**Pyber Analysis**

1. As the total number of riders in each city rose, the average fare tended to fall. There appears the be shallowing out of the linear drop around 15 riders per city. Nevertheless, and inverse relationship between average fare and number of riders is prevalent. This is to be expected as it follows the supply and demand pricing model.
2. The number of riders in the city grew as the city became more urban. I would think that the number of riders in each city is directly proportional to city population. Urban cities tend to be more populated than suburban cities, which are more populated than rural cities.
3. With respect to the number of drivers, two tendencies arise. First, as the total number of riders increase, the total numbers of drivers increase. This is to be expected in the supply and demand model. The second tendency is a result of the supply and demand model. As the average fare falls, the number of drivers increase. This seems counterintuitive, but since we saw that there is an inverse relationship between numbers of riders and average fare, it seems to reason that average fare and number of drivers are inversely proportional.