

Teaching Complex Decision Making with Partial Information: The Two Dimensional (P,Q) News Vendor Online Competition

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Game selection

Create a Competitive pricing game

Players choose a price each round to sell their products at. They have to choose the best price to maximize profits based on stats each round.

Create a Fishing game

Players have to determine the profit maximizing production capacity at each round while competing with other companies who make similar decisions in an oligopolistic market.

Create a Two sided platform game

Choose how much to charge for the device, and how much to charge developers for licensing.

Create a Pricing & quantity news vendor game

In this advanced news vendor game, a manager sells a product during a short selling season with stochastic demand. The manager has to determine both the sales price and the order quantity. Each business may face a different demand realization, which is a stochastic decreasing function of their sales price decision.

Create a Stock trading game

Players get stocks and cash. Each round they can trade with each other while trying to make the most profit before the game ends and stocks are all sold.

Create a News vendor game

In the news vendor problem a manager sells a product during a short selling season with stochastic demand. The manager has one opportunity to order inventory before the selling season, and no further replenishments are possible.

Create a Beer supply chain game

Players join a supply chain and have to place orders based on demand and information that is shared with them and others in the supply chain.



The Big Picture

1. Our Classic **News Vendor (Q) Game** has been very popular:
Used by many in teaching OM, Analytics, HC OM (Nurse Scheduling, Bed Allocation...) , and in IS (finding the 'true demand' from truncated 'sales data.')
2. The **new Two Dimensional (P,Q) News Vendor Game**:
Teaches students how to use '*Decision Support Systems*' and to use statistics/analytics to 'estimate the demand curve' and the optimal **(P,Q)** with noisy information: truncated sales data, and 'price dependent' stochastic demand realization.
3. **Call/Email me to use it, for FREE**



- In the traditional newsvendor problem, seller determines order quantity for an uncertain demand $d(p)$:

Known Parameters

- Sale price (p)
- Unit cost (c)
- Backorder cost (b)[^]
- Salvage value (s)[^]
- Demand randomness (ε)

Decision:

- Order quantity (q)

- Optimal order quantity q^* can be calculated using $P(\text{Demand} \leq q^*) = r$,

where the critical ratio is given by $r = \frac{p+b-c}{p+b-s}$

([^] can be set to zero)

However!

Most businesses determine their **own prices** for their own product. Therefore, exogenous price assumption might not be valid in many practical cases.

To overcome this issue, the traditional newsvendor problem has been generalized to the price-setting newsvendor problem where the seller also determines sale price (p).



Theoretical Background – The Price-Setting Newsvendor Problem

Parameters

- Unit cost (c)
- Backorder cost (b)
- Salvage value (s)
- Demand randomness (ε is a r.v. $\in [L_\varepsilon, U_\varepsilon]$)

Decisions

- Order quantity (q)
- Sale price (p)

Total profit for any realized random demand $d(p, \varepsilon)$:

$$\Pi(q, p, \varepsilon) = p \min\{q, d(p, \varepsilon)\} + s[q - d(p, \varepsilon)]^+ - b[d(p, \varepsilon) - q]^+ - cq$$

Expected profit function:

$$\pi(q, p) = \mathbb{E}[\Pi(q, p, \varepsilon)] = (p+b-c)q - (p+b-s) \int_0^q (q-x) dG(p, x) - b\mathbb{E}[d(p, \varepsilon)]$$

Price setting newsvendor problem on our platform is based on the work of Karlin and Carr (1962) and Xu et al. (2010)*

*Karlin, S. and C.R. Carr, "Prices and Optimal Inventory Policy", in Studies in Applied Probability and Management Science (Chapter 11), eds. K.J. Arrow, S. Karlin and H. Scarf. Stanford Press (1962). 159-172.

*Xu, M., Chen, Y.F. and Xu, X., 2010. The effect of demand uncertainty in a price-setting newsvendor model. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 207(2), pp.946-957.

Theoretical Background - Price-Setting Newsvendor Problem

This setting can be used with any distribution function and demand function that satisfies

- $d(p, \varepsilon)$ is decreasing in p , increasing in ε and twice differentiable in p and ε .
- $d(p, \varepsilon) = 0$ for $p \geq p_{\max}$

In our game we used additive demand function with uniform distribution with mean zero

$$d(p, \varepsilon) = d(p) + \varepsilon \text{ where } \varepsilon \in [-x, +x].$$

Also, demand-price function is represented as linear function:

$$d(p) = D - t \cdot p \text{ where } D \text{ is the maximum demand.}$$

Theoretical Background - Price-Setting Newsvendor Problem

Finding **optimal price and quantity** for generalized additive demand function $d(p, \varepsilon)$:

1. Taking first order condition (FOC) of the expected profit function $\pi(q, p)$ wrt q
2. Finding optimal q as a function of p (represented as $\bar{q}(p)$)
3. Place $\bar{q}(p)$ into the expected profit function $\pi(q, p)$
4. Differentiate the new profit function $\pi(\bar{q}(p), p)$ wrt p (FOC) and find optimal p^*
5. Place p^* into the function $\bar{q}(p)$ to find optimal quantity q^*

Theoretical Background - Price-Setting Newsvendor Problem

Step 1 and 2 come from traditional newsvendor game:

In the traditional newsvendor game with additive demand function, the optimal quantity can be derived as a function of price : $\bar{q}(p) = d(p) + F^{-1}(r)$, where F is a cdf of ε .

3- Place $\bar{q}(p)$ into the expected total profit function:

$$\pi(\bar{q}(p), p) = \mathbb{E}[\Pi(\bar{q}(p), p, \varepsilon)] = (p-c) d(p) + (p+b-s) \int_{L_\varepsilon}^{F^{-1}(r)} x dF(x) - b\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon]$$

4- First order condition:

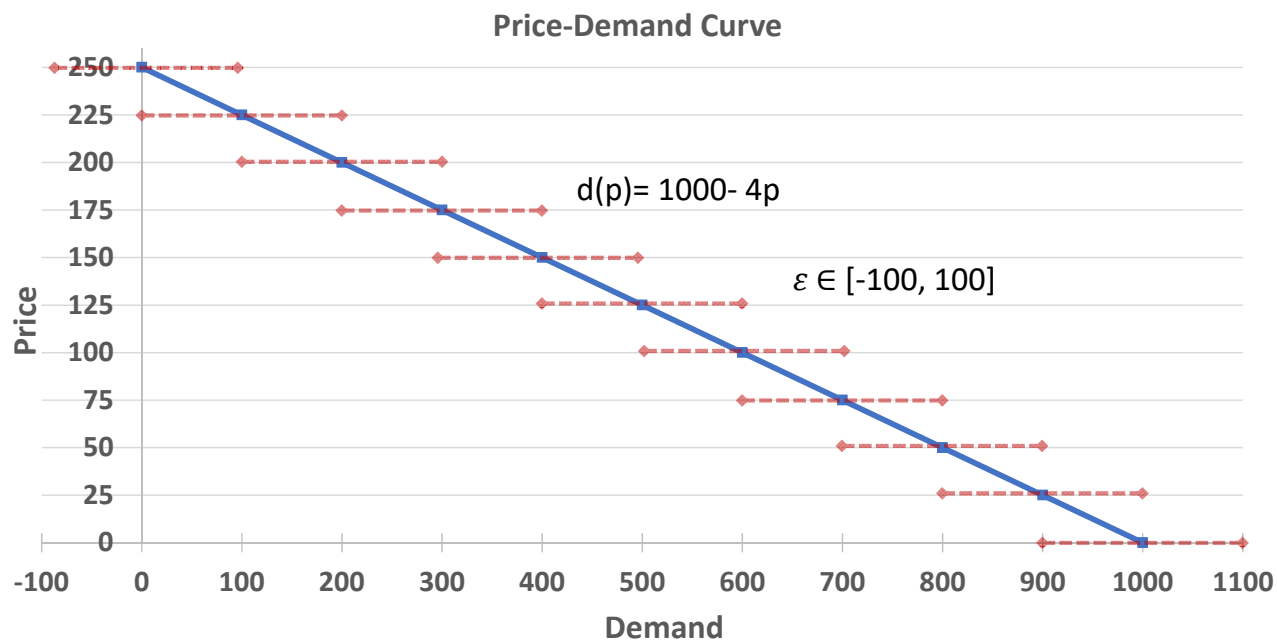
$$\frac{d\pi(\bar{q}(p), p)}{dp} = (p-c)d'(p) + d(p) + L_\varepsilon + \int_{L_\varepsilon}^{F^{-1}(r)} (1-F(x))dx = 0$$

5- Optimal order quantity: $q^* = \bar{q}(p^*) = d(p^*) + F^{-1}(r^*)$

Optimal expected profit: $\pi(\bar{q}(p^*), p^*)$

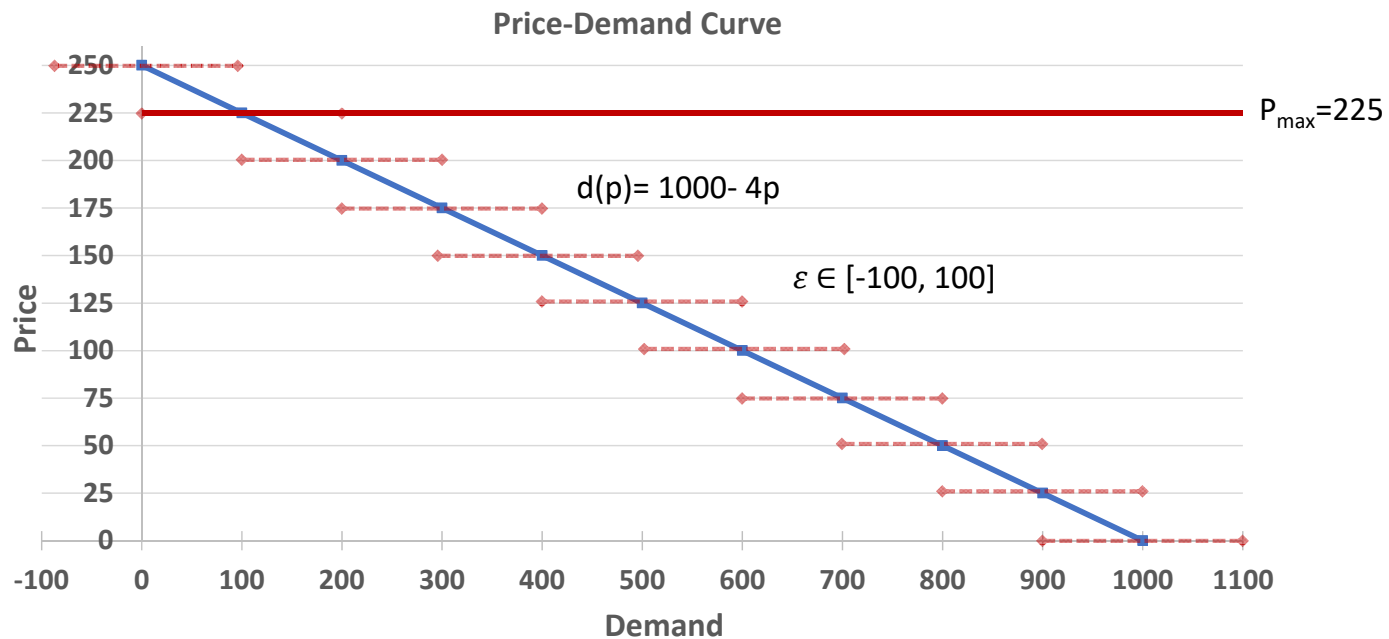
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 $d(p, \varepsilon) = d(p) + \varepsilon$ where $\varepsilon \in [-x, +x]$.

Example:



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 $d(p, \varepsilon) = d(p) + \varepsilon$ where $\varepsilon \in [-x, +x]$.

Example:



Price – Setting Newsvendor Game

Setup
Gameplay
Post-Game Analysis

TradeWindBusiness.com



Price – Setting Newsvendor Game

Setup

Gameplay

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TradeWindBusiness.com



Game Settings for Professors – Parameter Setup

Economic Parameters

Maximum demand	\$	500
Maximum price	\$	200.00
Backorder cost	\$	15.00
Unit salvage value	\$	15.00
Unit cost	\$	40.00
<input type="button" value="Redraw Demand Curve"/>		
Uniform distribution range	±	50 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



After parameter entry, click “Redraw Demand Curve”



Demand curve will be updated and the maximum submittable price (p_{\max}) will be shown to the professor.

Game Settings for Professors – Student Display Configuration

Student Display

Profit rank	Enabled
Cumulative profit rank	Enabled
Quantity rank	Enabled
Price rank	Enabled
Optimal quantity	Disabled
Optimal price	Disabled
Optimal profit	Disabled
Probability of stock running out	Disabled

Display options for ranking amongst students:

- Profit
- Cumulative Profit
- Quantity and Price rankings amongst students

Display options for long-run **optimal values** :

- Optimal price
- Optimal profit
- Optimal quantity
- Prob. of running out of stock

Price – Setting Newsvendor Game

Setup

Gameplay

Post-Game Analysis



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Round 8

Student **Input**
Screen

Profit change from last round



Maximum Demand	2500
Maximum Price	\$1,104.00
Purchase Price	\$240.00
Salvage Price	\$124.00
Backorder Cost	\$200.00

Amount to order

 units

You must submit a positive quantity to order.

Price to sell at

 \$

You must submit a positive price to sell at.

Submit

Round 8 Ended

Profit change from last round



Student
Between Rounds
Screen



Your business decisions

Order quantity	1100 units
Order sell price	\$780.00

Your business performance

Amount sold	1036 units
Amount salvaged	64 units
Amount backordered	0

Profit calculation

Sales revenue	(+) 1036 x \$780.00 = \$808,080.00
Salvage revenue	(+) 64 x \$124.00 = \$7,936.00
Total revenue	(=) \$816,016.00

Order cost	(-) 1100 x \$240.00 = \$264,000.00
Backorder cost	(-) 0 x \$200.00 = \$0.00
Total cost	(=) \$264,000.00

Animated Move

Tradewind business: Executive

Profit change from last round



Time left: 1:19

Maximum Demand	500
Maximum Price	\$180.00
Purchase Price	\$40.00
Salvage Price	\$15.00
Backorder Cost	\$15.00

Amount to order

 units

You must submit a positive quantity to order.

Price to sell at

 \$

You must submit a positive price to sell at.

Submit

Historical business data

Round	Your quantity	Your price	Amount sold	Amount salvaged	Amount backordered	Profit rank	Probability of stock running out
1	150	\$90.00	150	0	159	2	Disabled

[Copy table text](#) (In order to paste the data into Excel. Once you press "Copy table text" you can simply paste directly to Excel.)

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Professor
Between Rounds
Screen

Round 7 Ended

Round Stats

Round Configuration

Show top income

Show top income with inputs

Show bottom income

Show bottom income with inputs

Show top 5 students

Students

Hide

	Name	Email	Show	IP	Show	Status	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	demo1					ⓘ Another user has the same ip address as this user. ⓘ	Send Message
<input type="checkbox"/>	demo4					ⓘ Another user has the same ip address as this user. ⓘ	Send Message

Select all for messaging Deselect all Send message to selected

Round Stats

Hide

<< 1 - 7 >>

Round 7 Statistics

Average decision time									21.40 seconds	
Name	Made decision	Decision time	Quantity	Price	Demand	Amount sold	Salvage	Backorder	Net profit	Cumulative profit
demo1	✓	13.07	220	\$105.00	201	201	19	0	\$12,590.00	\$89,430.00
demo4	✓	29.73	190	\$120.00	221	190	0	31	\$14,735.00	\$93,575.00

Round 1

Round 2

Round 3

Round 4

Round 5

Round 6

Round 7

Professor
Between Rounds
Screen

Round 7 Ended

Round Stats

Round Configuration

Show top income

Show top income with inputs

Show bottom income

Show bottom income with inputs

Show top 5 students

Students

Hide

Name Email Show IP

 demo1

ⓘ Another user has the same ip address as this user. ⓘ

Send Message

 demo4

ⓘ Another user has the same ip address as this user. ⓘ

Send Message

Select all for messaging

Deselect all

Send message to selected

Parameters/display options can be
changed between rounds

Round Stats

Hide

<< 1 - 7 >>

Round 7 Statistics

Average decision time

21.40 seconds

Round 1

Round 2

Round 3

Round 4

Round 5

Round 6

Round 7

Name	Made decision	Decision time	Quantity	Price	Demand	Amount sold	Salvage	Backorder	Net profit	Cumulative profit
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Professor
Between Rounds
Screen

Round 7 Ended

Round Stats

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Show bottom income with inputs

Show top 5 students

Students

Hide

Name

Email

Show

IP

Show

Status

Actions

demo1

Send Message

demo4

Send Message

Select all for messaging

Deselect all

Send message to selected

Gives the stats of the best/worst performer for that round

Round Stats

Hide

<<

1 - 7

>>

Round 7 Statistics

Average decision time

21.40 seconds

Round 1

Round 2

Round 3

Round 4

Round 5

Round 6

Round 7

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Professor
Between Rounds
Screen

Round 7 Ended

Round Stats Round Configuration

Show top income Show top income

Students Hide

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Round Stats Hide

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Round 7 Statistics

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	Name	Made decision	Decision time	Quantity	Price	Demand	Amount sold	Salvage	Backorder	Net profit	Cumulative profit
Round 1											
Round 2											
Round 3	demo1	✓	13.07	220	\$105.00	201	201	19	0	\$12,590.00	\$89,430.00
Round 4	demo4	✓	29.73	190	\$120.00	221	190	0	31	\$14,735.00	\$93,575.00

Top Income from Round 7

Income: \$14,735.00
Quantity: 190
Price: \$120.00

Close

Show top 5 students

Actions

Send Message Send Message

Another user has the same ip address as this user.

Professor
Between Rounds
Screen

Round 7 Ended

Round Stats Round Configuration

Show top income

Show top income with inputs

Show bottom income

Show bottom income with inputs

Show top 5 students

Students Hide

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Round Stats Hide

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Round 1

Round 2

Round 3

Round 4

Round 5

Round 6

Round 7

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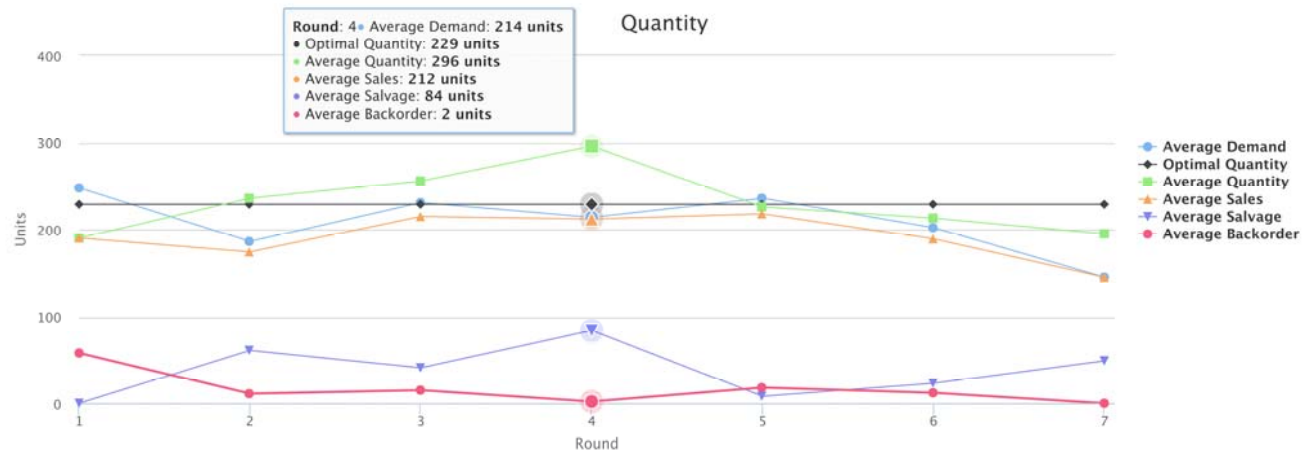
Post-Game Display

Participants

Display name	First name	Last name	Email <input type="button" value="Show"/>	IP <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Platform <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Websocket <input type="button" value="Show"/>
demo1	demo1	demo1				
demo2	demo2	demo2				
demo4	demo4	demo4				

Statistics - Download statistics CSV

Overall statistics



Post-Game Display

Participants

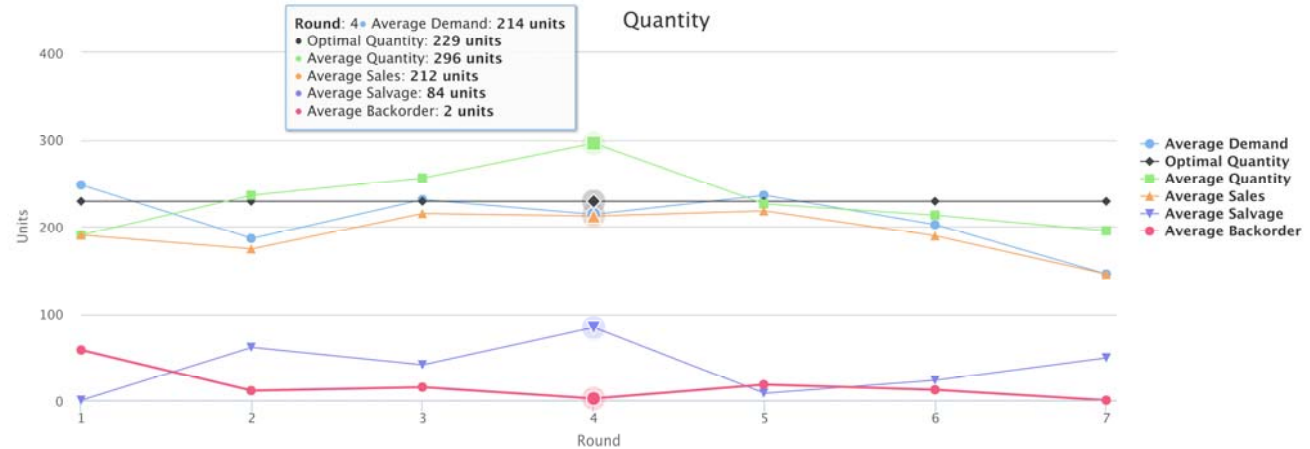
Display name	First name	Last name	Email <input type="button" value="Show"/>	IP <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Platform <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Websocket <input type="button" value="Show"/>
demo1	demo1	demo1				
demo2	demo2	demo2				
demo4	demo4	demo4				

Statistics - Download statistics CSV

Overall statistics

All parameters and outputs can be downloaded as csv file

Overall statistics



Post-Game Display

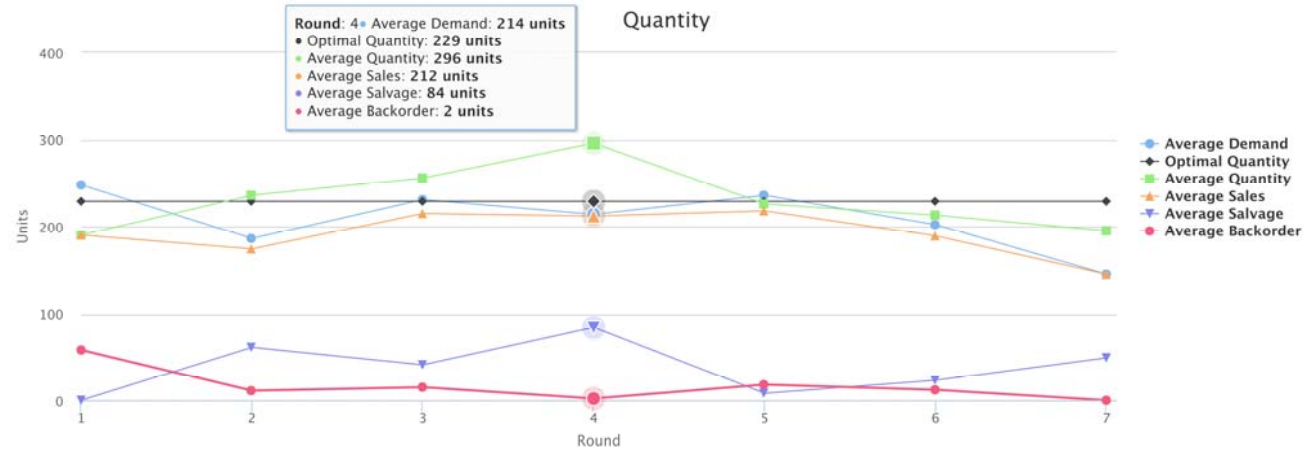
Participants

Display name	First name	Last name	Email <input type="button" value="Show"/>	IP <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Platform <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Websocket <input type="button" value="Show"/>
demo1	demo1	demo1				
demo2	demo2	demo2				
demo4	demo4	demo4				

Statistics - Download statistics CSV

Statistics for each round

Overall statistics



Post-Game Display

Participants

Display name	First name	Last name	Email <input type="button" value="Show"/>	IP <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Platform <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Websocket <input type="button" value="Show"/>
demo1	demo1	demo1				
demo2	demo2	demo2				
demo4	demo4	demo4				

Statistics - Download statistics CSV

Overall statistics

Round statistics

Round 1

Round 2

Round 3

Round 4

Round 5

Round 6

Round 7


Round 1 Statistics

Each round can be analyzed separately at student level

Average decision time		8.2 seconds								
Name	Made decision	Decision time (seconds)	Quantity	Price	Demand	Amount sold	Salvage	Backorder	Net profit	Cumulative profit
demo1	✓	7	200	\$100.00	269	200	0	69	\$10,965.00	\$10,965.00
demo4	✓	19	245	\$112.00	249	245	0	4	\$17,580.00	\$17,580.00
demo2	✓	13	125	\$100.00	226	125	0	101	\$5,985.00	\$5,985.00

Post-Game Display

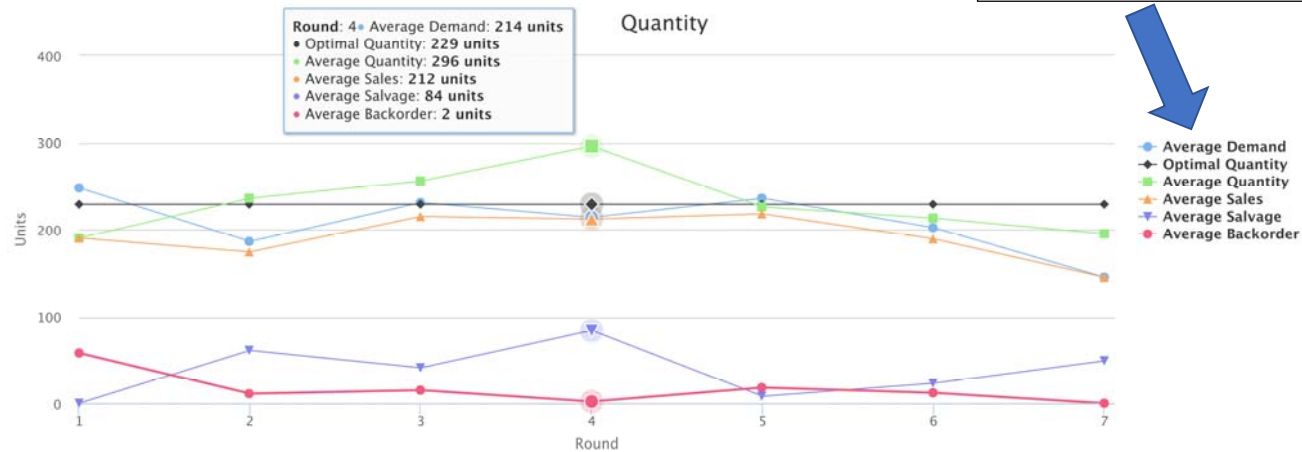
Participants

Display name	First name	Last name	Email <input type="button" value="Show"/>	IP <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Platform <input type="button" value="Show"/>	Websocket <input type="button" value="Show"/>
demo1	demo1	demo1				
demo2	demo2	demo2				
demo4	demo4	demo4				

Statistics - Download statistics CSV

Overall statistics

Overall statistics



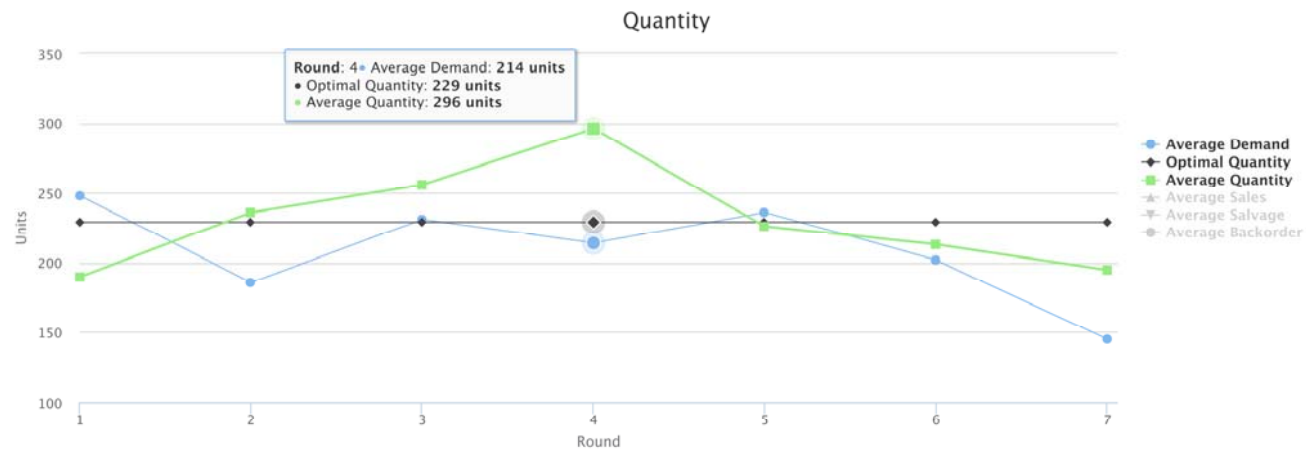
Post-Game Display

Participants

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demo1	demo1	demo1				
demo2	demo2	demo2				
demo4	demo4	demo4				

Statistics - Download statistics CSV

Overall statistics



Possible Different Scenarios to Simulate Real Life Situations

High Margin vs Low Margin : Decrease or Increase of Cost of Supply
 High Variance vs Low Variance : Fluctuation of Demand

More examples can be added...

Parameter Example

High Margin

Maximum demand= \$275
 Maximum price = \$55
 Uniform distn. parameter=\$25
Unit cost= \$8
 Salvage value=\$10
 Backorder cost=\$20

Low Margin

Maximum demand= \$275
 Maximum price = \$55
 Uniform distn. parameter=\$25
Unit cost= \$30
 Salvage value=\$10
 Backorder cost=\$20

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Thank you

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