta})$.

Now we can formulate our presented problem as follows:

Plant's model of SC1

$$P_{SC1}^{Plant} : \max Z_1 = \sum_i \sum_j xY_{ij} WY_{ij} - \left(\sum_i \widetilde{f}\Upsilon_i \Upsilon_i + \sum_i \sum_j \widetilde{s}\Upsilon_i xY_{ij} + \sum_i \sum_j \widetilde{c}\Upsilon_{ij} xY_{ij} \right) s.t \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_i xY_{ij} = \sum_k x\Psi_{jk} \quad \forall i \quad (8)$$

$$\sum_j xY_{ij} \leq \widetilde{Cp}\Upsilon_i \Upsilon_i \quad \forall i \quad (9)$$

$$\sum_i \Upsilon_i = P\Upsilon \quad (10)$$

$$xY_{ij}, WY_{ij} \geq 0, \Upsilon_i = \{0, 1\}. \quad (11)$$

Term 7 represents the objective function of the plant of SC1 which includes profits captured by selling the product to the DCs minus the fixed cost of opening plants, the production cost of plants, the transportation cost between plants and DCs. Constraint 8 is related to flow balance; constraint 9 ensures that only opened plants can satisfy their related demands up to their capacity; constraint 10 ensures that only $P\Upsilon$ plants are opened and constraint 11 is related to binary and non-negativity restrictions on the corresponding decision variables. DC's model of SC

$$P_{DC}^{SC1} : \max Z_2 = \sum_j \sum_k x\Psi_{jk} P\Psi_{jk} - \left(\sum_j g\Psi_j \Psi_j + \sum_j \sum_k \left(\frac{\widetilde{h}\Psi_j}{2} \right) x\Psi_{jk} + \sum_j \sum_k \widetilde{c}\Psi_{jk} x\Psi_{jk} \right) s.t \quad (12)$$



$$x\Psi_{jk} = \widetilde{D\Upsilon}_{jk} \quad \forall k \quad (13)$$

$$\sum_k x\Psi_{jk} \leq \widetilde{Cp\Psi_j\Psi_j} \quad \forall j \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_j \Psi_j = q\Psi \quad (15)$$

$$x\Psi_{jk}, P\Psi_{jk} \geq 0, \Psi_j = \{0, 1\} \quad (16)$$

Term 12 represents the objective function of the DC of the SC1 which includes profits captured by selling the product to the customers minus the fixed cost of opening DCs and the holding cost at DCs and the transportation cost between DCs and the customers. Constraint 13 ensures that all customer demand is satisfied; Constraints 14 ensures that only opened DCs can satisfy their related demands up to their capacity; Constraint 15 ensures that only $q\Psi$ DCs are open; and Constraint 16 is related to binary and non-negativity restrictions on the corresponding decision variables. SC2 and SC3 mostly have the same model presented in “Appendix 1, 2, 3 and 4”.

Solution approach

This section presents the solution approach to tackle the presented fuzzy multi-level mixed integer linear programming problem: most of multi-level and bi-level models in the literature are converted into a single-level problem usually by KKT conditions then will be solved by different methods, but this procedure is very hard, time-consuming and needs lots of computation calculations even for small scaled problem because the one-level problem is nonlinear and non-convex and resulted from KKT conditions and Lagrangian terms, but our approach is very easy to use and efficient for any problem size and there is no need to convert the model into a single one. We convert the problem into an integrated bi-level model (our formulation of the bi-level model is like Rezapour and Farahani (2014)) in which the inner part sets the equilibrium prices in simultaneous extra-the chains and Stackelberg intra-the chains competitions and outer level shapes the networks of the chains cooperatively. Also in each step we introduced the equivalent crisp one of the fuzzy models according to “Appendix 13”.

Modeling framework

Two parts of bi-level model are formulated for this problem, the inner part is a Nash equilibrium model determining the equilibrium prices (DCs and plants prices) by maximizing SCs profit in monopoly, duopoly and

oligopoly competitions by considering the fact that each SC can be decentralized based on plant or DC mode.

There are firm interactions between the two parts of the model:

- Profit of the SCs is computed by the equilibrium prices in the inner model.
- Network structures of the SCs, that are specified in the outer model, determine the productions and distributions costs which affect the prices equilibrium in the inner part.

Pricing decision

This step deals with the inner part of the bi-level model which determines the equilibrium prices for the SCs; in fact according to each possible path (combination of one plant and one DC of the chains) the prices are calculated and according to the computed prices the best structure of each chain in the next step will be selected by the outer part of the model.

Two common strategies can occur as follows.

Decentralized pricing strategy based on plants In this mode a Stackelberg game happens in the pricing strategy in which plants are the leader of the game; they decide the wholesale prices that maximize their profit given responses of the DCs and the DCs acting as followers and choose DC prices to maximize their profit, given the wholesale and market price the players will decide to open the paths with the highest profit and shape their network structure.

Monopoly competition The plant and DC profit functions in market k are as follows:

Leader:

$$\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = (W\Upsilon_{ijk} - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}^{\text{SC1}}))(EV(\tilde{a}_k) - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Psi_{ijk}), \quad \max\{\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}}\} \quad (17)$$

Follower:

$$\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}} = (P\Psi_{ijk} - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk})(EV(\tilde{a}_k) - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Psi_{ijk}), \quad \max\{\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}}\} \quad (18)$$

where $EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}^{\text{SC1}}) = EV(\widetilde{s\Upsilon_i}) + EV(\widetilde{c\Upsilon_{ij}})$ and $EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) = EV(\frac{\widetilde{h\Psi_j}}{2}) + EV(\widetilde{c\Psi_{jk}})$

Duopoly competition In this competition mode the following models should be maximized sequentially in order to achieve the equilibrium prices:



Leaders:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = & \left(W\gamma_{ijk'j'} - EV(C\gamma_{ij}) \right) \left(EV(\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{d}_k) - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Psi_{ijk'j'} \right. \\ & \left. + EV(\tilde{\beta})(PE_{ijk'j'} - P\Psi_{ijk'j'}) \right) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}}\},\end{aligned}\quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC2}} = & (W\gamma_{ijk'j'} - EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{ij})) (EV((1 - \tilde{\alpha})\tilde{d}_k) \\ & - EV(\tilde{\delta})PE_{ijk'j'} + EV(\tilde{\beta})(P\Psi_{ijk'j'} - PE_{ijk'j'})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC2}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (20)$$

Followers:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}} = & \left(P\Psi_{ijk'j'} - EV(\tilde{C}\Psi_{jk}) - W\gamma_{ijk'j'} \right) (EV(\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{d}_k) \\ & - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Psi_{ijk'j'} + EV(\tilde{\beta})(PE_{ijk'j'} - P\Psi_{ijk'j'})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC2}} = & \left(PE_{ijk'j'} - EV(\tilde{C}\Psi_{jk}) - W\gamma_{ijk'j'} \right) (EV((1 - \tilde{\alpha})\tilde{d}_k) \\ & - EV(\tilde{\delta})PE_{ijk'j'} + EV(\tilde{\beta})(P\Psi_{ijk'j'} - PE_{ijk'j'})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC2}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (22)$$

That $EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{ij}) = EV(\tilde{s}\gamma_{ij}) + EV(\tilde{c}\gamma_{ij}), EV(\tilde{C}\Psi_{jk})$
 $= \frac{EV(h\gamma_{ij})}{2} + EV(\tilde{c}\gamma_{jk})$

Oligopoly competition This competition mode is shown for three players. It can be clearly extended to more players. Similarly, the following models should be maximized sequentially in order to achieve the wholesale and market equilibrium prices:

Leaders:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = & \left(W\gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{ij}) \right) (EV(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{SC1}}\tilde{d}_k) - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} \\ & + EV(\tilde{\beta})(PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} + P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC2}} = & \left(W\gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{ij}) \right) (EV(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{SC2}}\tilde{d}_k) - EV(\tilde{\delta}) \\ & PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} + EV(\tilde{\beta})(P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} + P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - PE_{ijk'j'i''j''})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC2}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC3}} = & \left(WH_{ijk'j'i''j''} - EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{ij}) \right) (EV(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{SC3}}\tilde{d}_k) - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} \\ & + EV(\tilde{\beta})(P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} + PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} - P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC3}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (25)$$

Followers:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}} = & \left(P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} - EV(C\Psi_{jk}) - W\gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} \right) (EV(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{SC1}}\tilde{d}_k) \\ & - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} + EV(\tilde{\beta})(PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} + P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC2}} = & (PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} - EV(\tilde{C}\Psi_{jk}) - W\gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''}) (EV(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{SC2}}\tilde{d}_k) \\ & - EV(\tilde{\delta})PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} + EV(\tilde{\beta})(P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} + P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - PE_{ijk'j'i''j''})) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC2}}\}\end{aligned}\quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC3}} = & \left(P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{jk}) - WH_{ijk'j'i''j''} \right) \\ & \left(EV(\tilde{\alpha}_{\text{SC3}}\tilde{d}_k) - EV(\tilde{\delta})P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} + EV(\tilde{\beta}) \right. \\ & \left. (P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} + PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} - P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''})) \right) \\ & \max\{\pi_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC3}}\},\end{aligned}\quad (28)$$

where $EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{ij}) = EV(s\gamma_{ij}) + EV(c\gamma_{ij}), EV(\tilde{C}\gamma_{jk})$
 $= \frac{EV(h\gamma_{jk})}{2} + EV(\tilde{c}\gamma_{jk})$

Decentralized pricing strategy based on DCS In this pricing mode another Stackelberg game happens in which DCs are the leaders and make decisions first. If they choose the market price, the product demands are fixed and the plants set their price equal to DC price leaving no profit for the DCs (Edirisinghe et al. 2011); thus they choose their margins M at the first stage where in monopoly

$$M_{ijk}^{\text{SC1}} = P\Psi_{ijk} - W\gamma_{ijk}. \quad (29)$$

in duopoly

$$M_{ijk'j'}^{\text{SC1}} = P\Psi_{ijk'j'} - W\gamma_{ijk'j'}, M_{ijk'j'}^{\text{SC2}} = PE_{ijk'j'} - W\gamma_{ijk'j'}. \quad (30)$$

and in oligopoly

$$\begin{aligned}M_{ijk'j'i''j''}^{\text{SC1}} = & P\Psi_{ijk'j'i''j''} - W\gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''}, M_{ijk'j'i''j''}^{\text{SC2}} \\ = & PE_{ijk'j'i''j''} - W\gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''}, M_{ijk'j'i''j''}^{\text{SC3}} \\ = & P\Gamma_{ijk'j'i''j''} - WH_{ijk'j'i''j''}\end{aligned}\quad (31)$$

Then at the second stage, the wholesale prices are chosen, given the DCs margin, therefore, giving the wholesale and market prices the players will decide to open the paths with the highest profit and shape their network structure.

Differentiating the terms and solving sequentially will result in equilibrium prices for the SCs

Location decisions

This step deals with the outer part of the bi-level model addressing the network design for the chains to shape in cooperative games; mathematical model of this part is



presented as follows, in which the prices are given by the inner part and the definition of variables and objective functions are based on the possible paths to serve the markets (for example $x\Upsilon_{ijk}$ is replaced instead of $x\Upsilon_{ij}$, $x\Psi_{jk}$ in monopoly competition, expected values of trapezoidal fuzzy numbers are used to convert the model into a crisp one as well).

Monopoly competition This mode is the simplest one, based on the power of each entity and according to the leader and follower game, their model will be solved sequentially.

Plant as the leader

$$Z_{\text{Plant}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk} \right] - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i \right) \quad (32)$$

s.t.

(10, 15)

$$Z_{\text{DC}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk} \right] - \sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j)\Psi_j \quad (33)$$

$$x\Upsilon_{ijk} = D\Upsilon_{ijk}^* y_{ijk} \quad \forall i, j, k \quad (34)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_k y_{ijk} = 1 \quad \forall k \quad (35)$$

$$y_{ijk} \leq \Upsilon_i \Psi_j \quad \forall i, j, k \quad (36)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_k x\Upsilon_{ijk} \leq (\varphi Cp\Upsilon_{(1i)} + (1 - \varphi)Cp\Upsilon_{(2i)})\Upsilon_i \quad \forall i \quad (37)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_k x\Upsilon_{ijk} \leq (\varphi Cp\Psi_{(1j)} + (1 - \varphi)Cap\Psi_{(2j)})\Psi_j \quad \forall j \quad (38)$$

$$x\Upsilon_{ijk} \geq 0, y_{ijk}, \Upsilon_i, \Psi_j = \{0, 1\}. \quad (39)$$

Term 32 represents the objective function of plant. Constraint 33 is related to objective function of DC. Constraint 34 is related to demand satisfaction. Constraint 35 ensures that only one path should be assigned to each customer. Constraint 36 ensures that a path cannot be opened unless the related plants and DCs of the chain are open. Terms 37, 38 are related to the capacity constraints of the SC, which changed to the crisp mode according to Appendix 13. Term 39 is related to the binary and non-negativity restrictions on the corresponding decision variables.

If the DC is set as the leader and the plant set as the follower in location step in this competition, the following model will be the result:

$$Z_{\text{DC}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk} \right] - \sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j)\Psi_j \quad (40)$$

s.t.

(10, 15, 34–39)

$$Z_{\text{Plant}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk} \right] - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i \right) \quad (41)$$

Term 40 represents the objective function of DC. Constraint 41 is related to objective function of the plant.

Duopoly competition In this mode, the cooperation will be shaped between the leaders of the chains based on their power and four different models are achieved as follows:

Plants are the leaders of both chains

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{P\&P} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk i' j'}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk i' j'} \right] + \left(W\chi_{ijk i' j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i' j'}) \right)x\chi_{ijk i' j'} - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i + \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'})\chi_{i'} \right) \quad (42)$$

s.t.

(10, 15, 73, 78)

$$Z_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk i' j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk i' j'}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk i' j'} \right] - \sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j)\Psi_j \quad (43)$$

$$Z_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(PE_{ijk i' j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{j' k}) - W\chi_{ijk i' j'}^*)x\chi_{ijk i' j'} \right] - \sum_{j'} EV(\widetilde{gE}_{j'})E_{j'} \quad (44)$$

$$x\Upsilon_{ijk i' j'} = D\Upsilon_{ijk i' j'}^* y_{ijk i' j'} \quad \forall i, j, i', j', k \quad (45)$$

$$x\chi_{ijk i' j'} = D\chi_{ijk i' j'}^* y_{ijk i' j'} \quad \forall i, j, i', j', k \quad (46)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} y_{ijk i' j'} = 1 \quad \forall k \quad (47)$$

$$y_{ijk i' j'} \leq \Upsilon_i \Psi_j \chi_{i' j'} E_{j'} \quad \forall i, j, i', j', k \quad (48)$$



$$\sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} \leq (\phi Cp\Upsilon_{(1i)} + (1 - \phi)Cp\Upsilon_{(2i)})\Upsilon_i \quad \forall i \quad (49)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} \leq (\phi Cp\Psi_{(1j)} + (1 - \phi)Cp\Psi_{(2j)})\Psi_j \quad \forall j \quad (50)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{j'} \sum_k x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} \leq (\phi Cp\chi_{(1i')} + (1 - \phi)Cp\chi_{(2i')})\chi_{i'} \quad \forall i' \quad (51)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_k x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} \leq (\phi CpE_{(1j')} + (1 - \phi)CpE_{(2j')})E_{j'} \quad \forall j' \quad (52)$$

$$x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'}, x\chi_{ijk'i'j'} \geq 0, y_{ijk'i'j'}, \Upsilon_i, \Psi_j, \chi_{i'}, E_{j'} = \{0, 1\}. \quad (53)$$

Term 42 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of SC1 and SC2 plants. Constraints 43 and 44 are calculating the objective function of the DCs in the chains. Constraints 45 and 46 are related to demand satisfaction. Constraint 47 ensures that only one path should be assigned to each customer. Constraint 48 ensures that a path cannot be opened unless the related plants and DCs of SC1 and SC2 are open. Terms 49–52 are related to the capacity constraints of the SCs which changed to the crisp mode according to Appendix 13. Term 53 is related to the binary and non-negativity restrictions on the corresponding decision variables.

If the leader of SC1 and SC2 is their related DC and plant then the following model is achieved:

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{DC}\&\text{P}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} + (W\chi_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i'j'} \right] - \left(\sum_j EV(g\Psi_j)\Psi_j + \sum_{i'} EV(f\chi_{i'})\chi_{i'} \right) \quad (54)$$

(10, 15, 73, 78, 45–53)

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} - \sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i \right] \quad (55)$$

$$Z_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(PE_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{jk}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j'}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j'} - \sum_{j'} EV(gE_{j'})E_{j'} \right] \quad (56)$$

Term 54 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of DC of SC1 and plant of SC2. Constraints 55 and 56 are calculating the objective function of the plant of SC1 and DC of SC2 correspondingly.

Whenever the Plant of SC1 and DC of SC2 are set as the leaders of their chains to shape their network in cooperation mode, the following model is obtained:

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{P}\&\text{DC}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} + (PE_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{jk}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j'}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j'} \right] \quad (57)$$

$$s.t. - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i + \sum_{j'} EV(gE_{j'})E_{j'} \right)$$

(10, 15, 73, 78, 45–53)

$$Z_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} - \sum_j EV(g\Psi_j)\Psi_j \right] \quad (58)$$

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(W\chi_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i'j'} - \sum_{i'} EV(f\chi_{i'})\chi_{i'} \right] \quad (59)$$

Term 57 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of plant of SC1 and DC of SC2. Constraints 58 and 59 are calculating the objective function of the DC of SC1 and plant of SC2 correspondingly.

In the case of DCs as the leaders of the chain, we have the following:

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{DC}\&\text{DC}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} + (PE_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{jk}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j'}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j'} \right] - \left(\sum_j EV(g\Psi_j)\Psi_j + \sum_{j'} EV(gE_{j'})E_{j'} \right) \quad s.t. \quad (60)$$

(10, 15, 73, 78, 45–53)

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j'} - \sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i \right] \quad (61)$$

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left[(W\chi_{ijk'i'j'}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i'j'} - \sum_{i'} EV(f\chi_{i'})\chi_{i'} \right] \quad (62)$$



Term 6 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of DCs of the chains. Constraints 61 and 62 are calculating the objective function of the plants of the chains.

Oligopoly competition The models in this mode are mostly like duopoly, but the number of models extended to eight different models is presented in the Appendix 5–12.

Numerical example and discussion

This section is divided into two parts, “**Numerical example**” introduces our example and provides the results of different possible scenarios while “**Discussion**” fully discusses the example and derives managerial insights.

Numerical example

In this part, we use a real-word problem from Iranian industry in which two independent investors are planning to design a decentralized SC to produce and distribute a kind of oil seal used in washing machine. This seal has been imported to the country, but is not produced in the country; with respect to the market research that has been done by the investors according to specifications of the oil seal that can be produced in Iran this class of the product is virgin so they want to know the possible income from entering to the market in decentralized way by different leadership in pricing and location step (plant or DC being the leader). Moreover, they consider situations in which two or four more investors may enter the market at the same time, so they may encounter with monopoly, duopoly and oligopoly competitions

Decentralized based on plants and DCs are two main strategies in both pricing and location strategies that should be considered. According to modeling framework the prices will specify at first then with respect to the achievable market share and cost of the paths and by the cooperation between the entities of the chains, location decision will be made and the network structure will be shaped. The following distributions are used to extract the required parameters. The parameters are assumed to be trapezoidal fuzzy numbers, and there are some confidential considerations relating to the required parameters. Also four prominent values of the trapezoidal numbers are generated by uniform distributions in reasonable ranges that are very close to the real value of the parameters in the aforementioned industry. All the monetary values are in the Iranian currency (Rials). The following distributions are used to extract the required parameters.

Example 1 Monopoly competition

In this example, only SC1 exists and wants to enter the markets, it has 2 potential locations for plants, 2 for the DCs, wants to open one plant and one DC to satisfy markets, the elements of demand functions are as the follows:

$$EV(d_1) = 115605; EV(d_2) = 107795; EV(\delta) = 0.03EV(d_k); \alpha = 1$$

As there is just one SC exists, four following scenarios are possible to happen based on pricing and location strategies:

Pricing strategies:

1. Decentralized (Plant leader)
2. Decentralized (DC leader)

Location decisions

1. Decentralized (Plant leader)
2. Decentralized (DC leader)

$$S = \{s_1 = \{1, 1\}, s_2 = \{1, 2\}, s_3 = \{2, 1\}, s_4 = \{2, 2\}\}$$

According to Table 2, if DC sets the price, it results to s_3, s_4 by the 560485.5 profits for DC, 354612.9 and 915098.4 as the plant and total SC profits respectively. On the other hand, wherever plant is the leader of the chain s_1, s_2 will be happened by the 568339.7, 283173.3, 851513 as the plant, DC and SC total profits (Table 1 shows the results). By comparing the achieved results, it is clear that if plant sets the price, then its profits will increase by 37.60% but DC and SC profits will decrease by 97.93 and 7.47%, therefore; being DC as the leader is the best profitable scenarios, but there should be a mechanism to share the obtained revenue between the plant and DC in order to motivate the plant to accept those scenarios.

Example 2 Duopoly competition In this competition, two SCs (4 investors) enter the market simultaneously, they have two potential locations for plants and two for DCs that want to open one plant and one DC to capture the demand of two markets by the following parameters

$$EV(d_1) = 115605; EV(d_2) = 107795; EV(\delta) = 0.03EV(d_k); EV(\beta) = 0.05EV(d_k); EV(\alpha_1) = 0.55; EV(\alpha_2) = 0.45$$

Also they want to set the prices and locations according to the following scenarios:

Pricing strategies:

1. Decentralized (Plant leader)
2. Decentralized (DC leader)



Table 1 First and second scenarios

s_1, s_2	Market 1				Market 2				Objective function		
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	Plant	DC	Total SC
SC1	22,870.35	(1,2)	17.33	26.74	20,862.93	(1,2)	17.04	26.88	56,8339.7	28,3173.3	851,513

Table 2 Third and fourth scenarios

s_3, s_4	Market 1					Market 2					Objective function		
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	M1	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	M2	Plant	DC	Total SC
SC1	25,315.62	(1, 2)	11.44	26.03	11.78	23,605.35	(1,2)	11.44	26.03	11.21	354,612.9	560,485.5	915,098.4

Table 3 First and fourth scenarios

s_1, s_4	Market 1				Market 2				Objective function		
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	Plant	DC	Total SC
SC1	16,589.32	(1, 2, 2, 1)	8.15	12.77	14,150.63	(1,2,2,1)	7.82	12.85	11,7812.8	33,759.13	15,1571.9
SC2	12,040.8	(1, 2, 2, 1)	7.52	12.31	12,694.44	(1,2,2,1)	7.90	12.18	75,567.16	17,944.28	93,511.43

Location decisions

1. DC cooperative with DC
2. DC cooperative with plant
3. Plant cooperative with plant
4. Plant cooperative with DC

$$S = \{s_1 = \{1, 1\}, s_2 = \{1, 2\}, s_3 = \{1, 3\}, s_4 = \{1, 4\}, s_5 = \{2, 1\}, s_6 = \{2, 2\}, s_7 = \{2, 3\}, s_8 = \{2, 4\}\}.$$

According to Tables 3, 4, 5, being plant as the leader results in more profits for SC1 while for SC2 being DC as the leader results in more SC profits. The best scenarios for SC1 are s_1 and s_4 while they are the worst scenarios for SC2, s_5, s_6, s_7 and s_8 are the best for SC2 though.

Example 3 Oligopoly competition

In this competition, three SCs are considered to enter to the market simultaneously. They have two potential locations for plants and two for DCs that want to open one plant and one DC to capture the demand of two markets by the

following parameters:

$$EV(d_1) = 115605; EV(d_2) = 107795; EV(\delta) = 0.03d_k; EV(\beta) = 0.05d_k; EV(\alpha_1) = 0.30; EV(\alpha_2) = 0.37; EV(\alpha_3) = 0.33$$

Also they have eight different strategies for location decisions and two different pricing strategies which lead to the following 16 different scenarios:

Pricing strategies:

1. Decentralized (Plant leader)
2. Decentralized (DC leader)

Location decisions

1. DC cooperative with DC cooperative with DC
2. DC cooperative with DC cooperative with plant
3. DC cooperative with plant cooperative with DC
4. plant cooperative with DC cooperative with DC
5. Plant cooperative with plant cooperative with DC
6. Plant cooperative with DC cooperative with plant
7. DC cooperative with Plant cooperative with plant
8. Plant cooperative with Plant cooperative with Plant

$$S = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s_1 = \{1, 1\}, s_2 = \{1, 2\}, s_3 = \{1, 3\}, s_4 = \{1, 4\}, s_5 = \{1, 5\}, s_6 = \{1, 6\}, s_7 = \{1, 7\}, s_8 = \{1, 8\}, \\ s_9 = \{2, 1\}, s_{10} = \{2, 2\}, s_{11} = \{2, 3\}, s_{12} = \{2, 4\}, s_{13} = \{2, 5\}, s_{14} = \{2, 6\}, s_{15} = \{2, 7\}, s_{16} = \{2, 8\} \end{array} \right\}$$



Table 4 Second and third scenarios

s_2, s_3	Market 1				Market 2				Objective function		
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	Plant	DC	Total SC
SC1	16,254.88	(1,2,1,2)	8.08	12.65	14,277.08	(1,2,1,2)	7.85	12.89	11,6083.9	32,988.25	14,9072.2
SC2	13,633.29	(1, 2, 1, 2)	7.66	12.06	12,092.33	(1,2,1,2)	7.50	12.28	82,200.56	17,835.49	100,036

Table 5 Fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth scenarios

s_5, s_6, s_7, s_8	Market 1					Market 2					Objective function		
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	M1	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	M2	Plant	DC	Total SC
SC1	20,625.65	(1, 2, 1, 2)	6.37	11.37	2.18	19,232.23	(1,2,1,2)	6.37	11.37	1.5	87,890.47	56,730.2	144,620.7
SC2	18,251.93	(1, 2, 1, 2)	6.33	10.75	1.61	17,018.87	(1,2,1,2)	6.33	10.75	1.05	68,707.74	82,995.3	151,703

According to Tables 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in scenarios $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_7, s_{12}$ only SC2 that has the biggest $EV(\alpha)$, has the positive total SC income, SC3 has never reached positive total income, although $EV(\alpha)$ is bigger than SC2 but it has higher fixed and variables costs that lead to negative total income that imply it is not profitable for SC3 to enter the market by the current situations and it should find some ways to reduce its cost or increase its $EV(\alpha)$ to obtain more market share or finds another market. The best income for SC2 happens in s_3, s_7 while the pricing strategy and location decision are based on plant for this chain. s_{10} is the best scenario for SC1 while the pricing strategy and location decisions are based on DC. On the other hand, in all the scenarios (except s_{10} for SC1 and $s_{10}, s_{12}, s_{14}, s_{15}$ for SC2) DC's profits are negative that can be interpreted as the high level of competition and leads to low DC price in order to achieve more market share but with respect to DC's costs, no profit will be gained by the DCs so there should be a mechanism to share plant's profit between DCs, nonetheless; no DCs will have intention to enter the market.

Discussion

The former study considers CSCND problem in monopolistic, duopolistic, oligopolistic markets and investigates the effects of leadership of plant and DC in pricing and location decisions. Another important thing that can happen in a real world is the influence of the chains on the number of parameters $\tilde{\delta}, \tilde{\beta}$ in demand functions. So in this part we consider s_5, s_6, s_7, s_8 and discuss the sensitivity analysis of equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number

of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of SCs with respect to $\tilde{\delta}, \tilde{\beta}$. It is worth noting that the rest of the scenarios have the same parameters so the results can be extended to them similarly.

In this part, we study the behavior of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of the chains with respect to competition intensity $\tilde{\beta}$ effect while the self-price parameter $\tilde{\delta}$ is set to $EV(\tilde{\delta}) = 0.03EV(\tilde{d}_k)$. Table 15 represents the change of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of the chains with respect to the competition intensity effect.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 show the sensitivity analysis of the optimal equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of the chains with respect to competition intensity effect. According to these figures, by increasing the amount of the competition intensity parameter, the market shares of the chain will increase, but the prices and the total profits will decrease so the competition intensity parameter has a positive impact on market shares but negative impact on equilibrium prices and total profits.

Now we study the behavior of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of the chains with respect to self-price effect while the competition intensity parameter is set to $EV(\beta) = 0.05$.

Table 16 represents the change of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of the chains with respect to the self-price effect.



s_1, s_2 Table 7 Third and seventh scenarios

s_3, s_7	Market 1						Market 2				Objective function				
	Market share 1			Assigned path (i,j,i',j')			Market share 2		Assigned path		Plant price	DC price	Plant	DC	Total SC
	Market share 1	Assigned path		Plant price	DC price	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price						
SC1	2600.694	(1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2)		5.770,898	9.377,498	3394.93	(1,2,2,1,1,2)	5.924,847	9.237,361	1630.352	–	15,146.5	–	13,516.1	
SC2	7333.889	(1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2)		5.828,184	9.413,498	9943.92	(1,2,2,1,1,2)	5.520,543	9.423,243	21,468.32	–	9161.28	–	12,307.04	
SC3	6892.257	(1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2)		5.27,858	9.417,924	5227.624	(1,2,2,1,1,2)	5.598,847	9.223,782	8323.143	–	16,408.4	–	8085.3	

Table 8 Fourth and sixth scenarios

s_4, s_6	Market 1			Market 2			Objective function			
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	Plant	Total SC
SC1	9055.443	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.47,569	8.898,486	5982.765	(1,2,1,2,2,1)	5.085,091	8.904,175	16,817.2	5609,756
SC2	7781.782	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.526,186	9.422,682	6239.84	(1,2,1,2,2,1)	5.837,834	9.200,346	13,393.4	3670.428
SC3	6182.739	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.183,433	9.279,999	4584.731	(1,2,1,2,2,1)	5.486,232	9.060,535	5966.331	11,501.7

Table 9 Fifth scenario

s_5	Market 1			Market 2			Objective function			
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	Plant	Total SC
SC1	8868.055	(2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.447,957	8.858,284	6447.001	(2,2,1,2,1,2)	5.158,776	9.010,987	17,236	6216.851
SC2	7088.607	(2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.705,303	9.235,371	9113.639	(2,2,1,2,1,2)	5.481,612	9.366,809	18,915	8605.761
SC3	4889.642	(2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.371673	9.330367	2512.686	(2,2,1,2,1,2)	5.77589	9.257917	568.3979	19114.3



Table 10 Eighth, eleventh, thirteenth and sixteenth scenarios

$s_8, s_{11}, s_{13}, s_{16}$	Market 1		Market 2				Objective function			
	Market share 1		Assigned path (i, j, i', j')		Market share 2		Assigned path		Objective function	
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	Plant	Total SC
SC1	8567.882	(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.403532	8.793886	6167.108	(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.114351	8.946589	15901.03	4281.677
SC2	6808.714	(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.660878	9.170973	8813.466	(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.437187	9.30241	17505.74	6562.896
SC3	6367.082	(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.111274	9.175398	4097.17	(1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.515491	9.102949	5273.398	12506.2

Table 11 Ninth scenario

s_9	Market 1		Market 2				Objective function			
	Market share 1		Assigned path (i, j, i', j')		Market share 2		assigned path		Objective function	
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	M1	Market share 2	assigned path	Plant price	DC price	Total SC
SC1	9055.443	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	4.74	8.90	1.34	5982.765	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	4.56	8.90	5609.756
SC2	7781.782	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.02	9.42	0.92	6239.84	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.16	9.20	3670.428
SC3	6182.739	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	4.81	9.28	0.68	4584.731	(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1)	4.95	9.06	11501.7



Table 12 Tenth scenario

s_{10}	Market 1 $(i'', j''', k, i, j, i', j')$ $(2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$	Market 2				Objective function								
		Market 1		Market 2		Market 1		Market 2						
		Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	M1	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	M2	Plant	DC	Total SC
SC1		9473.949	(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1)	4.77	8.99	1.40	6478.531	(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1)	4.50	9.02	1.03	7967.406	727.4413	8694.847
SC2		8277.548	(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.05	9.51	0.99	6658.347	(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.19	9.31	1.31	6100.335	485.7802	6586.115
SC3		3565.798	(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.20	9.50	0.35	2375.61	(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1)	5.29	9.33	0.57	1559.86	21837.8	23397.7

Table 13 Twelfth scenario

s_{12}	Market 1				Market 2				Objective function				
	Market share 1	Assigned path (i, j, i', j')	Plant price	DC price	M1	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	M2	Plant	DC	Total SC
SC1	3088.255	(1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1)	5.59	9.48	0.46	3210.587	(1,2,2,1,2,1)	5.62	9.19	0.51	170.1841	13371.4	13201.2
SC2	8306.957	(1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1)	5.09	9.67	1.09	7370.294	(1,2,2,1,2,1)	5.20	9.32	1.32	6942.894	2359.814	9302.707
SC3	6707.914	(1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1)	4.89	9.52	0.85	5715.184	(1,2,2,1,2,1)	4.98	9.18	1.06	2558.671	9618.3	7059.63



Table 14 Fourteenth and fifteen scenarios

s_{14}, s_{15}	Market 1				Market 2				Objective function			
	$(i'', j''', k, i, j, i', j')$ $(2, 2, 2, 2, 2)$				Assigned path (i, j, i', j')				M1			
	Market share 1	Plant price	DC price	M1	Market share 2	Assigned path	Plant price	DC price	M2	Plant price	DC price	Total SC
SC1	8986.389	4.73	8.88	1.33	6662.874	(1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2)	4.73	8.88	1.06	7541.387	9.06	7321.271
SC2	7304.48	4.97	9.26	1.37	9231.973	(1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2)	4.97	9.26	1.16	8399.26	9.42	9864.815
SC3	3750.141	5.17	9.39	0.28	1888.05	(1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2)	5.17	9.39	0.60	1751.6	9.38	24,015.9

Figures 5, 6 and 7 show the sensitivity analysis of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, amount of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of the chains with respect to the self-price effect. According to these figures, by increasing the amount of the self-price parameter, the market shares, the prices of the chain and total incomes will decrease; so the self-price parameter has a negative impact on equilibrium prices, total profits and market shares.

It is worth noting that in our case the change of self-price and competition intensity parameters have no effects on location decision variables, but changes in location decision variables by change in these parameters are possible, and in these circumstances the shape of the networks will change.

The following managerial insights can be derived from these sensitivity analyses:

- Reducing the self-price effect parameter will increase the market share of the chains; this can be achieved by increasing brand loyalty.
- Increasing the competition intensity effect parameter will decrease the marginal profits and consequently will decrease total profits of the chains.
- Increasing competition intensity effect parameters will increase the market share of the chains; this can be achieved by investigating marketing activities.
- To increase the demand and capture more market share, the chains should try to increase the competition intensity parameter and decrease the self-price parameter.

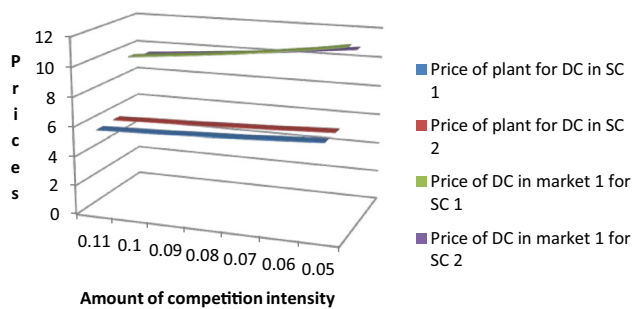
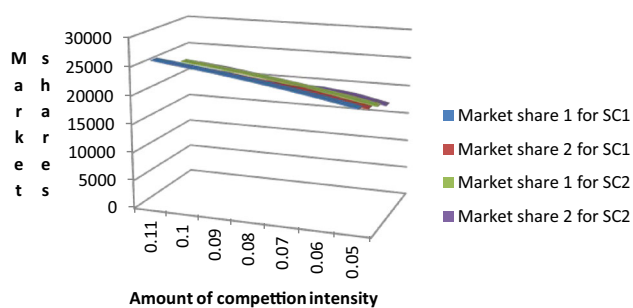
Conclusion

This paper considered a problem in which one, two or three SCs simultaneously are planning to enter the virgin and price dependent market in decentralized mode and set the prices simultaneously between the chains and Stackelberg intra-the chains competition and shape their networks in cooperative competitions. These conditions are modeled by fuzzy multi-level mixed integer linear programming then converted into an integrated bi-level model in which the inner part makes operational pricing decisions in sequential games and the outer part shapes the network of the chains cooperatively. These complicated situations are modeled in different scenarios. After that, we study a real-world problem, explore the scenarios and conduct sensitivity analyses to discuss the effect of competition intensity and self-price parameters on equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number of profits of the plants, DCs, and market shares of the chains and the behavior of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, number of profits of the plants,

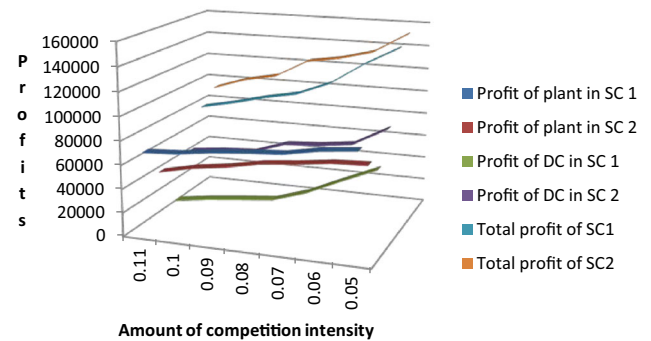


Table 15 The change of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, amount of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of SCs with respect to competition intensity effect

$EV(\tilde{\beta})$	$0.11EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.1EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.9EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.8EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.07EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.06EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.05EV(\tilde{d}_k)$
Price of plant for DC in SC 1	5.74	5.82	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.23	6.37
Price of plant for DC in SC 2	5.81	5.88	5.95	6.03	6.12	6.22	6.33
Price of DC in market 1 for SC 1	9.68	9.90	10.13	10.39	10.68	11.00	11.37
Price of DC in market 1 for SC 2	9.37	9.55	9.76	9.98	10.21	10.47	10.75
Market share 1 for SC1	26,031.91	25,311.50	24,532.47	23,686.27	22,762.41	21,747.77	20,625.65
Market share 2 for SC1	24,273.26	23,601.51	22,885.03	22,091.83	21,432.98	20,312.85	19,232.23
Market share 1 for SC2	23,523.31	22,838.58	22,091.77	21,273.35	20,371.46	19,370.94	18,251.93
Market share 2 for SC2	21,934.13	21,295.66	20,436.09	19,230.08	18,940.91	18,257.25	17,018.87
Profit of plant in SC 1	69,714.645	71,393.965	75,139.179	77,710.662	79,663.588	85,001.469	87,890
Profit of plant in SC 2	45,172.389	51,338.515	55,274.645	60,882.490	63,693.813	67,356.632	68,707
Profit of DC in SC 1	11,245.885	15,511.334	18,714.895	21,693.372	31,084.191	44,223.589	56,730
Profit of DC in SC 2	47,522.393	50,548.351	52,248.351	61,882.490	63,693.813	67,356.632	82,995.3
Total profit of SC1	80,960.53	86,905.299	93,854.074	99,404.034	110,747.78	129,225.06	144,620.7
Total profit of SC2	92,694.782	101,886.87	107,523	122,764.98	127,387.63	134,713.26	151,703

**Fig. 2** Amount of prices with respect to competition intensity effect**Fig. 3** Amount of market shares with respect to competition intensity effect

DCs and market shares of the chains. We conclude that increasing brand loyalty by reducing self-price effect will

**Fig. 4** Amount of profits with respect to competition intensity effect

increase the market shares of the chains and consequently result in more profits for the chains.

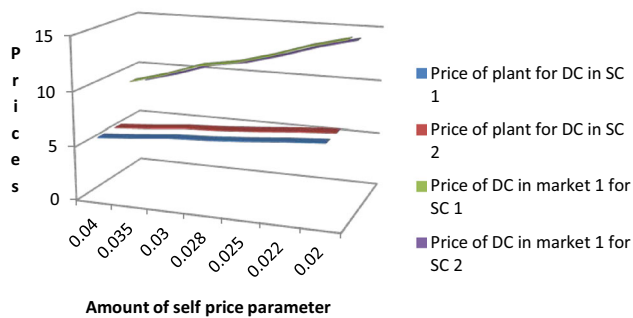
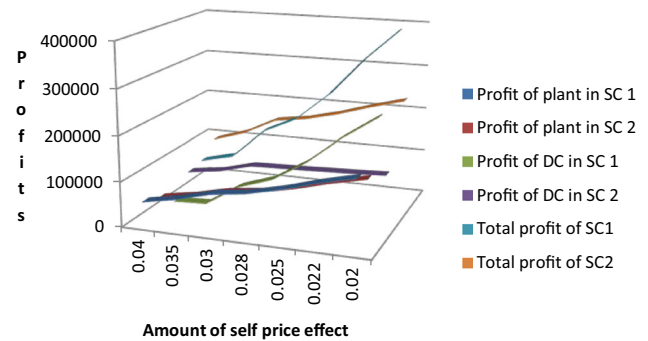
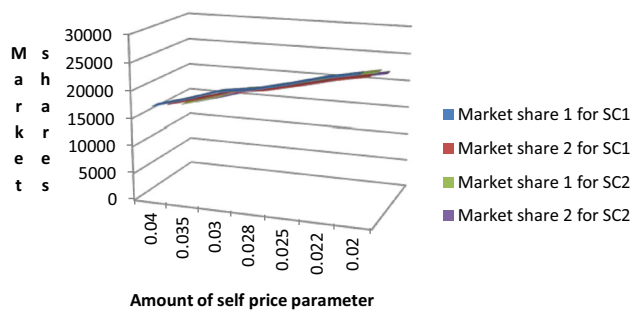
Closed-loop, sustainable, robust, green or stochastic decentralized CSCND problem or using fuzzy-hybrid system can be considered for future studies. Moreover, existence of a rival or another customer utility function like Huff gravity rule model can be good ideas for further research.

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.



Table 16 The change of the equilibrium wholesale and retail prices, amount of profits of the plants and DCs and market shares of SCs with respect to self-price effect

$EV(\tilde{\delta})$	$0.04EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.035EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.03EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.028EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.025EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.022EV(\tilde{d}_k)$	$0.02EV(\tilde{d}_k)$
Price of plant for DC in SC 1	5.78	6.04	6.37	6.52	6.77	7.07	7.30
Price of plant for DC in SC 2	5.75	6.01	6.33	6.48	6.73	7.03	7.26
Price of DC in market 1 for SC 1	9.36	10.25	11.37	11.90	12.80	13.88	14.72
Price of DC in market 1 for SC 2	8.80	9.67	10.75	11.27	12.16	13.22	14.05
Market share 1 for SC1	17,080.24	18,729.74	20,625.65	21,474.04	22,869.82	24,449.55	25,631.71
Market share 2 for SC1	15,926.34	17,464.40	19,232.23	20,023.30	21,324.79	22,797.80	23,900.09
Market share 1 for SC2	14,536.37	16,267.93	18,251.93	19,137.54	20,591.62	22,233.00	23,458.38
Market share 2 for SC2	13,554.33	15,168.90	17,018.87	17,844.65	19,200.50	20,730.99	21,873.59
Profit of plant in SC 1	53,279.321	67,931.74	87,890	97,950.407	115,432	137,656	155,749
Profit of plant in SC 2	38,244.39	51,080.798	68,707	77,631.68	93,546	113,967	130,726
Profit of DC in SC 1	5601.364	9307.005	56,730	81,957.127	128,312	189,531	241,232
Profit of DC in SC 2	52,896	63,450.2	82,995.3	85,218.38	87,681	90,174	93,824
Total profit of SC1	58,880.685	77,238.745	144,620	179,907.53	243,744	327,187	396,981
Total profit of SC2	91,140.39	114,531	151,702.3	162,850.06	181,227	204,141	224,550

**Fig. 5** Amount of prices with respect to self-price effect**Fig. 7** Amount of profits with respect to self-price effect**Fig. 6** Amount of market shares with respect to self-price effect

Appendix 1

Plant's model of SC2

$$P_{SC2}^{Plant} : \max Z_3 = \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} x_{i'j'} W_{i'j'} - \left(\sum_{i'} \tilde{f}_{i'} x_{i'} + \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \tilde{s}_{i'j'} x_{i'j'} + \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \tilde{c}_{i'j'} x_{i'j'} \right) \text{ s.t.} \quad (65)$$

$$\sum_{i'} x_{i'j'} = \sum_k xE_{j'k} \quad \forall i' \quad (66)$$



$$\sum_j x\chi_{ij'} \leq \widetilde{Cp}\chi_{i'}\chi_{i'} \quad \forall i \quad (67)$$

$$\sum_{i'} \chi_{i'} = P\chi \quad (68)$$

$$x\chi_{ij'}, W\chi_{ij'} \geq 0, \chi_{i'} = \{0, 1\}. \quad (69)$$

Terms 51–61 are mostly like the terms 7–11

Appendix 2

Plant's model of SC3

$$P_{SC3}^{Plant} : \max Z_3 = \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} xH_{i''j''} WH_{i''j''} - \left(\sum_{i''} \widetilde{f}H_{i''}H_{i''} + \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \widetilde{s}H_{i''}xH_{i''j''} + \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \widetilde{c}H_{i''j''}xH_{i''j''} \right) \text{ s.t.} \quad (70)$$

$$\sum_{i''} xH_{i''j''} = \sum_k x\Gamma_{j''k} \quad \forall i'' \quad (71)$$

$$\sum_{j''} xH_{i''j''} \leq \widetilde{Cp}H_{i''}H_{i''} \quad \forall i \quad (72)$$

$$\sum_{i''} H_{i''} = PH \quad (73)$$

$$xH_{i''j''}, WH_{i''j''} \geq 0, H_{i''} = \{0, 1\} \quad (74)$$

Terms 62–66 are mostly like the terms 7–11

Appendix 3

DC's model of SC2

$$P_{DC}^{SC2} : \max Z_5 = \sum_{j'} \sum_k xE_{j'k} PE_{j'k} - \left(\sum_{j'} \widetilde{g}E_{j'}E_{j'} + \sum_{j'} \sum_k \left(\frac{\widetilde{h}E_{j'}}{2} \right) xE_{j'k} + \sum_{j'} \sum_k \widetilde{c}E_{j'k}xE_{j'k} \right) \text{ s.t.} \quad (75)$$

$$xE_{j'k} = \widetilde{D}\chi_{j'k} \quad \forall k \quad (76)$$

$$\sum_k xE_{j'k} \leq \widetilde{Cp}E_{j'}E_{j'} \quad \forall j \quad (77)$$

$$\sum_{j'} E_{j'} = qE \quad (78)$$

$$xE_{j'k}, PE_{j'k} \geq 0, E_{j'} = \{0, 1\} \quad (79)$$

Terms 67–71 are mostly like the terms 12–16

Appendix 4

DC's model of SC3

$$P_{DC}^{SC3} : \max Z_6 = \sum_{j''} \sum_k x\Gamma_{j''k} P\Gamma_{j''k} - \left(\sum_{j''} \widetilde{g}\Gamma_{j''}\Gamma_{j''} + \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left(\frac{\widetilde{h}\Gamma_{j''}}{2} \right) x\Gamma_{j''k} + \sum_{j''} \sum_k \widetilde{c}\Gamma_{j''k}x\Gamma_{j''k} \right) \text{ s.t.} \quad (80)$$

$$xH_{j''k} = \widetilde{D}H_{j''k} \quad \forall k \quad (81)$$

$$\sum_k x\Gamma_{j''k} \leq \widetilde{Cp}\Gamma_{j''}\Gamma_{j''} \quad \forall j \quad (82)$$

$$\sum_{j''} \Gamma_{j''} = q\Gamma \quad (83)$$

$$x\Gamma_{j''k}, P\Gamma_{j''k} \geq 0, \Gamma_{j''} = \{0, 1\} \quad (84)$$

Terms 72–76 are mostly like the terms 12–16

Appendix 5

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are their related plants:

$$P_{cop}^{P\&P\&P} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''j''}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''j''} + (W\chi_{ijk'i''j''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C}\chi_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i''j''j''} \right. \\ \left. + (WH_{ijk'i''j''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C}H_{i''j''}))xH_{ijk'i''j''j''} \right] - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f}\Upsilon_i)\Upsilon_i + \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f}\chi_{i'})\chi_{i'} + \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{f}H_{i''})H_{i''} \right) \text{ s.t.} \quad (85)$$



(10, 15, 33, 34, 45, 46, 60, 65, 70, 75)

$$Z_{DC}^{SC1} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''} \right] - \sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j)\Psi_j \quad (86)$$

$$Z_{DC}^{SC2} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(PE_{ijk'i''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{j'k}) - W\chi_{ijk'i''j''}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i''j''} \right] - \sum_{j'} EV(\widetilde{gE}_{j'})E_{j'} \quad (87)$$

$$Z_{DC}^{SC3} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Gamma_{ijk'i''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j''k}) - WH_{ijk'i''j''}^*)xH_{eike'i'} \right] - \sum_{j''} EV(\widetilde{g\Gamma}_{j''})\Gamma_{j''} \quad (88)$$

$$x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''} = D\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''}^* \quad \forall i, j, i', j', i'', j'', k \quad (89)$$

$$x\chi_{ijk'i''j''} = D\chi_{ijk'i''j''}^* \quad \forall i, j, i', j', i'', j'', k \quad (90)$$

$$xH_{ijk'i''j''} = DH_{ijk'i''j''}^* \quad \forall i, j, i', j', i'', j'', k \quad (91)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} y_{ijk'i''j''} = 1 \quad \forall k \quad (92)$$

$$y_{ijk'i''j''} \leq \Upsilon_i \Psi_j \chi_{i'} E_{j'} H_{i''} \Gamma_{j''} \quad \forall i, j, i', j', i'', j'', k \quad (93)$$

$$\sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''} \leq (\phi Cp\Upsilon_{(1i)} + (1 - \phi)Cp\Upsilon_{(2i)})\Upsilon_i \quad \forall i \quad (94)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''} \leq (\phi Cp\Psi_{(1j)} + (1 - \phi)Cp\Psi_{(2j)})\Psi_j \quad \forall j \quad (95)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} x\chi_{ijk'i''j''} \leq (\phi Cp\chi_{(1i')} + (1 - \phi)Cp\chi_{(2i')})\chi_{i'} \quad \forall i' \quad (96)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} x\chi_{ijk'i''j''} \leq (\phi CpE_{(1j')} + (1 - \phi)CpE_{(2j')})E_{j'} \quad \forall j' \quad (97)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} xH_{ijk'i''j''} \leq (\phi CpH_{(1i'')} + (1 - \phi)CpH_{(2i'')})H_{i''} \quad \forall i'' \quad (98)$$

$$\sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} xH_{ijk'i''j''} \leq (\phi Cp\Gamma_{(1j'')} + (1 - \phi)Cp\Gamma_{(2j'')})\Gamma_{j''} \quad \forall j'' \quad (99)$$

$$x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''}, x\chi_{ijk'i''j''}, xH_{ijk'i''j''} \geq 0, \quad y_{ijk'i''j''}, \Upsilon_i, \Psi_j, \chi_{i'}, E_{j'}, H_{i''}, \Gamma_{j''} = \{0, 1\}. \quad (100)$$

Term 85 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of plants of SC1, SC2 and SC3. Constraints 86–88 are calculating the objective function of the DCs in the chains. Constraints 89–91 are related to demand satisfaction. Constraint 92 ensures that only one path should be assigned to each customer. Constraint 93 ensures that a path could not be opened unless the related plants and DCs of the chains are open. Terms 94–99 are related to the capacity constraints of the SCs which changed to the crisp mode according to Appendix 13. Term 100 is related to the binary and non-negativity restrictions on the corresponding decision variables.

Appendix 6

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are plant, plant and DC for SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly:

$$P_{cop}^{P\&P\&DC} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''} + (W\chi_{ijk'i''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i''j''} + (P\Gamma_{ijk'i''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j''k}) - WH_{ijk'i''j''}^*)xH_{eike'i'} \right] - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i + \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'})\chi_{i'} + \sum_{j''} EV(\widetilde{g\Gamma}_{j''})\Gamma_{j''} \right)_{s,t} \quad (101)$$

(10, 15, 33, 34, 45, 46, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81–88)

$$Z_{DC}^{SC1} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i''j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk'i''j''} \right] - \sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j)\Psi_j \quad (102)$$



$$Z_{DC}^{SC2} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(PE_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{j'k}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_{j'} EV(\widetilde{gE}_{j'})E_{j'} \quad (103)$$

$$Z_{Plant}^{SC3} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(WH_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CH}_{i''j''}))xH_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{fH}_{i''})H_{i''} \quad (104)$$

Term 101 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of plant of SC1, plant of SC2 and DC of SC3. Constraints 102–104 are calculating the objective function of the DC of SC1, DC of SC2 and plant of SC3 correspondingly.

Appendix 7

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are plant for SC1, DC, SC2 and plant for SC3 correspondingly:

$$P_{cop}^{P\&DC\&P} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\gamma_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(C\gamma_{ij}))x\gamma_{ijk'i'j''} + (PE_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{j'k}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} + (WH_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CH}_{i''j''}))xH_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{fT}_i)\gamma_i + \sum_{j'} EV(\widetilde{gE}_{j'})E_{j'} + \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{fH}_{i''})H_{i''} \right) \quad (105)$$

s.t

(10, 15, 33, 34, 45, 46, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81–88)

$$Z_{DC}^{SC1} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\gamma_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\gamma_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_j EV(\widetilde{gE}_j)\Psi_j \quad (106)$$

$$Z_{Plant}^{SC2} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'})\chi_{i'} \quad (107)$$

$$Z_{DC}^{SC3} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(PI_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j''k}) - WH_{ijk'i'j''}^*)xH_{eike'i'} \right] - \sum_{j''} EV(\widetilde{g\Gamma}_{j''})\Gamma_{j''} \quad (108)$$

Term 105 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of the plant of SC1, DC of SC2 and plant of SC3 correspondingly.

Appendix 8

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are DC plant, plant for SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly:

$$P_{cop}^{P\&P\&P} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\gamma_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\gamma_{ijk'i'j''} + (WH_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CH}_{i''j''}))xH_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \left(\sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j)\Psi_j + \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'})\chi_{i'} + \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{fH}_{i''})H_{i''} \right) \quad (109)$$

(10, 15, 33, 34, 45, 46, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81–88)

$$Z_{Plant}^{SC1} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\gamma_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(C\gamma_{ij}))x\gamma_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_i EV(\widetilde{fT}_i)\gamma_i \quad (110)$$

$$Z_{DC}^{SC2} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(PE_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{j'k}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_{j'} EV(\widetilde{gE}_{j'})E_{j'} \quad (111)$$

$$Z_{DC}^{SC3} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(PI_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j''k}) - WH_{ijk'i'j''}^*)xH_{eike'i'} \right] - \sum_{j''} EV(\widetilde{g\Gamma}_{j''})\Gamma_{j''} \quad (112)$$

Term 109 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of the DC, DC plant for SC1, SC2 and SC3. Constraints 102–104 are calculating the objective function of the plant, DC and DC of SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly.



Appendix 9

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are DC, DC plant, DC for SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly:

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{DC}\&\text{DC}\&\text{DC}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''} + (PE_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{jk}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} + (P\Gamma_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j''k}) - WH_{ijk'i'j''}^*)xH_{eike'i'}) - \left(\sum_j EV(g\Psi_j)\Psi_j + \sum_{j'} EV(gE_{j'})E_{j'} + \sum_{j''} EV(g\Gamma_{j''})\Gamma_{j''} \right) \right] \quad (113)$$

(10, 15, 33, 34, 45, 46, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81–88)

$$Z_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i \quad (114)$$

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'})\chi_{i'} \quad (115)$$

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC3}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(WH_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CH}_{i''j''}))xH_{ijk'i'j''} \right] - \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{fH}_{i''})H_{i''} \quad (116)$$

Term 113 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of the DCs for SC1, SC2 and SC3. Constraints 114–115 are calculating the objective function of the plants for SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly.

Appendix 10

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are plant, DC, DC for SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly:

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{P}\&\text{DC}\&\text{P}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''} + (PE_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{jk}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} + (P\Gamma_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j''k}) - WH_{ijk'i'j''}^*)xH_{eike'i'}) - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i + \sum_{j'} EV(gE_{j'})E_{j'} + \sum_{j''} EV(g\Gamma_{j''})\Gamma_{j''} \right) \right] \quad (117)$$

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{P}\&\text{DC}\&\text{P}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(C\Upsilon_{ij}))x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''} + (PE_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CE}_{jk}) - W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} + (P\Gamma_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j''k}) - WH_{ijk'i'j''}^*)xH_{eike'i'}) - \left(\sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i)\Upsilon_i + \sum_{j'} EV(gE_{j'})E_{j'} + \sum_{j''} EV(g\Gamma_{j''})\Gamma_{j''} \right) \right] \quad (118)$$

$$Z_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''}^*)x\Upsilon_{ijk'i'j''} - \sum_j EV(g\Psi_j)\Psi_j \right] \quad (119)$$

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\chi_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i'j'}))x\chi_{ijk'i'j''} - \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'})\chi_{i'} \right] \quad (120)$$

$$Z_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC3}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(WH_{ijk'i'j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{CH}_{i''j''}))xH_{ijk'i'j''} - \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{fH}_{i''})H_{i''} \right] \quad (120)$$

Term 117 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of the plant, DC and DC for SC1, SC2 and SC3. Constraints 118–120 are calculating the objective function of the DC, plant, plant of SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly.



Appendix 11

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are DC, plant, DC for SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly:

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{DC\&Plant\&DC}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^*) x\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right. \\ \left. + (W\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i' j'})) x\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right. \\ \left. + (P\Gamma_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j' k}) - WH_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^*) xH_{eike' i'} \right] \\ - \left(\sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j) \Psi_j + \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'}) \chi_{i'} \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{j''} EV(\widetilde{g\Gamma}_{j''}) \Gamma_{j''} \right) \quad s.t \quad (121)$$

(10, 15, 33, 34, 45, 46, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81–88)

$$Z_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Upsilon}_{ij})) x\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right] - \sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i) \Upsilon_i \quad (122)$$

$$Z_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(PE_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\bar{E}}_{j' k}) - W\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^*) x\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right] \\ - \sum_{j'} EV(\widetilde{g\bar{E}}_{j'}) \bar{E}_{j'} \quad (123)$$

$$Z_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC3}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(WH_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\bar{H}}_{i'' j''})) xH_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right] \\ - \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{f\bar{H}}_{i''}) \bar{H}_{i''} \quad (124)$$

Term 121 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of the DC, plant DC for SC1, SC2 and SC3. Constraints 118–120 are calculating the objective function of the plant, DC plant of SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly.

Appendix 12

The following model represents a situation in which the leaders of the chains are DC, DC plant for SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly

$$P_{\text{cop}}^{\text{DC\&DC\&Plant}} : \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Psi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Psi}_{jk}) - W\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^*) x\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right] \\ + (PE_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\bar{E}}_{j' k}) - W\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^*) x\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \\ + (WH_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\bar{H}}_{i'' j''})) xH_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \\ - \left(\sum_j EV(\widetilde{g\Psi}_j) \Psi_j + \sum_{j'} EV(\widetilde{g\bar{E}}_{j'}) \bar{E}_{j'} + \sum_{i''} EV(\widetilde{f\bar{H}}_{i''}) \bar{H}_{i''} \right) \quad s.t \quad (125)$$

(10, 15, 33, 34, 45, 46, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81–88)

$$Z_{\text{Plant}}^{\text{SC1}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Upsilon}_{ij})) x\Upsilon_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right] - \sum_i EV(\widetilde{f\Upsilon}_i) \Upsilon_i \quad (126)$$

$$Z_{\text{plant}}^{\text{SC2}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(W\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\chi}_{i' j'})) x\chi_{ijk i' j' i'' j''} \right] - \sum_{i'} EV(\widetilde{f\chi}_{i'}) \chi_{i'} \quad (127)$$

$$Z_{\text{DC}}^{\text{SC3}} = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{i'} \sum_{j'} \sum_{i''} \sum_{j''} \sum_k \left[(P\Gamma_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^* - EV(\widetilde{C\Gamma}_{j' k}) - WH_{ijk i' j' i'' j''}^*) xH_{eike' i'} \right] \\ - \sum_{j''} EV(\widetilde{g\Gamma}_{j''}) \Gamma_{j''} \quad (128)$$

Term 125 represents the objective function which includes the objective functions of the DC, plant for SC1, SC2 and SC3. Constraints 126–128 are calculating the objective function of the plant, DC of SC1, SC2 and SC3 correspondingly.

Appendix 13

Assume there is a fuzzy number by the following membership function (Dubois and Prade 1987; Dubois 1987; Pishvae et al. 2012):

$$\mu_{\tilde{k}}(x) = \begin{cases} l_{\tilde{k}}(x) & \text{if } k_{(1)} \leq x \leq k_{(2)}, \\ 1 & \text{if } k_{(2)} \leq x \leq k_{(3)}, \\ h_{\tilde{k}}(x) & \text{if } k_{(3)} \leq x \leq k_{(4)}, \\ 0 & \text{if } k_{(4)} \prec x \text{ or } k \prec a_{(1)} \end{cases} \quad (129)$$

Then the upper and lower expected value of $(E^*(\tilde{k}), E_*(\tilde{k}))$ by the means of Choquet integral are defined as follows: (Dubois and Prade 1987; Dubois 1987; Pishvae et al. 2012):



$$E^*(\tilde{k}) = k_{(3)} + \int_{k_{(3)}}^{k_{(4)}} h_{\tilde{k}}(x) dx, \quad (130)$$

$$E^*(\tilde{k}) = k_{(3)} + \int_{k_{(3)}}^{k_{(4)}} h_{\tilde{k}}(x) dx, \quad (131)$$

Now the expected value [EV] and expected interval [EI] of $\tilde{k}$ can be defined as follows (Dubois and Prade 1987; Dubois 1987; Pishvaei et al. 2012):

$$EI = [k_{(2)} - \int_{k_{(1)}}^{k_{(2)}} l_{\tilde{k}}(x) dx, k_{(3)} - \int_{k_{(e)}}^{k_{(4)}} h_{\tilde{k}}(x) dx], \quad (132)$$

$$EV = \frac{1}{2} [k_{(2)} - \int_{k_{(1)}}^{k_{(2)}} l_{\tilde{k}}(x) dx + k_{(3)} - \int_{k_{(e)}}^{k_{(4)}} h_{\tilde{k}}(x) dx] \quad (133)$$

If $\tilde{k}$ has the trapezoidal membership function then (Dubois and Prade 1987; Dubois 1987; Pishvaei et al. 2012)

$$EI(\tilde{k}) = \left[\frac{k_{(1)} + k_{(2)}}{2}, \frac{k_{(3)} + k_{(4)}}{2} \right], \quad (134)$$

$$EV(\tilde{k}) = \left[\frac{k_{(1)} + k_{(2)} + k_{(3)} + k_{(4)}}{4} \right] \quad (135)$$

Now assume w is a real number, the possibility (Pos) and necessity (Nec) of $\tilde{k} \leq w$ can be defined as follows (Dubois and Prade 1987; Dubois 1987; Pishvaei et al. 2012):

$$Pos(\tilde{k} \leq w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k_{(2)} \leq w, \\ \frac{w - k_{(1)}}{k_{(2)} - k_{(1)}} & \text{if } k_{(1)} \leq w \leq k_{(2)}, \\ 0 & \text{if } k_{(1)} \geq w \end{cases} \quad (136)$$

$$Nec(\tilde{k} \leq w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k_{(4)} \leq w, \\ \frac{w - k_{(3)}}{k_{(4)} - k_{(3)}}; & \text{if } k_{(3)} \leq w \leq k_{(4)}, \\ 0 & \text{if } k_{(3)} \geq w \end{cases} \quad (137)$$

It can be shown that for $\alpha \succ 0.5$, we have [Inuiguchi and Ramik (2000) and Pishvaei et al. (2012)]:

$$Pos(\tilde{k} \leq w) \geq \alpha \Leftrightarrow w \geq (1 - \alpha)k_{(1)} + (\alpha)k_{(2)}, \quad (138)$$

$$Nec(\tilde{k} \leq w) \geq \alpha \Leftrightarrow w \geq (1 - \alpha)k_{(3)} + (\alpha)k_{(4)} \quad (139)$$

(126), (127) are directly applied to convert our fuzzy constraints into their equivalent crisp one. It is worth noting that necessity measure is more meaningful to satisfy the constraints. We applied this measure in the paper to cope with fuzzy constraints [Inuiguchi and Ramik (2000) and Pishvaei et al. (2012)].

References

- Aboolian R, Berman O, Krass D (2007a) Competitive facility location model with concave demand. *Eur J Oper Res* 181:598–619
- Aboolian R, Berman O, Krass D (2007b) Competitive facility location and design problem. *Eur J Oper Res* 182:40–62
- Alizadeh Afrouzy Z, Paydar MM, Nasser SH et al (2017) A meta-heuristic approach supported by NSGA-II for the design and plan of supply chain networks considering new product development. *J Ind Eng Int*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-017-0209-7>
- Altıparmak F, Gen M, Lin L, Paksoy T (2006) A genetic algorithm approach for multi-objective optimization of supply chain networks. *Comput Ind Eng* 51:196–215
- Anderson E, Bao Y (2000) Price competition with integrated and decentralized supply chains. *Eur J Oper Res* 200:227–234
- Ardalan Z, Karimi S, Naderi B, Khamseh AA (2016) Supply chain networks design with multi-mode demand satisfaction policy. *Comput Ind Eng* 96:108–117
- Aydin R, Kwong CK, Ji P (2016) Coordination of the closed-loop supply chain for product line design with consideration of remanufactured products. *J Clean Prod* 114:286–298
- Babazadeh R, Razmi J, Ghodsi R (2012) Supply chain network design problem for a new market opportunity in an agile manufacturing system. *J Ind Eng Int* 8:19. <https://doi.org/10.1186/2251-712X-8-19>
- Badri H, Bashiri M, Hejazi TH (2013) Integrated strategic and tactical planning in a supply chain network design with a heuristic solution method. *Comput Oper Res* 40:1143–1154
- Bai Q, Xu X, Xu J, Wang D (2016) Coordinating a supply chain for deteriorating items with multi-factor-dependent demand over a finite planning horizon. *Appl Math Model* 40:9342–9361
- Beamon B (1998) Supply chain design and analysis: models and methods. *Int J Prod Econ* 55:281–294
- Berman O, Krass D (1998) Flow intercepting spatial interaction model: a new approach to optimal location of competitive facilities. *Locat Sci* 6:41–65
- Bernstein F, Federgruen A (2005) Decentralized supply chains with competing retailers under demand uncertainty. *Manag Sci* 51(1):18–29
- Bo L, Li Q (2016) Dual-channel supply chain equilibrium problems regarding retail services and fairness concerns. *Appl Math Model* 40:7349–7367
- Boyaci T, Gallego G (2004) Supply chain coordination in a market with customer service competition. *Prod Oper Manag* 13(1):3–22
- Chaeb J, Rasti-Barzoki M (2016) Cooperative advertising and pricing in a manufacturer-retailer supply chain with a general demand function; A game-theoretic approach. *Comput Ind Eng* 99:112–123
- Chen YC, Fang SC, Wen UP (2013) Pricing policies for substitutable products in a supply chain with internet and traditional channels. *Eur J Oper Res* 224:542–551
- Chen J, Liang L, Yang F (2015) Cooperative quality investment in outsourcing. *Int J Prod Econ* 162:174–191
- Chiadamrong N, Piyathanavong V (2017) Optimal design of supply chain network under uncertainty environment using hybrid analytical and simulation modeling approach. *J Ind Eng Int*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-017-0201-2>
- Chung SH, Kwon C (2016) Integrated supply chain management for perishable products: dynamics and oligopolistic competition perspectives with application to pharmaceuticals. *Int J Prod Econ* 179:117–129
- Cruz J (2008) Dynamics of supply chain networks with corporate social responsibility through integrated environmental decision-making. *Eur J Oper Res* 184:1005–1031



- Dong J, Zhang D, Nagurney A (2004) A supply chain network equilibrium model with random demands. *Eur J Oper Res* 156:194–212
- Drezner T, Drezner Z (1998) Facility location in anticipation of future competition. *Locat Sci* 6:155–173
- Drezner T, Drezner Z, Kalczyński P (2015) A leader–follower model for discrete competitive facility location. *Comput Oper Res* 64:51–59
- Dubois D (1987) Linear programming with fuzzy data. In: Bezdek JC (ed) *The analysis of fuzzy information, applications in engineering and science*, vol 3. CRC Press, Boca Raton, pp 241–263
- Dubois D, Prade H (1987) The mean value of a fuzzy number. *Fuzzy Sets Syst* 24:279–300
- Edirisinghe NCP, Bichescu B, Shi X (2011) Equilibrium analysis of supply chain structures under power imbalance. *Eur J Oper Res* 214(3):568–578
- Eiselt HA, Laporte G (1997) Sequential location problems. *Eur J Oper Res* 96(2):217–231
- Esmailzadeh A, Taleizadeh AA (2016) Pricing in a two-echelon supply chain with different market powers: game theory approaches. *J Ind Eng Int* 12:119. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-015-0135-5>
- Ezimađu PE, Nwozo CR (2017) Stochastic cooperative advertising in a manufacturer–retailer decentralized supply channel. *J Ind Eng Int* 13:1. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-016-0164-8>
- Fahimi K, Seyedhosseini SM, Makui A (2017a) Simultaneous competitive supply chain network design with continuous attractiveness variables. *Comput Ind Eng* 107:235–250
- Fahimi K, Seyedhosseini SM, Makui A (2017b) Simultaneous decentralized competitive supply chain network design under oligopoly competition. *Iranian Journal of Management Studies* 10:409–434
- Fallah H, Eskandari H, Pishvae MS (2015) Competitive closed-loop supply chain network design under uncertainty. *J Manuf Syst* 37:649–661
- Farahani RZ, Rezapour SH, Drezner T, Fallah S (2014) Competitive supply chain network design: an overview of classifications, models, solution techniques and applications. *Omega* 45:92–118
- Friesz T, Lee I, Lin CH (2011) Competition and disruption in a dynamic urban supply chain. *Transport Res Part B* 45:1212–1231
- Genc T, Giovanni PD (2017) Trade-in and save: a two-period closed-loop supply chain game with price and technology dependent returns. *Int J Prod Econ* 183:514–527
- Ghaffari M, Hafezalkotob A, Makui A (2016) Analysis of implementation of Tradable Green Certificates system in a competitive electricity market: a game theory approach. *J Ind Eng Int* 12:185. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-015-0130-x>
- Godinho P, Dias JA (2010) Two competitive discrete location model with simultaneous decisions. *Eur J Oper Res* 207:1419–1432
- Godinho P, Dias J (2013) Two player simultaneous location game: preferential rights and overbidding. *Eur J Oper Res* 229:663–672
- Heydari J, Norouzinasab Y (2015) A two-level discount model for coordinating a decentralized supply chain considering stochastic price-sensitive demand. *J Ind Eng Int* 11:531. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-015-0119-5>
- Hjaila K, Puigjaner L, Lainez-Aguirre JM, Espuna A (2016a) Integrated game-theory modelling for multi enterprise-wide coordination and collaboration under uncertain competitive environment. *Comput Chem Eng* 98:209–235
- Hjaila K, Puigjaner L, Lainez-Aguirre JM, Espuna A (2016b) Scenario-based dynamic negotiation for the coordination of multi-enterprise supply chains under uncertainty. *Comput Chem Eng* 91:445–470
- Hotelling H (1929) Stability in competition. *Econ J* 39:41–57
- Huang H, Ke H, Wang L (2016) Equilibrium analysis of pricing competition and cooperation in supply chain with one common manufacturer and duopoly retailers. *Int J Prod Econ* 178:12–21
- Huff DL (1964) Defining and estimating a trade area. *J Market* 28:34–38
- Huff DL (1966) A programmed solution for approximating an optimum retail location. *Land Econ* 42:293–303
- Huseh C-F (2015) A bi-level programming model for corporate social responsibility collaboration in sustainable supply chain management. *Transp Res E* 73:84–95
- Inuiguchi M, Ramik J (2000) Possibilistic linear programming: a brief review of fuzzy mathematical programming and a comparison with stochastic programming in portfolio selection problem. *Fuzzy Sets Syst* 111:3–28
- Jahangoshai Rezaee M, Yousefi S, Hayati J (2017) A multi-objective model for closed-loop supply chain optimization and efficient supplier selection in a competitive environment considering quantity discount policy. *J Ind Eng Int* 13:199. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-016-0178-2>
- Jain V, Panchal G, Kumar S (2014) Universal supplier selection via multi-dimensional auction mechanisms for two-way competition in oligopoly market of supply chain. *Omega* 47:127–137
- Jeihoonian M, Zanjani MK, Gendreau (2017) Closed-loop supply chain network design under uncertain quality status: case of durable products. *Int J Prod Econ* 183:470–486
- Keyvanshokoo E, Ryan SM, Kabir E (2016) Hybrid robust and stochastic optimization for closed-loop supply chain network design using accelerated Benders decomposition. *Eur J Oper Res* 249:76–92
- Krass D, Pesch E (2012) Sequential competitive location on networks. *Eur J Oper Res* 217:483–499
- Kucukaydin H, Aras N, Altinel IK (2011) Competitive facility location problem with attractiveness adjustment of the follower: a bilevel programming model and its solution. *Eur J Oper Res* 208(3):206–220
- Kucukaydin H, Aras N, Altinel IK (2012) A leader–follower game in competitive facility location. *Comput Oper Res* 39:437–448
- Li D, Nagurney A (2016) A general multitier supply chain network model of quality competition with supplier. *Int J Prod Econ* 170:336–356
- Li BX, Zhou YW, Li JZ, Zhou SP (2013) Contract choice game of supply chain competition at both manufacturer and retailer levels. *Int J Prod Econ* 143:188–197
- Li B, Hou PW, Chen P, Li QH (2016) Pricing strategy and coordination in a dual channel supply chain with a risk-averse retailer. *Int J Prod Econ* 178:154–168
- Lipan F, Govindan K, Chunfa L (2017) Strategic planning: design and coordination for dual-recycling channel reverse supply chain considering consumer behavior. *Eur J Oper Res* 260:601–612
- Liu B, Iwamura K (1998) Chance constrained programming with fuzzy parameters. *Fuzzy Sets Syst* 94:227–237
- Meixell M, Gargeya V (2005) Global supply chain design: a literature review and critique. *Transport Res E-Log* 41:531–550
- Mousavi SH, Nazemi A, Hafezalkotob A (2016) Nash equilibrium strategy in the deregulated power industry and comparing its lost welfare with Iran wholesale electricity market. *J Ind Eng Int* 12:421. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-016-0152-z>
- Nagurney A, Dong J, Zhang D (2002) A supply chain network equilibrium model. *Transport Res E-Log* 38:281–303
- Nagurney A, Saberi S, Shukla Sh, Floden J (2015) Supply chain network competition in price and quality with multiple manufacturers and freight service providers. *Transp Res Part E* 77:248–267
- Nagurney A, Flores EA, Soyulu C (2016) A Generalized Nash Equilibrium network model for post-disaster humanitarian relief. *Transp Res Part E* 95:1–18



- Özceylan E, Paksoy T, Bektas T (2014) Modeling and optimizing the integrated problem of closed-loop supply chain network design and disassembly line balancing. *Transp Res Part E* 61:142–164
- Özceylan E, Demirel N, Çetinkaya C, Demirel E (2016) A closed-loop supply chain network design for automotive industry in Turkey. *Comput Ind Eng*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cie.2016.12.022>
- Pishvae MS, Rabbani M (2011) A graph theoretic-based heuristic algorithm for responsive supply chain network design with direct and indirect shipment. *Adv Eng Softw* 42:57–63
- Pishvae MS, Ramzi J, Torabi SA (2012) Robust possibilistic programming for socially responsible supply chain network design: a new approach. *Fuzzy Sets Syst* 206:1–20
- Plastria F (2001) Static competitive facility location: an overview of optimization approaches. *Eur J Oper Res* 129(3):461–470
- Plastria F, Vanhaverbeke L (2008) Discrete models for competitive location with foresight. *Comput Oper Res* 35:683–700
- Qiang Q (2015) The closed-loop supply chain network with competition and design for remanufacturability. *J Clean Prod* 105:348–356
- Qiang Q, Ke K, Anderson T, Dong J (2013) The closed-loop supply chain network with competition, distribution channel investment, and uncertainties. *Omega* 41:186–194
- Rao KN, Subbaiah KV, Singh GVP (2013) Design of supply chain in fuzzy environment. *J Ind Eng Int* 9:9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/2251-712X-9-9>
- Revelle C, Murray AT, Serra D (2007) Location models for ceding market share and shrinking services. *Omega* 35:533–540
- Rezapour SH, Farahani RZ (2010) Strategic design of competing centralized supply chain networks for markets with deterministic demands. *Adv Eng Softw* 41:810–822
- Rezapour SH, Farahani RZ (2014) Supply chain network design under oligopolistic price and service level competition with foresight. *Comput Ind Eng* 72:129–142
- Rezapour SH, Farahani RZ, Ghodsipour SH, Abdollahzadeh S (2011) Strategic design of competing supply chain networks with foresight. *Adv Eng Softw* 42:130–141
- Rezapour SH, Farahani RZ, Dullaert W, Borger BD (2014) Designing a new supply chain for competition against an existing supply chain. *Transp Res E Log* 67:124–140
- Rezapour SH, Farahani RZ, Fahimnia B, Govindan K, Mansouri Y (2015) Competitive closed-loop supply chain network design with price dependent demand. *J Clean Prod* 93:251–272
- Santibanez-Gonzalez DRE, Diabat A (2016) Modeling logistics service providers in a non-cooperative supply chain. *Appl Math Model* 13-14(40):6340–6358
- Shankar BL, Basavarajappa S, Chen JCH, Kadavevaramath RS (2013) Location and allocation decisions for multi-echelon supply chain network—a multi-objective evolutionary approach. *Expert Syst Appl* 40:551–562
- Shen ZJ (2007) Integrated supply chain design models: a survey and future research directions. *J Ind Manag Optim* 3(1):1–27
- Sherafati M, Bashiri M (2016) Closed loop supply chain network design with fuzzy tactical decisions. *J Ind Eng Int* 12:255. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-016-0140-3>
- Simchi-Levi D, Kaminsky P, Simchi-Levi E (2003) Designing & managing the supply chain: concepts, strategies & case studies, 2nd edn. McGraw Hill, New York
- Sinha S, Sarmah SP (2010) Coordination and price competition in a duopoly common retailer supply chain. *Comput Ind Eng* 59:280–295
- Taleizadeh AA, Charmchi M (2015) Optimal advertising and pricing decisions for complementary products. *J Ind Eng Int* 11:111. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40092-015-0101-2>
- Tavakkoli-Moghaddam R, Forouzanfar F, Ebrahimnejad S (2013) Incorporating location, routing, and inventory decisions in a bi-objective supply chain design problem with risk-pooling. *J Ind Eng Int* 9:19. <https://doi.org/10.1186/2251-712X-9-19>
- Taylor DA (2003) Supply chains: a management guides. Pearson Education, Boston
- Torabi SA, Hassini E (2008) An interactive possibilistic programming approach for multiple objective supply chain master planning. *Fuzzy Sets Syst* 159:193–214
- Vahdani B, Mohamadi M (2015) A bi-objective interval-stochastic robust optimization model for designing closed loop supply chain network with multi-priority queuing system. *Int J Prod Econ* 170:67–87
- Varsei M, Polyakovskiy S (2017) Sustainable supply chain network design: a case the wine industry in Australia. *Omega* 66:236–247
- Wang L, Song H, Wang Y (2017) Pricing and service decisions of complementary products in a dual-channel supply chain. *Comput Ind Eng* 205:223–233
- Wu D (2013) Coordination of competing supply chains with news-vendor and buyback contract. *Int J Prod Econ* 144:1–13
- Xiao T, Yang D (2008) Price and service competition of supply chains with risk-averse retailers under demand uncertainty. *Int J Prod Econ* 114(1):187–200
- Yang D, Jiao R, Ji Y, Du J, Helo P (2015) Joint optimization for coordinated configuration of product families and supply chains by a leader-follower Stackelberg game. *Eur J Oper Res* 246:263–280
- Yue D, You F (2014) Game-theoretic modeling and optimization of multi-echelon supply chain design and operation under Stackelberg game and market equilibrium. *Comput Chem Eng* 71:347–361
- Zhang DA (2006) Network economic model for supply chain versus supply chain competing. *Omega* 34:283–295
- Zhang CT, Liu LP (2013) Research on coordination mechanism in three-level green supply chain under non-cooperative game. *Appl Math Model* 37:3369–3379
- Zhang L, Zhou Y (2012) A new approach to supply chain network equilibrium models. *Comput Ind Eng* 63:82–88
- Zhang Q, Tang W, Zhang J (2015) Green supply chain performance with cost learning and operational inefficiency effects. *J Clean Prod* 1:18
- Zhao J, Wang L (2015) Pricing and retail service decisions in fuzzy uncertainty environments. *Appl Math Comput* 250:580–592
- Zhu S (2015) Integration of capacity, pricing, and lead-time decisions in a decentralized supply chain. *Int J Prod Econ* 164:14–23

