## LEVERAGING REVIEWS: LEARNING TO PRICE WITH BUYER AND SELLER UNCERTAINTY

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- 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
为 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



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

## FILTERING REVIEWS BY ‘CUSTOMER TYPE’

↔ Cuisinart MCP22－24N MultiClad Pro Triple Ply 10－ Inch，Open Skillet
Visit the Cuisinart Store
解领施 14，945 ratings


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为 4.7 out of 5


## Looking for specific info？

## Q oven

## Customer Reviews

大
By Cheryl A．Jarrett in the United States on April 20， 2022
．．．They warp in the oven．see more
令育 Warps
By Ricky K Workman in the United States on August 3， 2022 ．．．Warps at 350 degrees see more

See 20 matching customer reviews＞

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↔ Groomer's Best Small Combo Brush
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Visit the Hartz Store

Amazon's Choice for "hartz groomer's best combo dog brush"

## Looking for specific info?

Q long-haired

## Customer Reviews

为
By Nazli Zeynep Turken on August 30, 2021
This brush/comb combo did not really collect any hair from my long-haired cat without a lot of pressure. The fur shedder work better.


## Paula's Choice

Skin Perfecting 2\% BHA Liquid Exfoliant
$\star \star \star \star$ 1.1K Ask a question 254.6K


Oily $\times$ Clear all

Viewing 1-6 of 189 reviews
$\star \star \star \star \star$
6 d ago
$\checkmark$ 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? $\Delta(3) \mid \nabla(1)$

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- To sellers:
- Gauge the demand for the product $\Longrightarrow$ set prices to maximize revenue.
- To buyers:
- Understand if the product is right for them.
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## - To sellers:

- Gauge the demand for the product $\Longrightarrow$ set prices to maximize revenue.
- E.g. Several 5 star reviews! We should increase the price.

GOAL

- Study how reviews can help both sides of the market.
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- In this work: posted-price mechanisms.
- Prior work on feedback-driven market/auction design: single-item auctions (FPS '18, WPR'16, PPPR '22, ADG '16, DSS '19), posted price mechanisms when buyers know values (KL '03), VCG mechanisms (KGJS, JMLR '22), matching markets (LMJ, AISTATS '19), exchange economies (GKGJS, AISTATS '22), and several more ...


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4.7 out of 5


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## Type 1



Price：\＄40


I will use it mostly in the oven．
I value this pot at \＄20．
Type 2


I will use it mostly for stove－top cooking．
I value this pot at $\$ 50$ ．

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ISSUES

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- In this work: both customers and seller will use reviews to learn.


## 1. Problem set up

, Online learning framework, assumptions, challenges

## 2. Algorithm

3. Theoretical results

- Upper bounds, lower bounds, proof sketches


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- Customer reviews are based on ex-post value (actual experience).

WHAT IS A REVIEW?

- If the buyers purchase, they reveal their type $i$ and ex-post value $v$ to the seller and future buyers.
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- Can extract type and value from written reviews, ratings, and buyer history (AMMO '22 Econometrica)
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- Can extract type and value from written reviews, ratings, and buyer history (AMMO '22 Econometrica)
- 'Revealing type' is perhaps a new model for soliciting customer reviews.


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- Revenue maximization would be hopeless with ultraconservative customers.
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## BUYER PURCHASE MODEL: $\eta$-RISKY CUSTOMERS

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- Bounded pessimism: The customer is willing to take at least a small risk. They may over-estimate their value (i.e $\tau_{t}>\theta_{i}$ ) with some small probability $\eta$.
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- If buyer does not buy, no revenue and no review!

REGRET

- Compete against the best price $p^{\star}$ when sellers know $\mathscr{P}$ and customers know their type $\theta_{i_{i}}$.
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, We want small $R_{T}$. Specifically $\mathbb{E}\left[R_{T}\right] \in o(T)$.


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2. Buyer learning: Future buyers cannot estimate their value.

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- Set prices too high $\Longrightarrow$ no feedback about low value types.
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－Seller chooses price before seeing the customer type．
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| Type 2 <br> （stovetop） | 匂成匂\＄47 | 瓦匂\＄51 | 成気馬 37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 成成盛\＄39 | 匂匂匂\＄38 | 匂気盛会\＄52 |
|  |  | 匂合会盛\＄44 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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## 

(grill)

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| Type 2 <br> （stovetop） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 的成盛盛\＄44 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Type 3 路施 $\$ 53$



New type 3 user：


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| Type 2 <br> （stovetop） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 的的的的的\＄38 |  |
|  |  | 的令动的\＄ 44 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Type 3 路施 $\$ 53$

（grill）


New type 3 user：


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 的的的的的\＄39 | 的的的的的\＄38 |  |
|  |  |  | 的动会动\＄ 46 |
|  | 匂领领\＄53 |  |  |



New type 3 user：


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| Type 2 <br> （stovetop） | 匂放的施\＄47 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 动动动动 538 | 気気施\＄52 |
|  |  |  | － |
|  | 动盛领\＄53 | 匂动动令\＄45 | ¢ |

```
Type 3 论论放$53
    (grill) 跲解$57
```



New type 3 user：

－Seller＇s dilemma：Only target type 1 buyers for high immediate revenue？Or also target type 3 customers for higher long term revenue？

## OVERVIEW OF ALGORITHM \& RESULTS

- Algorithmic insights:
- Choose low prices early, and increase them gradually.


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- Algorithmic insights:
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- Matching lower bounds.

1. Problem set up

- Online learning framework, assumptions, challenges


## 2. Algorithm

3. Theoretical results

- Upper bounds, lower bounds, proof sketches
- On each round $t$, maintain a set $S_{t}$ of types
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- Both, based on past reviews.
- On round $t$, set price so that all customers of types in $S_{t}$ will buy.

Phase 1:

Phase 2:

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- Update $S_{t}$ : eliminate types which contribute too little to revenue.


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- More uncertainty about their value.
- Need to set a low price to target these buyers $\Longrightarrow$ low revenue.



1. Problem set up
, Online learning framework, assumptions, challenges
2. Algorithm

## 3. Theoretical results

> Upper bounds, lower bounds, proof sketches

Theorem: In the worst case,

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\mathbb{E}\left[R_{T}\right] \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}\left(d^{1 / 3} T^{2 / 3}+d^{2 / 3} T^{1 / 3}\right)
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Worst case bound: $\mathbb{E}\left[R_{T}\right] \in \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}\left(d^{1 / 3} T^{2 / 3}+d^{2 / 3} T^{1 / 3}\right)$

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4. Agents learning their values: $d^{1 / 3} T^{2 / 3}$ regret.

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- Either way, seller suffers high regret.

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Phase 2, pricing strategy

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- Challenge: Setting high prices for high instantaneous revenue $\Longrightarrow$ Both buyer and seller cannot learn
$\Longrightarrow$ Poor revenue in the long run
- Algorithmic insight: Choose low prices early, and increase them gradually.
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- Upper bound: $\tilde{\mathscr{O}}\left(d^{1 / 3} T^{2 / 3}\right)$ worst case regret, but $\tilde{\mathscr{O}}\left(T^{1 / 2}\right)$ regret when all types appear frequently.
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Wenshuo Guo UC Berkeley


Nika Haghtalab UC Berkeley


Ellen Vitercik
Stanford

## THANK YOU!

