

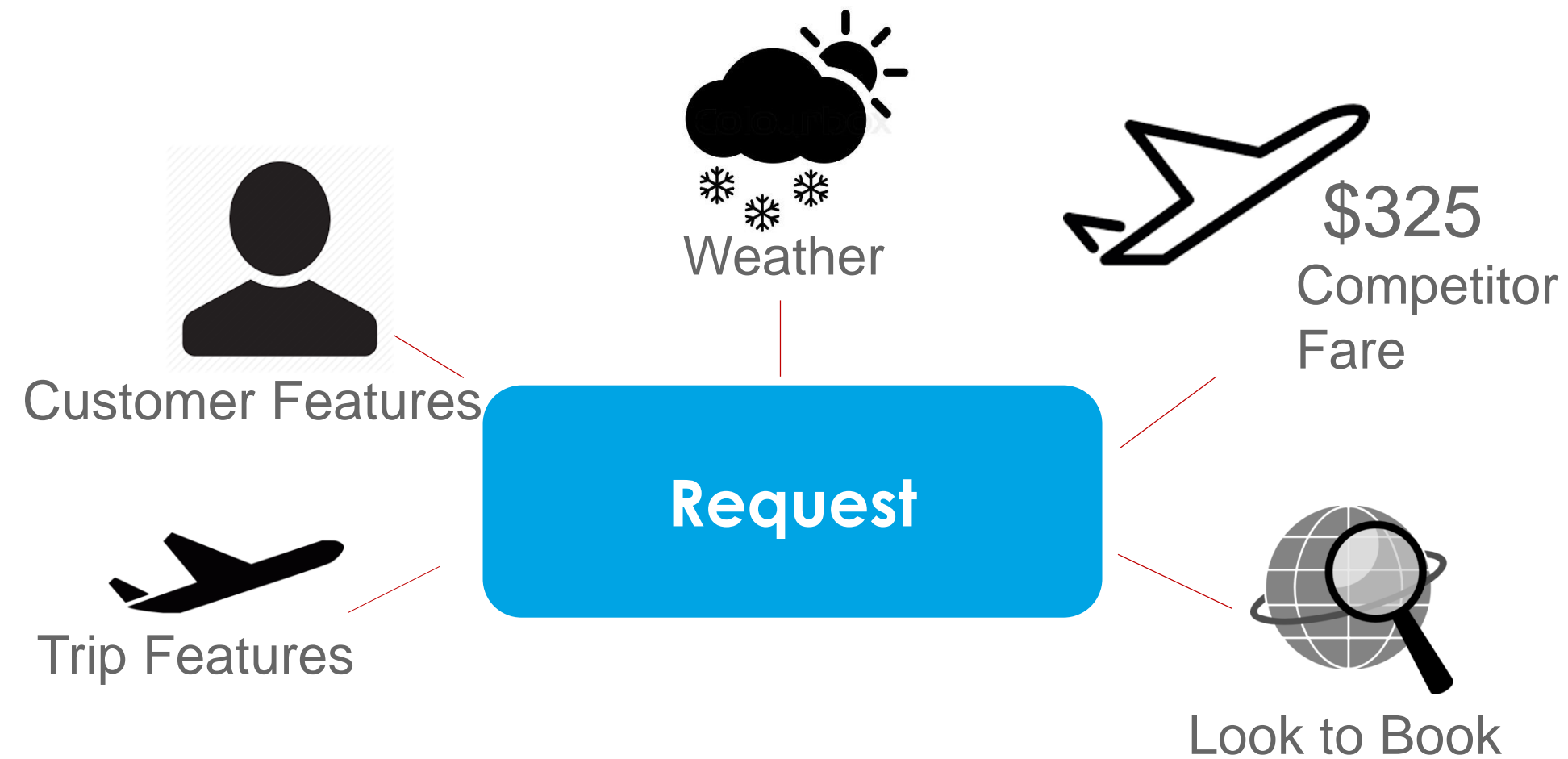


Ensemble methods in dynamic pricing

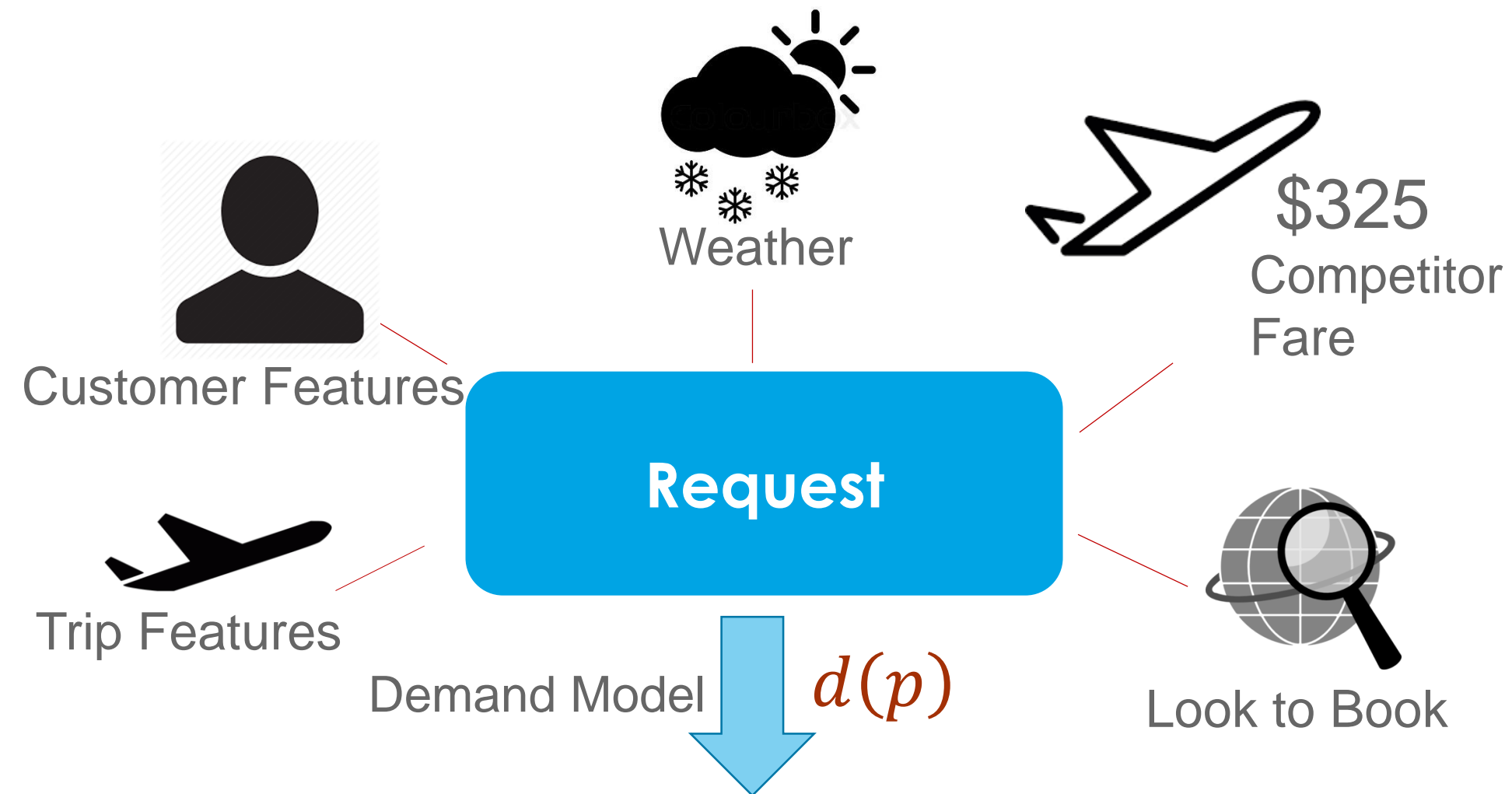


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Data Scientist
Collaboration with Ravi Kumar

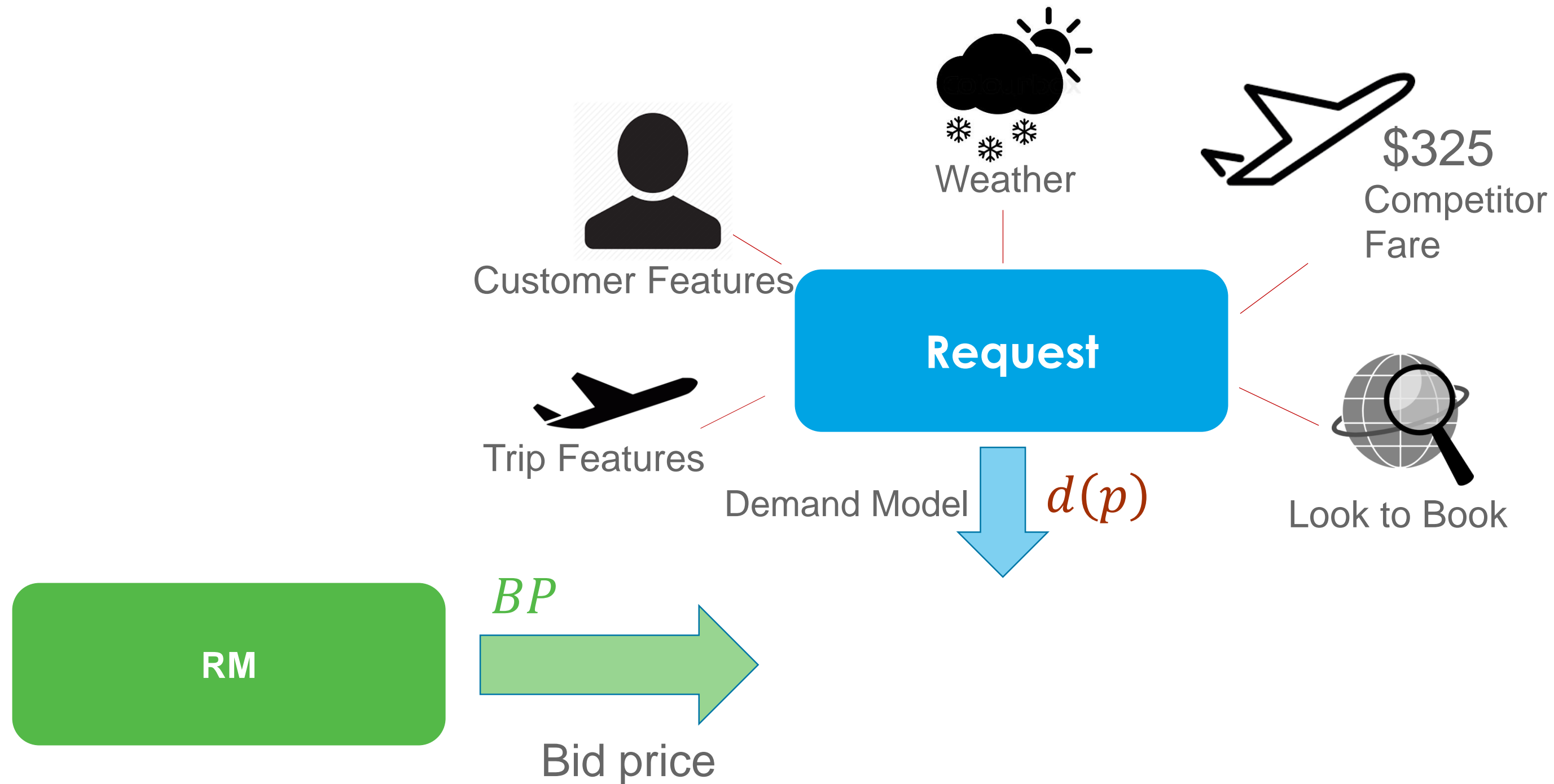
Dynamic/request specific pricing for airlines



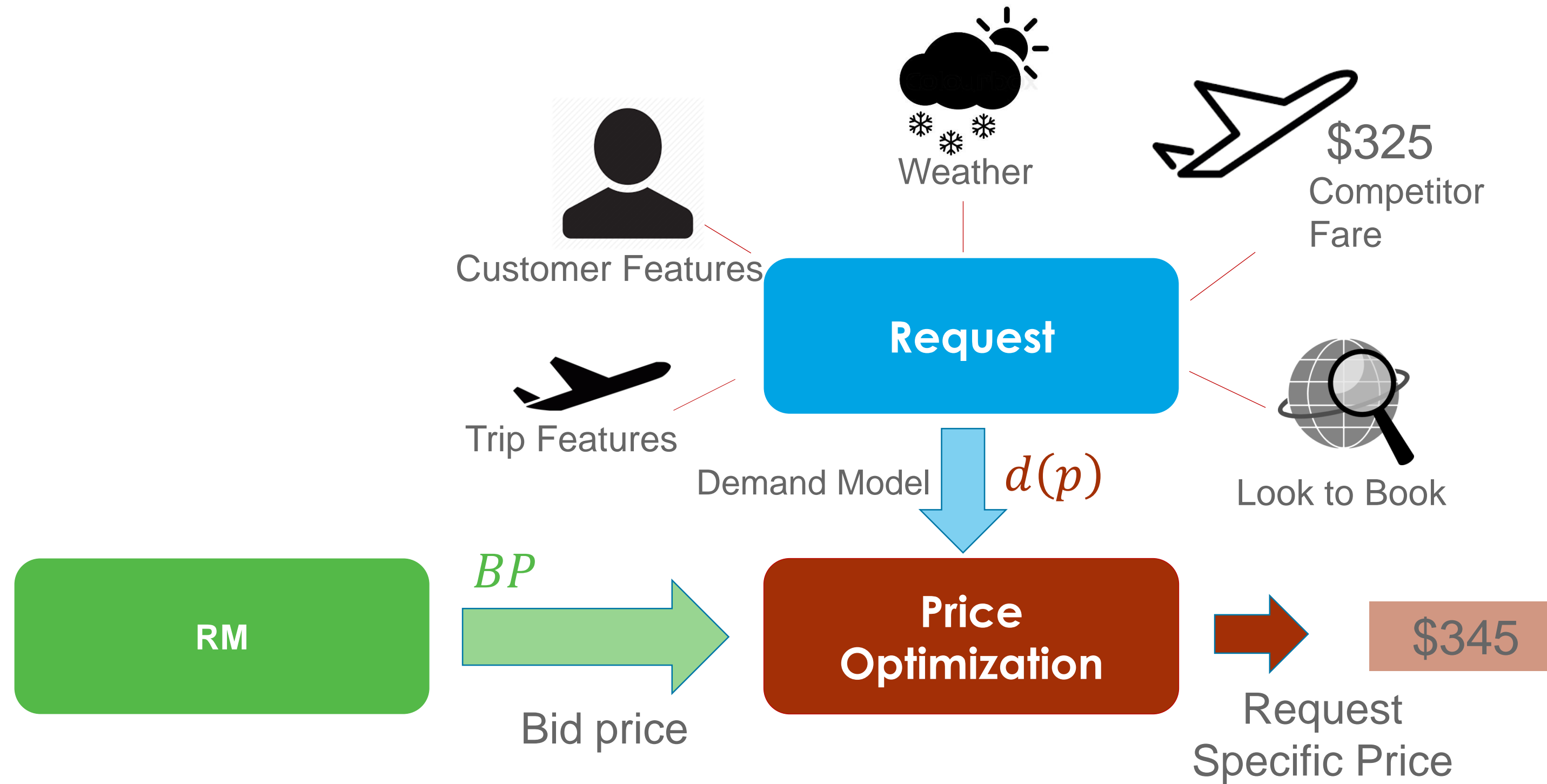
Dynamic/request specific pricing for airlines



Dynamic/request specific pricing for airlines



Dynamic/request specific pricing for airlines

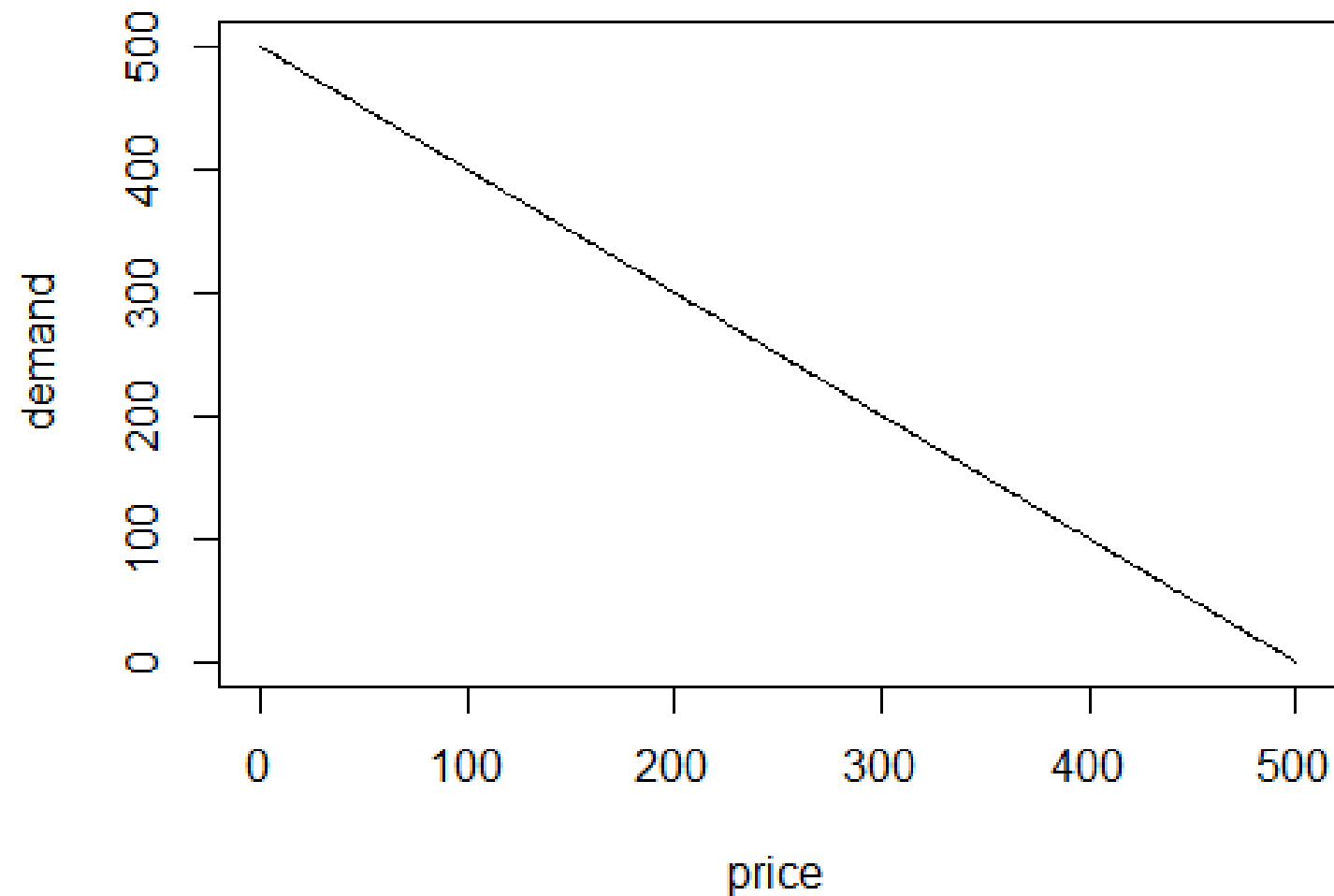


What is request specific pricing?

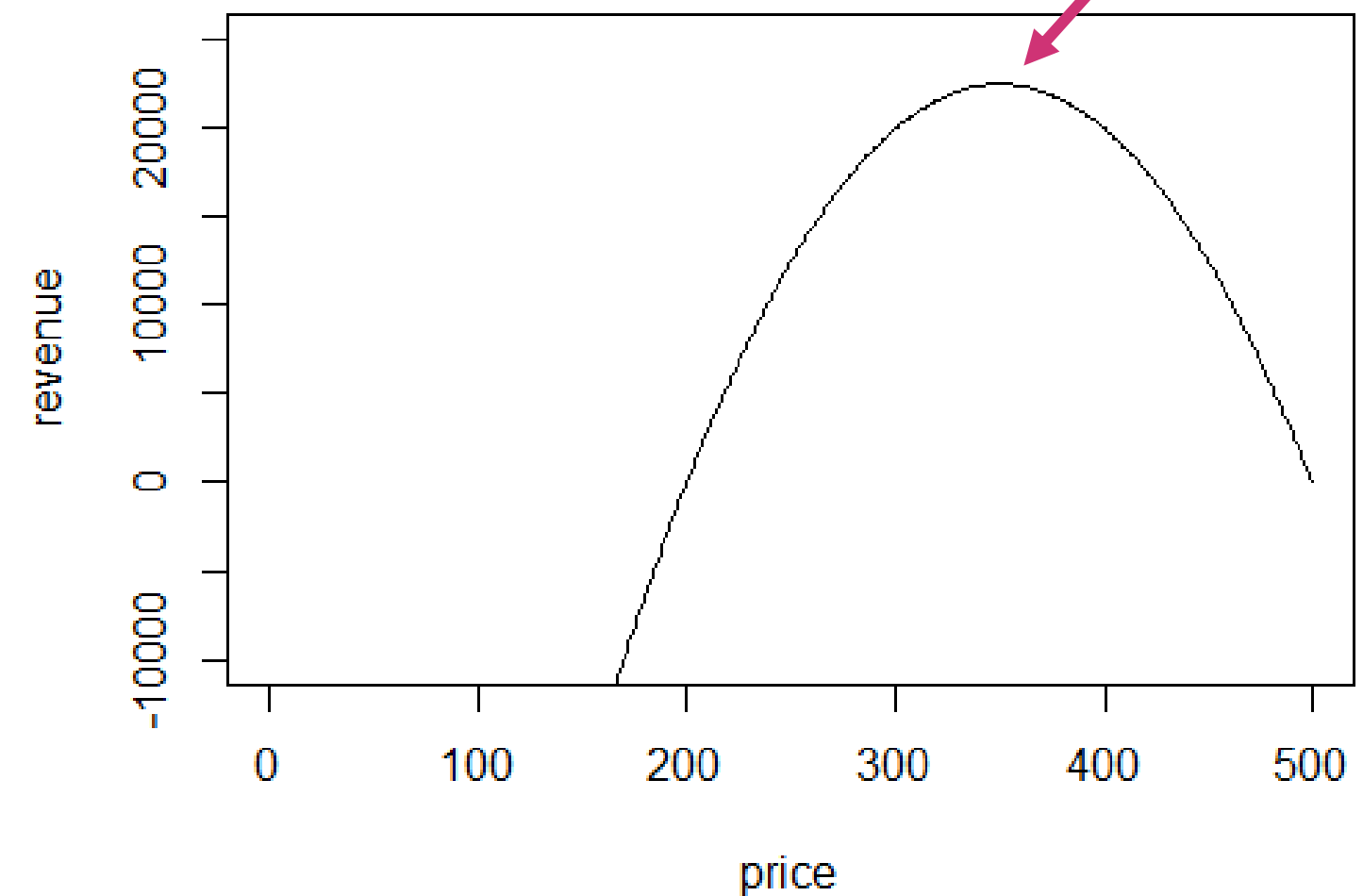
Optimal price:

$$p^* = \operatorname{argmax}_p d(p) \cdot (p - BP)$$

Demand function $d(p)$



Profit function $d(p)(p - BP)$



Challenges in Practice



Data Sparsity

With so many features,
data becomes very sparse



Computation Time

Fitting complex models on
big data is time-consuming
– potentially intractable



Flat Slopes

Often flat slopes are
observed – demand is
overestimated and hence
prices are overestimated



Ensemble model

Idea:

Instead of fitting
one big model,
fit **several smaller models**
and **ensemble the results**
(forecast/prices).

Upside:

- Overcome sparsity issues
- Computation time

Downsides:

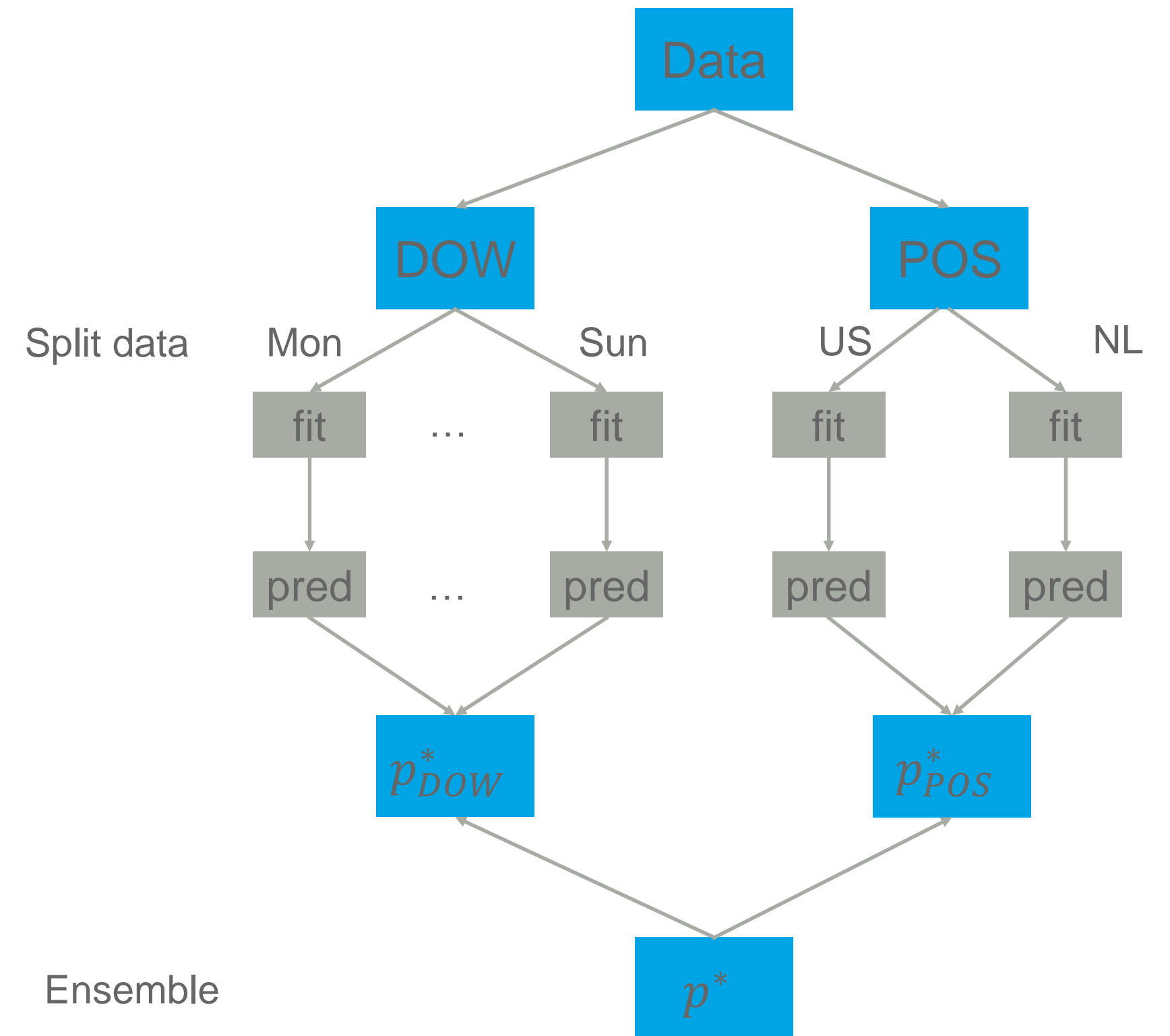
- Potential misspecified model

Example

- Data:
 - Demand D
 - Price p
 - Point of sale (POS): US & NL
 - Day of week (DOW): Mon, Tue, ..., Sun

Example

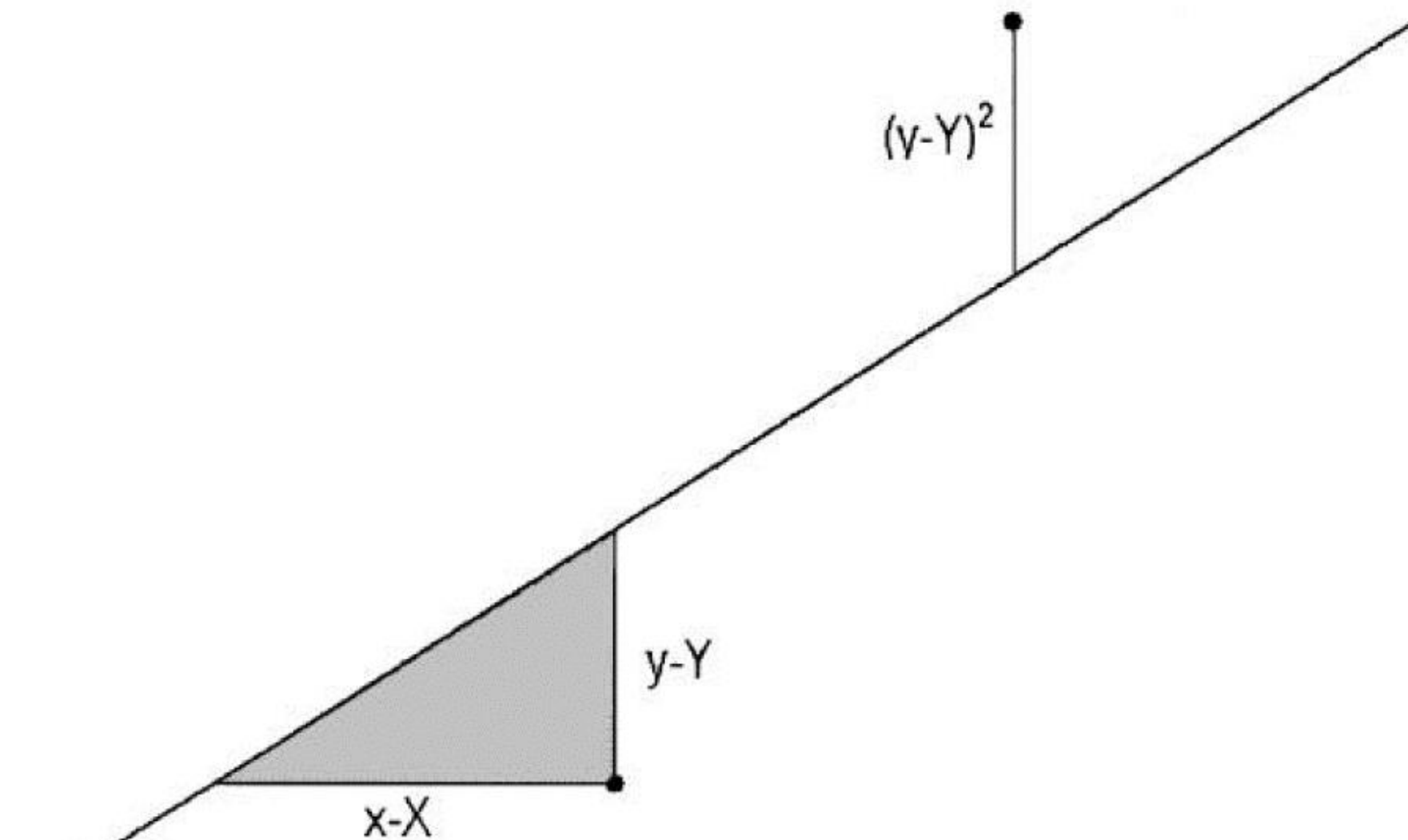
- ‘One model’ on all data:
 - $D = \beta_p p + \sum_{i \in \{NL, US\}} \beta_i \cdot \mathbf{1}_{POS=i} + \sum_{j \in \{Mon, \dots, Sun\}} \beta_j \cdot \mathbf{1}_{DOW=j} + \beta_0$
- Grand Canyon model on subset (e.g., POS=NL, or DOW=Tue):
 - $D = \beta_p^{POS=NL} p + \beta_0^{POS=NL} \rightarrow p_{POS=NL}^*$
 - $D = \beta_p^{DOW=Tue} p + \beta_0^{DOW=Tue} \rightarrow p_{DOW=Tue}^*$
 - $p^* = f(p_{POS}^*, p_{DOW}^*)$
 - E.g., $p^* = \frac{1}{2} [p_{POS=NL}^* + p_{DOW=Tue}^*]$



Example

- Any demand model can be used:
 - Linear demand: $D = ap + b$
 - Log-linear demand: $D = \exp(ap + b)$
 - (Multinomial) logit models: $P(X = 1) = \frac{\exp(\beta^T x)}{1 + \exp(\beta^T x)}$
 - Gradient boosting regression
 - ...

Linear demand – geometric mean of two estimates



- Consider the linear demand function and its inverse:
 - $D(p) = ap + b$
 - $p(D) = a'D + b'$
- Use geometric mean of both predictions
- Why would the latter make sense?
 - There is uncertainty in both p and D (in practice)
- Inspired by Geometric Mean Regression or Reduced Major Axis Regression
 - Used when both dependent and independent variables have noise/measurement errors

Data description

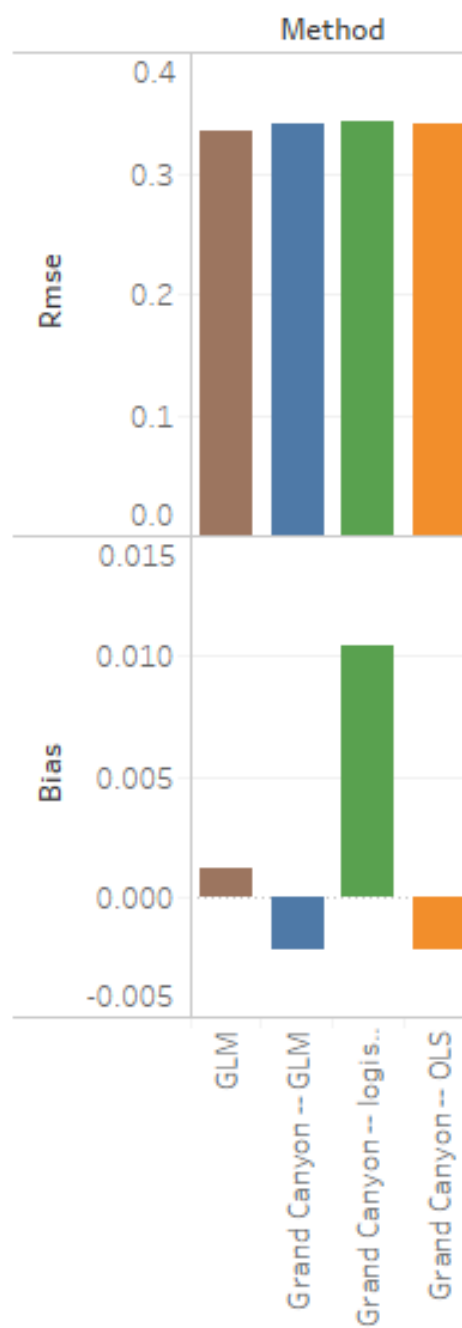
- 1 O&D
- Attributes:
 - Point of sale
 - Days booked before departure
 - Day of week
- Seasonality
- 3 years of data – 2y train/1y test

Solution methods:

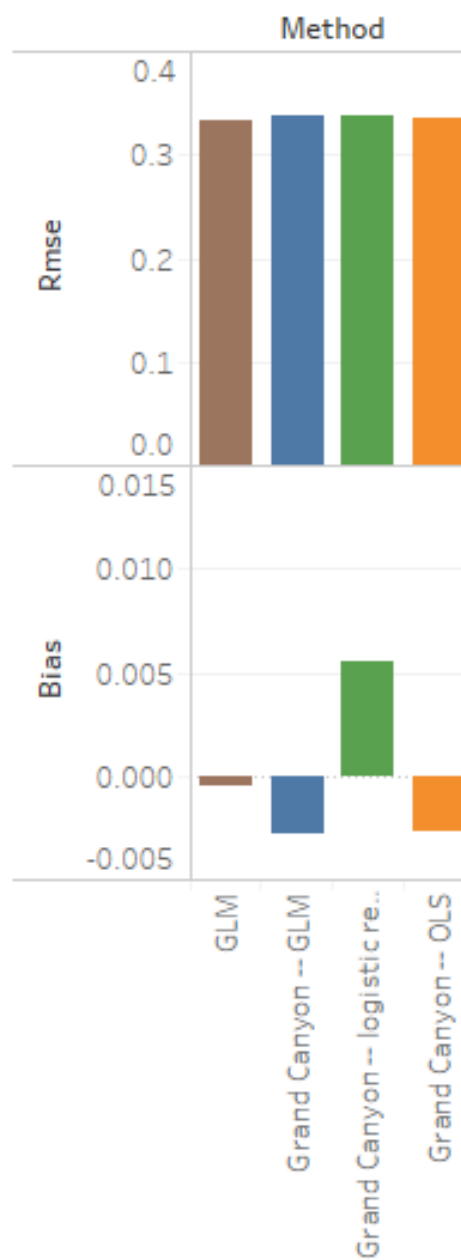
- Ensemble – log-linear
- Ensemble – logit
- Ensemble – geometric mean (linear)
- Generalized linear model

Forecasting

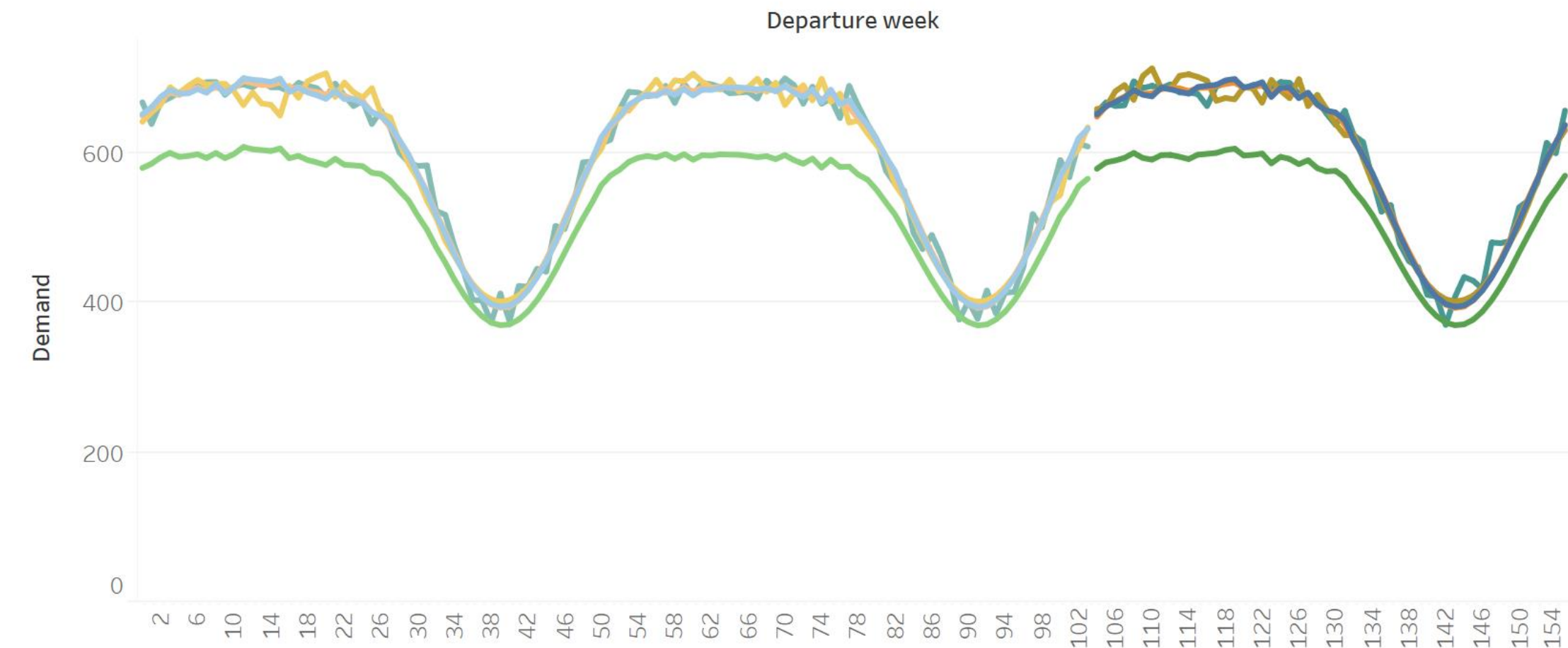
FC accuracy normal demand



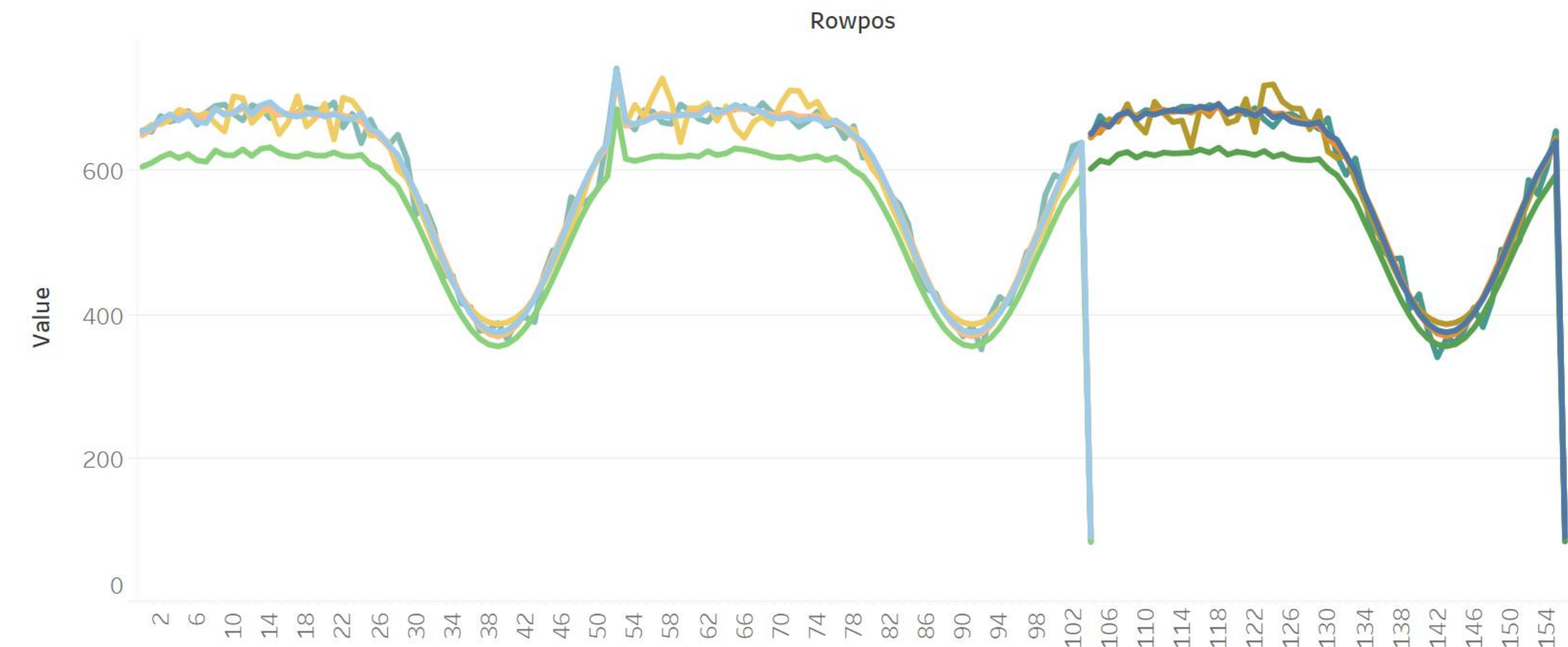
FC accuracy exponential demand



FC -- normal demand



FC -- exponential demand



Measure Names, Is Train

- Fc Gc2 Glm 2, False
- Fc Gc2 Glm 2, True
- Fc Gc2 Log Reg 3, False
- Fc Gc2 Log Reg 3, True
- Fc Gc2 Ols 0, False
- Fc Gc2 Ols 0, True
- fc_glm_4, False
- fc_glm_4, True
- Bkd, False
- Bkd, True

Measure Names, Is Train

- Fc Gc2 Glm 2, False
- Fc Gc2 Glm 2, True
- Fc Gc2 Log Reg 3, False
- Fc Gc2 Log Reg 3, True
- Fc Gc2 Ols 0, False
- Fc Gc2 Ols 0, True
- fc_glm_4, False
- fc_glm_4, True
- Bkd, False
- Bkd, True



Forecasting

Observations:

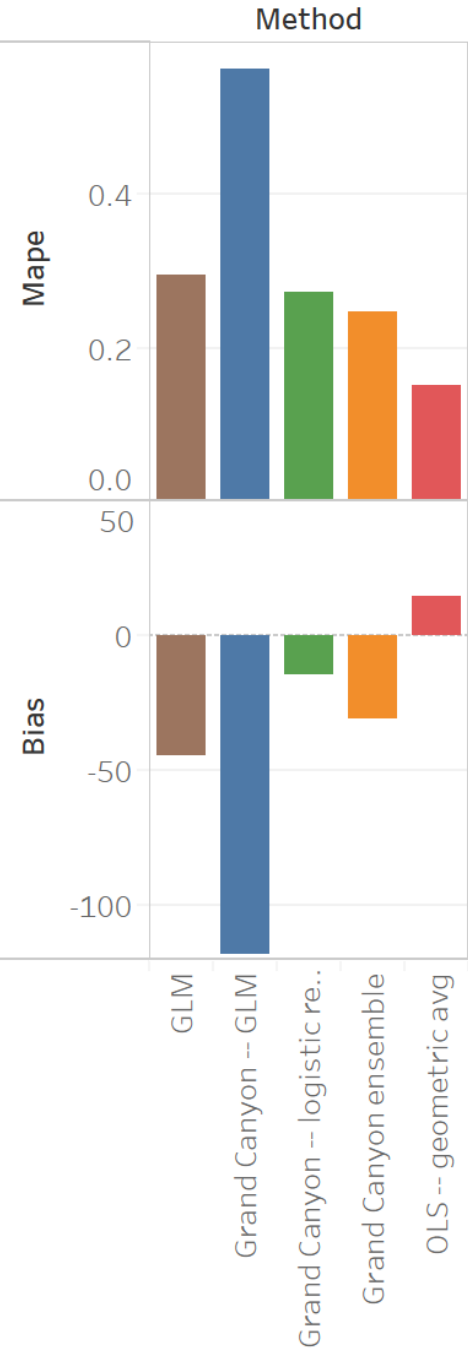
- Forecasts perform well all across the board

Conclusions:

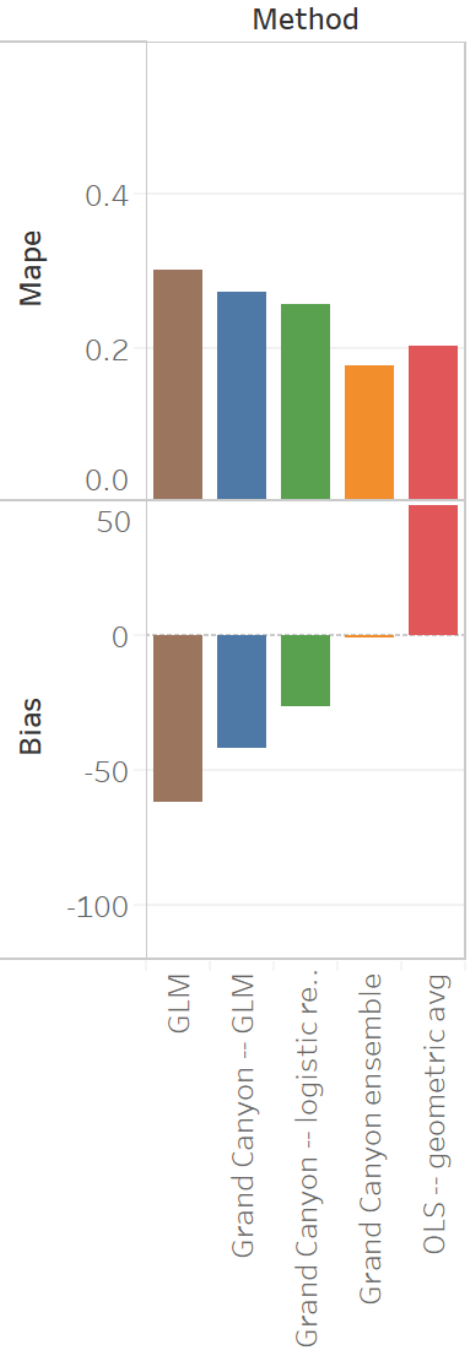
- Ensemble model suitable for forecasting
- Not clear which method (ols, glm) performs the best
- No clear indication which method to choose to do pricing

Pricing

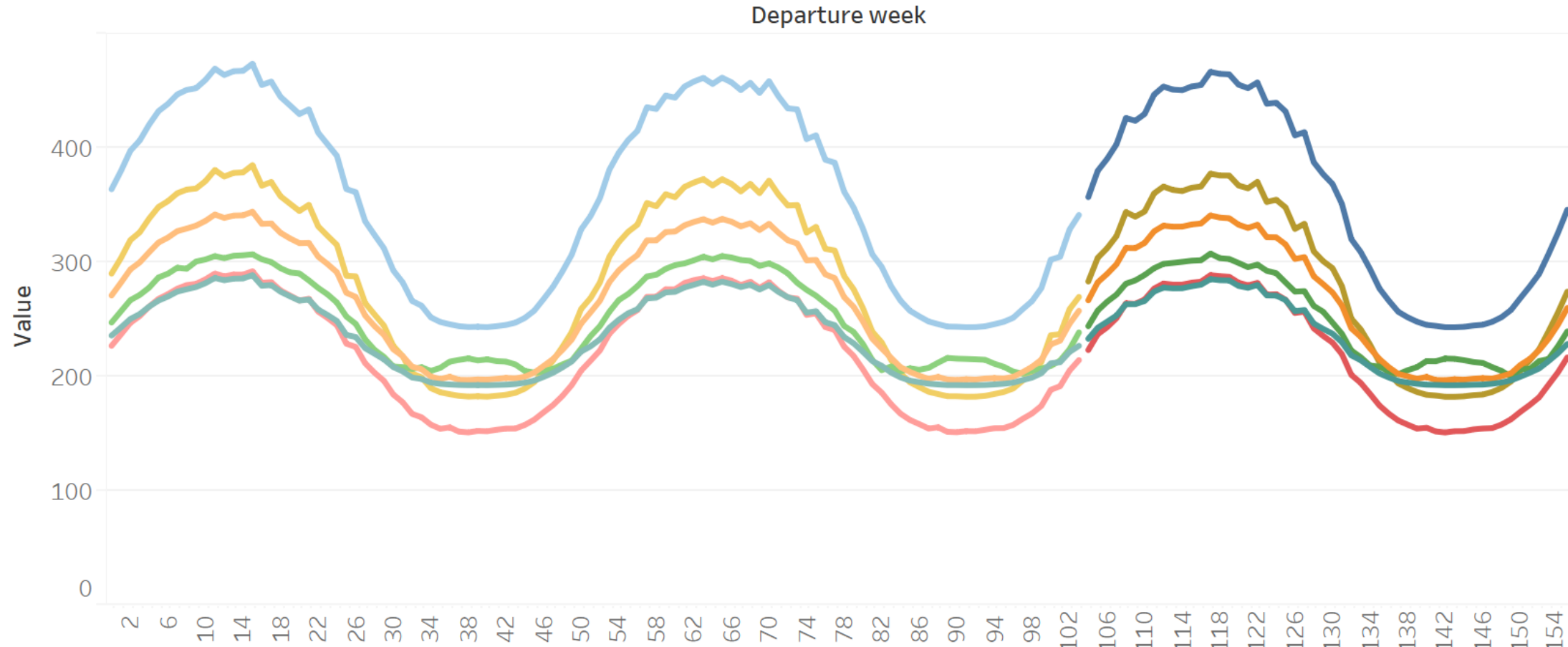
Pricing accuracy normal



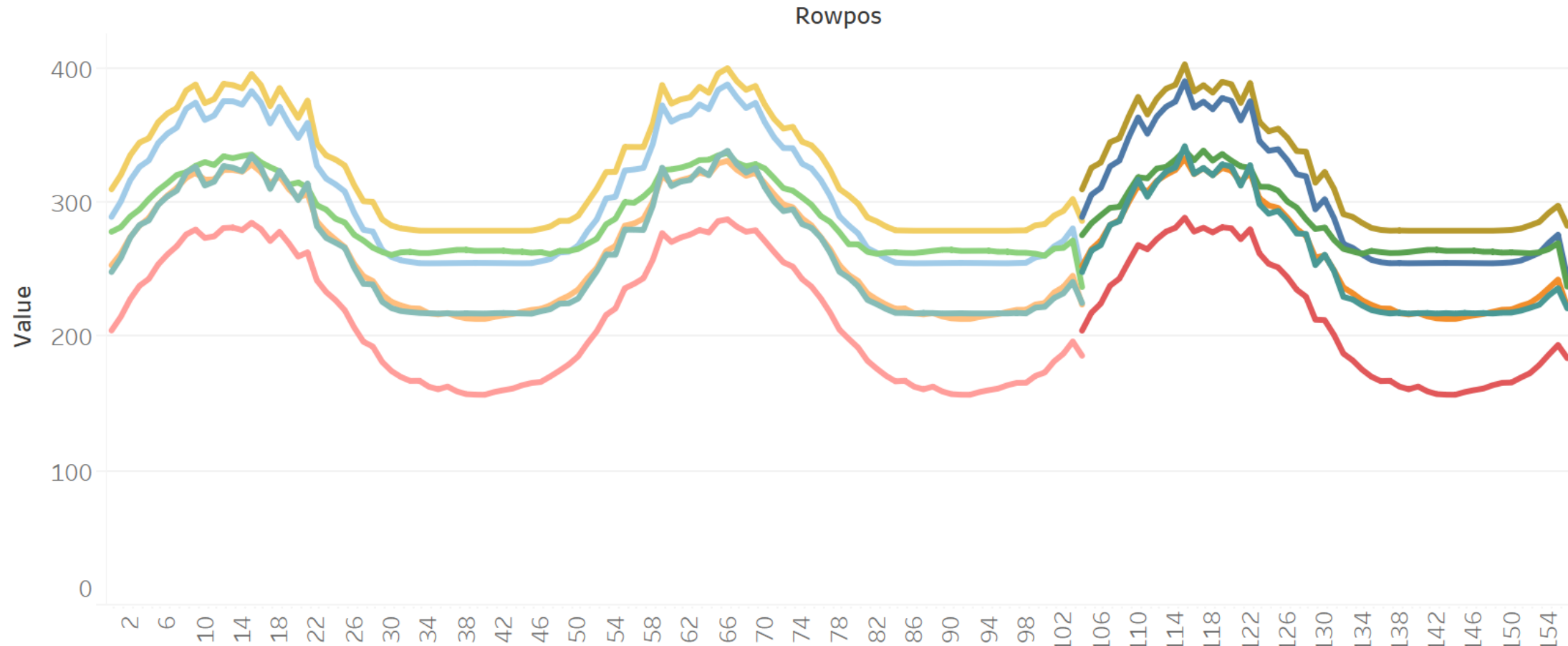
Pricing accuracy exponential



Pricing -- normal demand



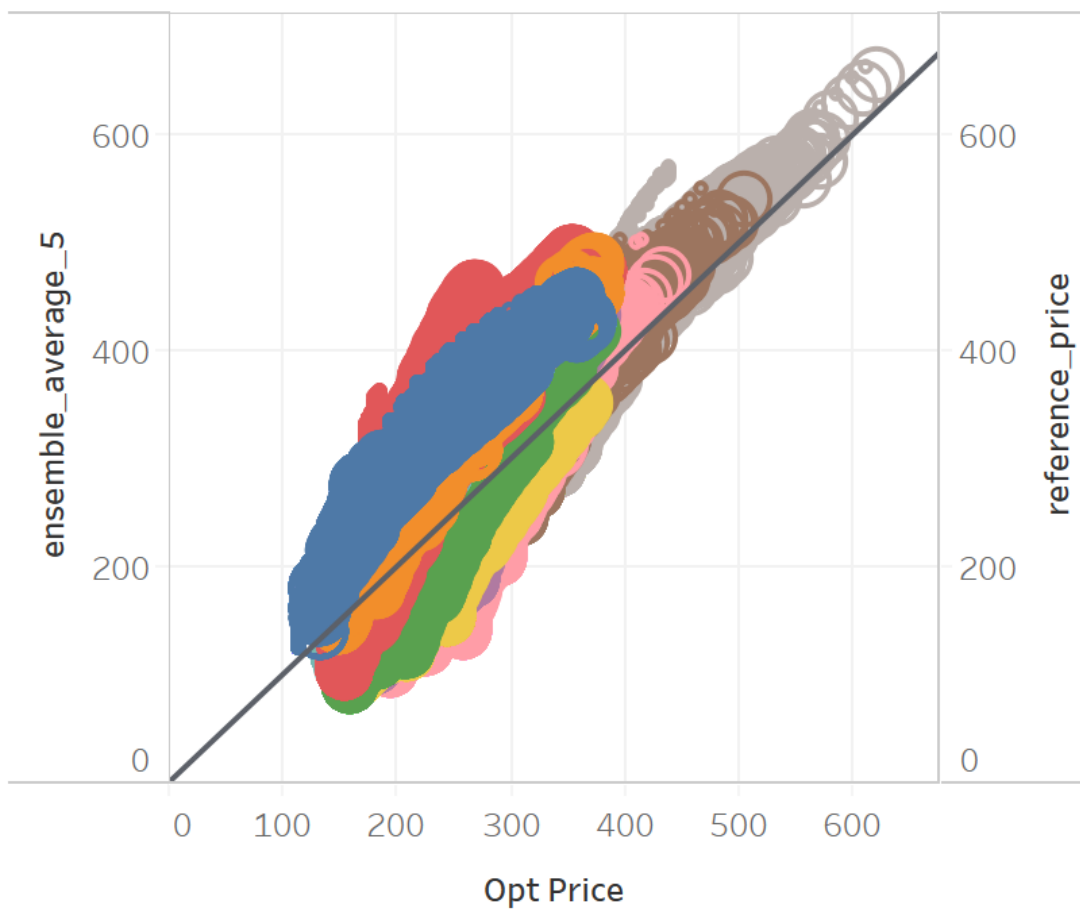
Pricing -- exponential demand



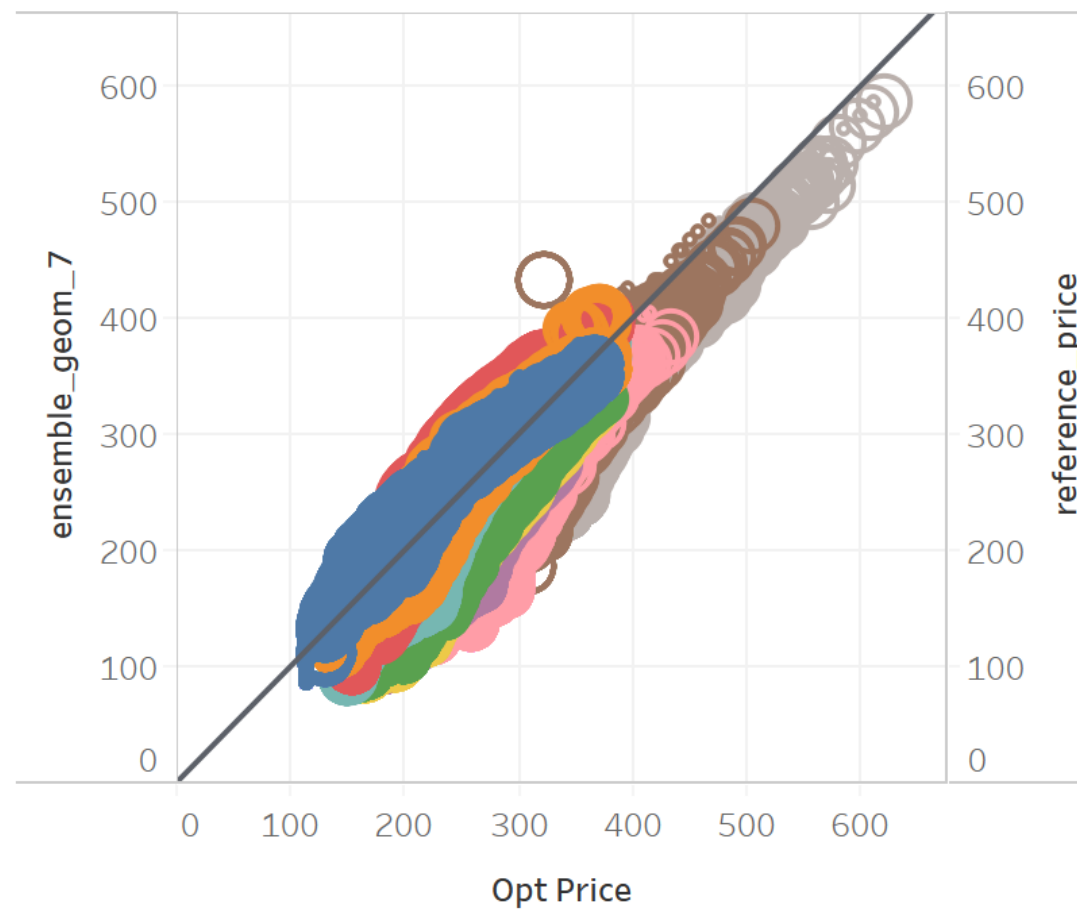
- Measure Names, Is Train
- Avg. Opt Price, False
 - Avg. Opt Price, True
 - Avg. ensemble_avera..
 - Avg. ensemble_avera..
 - Avg. ensemble_geom..
 - Avg. ensemble_geom..
 - Avg. P Gc2 Log Reg 3, ..
 - Avg. P Gc2 Log Reg 3, ..
 - Avg. P Gc2 Glm 2, False
 - Avg. P Gc2 Glm 2, True
 - Avg. p_glm_4, False
 - Avg. p_glm_4, True
- Measure Names, Is Train
- Avg. Opt Price, False
 - Avg. Opt Price, True
 - Avg. ensemble_avera..
 - Avg. ensemble_avera..
 - Avg. ensemble_geom..
 - Avg. ensemble_geom..
 - Avg. P Gc2 Log Reg 3, ..
 - Avg. P Gc2 Log Reg 3, ..
 - Avg. P Gc2 Glm 2, False
 - Avg. P Gc2 Glm 2, True
 - Avg. p_glm_4, False
 - Avg. p_glm_4, True

Pricing

Normal -- ensemble



Normal -- OLS geometric average

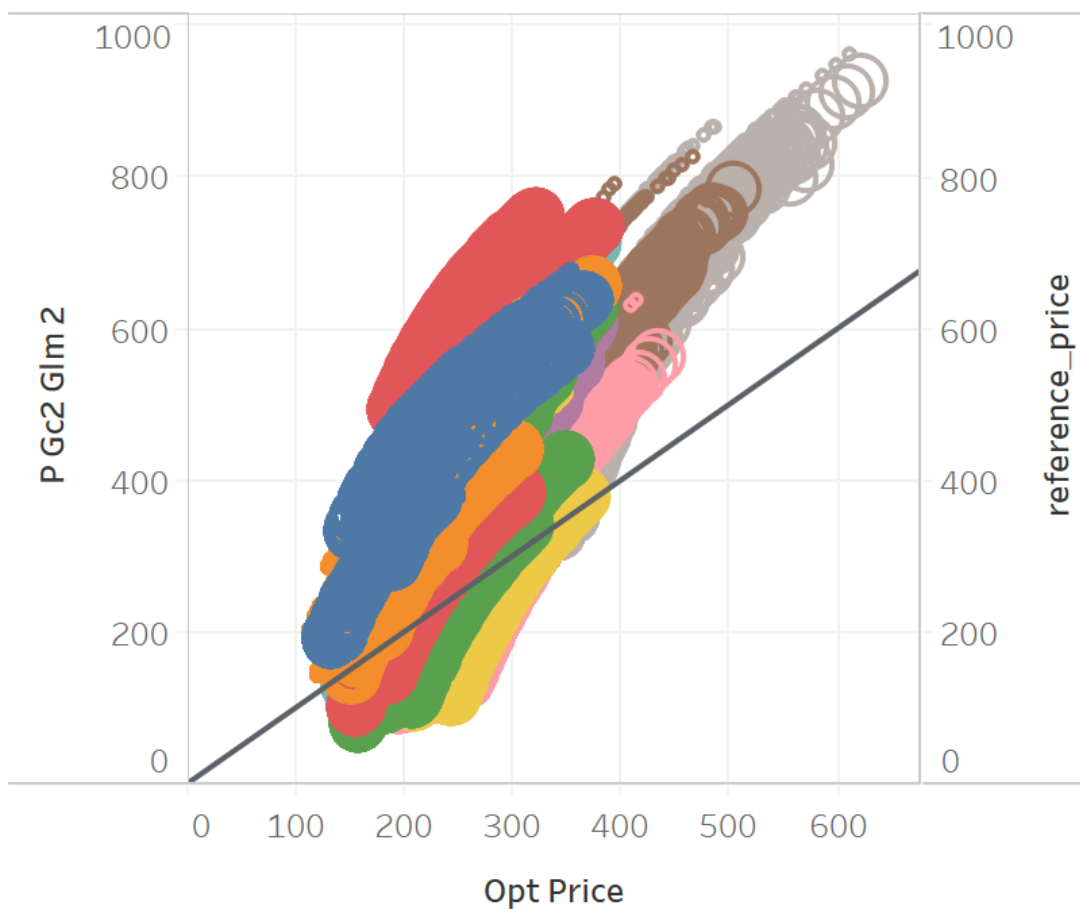


Measure Names
reference_price

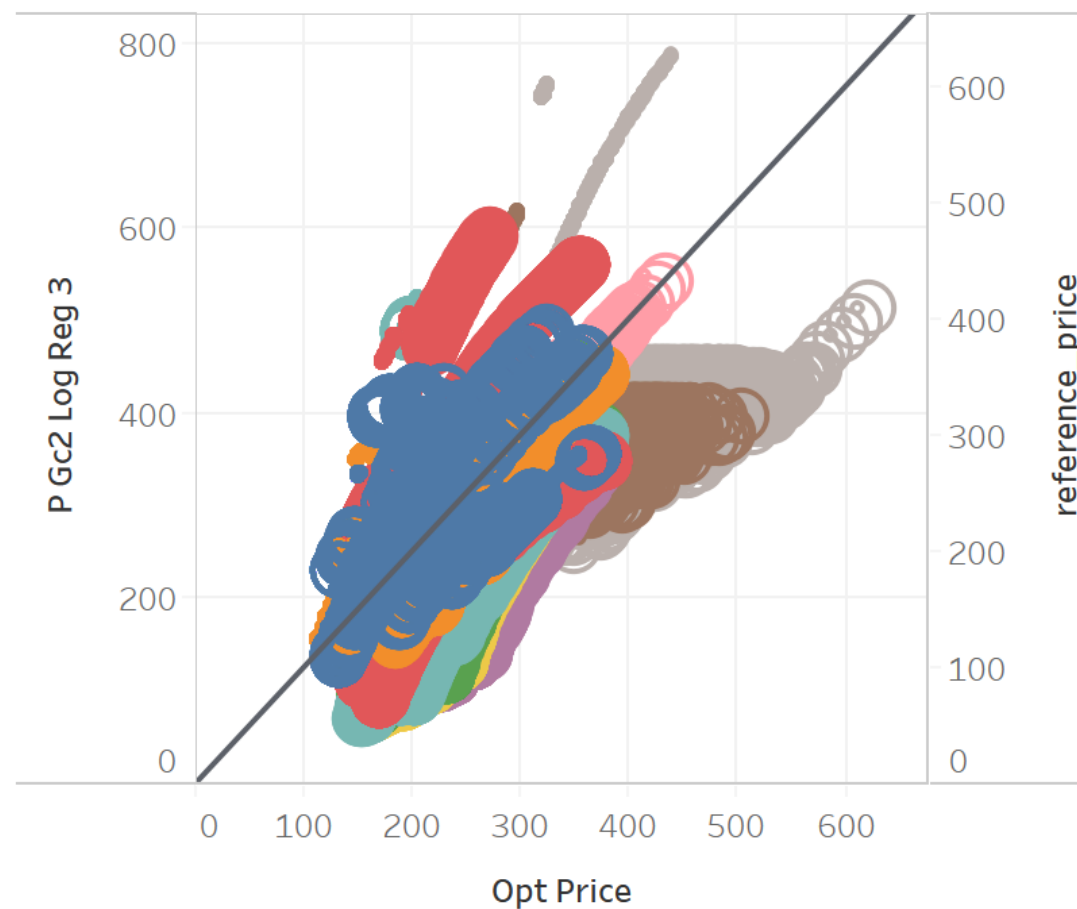
Dcp
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Pos
0
1

Normal -- GLM

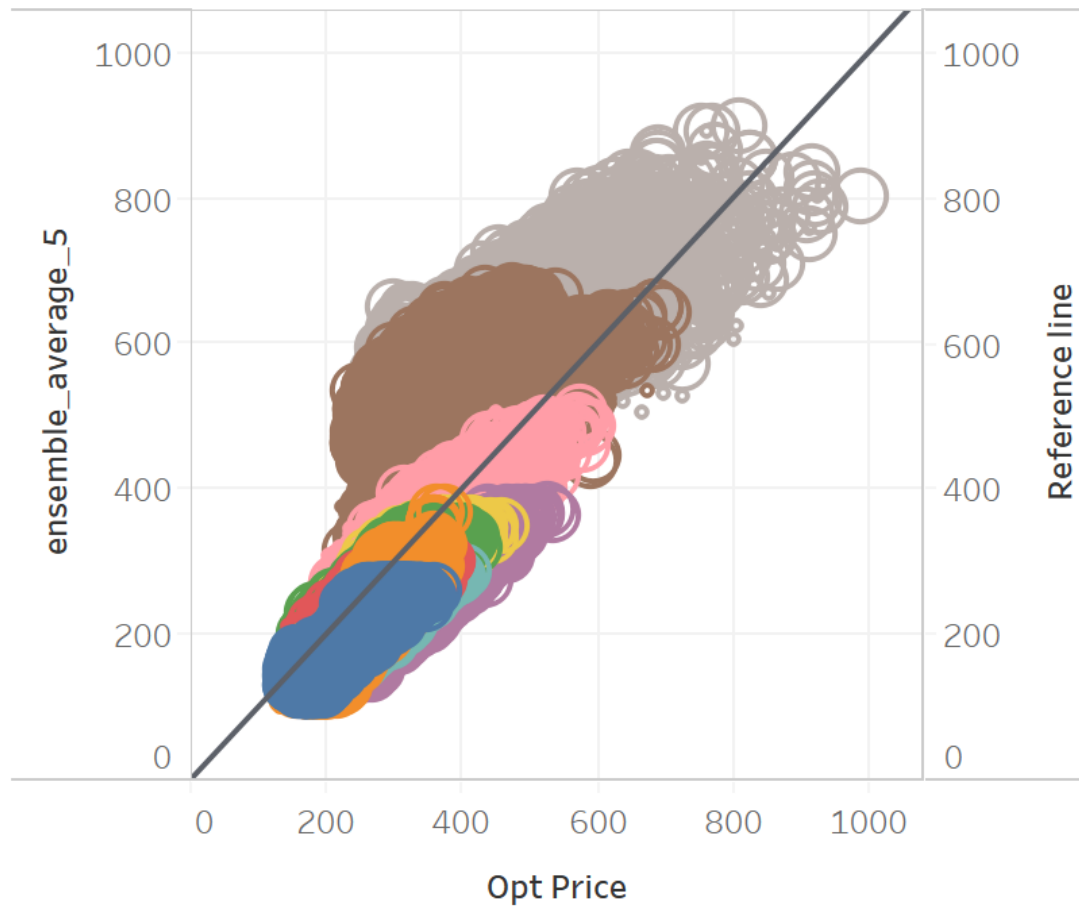


Normal -- logistic regression

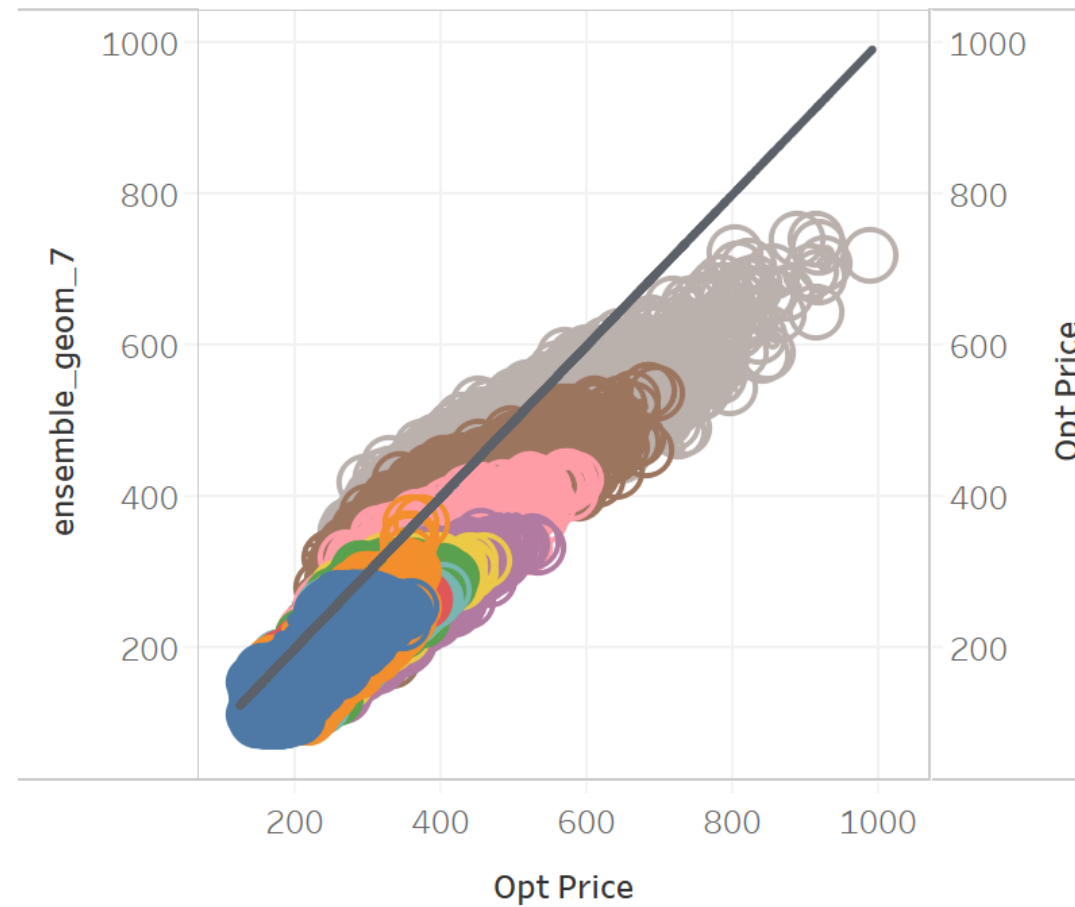


Pricing

Exponential -- ensemble



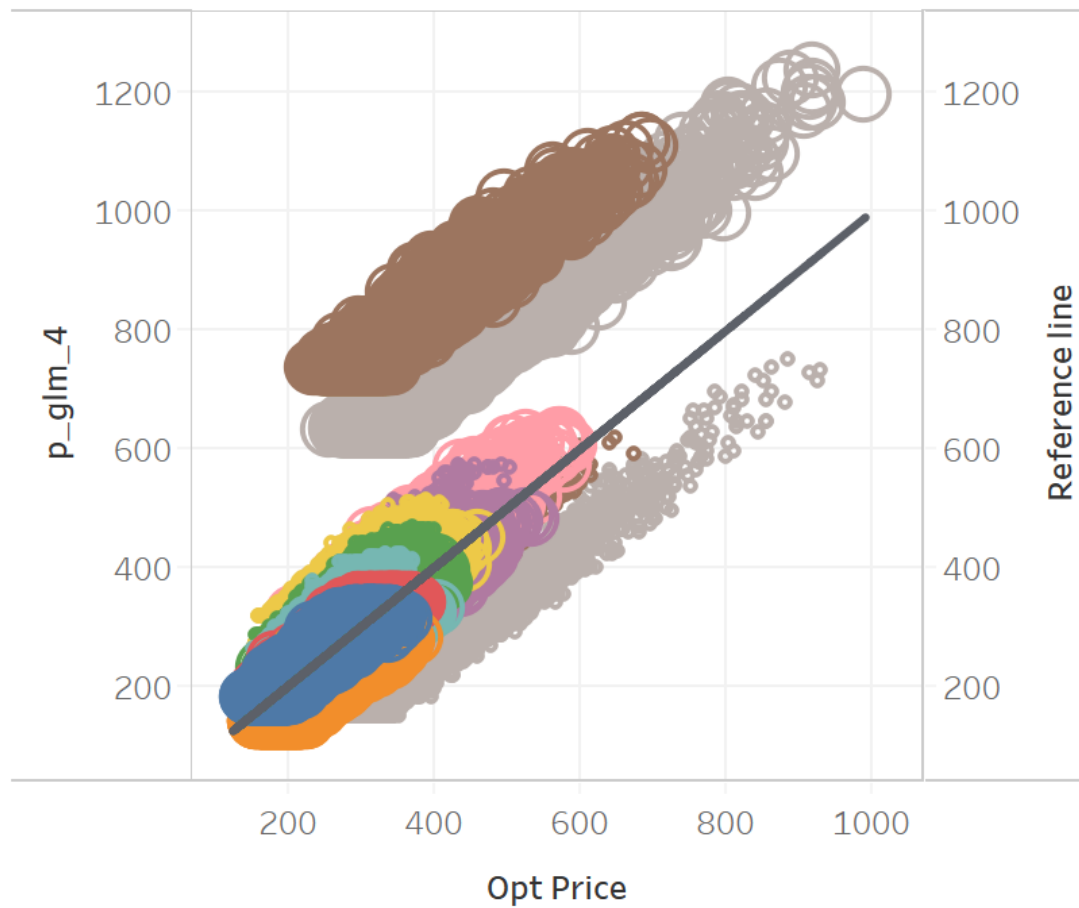
Exponential -- OLS geometric average



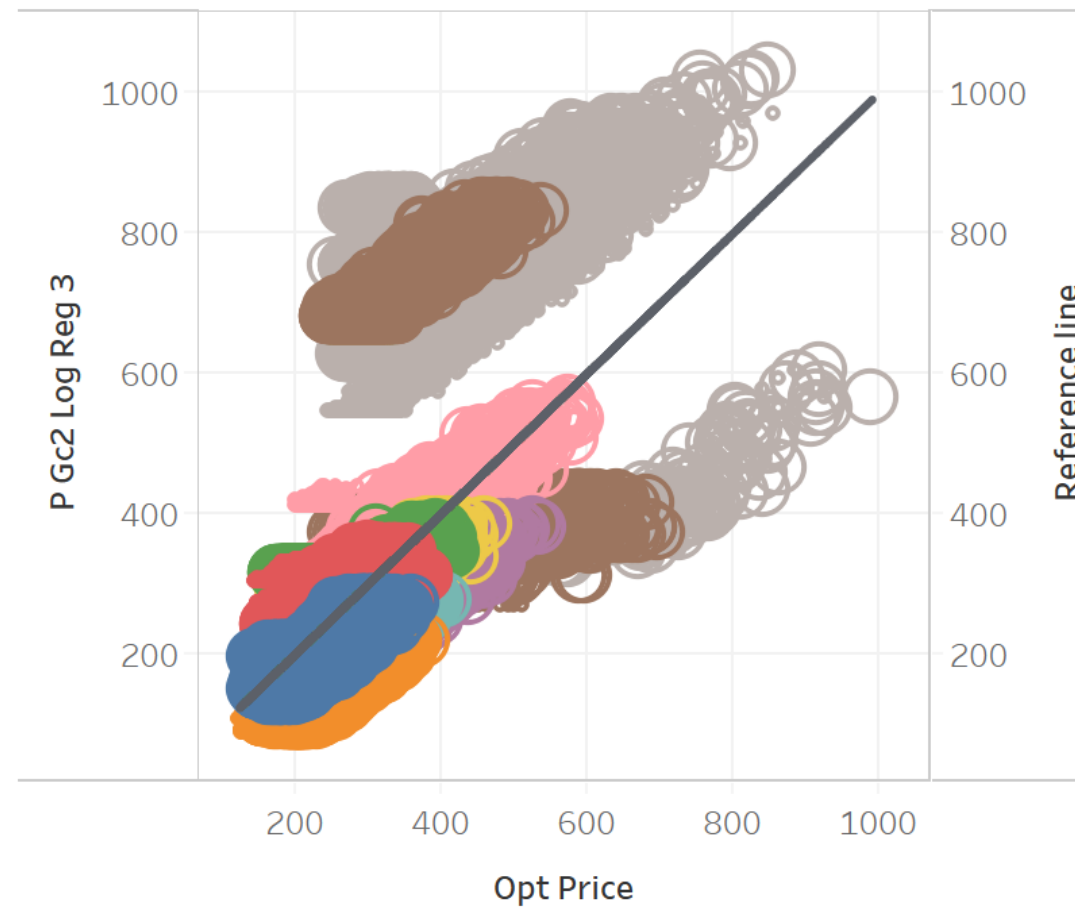
Measure Names
Reference line

Dcp
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Pos
0
1

Exponential -- GLM



Exponential -- logistic regression





Pricing

Observations

- Pricing performance varies a lot across the board
- Ensemble methods seem to do well across all accuracy measures

Conclusions/future research:

- Good forecasts do not imply good prices
- Overpricing is an issue across the board (future research)



Thank You

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