Pricing­

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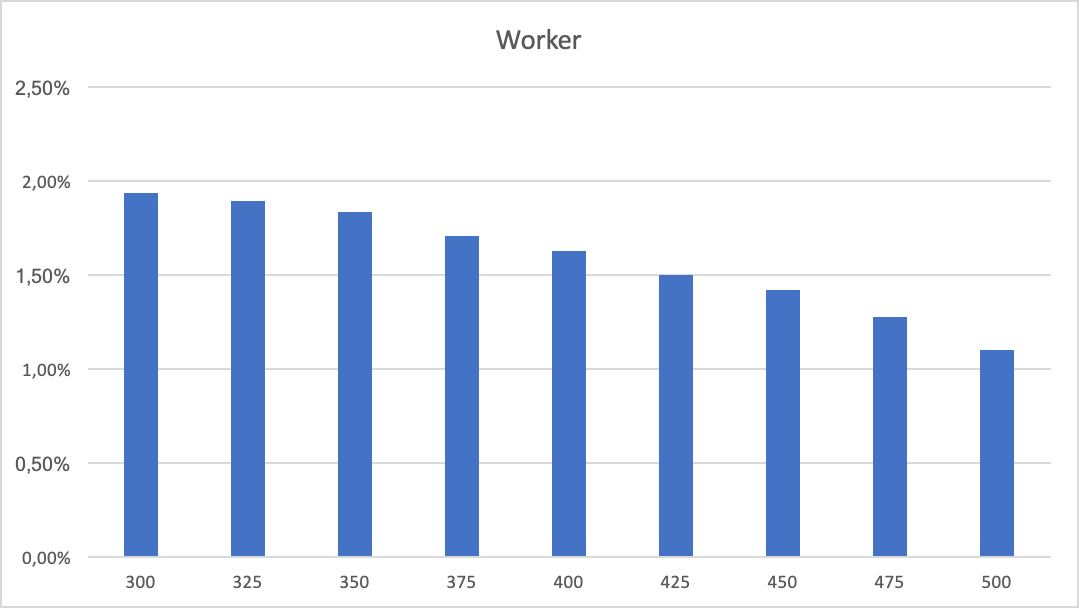
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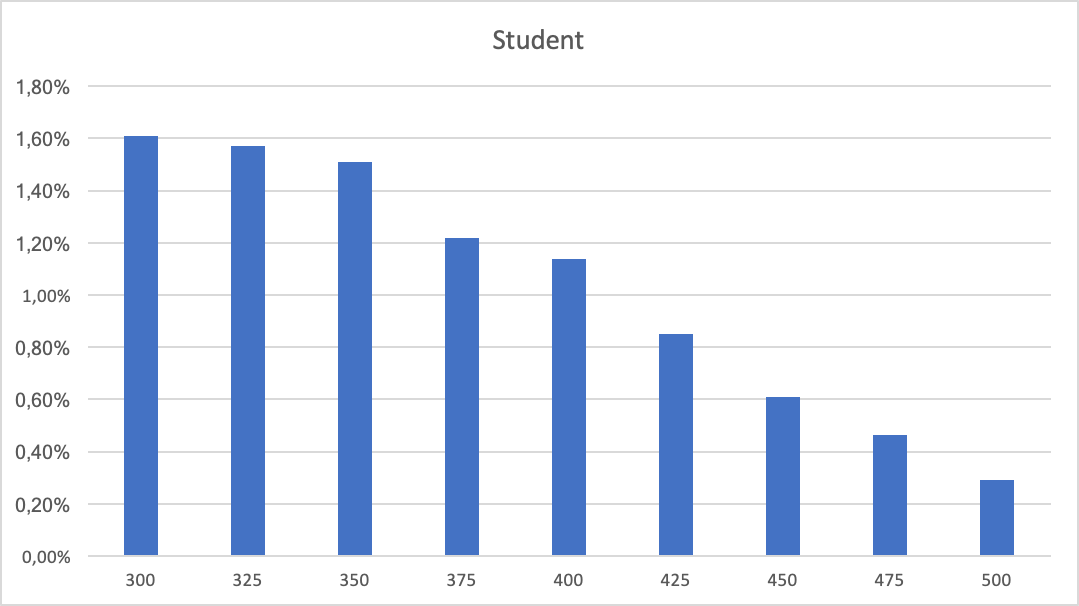
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# Choose a pruduct

# Aggregate

We decide to divide the customers in 3 different classes of users: Worker; Student; Retired. They split the market according to different percentages, the class composed by workers takes the 75%, students are the 20% and retired people occupy the 5% of the market. In the graph below are shown the disaggregate demand curves based on conversion rates for each price:







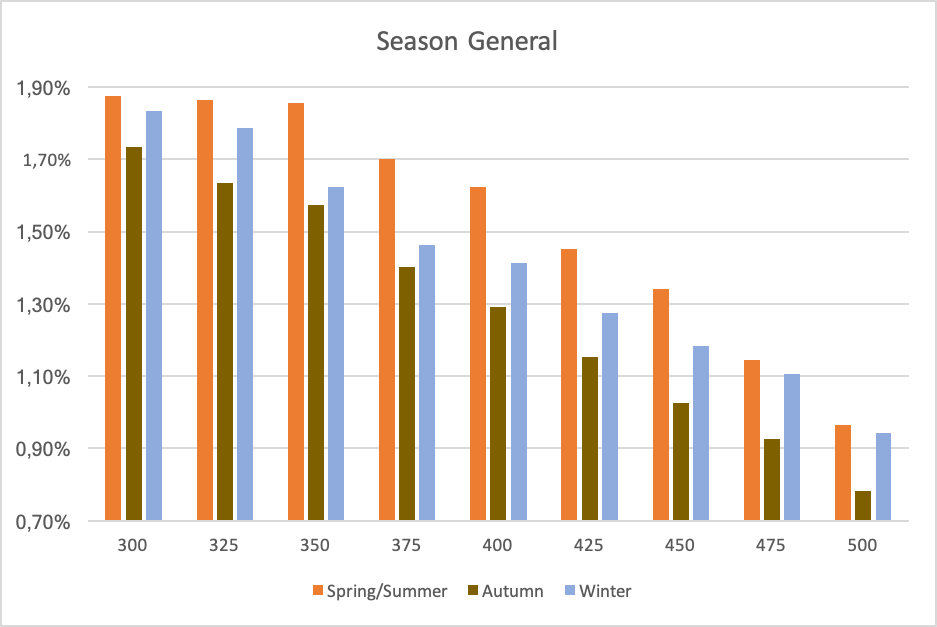
The conversion rates of each class are the average of the values estimated for every phase. In particular we assume that we have 4 different phases reflecting the seasons of a year: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Spring and Summer share the same demand curve. The values are above the average, that’s because we can imagine that in such seasons people are more attracted to our product.

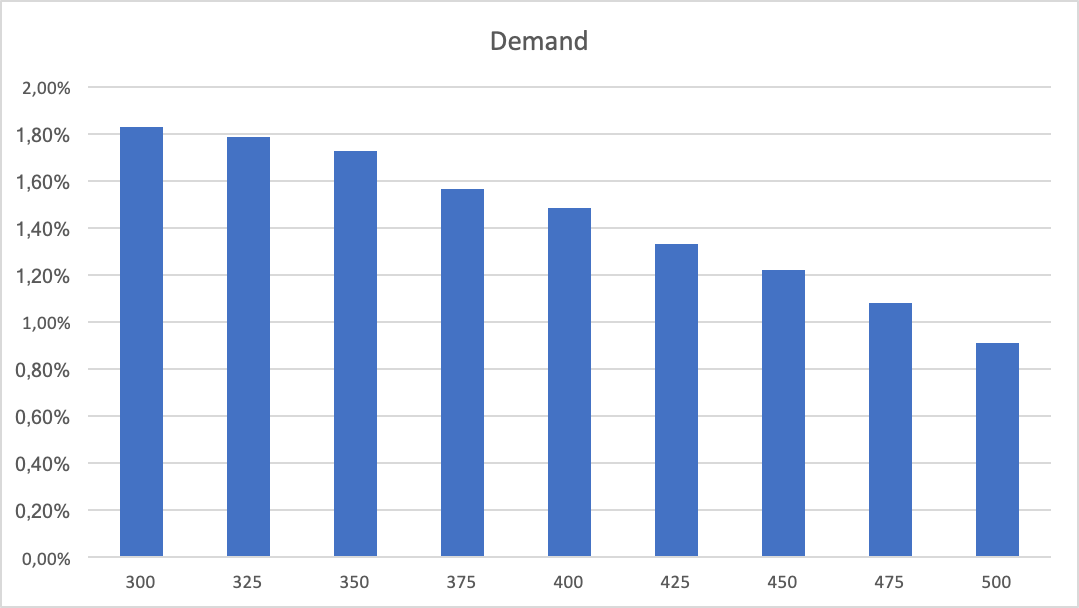
During Autumn phase, at the end of the summer and with the cold weather, people is not so tempted to buy an electric scooter, so the demand curve is below the average demand.

In the Winter phase, the values are a bit below the average for the same reasons of the autumn, but the decreasing is not so accentuated because people thinks forward to the summer and our good can attract people as a Christmas present.

In the following graph are shown the distributions of the different phases:



The average of the demand of the 4 seasons give us the average demand curve:



# Horizion

# Ab e altri

## Ab

## Ucb e ts

## Sw

# Altir aglo

## ucb ts

## sw