

Abstract geometric lines in the top left corner, consisting of several overlapping, irregular polygons and lines in a light brown color.

# **LEARN HOW TO SELL MULTIPLE TYPES OF PRODUCTS UNDER BUDGET CONSTRAINT**

ONLINE LEARNING APPLICATION PROJECT



# PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

## **Requirement 1**

Single product and stochastic environment

## **Requirement 2**

Multiple products and stochastic environment

## **Requirement 3**

Best-of-both-worlds algorithms with a single product

## **Requirement 4**

Best-of-both-worlds with multiple products

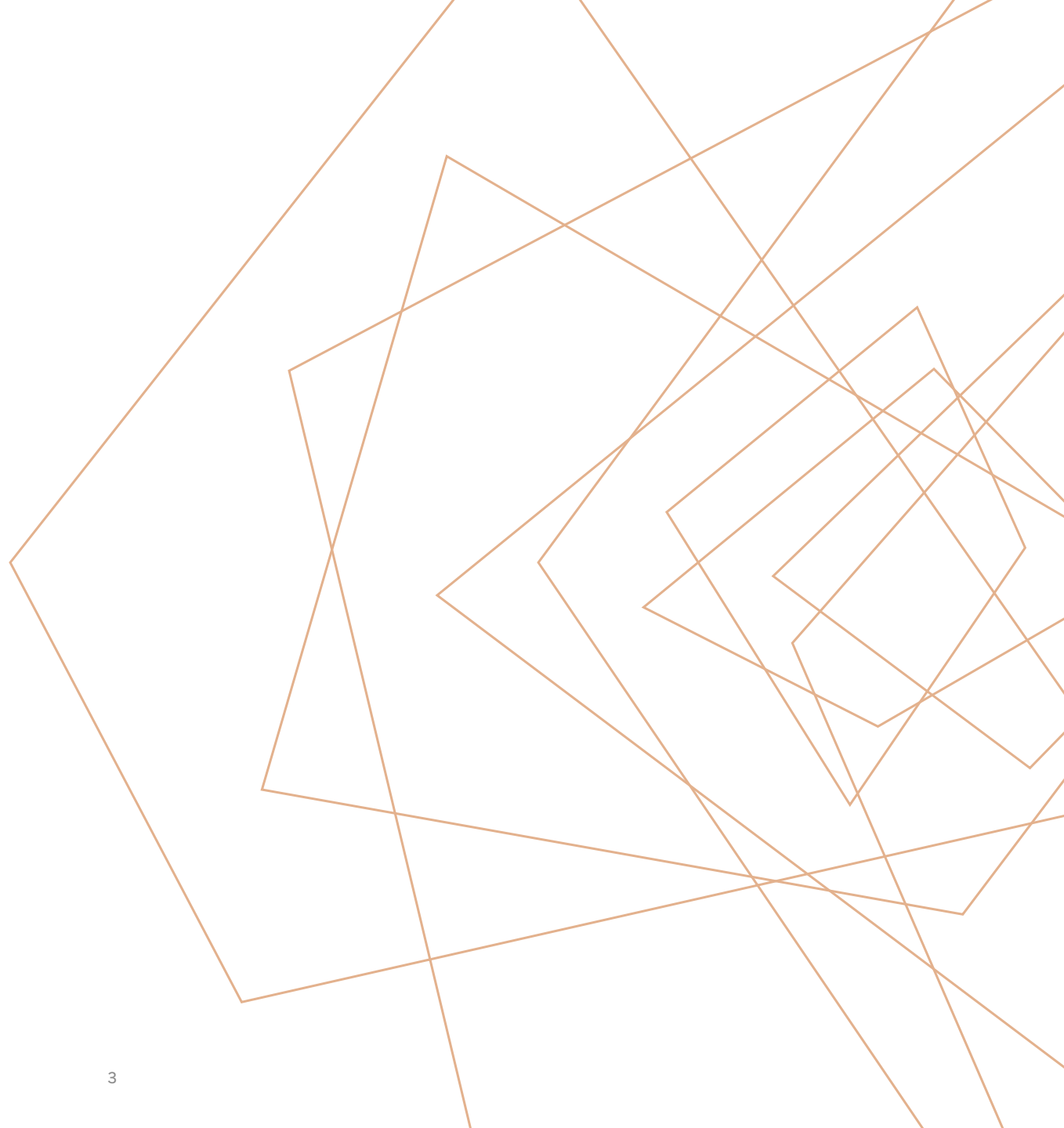
## **Requirement 5**

Slightly non-stationary environments with multiple products

# SETTING

A company has to choose prices dynamically.

The goal of the company is to maximize profit in different selling scenarios with specific environment settings and according to different buyers behavior.



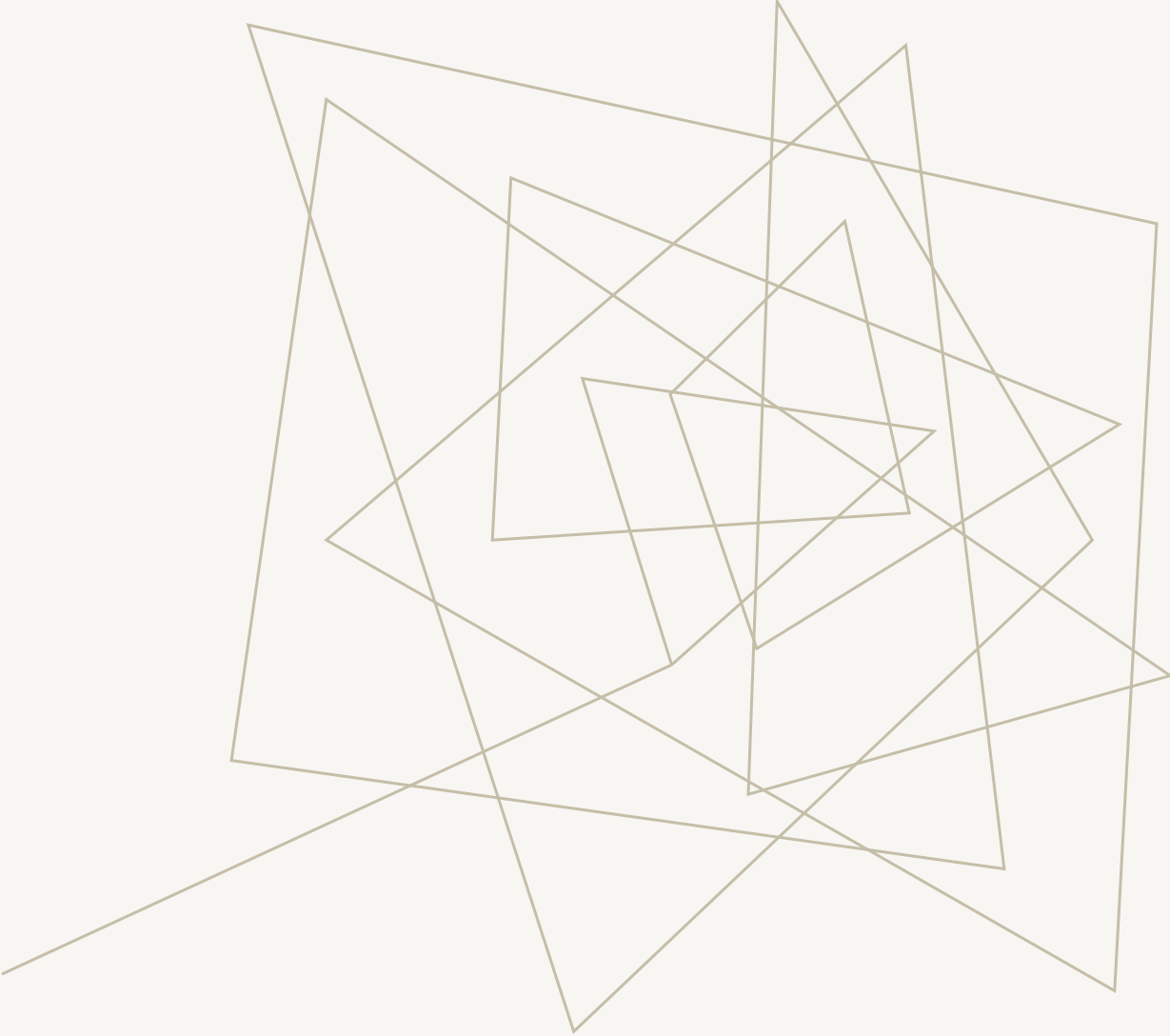
# PARAMETERS AND INTERACTION

## Given:

- A time horizon of  $T$  rounds
- The number of products  $N$
- The set of possible prices  $P$
- The production capacity  $B$  (expressed as the total number of products that the company can produce)
- The valuation  $v_i$  of the buyer for each type of product

## At each round:

1. The company chooses the types of product to sell and set the price for each type of product
2. A buyer with a valuation for each type of product arrives
3. The buyer buys a unit of product with price smaller than his valuation
4. If the product is sold, the budget of the company is decreased



## **REQUIREMENT 1**

- 1.1 - Single product and Stochastic environment without Budget constraint
- 1.2 - Single product and Stochastic environment with Budget constraint



# ENVIRONMENT

## Requirement 1.1

### COMPANY

- Single product selling
- No budget constraints

### BUYER

- Has a distribution over the valuation of a single product
- Modelled as a Gaussian distribution

# SOLUTION

## Requirement 1.1

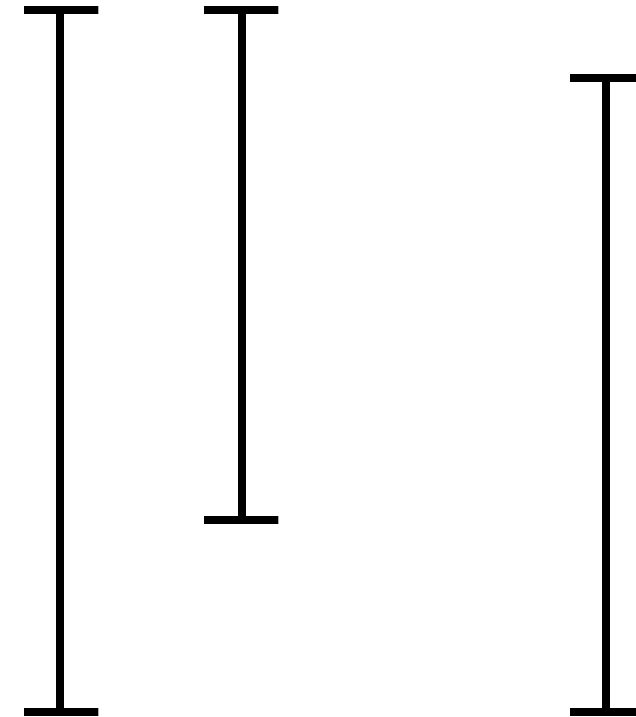
### UCB1 approach:

1. Compute UCB for all the arms (prices)
2. Choose the arm with the highest UCB
3. Update the agent

### Baseline computation:

Expected rewards calculated weighting the prices vector with the conversion probability

$\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$



# SIMULATION

## Requirement 1.1

We provide results for a simulation with the following parameters:

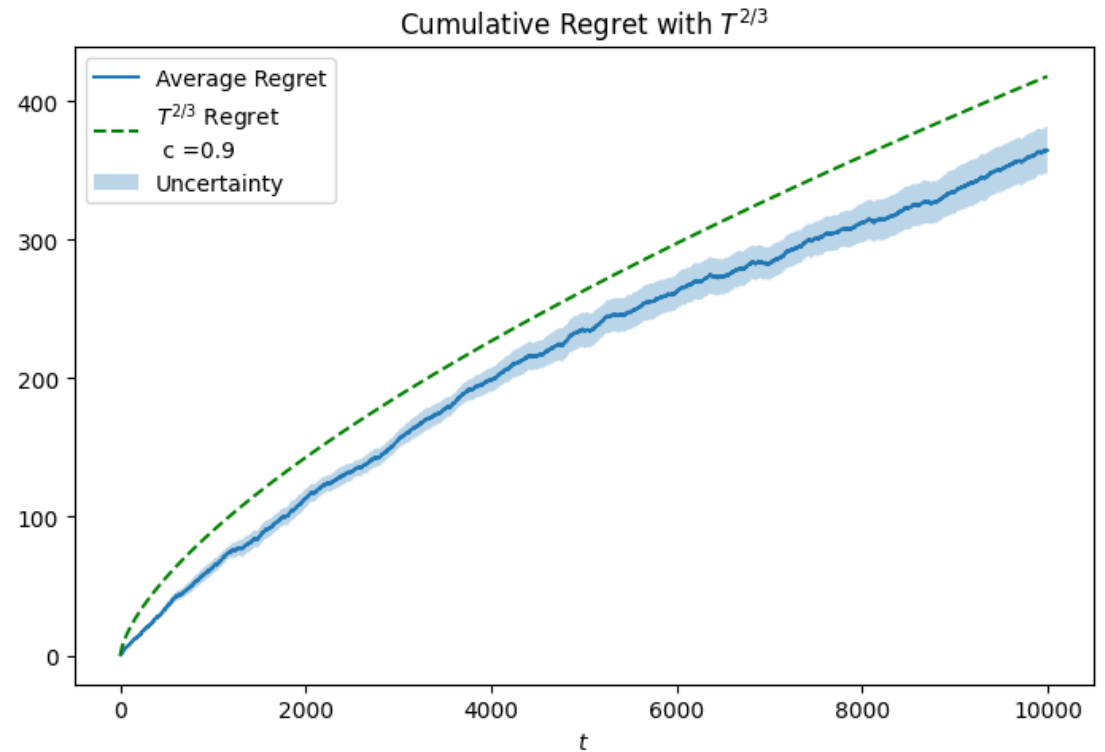
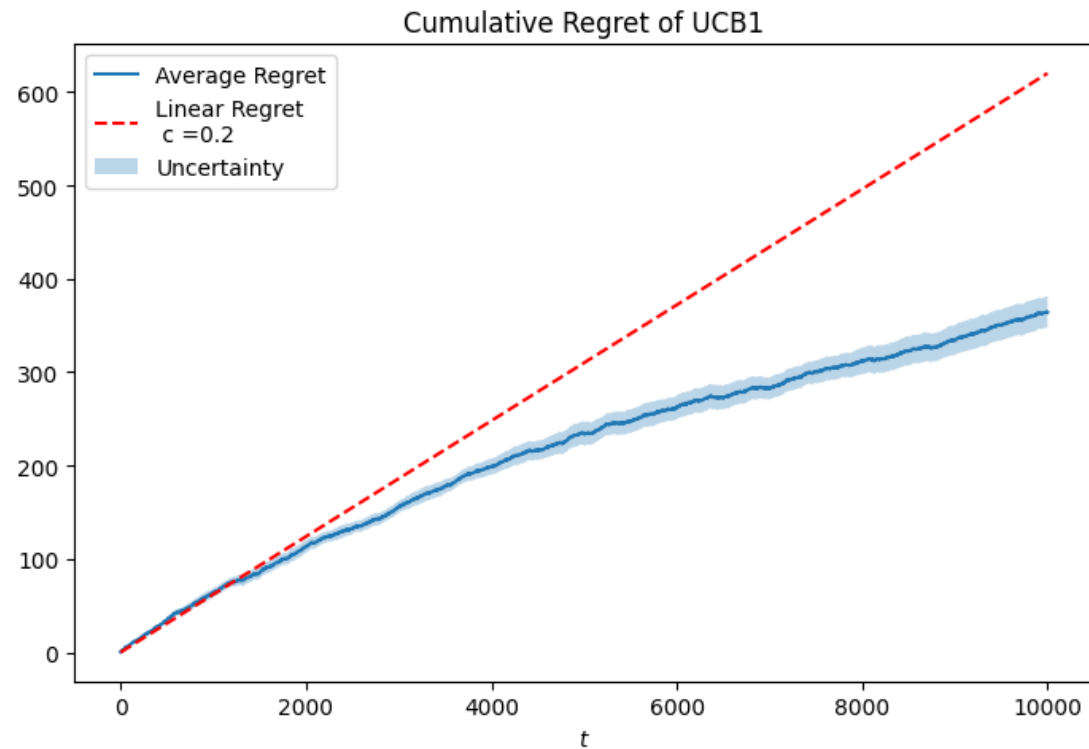
- Time horizon:  $T = 10000$
- Price set  $P$  on the interval  $[0, 1]$
- Gaussian distribution  $[0.5, 1.0]$  for the buyer distribution

For measuring the uncertainty on the result the simulation is executed over 10 trials



# RESULTS

## Requirement 1.1





# ENVIRONMENT

## Requirement 1.2

### COMPANY

- Single product selling
- **Budget constraints**

### BUYER

- Has a distribution over the valuation of a single product
- Modelled as a Gaussian distribution

# SOLUTION

## Requirement 1.2

### UCB1-like approach:

1. Compute UCB for rewards and LCB for costs
2. Solve the linear program to find the optimal probabilities
3. Draw an arm from the computed distribution
4. Get the reward and the cost (unit sold)
5. Update the agent

### Different baseline computation

Linear program for finding the optimal strategy **gamma**

$$OPT_t = \begin{cases} \sup_{\gamma \in \Delta_B} \bar{f}_t^{UCB}(\gamma) \\ \text{s.t. } \bar{c}_t^{LCB}(\gamma) \leq \rho \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^K} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^K \gamma_i \bar{f}_i^{UCB} \\ \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{i=1}^K \gamma_i \bar{c}_i^{LCB} \leq \rho, \\ & \sum_{i=1}^K \gamma_i = 1, \\ & 0 \leq \gamma_i \leq 1 \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, K. \end{aligned}$$

# SIMULATION

## Requirement 1.2

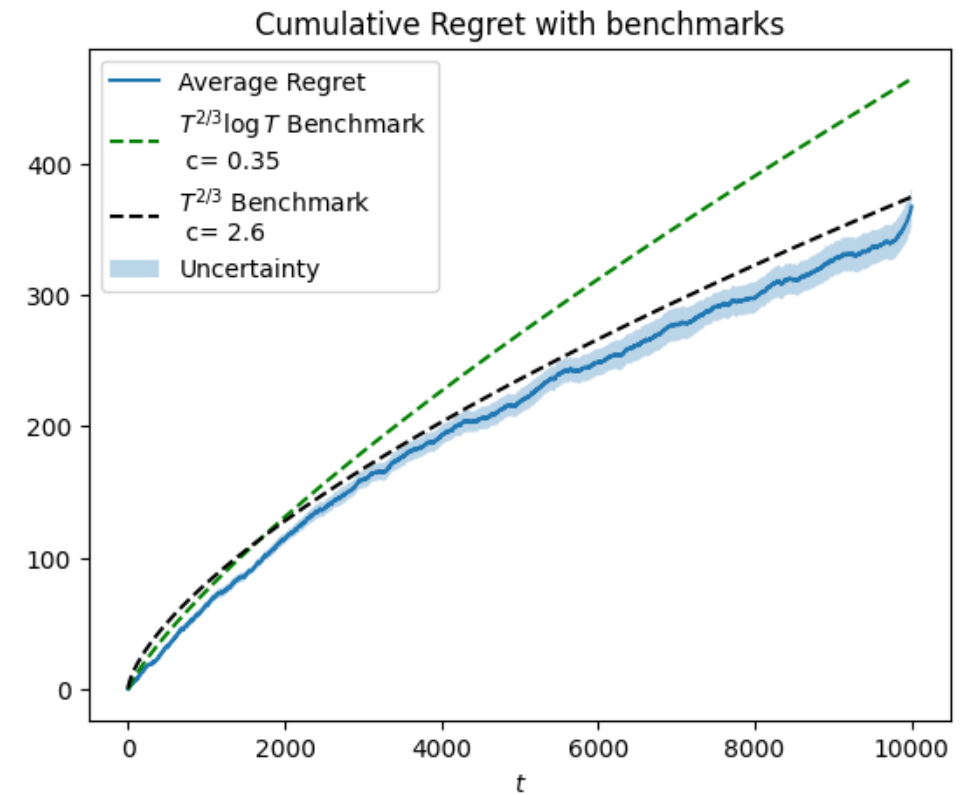
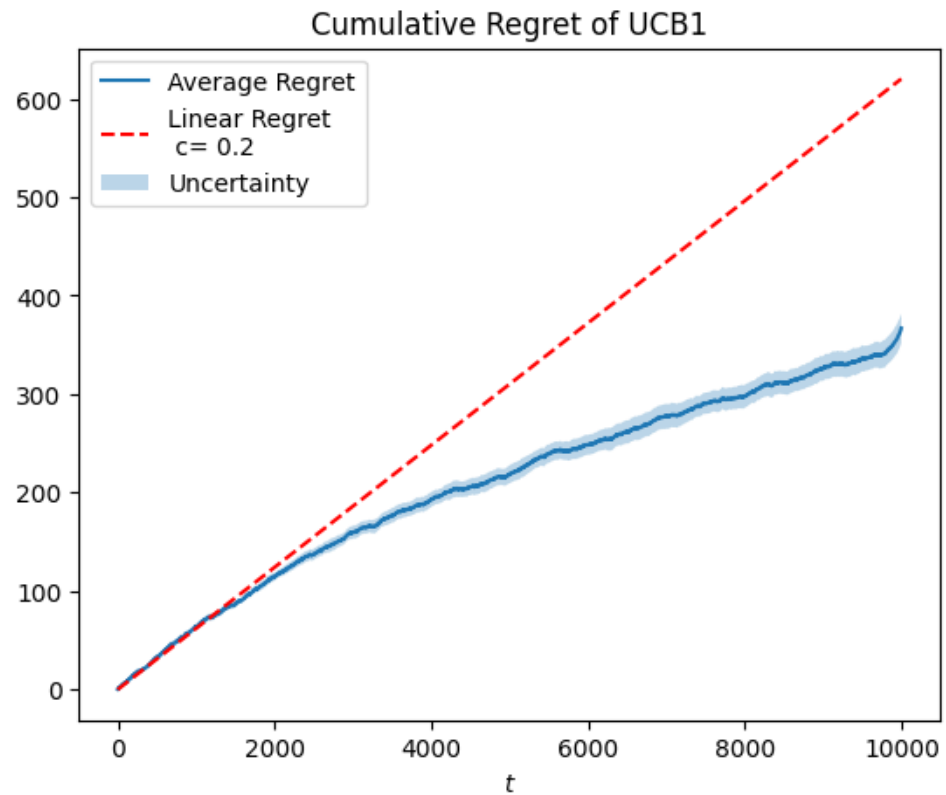
We provide results for a simulation with the following parameters:

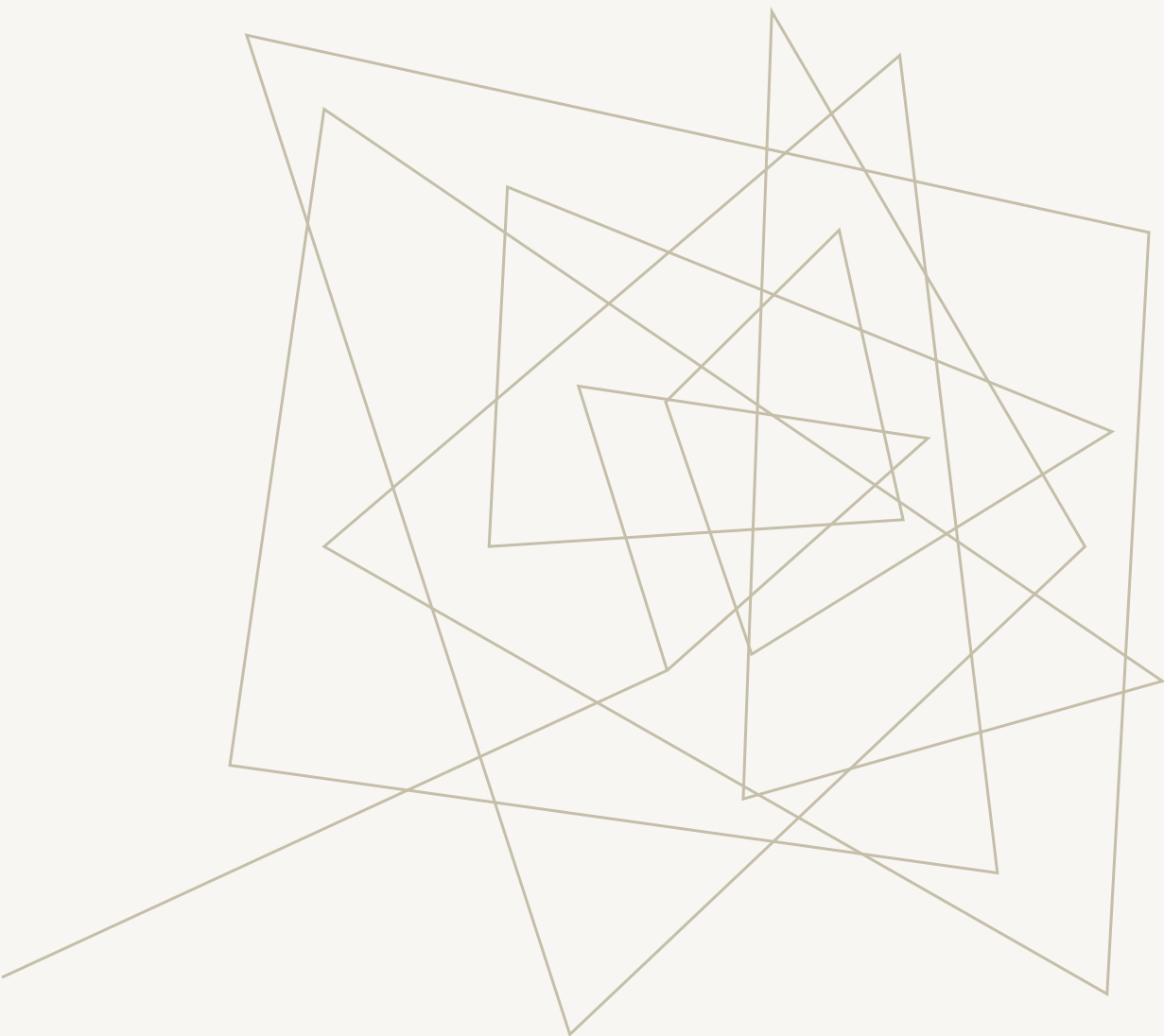
- **Time horizon:**  $T = 10000$
- **Budget:**  $B = 4000$
- **Price set  $P$**  on the interval  $[0, 1]$
- **Gaussian distribution  $[0.5, 1.0]$**  for the buyer distribution

For measuring the uncertainty on the result the simulation is executed over 10 trials

# RESULTS

## Requirement 1.2





## **REQUIREMENT 2**

Multiple products and Stochastic environment



# ENVIRONMENT

## Requirement 2

### COMPANY

- Multiple product selling
- Budget constraints

### BUYER

- Has a joint distribution over the valuation of the products
- Modelled as a Multivariate Gaussian distribution

# PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

## Requirement 2

### APPROACH 1

Product-wise decomposition with independent UCB for each product.

Same approach as Req. 1.2 but for  $N > 1$  products

### APPROACH 2

A priori calculation of all superarms with cartesian product.

Full combinatorial optimization with linear program solving for joint pricing decisions.

### APPROACH 3

Same approach as approach 2 but greedy: we don't optimize solving the linear program

## Baseline Computation

Linear program for finding the optimal **gamma matrix**



# SIMULATION

## Requirement 2

We provide results for a simulation with the following parameters:

- **Time horizon:**  $T = 10000$
- **Budget:**  $B = 16000$
- **Price set  $P$**  on the interval  $[0, 1]$
- **Number of Products:** 3
- **Multivariate Gaussian distribution** with mean vector  $[0.5, 0.6, 0.7]$  and covariance matrix  $[[0.1, 0.05, 0.02], [0.05, 0.1, 0.03], [0.02, 0.03, 0.1]]$ .

For measuring the uncertainty on the result the simulation is executed over 5 trials

# APPROACH 1

## Requirement 2

### Product-wise UCB1 approach:

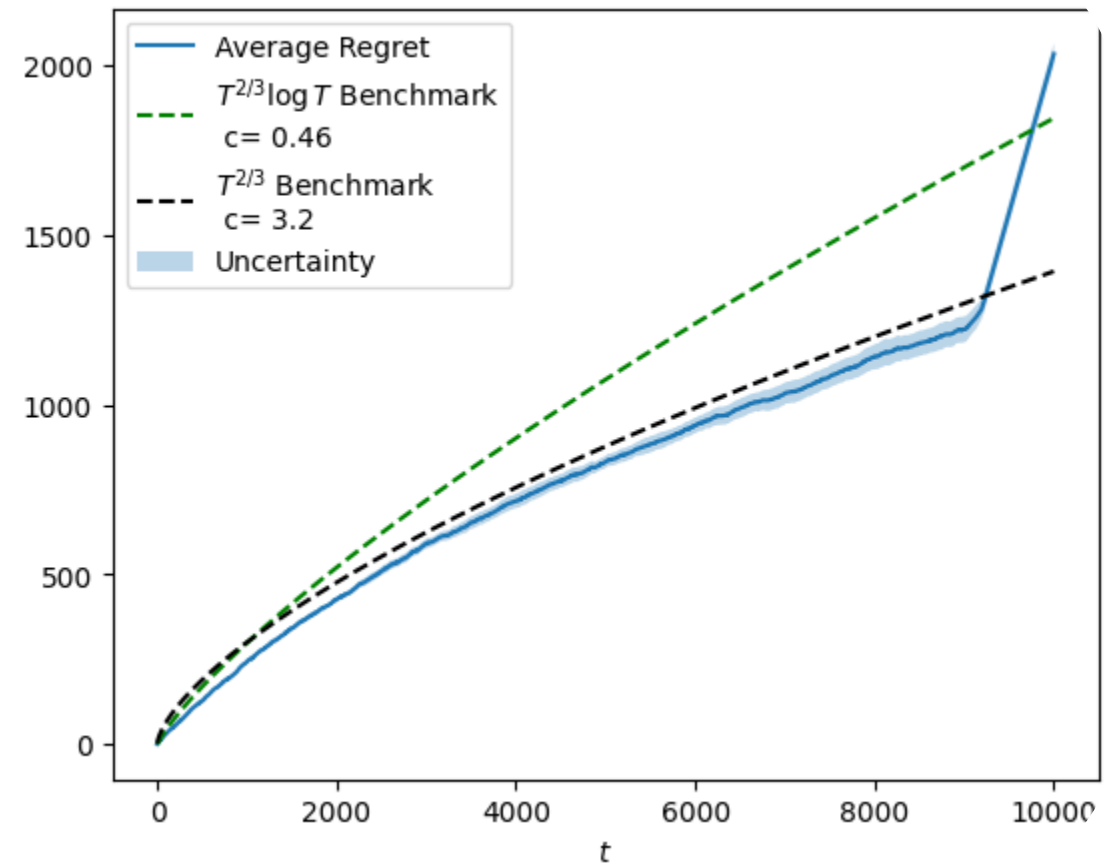
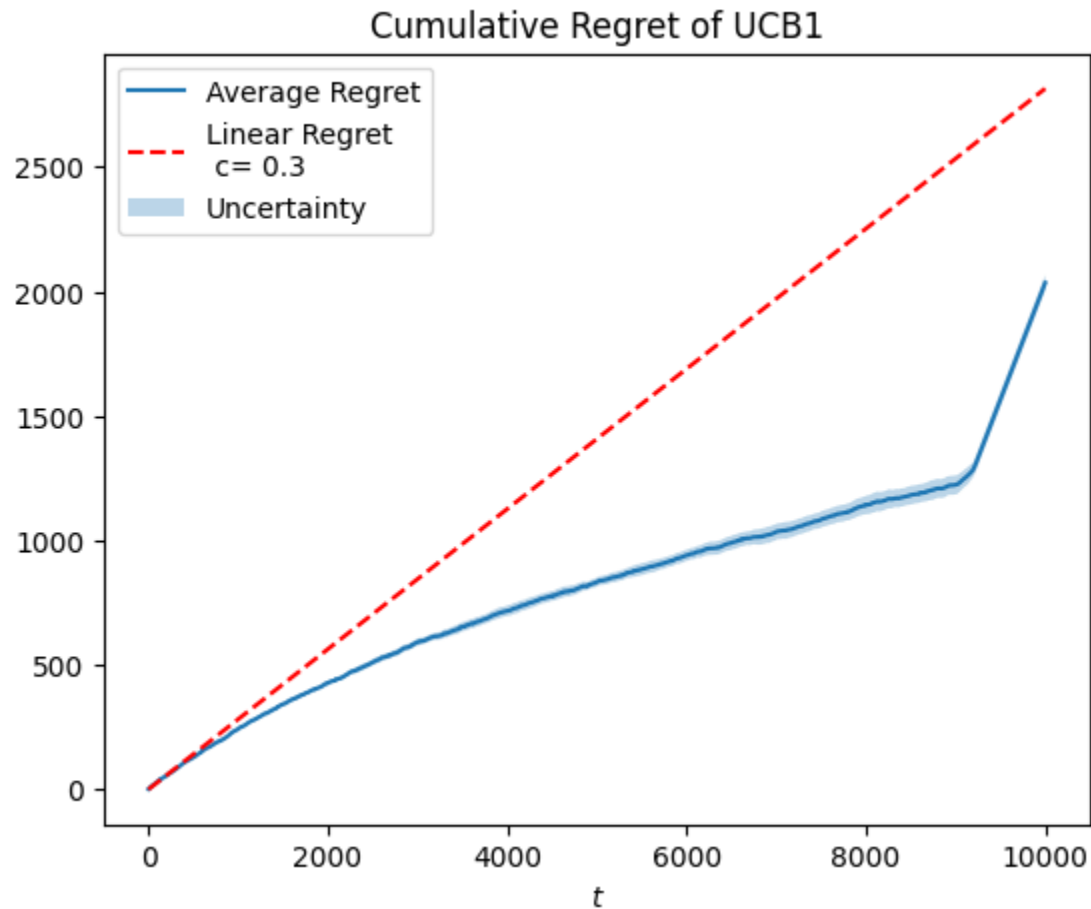
1. Compute UCB for rewards and LCB for costs for each product
2. Compute the optimal strategy gamma for each product
3. Generate and pull the superarm using the gamma matrix
4. Get prices and check for units sold
5. Update the agent

### SUPERARM

PRODUCT 1	$p1$
PRODUCT 2	$p2$
PRODUCT 3	$p3$

# RESULTS

## Requirement 2 – Approach 1



# APPROACH 2

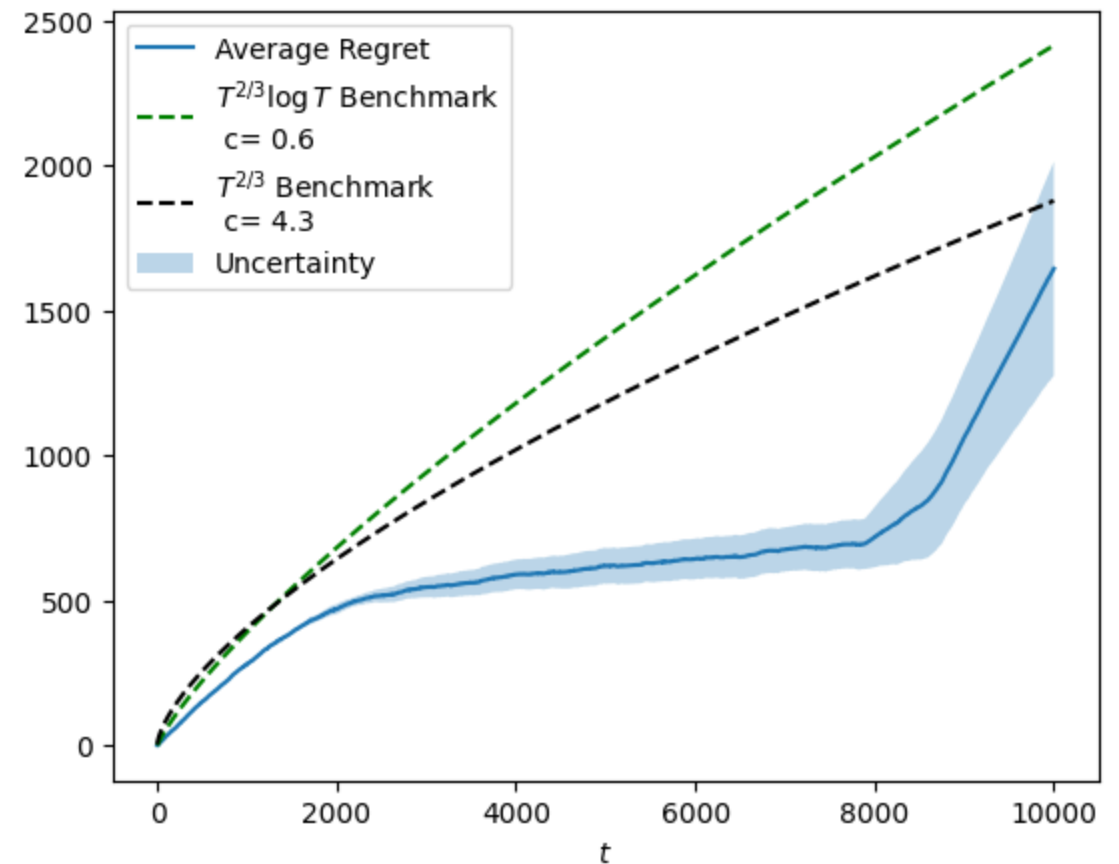
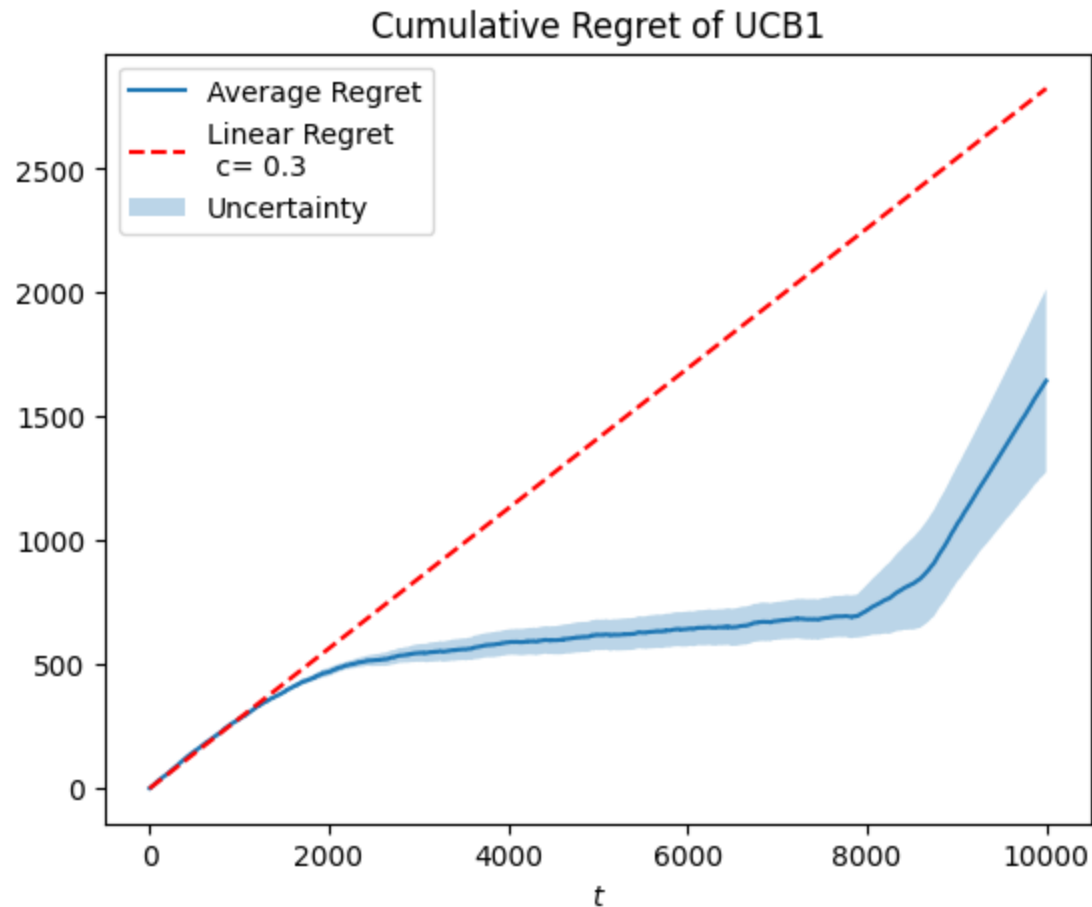
## Requirement 2

### **Full combinatorial UCB1 approach:**

1. Generate all the combination of prices (superarms) with cartesian product
2. Compute UCB for rewards and LCB for costs for each superarm
3. Solve the linear program to find the gamma
4. Pull the superarm using the gamma and get the reward and the cost (if sold)
5. Update the agent

# RESULTS

## Requirement 2 – Approach 2



# APPROACH 3

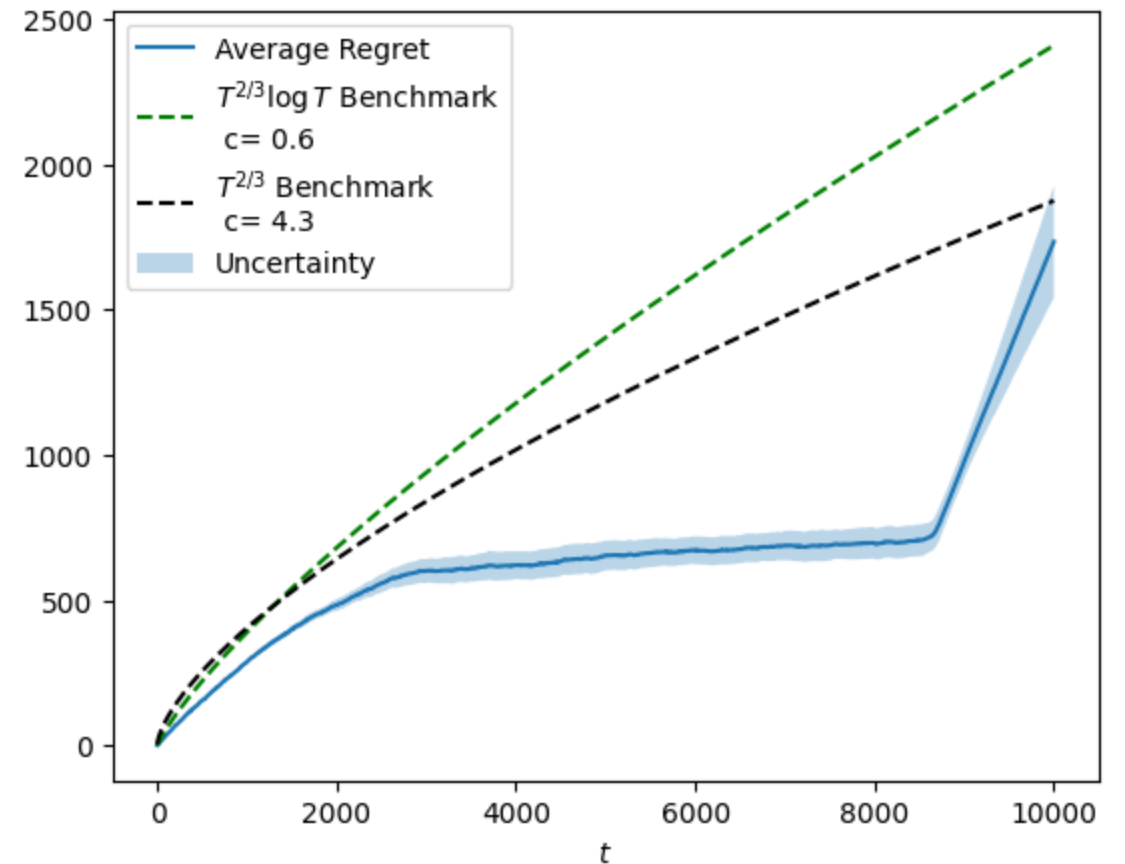
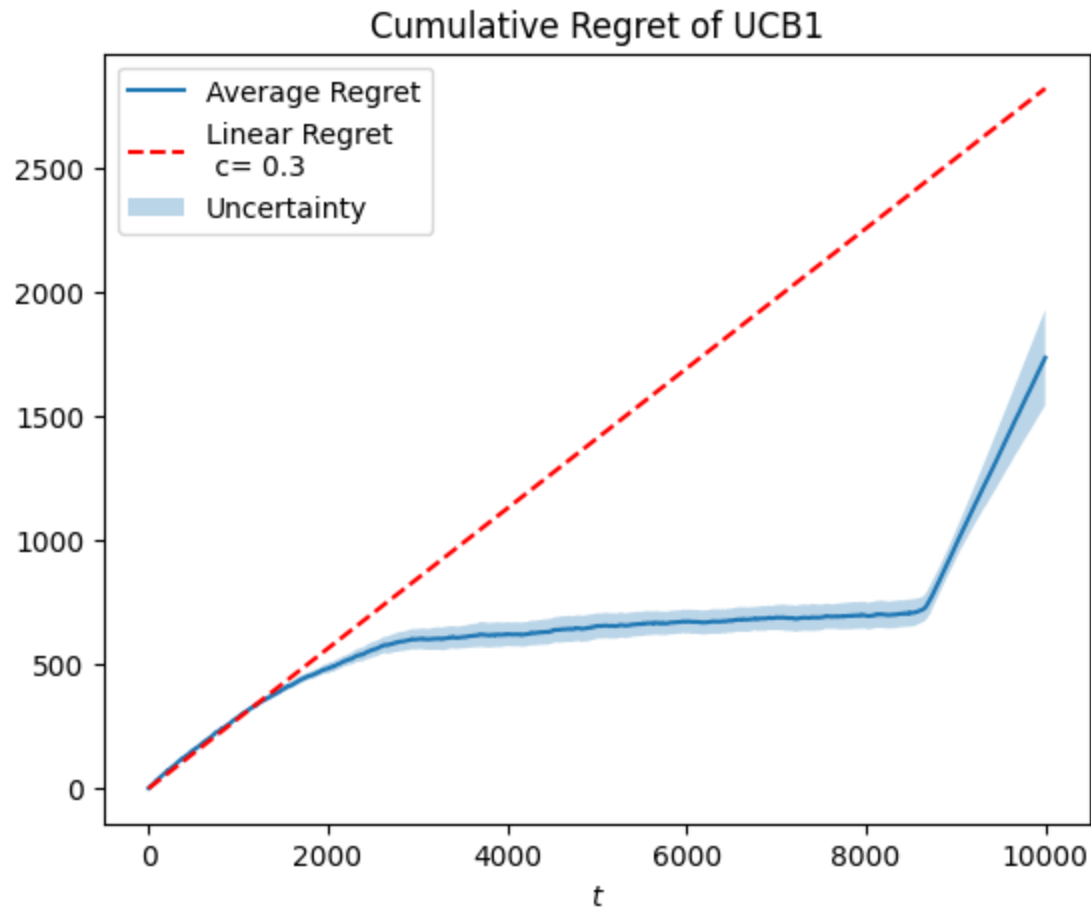
## Requirement 2

### **Full combinatorial UCB1 approach, with greedy:**

1. Generate all the combination of prices (superarms) with cartesian product
2. Compute UCB for rewards and LCB for costs for each superarm
3. Choose feasible superarm which maximize utility, without linear program optimization
4. Pull the superarm and get the reward and the cost (if sold)
5. Update the agent

# RESULTS

## Requirement 2 – Approach 2





## **REQUIREMENT 3**

Single product and Adversarial environment





# ENVIRONMENT

## Requirement 3

### COMPANY

- Single product selling
- No budget constraints

### BUYER

- Has a distribution over the valuation of a single product
- Modelled as a Gaussian distribution

# SOLUTION

## Requirement 3

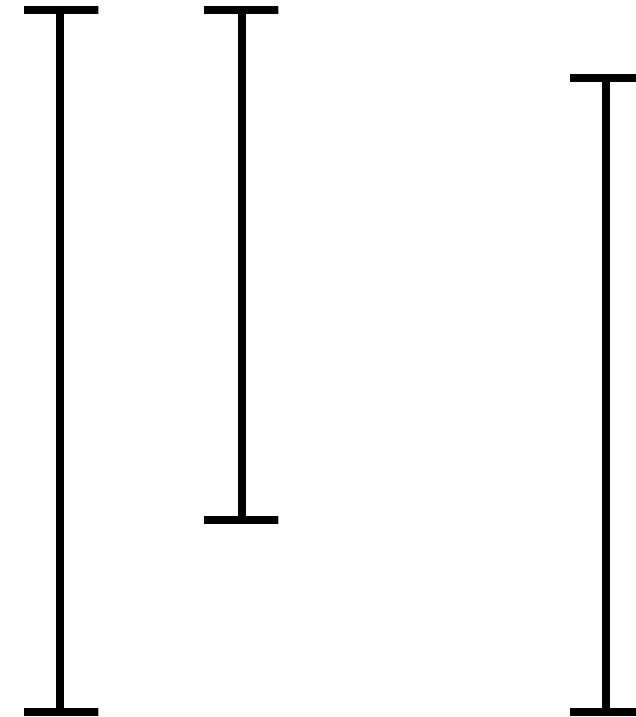
### UCB1 approach:

1. Compute UCB for all the arms (prices)
2. Choose the arm with the highest UCB
3. Update the agent

### Baseline computation:

Expected rewards calculated weighting the prices vector with the conversion probability

$\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$



# SIMULATION

## Requirement 3

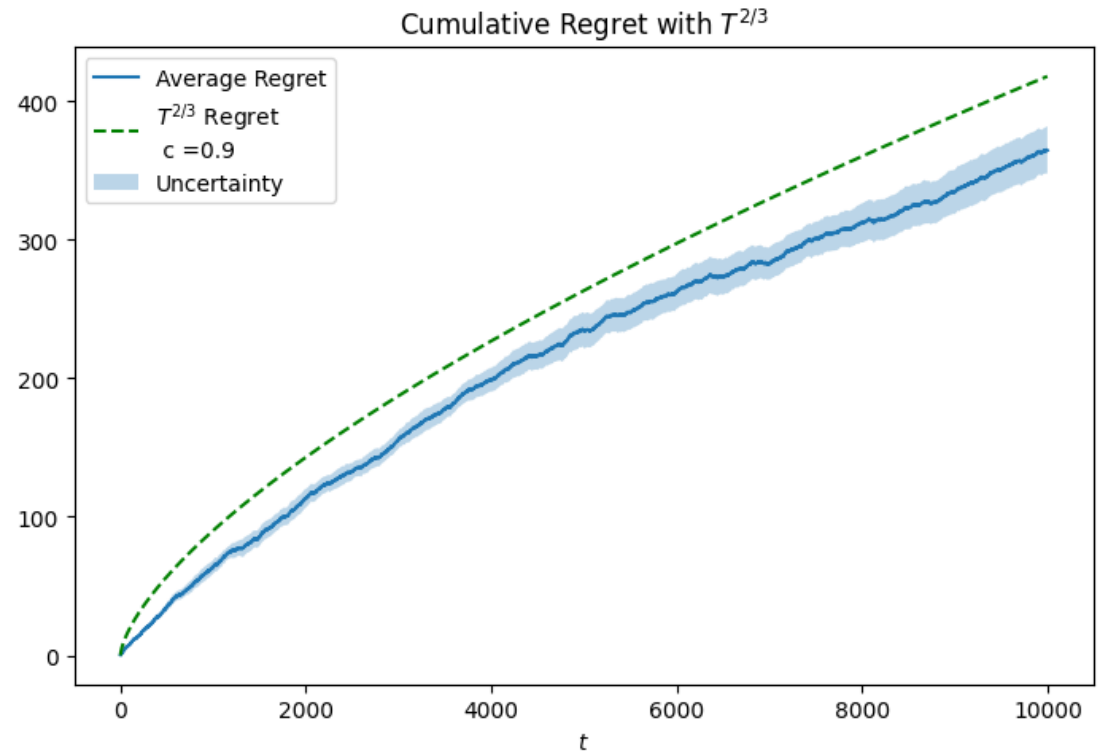
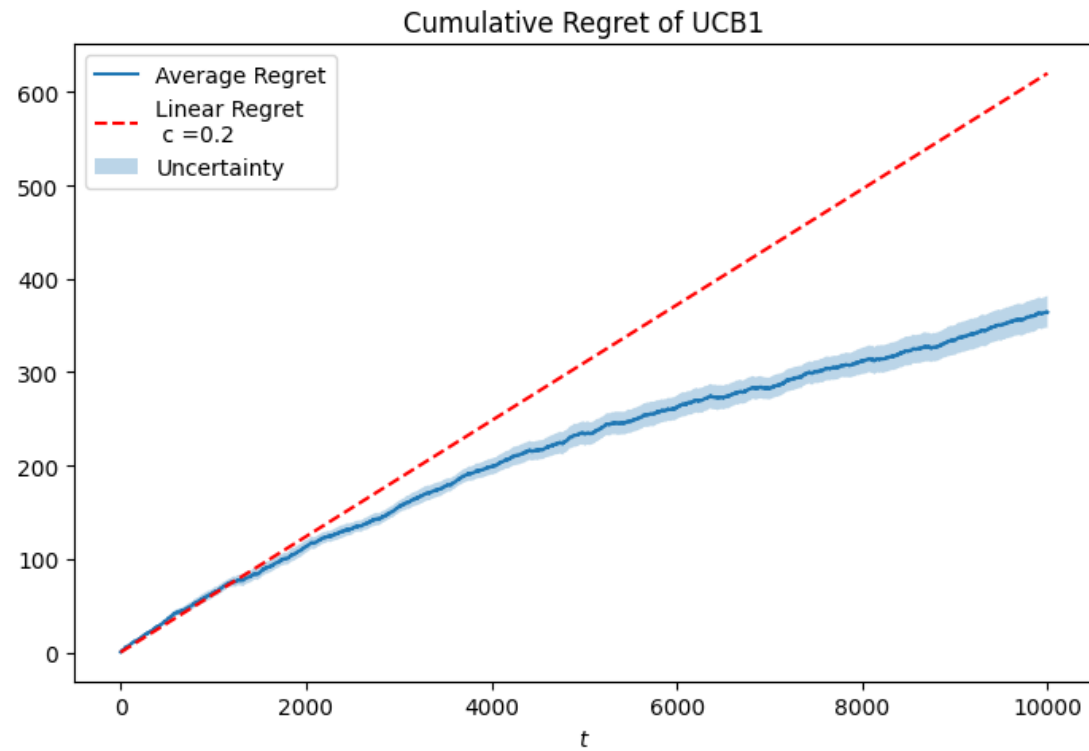
We provide results for a simulation with the following parameters:

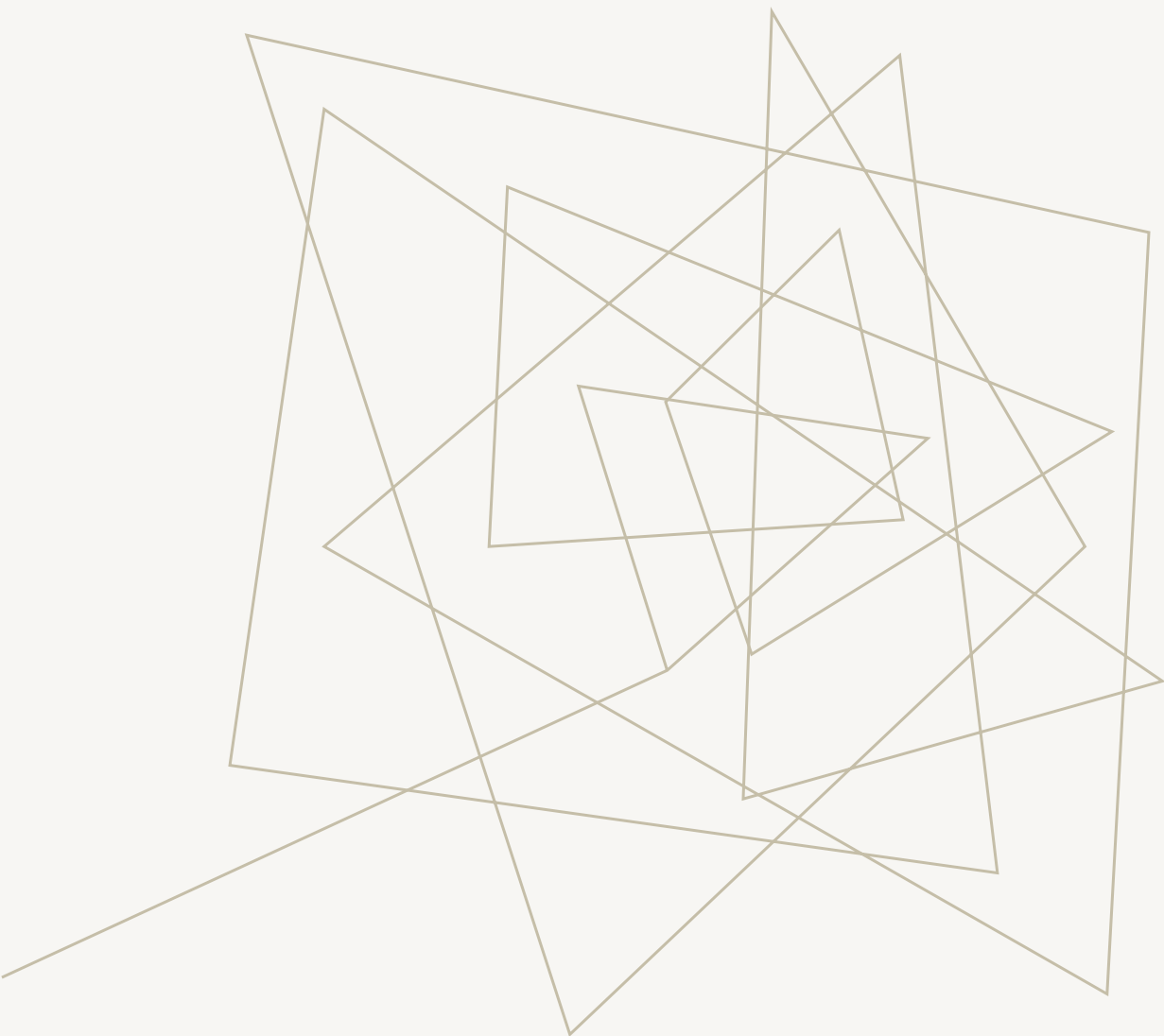
- Time horizon:  $T = 10000$
- Price set  $P$  on the interval  $[0, 1]$
- Gaussian distribution  $[0.5, 1.0]$  for the buyer distribution

For measuring the uncertainty on the result the simulation is executed over 10 trials

# RESULTS

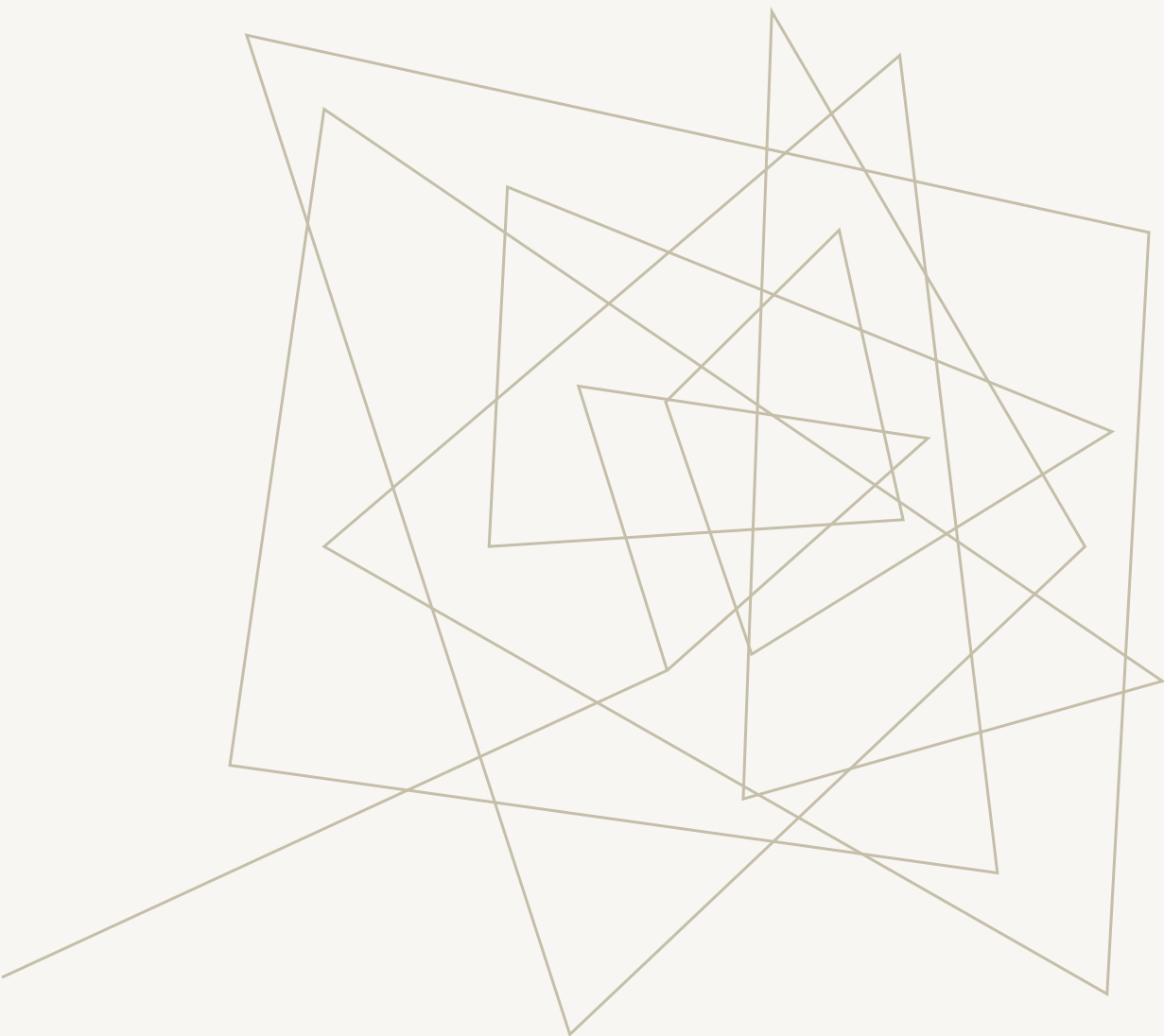
## Requirement 3





## **REQUIREMENT 4**

Multiple products and Adversarial environment



## **REQUIREMENT 5**

Slightly non-stationary environment