

LEVERAGING REVIEWS: LEARNING TO PRICE WITH BUYER AND SELLER UNCERTAINTY

ECONOMICS & COMPUTATION 2023

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ONLINE MARKETPLACES ARE UBIQUITOUS





- ▶ Many reasons: convenience, many options, **reviews**.

CUSTOMERS USE REVIEWS TO MAKE AN INFORMED PURCHASE

Cuisinart 422-24 Contour Stainless 10-Inch Open Skillet

[Visit the Cuisinart Store](#)

★★★★★ 3,625 ratings



Groomer's Best Small Combo Brush for Cats and Small Dogs

[Visit the Hartz Store](#)

★★★★★ 7,607 ratings



Paula's Choice Skin Perfecting 2% BHA Liquid Salicylic Acid Exfoliant, Gentle Facial Exfoliator for Blackheads, Large Pores, Wrinkles & Fine Lines, Travel Size, 1 Fluid Ounce - PACKAGING MAY VARY

[Visit the Paula's Choice Store](#)

★★★★★ 79,839 ratings



(LCB '22 AI & Marketing, AMMO '22 Econometrica, MD '10 MIS Quarterly)

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- ▶ But customers do not look at just the average rating.



Cuisinart MCP22-24N MultiClad Pro Triple Ply 10-Inch, Open Skillet

[Visit the Cuisinart Store](#)

★★★★★ 14,945 ratings

★★★★★ 4.7 out of 5





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Looking for specific info?

oven

Customer Reviews

★★★★★ **Warped**

By Cheryl A. Jarrett in the United States 🇺🇸 on April 20, 2022
...They warp in the oven. [see more](#)

★☆☆☆☆ **Warps**

By Ricky K Workman in the United States 🇺🇸 on August 3, 2022
...Warps at 350 degrees [see more](#)

[See 20 matching customer reviews >](#)



Paula's Choice Skin Perfecting 2% BHA Liquid Exfoliant

★★★★☆ 1.1K | Ask a question | ❤️ 254.6K

🔍 Sort ▾ Rating ▾ Verified Purchases Non-Incentivized Reviews Only ⓘ Skin Type ▲ Skin Concerns ▾ Age Range ▾

Oily ✕ [Clear all](#)

Viewing 1-6 of 189 reviews

★★★★★

6 d ago

✓ Recommended

LITERALLY NEED

I didn't notice a major difference until I ran out of it, then my forehead started to break out again and my skin just looked dull. It's the only thing that gets rid of pimples that are painful and under the skin.

Helpful? ▲ (3) | ▼ (1)

★★★★★

A MUST IN MY WEEKLY ROUTINE

HOW CAN REVIEWS BE HELPFUL?

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- ▶ Understand if the product is right for them.

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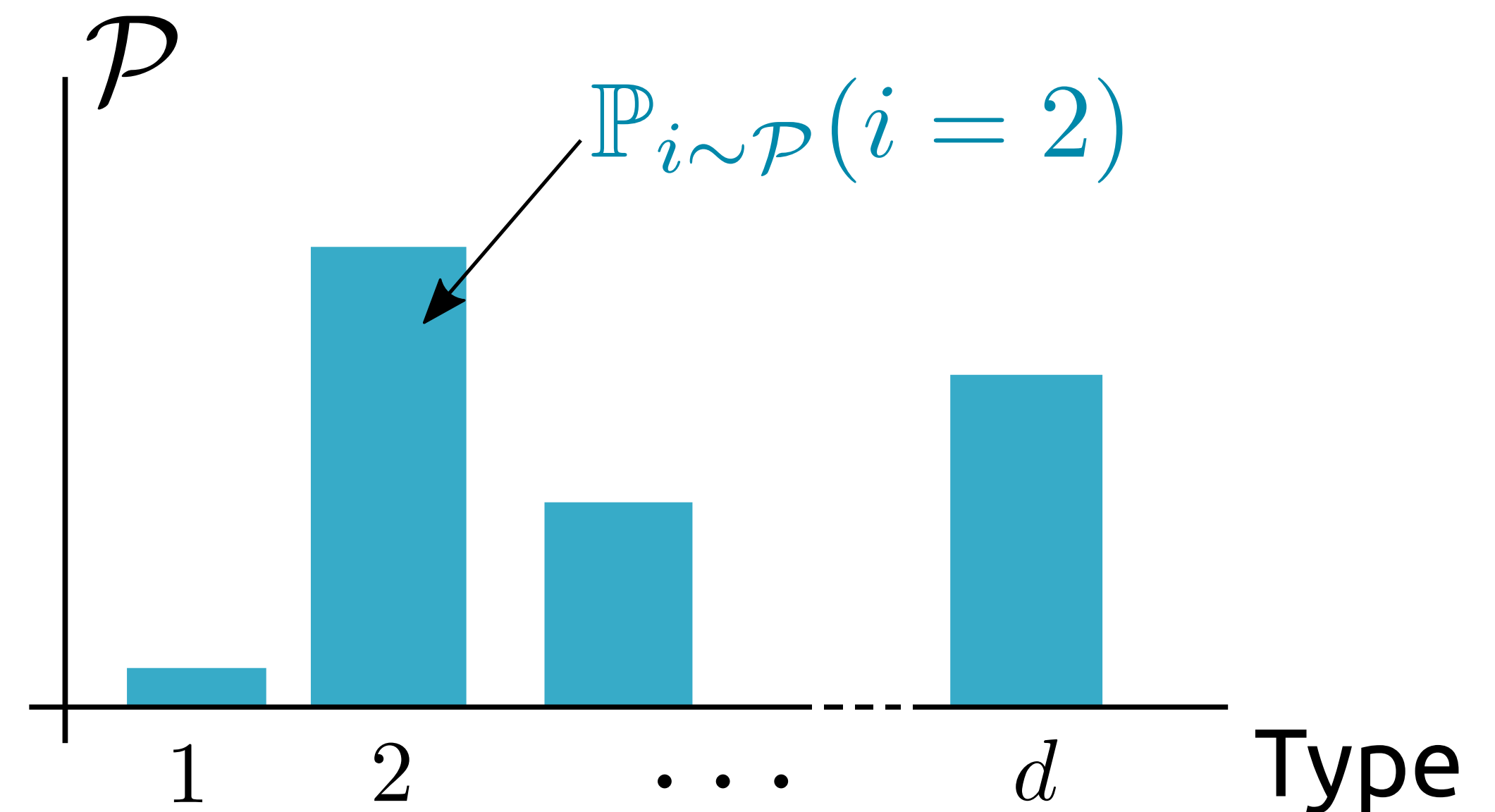
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- ▶ Sellers will **learn optimal price**.

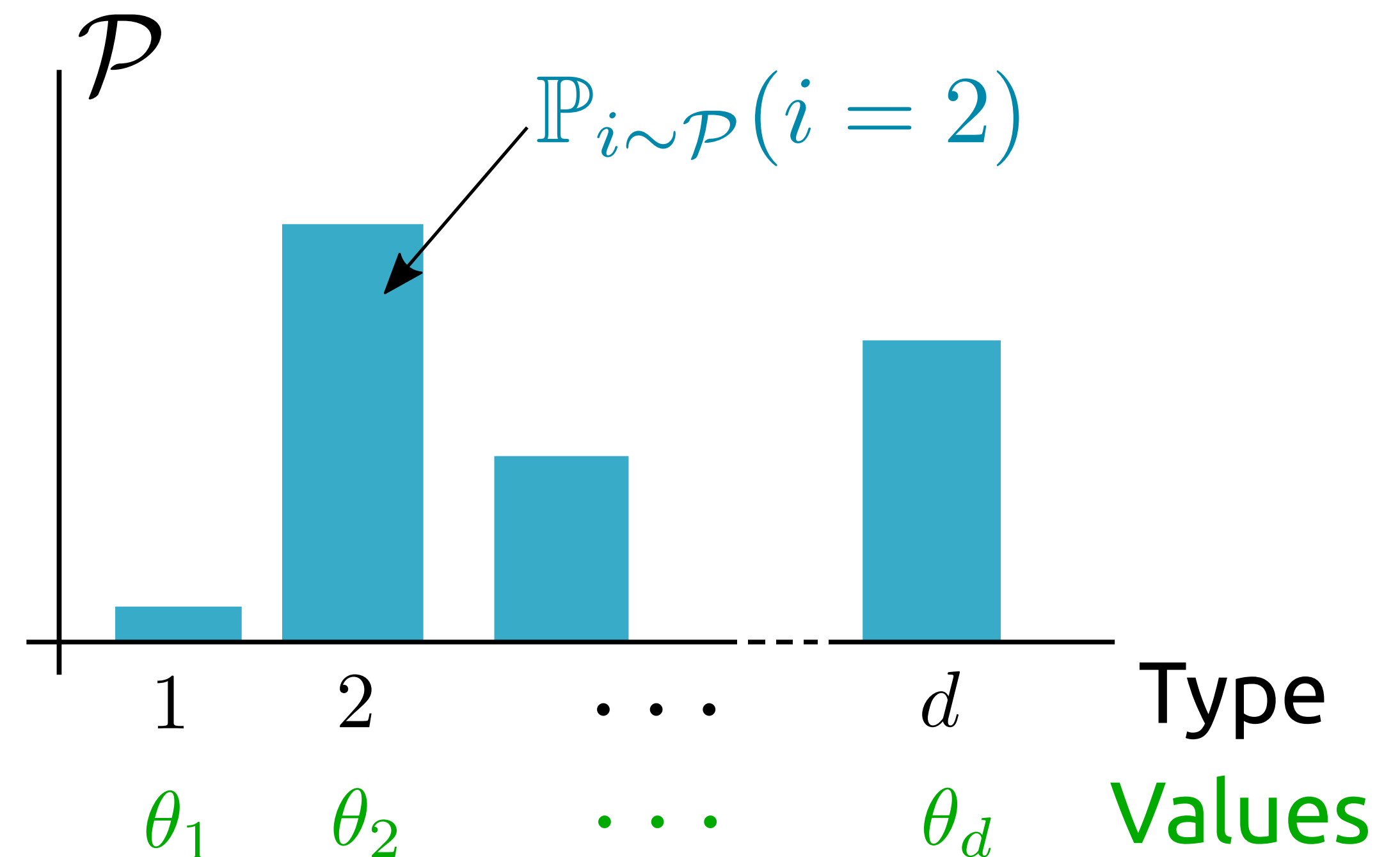
- ▶ Buyers will **learn their value for goods**.

- ▶ A single seller who wishes to sell an item.

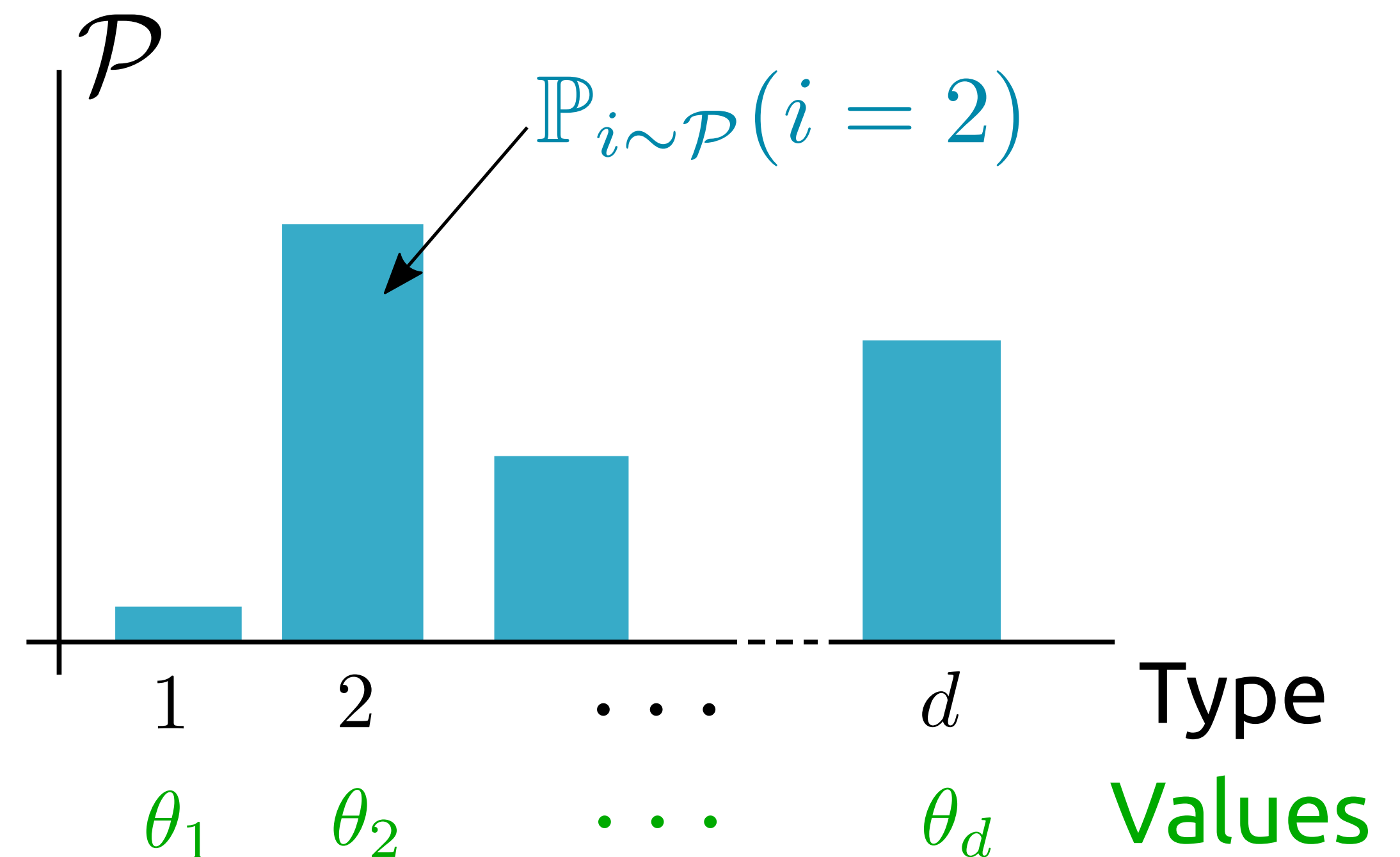
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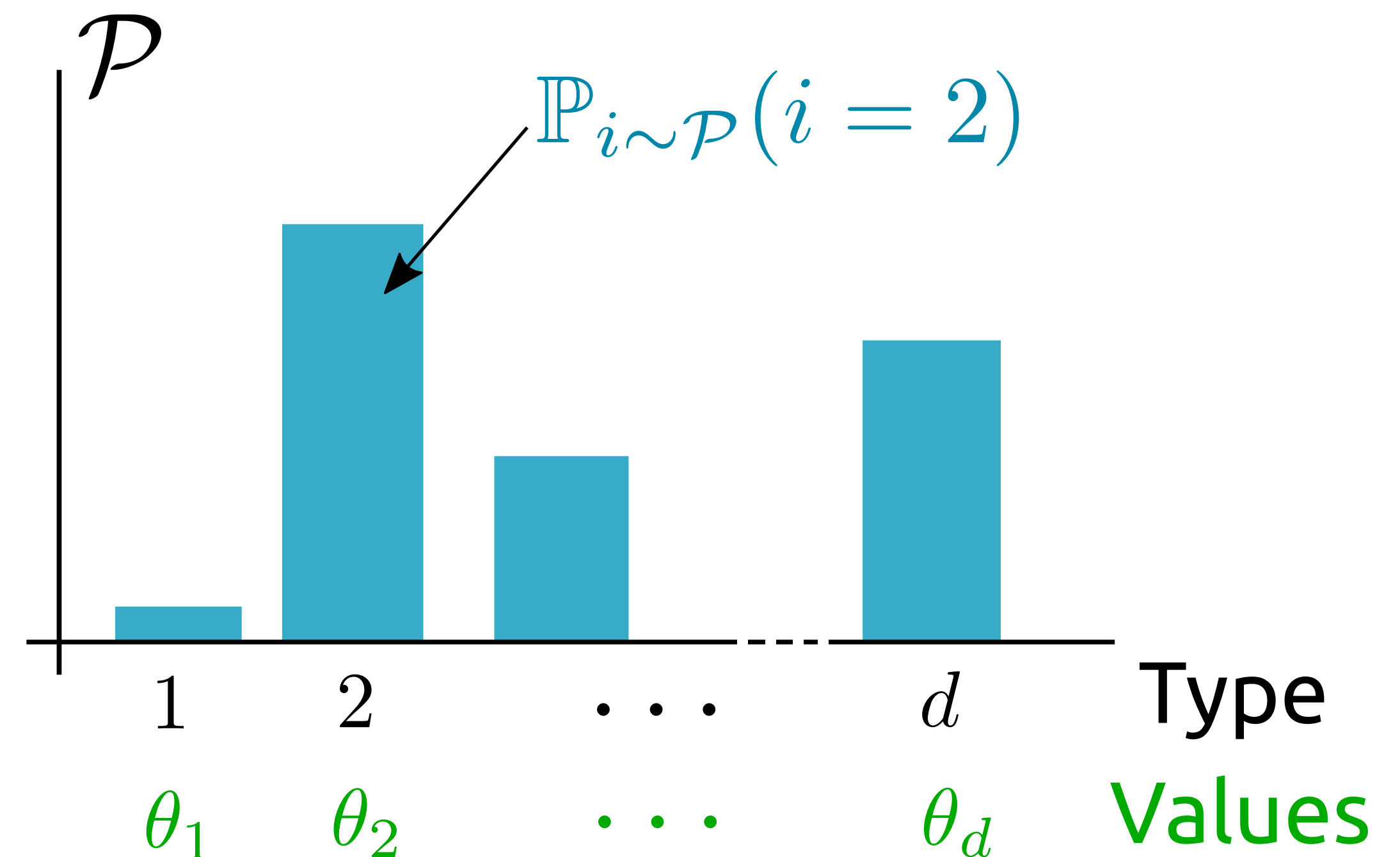


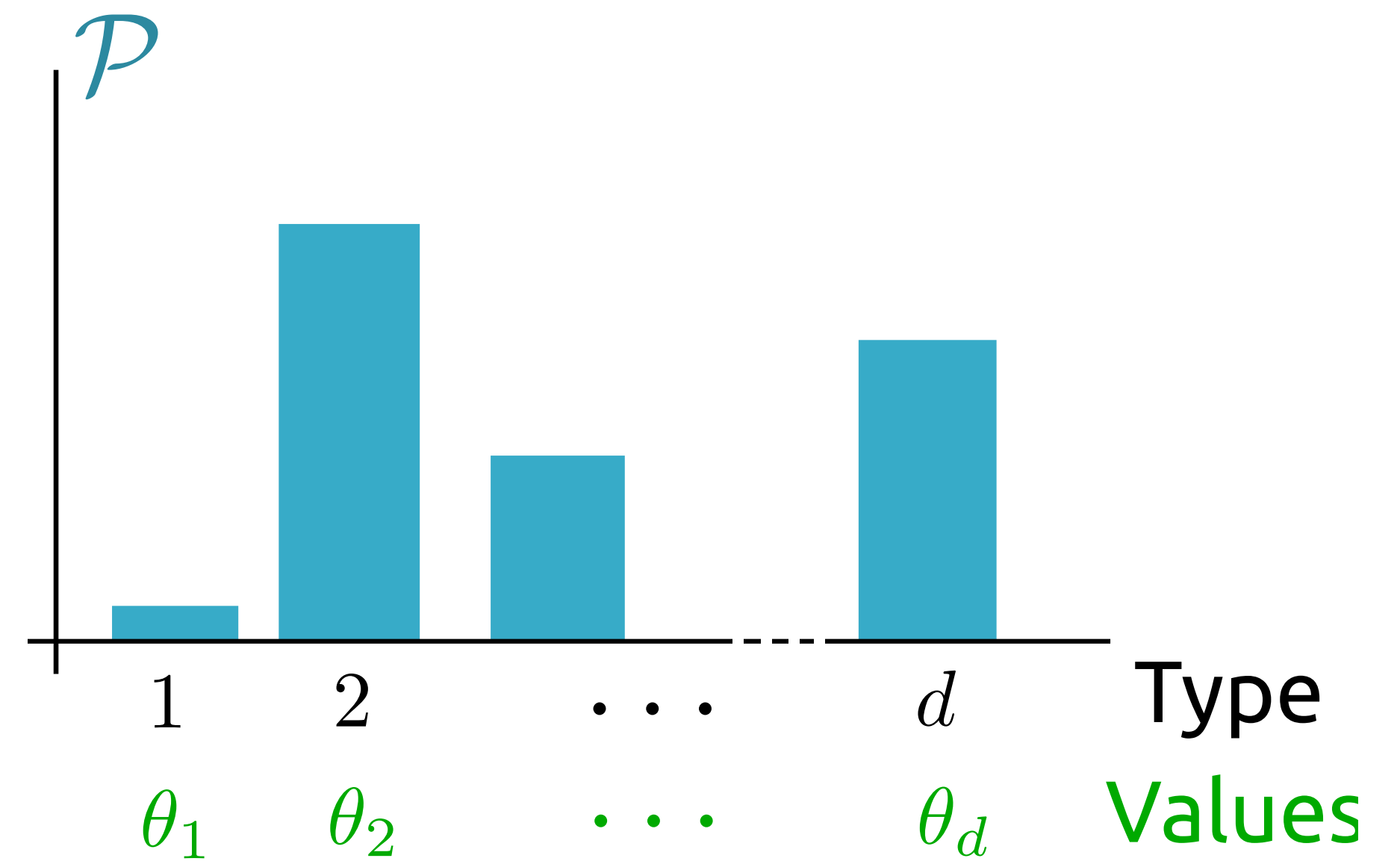
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- ▶ Optimal price:

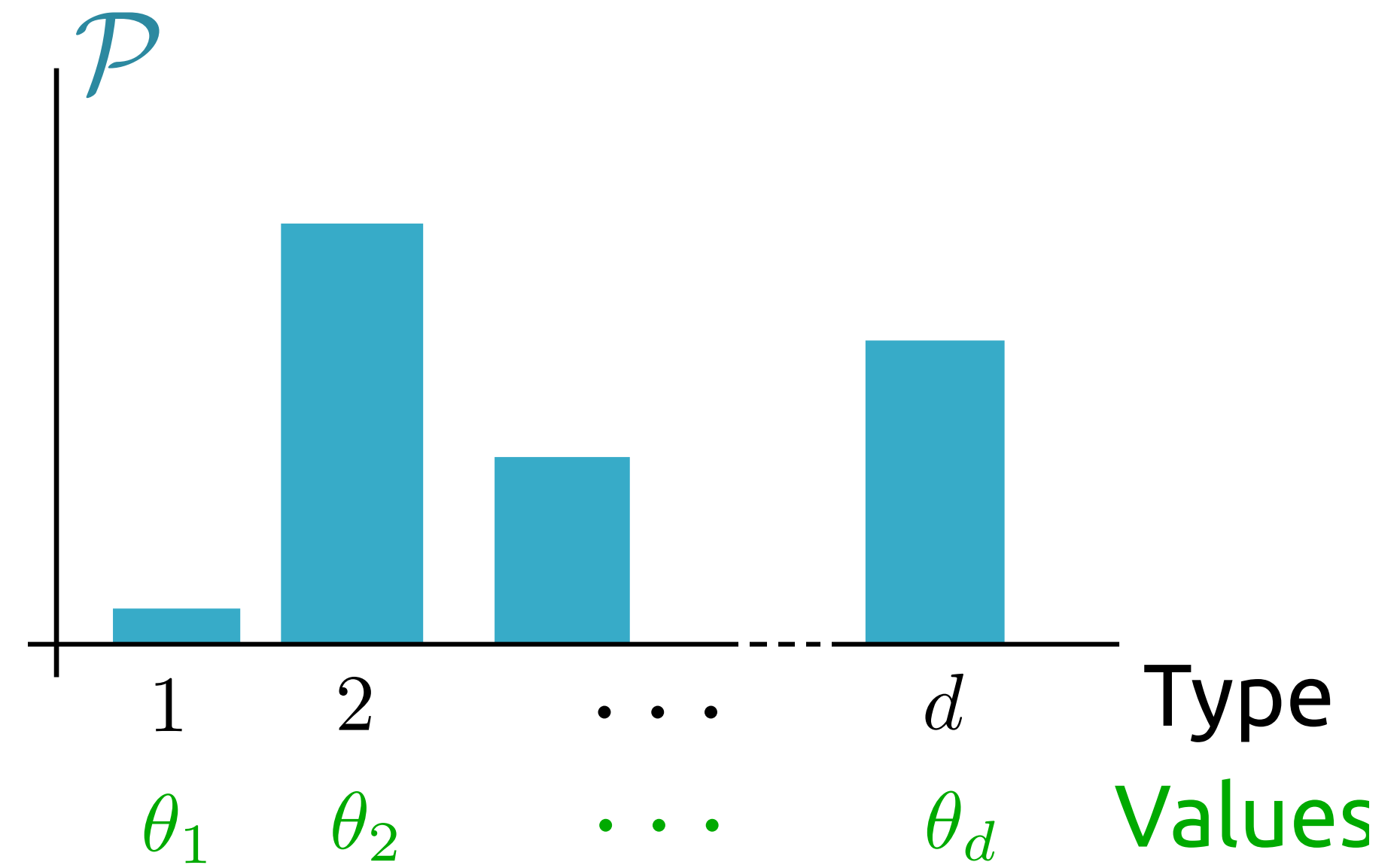
$$p^* = \arg \max_p p \cdot \mathbb{P}_{i \sim \mathcal{P}}(\theta_i \geq p)$$





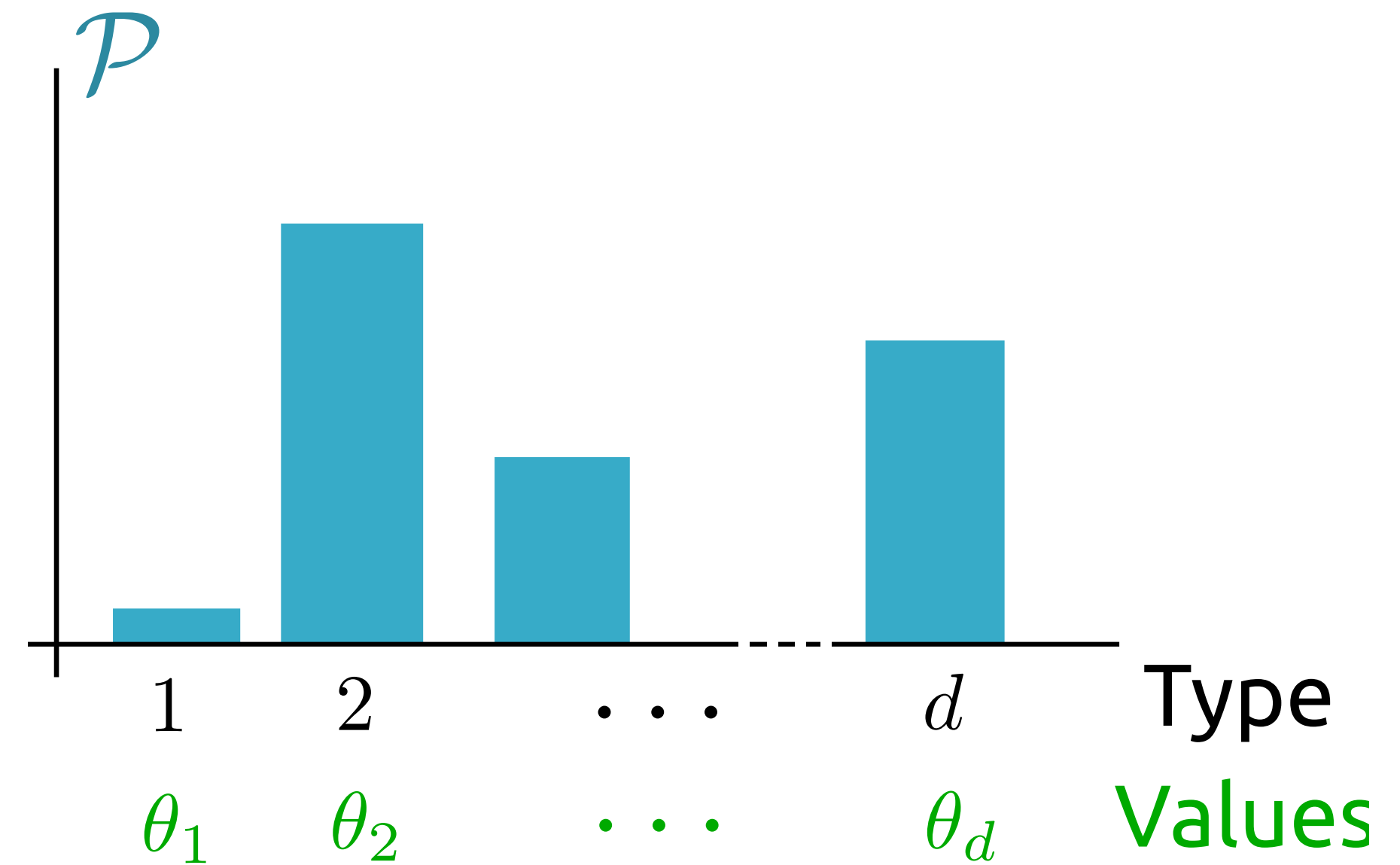
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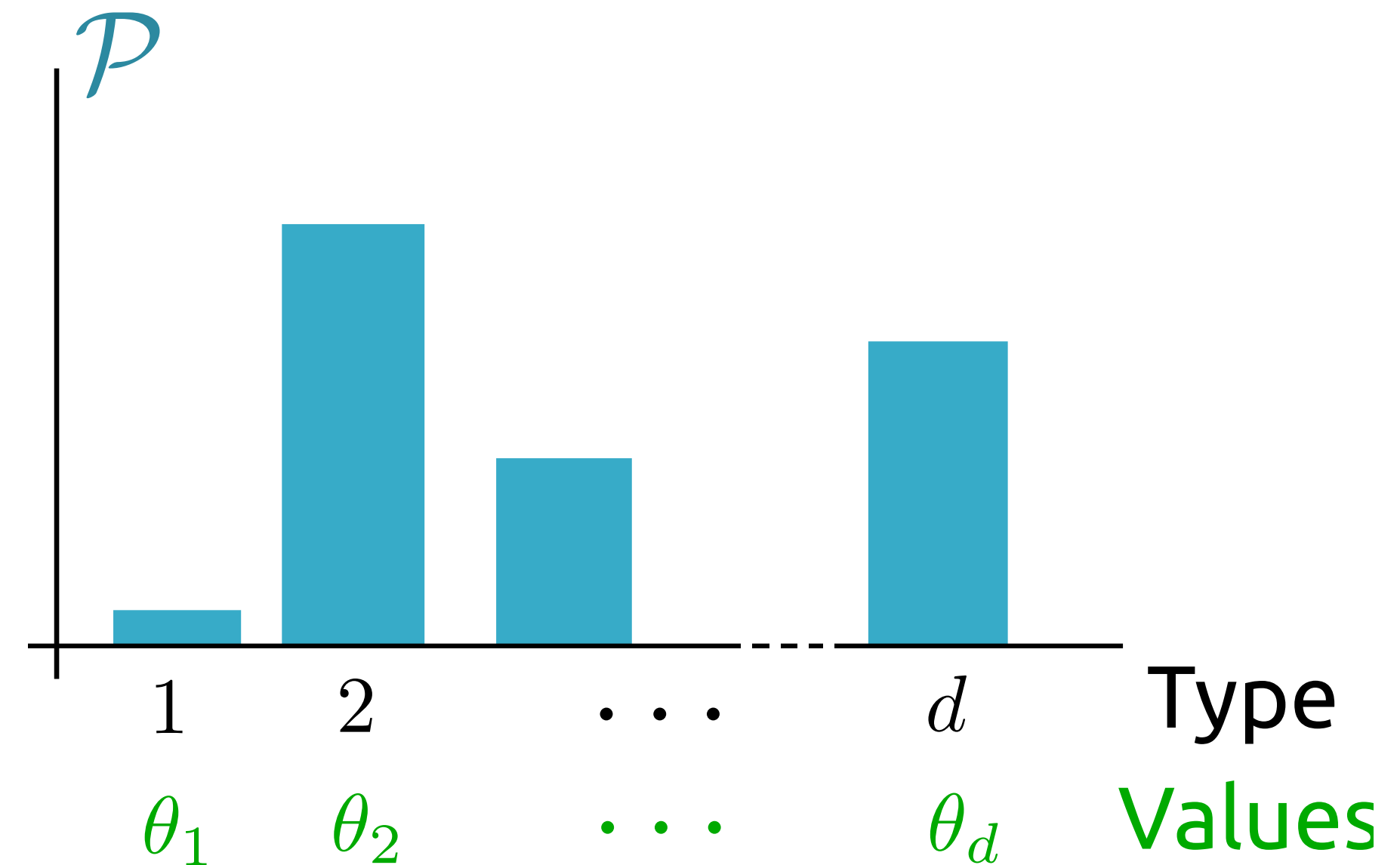
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2. A buyer may know their type i , but not their value θ_i .
 - ▶ Due to uncertainty about their value, buyers may not be willing to buy an item except at a low price.

Chamley, 2004

Bose et al., 2006

Acemoglu et al., 2017

Crapis et al., 2017

Besbes and Scarsini, 2018

Ifrach et al., 2019

Boursier et al., 2020

Han and Anderson, 2020

1. Introduction

2. Problem set up & challenges

3. Algorithm & theoretical results

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- ▶ **Review: If the buyers buy**, they reveal their type and ex-post value (i, v) to the seller and future buyers. **Otherwise, no review.**

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2. **But** buyers cannot be overly conservative.
 - ▶ E.g: "I will only pay \$0.01 since I do not know my value exactly".
 - ▶ Revenue maximization would be hopeless with ultraconservative customers.

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- ▶ **Bounded pessimism:** Customer is willing to take at least a small risk. She may over-estimate her value (i.e. $\tau_t > \theta_i$) with some small probability η .

- ▶ Regret R_T after T rounds:

$$R_T = T \text{rev}(p^*) - \sum_{t=1}^T p_t \cdot 1(\text{purchase on round } t)$$

↑
Optimal price when sellers know \mathcal{P} and customers know their values θ_i .

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▶ **Theoretical Results:**

- ▶ Upper bound: $\tilde{O}(d^{1/3}T^{2/3})$ worst case regret, but $\tilde{O}(T^{1/2})$ regret when all types appear frequently.
- ▶ Matching lower bounds.

- ▶ Seller wishes to set high prices on each round (to maximize current revenue).

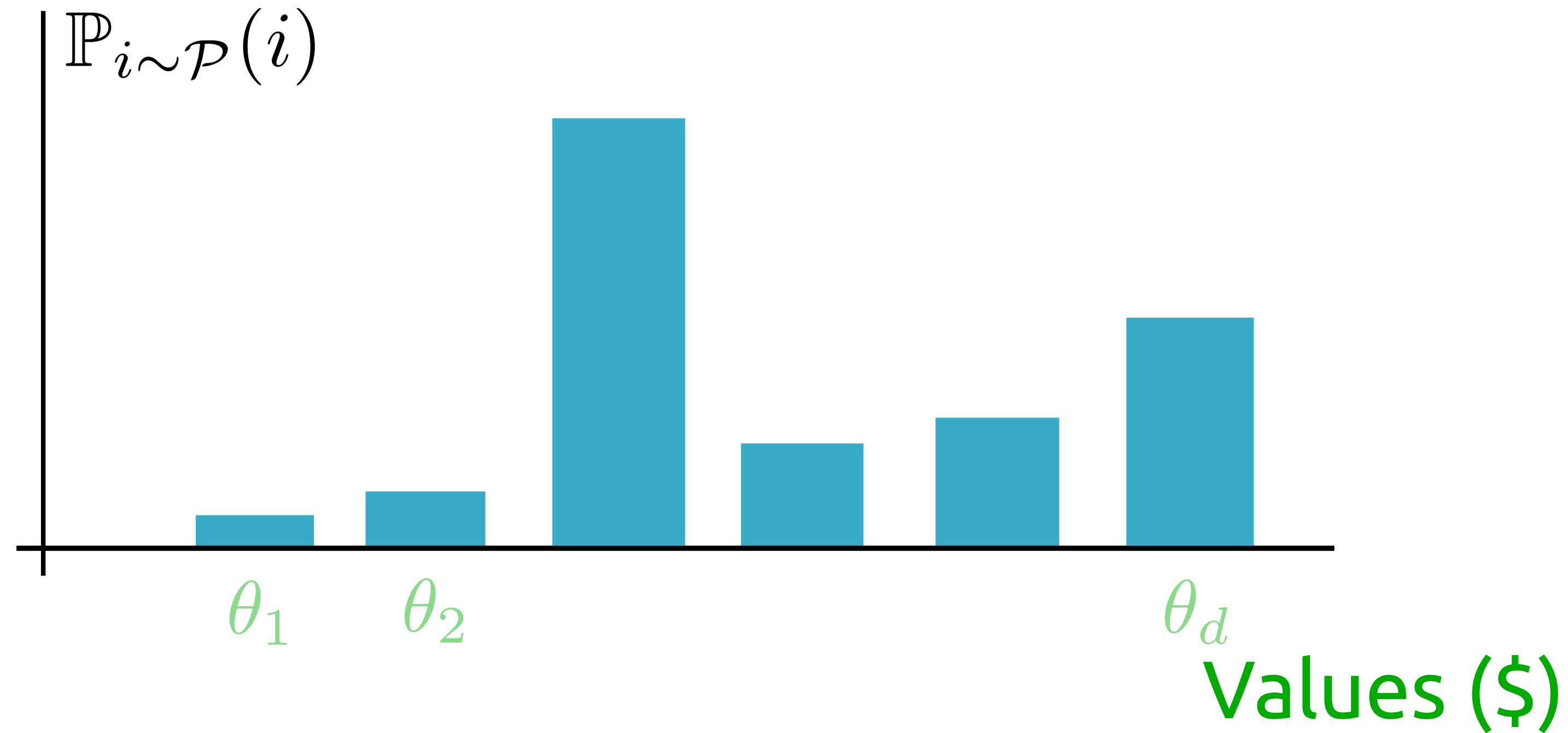
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 1. *Seller learning*: Seller cannot gauge demand for the product.
 2. *Buyer learning*: Future buyers cannot estimate their value.

- ▶ *Even if buyers knew their values, seller needs to be conservative with pricing.*

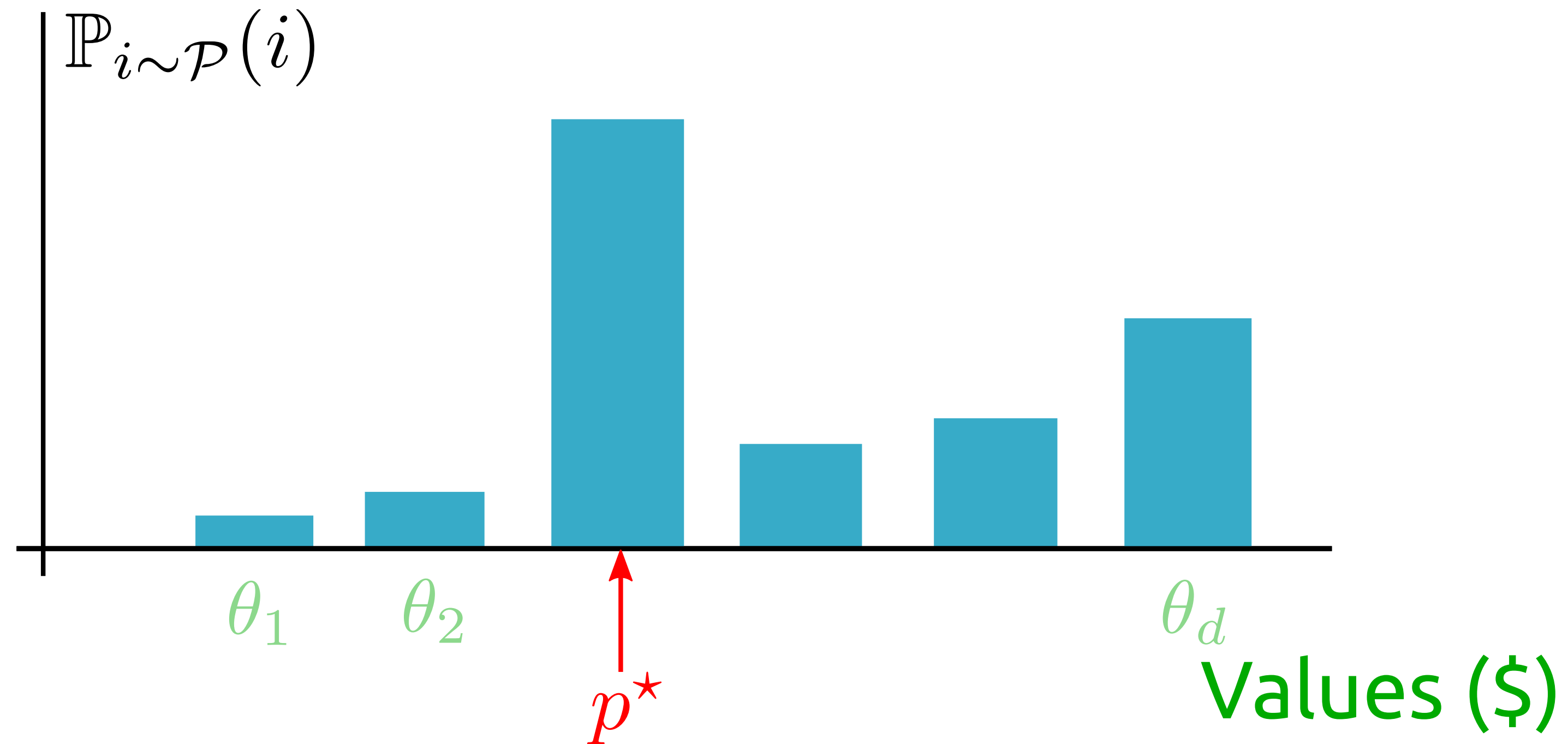
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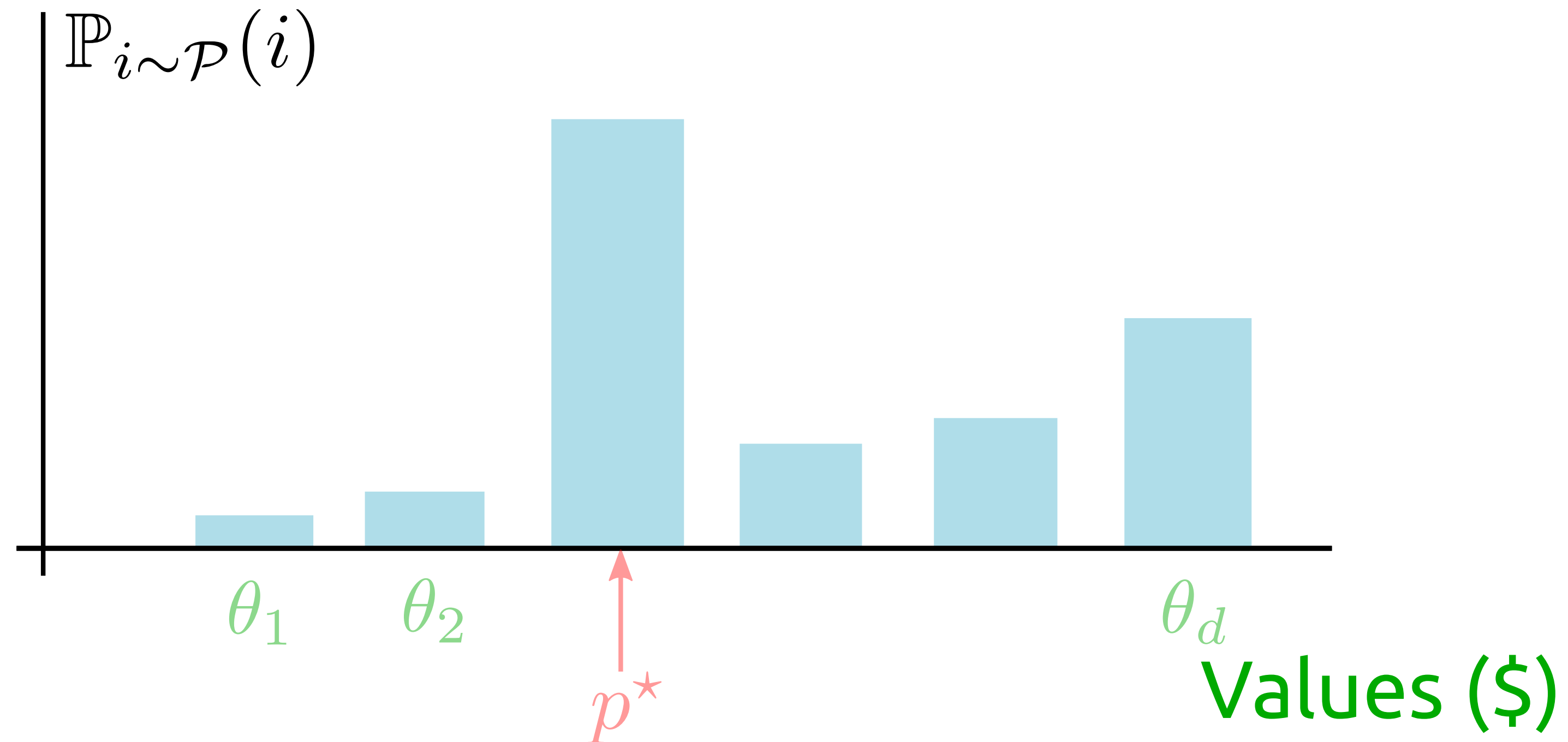
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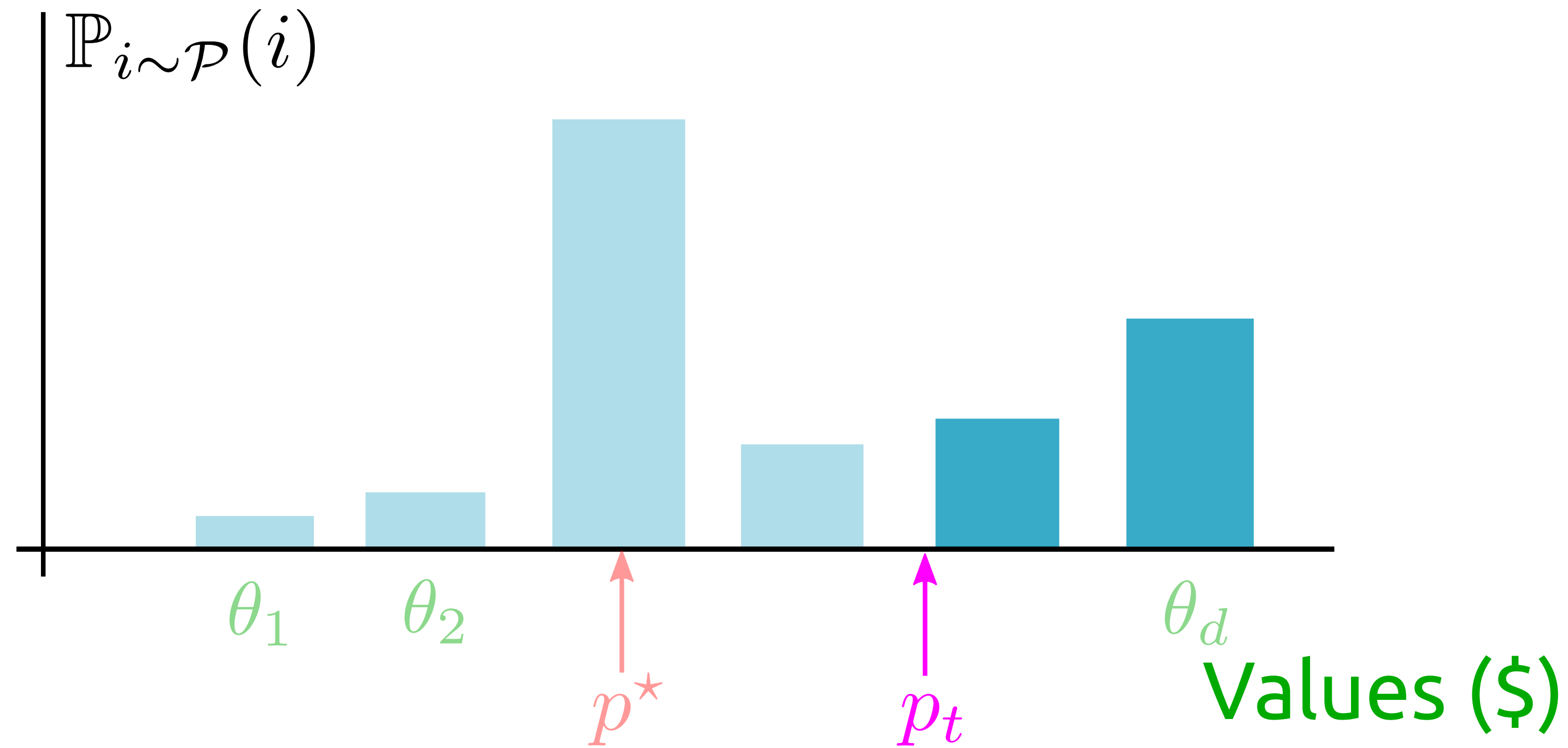
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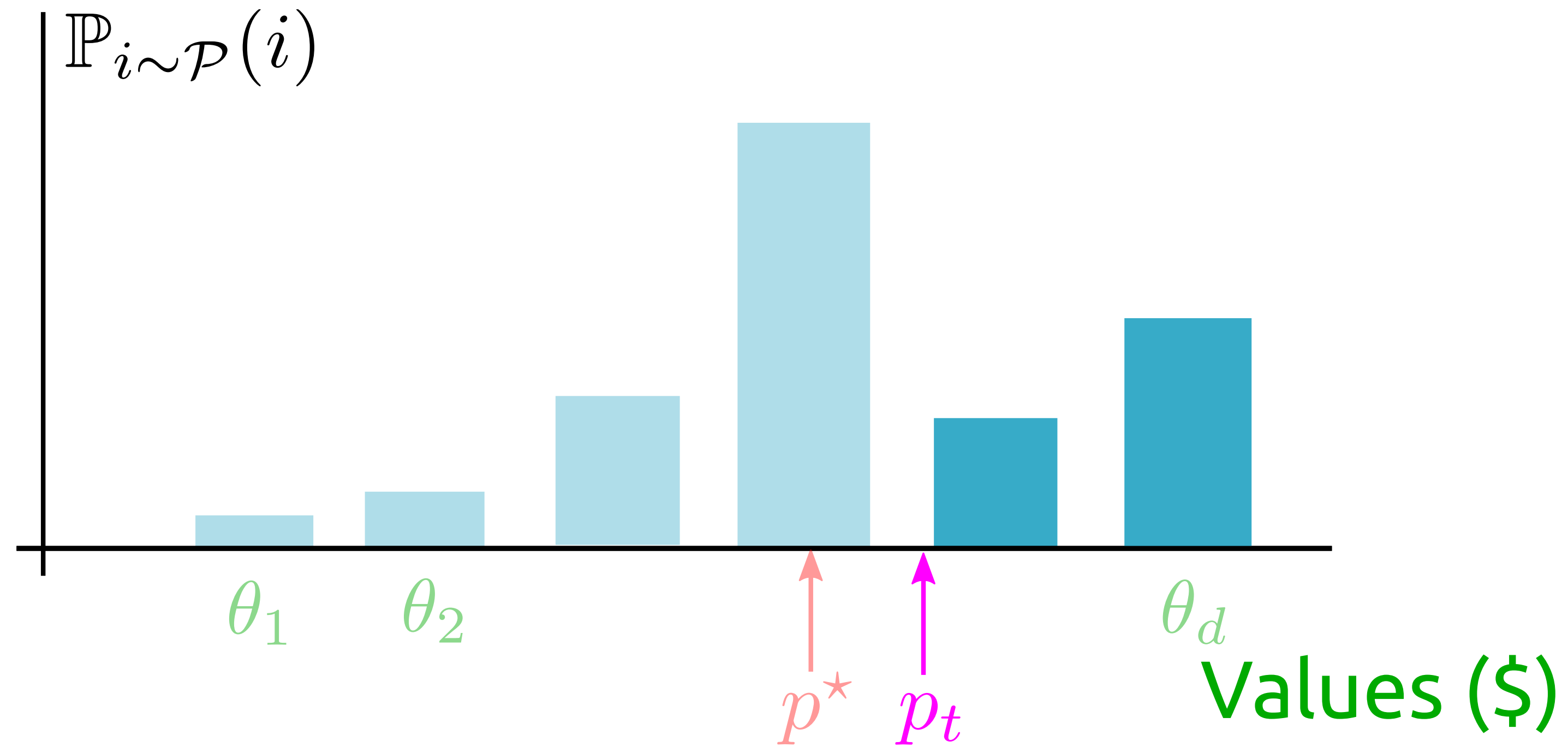
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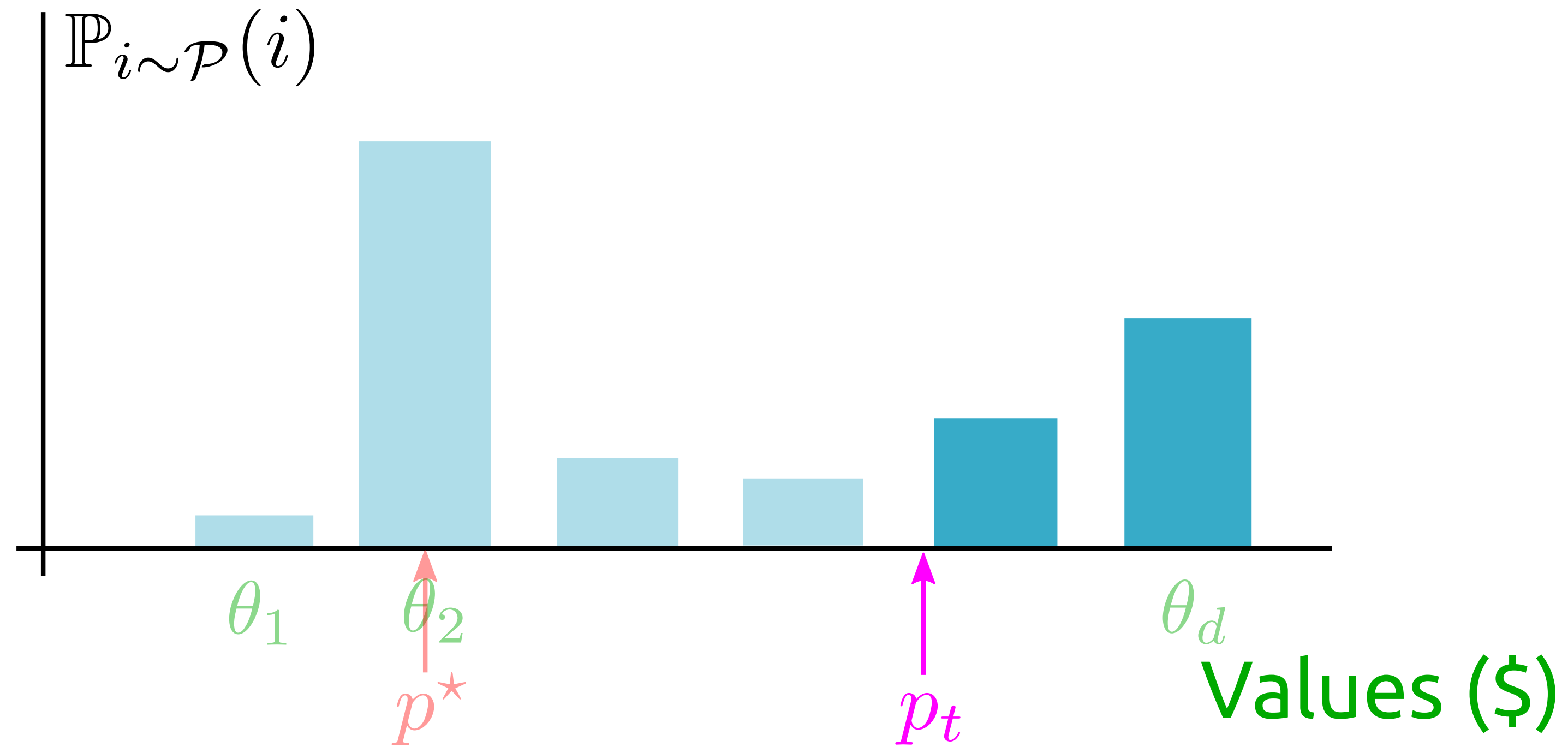
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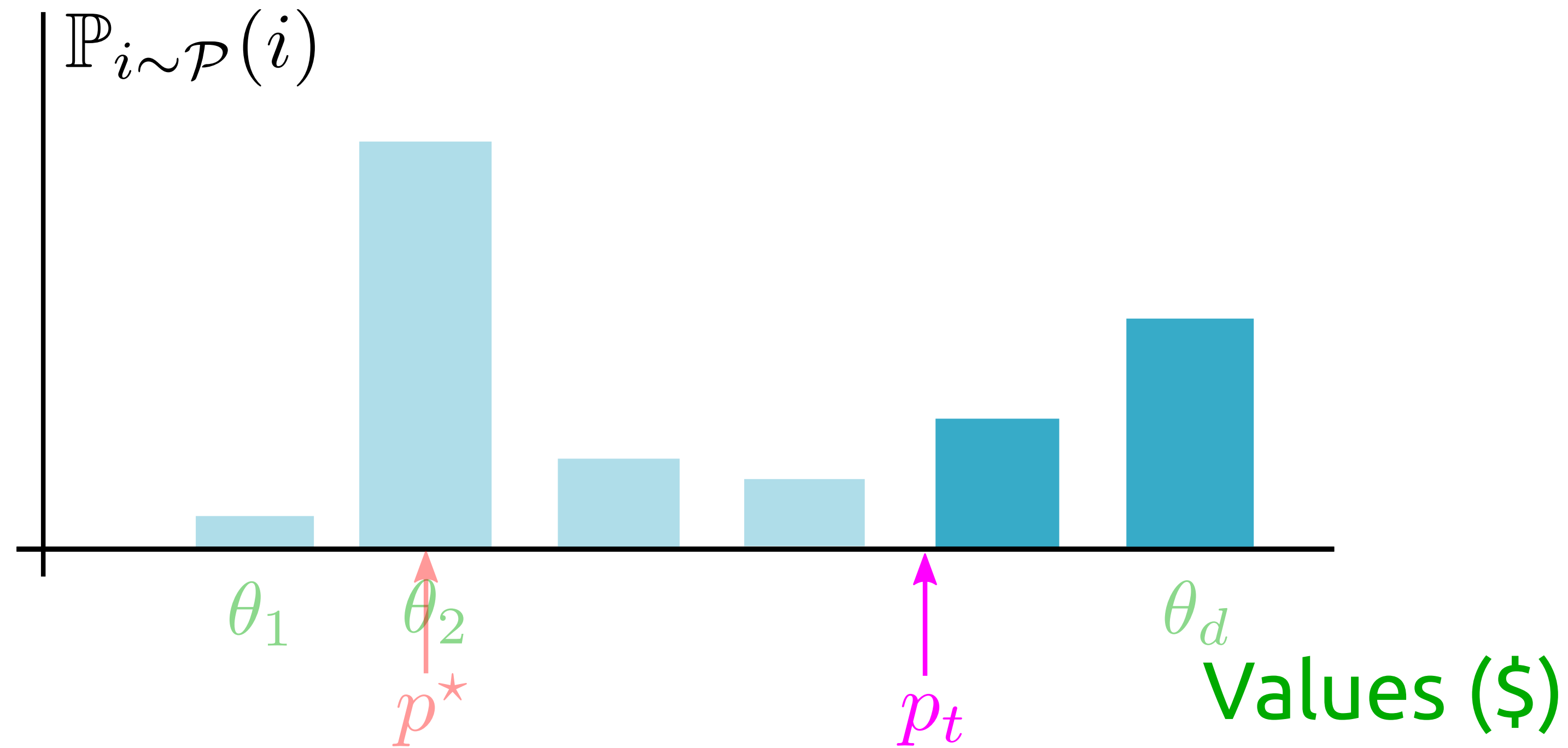
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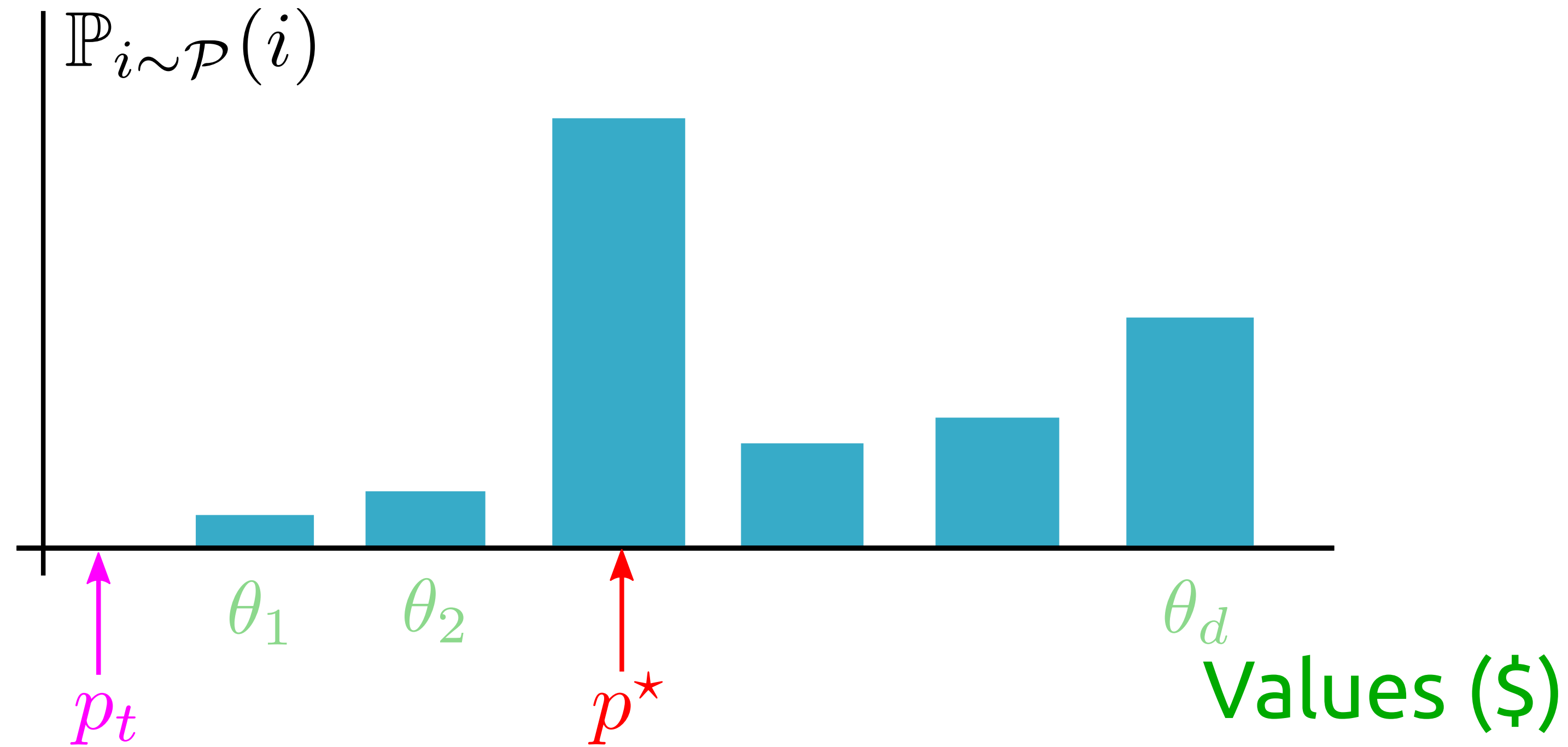
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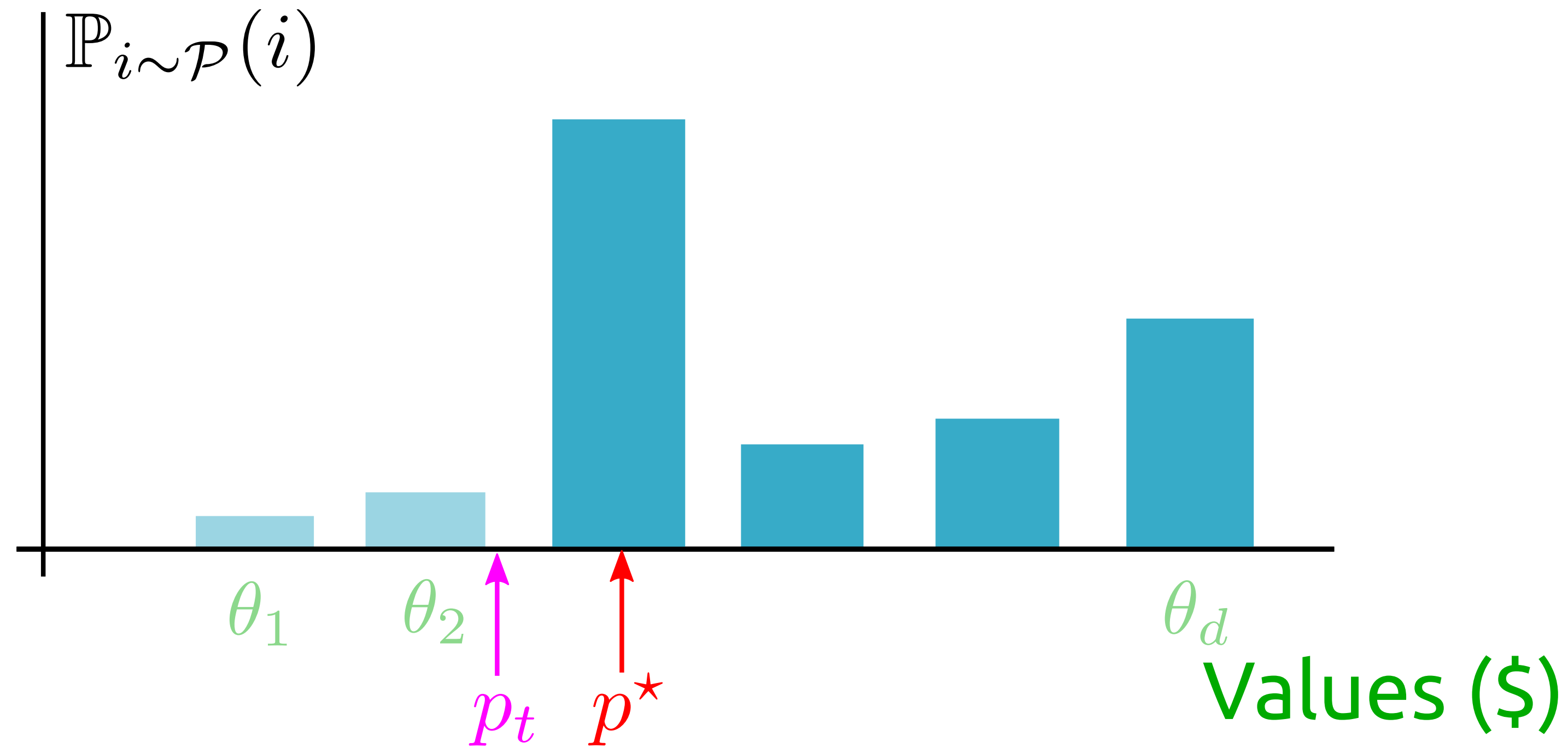
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- ▶ *Property:* if $p_t \leq p^*$, and buyers know values, sufficient feedback to learn p^* .

- ▶ A buyer's purchase decision depends on how certain she is of her value. This in turn depends on previous reviews.

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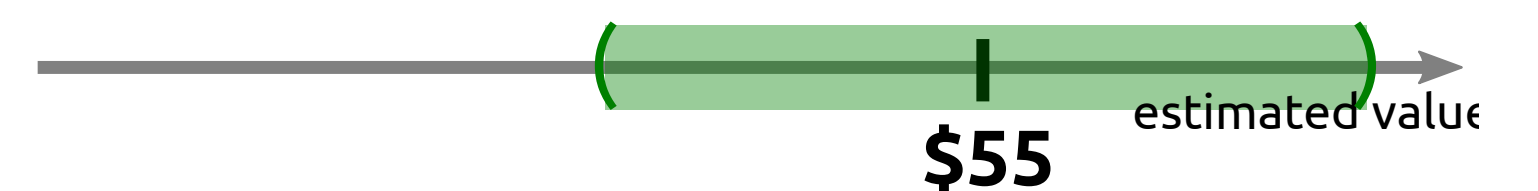
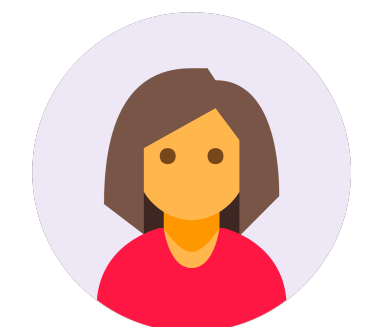
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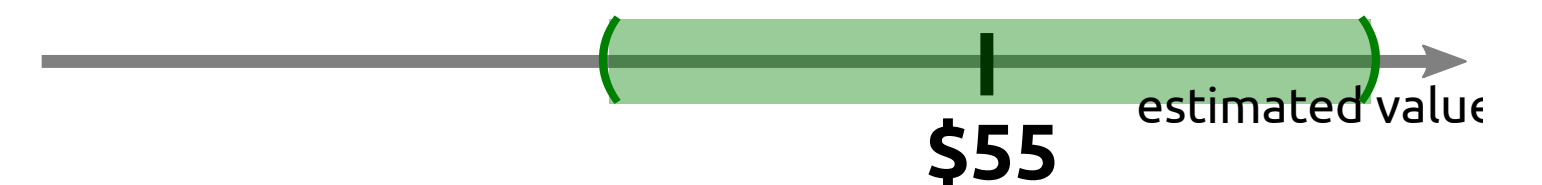
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- ▶ Seller's dilemma: Only target "stovetop" buyers for high immediate revenue? Or also target "grill" customers for higher long term revenue?

▶ **Phase 1:**

▶ **Phase 2:**

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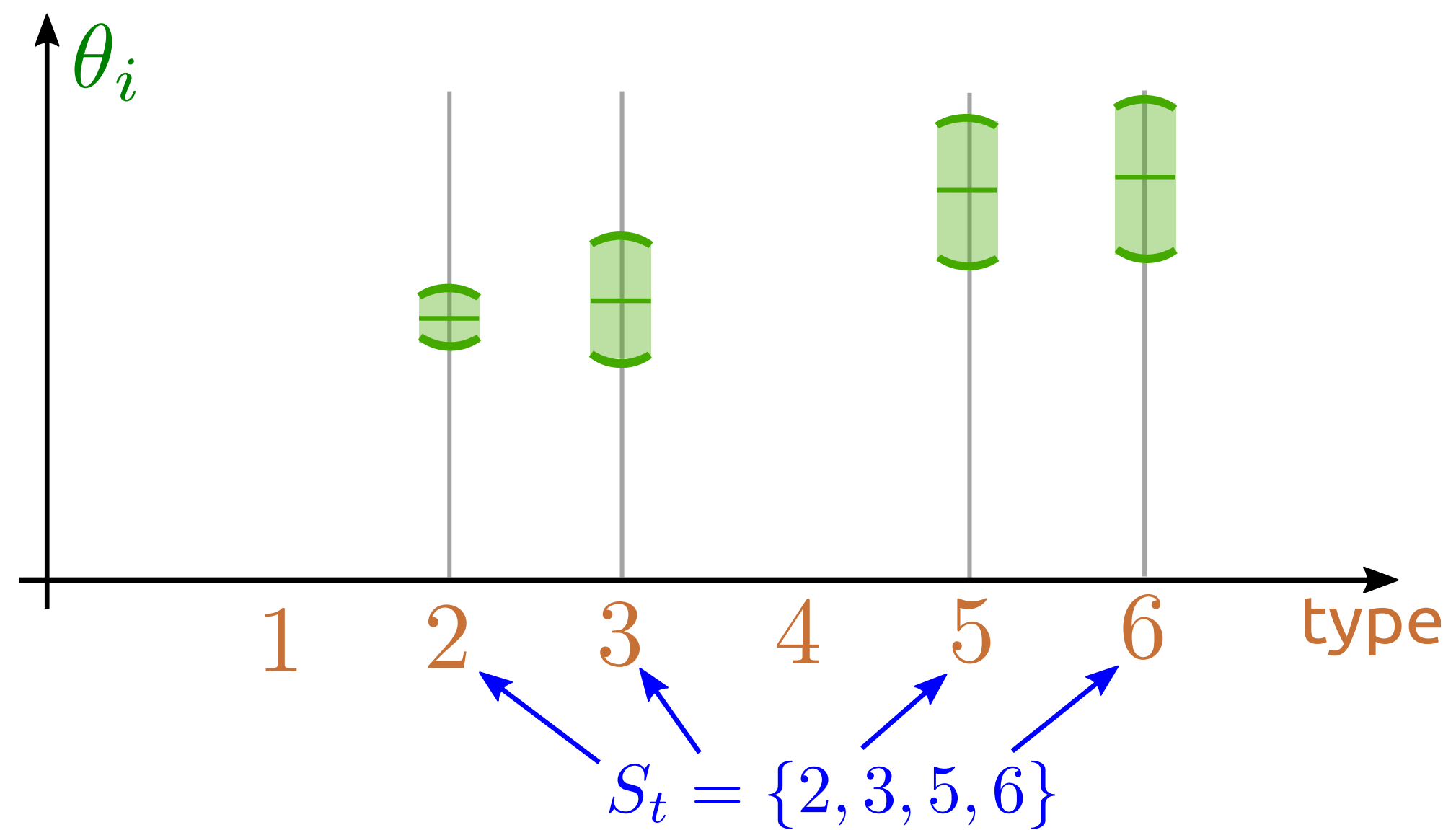
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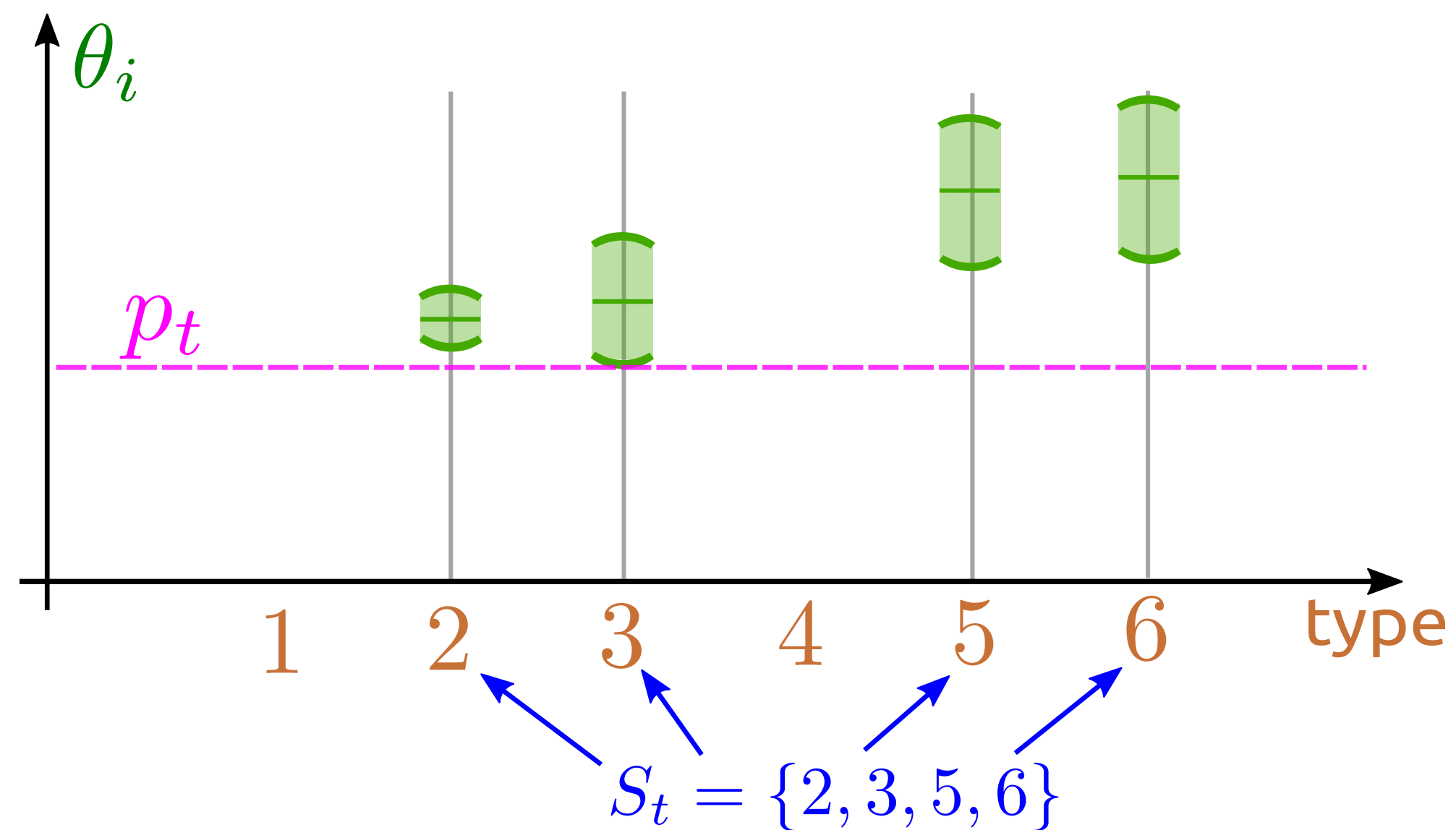
- ▶ **Phase 2:** (set $S_t = S_0$)
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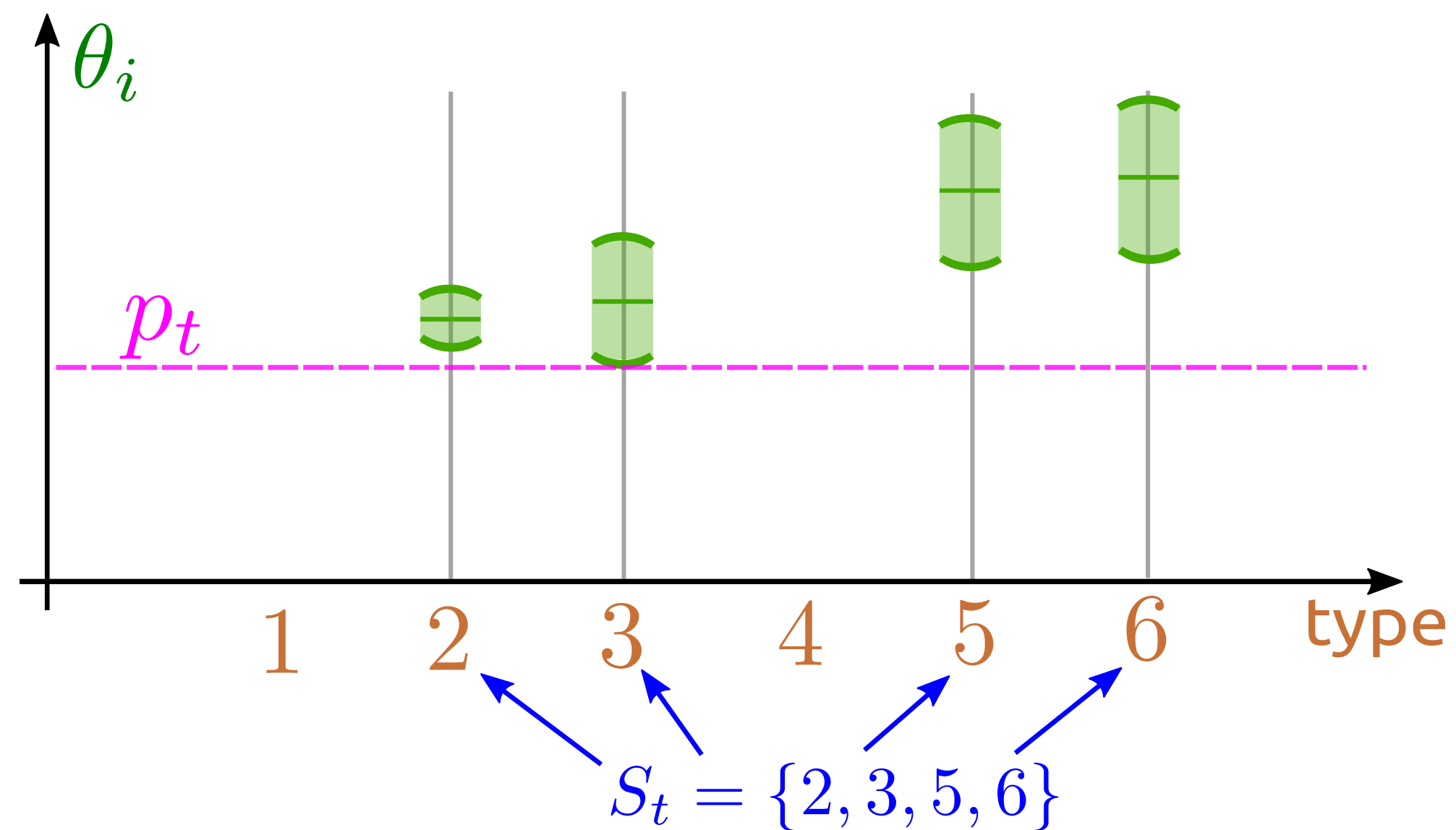


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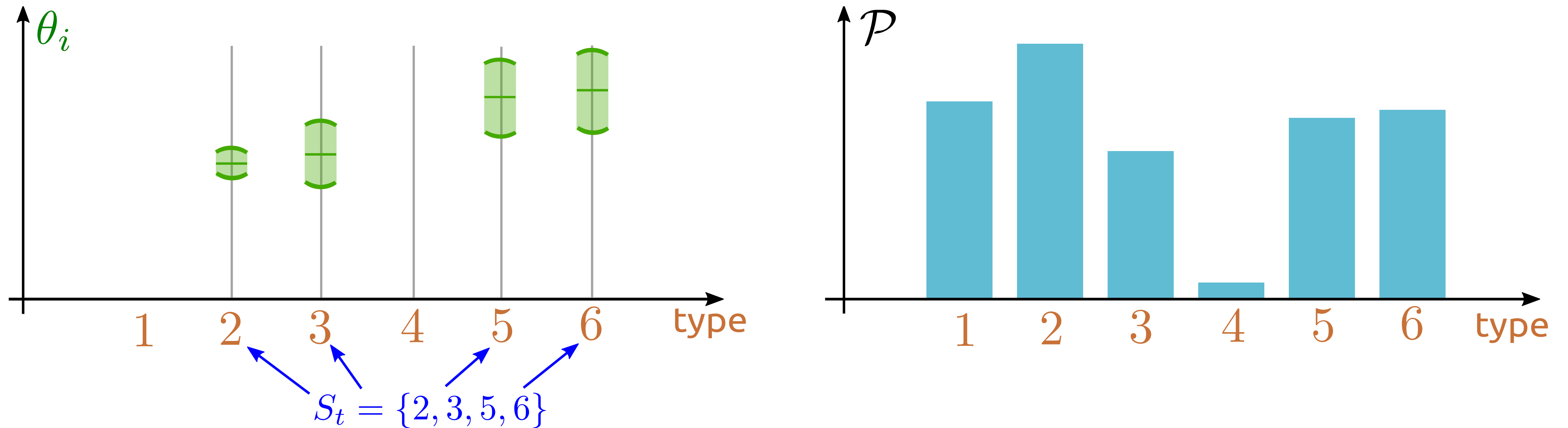
- ▶ Choose p_t to be the minimum LCB of these confidence intervals.
- ▶ Updating S_t : racing-like elimination used in Best Arm Identification.

WHY DO WE NEED A PHASE 1?

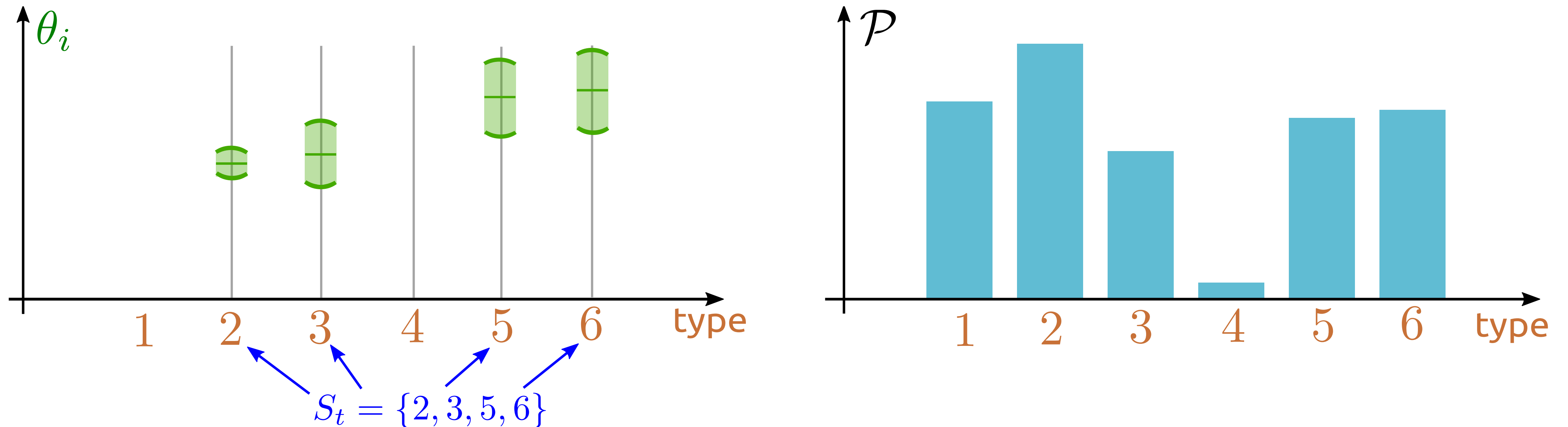
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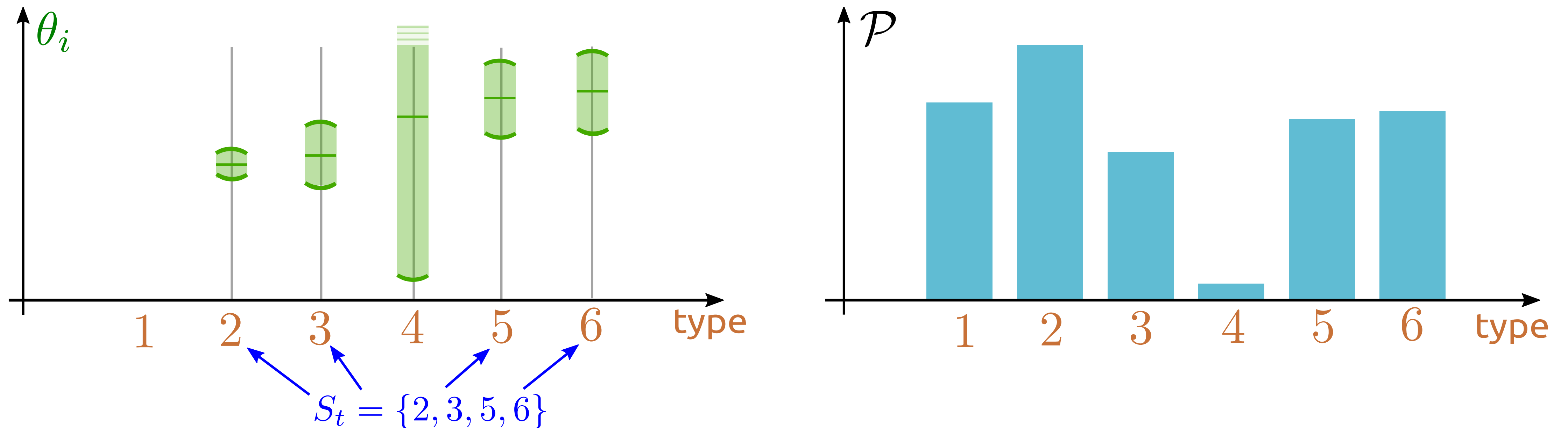
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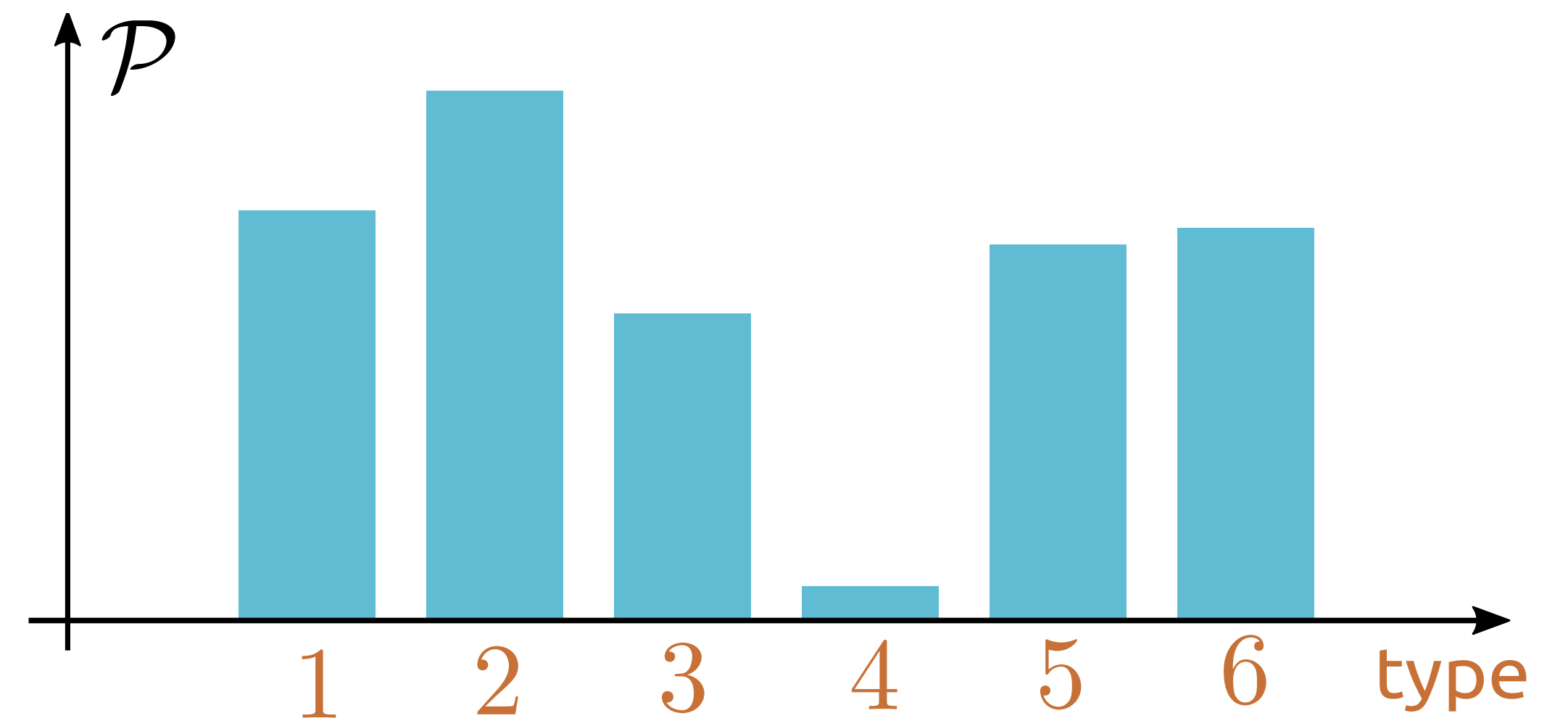
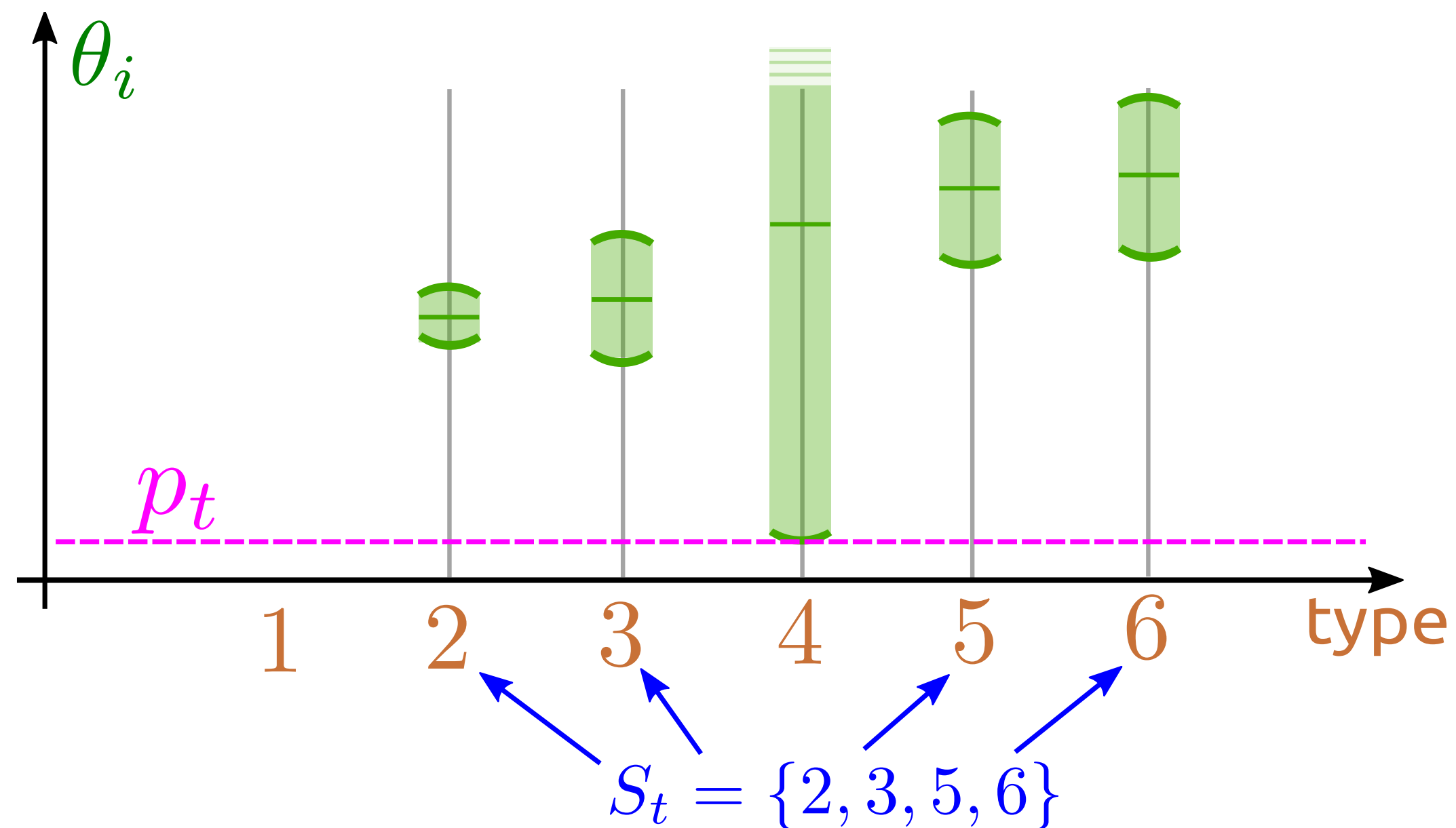
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- ▶ Low probability of appearance \implies fewer reviews.
- ▶ More uncertainty about their value.
- ▶ Need to set a low price to target these buyers \implies low revenue.



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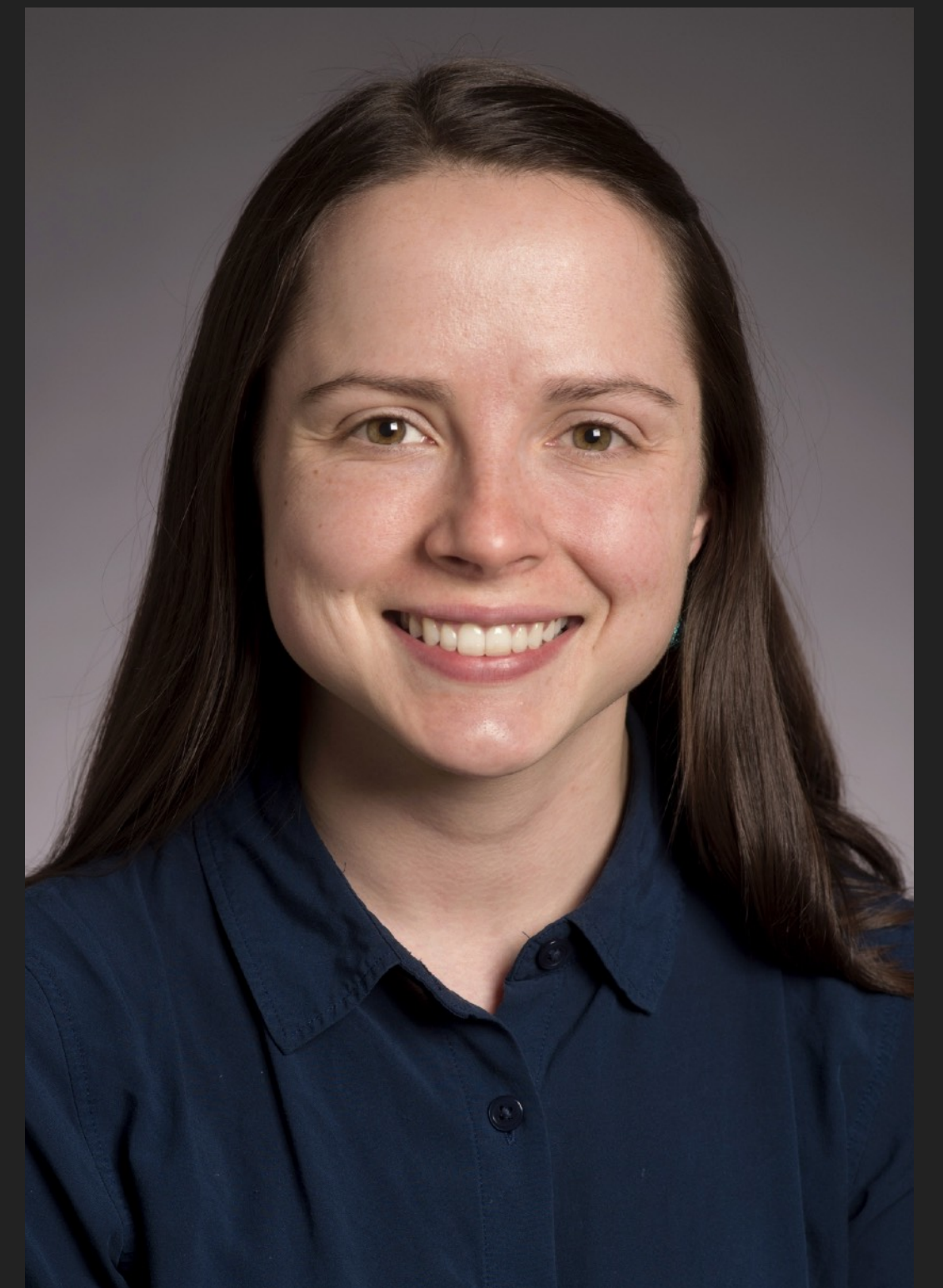
Lower bound proof: No algorithm can do significantly better than an algorithm which eliminates low probability types and then focuses on the rest.



Wenshuo Guo



Nika Haghtalab



Ellen Vitercik

THANK YOU!

- ▶ **Challenges:** Setting high prices for high instantaneous revenue
 - ⇒ Both buyer and seller cannot learn
 - ⇒ Poor revenue in the long run

- ▶ **Algorithm:** Choose low prices early, and increase them gradually.

- ▶ **Theoretical Results:**
 - ▶ Upper bound: $\tilde{O}(d^{1/3}T^{2/3})$ worst case regret, but $\tilde{O}(T^{1/2})$ regret when all types appear frequently.
 - ▶ Matching lower bounds.