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IIMB - BAI09 - Assignment 4

Out[1]:

Toggle on/off Code

WRITE ALL EQUATIONS AND Provide Explanations

Q-1-1

- Calculating the Aggregate TPM

The MLE estimate of the probability P_{ij} (probability of moving from state i to satge j) in one Step is given by:

$$\hat{P}_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}}{\sum_{k=1}^m N_{ik}}$$

where N_{ij} is the number of cases in which X_n (state in time n is i) and $X_{n+1} = j$ (state in time n+1 is j). For aggreate Matrix we will consider all N_{ij} from all the monthly data

Out[13]:

	Lost	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Lost	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Stage A	0.208707	0.510885	0.280408	0.000000	0.000000
Stage B	0.144502	0.000000	0.380024	0.475475	0.000000
Stage C	0.431441	0.000000	0.000000	0.286625	0.281934
Won	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000

- Month 1 TPM

Out[14]:

	Lost	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Lost	1.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Stage A	0.199601	0.5	0.300399	0.000000	0.000000
Stage B	0.147739	0.0	0.398492	0.453769	0.000000
Stage C	0.457415	0.0	0.000000	0.299098	0.243487
Won	0.000000	0.0	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000

- Month 2 TPM

Out[15]:

	Lost	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Lost	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Stage A	0.211665	0.520226	0.268109	0.000000	0.000000
Stage B	0.135371	0.000000	0.392043	0.472586	0.000000
Stage C	0.420976	0.000000	0.000000	0.290478	0.288545
Won	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000

- Month 3 TPM

Out[16]:

	Lost	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Lost	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.00000
Stage A	0.213612	0.511685	0.274703	0.000000	0.00000
Stage B	0.152256	0.000000	0.341479	0.506266	0.00000
Stage C	0.415618	0.000000	0.000000	0.269392	0.31499
Won	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.00000

Q-1-2

In order to show the Aggregate Data Follows Markov chain we will do the following tests

- The time homogeneity of transition matrix using **Likelihood Ratio test**
- Perform the **Anderson Goodman Test** on monthly TPMs and Aggregated TPM for time Dependence test.

Anderson Goodman Test

H_O : The sequence of transitions are independant

H_A : The sequence of transitions are dependant

The corresponding Test Statistic is:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

where

- O_{ij} = Observed number of transitions from state i to state j
- E_{ij} = Expected number of transitions from state i to state j

Alpha / Significance = 0.05

Aggregate TPM- Test

Null Hypothesis :: ho = Distributions are independent

Alternate Hypothesis :: ha = Distributions are dependent

Chisq 12987.24859805583 is more than critical Chisq value 26.29622760486423 for significance alpha 0.05 and df 16
Corresponding p-value 0.0 is below alpha / significance 0.05 for df 16
Hence we reject the NULL Hypothesis, the distributions are dependent

Month 1 - Test

Null Hypothesis :: ho = Distributions are independent

Alternate Hypothesis :: ha = Distributions are dependent

Chisq 13648.629894861813 is more than critical Chisq value 26.29622760486423 for significance alpha 0.05 and df 16
Corresponding p-value 0.0 is below alpha / significance 0.05 for df 16
Hence we reject the NULL Hypothesis, the distributions are dependent

Month 2 - Test

Null Hypothesis :: ho = Distributions are independent

Alternate Hypothesis :: ha = Distributions are dependent

Chisq 12764.088812408034 is more than critical Chisq value 26.29622760486423 for significance alpha 0.05 and df 16
Corresponding p-value 0.0 is below alpha / significance 0.05 for df 16
Hence we reject the NULL Hypothesis, the distributions are dependent

Month 3 - Test

Null Hypothesis :: ho = Distributions are independent

Alternate Hypothesis :: ha = Distributions are dependent

Chisq 12576.629383030904 is more than critical Chisq value 26.29622760486423 for significance alpha 0.05 and df 16
Corresponding p-value 0.0 is below alpha / significance 0.05 for df 16
Hence we reject the NULL Hypothesis, the distributions are dependent

Likelihood Ratio test

H_O : $P_{ij}(t) = P_{ij}$ for t = 1,2,3

H_A : $P_{ij}(t) \neq P_{ij}$ for t = 1,2,3

where $P_{ij}(t)$ is the estimated transition probability

The corresponding Test Statistic is:

$$\lambda = \prod_t \prod_{ij} \frac{\hat{P}_{ij}}{\hat{P}_{ij}(t)}$$

which is equivalent to

$$\chi^2 = \sum_t \sum_i \sum_j \frac{n_i(t)[\hat{P}_{ij}(t) - \hat{P}_{ij}]^2}{\hat{P}_{ij}}$$

where $n_i(t)$ is the number of customers in state i at time t.

Alpha / Significance = 0.05

Time Homogeneity Test / Likelihood Ratio Test - for Aggreagted TPM

Null Hypothesis :: ho = PTMx elements == PTMAggregate elements

Alternate Hypothesis :: ha = PTMx elements != PTMAggregate elements

Chisq 48.381890967159826 is below critical Chisq value 55.75847927888702 for significance alpha 0.05 and df 40
Corresponding p-value 0.17053157682892028 is more than alpha / significance 0.05
Hence we retain the NULL Hypothesis

From the test results above we can conclude that the process is a **First Order Markov Chain**

Q-1-3

- we will be using the following Aggregate TPM for answering the question. It is derived from the aggregate TPM of counts / frequencies provided in the excel.

Out[78]:

	Lost	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Lost	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Stage A	0.208707	0.510885	0.280408	0.000000	0.000000
Stage B	0.144502	0.000000	0.380024	0.475475	0.000000
Stage C	0.431441	0.000000	0.000000	0.286625	0.281934
Won	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000

- Since the TPM has two Absorbing states we cannot represent this matrix into its Canonical Form and find out F & R and find time to absorption, as those absorption number are absorption to either of the two Absorbing States.
- We will remove the unwanted Absorbing state from the Matrix and recompute the TPM (normlize the values wrt to omitted State and use that TMP to fnd out the time to absorption from State B to State Won
- The corresponding new TPM is:

Out[87]:

	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Stage A	0.645633	0.354367	0.000000	0.000000
Stage B	0.000000	0.444214	0.555787	0.000000
Stage C	0.000000	0.000000	0.504125	0.495875
Won	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000

- To solve the problem we will represent the Matrix in its canonical form: $P = \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ R & Q \end{bmatrix}$

where:

- I = Identity Matrix
- O = Zero matrix
- R = Probability of absoption from a transient state to absorbing state
- Q = Probability of transition between transient states

To calculate the eventual probability of absorption we will compute the Limiting probability / long running probability. When we multiply **P** we get the following form of matrix:

$$P^n = \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (Q^k)R & Q^n \end{bmatrix}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (Q^k) = F = (I - Q)^{-1}$

- F = Fundamental Matrix
- Expected time to absorption = Fc, where c = unit vector

Solving the problem we get:

F Matrix::
[[2.0445098 0.92470628 0.61632968]
[0. 1.61296487 1.07506365]
[0. 0. 1.40178691]]

Time to Churn: Fc =

Out[103]: array([[3.58554576],
[2.68802852],
[1.40178691]])

- We are getting approximately on an average 3 Months for an Opportunity is Stage B to get converted to into Contract Signing

Q-1-4

- Revenue can only be realised once a Opportunity reaches the Won state
- Multiplying TPM with the Initial distribution will be used to find the revenue

Out[147]:

	Lost	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Lost	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Stage A	0.208707	0.510885	0.280408	0.000000	0.000000
Stage B	0.144502	0.000000	0.380024	0.475475	0.000000
Stage C	0.431441	0.000000	0.000000	0.286625	0.281934
Won	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000

From TPM above we can see that only .281934 or 28% of Stage 3 Revenue has probability of being converted after one month. Hence: Revenue = 0.281934 * 1.6

Expected Revenue after a Month 0.451094400000000006 Billion

Out[152]:

	Lost	Stage A	Stage B	Stage C	Won
Lost	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Stage A	0.355852	0.261004	0.249818	0.133327	0.000000
Stage B	0.404555	0.000000	0.144418	0.316974	0.134052
Stage C	0.555103	0.000000	0.000000	0.082154	0.362743
Won	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000

For 2 Months the new TPM is given by P^2 .

From TPM above we can see that 0.134052 or 13% of Stage B and 0.362743 or 36% of Stage 3 Revenue has probability of being converted after two months. Hence:
Revenue =0.1340523 * 1.8 + 0.3627429*1.6

Expected Revenue after two Months (end of March) 0.8216827800000001 Billion

Q-2-1

- Possible States = (NN, YN, NY, YY)
- NN = No Accidents is past 2 years
- YN = No Accident in last year, but had accident in prior year
- NY = Accident in last year, but had no accident in prior year
- YY = Accident in last year, and had accident in prior year

$P_I = InitialState = [1, 0, 0, 0]$

$Cost = [-200, 300, 600, 1000]$

The corresponding TPM is given by:

Out[154]:

	NN	YN	NY	YY
NN	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
YN	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0
NY	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
YY	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1

Q-2-2

State after n periods is given by $P_I \times P^n$ where:

- $P_I = Initial Distribution$
- P = Transition Probability Matrix
- n = Number of periods

Out[12]: (array([[0.81, 0.09, 0.09, 0.01],
[0.81, 0.09, 0.09, 0.01],
[0.81, 0.09, 0.09, 0.01],
[0.81, 0.09, 0.09, 0.01]]), -70.99999999999999)

His premium will possibly reduce by INR 70.99

Q-3

- To solve the problem we will represent the TPM Matrix in its canonical form: $P = \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ R & Q \end{bmatrix}$

where:

- I = Identity Matrix
- O = Zero matrix
- R = Probability of absorption from a transient state to an absorbing state
- Q = Probability of transition between transient states

To calculate the eventual probability of absorption we will compute the Limiting probability / long running probability. When we take dot product of **P** n times with itself we get the following form of matrix:

$$P^n = \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (Q^k)R & Q^n \end{bmatrix}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (Q^k) = F = (I - Q)^{-1}$

- F = Fundamental Matrix
- Expected time to absorption = Fc, where c = unit vector

Hence Fc is the matrix we will derive from the provided data points.

Solving the problem we get:

Out[162]:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	1.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.05	0.05	0.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.10	0.05	0.0	0.80	0.05	0.00
5	0.20	0.10	0.0	0.05	0.60	0.05
6	0.10	0.20	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.70

Fundamental Matrix ::

Out[168]: array([[10. , 0. , 0. , -0.],
 [0. , 5.16129032, 0.64516129, 0.10752688],
 [0. , 0.64516129, 2.58064516, 0.43010753],
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 3.33333333]])

R Matrix ::

Out[169]: array([[0.05, 0.05],
 [0.1 , 0.05],
 [0.2 , 0.1],
 [0.1 , 0.2]])

Q Matrix ::

Out[170]: array([[0.9 , 0. , 0. , 0.],
 [0. , 0.8 , 0.05, 0.],
 [0. , 0.05, 0.6 , 0.05],
 [0. , 0. , 0. , 0.7]])

Time to Churn = Fc ::

Out[174]:

	Time2Absorption
3	10.000000
4	5.913978
5	3.655914
6	3.333333

Q-3.1

- From the calculations above we can see that time to churn is highest from State 3

Probability of Absorption to Absorbing State = FR ::

Out[177]:

	1	2
3	0.500000	0.500000
4	0.655914	0.344086
5	0.623656	0.376344
6	0.333333	0.666667

Q-3.2

- From the FR Matrix above we can see that from State 6 the eventual absorption to State 2 is .666 or 67% approx

Q-3.3

The CLV for N periods is given by (Pfeifer and Carraway):

$$CLV = \sum_{t=0}^N \frac{P_t \times P^t R}{(1+i)^t}$$

where

- i = Interest rate
- d = 1/(1+i) = Discount factor = .99

Initial Distribution : P_I = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]

Margin = [0, 200, 300, 400, 600, 800]

If Expected Duration is assumed to be 3 (Actual 3.33) then CLV :: 2196.0942379999997
If Expected Duration is assumed to be 4 (Actual 3.33) then CLV :: 2477.9331073339995

Q-4.1

We will use Markov Decision Process to solve the following problem.

- Discount factor is 0.95
- State Space = [1,2,3,4]
- Action set = [1,2,3]
- TPMs for State-Action are provided in the Question (For saving space I will not be displaying the same in Answers)

IN MDP we have an Initial State (S0) in the diagram below and we take Action (A0), then S1 is the State in the next time period and this continues. Such a sequence is shown for 4 Stages in the diagram below.



The Objective is to **Maximise** the expected return obtained over a period of return. Based on State and Reward the Reward generated can be represented as:

$$R(S_0, a_0) + \beta R(S_1, a_1) + \beta^2 R(S_2, a_2) + \beta^3 R(S_3, a_3) + \dots$$

where :

- $R(S_0, a_0)$ = Reward generated from Initial Stage where initial State = S_0 and action taken = a_0 . The rewards obtained from future states is discounted by factor β

Objective :: $Maximise_{a_i \in A} [R(S_0, a_0) + \beta R(S_1, a_1) + \beta^2 R(S_2, a_2) + \beta^3 R(S_3, a_3) + \dots]$

We will use **POLICY ITEARTION ALGORITHM** to obtain the long term revenue generated from policy (2,2,1,3)

The **Value Function** for a Policy Π starting at State S_i is given by:

$$V^{\Pi}(i) = R^{\Pi}(i) + \beta \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij}^{\Pi} x V^{\Pi}(j)$$

where:

- $R^{\Pi}(i)$:: Immediate Reward
- $\beta \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij}^{\Pi} x V^{\Pi}(j)$:: Discounted Future Reward

We will develop a System of Linear Equation by using the above equation for each State and Action provided in the Policy.

Equations:

- 0.62 v1 - 0.285 v2 - 0.1425 v3 - 0.1425 v4 = 160
- 0. v1 + 0.2875 v2 - 0.1 v3 - 0.1425 v4 = 200
- 0. v1 - 0.095 v2 - 0.24 v3 - 0.095 v4 = 270
- 0. v1 + 0. v2 - 0.285 v3 - 0.335 v4 = 500

The Matrix of the coefficients of the system of Equations are :

Out[391]:

```
array([[ 0.62, -0.285, -0.1425, -0.1425],
       [ 0.,  0.2875, -0.1, -0.1425],
       [ 0., -0.095,  0.24, -0.095 ],
       [ 0.,  0., -0.285,  0.335 ]])
```

The Immediate Reward Matrix for the State Actions provided:

Out[215]:

```
array([[160],
       [200],
       [270],
       [500]])
```

Policy to evaluate = (2, 2, 1, 3)

Solving the Above set of **Linear Equations** we get the following Values for the Policy:

Out[216]:

	Policy Value
V12	6222.414034
V22	6335.801092
V31	6368.248847
V43	6910.301258

Where V_{ij} = Policy Value when Initial State was i and action taken was j The Overall Policy Value is :::

Out[217]:

25836.765229462104

Q-4.2

To Check if Policy (2, 2, 1, 2) is better than the previous Policy (2, 2, 1, 3) we will use the **Policy Evaluation Step**. The objectibe is to check if the value function obtained in Q-4-1 is less thena the new Policy.

The Policy improvement evaluation step includes the following:

$$T^{\Pi^{new}}(i) = Max_{a_{i,new}} [R(i, a_{i,new}) + \beta \sum_{j \in S} P(j|i, a_{i,new})xV^{\Pi}(j)]$$

where :

- $i \in S$
- $a_{i,new}$ = A new action chosen for state i
- $T^{\Pi^{new}}(i)$ = Value function when the current policy for state i is changed to $a_{i,new}$
- R(i, a_{i,new}) = Reward when action for state i is replaced with new action $a_{i,new}$

Solving the new equation $T^{\Pi^{new}}(4) =$

Out[218]: 6930.921658077932

$T^{\Pi^{new}}(4) > V^{\Pi}(4)$ value. Hence this is a better Policy.

We will resolve the problem for the new Policy. The Matrix of the coefficients of the system of New Equations are :

Out[219]: array([[0.62 , -0.285 , -0.1425, -0.1425],
[0. , 0.2875, -0.1 , -0.1425],
[0. , -0.095 , 0.24 , -0.095],
[0. , 0. , -0.095 , 0.145]])

The Immediate Reward Matrix for the New State Actions provided:

Out[220]: array([[160],
[200],
[270],
[400]])

Solving the Above set of **Linear Equations** we get the following Values for the New Policy:

Out[222]:

	Policy Value
V12	6249.595436
V22	6363.327540
V31	6393.980092
V42	6947.780060

Where V_{ij} = Policy Value when Initial State was i and action taken was j The Overall Policy Value is :::

Out[223]: array([25954.68312784])

Q-4.3

The Optimal Policy can be obtained by solving a sustem of Linear Equations:

Decision Variables: x_{si} , i = 1,2,3,4 are the Best Policy Value function for Policy

Minimize Objective : $x_{s1} + x_{s2} + x_{s3} + x_{s4}$

Subject To:

Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_1: $0.525 x_{s1} - 0.2375 x_{s2} - 0.1425 x_{s3} - 0.095 x_{s4} \geq 180$

Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2: $0.62 x_{s1} - 0.285 x_{s2} - 0.1425 x_{s3} - 0.1425 x_{s4} \geq 160$

Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_3: $0.43 x_{s1} - 0.19 x_{s2} - 0.095 x_{s3} - 0.095 x_{s4} \geq 200$

Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1: $0.2875 x_{s2} - 0.1425 x_{s3} - 0.095 x_{s4} \geq 225$

Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_2: $0.2875 x_{s2} - 0.095 x_{s3} - 0.1425 x_{s4} \geq 200$

Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_3: $- 0.095 x_{s1} + 0.335 x_{s2} - 0.095 x_{s3} - 0.095 x_{s4} \geq 250$

Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_1: $- 0.095 x_{s2} + 0.24 x_{s3} - 0.095 x_{s4} \geq 270$

Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_2: $- 0.0475 x_{s2} + 0.24 x_{s3} - 0.1425 x_{s4} \geq 240$

Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_3: $- 0.19 x_{s2} + 0.335 x_{s3} - 0.095 x_{s4} \geq 300$

Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_1: $- 0.19 x_{s3} + 0.24 x_{s4} \geq 450$

Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_2: $- 0.095 x_{s3} + 0.145 x_{s4} \geq 400$

Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_3: $- 0.285 x_{s3} + 0.335 x_{s4} \geq 500$

Non Zero Constraint :All Decision Variable ($x_{si} > 0$)

s1 :: 6285.43 ::
s2 :: 6358.91 ::
s3 :: 6491.42 ::
s4 :: 7015.09 ::
Objective 26150.850000000002

# %load MDPPolicy.sen							
GLPK 4.65 - SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS REPORT							
Problem:							
Objective: Objective = 26150.85187 (MINimum)							
No.	Row name	St	Activity	Slack Marginal	Lower bound Upper bound	Activity range	Obj coef range
							Obj value at break point
							Limiting variable
1	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_1						
	BS		198.14905	-18.14905	180.00000	+Inf	-6.28153
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2						
				.	+Inf	198.14905	+Inf

2	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2	NL	160.00000	.	160.00000	143.88421	-5.34746	26064.67331
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_3			5.34746	+Inf	+Inf	+Inf	+Inf
3	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_3	BS	211.42385	-11.42385	200.00000	+Inf	-7.54374	24555.92470
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2			.	+Inf	211.42385	+Inf	+Inf
4	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1	BS	236.72520	-11.72520	225.00000	+Inf	-26.21858	19944.25242
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_3			.	+Inf	195.32355	338.22724	106217.76397
	Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_3							
5	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_2	BS	211.85095	-11.85095	200.00000	+Inf	-25.11468	20830.28398
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_3			.	+Inf	197.31463	218.95940	72537.61038
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_3							
6	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_3	NL	250.00000	.	250.00000	246.92242	-24.37290	26075.84219
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_1			24.37290	+Inf	+Inf	+Inf	+Inf
7	Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_1	BS	287.41130	-17.41130	270.00000	392.08067	-37.88866	15261.22234
	Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_3			.	+Inf	287.41130	+Inf	+Inf
8	Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_2	BS	256.24270	-16.24270	240.00000	354.82678	-40.22741	15842.87140
	Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_3			.	+Inf	243.00060	195.95670	76363.32403
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_3							
9	Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_3	NL	300.00000	.	300.00000	297.99286	-29.68893	26091.26207
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_1			29.68893	+Inf	433.57783	+Inf	30116.63439
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1							
10	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_1	BS	450.25150	-.25150	450.00000	548.60557	-26.38302	14271.85677
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_3			.	+Inf	450.25150	+Inf	+Inf

GLPK 4.65 - SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Page 2

Problem:

Objective: Objective = 26150.85187 (MINimum)

No.	Row name	St	Activity	Slack Marginal	Lower bound Upper bound	Activity range	Obj coef range	Obj value at break point	Limiting variable
11	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_2	BS	400.50301	-.50301	400.00000	471.18937	-36.70973	11448.49379	
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_3			.	+Inf	400.50301	+Inf	+Inf	
12	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_3	NL	500.00000	.	500.00000	499.67775	-20.59071	26144.21646	
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_1			20.59071	+Inf	626.02178	+Inf	28745.72946	
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_2								

GLPK 4.65 - SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Page 3

Problem:

Objective: Objective = 26150.85187 (MINimum)

No.	Column name	St	Activity	Obj coef Marginal	Lower bound Upper bound	Activity range	Obj coef range	Obj value at break point	Limiting variable
1	x_s1	BS	6285.43074	1.00000	.	+Inf	-1.11226	12874.36722	
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2			.	+Inf	6285.43074	+Inf	+Inf	
2	x_s2	BS	6358.90913	1.00000	.	+Inf	-2.16109	6049.78880	
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_3			.	+Inf	6358.90913	+Inf	+Inf	
3	x_s3	BS	6491.42180	1.00000	.	7671.88260	-2.35952	4342.78573	
	Constraint_for_State_S3_Policy_3			.	+Inf	6491.42180	+Inf	+Inf	
4	x_s4	BS	7015.09019	1.00000	.	7875.46343	-2.01599	4993.40589	
	Constraint_for_State_S4_Policy_3			.	+Inf	7015.09019	+Inf	+Inf	

End of report

Optimal Policy(2,3,3,3)

Optimal Policy is obtained by checking the Sensitivity Report. Binding Constraints provide the best Policy Values

Q-4.4

The number of time steps in a MDP defines the number of Stages in the process. Since here the number of Time periods is 4, hence we have 4 Stages in this Problem.

The Dynamic Programming recursive equation for the Value Iteration Algorithm is given by:

$$V^*_t(i) = MAX_{a \in A} \left[R(i, a_i) + \beta \sum_{k=S_i}^{S_n} P_{ij}(a_i) V^*_{t+1}(j) \right]$$

where $V^*_t(i)$ is the Optimal value for a policy when current period is t and the current State is S_i

We also assume if the duration of the planning horizon is n, $V^*_{n+1}(i) = 0$ for all states S_i

Variable notations that will be used to solve the problem:

V_{-t-i-j}
Where t = 1..4 defines the time periods or Stages of MDP
and i = 1..4 defines the 4 States of MDP
and j = 1..3 defines the 3 Actions of MDP

- e.g. Variable V_1_1_1 implies Value of Policy for Stage 1, State 1 and Action Taken is 1
- e.g. Variable Vo_1_1_1 implies Optimal Value of Policy for Stage 1, State 1 and Action Taken is 1

Following are the sets of Dynamic Programming Equations and their solutions:

V511 = 0
V512 = 0
V513 = 0
V521 = 0
V522 = 0
V523 = 0
V531 = 0
V532 = 0
V533 = 0
V541 = 0
V542 = 0
V543 = 0

V411 = 200 * .9 + 0
V412 = 200 * .8 + 0
V413 = 200 * 1 + 0
V421 = 250 * .9 + 0
V422 = 250 * .8 + 0
V423 = 250 * 1 + 0
V431 = 300 * .9 + 0
V432 = 300 * .8 + 0
V433 = 300 * 1 + 0
V441 = 500 * .9 + 0
V442 = 500 * .8 + 0
V443 = 500 * 1 + 0

Vmax for t=4, State = 1 :: 200
Policy :: 3

Vmax for t=4, State = 2 :: 250
Policy :: 3

Vmax for t=4, State = 3 :: 300
Policy :: 3

Vmax for t=4, State = 4 :: 500
Policy :: 3

V311 = 200 * .9 + 0.95 * (.5*V41M + .25*V42M + .15 *V43M + .1 * V44M)
V312 = 200 * .8 + 0.95 * (.4*V41M + .3*V42M + .15 *V43M + .15 * V44M)
V313 = 200 * 1 + 0.95 * (.6*V41M + .2*V42M + .1 *V43M + .1 * V44M)

V311 :: 424.625 V312 :: 421.25 V313 :: 437.5
Vmax for t=3, State = 1 :: 437.5
Policy :: 3

V321 = 250 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .75*V42M + .15 *V43M + .1 * V44M)
V322 = 250 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .75*V42M + .1 *V43M + .15 * V44M)
V323 = 250 * 1 + 0.95 * (.1*V41M + .7*V42M + .1 *V43M + .1 * V44M)

V321 :: 493.375 V322 :: 477.875 V323 :: 511.25
Vmax for t=3, State = 2 :: 511.25
Policy :: 3

V331 = 300 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .1*V42M + .8 *V43M + .1 * V44M)
V332 = 300 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .05*V42M + .8 *V43M + .15 * V44M)
V333 = 300 * 1 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .2*V42M + .7 *V43M + .1 * V44M)

V331 :: 569.25 V332 :: 551.125 V333 :: 594.5
Vmax for t=3, State = 3 :: 594.5
Policy :: 3

V341 = 500 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .0*V42M + .2 *V43M + .8 * V44M)
V342 = 500 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .0*V42M + .1 *V43M + .9 * V44M)
V343 = 500 * 1 + 0.95 * (.0*V41M + .0*V42M + .3 *V43M + .7 * V44M)

V341 :: 887.0 V342 :: 856.0 V343 :: 918.0
Vmax for t=3, State = 4 :: 918.0
Policy :: 3

V211 = 200 * .9 + 0.95 * (.5*V31M + .25*V32M + .15 *V33M + .1 * V34M)
V212 = 200 * .8 + 0.95 * (.4*V31M + .3*V32M + .15 *V33M + .15 * V34M)
V213 = 200 * 1 + 0.95 * (.6*V31M + .2*V32M + .1 *V33M + .1 * V34M)

V211 :: 681.160625 V212 :: 687.4875 V213 :: 690.2
Vmax for t=2, State = 1 :: 690.2
Policy :: 3

V221 = 250 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .75*V32M + .15 *V33M + .1 * V34M)
V222 = 250 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .75*V32M + .1 *V33M + .15 * V34M)
V223 = 250 * 1 + 0.95 * (.1*V31M + .7*V32M + .1 *V33M + .1 * V34M)

V221 :: 761.191875 V222 :: 751.5581249999999 V223 :: 775.2312499999999
Vmax for t=2, State = 2 :: 775.2312499999999
Policy :: 3

V231 = 300 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .1*V32M + .8 *V33M + .1 * V34M)
V232 = 300 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .05*V32M + .8 *V33M + .15 * V34M)
V233 = 300 * 1 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .2*V32M + .7 *V33M + .1 * V34M)

V231 :: 857.59875000000001 V232 :: 846.919375 V233 :: 879.69
Vmax for t=2, State = 3 :: 879.69
Policy :: 3

V241 = 500 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .0*V32M + .2 *V33M + .8 * V34M)
V242 = 500 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .0*V32M + .1 *V33M + .9 * V34M)
V243 = 500 * 1 + 0.95 * (.0*V31M + .0*V32M + .3 *V33M + .7 * V34M)

V241 :: 1260.635 V242 :: 1241.3675 V243 :: 1279.9025
Vmax for t=2, State = 4 :: 1279.9025
Policy :: 3

V111 = 200 * .9 + 0.95 * (.5*V21M + .25*V22M + .15 *V23M + .1 * V24M)
V112 = 200 * .8 + 0.95 * (.4*V21M + .3*V22M + .15 *V23M + .15 * V24M)
V113 = 200 * 1 + 0.95 * (.6*V21M + .2*V22M + .1 *V23M + .1 * V24M)

V111 :: 938.9089843749999 V112 :: 950.9588375 V113 :: 945.869225
Vmax for t=1, State = 1 :: 950.9588375
Policy :: 2

V121 = 250 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .75*V22M + .15 *V23M + .1 * V24M)
V122 = 250 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .75*V22M + .1 *V23M + .15 * V24M)
V123 = 250 * 1 + 0.95 * (.1*V21M + .7*V22M + .1 *V23M + .1 * V24M)

V221 :: 1024.298828125 V222 :: 1018.308921875 V223 :: 1036.2590687499999
Vmax for t=1, State = 2 :: 1036.2590687499999
Policy :: 3

V131 = 300 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .1*V22M + .8 *V23M + .1 * V24M)
V132 = 300 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .05*V22M + .8 *V23M + .15 * V24M)
V133 = 300 * 1 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .2*V22M + .7 *V23M + .1 * V24M)

V131 :: 1133.80210625000002 V132 :: 1127.773990625 V133 :: 1153.878525
Vmax for t=1, State = 3 :: 1153.878525
Policy :: 3

V141 = 500 * .9 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .0*V22M + .2 *V23M + .8 * V24M)
V142 = 500 * .8 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .0*V22M + .1 *V23M + .9 * V24M)
V143 = 500 * 1 + 0.95 * (.0*V21M + .0*V22M + .3 *V23M + .7 * V24M)

V141 :: 1589.867 V142 :: 1577.8871874999998 V143 :: 1601.8468125
Vmax for t=1, State = 4 :: 1601.8468125
Policy :: 3

Optimal Values are:

Out[59]:

	t=1 Optimal Action	t=2 Optimal Action	t=3 Optimal Action	t=4 Optimal Action
State 1	2	3	3	3
State 2	3	3	3	3
State 3	3	3	3	3
State 4	3	3	3	3

Q-5-1

Flipkart's Customer Analytics Churn problem deals with a dynamic problem namely the shift customer behavior / preference in the next period from the current period. The shift of preferences by an individual customer can be described as a sequence of certain states. Hence this is a stochastic process recorded over discrete time periods.

A Markovian stochastic process has the memory-less property, which means that the future state can be predicted from the knowledge of the present state. The **First Order Markov Chain** is given by: $P[X_{n+1}|X_0 = i_0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n] = P[X_{n+1}|X_n = i_n]$

The customer behavior state space (defined by frequency of purchase) is discrete and the process is observed over a period of time. Moreover the current state is dependent only on the prior state. Hence the process satisfies the Markovian properties and can be the problem can be modelled as a **Discrete Time Markov Chain**.

Assumptions:

1. The current state is dependent only on the prior state
2. The Transition Probability Matrix time homogeneous

Q-5-2

In this problem Churn is defined as a period of inactivity (not buying from Flipkart). The Period is defines as 13 Months. If Customer does not buy in 12 prior months he/she is considered as Churned. This is depicted by state 13.

Q-5-3

- To solve the problem we will represent the TPM Matrix in its canonical form: $P = \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ R & Q \end{bmatrix}$

where:

- I = Identity Matrix
- O = Zero matrix
- R = Probability of absorption from a transient state to an absorbing state
- Q = Probability of transition between transient states

To calculate the eventual probability of absorption we will compute the Limiting probability / long running probability. When we take dot product of **P** n times with itself we get the following form of matrix:

$$P^n = \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (Q^k)R & Q^n \end{bmatrix}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (Q^k) = F = (I - Q)^{-1}$

- F = Fundamental Matrix
- Expected time to absorption = Fc, where c = unit vector

Hence Fc is the matrix we will derive from the provided data points.

TPM:

Out[227]:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	0.511	0.489	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	0.365	0.000	0.635	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.300	0.000	0.000	0.7	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.244	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.756	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.205	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.795	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.82	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.847	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.137	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.863	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.105	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.895	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.103	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.897	0.000	0.000
11	0.091	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.909	0.000
12	0.079	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.921
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000

Time to Churn = Fc ::

Out[231]:

	Time2Absorption
1	52.787206
2	50.742216
3	47.991946
4	44.508264
5	40.513473
6	36.090686
7	31.206084
8	26.127086
9	20.736082
10	15.858576
11	10.503338
12	5.170189

Q-5-4

State after n periods is given by $P_I \times P^n$ where:

- $P_I = InitialDistribution$
- P = Transition Probability Matrix
- n = 4 = Number of periods

Out[240]:

	Number Customers
States	
1	1074.388975
2	539.320687
3	354.210981
4	255.615948
5	164.324538
6	267.153390
7	344.985480
8	0.000000
9	0.000000
10	0.000000
11	0.000000
12	0.000000
13	0.000000

Q-5-5

The long-run CLV is given by:

$$CLV = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} CLV_t = (I - dP)^{-1} R$$

Where:

- I = Identity Matrix
- P = PTM
- R = Reward Matrix = [1000, -200, -200,-200,-200,-200,-200,-200,-200,-200,-200,0]
- d = discount = (1-.2) = 0.8

Out[250]:

	CLV
1	2149.629668
2	692.385122
3	521.049722
4	366.318932
5	242.578076
6	141.570457
7	48.816745
8	-21.100835
9	-82.126661
10	-87.563622
11	-90.152044
12	-64.143405
13	0.000000

Q-5-6

- Both are same as both are in State 1 at end of September. Time to churn in 53 months (Details in Q2)

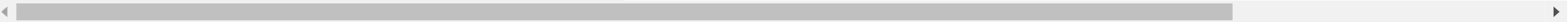
Q-5-7

TPM for Oct 2013 is:

Out[255]:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	...	64	65	66	67	68
TPM 1																
1	0.148977	0.098666	0.130860	0.089315	0.075125	0.082522	0.374536	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
2	0.071390	0.096742	0.161302	0.116978	0.084461	0.084992	0.000000	0.384136	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
3	0.037220	0.058843	0.155777	0.135224	0.106183	0.101329	0.000000	0.000000	0.405423	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4	0.022045	0.035943	0.103449	0.132588	0.118100	0.125870	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.462004	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
5	0.016725	0.024355	0.075653	0.105075	0.121460	0.144371	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
6	0.012655	0.018166	0.052100	0.078913	0.108510	0.158960	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
7	0.038378	0.039901	0.091342	0.070000	0.081312	0.089105	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
8	0.031331	0.047041	0.088130	0.080580	0.064245	0.082553	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
9	0.022114	0.032076	0.088292	0.095641	0.085781	0.095442	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
10	0.014880	0.019548	0.064006	0.089855	0.093334	0.102373	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
11	0.012086	0.015493	0.046713	0.079734	0.094546	0.120323	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
12	0.008103	0.011395	0.035222	0.052263	0.085796	0.131776	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
13	0.036615	0.025722	0.057987	0.061645	0.053156	0.091498	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
14	0.024974	0.037029	0.056548	0.058001	0.057887	0.075090	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
15	0.020251	0.020355	0.056187	0.069626	0.071345	0.088516	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
16	0.011048	0.015392	0.054849	0.068390	0.075628	0.095819	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
17	0.009678	0.011185	0.036651	0.058248	0.080963	0.113236	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
18	0.007839	0.009602	0.028281	0.046069	0.063663	0.116859	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
19	0.032727	0.026537	0.038821	0.048967	0.049382	0.064102	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
20	0.022617	0.018165	0.045809	0.041448	0.044705	0.071578	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
21	0.016271	0.021240	0.050948	0.045912	0.057802	0.070804	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
22	0.011354	0.018140	0.038926	0.059803	0.055409	0.091033	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
23	0.009844	0.008807	0.029932	0.053384	0.063165	0.088705	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
24	0.005657	0.009608	0.023047	0.033312	0.051370	0.096860	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25	0.008844	0.006035	0.040530	0.028641	0.032940	0.062849	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
26	0.031763	0.029316	0.042026	0.056701	0.055596	0.057518	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
27	0.009682	0.016984	0.041078	0.052383	0.040507	0.073169	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
28	0.009180	0.011238	0.033369	0.049322	0.051598	0.078945	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
29	0.007011	0.005838	0.024930	0.034825	0.050412	0.076224	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
30	0.006357	0.006947	0.017955	0.026996	0.042998	0.085079	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
...
44	0.010408	0.022934	0.026150	0.027944	0.028578	0.044131	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
45	0.006371	0.016682	0.015604	0.028233	0.029970	0.036419	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
46	0.005157	0.010176	0.019815	0.038687	0.033024	0.053367	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
47	0.003620	0.006867	0.020282	0.029435	0.036276	0.054734	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
48	0.003415	0.003915	0.009023	0.017479	0.030725	0.057304	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
49	0.011111	0.026474	0.036674	0.026897	0.020803	0.027214	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50	0.003953	0.000000	0.027466	0.007905	0.004132	0.038480	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
51	0.007038	0.002970	0.022499	0.017766	0.022214	0.028625	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
52	0.004429	0.001874	0.012862	0.019643	0.018954	0.044645	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
53	0.002873	0.002363	0.010974	0.021125	0.026538	0.048210	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
54	0.005390	0.001352	0.008703	0.012110	0.023731	0.050262	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
55	0.012879	0.014234	0.003953	0.043667	0.021641	0.033360	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
56	0.005051	0.010781	0.008838	0.024851	0.008838	0.011905	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
57	0.004648	0.011274	0.024897	0.028392	0.033134	0.019872	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
58	0.004758	0.003197	0.013485	0.020187	0.027115	0.040592	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.890667	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
59	0.000751	0.002830	0.016329	0.017115	0.017284	0.044030	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.90166	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
60	0.003686	0.001865	0.008667	0.012957	0.021385	0.049761	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.901678	0.000000	0.000000
61	0.009091	0.020022	0.020238	0.014069	0.000000	0.028211	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.908369	0.000000
62	0.005051	0.010732	0.028706	0.039470	0.005682	0.015251	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.895108
63	0.000000	0.013242	0.009644	0.014461	0.019641	0.027330	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.915108
64	0.002797	0.005084	0.010247	0.019226	0.018129	0.032927	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
65	0.004553	0.004568	0.014347	0.020216	0.017341	0.031431	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
66	0.002390	0.001359	0.011291	0.012139	0.019185	0.043169	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
67	0.000000	0.010101	0.015449	0.005348	0.017677	0.023529	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
68	0.011841	0.005682	0.014758	0.016711	0.028016	0.022334	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
69	0.001855	0.007005	0.021047	0.007559	0.016117	0.031069	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
70	0.004611	0.008425	0.014012	0.015338	0.015760	0.026578	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	...	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
71	0.001990	0.004218	0.005469	0.010458	0.023384	0.028805										

73 rows × 73 columns



Initial Customer distribution:

Out[258]:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	...	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Counts-10/13	315	425	1013	1265	1381	1624	107	162	396	592	...	68	132	253	9	16	42	56	122	258	11299

1 rows × 73 columns

Customer distribution in Nov 2013 is: $P_I * P * R$

where:

- P = TPM
- P_I = Initial State
- R = Revenue = [22032, 6977, 3114, 1423, 720, 304], which we will repeat 12 times for each Frequency. Revenue =0 for State 73

Out[390]:

	Counts-11/13	Revenue
1	305.49	6730654.27
2	388.81	2712755.11
3	995.10	3098738.97
4	1216.59	1731206.59
5	1349.80	971856.92
6	1807.95	549617.69
7	117.98	2599306.55
8	163.26	1139048.85
9	410.69	1278900.10
10	584.43	831650.75
11	707.57	509451.52
12	926.81	281750.44
13	63.13	1390791.85
14	98.19	685080.18
15	229.94	716030.32
16	364.67	518931.90
17	510.56	367606.11
18	673.42	204718.84
19	47.81	1053345.04
20	56.62	395028.45
21	188.64	587430.58
22	291.92	415396.02
23	382.28	275242.78
24	530.48	161266.78
25	40.67	896053.01
26	65.74	458695.83
27	131.93	410821.33
28	192.94	274552.15
29	285.03	205224.39
30	491.49	149413.74
31	27.89	614373.04
32	39.26	273933.42
33	113.40	353118.51
34	155.57	221374.38
35	198.59	142983.56
36	403.58	122688.11
37	21.58	475442.15
38	32.71	228227.99
39	72.22	224900.69
40	116.36	165581.50
41	161.76	116470.76
42	314.63	95647.86
43	18.91	416734.10
44	28.05	195684.86
45	53.47	166505.53
46	86.32	122832.06
47	130.23	93765.83
48	278.85	84769.51
49	11.84	260751.62
50	18.48	128912.99
51	49.40	153841.23
52	68.02	96794.83
53	112.04	80668.59
54	230.95	70208.98
55	11.06	243690.45
56	16.53	115296.09
57	49.44	153952.72
58	65.52	93241.02
59	82.58	59455.04
60	191.37	58176.53
61	14.79	325953.32
62	19.52	136222.16
63	48.28	150337.84

	Counts-11/13	Revenue
64	84.61	120404.82
65	126.23	90887.29
66	272.31	82781.28
67	18.17	400263.90
68	17.01	118658.23
69	32.96	102651.58
70	61.99	88209.08
71	119.80	86253.02
72	230.35	70025.85
73	11762.41	0.00

Q-5-8

From TPM (**EXHIBIT 14**) we see that :

1. In state 5 29% of Customers in this state move to Inactivate State
2. In state 6 30% of Customers in this state move to Inactivate State
3. In state 7 30% of Customers in this state move to Inactivate State
4. In state 8 38% of Customers in this state move to Inactivate State

Also Customers in 5,6,7 are high revenue generators for Flipkart.

Once in Inactive state a high proportion of Customers remain in Inactive state, and may finally churn out. Hence if Flipkart intervenes in the states 5,6,7,8 and the intervention is successful they may be able to generate more revenue

Q-6-1

We will use Markov Decision Process to solve the following problem.

- Discount factor is 0.9
- State Space = [1,2]
- Action set = [1,2]
- TPMs for State-Action are provided in the Question (For saving space I will not be displaying the same in Answers)

IN MDP we have an Initial State (S0) in the diagram below and we take Action (A0), then S1 is the State in the next time period and this continues. Such a sequence is shown for 4 Stages in the diagram below.



The Objective is to **Maximise** the expected return obtained over a period of return. Based on State and Reward the Reward generated can be represented as:

$$R(S_0, a_0) + \beta R(S_1, a_1) + \beta^2 R(S_2, a_2) + \beta^3 R(S_3, a_3) + \dots$$

where :

- $R(S_0, a_0)$ = Reward generated from Initial Stage where initial State = S_0 and action taken = a_0 . The rewards obtained from future states is discounted by factor β

Objective :: $Maximise_{a_i \in A} [R(S_0, a_0) + \beta R(S_1, a_1) + \beta^2 R(S_2, a_2) + \beta^3 R(S_3, a_3) + \dots]$

We will use **POLICY ITEARTION ALGORITHM** to obtain the long term revenue generated from policy (2,2,1,3)

The **Value Function** for a Policy Π starting at State S_i is given by:

$$V^{\Pi}(i) = R^{\Pi}(i) + \beta \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij}^{\Pi} x V^{\Pi}(j)$$

where:

- $R^{\Pi}(i)$:: Immediate Reward
- $\beta \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij}^{\Pi} x V^{\Pi}(j)$:: Discounted Future Reward

We will develop a System of Linear Equation by using the above equation for each State and Action provided in the Policy. The Matrix of the coefficients of the system of Equations are :

Out[338]:

```
array([[ 0.46, -0.36],
       [-0.27,  0.37]])
```

The Immediate Reward Matrix for the State Actions provided:

Out[339]:

```
array([[20],
       [-2]])
```

Policy to evaluate = (1, 2)

Solving the Above set of **Linear Equations** we get the following Values for the Policy:

Out[340]:

Policy Value	
V11	91.51
V22	61.37

Where V_{ij} = Policy Value when Initial State was i and action taken was j The Overall Policy Value is ::

Out[30]: 152.87671232876724

To Check if Policy (1, 1) is better than the previous Policy (1, 2) we will use the **Policy Evaluation Step**. The objective is to check if the value function obtained in Q-4-1 is less than the new Policy.

The Policy improvement evaluation step includes the following:

$$T^{\Pi^{new}}(i) = Max_{a_{i,new}} [R(i, a_{i,new}) + \beta \sum_{j \in S} P(j|i, a_{i,new})xV^{\Pi}(j)]$$

where :

- $i \in S$
- $a_{i,new}$ = A new action chosen for state i
- $T^{\Pi^{new}}(i)$ = Value function when the current policy for state i is changed to $a_{i,new}$
- $R(i, a_{i,new})$ = Reward when action for state i is replaced with new action $a_{i,new}$

Solving the new equation $T^{\Pi^{new}}(i) =$

Out[342]: 65.71609756097563

$T^{\Pi^{new}}(2) > V^{\Pi}(2)$ value. Hence this is a better Policy.

(1, 1) is better than (1, 2)

We will resolve the problem for the new Policy. The Matrix of the coefficients of the system of New Equations are :

Out[343]: array([[0.46, -0.36],
[-0.72, 0.82]])

The Immediate Reward Matrix for the New State Actions provided:

Out[344]: array([[20],
[-12]])

Policy to evaluate = (1, 1)

Solving the Above set of **Linear Equations** we get the following Values for the Policy:

Out[346]:

Policy Value	
V11	102.37
V22	75.25

Where V_{ij} = Policy Value when Initial State was i and action taken was j The Overall Policy Value is ::

Out[347]: 177.627118644068

Q-6-2

The Optimal Policy can be obtained by solving a sustem of Linear Equations:

Decision Variables: x_{si} , $i = 1,2$ are the Best Policy Value function for Policy

Minimize Objective: $x_{s1} + x_{s2}$

Subject To:

Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_1: $0.46 x_{s1} - 0.36 x_{s2} \geq 20$

Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2: $0.28 x_{s1} - 0.18 x_{s2} \geq 30$

Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1: $-0.27 x_{s1} + 0.37 x_{s2} \geq -2$

Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_2: $-0.72 x_{s1} + 0.82 x_{s2} \geq -12$

Non Zero Constraint: All Decision Variable ($x_{si} > 0$)

s1 :: 224.4 ::
s2 :: 182.4 ::
Objective 406.8

%load MDPPolicy2.sen
GLPK 4.65 - SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Problem:
Objective: Objective = 332.3636364 (MINimum)

No.	Row name	St	Activity	Slack	Lower bound	Activity	Obj coef	Obj value at Limiting
-----	----------	----	----------	-------	-------------	----------	----------	-----------------------

		Marginal	Upper bound	range	range	break point	variable
<hr/>							
1	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_1						
	BS	40.47273	-20.47273	20.00000	+Inf	-8.76712	-22.46575
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2						
		.		+Inf	-Inf	25.55556	1366.66667
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1						
2	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2						
	NL	30.00000	.	30.00000	14.57534	-11.63636	152.87671
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_1						
		11.63636		+Inf	+Inf	+Inf	+Inf
3	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1						
	NL	-2.00000	.	-2.00000	-20.21739	-8.36364	180.00000
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_2						
		8.36364		+Inf	60.55556	+Inf	855.55556
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_1						
4	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_2						
	BS	3.23636	-15.23636	-12.00000	55.55556	-10.00000	300.00000
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1						
		.		+Inf	3.23636	+Inf	+Inf
GLPK 4.65 - SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS REPORT							
Problem:							
Objective: Objective = 332.3636364 (MINimum)							
No.	Column name	St	Activity	Obj coef	Lower bound	Activity	Obj coef
				Marginal	Upper bound	range	range
<hr/>							
1	x_s1	BS	195.27273	1.00000	.	+Inf	-.72973
	Constraint_for_State_S1_Policy_2						
				.	+Inf	195.27273	+Inf
2	x_s2	BS	137.09091	1.00000	.	455.55556	-.64286
	Constraint_for_State_S2_Policy_1						
				.	+Inf	137.09091	+Inf
End of report							
Page 2							

Optimal Policy (2,1)

Optimal Policy is obtained by checking the Sensitivity Report. Binding Constraints provide the best Policy Values

Q-7-1

For a Poisson Distribution the number of events by time t, $N(t)$ is given by:

$$P[N(t) = n] = \frac{e^{-\hat{\lambda}t}x(\hat{\lambda}t)^n}{n!}$$

Expected Value: $E[N(t)] = \lambda t$

Variance: $Var[N(t)] = \lambda t$

Data Points:

Out[351]: array([9, 11, 8, 12, 6, 4, 14, 11, 6, 10, 16, 8, 6, 7, 4, 6, 7, 13, 8, 16])

lambda :: 0.10989010989010989

Expected Demand for 12 Months :: 1.3186813186813187

Q-7-2

To ensure that the Demand is met 90% of time:

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \frac{e^{-\hat{\lambda}t}x(\hat{\lambda}t)^i}{i!} \geq 0.90$$

Here t = 24 (2 years with frequency of months)

The table below shows density and cumulative distribution.

Expected Number of Demand for 2 years:: 2.6373626373626373

Out[388]:

	K	Poisson Density	Cumulative Density
0	0	0.07	0.07
1	1	0.19	0.26
2	2	0.25	0.51
3	3	0.22	0.73
4	4	0.14	0.87
5	5	0.08	0.95
6	6	0.03	0.98
7	7	0.01	0.99
8	8	0.00	1.00
9	9	0.00	1.00

For k = 5 the CDF ≥ 0.9 . From the table we see that the **smallest k for which the cumulative probability is greater than 0.90 is 5**. Hence he needs to stock 5 parts to meet deman for 24 months