

Pricing Case Study

You're launching a ride-hailing service that matches riders with drivers for trips between the Toledo Airport and Downtown Toledo. It'll be active for only 12 months. You've been forced to charge riders \$30 for each ride. You can pay drivers what you choose for each individual ride.

The supply pool ("drivers") is very deep. When a ride is requested, a very large pool of drivers see a notification informing them of the request. They can choose whether or not to accept it. Based on a similar ride-hailing service in the same market, you have some [data](#) on which ride requests were accepted and which were not. (The PAY column is what drivers were offered and the ACCEPTED column reflects whether any driver accepted the ride request.)

The demand pool ("riders") can be acquired at a cost of \$30 per rider at any time during the 12 months. There are 10,000 riders in Toledo, but you can't acquire more than 1,000 in a given month. You start with 0 riders. "Acquisition" means that the rider has downloaded the app and may request rides. Requested rides may or may not be accepted by a driver. In the first month that riders are active, they request rides based on a [Poisson distribution](#) where $\lambda = 1$. For each subsequent month, riders request rides based on a Poisson distribution where λ is the number of rides that they found a *match* for in the previous month. (As an example, a rider that requests 3 rides in month 1 and finds 2 matches has a λ of 2 going into month 2.) If a rider finds no matches in a month (which may happen either because they request no rides in the first place based on the Poisson distribution or because they request rides and find no matches), they leave the service and never return.

Submit a written document that proposes a pricing strategy to maximize the profit of the business over the 12 months. You should expect that this singular document will serve as a proposal for

1. A quantitative executive team that wants to know how you're thinking about the problem and what assumptions you're making but that does not know probability theory
2. Your data science peers so they can push on your thinking

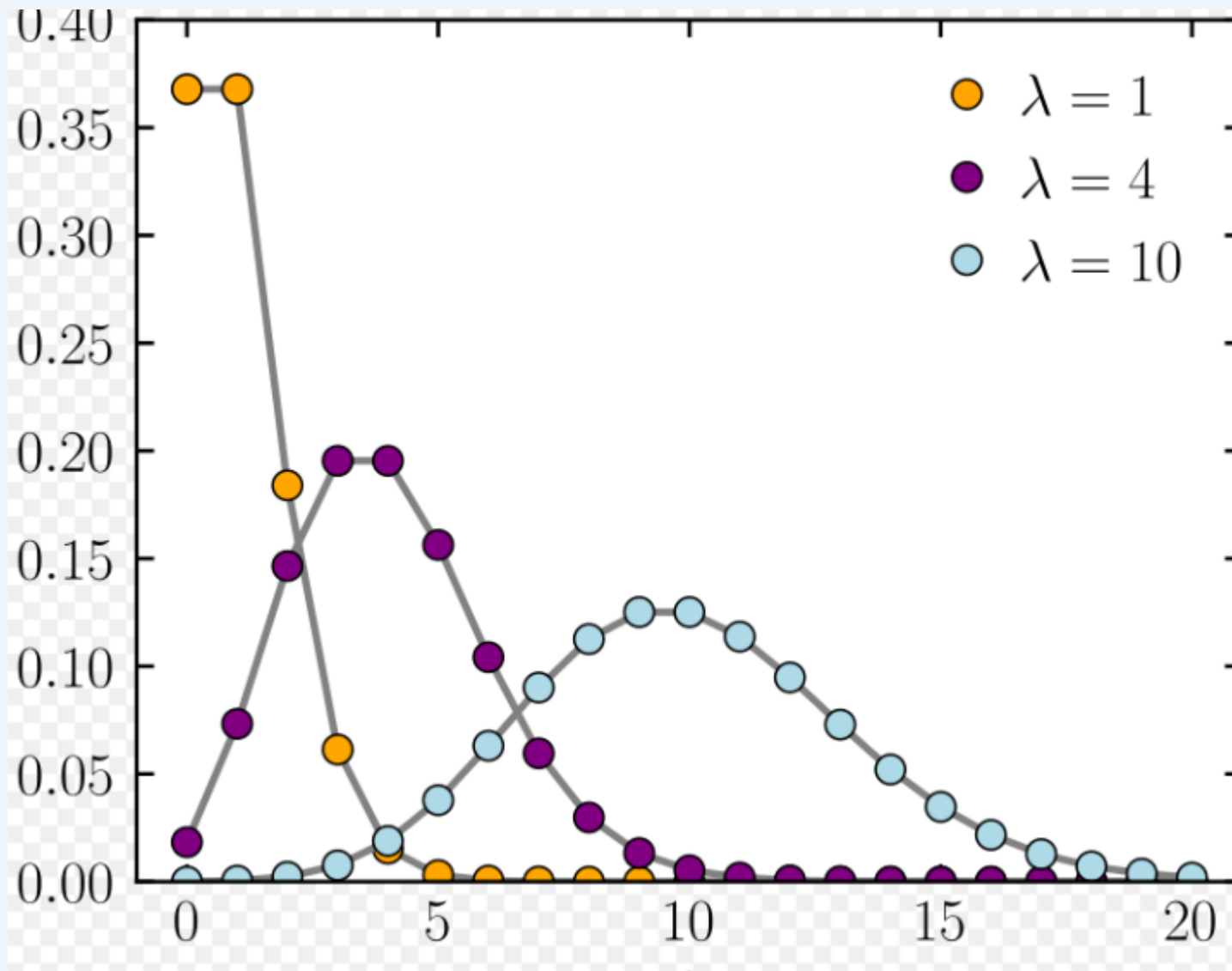
Car Pooling – Price Strategy

A Case Study Proposal for HealthClip

Pablo Cumbreira Conde

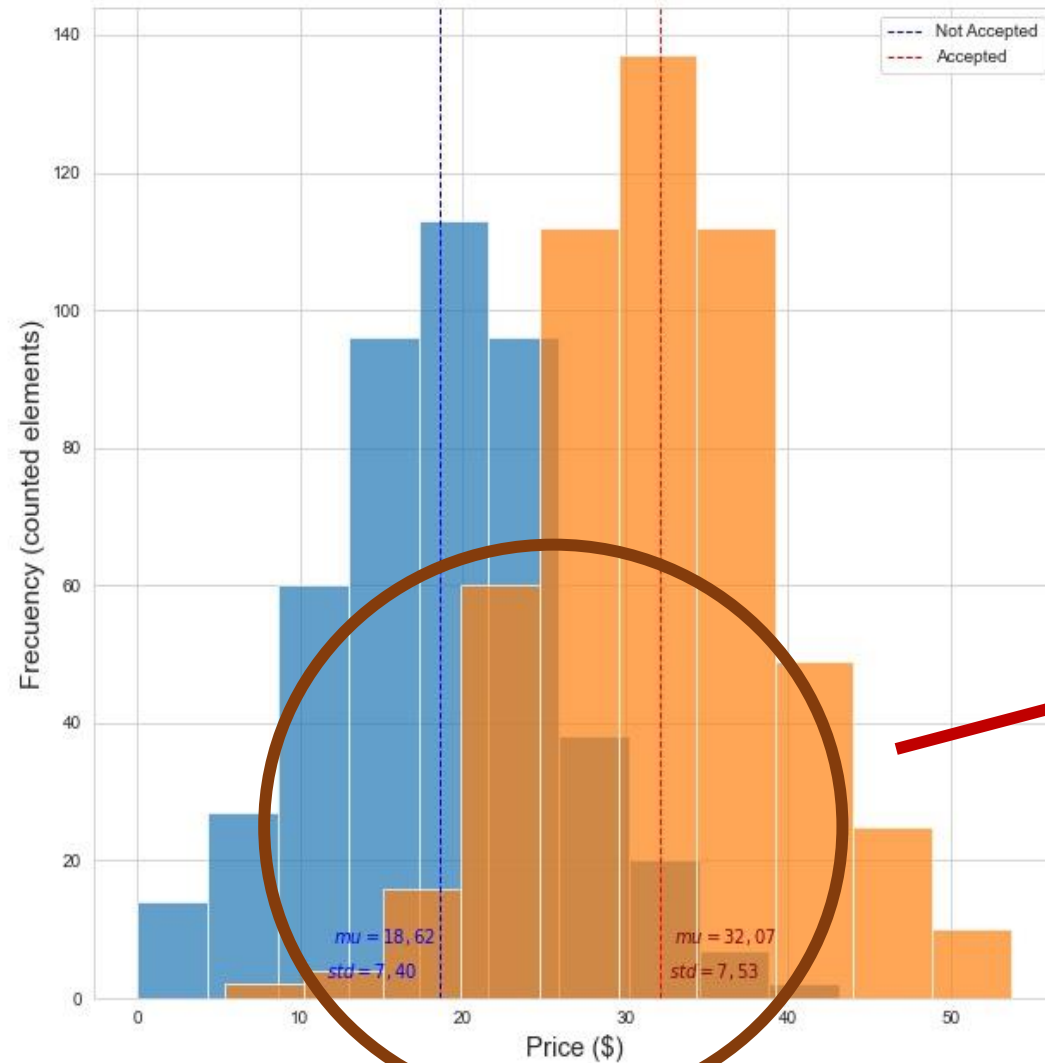
December, 05 2022

Case Key distribution: Poisson Distribution



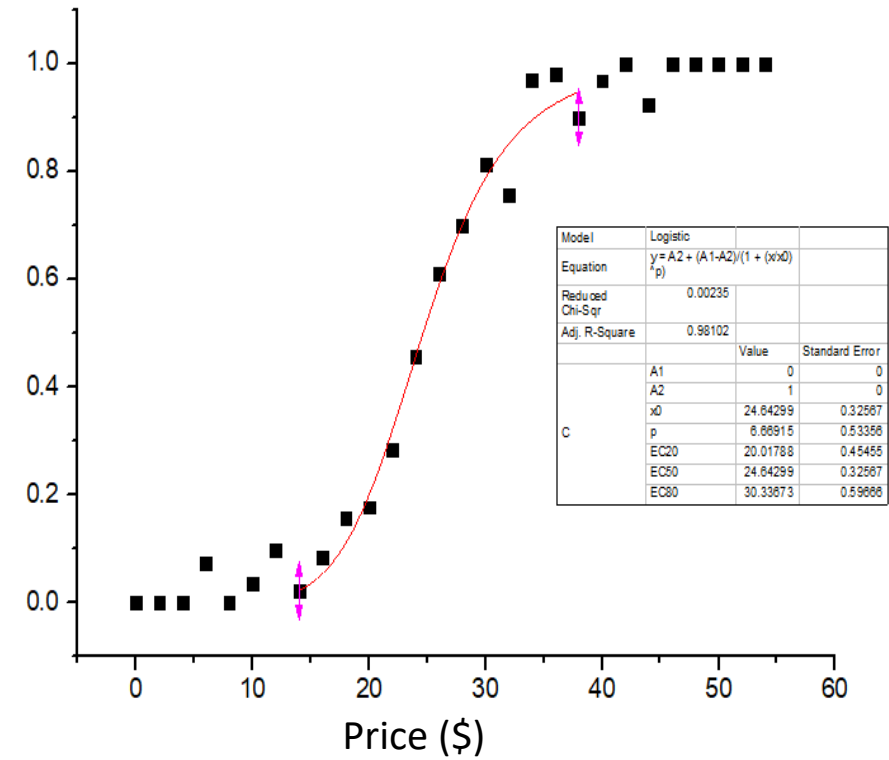
Poisson distribution examples according to lambda.

Price / Frequency Distribution

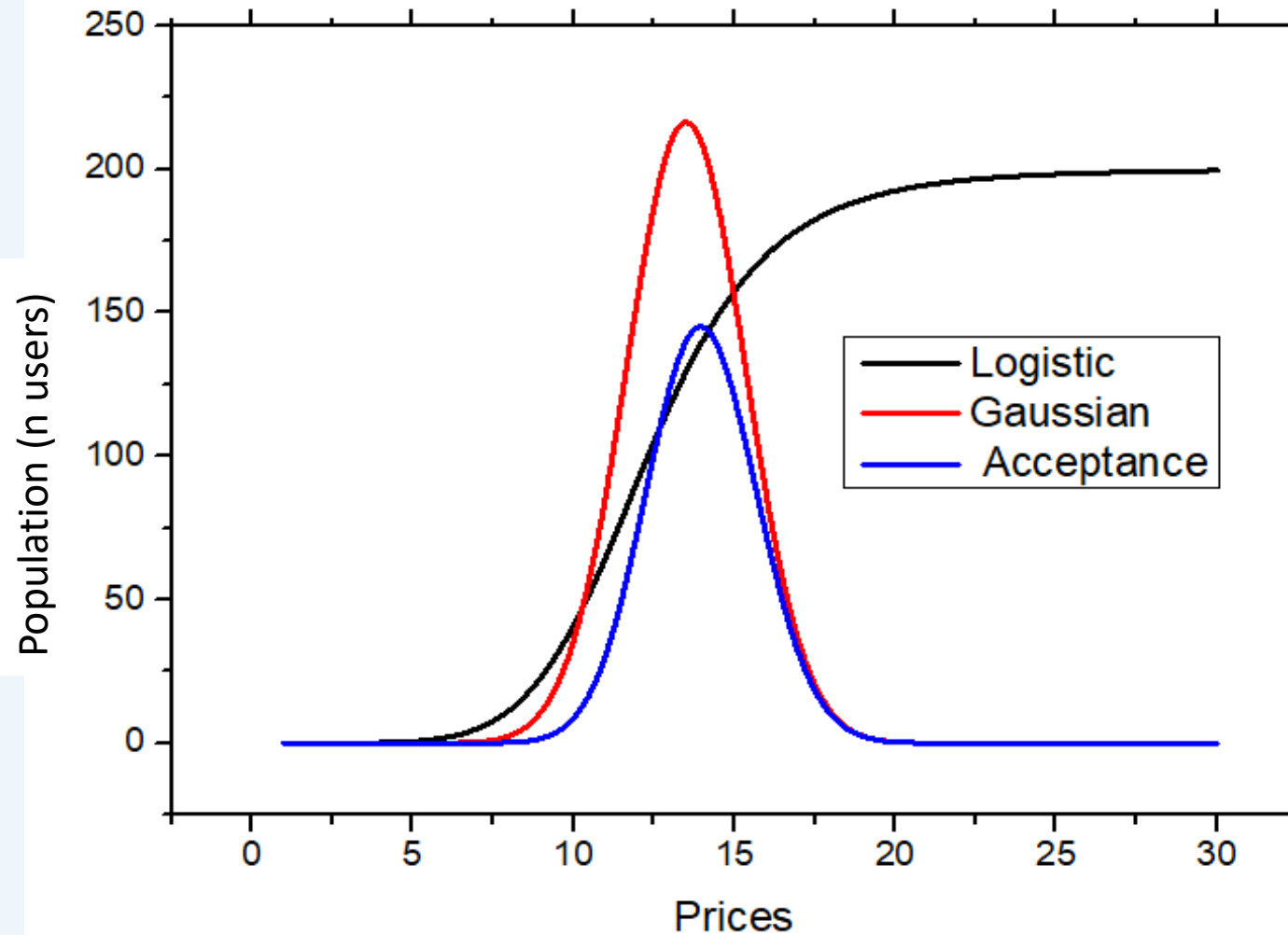


Probability of
being accepted
(%)

Study based on other company data.

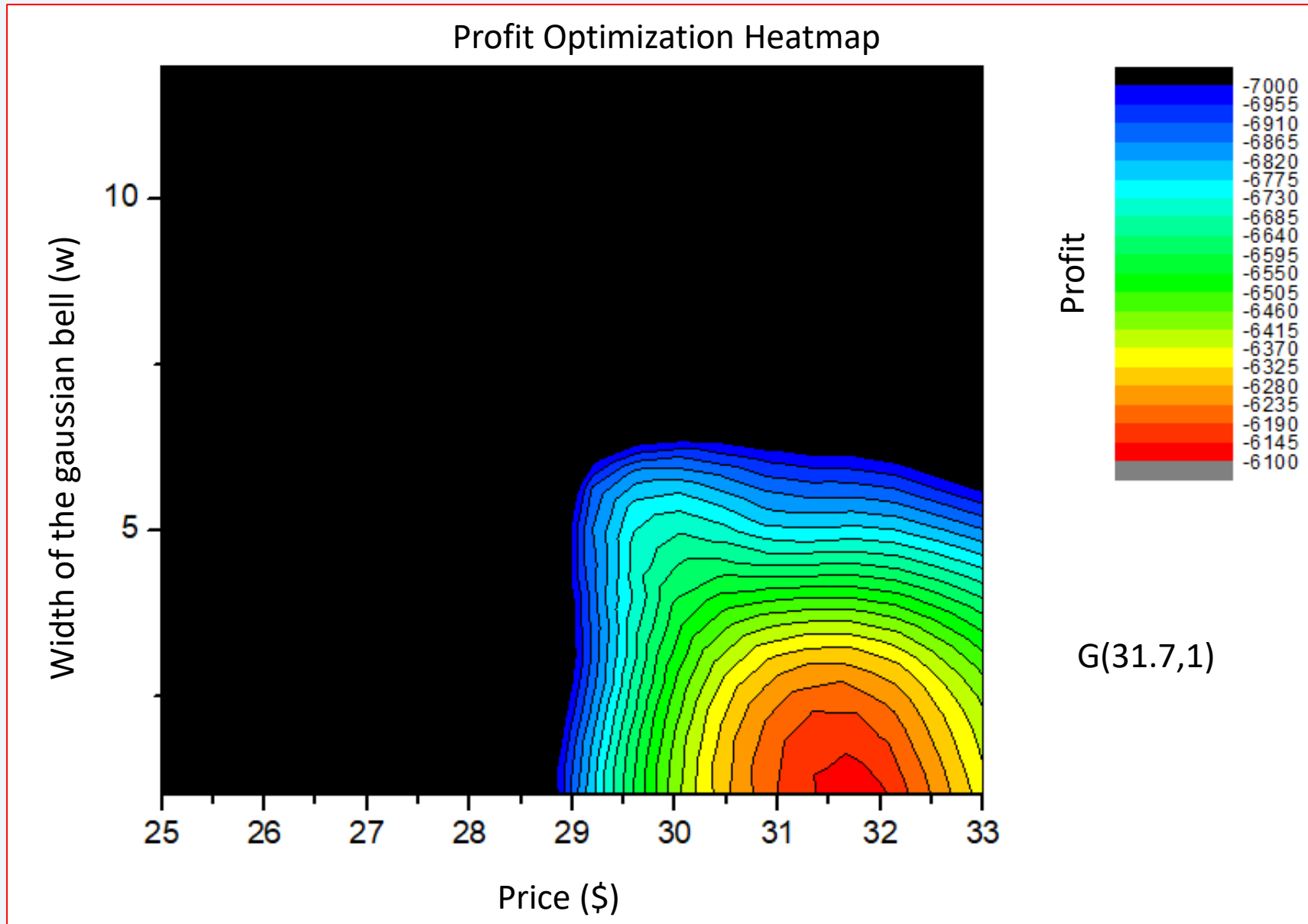


Procedure explanation



Logistic (Acceptance ratio) *
Gaussian (Distribution) =
Acceptance distribution

How to calculate the optimal Price / Profit



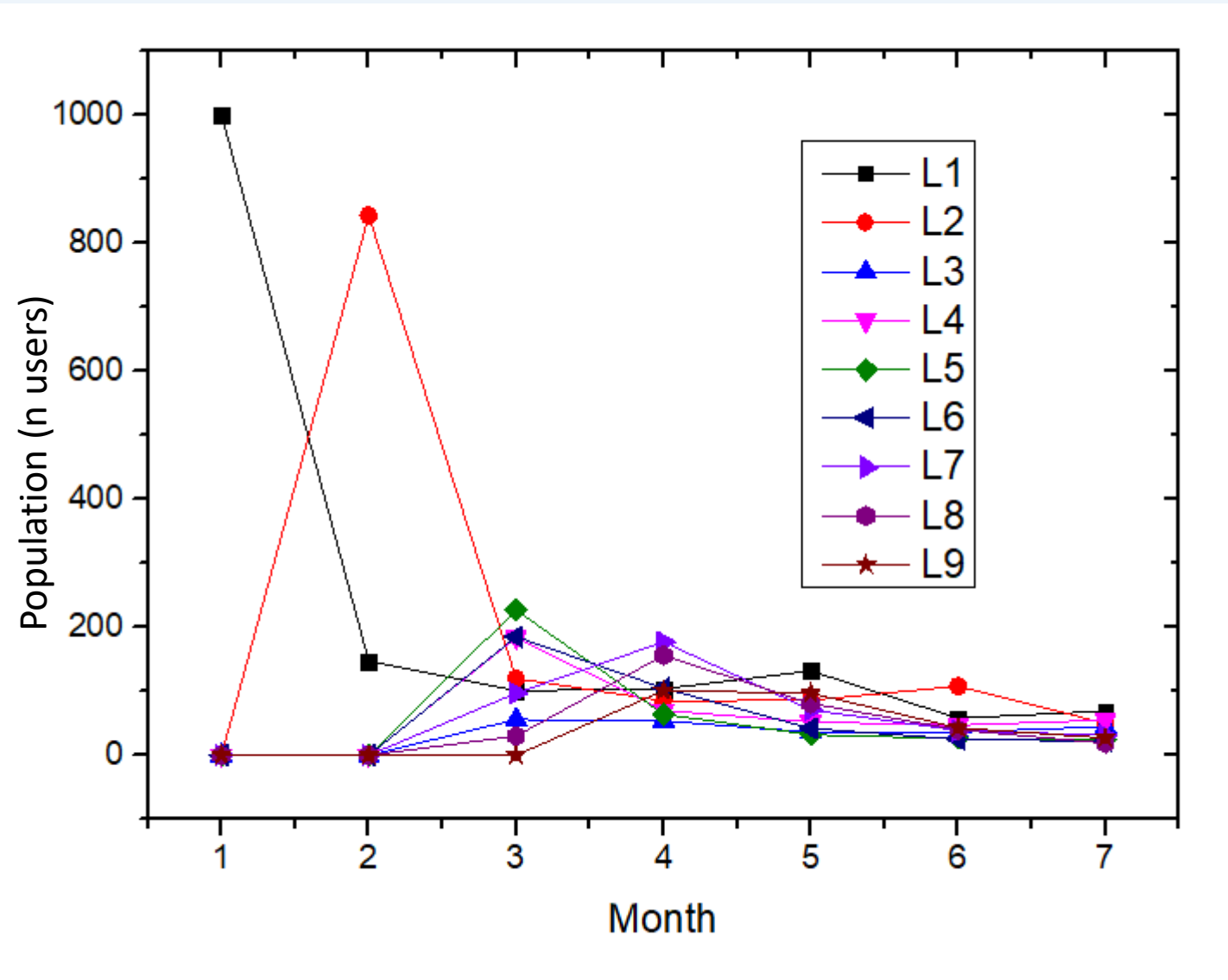
The optimal prices vary for each gaussian (associated to lambda).

- *A priori* peak and dispersion (width) have been changed.
- *A posteriori* the fact that this position of the peak is the center of gravity of intermediate Gaussians has been verified.

As proceeding:
Useful Insights



Population
Homogeneization

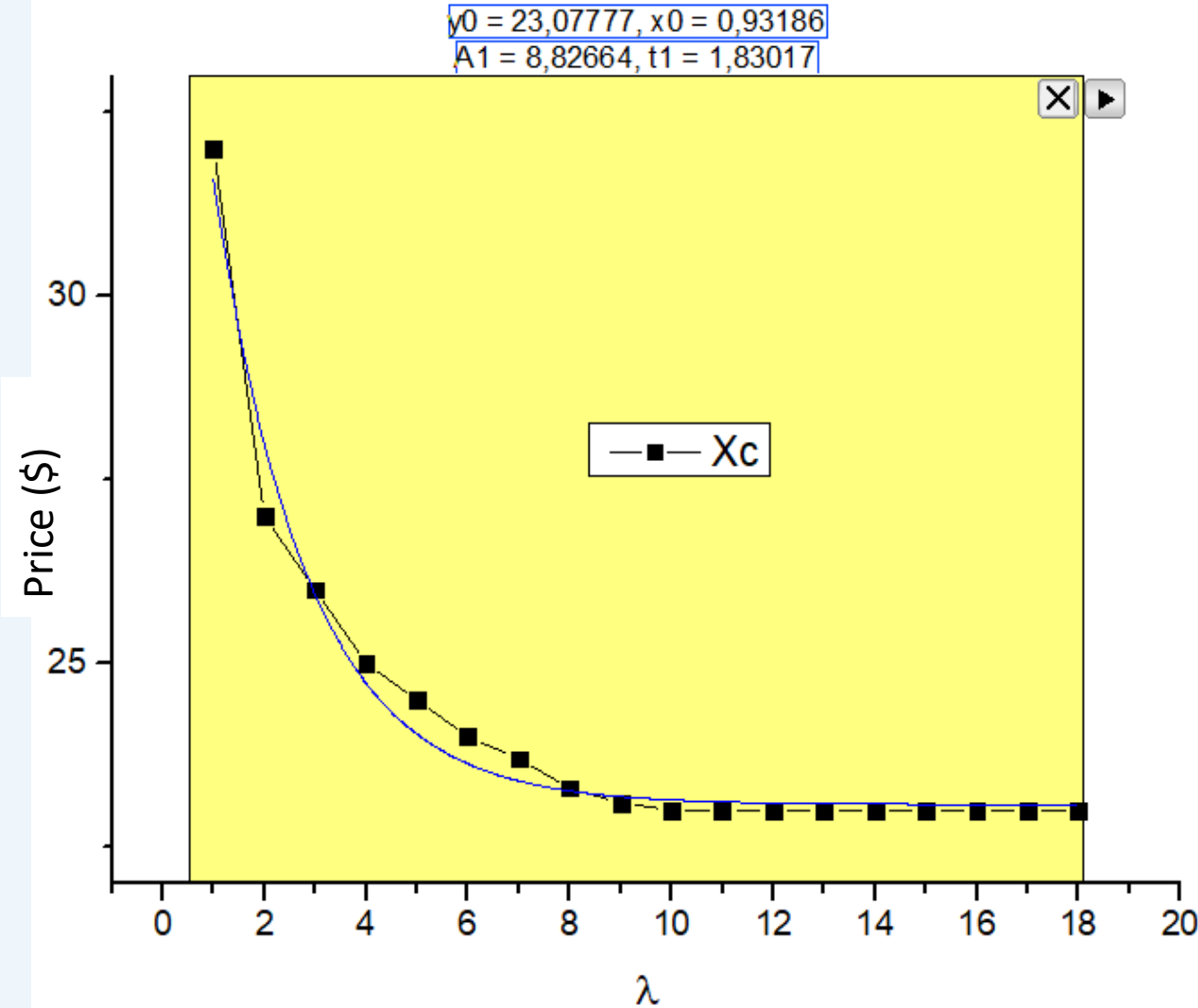


As the user population matures (λ), the population begins to homogenize.

As proceeding:
Useful Insights



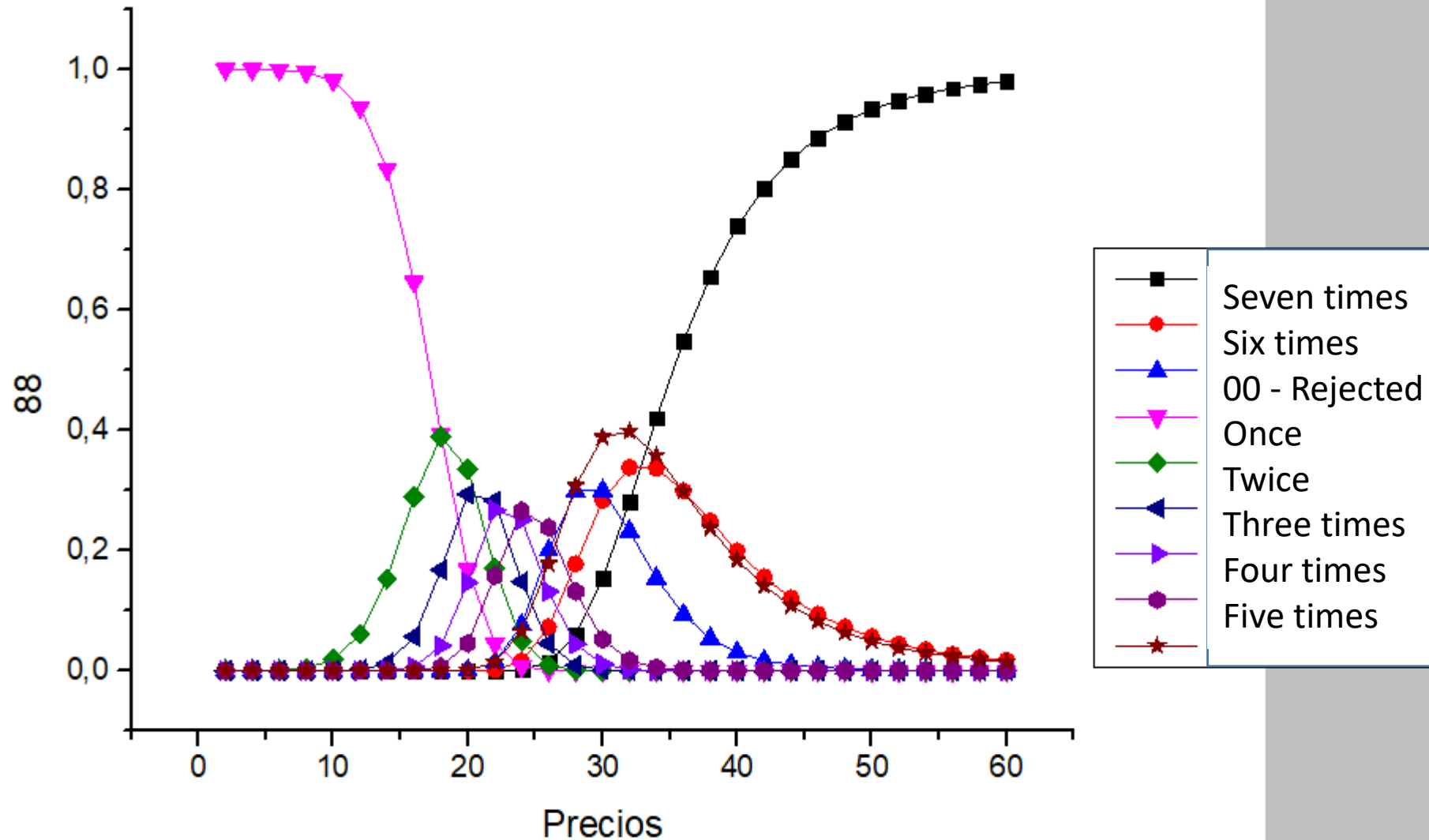
Price Stabilization



Optimal Gaussian peaks for lambda (0:18) fitted to exponential decay with offset 23.

As with the population distribution, prices stabilize too .

An example of user maturity process: $\lambda=8$

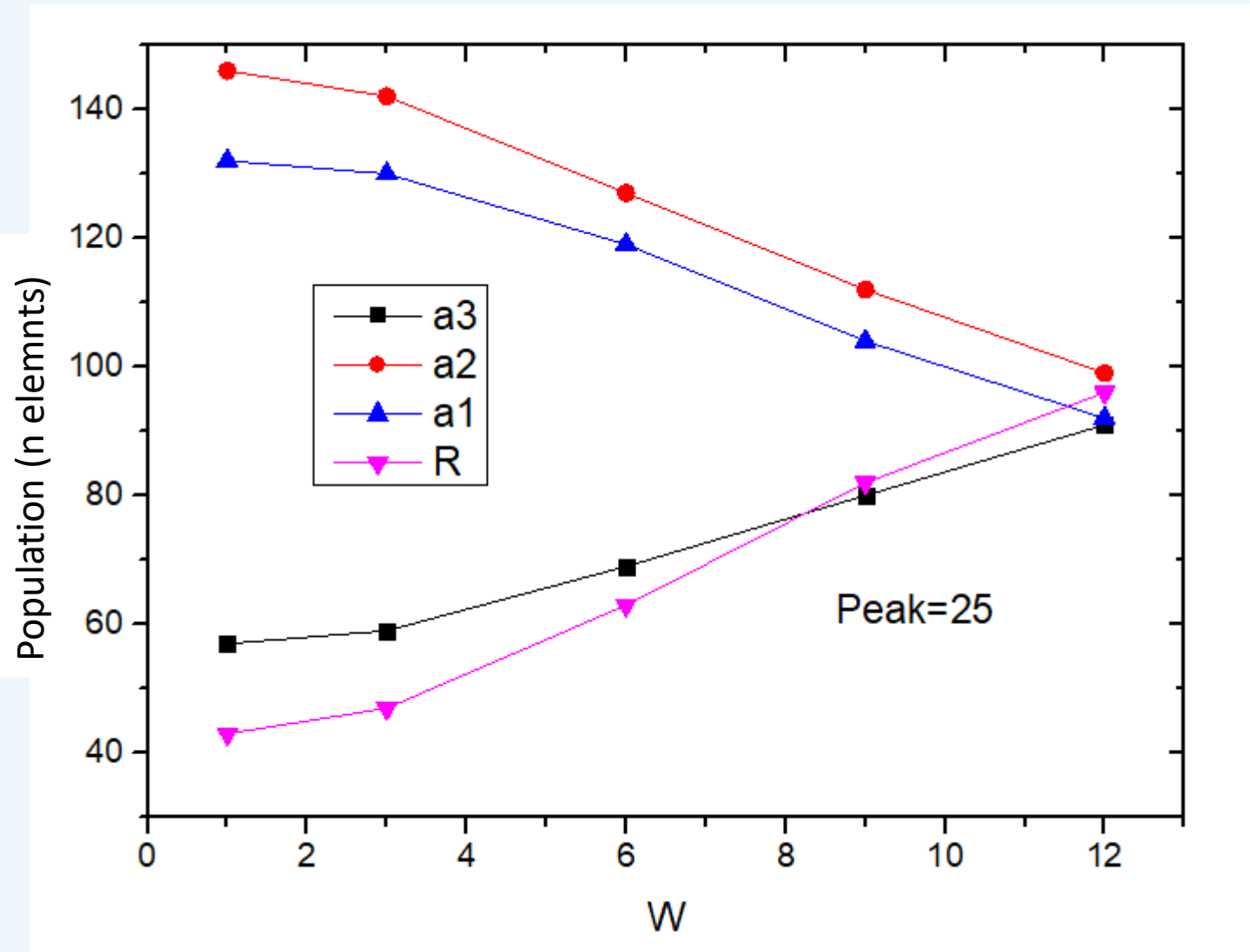


Example of $\lambda=8$ subpopulation.

- Logistic each time shifted to the right.
- Probability of all cases being rejected grows smaller.

How is profit made?

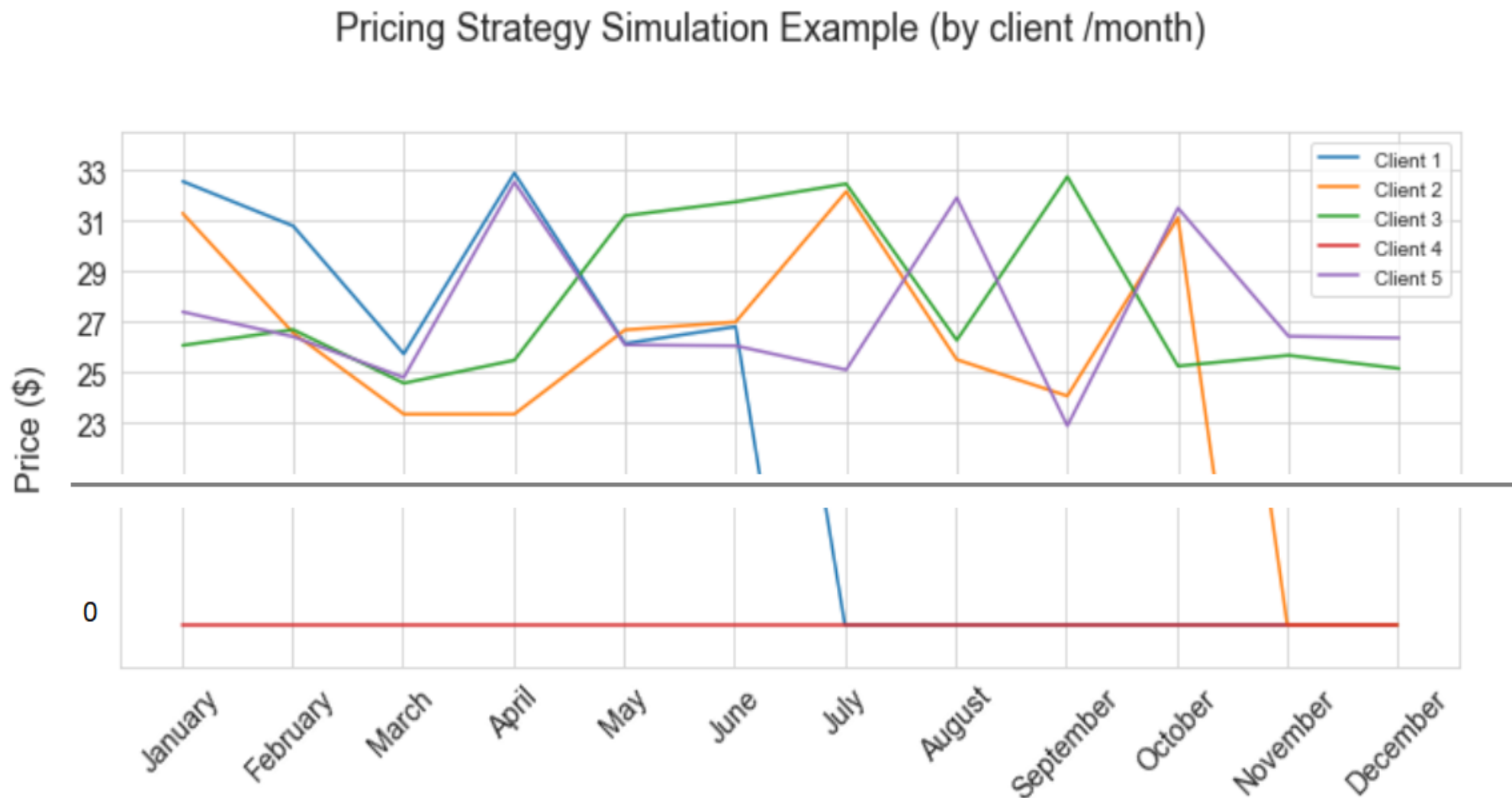
Optimizing those app users prices from the intermediate Gaussian distributions



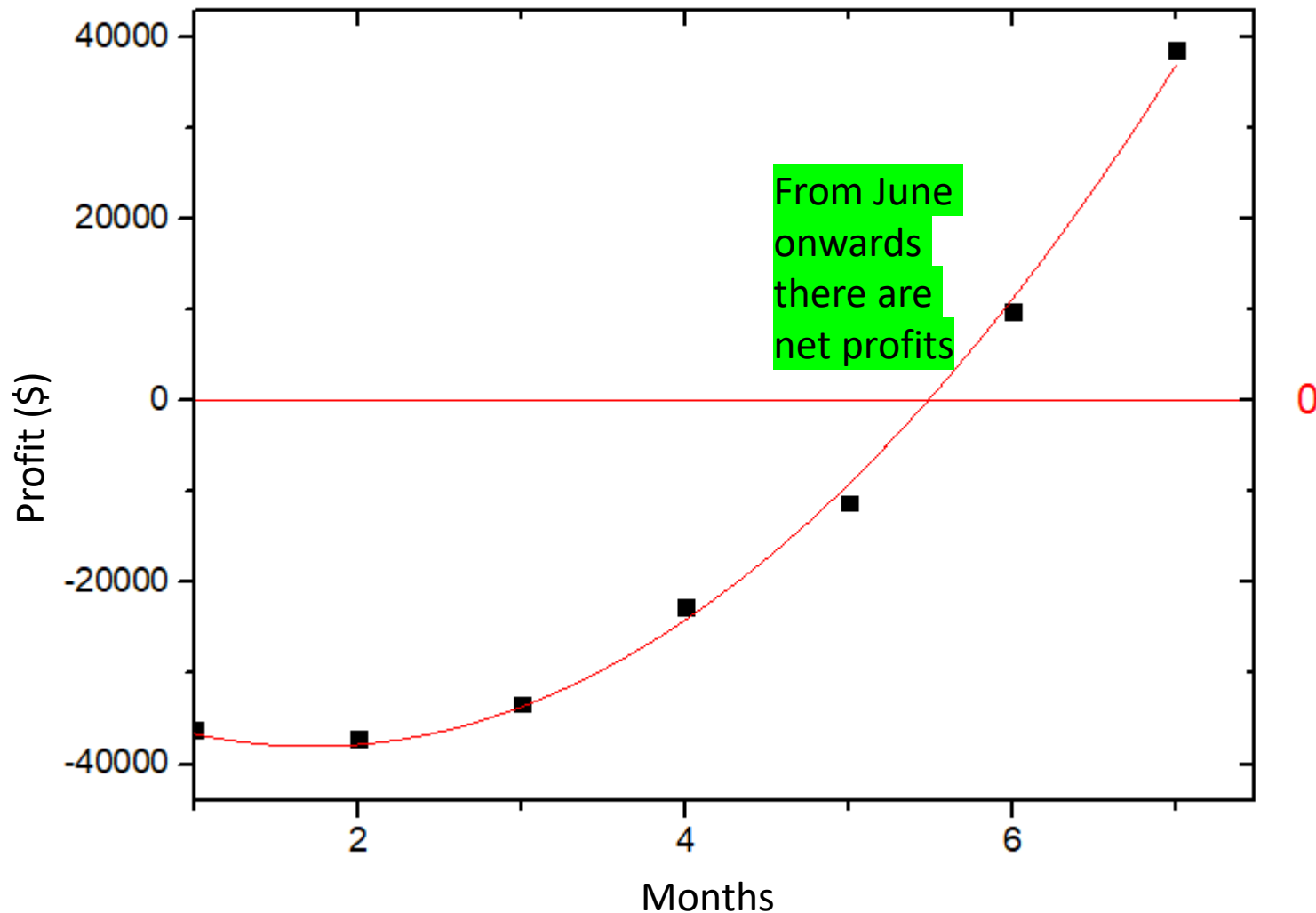
What if the dispersion is increased (w)?

- Logistics increase (non profitable distributions raise)
- Gaussians decrease (profitable distributions decline)

Pricing Strategy Appearance for individual app users:



Final Balance Forecast



Realized until July

- Until 0: Not profitable
- Parabolic growth
- Intercept: \$-30,000 (new users) – January

		Value	Stan
B-FINAL	Intercept	-30000	
	B1	-9314,95098	
	B2	2698,47339	
Statistics			
		B-FINAL	
Number of Points		7	
Degrees of Freedom		5	
Residual Sum of Squares		1.16288E7	
Adj. R-Square		0,9973	

12-month earnings forecast:

246.876

Clipboard Health - Pricing Strategy (Code Phase)

Lambda processing proposal code

```
In [2]: # Process Explanation

# This code puts forward a solution for ClipHealth "Data Senior - Pricing" exercise.

# The goal of the code is to simulate the poisson distribution (lambda) according to the maturation process of
# the app users.

# The process is caged in 12 loops, each of them corresponding to a month in a year. (12 loops)
# The process is divided into five (5) stages printed in every loop:
# STAGE 1: The loop starts and every lambda condition is placed in an empty
# array created to arrange every value representing a lambda condition.
# STAGE 2: According to the lambda condition, in every list as mentioned before, is being processed as
# a poisson distribution where lambda = value of original launch_pool.
# STAGE 3: A monthly DF has been created, and some outcomes are printed.
# STAGE 4: According to resources ("max resources pool 18,000" and "max resources per month = 1,000")
# data is processed in two different ways: Adding more resources to launch pool Not adding any resources to launch pool
# STAGE 5: Extension of what has been mentioned before (stage 4)

# Need to add: Probability of dropping off from APP use according to driver acceptance/not acceptance.

# For troubleshooting, the outcomes are divided into 12 loops (MONTHS POW). Every loop has 5 stages that must be printed.

#
# Libraries

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style('whitegrid')
import datetime
from sklearn.utils import shuffle

#
# Variables
# Acquisition pool
max_month = 1000
max_pool = 10000
launch_pool = np.random.poisson(1, 1000)

# DataFrame
price_month = pd.DataFrame()
price_month['January'] = []
price_month['February'] = []
price_month['March'] = []
price_month['April'] = []
price_month['May'] = []
price_month['June'] = []
price_month['July'] = []
price_month['August'] = []
price_month['September'] = []
price_month['October'] = []
price_month['November'] = []
price_month['December'] = []

# Months list
months = ("January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June", "July",
          "August", "September", "October", "November", "December")

# Others
rider_pool = []
example_pricing_1 = []
example_pricing_2 = []
example_pricing_3 = []
example_pricing_4 = []
example_pricing_5 = []

#
# Start the process

for month in months:

    # Declare variables where data will be stored for each poisson condition in each loop

    cond0 = []
    cond1 = []
    cond2 = []
    cond3 = []
    cond4 = []
    cond5 = []
    cond6 = []
    cond7 = []
    cond8 = []
    cond9 = []
    cond10 = []
    cond11 = []
    cond12 = []
    cond13 = []
    cond14 = []
    cond15 = []
    cond16 = []
    cond17 = []
    cond18 = []
    cond19 = []
    cond20 = []
    cond21 = []
    cond22 = []
    cond23 = []
    cond24 = []
    cond25 = []
    cond26 = []
    cond27 = []
    cond28 = []
    cond29 = []
    cond30 = []
    cond31 = []
    cond32 = []

    # Appending for example

    # Grouped storage variables
    list_of_lists = [cond0, cond1, cond2, cond3, cond4, cond5, cond6, cond7, cond8, cond9, cond10,
                     cond11, cond12, cond13, cond14, cond15, cond16, cond17, cond18, cond19, cond20,
                     cond21, cond22, cond23, cond24, cond25, cond26, cond27, cond28, cond29, cond30,
                     cond31, cond32]

    # Header for after-messages
    print("----- POW", month, "-----")

    # Iterate over every value that is included in launch pool and append it to storage variables.

    for value in launch_pool:

        try:
            if value == 0:
                cond0.append(value)
            elif value == 1:
                cond1.append(value)
            elif value == 2:
                cond2.append(value)
            elif value == 3:
                cond3.append(value)
            elif value == 4:
                cond4.append(value)
            elif value == 5:
                cond5.append(value)
            elif value == 6:
                cond6.append(value)
            elif value == 7:
                cond7.append(value)
            elif value == 8:
                cond8.append(value)
            elif value == 9:
                cond9.append(value)
            elif value == 10:
                cond10.append(value)
            elif value == 11:
                cond11.append(value)
            elif value == 12:
                cond12.append(value)
            elif value == 13:
                cond13.append(value)
            elif value == 14:
                cond14.append(value)
            elif value == 15:
                cond15.append(value)
            elif value == 16:
                cond16.append(value)
            elif value == 17:
                cond17.append(value)
            elif value == 18:
                cond18.append(value)
            elif value == 19:
                cond19.append(value)
            elif value == 20:
                cond20.append(value)
            elif value == 21:
                cond21.append(value)
            elif value == 22:
                cond22.append(value)
            elif value == 23:
                cond23.append(value)
            elif value == 24:
                cond24.append(value)
            elif value == 25:
                cond25.append(value)
            elif value == 26:
                cond26.append(value)
            elif value == 27:
                cond27.append(value)
            elif value == 28:
                cond28.append(value)
            elif value == 29:
                cond29.append(value)
            elif value == 30:
                cond30.append(value)
            elif value == 31:
                cond31.append(value)
            elif value == 32:
                cond32.append(value)
        except:
            pass

    # New variable that re-starts each time loop starts

    condition_union = []

    # Get data for DataFrame
    for element in list_of_lists:
        condition_union.append(len(element))

    # Drop Data Into DF so column is created

    price_month[month] = condition_union
    print("1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED:", price_month[month].sum())

    # Poisson Conditions are added. For every condition lambda = condition and
    # number elements = number of element stored in storage variables

    try:
        print("2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK")
        cond1 = list(np.random.poisson(cond1[0], len(cond1)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond2 = list(np.random.poisson(cond2[0], len(cond2)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond3 = list(np.random.poisson(cond3[0], len(cond3)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond4 = list(np.random.poisson(cond4[0], len(cond4)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond5 = list(np.random.poisson(cond5[0], len(cond5)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond6 = list(np.random.poisson(cond6[0], len(cond6)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond7 = list(np.random.poisson(cond7[0], len(cond7)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond8 = list(np.random.poisson(cond8[0], len(cond8)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond9 = list(np.random.poisson(cond9[0], len(cond9)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond10 = list(np.random.poisson(cond10[0], len(cond10)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond11 = list(np.random.poisson(cond11[0], len(cond11)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond12 = list(np.random.poisson(cond12[0], len(cond12)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond13 = list(np.random.poisson(cond13[0], len(cond13)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond14 = list(np.random.poisson(cond14[0], len(cond14)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond15 = list(np.random.poisson(cond15[0], len(cond15)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond16 = list(np.random.poisson(cond16[0], len(cond16)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond17 = list(np.random.poisson(cond17[0], len(cond17)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond18 = list(np.random.poisson(cond18[0], len(cond18)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond19 = list(np.random.poisson(cond19[0], len(cond19)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond20 = list(np.random.poisson(cond20[0], len(cond20)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond21 = list(np.random.poisson(cond21[0], len(cond21)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond22 = list(np.random.poisson(cond22[0], len(cond22)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond23 = list(np.random.poisson(cond23[0], len(cond23)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond24 = list(np.random.poisson(cond24[0], len(cond24)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond25 = list(np.random.poisson(cond25[0], len(cond25)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond26 = list(np.random.poisson(cond26[0], len(cond26)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond27 = list(np.random.poisson(cond27[0], len(cond27)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond28 = list(np.random.poisson(cond28[0], len(cond28)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond29 = list(np.random.poisson(cond29[0], len(cond29)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond30 = list(np.random.poisson(cond30[0], len(cond30)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond31 = list(np.random.poisson(cond31[0], len(cond31)))
    except:
        pass
    try:
        cond32 = list(np.random.poisson(cond32[0], len(cond32)))
    except:
        pass

    # Group again launch pool (transformed and processed) for next iteration

    launch_pool = cond1 + cond2 + cond3 + cond4 + cond5 + cond6 + cond7 + cond8 + cond9 + cond10 + cond11 + cond12 + cond13 + cond14 + cond15 + cond16 + cond17 + cond18 + cond19 +

    print("3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL", len(launch_pool))
    print(" ELIMINATED", len(cond0), "6s")

    example_pricing_1.append(shuffle(launch_pool)[0])
    example_pricing_2.append(shuffle(launch_pool)[1])
    example_pricing_3.append(shuffle(launch_pool)[2])
    example_pricing_4.append(shuffle(launch_pool)[3])
    example_pricing_5.append(shuffle(launch_pool)[4])

    print(" EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED")

    # Add new acquisition values until 10000 pool is fulfilled

    if max_pool > 0:
        new_acquisitions = 1000 - len(launch_pool)

        print("4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO")
        print(" STILL N", new_acquisitions, "TO 1000 ELEMENTS")

        launch_pool = np.append(launch_pool, np.random.poisson(1, new_acquisitions))
        max_pool = max_pool - new_acquisitions

        print("5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0")
        print(" new_acquisitions SIZE", new_acquisitions)
        print(" max pool SIZE", max_pool)

    else:
        print("5. MAX POOL HAS NO MORE ELEMENTS")
        pass

    #####
    print(" \n \n")

    ###

price_month.to_excel("poisson_users.xlsx")
print(" \n \n Saved as poisson_users.xlsx")

price_month

----- POW January -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 621
ELIMINATED 379 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 379 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 379
max pool SIZE 9621

----- POW February -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 704
ELIMINATED 296 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 296 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 296
max pool SIZE 9325

----- POW March -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 746
ELIMINATED 254 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 254 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 254
max pool SIZE 9071

----- POW April -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 732
ELIMINATED 268 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 268 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 268
max pool SIZE 8803

----- POW May -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 762
ELIMINATED 238 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 238 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 238
max pool SIZE 8565

----- POW June -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 791
ELIMINATED 209 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 209 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 209
max pool SIZE 8356

----- POW July -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 800
ELIMINATED 200 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 200 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 200
max pool SIZE 8156

----- POW August -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 775
ELIMINATED 225 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 225 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 225
max pool SIZE 7931

----- POW September -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 807
ELIMINATED 193 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 193 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 193
max pool SIZE 7738

----- POW October -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 819
ELIMINATED 181 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 181 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 181
max pool SIZE 7557

----- POW November -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 813
ELIMINATED 187 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 187 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 187
max pool SIZE 7370

----- POW December -----
1. DATA ADDED TO DF. WORKS OK. N DATA ADDED: 1000
2. POISSON REASONING WORKING OK
3. LEN LAUNCHPOOL 809
ELIMINATED 200 0s
EXAMPLES HAS BEEN APPENDED
4. CURRENTLY MAX POOL > 0 CORRECTO
STILL N 200 TO 1000 ELEMENTS
5. ACQUISITIONS ARE NOW HIGHER THAN 0
new_acquisitions SIZE 200
max pool SIZE 7170

Saved as poisson_users.xlsx

Out[2]:
January February March April May June July August September October November December
0 379 296 254 268 238 209 200 225 193 181 187 200
1 374 344 304 278 257 262 228 240 214 227 223
2 172 190 182 188 192 217 177 150 162 178 163 150
3 61 100 116 91 124 111 114 128 127 122 102 119
4 12 32 30 49 66 57 79 83 76 80 80 66
5 2 23 39 36 27 58 50 53 55 57 53 50
6 0 7 17 25 25 34 30 43 39 53 44 41
7 0 5 10 11 13 18 26 26 25 20 36 30
8 0 1 4 12 11 11 15 13 21 24 21 21
9 0 2 3 3 10 6 14 10 9 12 20 21
10 0 0 1 2 6 7 6 6 8 12 7 13
11 0 0 0 2 2 5 10 7 7 12 13 23
12 0 0 1 5 3 1 3 8 6 9 12 3
13 0 0 0 2 1 3 4 4 6 2 10 5
14 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 4 6 4 5 4
15 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 3 8 3 4 6
16 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 5
17 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 4 5 0 6
18 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 2 1 3 3 2
19 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 3 3
20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 2
21 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 1
22 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0
23 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2
25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2
26 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
27 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
28 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
29 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1
30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
31 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
32 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
```