

Article

The Coordination of Multi-Stage Discounts in a Dual Channel Fresh Agricultural Produce Supply Chain: Minimizing the Loss of Quantity and Quality

Xiaojing ZHENG^{1,2}

¹School of Economic and Management, Weifang University of Science and Technology, Weifang, Shandong, China, 262700

²Center for Agriculture-Sage Culture Studies, Weifang University of Science and Technology, Weifang, Shandong, China, 262700

Abstract: This paper explores the coordination of the agricultural cooperative to supermarket or E-commerce supply chain, under the condition of quantity loss with a mixed decay function of exponential and logistical distribution. The nature of this process is analyzed, and the corresponding demand and supply functions with single- and multi-stage discount strategies are constructed respectively to create a working model. The optimal discount ratios for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives in decentralized and centralized decision-making modes coupled with single- and multi-stage discounts are calculated respectively. Finally, a universal optimal strategy is designed, which can be applied to various quantity decay scenarios and makes the discount strategy more generalized. The results show that discounts can coordinate supply chains more effectively; not only is fresh agricultural produce sold before it starts to rot, but the benefit conflicts arising from both supermarkets vs. cooperatives and traditional vs. E-commerce channels are equilibrated. Further, multi-stage discounts are more effective than single-stage ones, but optimal discount ratios rely on the initial quantity of fresh agricultural produce in the supply chain; its market share in the traditional distribution channel; the potential market size; retail price; the price sensitivity coefficient of the channel; the cross-elasticity coefficient of prices between different channels; and the properties of the quantity loss.

Keywords: Fresh Agricultural Produce Supply Chain; Coordination; Discount Contract; Quantity Loss

1. Introduction

In the last 20 years, the fresh agricultural produce supply chain has become a major field of study (see, for example, Clark and Hobbs, 2018^[9]; Vernier et al., 2021^[28]; Walker et al., 2016^[29]). A broad range of subjects has been researched from the abstract, such as modeling (see Clark and Hobbs, 2018^[9]; Magalhaes et al., 2021^[11]; Siddh et al., 2017^[12]), sustainability (Vernier et al., 2021^[28]), propagation (Smith, 2011)^[17] and operation (Nosratabadi et al., 2020^[20]), to physical systems like retailer behavior (N. Xu et al., 2021^[32]), pricing (Q. Xu et al., 2019)^[31]; Gaggero et al., 2021^[13]), risk (Walker et al., 2016^[29]), and contract (Zheng et al., 2017^[34]). In China, agricultural cooperatives have developed rapidly in recent years, and they cooperate with supermarkets to provide a sustainable and stable quality of agricultural products to consumers. This new fresh agricultural produce supply chain works well, however, if and only if its operational steps are properly synchronized. It is a dual-channel supply chain that uses traditional and E-commerce channels. In the former, customers buy fresh agricultural produce from supermarkets, who buy it from agricultural cooperatives; in the latter, customers buy directly from agricultural cooperatives or supermarkets via the internet, which increases the convenience of their experience. After

E-mail: zhengxj@wfust.edu.cn

analyzing the literature, we found that these two channels often conflict with each other if the wholesale price is irrational (Siddh et al., 2017^[12]; Liu et al., 2020^[10]). Further, if the wholesale price is higher than a certain threshold, supermarkets will lose customers to E-commerce; if the wholesale price is lower, customers are more likely to buy from supermarkets, which could lead to a loss of profit for agricultural cooperatives. These channels are therefore linked by the behaviors of both suppliers and consumers. More importantly, the quantity and quality of fresh agricultural produce necessarily changes over time, which can produce considerable losses (Magalhaes et al., 2021^[11]; Siddh et al., 2017^[12]; Smith 2011^[17]) and result in a corresponding increase in price. Although this is a difficult problem to address, coordinating the supply chain is an important step in its solution.

Fresh agricultural produce is susceptible to dehydrolysis and rotting; the former causes a decrease in quantity and freshness, and the latter is detrimental to its quality (Siddh, et al., 2017^[12]). Both events therefore result in a loss of the quality of the produce, which indirectly affects its saleable quantity (Magalhaes et al., 2020^[11]) and the topological structure of the customer base (Smith, 2011)^[17]. Further, bacterial and viral contamination of the fresh agricultural produce can occur, which not only leads to a sharp decline in the quality of fresh agricultural produce, but also harms human health and lives. Because this kind of contamination is often invisible and difficult to predict, it can make supply chain management more difficult (Mitchell et al., 2020^[18]). Although blockchain technology can reduce this hazard by marking rotten food (Kramer et al., 2021^[8]; Saurabh et al., 2020^[21]), this identification process has inherent risks (Kamilaris et al., 2019^[7]) that work against supply chain coordination. This highlights the need for an effective mechanism to be designed. Many scientists (Clark and Hobbs, 2018^[9]; Magalhaes et al., 2021^[11]; Siddh et al., 2017^[12]) have proven that written contracts are a feasible and reasonable coordination strategy for supply chains, as they specify price, quantity, quality, cost and risk as parameters to which all parties must adhere. Discounting prices is also an effective strategy with which to coordinate the supply chain, as proven by Gaggero et al. (2021^[13]) and Tang et al. (2018^[26]). The results of this previous research can help to coordinate a more efficient fresh agricultural produce supply chain.

None of these results, however, are effective in all possible scenarios: i.e., they can only design an optimal discount strategy for a supply chain that satisfies certain conditions, and may need to be corrected if these conditions shift. Further, because the price of fresh agricultural produce reflects their freshness (determined by the time elapsed between picking and selling), a dynamic strategy with multiple discount stages should be designed; and because each category of food loses quantity and quality on a characteristic curve, a universal optimal price discount ratio is difficult to determine (Nosratabadi et al., 2020^[20]). This paper analyzes a supply chain consisting of agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets, and considers traditional and E-commerce channels simultaneously. It also introduces the idea of a dual loss of quantity and quality in the distribution of fresh agricultural produce. First, a supply chain with quantity loss in mixed exponential and logistical distribution is examined. Then, an operating model with a single-stage discount is constructed, and the optimal discount ratios of supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives with decentralized and centralized decision-making processes are calculated respectively. The same analytical method is then applied to find the optimal discount ratios for multi-stage discounts. Other scenarios of quantity loss are subsequently analyzed, and universal optimal ratios for multi-stage discounts are obtained by inductive reasoning. This can help ascertain different quantity loss scenarios and dual-channel supply chain coordination.

2. The Dual-Channel Fresh Agricultural Produce Supply Chain

As the previous analysis explains, a discount contract is an effective way to coordinate this supply chain. This paper will also consider the questions: What properties should the optimal discount ratios of different enterprises contain? And: How many times should a discount be introduced in the supply chain's operational process?

The particular properties of fresh agricultural produce mean that their quantity and quality change over time. This can have two causes: physical or biochemical. Physical changes (such as dehydration or damage in transit) trigger exponential decay. If $Q_t^{(1)}$ is the transitory quantity driven by physical change at time t ,

$$Q_t^{(1)} = \exp(-at + b)Q_0 = \frac{Q_0}{\exp(ax - b)} \quad (1)$$

Biochemical change is considered logistic decay, because bacteria and viruses spread from infected to healthy fresh agricultural produce. If the corresponding quantity is $Q_t^{(2)}$, then

$$Q_t^{(2)} = \frac{Q_0}{c + d \exp(et + f)} \quad (2)$$

The former is defined as the loss of food quantity, and the latter as the loss of food quality. The nature of logistic decay means that the quantity decreases dynamically, as in Equation (1). Further, physical change, like dehydration and impact damage, is inevitable, and decreases the quantity of fresh agricultural produce over time. Although the dual loss of quality and quantity happen synchronously, the latter is caused by both physical and biochemical change, which are independent but parallel processes. This means that the quantity of a product at time t is:

$$Q_t = Q_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{\exp(ax - b)} + \frac{1}{c + d \exp(et + f)} \right) \quad (3)$$

As mentioned, the quality loss of fresh agricultural produce can be divided into two aspects. One is physical (exponential) decay, defined by Equation (1); the other is deterioration, rot and contamination as an inverted S-curve, which satisfies $Q_t = o(a + \exp(bx + c)^{-1})$ and is defined by Equation (2): $\exp b + 1 / (c + d \exp f) = 1$

The supply chain operational system discussed by Tang (2019) is shown in Figure 1:

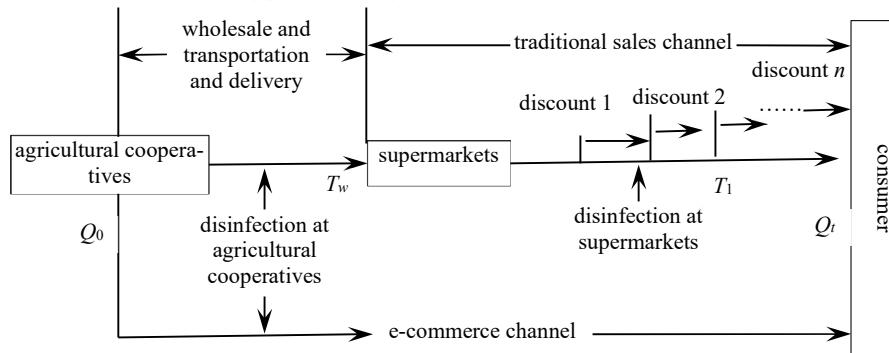


Figure 1. The fresh agricultural produce supply chain and discount coordination process.

The notations in this paper are:

c — the unit cost of a fresh agricultural produce at an agricultural cooperative;

g — the unit loss that occurs when products cannot be sold because of physical deterioration: i.e., the cost per unit of disposing of rotten food. Because fresh agricultural produces are worthless once they are no longer fresh, they must be disposed of. In this sense, although the scrap value of these rotten foods is zero, there are costs involved in their disposal, which means that $g > c$;

α — the price sensitive coefficient of a channel;

β – the cross-elasticity coefficient of prices between channels. A channel's price elasticity demand is generally higher than the cross-elasticity coefficient demand for prices between channels: i.e., $\alpha > \beta$;

T_F – the quality guarantee period of fresh agricultural produce;

H – the cost fixed by a particular store;

U – the potential market size for fresh agricultural produce;

Q – the quantity of an order supplied to a supermarket by an agriculture cooperative;

w – the wholesale price paid by a supermarket;

γ – the coefficient of fresh agricultural produce quality to demand;

D_r – the market demand in the traditional sales channel;

D_d – the market demand in the E-commerce channel;

p_r – the supermarket price in the traditional channel;

p_d – the agricultural cooperative price in the E-commerce channel;

η_r – the price to discount ratio for supermarkets in the traditional channel;

η_d – the price to discount ratio for agricultural cooperatives in the E-commerce channel.

Figure 1 describes the operational process of the fresh agricultural produce supply chain. After the fresh agricultural produce is picked, agricultural cooperatives store it in a warehouse or transport it to a supermarket. At time T_w , the fresh products arrive at the supermarket, which then sells them to consumers. It may sell them at a discounted rate according to fresh agricultural produce characteristics or market demand. The supermarket decides when and how discounts should be applied. In the E-commerce channel, agricultural cooperatives may also apply discounts based on the same factors.

To analyze this problem, the operational process of the fresh agricultural produce supply chain should be identified (Ezzeddine et al., 2020^[11]; Kollia et al., 2021^[4]; Kurnia et al., 2016^[23]). At the first step, because quantity Q_t is dependent on the behavior of agricultural cooperatives but independent of supermarkets, Q_t satisfies

$$Q_t = Q_0 \times \left(\frac{1}{\exp(at-b)} + \frac{1}{c+d \exp(et+f)} \right) \quad (4)$$

But at the second step, quantity Q_t is dependent on both agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets, so

$$Q_t = Q_0 \times \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \times \left[\exp(-a_2(t - T_w) - b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(T_0 - F_{w_0}) + f_2)} \right] \quad (5)$$

If the quantity of fresh agricultural produce at time t is (5), it makes sense to apply a discount strategy to achieve market clearing. If a product falls below the acceptable sales quality, or if its supply far exceeds its demand, its value is 0; but it still incurs disposal costs. If a discount strategy is applied in time, this can be avoided. In this sense, having an effective discount strategy in place is important for both agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets.

An effective discount strategy should achieve both market clearing and supply chain coordination; the latter's primary objective is to obtain maximum profit based on the former. Second, agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets must balance their distribution

with their discount strategy to ensure a reasonable profit. Third, the discount strategy should reduce the conflict between traditional and E-commerce channels to a negligible level (Tabrizi et al., 2018^[22]).

The complexity of this problem is rooted mainly in the changeable properties of the quality and quantity of fresh agricultural produce, and the conflict within their supply chain. It is therefore necessary to clarify the operational process. In the traditional channel, agricultural cooperatives transport the fresh agricultural produce to supermarkets first in time interval $[T_0, T_w]$, where T_0 is the initial point in time, and T_w is the point of time at which the fresh agricultural produce reaches the supermarket's warehouse. No discount is applicable at this step because the fresh agricultural produce is not yet being sold. In the second step, $t \in [T_w, T_f]$, the fresh agricultural produce must be sold by the supermarket before it begins to rot at deadline T_f . The quantity and quality of fresh agricultural produce change dynamically with time, which causes the latter's demand function to alter correspondingly, and enhances the difficulty of supply chain management. If supply and demand are equal, market clearing occurs; similarly, only if a scientific coordination mechanism is designed and implemented will the dual-channel fresh agricultural produce supply chain be coordinated. This is a necessary condition of a healthy supply chain (Gaggero et al., 2021^[13]; Xu et al., (2019^[31]; Zheng et al., 2017)^[34]. To focus on the first condition of equilibrium between the supply and demand of fresh agricultural produce, the demand function must first be identified. The characteristics of this supply chain give the corresponding demand function:

$$D_r(t) = \theta U - \alpha p_r + \beta p_d + \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] (6)$$

$$\times \left[\exp(-a_2(t - T_w) - b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(t - T_w) + f_2)} \right]$$

Equation (6) describes the demand for fresh agricultural produce in the traditional channel. In this process, customers buy the fresh agricultural produce from a supermarket, which causes a dynamic demand change as Equation (6). This demand has four aspects: (a) the demand scale θU of the traditional channel, driven by the demand proportion of traditional commerce θ and market scale U , i.e., the constant of the demand function of fresh agricultural produce; (b) sensitive demand αp_r , driven by retail price p_r and a price sensitive coefficient in the traditional channel α , which is accompanied by a negative linear correlation between sensitive demand and retail price; (c) cross-elasticity demand βp_d from E-commerce trading, which is affected by demand in the E-commerce channel: if demand in E-commerce decreases in a negative linear correlation with the E-price p_d , demand in the traditional channel will increase, and vice versa, and; (d) the demand arising from quantity loss $\gamma q_0 f(t)$, which increases as quantity decreases. Here the loss function has two parts: quantity loss in a certain time interval $[t_0, T_w]$; and quantity loss from time T_w to current time t , which is seen in the two fractions in square brackets in Equation (6).

In the E-commerce channel, agricultural cooperatives sell fresh agricultural produce directly to their customers via the internet. The sales behavior therefore begins at the initial point of time t_0 , which makes them independent of supermarkets. The corresponding demand function $D_d(t)$ is:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_d(t) &= (1-\theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r + \gamma Q_t \\
&= (1-\theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r \\
&\quad + \gamma Q_0 \times \left[\exp(-a_1(t-T_0) - b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(t-T_0) + f_1)} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Similarly, the demand function of agricultural cooperatives has four aspects in the E-commerce channel: (a) the demand scale $(1-\theta)U$ of the E-commerce channel; (b) the sensitivity demand αp_d ; (c) the cross-elasticity demand βp_r in the traditional channel, and; (d) demand arising from quantity loss $\gamma q_0 f'(t)$. In the E-commerce channel, fresh agricultural produce is sold directly to customers, so the time interval is $[T_0, t]$, which means that $f'(t)$ satisfies the form defined in the square brackets in Equation (7).

If the characteristics of the dual channel supply chain are reconsidered, two kinds of management emerge: decentralized and centralized decision-making (Zhai et al., 2021^[33]; Zhu et al., 2018^[35]). In the former, cooperatives and supermarkets make decisions independently, to maximize their own profits; in the latter, the two enterprises are regarded as a system, and make decisions that maximize the profits of the system as a whole. In this case, a rational profit distribution mechanism must be designed to prevent conflict between the two sides. If both decision-making modes maximize their impact, a scientific coordination mechanism can be designed. In decentralized decision-making, the supermarket's profit can be represented as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_r &= p_r \int_{T_w}^{T_f} D_r(t) dt - wQ - g \left[Q - \int_{T_w}^{T_f} D_r(t) dt \right] - H \\
&= (p_r + g) \int_{T_w}^{T_f} D_r(t) dt - (w + g)Q - H \\
&= (p_r + g) [\theta U - \alpha p_r + \beta p_d] (T_f - T_w) - (w + g)Q - H + \\
&\quad (p_r + g) \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \\
&\quad \times \left[\frac{[\exp(-a_2(T_f - T_w) + b_2) - \exp b_2]}{a_2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left[\frac{\ln[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_f - T_w) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln(c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)}{c_2 e_2} \right] \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

It relies on demand $\int_{T_w}^{T_f} D_r(t) dt$ in time interval $[T_w, T_f]$, the cost wQ , the loss arising from the quantity difference between supply and demand $g \left[Q - \int_{T_w}^{T_f} D_r(t) dt \right]$, and the disposal cost H for unsaleable fresh agricultural produce. Similarly, the agricultural cooperative's profit can be represented as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_d &= p_d \int_0^{T_F} D_d(t) dt + wQ - cQ - c(\theta^{-1} - 1)Q - g \left[(\theta^{-1} - 1)Q - \int_0^{T_F} D_d(t) dt \right] \\
&= Q \left(w - \frac{c+g}{\theta} + g \right) + (p_d + g)T_F ((1-\theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r) \\
&\quad + (p_r + g)\gamma q_0 \times \left\{ \frac{[\exp(-a_1(T_F - T_0) + b_1) - \exp b_1]}{a_1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{[\ln[c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_F - T_0) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln(c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)]}{c_1 e_1} \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

The corresponding profit of the agricultural cooperative described in Equation (9) consists of the incomes from both the traditional channel wQ and the E-commerce channel $p_d \int_0^{T_F} D_d(t) dt$, and the cost of the loss arising from the quantity difference between supply and demand $g \left[Q - \int_{T_w}^{T_F} D_r(t) dt \right]$, and the disposal cost of unsaleable fresh agricultural produce H .

To design a discount strategy that coordinates the supply chain, it is necessary to analyze the operational process and the corresponding profits of the supply chain as a whole. To do this, the supply chain should be regarded as a system that obtains the corresponding profit in the centralized decision-making mode. When the operational process is considered, the profit of supply chain π_c is:

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_c &= p_r \int_{T_w}^{T_F} D_r(t) dt + p_d \int_0^{T_F} D_d(t) dt - g \left[Q - \int_{T_w}^{T_F} D_r(t) dt \right] \\
&\quad - g \left[(\theta^{-1} - 1)Q - \int_0^{T_F} D_d(t) dt \right] - cQ - c(\theta^{-1} - 1)Q - H \\
&= (p_r + g)[(1-\theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r](T_F - T_w) + \\
&\quad (p_r + g)\gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \\
&\quad \times \left\{ \frac{[\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_w) + b_2) - \exp b_2]}{a_2} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{[\ln[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_F - T_w) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln(c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)]}{c_2 e_2} \right\} \\
&\quad + (p_d + g)T_F ((1-\theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r) \\
&\quad + (p_d + g)\gamma q_0 \times \left\{ \frac{\exp(-a_1(T_F - T_0) + b_1) - \exp b_1}{a_1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{[\ln[c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_F - T_0) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln(c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)]}{c_1 e_1} \right\} \\
&\quad - (c+g)\theta^{-1}Q - H
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

If Equations (8), (9) and (10) are combined, the differences of profit between decentralized and centralized decision-making modes in the supply chain are calculated in Equation (11). When the sum of the supermarket and agricultural cooperative's profits are compared with those of the fresh agricultural produce supply chain,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_c - (\pi_r + \pi_d) = & (p_r + g)(1 - 2\theta U)(T_F - T_w) + (\alpha - \beta)(p_r + g)(p_r - p_d)(T_F - T_w) \\ & - (p_r - p_d)\gamma q_0 \times \left\{ \frac{\exp(-a_1(T_F - T_0) + b_1) - \exp b_1}{a_1} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\ln[c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_F - T_0) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln(c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)}{c_1 e_1} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Because there is no internal friction in the centralized decision-making mode, it is concluded that $\pi_c \geq (\pi_r + \pi_d)$. This is an essential indicator that the supply chain can be coordinated.

3. Main Results

Nonlinearity and instability mean that there are always differences between demand and supply for fresh agricultural products. Because there is a certain extent of conflict between agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets, and between traditional and E-commerce channels, it is necessary to coordinate the enterprises in the supply chain. Scientists (Gaggero et.al (2021)^[13], TANG et.al. (2018)^[26]) have proven that discounts can redistribute profits between the enterprises in a supply chain, and consequently make it work more efficiently. When the properties of the supply chain are considered, it is concluded that longer the discount time, the more competitive the supply. This can be expressed by an essential differential equation. If the interval of an independent variable is divided into several sub-intervals, the differential between demand and supply is small; if the sub-interval is very small, the derivative is closer to the actual function, which means that the discount times should be long enough to be influential, but not so long that they ignore the corresponding costs and effects. First, the corresponding conclusion of the discount strategy is given (see Theorem 1).

Theorem 1: There exist a positive integer n and positive numbers $g_1^{n-1}(t)$ and $g_2^{n-1}(t)$ at the n^{th} discount, where

$$\begin{aligned} g_1^{n-1}(t) = & \frac{\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp b_1}{a_1} \\ & + \frac{\ln[c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln(c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)}{c_1 e_1} \end{aligned}$$

describes the profit coupled with quantity change in the E-commerce channel, and

$$\begin{aligned} g_2^{n-1}(t) = & \frac{\exp(-a_2(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_2) - \exp b_2}{a_2} \\ & + \frac{\ln[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_n - T_{n-1}) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln(c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)}{c_2 e_2} \end{aligned}$$

describes the profit coupled with quantity change in the traditional channel. If the decentralized decision-making mode is adopted, the optimal discount strategies for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives are

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})^* = & \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} - \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 2\alpha^2)p_d} + \frac{\gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})} g_2^{n-1}(t) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\beta p_d}{2\alpha p_r} \left[\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + f_1)} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_d^{n-1} \right)^* = & \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{\gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})} g_1^{n-1}(t) + \right. \\
& \frac{\beta}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)} \left[\exp(-a_2 (T_w - T_0) + b_2) \right. \quad (13) \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2 (T_w - T_0) + f_2)} \right] - \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 2\alpha^2) p_d} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

respectively. Under the same conditions, if the centralized decision-making mode is adopted, the optimal discount strategies for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives are

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_r^{n-1} \right)^* = & \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\gamma q_0}{4 p_r (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta - \alpha)} g_2^{n-1}(t) \times \right. \\
& \left[\frac{1}{c_1 + d \exp(e_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) + f_1)} - \exp(-a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) \right] \\
& - \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4 a_1 p_r (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta - \alpha)} \\
& - \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4 p_r a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta + \alpha)} \\
& + \frac{\gamma q_0}{4 p_r c_2 e_2 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta + \alpha)} \\
& \left[\frac{1}{c_1 + d \exp(e_1 (T_w - T_1) + f_1)} - \exp(-a_1 (T_w - T_1) + b_1) \right] \times \\
& \left[\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2 (T_n - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2 (T_{n-1} - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] \right] \} \\
& + \frac{(2\theta-1)U}{4 p_r (\beta + \alpha)} + \frac{c}{2 p_r} - \frac{U}{4 p_r (\beta - \alpha)} \quad (14) \\
& \text{and}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_d^{n-1} \right)^* = & \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\gamma q_0 \exp^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}}{4p_d c_2 e_2 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta - \alpha)} \left[\ln \left[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_n - T_1) - f_2) + d_2 \right] \right. \right. \\
& - \ln \left[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_{n-1} - T_1) - f_2) + d_2 \right] \left. \right] \\
& - \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4p_d a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta - \alpha)} \\
& + \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4p_d a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta + \alpha)} \\
& - \frac{\gamma q_0}{4p_d c_2 e_2 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta + \alpha)} \times \left[\ln \left[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_n - T_1) - f_2) + d_2 \right] \right. \\
& - \ln \left[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_{n-1} - T_1) - f_2) + d_2 \right] \times \\
& \left. \left. \left[\frac{1}{c_1 + \exp(e_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + f_1)} - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) \right] \right] \right\} \\
& + \frac{c}{2p_r} - \frac{U}{4p_d(\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4p_d(\beta + \alpha)}
\end{aligned}$$

(15)

respectively.

Theorem 1 gives the optimal strategy for each stage of discount, including the optimal discount ratios for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives using decentralized and centralized decision-making modes respectively, if the quantity of fresh food loss satisfies Equation (4). Because transitory optimal discount ratios at discount stage n are defined by Equations (12), (13), (14) and (15), the supply chain can be coordinated at an arbitrary stage. There are, however, other categories of fresh food quantity loss. In certain situations, the optimal discount strategy calculated in Theorem 1 will not fit, because the properties of the quantity loss have changed. This invokes the question: Is there a more general and clearer discount strategy that coordinates the fresh agricultural produce supply chain with all possible quantity loss scenarios? Although this seems impossible, an answer is given in Theorem 2.

Theorem 2: There exists a universal discount strategy for all scenarios of fresh agricultural produce decay. It has two categories—fixed term and drift term—which determine the optimal discount ratios. If the coordination mechanism of the decentralized decision-making mode is adopted, the fixed term of the discount ratio for supermarkets

$\sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_r^{n-1} \right)^*$ is

$$\frac{c}{2p_r} - \frac{U}{4p_r(\beta - \alpha)} + \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4p_r(\beta + \alpha)} \quad (16)$$

and the drift term is

$$\frac{\gamma q_0}{p_r} \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_w} Q(t) dt - \frac{1}{\beta + \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right] \quad (17)$$

The fixed term of the discount ratio for agricultural cooperatives can be generalized as

$$\frac{c}{2p_r} - \frac{U}{4p_d(\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4p_d(\beta + \alpha)} \quad (18)$$

and the drift term as

$$\frac{\gamma q_0}{p_d} \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_w} Q(t) dt + \frac{1}{\beta + \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right] \quad (19)$$

In the coordination mechanism of the centralized decision-making mode, the fixed term discounts for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives are

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})_{\text{fixed}}^* = \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{\beta(1-\theta)U}{(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)p_r} \quad (20)$$

$$\text{and} \quad \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})_{\text{fixed}}^* = \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)p_d} \quad (21)$$

respectively. Similarly, the drift term discounts for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives are

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})_{\text{drift}}^* = \frac{\gamma q_0}{p_r} \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_w} Q(t) dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right] \quad (22)$$

$$\text{and} \quad \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})_{\text{drift}}^* = \frac{\gamma q_0}{p_d} \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_w} Q(t) dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right]$$

(23)

respectively.

Theorem 2 shows that, whatever the quantity of fresh agricultural produce loss, there is always a universal optimal discount ratio, relying on $Q(t)$ fitting for market clearing and supply chain coordination.

4. The Single-Stage Discount Approach

In the supply chain operational process there exists a discount point T_1 at which, because of conflict between demand and supply, the supply chain sells fresh agricultural produce at full price if $t < T_1$, but a discount is required if $t \geq T_1$.

If the single-stage discount strategy is used (in which the discount ratios of supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives are denoted as η_r and η_d respectively), the corresponding prices should be $\eta_d p_d$ and $\eta_r p_r$ respectively, after the discount. Because the discount strategy is implemented, the demand function changes accordingly. If $t < T_1$ and no discount strategy is implemented, the demand function would not change; but if $t \geq T_1$, the agricultural cooperative and supermarkets change their prices from p_d and p_r to $\eta_d p_d$ and $\eta_r p_r$ respectively; according to the theory of balance between supply and demand, the demand function must be changed. The properties of demand for fresh agricultural produce mean that the demand function can be regarded as a linear transformation of the original demand function. This means that in the traditional channel, if $t < T_1$,

$$D_{r1}(t) = \theta U - \alpha p_r + \beta p_d + \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \quad (24)$$

$$\times \left[\exp(-a_2(t - T_w) - b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(t - T_w) + f_2)} \right]$$

The demand function consists of two parts: trend $-\alpha p_r + \beta p_d + \gamma q_0 f(t)$; and intercept θU . The element $f(t)$ is defined in Equation (6). It is the adjustment effect for a change in market demand caused by the dynamic quantity of fresh agricultural produce in the traditional supply chain channel, and describes the decay properties of the initial

quantity q_0 over time t . The agricultural cooperative's online price p_d also affects supermarket demand. Further, if $t \geq T_1$ at the discount stage,

$$D_{r2}(t) = \theta U - \alpha \eta_r p_r + \beta \eta_d p_d + \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \\ \times \left[\exp(-a_2(t - T_w) - b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(t - T_w) + f_2)} \right] \quad (25)$$

When $t \geq T_1$, the demand function shifts because the retail prices change from p_r and p_d to $\eta_r p_r$ and $\eta_d p_d$ respectively. If prices p_r and p_d form a linear scale with prices $\eta_r p_r$ and $\eta_d p_d$ respectively, then the demand function shifts accordingly, as seen in Figure 2.

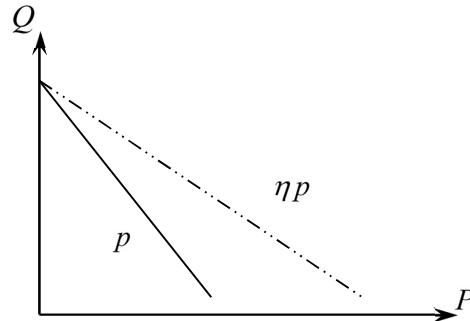


Figure 2: The change of demand function with price

Figure 2 shows the nature of the demand function's change: i.e., there exists a discontinuous price point at which the demand function shifts from D_{r1} to D_{r2} . The latter consists of two parts: intercept θU and trend $-\alpha \eta_r p_r + \beta \eta_d p_d + \gamma q_0 f(t)$.

In the E-commerce channel, transport is not necessary: customers buy fresh produce directly from agricultural cooperatives, so quantity change can only occur when the fresh agricultural produce is picked. In this case, if $t < T_1$,

$$D_{d1}(t) = D_d(t) = (1 - \theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r + \gamma Q_t \\ = (1 - \theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r \\ + \gamma Q_0 \times \left[\exp(-a_1(t - T_0) - b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(t - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \quad (26)$$

and if $t \geq T_1$,

$$D_{d2}(t) = (1 - \theta)U - \alpha \eta_d p_d + \beta \eta_r p_r + \gamma Q_t \\ = (1 - \theta)U - \alpha p_d \eta_d + \beta p_r \eta_r \\ + \gamma Q_0 \times \left[\exp(-a_2(t - T_0) - b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(t - T_0) + f_2)} \right] \quad (27)$$

In the traditional supply chain, the demand function is divided into two categories: Equation (26) describes the first step before the discount is applied; and Equation (27) maps the changes to supply price and demand quantity afterwards (Liu et al., 2020^[10]; Zhang et al., 2017^[30]). It is concluded that the common intercept $(1 - \theta)U$ exists in both

traditional and E-commerce channels, but the trend terms are different. The trend of the former channel is $-\alpha p_d + \beta p_r + \gamma q_0 f'(t)$, and that of the latter is $-\alpha \eta_d p_d + \beta \eta_r p_r + \gamma q_0 f'(t)$, where $f'(t)$ is defined in Equation (7) as the adjustment effect of the dynamic supply quantity in the E-commerce channel of the supply chain.

(1) *Price discounts in the decentralized decision-making mode*

To coordinate discounts, the profits of the supply chain and its enterprises must be analyzed. Without loss of generality, $T_0 = 0$, i.e., the fresh agricultural produce are distributed immediately after they are picked, and a price discount coordination process can be specified in the decentralized decision-making mode. First, the supermarket would determine the retail price of the fresh produce based on market demand after it is delivered from the agricultural cooperative. If the retail price, discount price, market demand, purchase price and quantity of the fresh produce is fixed, the corresponding profit of the supermarket π_r is

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_r &= p_r \int_{T_w}^{T_1} D_{r1}(t) dt + \eta_r p_r \int_{T_1}^{T_F} D_{r2}(t) dt - Qw - H \\ &= p_r (T_1 - T_w) [(\theta U - \alpha p_r + \beta p_d)] + \eta_r p_r (T_F - T_1) [(\theta U - \alpha \eta_r p_r + \beta \eta_d p_d)] \\ &\quad + (1 + \eta_r) p_r \gamma q_0 \times \left\{ \frac{\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_1) + b_2) - \exp b_2}{a_2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_F - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln (c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)}{c_2 e_2} \right\} - Qw - H \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

As shown in Equation (28), the supermarket's profit π_r has two parts: one is independent of quantity change and the other is dependent on it. The former occurs in two steps (non-discount and discount), which are integral to profit density functions $[(\theta U - \alpha p_r + \beta p_d)]$ on time-scale (T_w, T_1) and $\eta_r p_r [(\theta U - \alpha \eta_r p_r + \beta \eta_d p_d)]$ on time-scale (T_1, T_F) respectively. The latter is integral to the quantity decay function in these two sequential steps, i.e., the product of dynamic prices $(1 + \eta_r) p_r$ driven by quantity loss from both physical change and decay; and the integral quantity decay function $\frac{\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_1) + b_2) - \exp b_2}{a_2}$ of quantity change due to physical loss, and the operator

$$\frac{\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_F - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln (c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)}{c_2 e_2} \quad \text{of quantity change}$$

due to quality loss. To simplify this, the profit coupled with quantity change is denoted as $g_2(t)$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} g_2(t) &= \frac{\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_1) + b_2) - \exp b_2}{a_2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_F - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln (c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)}{c_2 e_2} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

The properties of the discount process mean that the agricultural cooperative's profit is

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_d &= p_d \int_{T_0}^{T_1} D_{d1}(t) dt + \eta_d p_d \int_{T_1}^{T_F} D_{d2}(t) dt + Qw - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1)Qc \\
&= p_d(T_1 - T_0)((1 - \theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r) \\
&\quad + \eta_d p_d(T_F - T_1)((1 - \theta)U - \alpha p_d \eta_d + \beta p_r \eta_r) + \\
&\quad \gamma q_0 p_d \left\{ \frac{\exp(-a_1(T_1 - T_0) - b_1) - \exp b_1}{a_1} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{\ln[c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_1 - T_0) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln(c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)}{c_1 e_1} \right\} \\
&\quad \eta_d \left[\frac{\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_1) - b_2) - \exp b_2}{a_2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{[\ln[c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_F - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln(c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)]}{c_2 e_2} \right\} \\
&\quad + Qw - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1)Qc
\end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

As with that of the supermarket, the profit of the agricultural cooperative has two sub-profits. The characteristics of the operation process, mean that the wholesale process in time interval $[T_0, T_1]$ and the corresponding profit driven by quantity loss index $g_1(t)$ should be considered, and can be described in terms of quantity loss caused by

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{physical decay} &\quad \frac{\exp(-a_1(T_1 - T_0) - b_1) - \exp b_1}{a_1} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{quality decay} \\
&\quad \frac{\ln[c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_1 - T_0) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln(c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)}{c_1 e_1} \quad \text{respectively. This means that} \\
g_1(t) &= \frac{\exp(-a_1(T_1 - T_0) - b_1) - \exp b_1}{a_1} \\
&\quad + \frac{\ln[c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_1 - T_0) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln(c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)}{c_1 e_1}
\end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

The optimal discount ratios of these two enterprises are important to coordinate the supply chain, they can be decided by taking the partial derivative of η_r to Equation (30).

$$\frac{\partial \pi_r}{\partial \eta_r} = \theta U p_r (T_F - T_1) - 2\alpha \eta_r p_r^2 (T_F - T_1) + \beta p_r p_d \eta_d (T_F - T_1) + p_r \gamma q_0 g_2(t) \tag{32}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
g_2(t) &= \frac{\exp(-a_2(t - T_1) - b_2) - \exp b_2}{a_2} \\
&\quad + \frac{\ln[c_2 \exp(-e_2(t - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln(c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)}{c_2 e_2}
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

describes the corresponding operator of the loss at the second step. If $\partial\pi_r/\partial\eta_r=0$, and $\frac{\partial^2\pi_r}{\partial\eta_r^2}=-2\alpha p_r^2<0$, the physical properties of this supply chain operation mean that the discount ratio of the supermarket η_r satisfies

$$\eta_r = \frac{\theta Up_r + \beta p_r p_d \eta_d}{2\alpha p_r^2} + \frac{p_r \gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r^2 (T_F - T_1)} \times g_2(t) \quad (34)$$

Similarly, the optimal discount ratio for agricultural cooperatives can be found by calculating the partial derivative of Equation (30) based on the condition of the second-order partial derivative of $\partial^2\pi_d/\partial\eta_d^2$. Further,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial\pi_d}{\partial\eta_d} &= p_d (T_F - T_1) (1 - \theta) U - \left(2\alpha p_d^2 - \frac{\beta^2 p_d^2}{2\alpha p_r} \right) \eta_d + \frac{\beta p_d \theta U}{2\alpha} \\ &\quad + \frac{\beta \gamma p_r^2 p_d q_0}{2\alpha p_r^2 (T_F - T_1)} (g_1(t) + g_2(t)) \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

Here, $\frac{\partial^2\pi_d}{\partial\eta_d^2} = \frac{(\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)p_d^2}{2\alpha}$, and if $\beta > 2\alpha$, the optimal discount ratio η_d^* is

obtained, which satisfies

$$\eta_d^* = \frac{2\alpha(T_F - T_1)(1 - \theta)U}{(\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)p_d} + \frac{\beta\theta U}{(\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)p_d} + \frac{\beta\gamma q_0}{(\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)(T_F - T_1)p_d} (g_1(t) + g_2(t)) \quad (36)$$

If (36) is substituted for (34),

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_r^* &= \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{(T_F - T_1)(1 - \theta)U\beta}{(\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)p_r} \\ &\quad + \frac{\theta\beta^2 U}{2\alpha p_r(\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)} + \frac{\beta^2 \gamma q_0 + p_r \gamma q_0 (\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)}{2\alpha p_r(\beta^2 - 4\alpha^2)(T_F - T_1)} g_2(t) \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

Although there are differences between them, the optimal discount ratios η_d^* and η_r^* consist of two aspects: the trend term of the last part of Equations (36) and (37), and the constant term of the rest of these two equations. There is a decay effect in the trend term described by the integral demand function, which reflects the price and decay property coupled with dynamic quantity change. Further, the decay effects of discount ratios, which rely on the dynamic demand quantity of fresh agricultural produce, are determined by functions $g_2(t)$ and $g_1(t) + g_2(t)$ respectively. This shows that discount ratios depend on the operational process of the traditional supply chain channel. It can also be concluded that, if $\beta > 2\alpha$, a minimum profit would be achieved, which is not desirable. If $\beta = 2\alpha$, this is not an optimal solution; $\beta < 2\alpha$ is the basic condition for the supply chain to operate normally. With this in mind, the equilibrium condition of supply and demand in supermarkets is:

$$\int_{T_0}^{T_1} D_{r1}(t) dt + \int_{T_1}^{T_F} D_{r2}(t) dt = Q \quad (38)$$

i.e., Equation (38) can be expanded to

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q = & (\theta U - \alpha p_r + \beta p_d)(T_1 - T_0) + (\theta U - \alpha \eta_r p_r + \beta \eta_d p_d)(T_F - T_1) \\
 & + \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] g_1(t) \\
 & + \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_1) + b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(T_F - T_1) + f_2)} \right] g_2(t)
 \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

and the constraint condition of equilibrium between supply and demand in the agricultural cooperative is

$$\int_{T_0}^{T_1} D_{d1}(t) dt + \int_{T_1}^{T_F} D_{d2}(t) dt = (\theta^{-1} - 1) Q \tag{40}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\theta^{-1} - 1) Q = & ((1 - \theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r)(T_1 - T_0) + (1 - \theta)U - \alpha p_d \eta_d \\
 & + \beta p_r \eta_r (T_1 - T_0) + \gamma q_0 [g_1(t) + g_2(t)]
 \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

The balance of supply and demand equilibrates the dual channels of the fresh agricultural produce supply chain, and the scientific coordination mechanism defined by the discount ratios p_r and p_d ensures rational profit distribution based on maximizing market clearing and profit in the system as a whole. These two conditions ensure that discount ratios are always at an optimal trajectory, which stabilizes the supply chain, as shown in Figure 3.

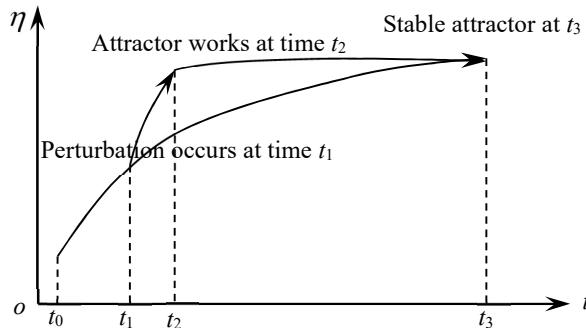


Figure 3. Attractor stability

If perturbation from the environment is added, the equilibrium between the supply and demand of fresh agricultural produce is broken, because the discount strategy can stimulate demand growth to fill it; there must be a "potential difference" attractor that pulls the deviation back to the optimal trajectory. Further, in decentralized decision-making, because two enterprises make decisions independently, there are several non-synchronous behaviors occur and entangle together in the operational process, which affects the efficiency of the supply chain.

(2) Price discount in the centralized decision-making mode

In centralized decision-making, agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets are regarded as a whole, in which optimal prices are calculated by resolving a corresponding optimal model. Because of the relationship between market demand and system supply, and the operational properties of this supply chain, the supermarket's retail price, the online price set by agricultural cooperatives, the supermarket's discount ratio η_r^* , and the agricultural cooperative's discount ratio η_d^* must be determined. The properties of

the fresh agricultural produce supply chain mean that the profit π_c in the centralized decision-making mode is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_c &= p_r \int_{T_0}^{T_1} D_{r1}(t) dt + \eta_r p_r \int_{T_1}^{T_F} D_{r2}(t) dt + p_d \int_{T_0}^{T_1} D_{d1}(t) dt \\
 &\quad + \eta_d p_d \int_{T_1}^{T_F} D_{d2}(t) dt - \theta^{-1} Qc - H \\
 &= p_r (T_1 - T_0) (\theta U - \alpha p_r + \beta p_d) + \eta_r p_r (\theta U - \alpha \eta_r p_r + \beta \eta_d p_d) (T_F - T_1) + \\
 &\quad p_d ((1-\theta)U - \alpha p_d + \beta p_r) + \eta_d p_d ((1-\theta)U - \alpha p_d \eta_d + \beta p_r \eta_r) - \theta^{-1} Qc - H \quad (42) \\
 &\quad + p_r \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1 (T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1 (T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] g_1(t) \\
 &\quad + \eta_r p_r \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_2 (T_F - T_1) + b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2 (T_F - T_1) + f_2)} \right] g_2(t) \\
 &\quad + p_d \gamma q_0 g_1(t) + \eta_d p_d \gamma q_0 g_2(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

Equation (42) shows that the supply chain profit has two parts: the drift term and the constant term. The constant term is $-\theta^{-1} Qc - H$, but the drift term is more complex. It relies on the behavior of agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets, which is determined by the price sensitive coefficient of the channel; the price cross-elasticity coefficient of the between channels; the effective coefficient of food quality to demand; corresponding discount ratios; and the quantity loss index $g_i(t)$, where $i=1,2$. To summarize: the profit coupled with centralized decision-making is defined by the constant and drift terms, which are driven by their respective prices $p_{r,d}$ and discount ratios $\eta_{r,d}$, coupled with the corresponding demand quantities in time intervals $[T_0, T_w]$, $[T_w, T_1]$ and $[T_1, T_F]$ respectively.

If the constraint of equilibrium conditions (38) and (40), or (39) and (41) are combined, the order quantity in the traditional channel Q is

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q^* &= 2\theta U(T_1 - T_0) - \frac{\alpha\theta p_d (1 + \eta_d)(T_1 - T_0)}{1 - \theta} \\
 &\quad + \frac{\beta\theta p_r (1 + \eta_r)(T_1 - T_0)}{1 - \theta} + \frac{\gamma\theta q_0}{1 - \theta} [g_1(t) + g_2(t)] \quad (43)
 \end{aligned}$$

by taking partial derivative of Q from Equation (42). Substitute (43) into supply chain profit Equation (42), and $\frac{\partial \pi_c}{\partial \eta_r} = 0$ and $\frac{\partial \pi_c}{\partial \eta_d} = 0$, the optimal discount ratios for the agricultural cooperative and supermarket are

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_r^* = & \frac{\beta(1-\theta)U}{2\alpha p_d p_r (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r p_d (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} + \frac{\beta\gamma q_0 (T_F - T_1 + 1)}{2\alpha p_r (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} g_2(t) \\
& + \frac{\theta U (T_F - T_1)}{2\alpha p_d^2 p_r (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r p_d (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} + \\
& \frac{\alpha\gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} g_2(t) \\
& \left[\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_1) + b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(T_F - T_1) + f_2)} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{44}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_d^* = & \frac{(1-\theta)U}{\alpha p_d} + \frac{\gamma q_0}{\alpha p_d} g_2(t) \\
& + \frac{\beta p_r (T_F - T_1 + 1)}{\alpha p_d} \left\{ \frac{\beta(1-\theta)U}{2\alpha p_r p_d (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r p_d (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} + \right. \\
& \frac{\beta\gamma q_0 (T_F - T_1 + 1)}{2\alpha p_r (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} g_2(t) \\
& + \frac{\theta U (T_F - T_1)}{2\alpha p_d^2 p_r (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r p_d^2 (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} + \\
& \left. \frac{\alpha p_r \gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_F - T_1) - \beta^2 p_r (T_F - T_1 + 1)^2} g_2(t) \right\} \\
& \left[\exp(-a_2(T_F - T_1) + b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(T_F - T_1) + f_2)} \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

respectively. The optimal discount ratios of both η_r^* and η_d^* are determined by the point of time of the discount; prices p_r and p_d ; the sensitive coefficient of the price of a channel α ; the cross-elasticity coefficient of prices between channels β ; and the effective coefficient of food quality to demand $g(t)$.

A comparison of the optimal discount ratios in the centralized decision-making mode described in Equations (44) and (45) with those in the decentralized decision-making mode, described in Equations (37) and (36), shows that the latter is larger than the former. This is because there are much fewer internal conflicts in centralized decision-making, which makes the supply chain more effective. Further, in the centralized decision-making mode, resources, such as information, inventory and equipment, can be shared in collaborative planning, forecasting and replenishment (CPFR), which greatly improves operational efficiency [12][20]. There are, however, gaps in profit between decentralized and centralized decision-making modes, and strategies should be introduced to improve the capability of the latter.

5. Optimizing the Multi-Stage Discount Strategy

5.1. Market Clearing in Multi-Stage Discounts

The quality of fresh agricultural produce deteriorates over time, which means that several stages of discount are necessary. This is because as the quantity and quality of fresh agricultural produce declines, the price elasticity coefficient becomes smaller, and

the demand function correspondingly becomes concave. The graph of the demand function is described approximately in Figure 3.

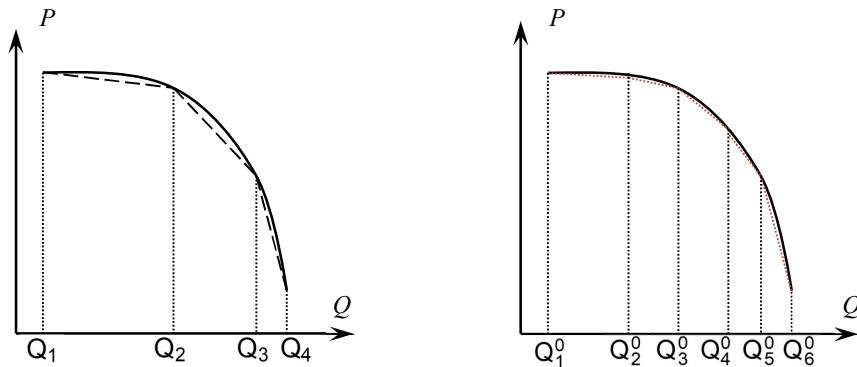


Figure 3: The demand function of fresh agricultural produce and the effect of multi-stage discounts

Figure 3 shows the properties of the demand function and the way the effects of discounts vary at different times. As discounts increase, supply matches demand more closely.

Multi-stage discounts follow a process: Once the quality or quantity reaches a certain low threshold, the corresponding price discount ratio $\eta_{r,d}^k$ must be introduced to compensate for the loss that occurs because of the mismatch between supply and demand, and to distribute profit rationally between supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives. Here, k is the k^{th} discount stage, r and d represent the supermarket and cooperative respectively. In the operational properties of the fresh agricultural produce supply chain, discount behaviors always occur after time T_w , after which the multi-stage discount process can be analyzed. First, if the first discount time $T_1 > T_w$, the corresponding process is as described in Figure 4.

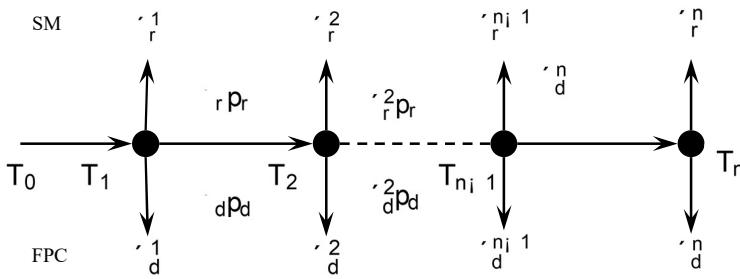


Figure 4: Multi-stage discount coordination in the fresh agricultural produce supply chain

Because the price in one discount stage must differ from that in another, the corresponding demand function of the dual-channel supply chain relies on the order $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ of the discount stage. According to the properties of the multi-stage discount strategy in the supply chain, the price in time interval $(T_i, T_{i+1}]$ should be $\eta_r^{n-1} p_r$ or $\eta_d^{n-1} p_d$ before the discount stage n , so, the corresponding demand function at the n^{th} stage is determined by the discount ratio η_r^{n-1} at the previous stage. Generally, η_r^n is smaller than η_r^{n-1} to ensure both market clearing and fair profit distribution. According to the properties of multi-stage discounts in the fresh agricultural produce supply chain, the demand function of the supermarket in the discount stage n is:

$$D_{rn}(t) = \theta U - \alpha \eta_r^{n-1} p_r + \beta \eta_d^{n-1} p_d + \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \\ \times \left[\exp(-a_2(t - T_w) - b_2) + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(t - T_w) + f_2)} \right] \quad (46)$$

Similarly, the demand function of the E-commerce channel in the discount stage n of the agricultural cooperative is:

$$D_{dn}(t) = (1 - \theta)U - \alpha \eta_d^{n-1} p_d + \beta \eta_r^{n-1} p_r + \gamma q_0 \times \left[\exp(-a_1(t - T_0) - b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(t - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \quad (47)$$

Equations (46) and (47) show that in each time interval (T_{n-1}, T_n) of the discount, the demand is deterministic due to the deterministic price. When the new discount ratio η_n is introduced at time T_n , however, the demand shifts from what is decided by discount ratio η_{n-1} to the ratio decided by η_n , according to Equation (46) or (47). This means that demand is a piecewise function, and the points at time $T_i, i = 1, 2, \dots$ are all discontinuity points of the second kind. As previously analyzed, the discount ratio is an attenuation function with multiple discount times $i, i = 1, 2, \dots$, to which the demand function adjusts correspondingly.

Further, because of the anchoring effect, the discount works quickly if and only if its stages occur over a short period. In this case, the state at the next stage is dependent on that of the one that precedes it. To study the multi-stage discount strategy in supply chain coordination, this property must be thoroughly understood. The demand in different stages of this discount process can be regarded as a martingale process (Jin-you strategy (Hu et al., 2019^[6]), where

$$P(D_{r,n}(t) | D_{r,n-1}, D_{r,n-2}, \dots, D_{r,1}) = P(D_{r,n-1}) \quad (48)$$

with $n, n = 1, 2, \dots$, i.e., $E[P(D_{r,n}(t) - D_{r,n-1} | D_{r,n-1}, D_{r,n-2}, \dots, D_{r,1})] = 0$. Each discount stage can then be analyzed independently, and based on this the multi-stage discount strategy can be understood as a whole.

As previously explained, there are two kinds of decision-making. Decentralized decision-making is similar to the single-stage discount process to a certain extent. At some stage, however, the demand function is different because the price changes, so, the total profit is the sum of the profits at each stage of discount. In this case, the supermarket's profit becomes:

$$\pi_r = \sum_{n=1}^n \eta_r^{n-1} p_r \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{rn}(t) dt - Qw - H \\ = \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \eta_r^{n-1} p_r (\theta U - \alpha \eta_r^{n-1} p_r + \beta \eta_d^{n-1} p_d) (T_n - T_{n-1}) + \right. \\ \left. \eta_r^{n-1} p_r \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] g_2^{n-1}(t) - Qw - H \right\} \quad (49)$$

Equations (49) and (28) differ slightly, because each discount stage is independent of discount time but dependent on demand, and demand satisfies the property of the martingale strategy in Equation (48). If the discount η_i is a constant, the ratio at the n^{th}

discount becomes $\eta_i^n, n=1, 2, \dots$, and the profit at each stage can be calculated by Equation (49). According to a similar process and method and considering its dynamic nature, the agricultural cooperative's profit would be:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_d &= \sum_{n=1}^n \eta_d^{n-1} p_d \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{dn}(t) dt + Qw - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1) Qc \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^n \eta_d^{n-1} p_d \left\{ \left[(1-\theta)U - \alpha \eta_d^{n-1} p_d + \beta \eta_r^{n-1} p_r \right] (T_n - T_{n-1}) + \gamma q_0 \times (g_1^{n-1}(t) + g_2^{n-1}(t)) \right\} \\ &\quad + Qw - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1) Qc \\ (50)\end{aligned}$$

As discussed, the corresponding constraint conditions for equilibrium between supply and demand in the traditional channel must be addressed. In dynamic coordination terms, the supply chain is coordinated as a whole if it is coordinated at each stage using certain strategies. Regardless of coordinative strategies, however, market clearing is crucial for the supply chain to obtain maximum profit, which requires that

$$\sum_{n=1}^n \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_m(t) dt = Q$$

i.e., if and only if the supply of fresh agricultural produce matches demand, there is no internal conflict in the supply chain. If demand $D_n(t)$ is expanded at the n^{th} discount stage, then

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ (\theta U - \alpha \eta_r^{n-1} p_r + \beta \eta_d^{n-1} p_d) (T_n - T_{n-1}) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] g_2^{n-1}(t) \right\} \\ (51)\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}g_2^{n-1}(t) &= \frac{\exp(-a_2(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_2) - \exp b_2}{a_2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_n - T_{n-1}) - f_2) + d_2] - \ln (c_2 \exp(-f_2) + d_2)}{c_2 e_2}\end{aligned}$$

describes the profit coupled with the quantity change in the traditional channel, and

$$\begin{aligned}g_1^{n-1}(t) &= \frac{\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp b_1}{a_1} \\ &\quad + \frac{\ln [c_1 \exp(-e_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) - f_1) + d_1] - \ln (c_1 \exp(-f_1) + d_1)}{c_1 e_1}\end{aligned}$$

describes the profit coupled with the quantity change in the E-commerce channel.

According to the same method, the corresponding constraint conditions for equilibrium between supply and demand in the E-commerce supply chain channel are

$$\sum_{n=1}^n \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{dn}(t) dt = (\theta^{-1} - 1) Q$$

i.e.,

$$(\theta^{-1} - 1) Q = \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \left[(1-\theta)U - \alpha \eta_d^{n-1} p_d + \beta \eta_r^{n-1} p_r \right] (T_n - T_{n-1}) + \gamma q_0 g_1^{n-1}(t) \right\} \\ (52)$$

Equations (51) and (52) show that the equilibrium between supply and demand is important to the sale of fresh agricultural produce. Because the produce must be fresh, the demand functions vary at different stages, and this equilibrium is broken. It is not necessary for supply to be equal to demand at every stage, but the total demand must be equal to the total supply in all stages as a whole. This means that the respective conditions under both decentralized and centralized decision-making modes are complex. The equilibrium in the operational process as a whole can be understood as a degenerate distribution in the equilibrium at each stage of discount. Although this degeneration is not strictly correct (because the local equilibrium in sequential small time-scales in accordance with discount stages is a sufficient but not essential condition), it is a reasonable alternative method.

The coordination of the supply chain with multi-stage discounts is analyzed in section 5.2.

5.2. Optimal Discount Ratios in Multi-Stage Discount Strategies

In the decentralized decision-making mode, like in the single-stage discount process, the supermarket sets the retail price based on market demand. A reasonable discount ratio η_r^{n-1} can be set to encourage demand, which in turn changes the demand quantity. This means the agricultural cooperative must produce the new discount ratio η_d^{n-1} . In this aspect, there is no difference between single- and multi-stage discount strategies.

Combine Equations (49)–(52), then take partial derivative for η_r^{n-1} and η_d^{n-1} from (49) and (50) respectively, the partial derivative $\partial\pi_r / \partial\eta_r^{n-1}$ of the n^{th} discount stage is obtained:

$$\frac{\partial\pi_r}{\partial\eta_r^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ (T_n - T_{n-1}) \left[\theta U p_r - 2\alpha\eta_r^{n-1} p_r^2 + \beta p_r p_d \eta_d^{n-1} \right] + \gamma q_0 p_r \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] g_2^{n-1}(t) \right\} \quad (53)$$

Equation (53) shows that $\frac{\partial^2\pi_r}{\partial(\eta_r^{n-1})^2} < 0$. These multiple stages of the discount process are not independent of each other, but rather work as a system. The optimal sequential discount ratios must be determined systematically. If the properties of the discount strategy and Equation (53) are considered, the function of the discount ratio of the retail price of fresh agricultural produce in the traditional channel is:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^n \eta_r^{n-1} &= \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{\beta p_d \eta_d^{n-1}}{2\alpha p_r} \right] \\ &+ \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})} \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. g_2^{n-1}(t) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

Equation (54) shows that the discount ratio η_r^{n-1} of the supermarket's retail price relies on the discount ratio η_d^{n-1} of the agricultural cooperative, and the mapping between them is relatively complex. If the solution to Equation (54) is $\eta_r^* = \eta_r(\eta_d)$, replace

it into the profit function of the cooperative, then take the first order partial derivative to η_d^{n-1} , we have

$$\frac{\partial \pi_d}{\partial \eta_d^{n-1}} = \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ (T_n - T_{n-1}) \left[(1-\theta)Up_d - 2\alpha \eta_d^{n-1} p_d^2 + \frac{\beta^2 p_d^2 \eta_d^{n-1}}{\alpha} \right] + \gamma q_0 p_d g_1^{n-1}(t) \right\} \quad (55)$$

$$\text{It can also be seen that } \alpha > \beta \text{ and } \frac{\partial^2 \pi_d}{\partial (\eta_d^{n-1})^2} = \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{(T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2) p_d^2}{\alpha} < 0.$$

According to the analysis method used in η_r^{n-1} , the optimal price discount ratio η_d^n of a fresh agricultural produce from an agricultural cooperative in the E-commerce channel is:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})^* &= \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{\gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})} g_1^{n-1}(t) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\beta}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)} \left[\exp(-a_2(T_w - T_0) + b_2) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{c_2 + d_2 \exp(e_2(T_w - T_0) + f_2)} \right] - \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 2\alpha^2) p_d} \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

Similarly, if η_d^* is inserted into the reverse function of response function $\eta_r^* = \eta_r(\eta_d)$, the optimal discount ratio η_r^* in the traditional channel is:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})^* &= \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} - \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 2\alpha^2) p_d} + \frac{\gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})} g_2^{n-1}(t) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\beta p_d}{2\alpha p_r} \left[\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + f_1)} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

In the decentralized decision-making mode in this dual channel supply chain, agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets work independently to pursue their own optimal profits. Because of this, the analytical solution for the optimal price discount ratio η_d of the agricultural cooperative, and the discount ratio η_r of the supermarket maximize both market clearing and the profits of each party. An analytical process that combines Equations (56) and (57) should therefore be applied to ascertain the optimal profits for agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets respectively:

$$\pi_r^* = \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})^* p_r \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{rn}(t) dt - Qw - H \quad (58)$$

$$\pi_d^* = \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})^* p_d \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{dn}(t) dt + Qw - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1)Qc \quad (59)$$

Similarly, the profit of the supply chain as a whole would then be:

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_c &= \sum_{n=1}^n \eta_r^{n-1} p_r \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{rn}(t) dt + \sum_{n=1}^n \eta_d^{n-1} p_d \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{dn}(t) dt - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1) Qc - H \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \eta_r^{n-1} p_r (\theta U - \alpha \eta_r^{n-1} p_r + \beta \eta_d^{n-1} p_d) (T_n - T_{n-1}) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \eta_r^{n-1} p_r \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right] g_2^{n-1}(t) \right\} \quad (60) \\
&\quad + \sum_{n=1}^n \eta_d^{n-1} p_d \left\{ [(1-\theta)U - \alpha \eta_d^{n-1} p_d + \beta \eta_r^{n-1} p_r] (T_n - T_{n-1}) + \gamma q_0 g_1^{n-1}(t) \right\} \\
&\quad - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1) Qc - H
\end{aligned}$$

Take the first and second partial derivatives of $\eta_{r,d}^{n-1}$ for Equation (60), the second Hesse matrix S of π_c to η_r^{n-1} and η_d^{n-1} would be:

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \pi_c}{\partial (\eta_r^{n-1})^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \pi_c}{\partial \eta_r^{n-1} \eta_d^{n-1}} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \pi_c}{\partial \eta_d^{n-1} \eta_r^{n-1}} & \frac{\partial^2 \pi_c}{\partial (\eta_d^{n-1})^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2\alpha p_r^2 \sum_{n=1}^n (T_n - T_{n-1}) & 2\beta p_r p_d \sum_{n=1}^n (T_n - T_{n-1}) \\ 2\beta p_r p_d \sum_{n=1}^n (T_n - T_{n-1}) & -2\alpha p_d^2 \sum_{n=1}^n (T_n - T_{n-1}) \end{bmatrix} \quad (61)$$

$$\text{where } |S| = 4(\alpha^2 - \beta^2) p_r^2 p_d^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^n (T_n - T_{n-1}) \right)^2, \alpha > \beta, T_n > T_{n-1}, \text{ and } |S| > 0.$$

Because $-2\alpha p_r^2 \sum_{n=1}^n (T_n - T_{n-1}) < 0$ in matrix S , the second Hesse matrix of π_c to η_r^{n-1} and η_d^{n-1} is a negative definite matrix, which means that π_c is a joint concave function of η_r^{n-1} and η_d^{n-1} . The quantity of fresh agricultural produce in the supply chain is therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}
Q &= \sum_{n=1}^n \theta (T_n - T_{n-1}) \left[U + (\beta - \alpha) (\eta_d^{n-1} p_d + \eta_r^{n-1} p_r) \right] + \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{\theta \gamma q_0}{2\alpha p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})} g_2^{n-1}(t) \\
&\quad + \sum_{n=1}^n \theta \gamma q_0 \left[\exp(-a_1(T_w - T_0) + b_1) + \frac{1}{c_1 + d_1 \exp(e_1(T_w - T_0) + f_1)} \right]
\end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

In the centralized decision-making mode, although the steps of the multi-stage discount are relatively complex, the basic principle is the same as in the single-stage discount process. If the optimal quantity of fresh agricultural produce is inserted into the supply chain profit function in the centralized decision-making mode, the derivative can be ascertained based on discount ratios η_r^{n-1} and η_d^{n-1} . For the profit function of agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets in the centralized decision-making mode, the optimal discount ratios $(\eta_r^{n-1})^*$ and $(\eta_d^{n-1})^*$ are

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_r^{n-1} \right)^* &= \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\gamma q_0}{4p_r(T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta - \alpha)} g_2^{n-1}(t) \times \right. \\
&\quad \left[\frac{1}{c_1 + \text{dexp}(e_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + f_1)} - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4a_1 p_r (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta - \alpha)} \\
&\quad - \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4p_r a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta + \alpha)} \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma q_0}{4p_r c_2 e_2 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta + \alpha)} \\
&\quad \left[\frac{1}{c_1 + \text{dexp}(e_1(T_w - T_1) + f_1)} - \exp(-a_1(T_w - T_1) + b_1) \right] \times \\
&\quad \left[\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_n - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_{n-1} - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] \right] \} + \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4p_r(\beta + \alpha)} + \frac{c}{2p_r} - \frac{U}{4p_r(\beta - \alpha)}
\end{aligned} \tag{63}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_d^{n-1} \right)^* &= \sum_{n=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\gamma q_0 \exp^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)}}{4p_d c_2 e_2 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta - \alpha)} \left[\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_n - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_{n-1} - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] \right] \\
&\quad - \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4p_d a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta - \alpha)} \\
&\quad + \frac{\gamma q_0 (\exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1))}{4p_d a_1 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta + \alpha)} \\
&\quad - \frac{\gamma q_0}{4p_d c_2 e_2 (T_n - T_{n-1})(\beta + \alpha)} \times \left[\ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_n - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \ln [c_2 \exp(-e_2(T_{n-1} - T_1) - f_2) + d_2] \right] \times \\
&\quad \left[\frac{1}{c_1 + \text{dexp}(e_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + f_1)} - \exp(-a_1(T_n - T_{n-1}) + b_1) \right] \} \\
&\quad + \frac{c}{2p_r} - \frac{U}{4p_d(\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4p_d(\beta + \alpha)}
\end{aligned} \tag{64}$$

(64)

respectively, where $\frac{\partial \pi_c}{\partial \eta_r^{n-1}} = 0$, $\frac{\partial \pi_c}{\partial \eta_d^{n-1}} = 0$. Further, the optimal profit of the supply chain

π_c^* in the centralized decision-making mode is:

$$\pi_c^* = \sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_r^{n-1} \right)^* p_r \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{rn}(t) dt + \sum_{n=1}^n \left(\eta_d^{n-1} \right)^* p_d \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} D_{dn}(t) dt - Qc - (\theta^{-1} - 1) Qc - H \quad (65)$$

It has been proven that the profit produced in centralized decision-making is greater than or equal to that of decentralized decision-making. Accordingly, the corresponding discount ratios are also more reliable (Tran 2018^[27]).

Although centralized decision-making is better at coordinating the supply chain and ensuring market clearance, the synchronization between supermarket and agricultural co-operative must be strictly controlled. As a result, decentralized decision-making is often introduced (Neubert et al., 2018^[2]; Singh et al., 2015^[24]; Stranieri et al., 2018^[25]).

6. Discussion and Conclusions

6.1. Other Scenarios and Comparisons

Although there are several kinds of quantity loss, this paper examines the case of dual decay with quality and quantity loss. This hypothesis, however, is not strictly correct, because other scenarios can occur under certain conditions (Belkhatir et al., 2020^[14]; Suhail et al., 2020^[19]). For example, what strategy should be used if the quantity loss is not what Equation (3) defines, or if a demand disruption occurs, or if a series of substitutes for fresh agricultural produces are considered synchronously? What interests the authors of this paper is not just the coordination strategy in the particular case defined in this paper, but a universal coordination strategy for all possible cases. All scenarios can be described by several specific parameters, and if they are taken as fixed constants, the scenario becomes deterministic (Inoue et al., 2020^[3]; Tominac et al., 2020^[15]; Tominac et al., 2021^[16]). To draw a universal conclusion for discount coordination, other scenarios should be discussed. Because this is too complex to analyze in the scope of this paper, we examined a coordination strategy for the different kinds of quantity loss of fresh agricultural produce. A simple case of quantity loss that satisfies exponential distribution $\exp(-\lambda(t-t_0))$ is discussed in the following paragraph.

(1) The discount strategy for quantity loss that satisfies exponential distribution $\exp(-\lambda(t-t_0))$:

This is a degenerate distribution of the model constructed in this paper that ignores quantity loss $Q_0(c + d \exp(et + f))^{-1}$ arising from decay. Using the same analysis method and process, the optimal discount ratio of the agricultural cooperative in a single-stage discount strategy is considered. The optimal discount ratios of η_d^* and η_r^* in the decentralized decision-making mode would then be

$$\eta_d^* = \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_F} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_1})}{\lambda_1 (T_F - T_1) p_d (\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)} + \frac{\alpha(1-\theta)U}{2\alpha^2 p_d - \beta^2 p_d} \quad (66)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_r^* = & \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_1} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_F})}{2\alpha p_r \lambda_2 (T_F - T_1)} \\ & + \frac{\beta p_d}{2\alpha p_r} \left[\frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_F} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_1})}{\lambda_1 (T_F - T_1) p_d (\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)} + \frac{\alpha(1-\theta)U}{2\alpha^2 p_d - \beta^2 p_d} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

respectively. Similarly, in the centralized decision-making mode, the optimal discount ratios of η_d^* and η_r^* would be

$$\eta_r^* = \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_F} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_1})}{4 p_r \lambda_2 (T_F - T_1) (\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_1} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_F})}{4 p_r \lambda_1 (T_F - T_1) (\beta - \alpha)} + \frac{c}{2 p_r} - \frac{U}{4 p_r (\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_1} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_F})}{4 p_r \lambda_1 (T_F - T_1) (\beta + \alpha)} + \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_F} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_1})}{4 p_r \lambda_2 (T_F - T_1) (\beta + \alpha)} + \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4 p_r (\beta + \alpha)}$$

and

$$\eta_d^* = \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_F} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_1})}{4 p_d \lambda_2 (T_F - T_1) (\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_1} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_F})}{4 p_d \lambda_1 (T_F - T_1) (\beta - \alpha)} + \frac{c}{2 p_d} - \frac{U}{4 p_d (\beta - \alpha)} + \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_1} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_F})}{4 p_d \lambda_1 (T_F - T_1) (\beta + \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_F} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_1})}{4 p_d \lambda_2 (T_F - T_1) (\beta + \alpha)} - \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4 p_d (\beta + \alpha)}$$

(69)

respectively. In the multi-stage discount strategy, the optimal discount ratios of η_d^* and η_r^* in decentralized decision-making would be

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})^* = \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_n} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_{n-1}}) \alpha}{\lambda_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2) p_d} - \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2) p_d} \right] \quad (70)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})^* = \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_{n-1}} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_n})}{2\alpha p_r \lambda_2 (T_n - T_{n-1})}$$

and

$$+ \frac{\beta p_d}{2\alpha p_r} \left[\frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_n} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_{n-1}}) \alpha}{\lambda_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2) p_d} - \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2) p_d} \right] \quad (71)$$

respectively. In the centralized decision-making mode, the optimal discount ratios of η_d^* and η_r^* would be

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})^* = \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_n} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_{n-1}})}{4 p_r \lambda_2 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_{n-1}} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_n})}{4 p_r \lambda_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta - \alpha)} + \frac{c}{2 p_r} - \frac{U}{4 p_r (\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_{n-1}} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_n})}{4 p_r \lambda_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta + \alpha)} + \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_n} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_{n-1}})}{4 p_r \lambda_2 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta + \alpha)} + \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4 p_r (\beta + \alpha)}$$

(72)

and

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})^* = \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_n} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_{n-1}})}{4 p_d \lambda_2 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_{n-1}} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_n})}{4 p_d \lambda_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta - \alpha)} + \frac{c}{2 p_d} - \frac{U}{4 p_d (\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 (e^{-\lambda_1 T_{n-1}} - e^{-\lambda_1 T_n})}{4 p_d \lambda_1 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta + \alpha)} - \frac{\gamma q_0 e^{T_w(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)} (e^{-\lambda_2 T_n} - e^{-\lambda_2 T_{n-1}})}{4 p_d \lambda_2 (T_n - T_{n-1}) (\beta + \alpha)} - \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4 p_d (\beta + \alpha)}$$

(73)

respectively. In the optimal discount trajectory of agricultural cooperatives and supermarkets, similarities exist between single- and multi-stage discount scenarios with regard to

the dual decay of quantity and quality and the single decay of quantity. This conclusion can be drawn by considering the quality loss of $Q_0(c + d \exp(et + f))^{-1}$.

(2) Comparing quantity loss scenarios:

Three scenarios of quantity loss can be considered: (1) where the logistical function $Q_0(c + d \exp(et + f))^{-1}$ arises from quality evolution and the exponential function $Q_0 \exp(-at + b)$ arises from quantity evolution; (2) where the exponential function $Q_0 \exp(-at + b)$ is driven by quantity evolution; and (3), where the logistical function $Q_0(c + d \exp(et + f))^{-1}$ is driven by quantity evolution or quality evolution. If these scenarios are compared, it is apparent that a discount contract is an effective way to ensure market clearance and supply chain coordination with maximal profit. The duration, size, and point of time of discounts are crucial in this strategy. In this paper, discount size has been discussed by considering the loss of both quality and quantity.

(3) A universal coordination strategy for multi-stage discounts:

By analyzing other quantity losses with diverse decay functions, and comparing the corresponding results of the transitory optimal discount ratios of supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives, a hypothesis can be proposed: There is a universal law that can coordinate supply chains in all scenarios. If this is true, all supply chains coupled with diverse scenarios could be coordinated in a discount strategy that uses certain discount ratios. The main idea of the coordination strategy would be the same in all scenarios, but the corresponding parameters of discount ratios and times would vary. The next subsection will attempt to find this universal law.

It can also be concluded that the discount size in the centralized decision-making mode relies on fixed and drift terms, regardless of which loss function arises from exponential, logistical, mixed, or other types of distribution. For a multi-stage discount strategy, the fixed term of the supermarket's discount ratio

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\eta_r^{n-1})^* \quad (74)$$

$$\frac{c}{2p_r} - \frac{U}{4p_r(\beta - \alpha)} + \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4p_r(\beta + \alpha)} \quad (74)$$

while the drift term relies on the distribution properties of quantity and quality loss. After generalizing the results of the corresponding distribution, the drift term of the supermarket's discount ratio is:

$$\frac{\gamma q_0}{p_r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt - \frac{1}{\beta + \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right] \quad (75)$$

Equations (74) and (75) show that for supermarkets, if centralized decision-making is invoked the fixed term is independent of the distribution of quantity decay, but the drift term is. Further, whatever the distribution of quantity decay, the discount ratio in the multi-stage discount strategy will be determined by this fixed term, even if no quantity loss occurs. The fixed term of this discount ratio is decided by the unit cost of fresh agricultural produce from the agricultural cooperative; the price set by the supermarket in the traditional channel; the potential market size; the price sensitive coefficient of the channel price cross-elasticity coefficient between channels; and the market share in the traditional channel, which is described in Equation (74). There are, however, distinctions between scenarios that are driven by the properties of quantity decay and supply chain operation. The former is decided by the characteristics of the fresh agricultural produce, and the latter is controlled by supermarket prices in the traditional channel; the price sensitive coefficient of a channel price cross-elasticity coefficient between channels; and the time

intervals in a particular discount strategy. These two fractions form the drift term, as shown in Equation (75).

In agricultural cooperatives, the discount ratio also has two parts. The fixed term can be generalized as

$$\frac{c}{2p_r} - \frac{U}{4p_d(\beta - \alpha)} - \frac{(2\theta - 1)U}{4p_d(\beta + \alpha)} \quad (76)$$

, and the drift term as

$$\frac{\gamma q_0}{p_d} \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt + \frac{1}{\beta + \alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right] \quad (77)$$

If the decentralized decision-making mode is invoked, the discount ratio is similar to that of supermarkets. The fixed term is decided by the unit cost set by the agricultural cooperative; the price set by supermarkets in the traditional channel; the potential market size; the price sensitive coefficient of the channel price cross-elasticity coefficient of between channels; and the market share in the traditional channel, as described in Equation (76). The drift term is the same as that of the supermarket, which is affected by quantity decay and supply chain operation.

The universal law in the decentralized decision-making mode can be analyzed by using a similar method. In this case, the fixed term is the same as that of the centralized decision-making mode. The fixed term discount ratio for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives would then be

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})_{\text{fixed}}^* = \frac{\theta U}{2\alpha p_r} + \frac{\beta(1-\theta)U}{(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)p_r} \quad (78)$$

$$\text{and } \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})_{\text{fixed}}^* = \frac{(1-\theta)U\alpha}{(\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2)p_d} \quad (79)$$

respectively. Similarly, the drift term discount ratio for supermarkets and agricultural cooperatives would be

$$\sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_r^{n-1})_{\text{drift}}^* = \frac{\gamma q_0}{p_r} \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right] \quad (80)$$

$$\text{and } \sum_{n=1}^n (\eta_d^{n-1})_{\text{drift}}^* = \frac{\gamma q_0}{p_d} \sum_{n=1}^n \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt + \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - 2\alpha^2} \int_{T_{n-1}}^{T_n} Q(t) dt \right] \quad (81)$$

respectively. If the size of these two discount ratios and decision-making modes are compared, it can be seen that the discount ratios are larger in the centralized mode, which reflects its advantage.

It can be concluded that Equations (74), (75), (76), (77), (80) and (81) are the universal analytical expression of discount size. The former four equations fit the coordination strategy of decentralized decision-making, and Equations (74), (76), (80) and (81) fit the centralized mode. In most cases, the universal coordination mechanism of multi-stage discounts with reasonable ratios will greatly benefit the supply chain and its node enterprises (Zhang et al., 2021^[5]).

Further, if $Q(t) = 0$, the optimal discount ratios would degenerate to the result proposed in [12], [18], and [34]; if $Q(t) = \exp(a - bt)$, the optimal discount ratios would degenerate to the result proposed in [26]; if $Q(t)$ is far larger than the normal quantity (i.e., it is a supernormal disruption, in which an extreme and sudden disruption occurs) the result calculated would match that shown in [18]. This proves Theorem 2 correct.

(4) Coordination within agricultural cooperatives:

Agricultural cooperatives are composed of several families who work together, in order to generate more profit than they would work alone. In this kind of enterprise,

effective management (including planning, organization, control and coordination) increases its benefits.

A question then arises: How can all families obtain reasonable profits under the condition of maximized cooperative payment? This problem can be described as a dynamic stochastic cooperative game model, which is complex to resolve. A solution can be obtained without losing accuracy, by solving two sequential problems: first, a corresponding optimal model of profit under certain constraints should be constructed (this should be a multi-objective optimization model, but whatever category of model is used, a corresponding optimal solution should be obtained); second, a reasonable profit distribution mechanism should be designed, to make sure all families are compensated fairly.

Because the first question is an optimization problem, no matter how complicated it is it can be solved by invoking a fitness algorithm. The objective function of an agricultural cooperative is multi-faceted: maximum profit, sustainable production, and a healthy relationship with other enterprises in the supply chain are all considerations. The objective of an agricultural family is, however, relative simple: maximum payment. A rational payment distribution can be determined by constructing a dynamic Shapley distribution vector, if the optimal payment of the cooperative and all possible coalitions are calculated. Because this problem is relatively simple, it was omitted from this paper.

6.2. Conclusion

The structure of a fresh agricultural produce supply chain is extremely complex. Three kinds of coordination are involved in its operation: that between the agricultural cooperative and the supermarket; that between traditional and E-commerce channels; and that between families in a cooperative. The former two focus on the conflict between the supermarket and the agricultural cooperative in the two channels, and the latter involves conflict within the cooperative. To resolve these conflicts, coordination between enterprises is key. After analysis, it can be concluded that the application of discounts is an effective coordination strategy. Further, the coordination of discounts in the centralized decision-making mode is more effective than under the decentralized mode. The paper then studied a scientific discount parameter.

According to supply chain operation and coordination, the supermarket encourages demand through discounts, and the agricultural cooperative gives discounts to promote the E-commerce channel but surrenders part of its profits to the supermarket in the traditional channel. Because the quantity of fresh agricultural produce decreases with time, however, and because market demand is determined by supply, the price, including the corresponding discount ratio, is difficult to ascertain. This paper introduced a multi-stage discount strategy, and calculated each discount ratio coupled with its corresponding stage. If the quantity decays as in Equations (1) and (2), corresponds to the loss of quantity and quality respectively, and if the decentralized decision-making mode is introduced, the optimal discount for the supermarket is described in Equation (71), and the discount for the agricultural cooperative in Equation (70). If centralized decision-making is used but all other conditions remain the same, the optimal discounts for the supermarket and agricultural cooperative are decided by Equations (72) and (73) respectively. The centralized decision-making mode is superior to the decentralized mode in terms of coordination effect.

There are, however, other kinds of quantity loss in fresh agricultural produce that have diverse functions determined by the product's physical properties and biochemical characteristics. This paper discussed the loss function of exponential and logistical decay, and found that, whatever the nature of quantity loss, there is a universal function that describes the discount ratio. It then divided the discount behaviors into two aspects: fixed term (which is independent of changes to quantity and quality); and drift term (which is dependent on these changes). In the decentralized decision-making mode, the fixed term of supermarket discounts is given in Equation (78), and the drift term in Equation (80); and the fixed term of the agricultural cooperative discount is given in Equation (79), and the drift term in Equation (81). In the centralized decision-making mode, the fixed term of

supermarket discounts is given in Equation (74), and the drift term in Equation (75); and the fixed term of agricultural cooperative discounts are given in Equation (76), and the drift term in Equation (77).

If this universal conclusion is analyzed, it is found that, regardless of what kind of quantity loss occurs, whether decentralized or centralized decision-making is selected, or whether the supermarket's or agricultural cooperative's discount ratio is considered, the fixed term discount relies on the market share in the traditional channel; the potential market size; the retail price; the price sensitive coefficient of the channel; and the cross-elasticity coefficient of prices between channels. The drift term discount relies on the initial quantity of fresh agricultural produce in the supply chain; the retail price; the price sensitive coefficient of the channel cross-elasticity coefficient of price between different channels, and property of quantity loss.

6.3. Supply Chain Coordination and Discount Times

In the mapping between profit π and discount time n , it can be concluded from the demand equations (46) and (47), and the profit equations (60) and (65), that there is a positive correlation between π and n , such that the profit π is positively correlated with the discount time n . This is because long discount times decrease the difference between demand and supply, which in turn decreases the cost of disposing of a superfluous supply of fresh agricultural produce. Unfortunately, the discount cost cannot be analyzed using the demand equations (46) and (47), or the profit equations (60) and (65), which makes the positive correlation between n and π unacceptable. Each discount can produce some degree of cost or loss, and this should be added to the profit equations. The mapping between profit π and discount time n is therefore very complex, and probably a non-negative correlation. Further, if the discount times is too large, consumers could play a larger role in setting prices in the supply chain, and each more discount would increase the difficulty of management of supply chain, thereby decreasing the profits of the supermarket and/or agricultural cooperative. For this reason, moderate discount times should be considered.

The dynamic discount ratio η_r^{i*} and η_d^{i*} at discount stage i are given as discussed, which raises another, more interesting, question: How long should discount stages be to yield maximum profit, supply chain coordination and market clearing? To ascertain this, the profits of the agricultural cooperative, supermarket and supply chain should be considered, and the relationship between profit π and discount time n should be analyzed. Discount time is therefore an important parameter in the discount coordination strategy, and it will be studied in the authors' next paper.

Acknowledgments: This paper is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, "Research on the Coordination Mechanism of Online Shopping Supply Chain under the Influence of Differentiated Payment Behavior" (71671054); the Natural Science Foundation of Shandong Province, "Dynamic Coordination Mechanism of the Fresh Agricultural Produce Supply Chain Driven by Customer Behavior from the Perspective of Quality Loss" (ZR2020MG004). The authors would like to express their gratitude to EditSprings (<https://www.editsprings.cn/>) for the expert linguistic services provided.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflicts of Interest The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References

- [1]. Benaissa Ezzeddine, Benabdellatif, Benaissa Mounir. (2012) An Agent-based framework for cooperation in Supply Chain. arXiv:1210.3375.
- [2]. Gilles Neubert, Yacine Ouzrout, Abdelaziz Bouras. (2018) Collaboration and integration through information technologies in supply chains. arXiv:1811.01688. <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1811/1811.01688.pdf>
- [3]. Hiroyasu Inoue, Yohsuke Murase, Yasuyuki Todo. (2021) Lockdowns need geographic coordination because of propagation of economic effects through supply chains. arXiv:2101.01679

- [4]. Ilianna Kollia, Jack Stevenson, Stefanos Kollias. (2021) AI-enabled Efficient and Safe Food Supply Chain. arXiv:2105.00333. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2105.00333.pdf>
- [5]. Jie Zhang, Alexandra Brintrup, Anisoara Calinescu, Edward Kosasih, Angira Sharma. (2021) Supply Chain Digital Twin Framework Design: An Approach of Supply Chain Operations Reference Model and System of Systems. arXiv:2107.09485. <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2107/2107.09485.pdf>
- [6]. Jin-you Hu et. al. Quality control of a four-echelon agri-food supply chain with multiple strategies. *Information Processing in Agriculture*, 2019, 6(4) : 425-437.
- [7]. Kamilaris, Andreas; Fonts, Agusti; Prenafeta-Boldú, Francesc X. (2019). The Rise of Blockchain Technology in Agriculture and Food Supply Chains. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*, S0924-2244(18)30368-6-. doi:10.1016/j.tifs.2019.07.034
- [8]. Kramer Michael Paul and Bitsch Linda and Hanf Jon. Blockchain and Its Impacts on Agri-Food Supply Chain Network Management. *Sustainability*, 2021, 13(4) : 2168-2168.
- [9]. Lisa F Clark and Jill E Hobbs. Informational barriers, quality assurance and the scaling up of complementary food supply chains in Sub-Saharan Africa. *Outlook on Agriculture*, 2018, Vol. 47(1) 11–18. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0030727018760601>
- [10]. Liu, Pan; Long, Yue; Song, Hai-Cao; He, Yan-Dong (2020). Investment decision and coordination of green agri-food supply chain considering information service based on blockchain and big data. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 277(prepublish), 123646-. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.123646
- [11]. MagalhÃ©es, Vanessa S.M.; Ferreira, LuÃs Miguel D.F.; Silva, CristÃ³vÃ£o (2020). Using a methodological approach to model causes of food loss and waste in fruit and vegetable supply chains. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 283(prepublish), 124574-. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124574
- [12]. Man Mohan Siddh, Gunjan Soni, Rakesh Jain, Milind Kumar Sharma, Vinod Yadav, (2017) Agri-fresh food supply chain quality (AFSCQ): a literature review. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, Vol. 117 Issue: 9, pp.2015-2044, <https://doi.org/10.1108/IMDS-10-2016-0427>
- [13]. Mauro Gaggero, Flavio Tonelli. (2021) A two-step optimization model for the distribution of perishable products. *Networks* 78:1, pages 69-87
- [14]. Mohammed Belkhatir, Shalini Bala, Noureddine Belkhatir. (2020) Business Process Re-engineering in Supply Chains Examining the case of the expanding Halal industry. arXiv:2004.09796. <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2004/2004.09796.pdf>
- [15]. Philip A. Tominac, Victor M. Zavala. (2020) Economic Properties of Multi-Product Supply Chains. arXiv:2006.03467. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.03467.pdf>
- [16]. Philip A. Tominac, Weiqi Zhang, Victor M. Zavala. (2021) Spatio-Temporal Economic Properties of Multi-Product Supply Chains. arXiv:2106.13836. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2106.13836.pdf>
- [17]. Reginald D. Smith. (2011) Propagation of Cascades in Complex Networks: From Supply Chains to Food Webs. arXiv:1103.4983. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1103.4983.pdf>
- [18]. Rebecca Mitchell, Roger Maull, Simon Pearson, Steve Brewer, Martin Collison. (2020) The impact of COVID-19 on the UK fresh food supply chain. arXiv:2006.00279. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2006.00279>
- [19]. Sabah Suhail, Rasheed Hussain, Choong Seon Hong, Abid Khan. (2020) Orchestrating Product Provenance Story: When IOTA ECOSYSTEM Meets The Electronics Supply Chain Space. arXiv:1902.04314.
- [20]. Saeed Nosratabadi, Amirhosein Mosavi, Zoltan Lakner. Food Supply Chain and Business Model Innovation. *Foods* 2020, 9(2), 132; <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods9020132>
- [21]. Saurabh, Samant; Dey, Kushankur (2020). Blockchain technology adoption, architecture, and sustainable agri-food supply chains. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, (), 124731-. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124731
- [22]. Seyfollah Tabrizi, Seyed Hassan Ghodşypour, Abbas Ahmadi. Modelling Three-Echelon Warm-Water Fish Supply Chain: A Bi-level Optimization Approach under Nash-Cournot Equilibrium, *Applied Soft Computing Journal*. 2018, 71, 1035-1053 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asoc.2017.10.009>
- [23]. Sherah Kurnia, Serenity Hill, Md Mahbubur Rahim, Kirsten Larsen, Patrice Braun, Danny Samson. (2016) Open Food Network: the Role of ICT to Support Regional Food Supply Chains in Australia. arXiv:1606.01456. <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1606/1606.01456.pdf>
- [24]. Singh, Akshit; Mishra, Nishikant; Ali, Syed Imran; Shukla, Nagesh; Shankar, Ravi (2015). Cloud computing technology: Reducing carbon footprint in beef supply chain. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 164(), 462–471. doi:10.1016/j.ijpe.2014.09.019
- [25]. Stranieri, Stefanella; Orsi, Luigi; Banterle, Alessandro; Ricci, Elena Claire (2018). Sustainable development and supply chain coordination: The impact of corporate social responsibility rules in the European Union food industry. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, (), 1–11. doi:10.1002/csr.1698
- [26]. TANG Run, LI Qianqian, PENG Yangyang. Market clearing strategy in dual channel of fresh agricultural products considering quality loss. *Systems Engineering—Theory & Practice*, 38(10), 2542-2555. doi: 10.12011/1000-6788(2018)10-2542-14
- [27]. Thi Huong Tran. (2018) Critical factors and enablers of food quality and safety compliance risk management in the Vietnamese seafood supply chain. *International Journal of Managing Value and Supply Chains (IJMVSC)* Vol. 9, No. 1, March 2018. doi: 10.5121/ijmvsc.2018.9101
- [28]. Vernier CÃ©dric et al. Adoption of ICTs in Agri-Food Logistics: Potential and Limitations for Supply Chain Sustainability. *Sustainability*, 2021, 13(12) : 6702-6702.

[29]. Walker, M. J.; Burns, D. T.; Elliott, C. T.; Gowland, M. H.; Mills, E. N. Clare (2016). Is food allergen analysis flawed? Health and supply chain risks and a proposed framework to address urgent analytical needs. *The Analyst*, (), 10.1039/C5AN01457C-. doi:10.1039/C5AN01457C

[30]. Xiao-qing Zhang, Xi-gang Yuan. (2017) Reward-penalty Mechanism for Reverse Supply Chain Network with Asymmetric Information and Carbon Emission Constraints. arXiv:1702.07638. <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1702/1702.07638.pdf>

[31]. Xu Chen, Shuyao Wu, Xiaojun Wang & Dong Li (2019) Optimal pricing strategy for the perishable food supply chain, *International Journal of Production Research*, 57:9, 2755-2768, DOI: 10.1080/00207543.2018.1557352

[32]. Xu Ning et al. New Retailing Problem for an Integrated Food Supply Chain in the Baking Industry. *Applied Sciences*, 2021, 11(3) : 946-946.

[33]. Yida Zhai, Guanghua Han. (2021) The effect of the inspection information sharing policy on quality-oriented food production in online commerce. *Managerial and Decision Economics* 70. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mde.3360>

[34]. Zheng, Qi; Ieromonachou, Petros; Fan, Tijun; Zhou, Li (2017). Supply chain contracting coordination for fresh products with fresh-keeping effort. *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 117(3), 538–559. doi:10.1108/IMDS-04-2016-0139

[35]. ZHU, QINGHUA, LI, XIAOYING, ZHAO, SENLIN. Cost-sharing models for green product production and marketing in a food supply chain. *Industrial management & data systems*,2018,118(4):654-682. DOI:10.1108/IMDS-05-2017-0181.