



Project Overview



Task: **optimal allocation** of sales support investment across multiple **vehicle series** and **discount levels**

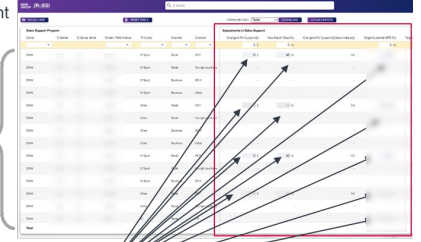
Vehicle Series:

- X5
- 2 series Active Tourer
- 5 series Saloon
- etc.

600+ rows (model-contract)

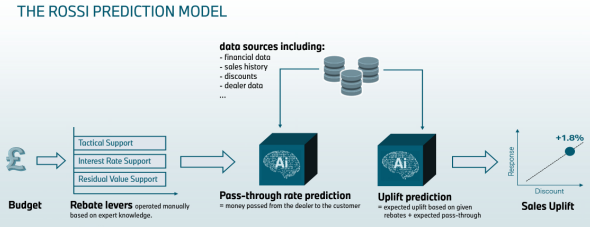
SALES SUPPORT LEVRS

- Tactical Cash Levrs
 - Residual Value Support (Retail-PCP Contract only)
 - Chassis Support
 - Deposit Contribution
 - Motability Support (Motability Contract only)
- Percentage Rate Levrs
 - APR Support
 - Retrospective Bonus Rate (Business Contract only)



multiple levers

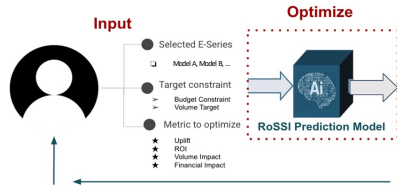
- > HOW CAN BMW INCREASE SALES VOLUME?
- > HOW CAN BMW REDUCE SALES SUPPORT COST?



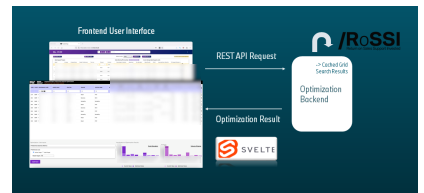
Analytical Approach

User-Centered Optimization-Visualization Pipeline

OPTIMIZATION



VISUALIZATION



- Exhaustive Grid Search of Solution Space
- Integer Optimization (find best solutions under constraints)

Tactical Cash Support	Non-Cash Percentage Rates
Increases of £100: £200, £300, £400, £500, £600, £700, £800, £900, £1000, £1100, £1200, ...	Increases of 1% for Retrospective Bonus Target: 0%, 1%, 2%, ...
	Set of Target APR Interest Rates: 0.0%, 1.0%, 2.0%, 3.0%, 4.0%, 5.0%

Minimization Problem

$$\min \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} f_{ic}$$

s.t. $\sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} = 1 \quad \forall i$ (choose exactly one lever combination per vehicle-contract granularity)

$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} v_{ic} \geq T_k \quad \forall k$ (hit volume targets for subset of RoSSI rows (e.g. o-series level targets))

$x_{ic} \in \{0, 1\}$ (binary variable)

Robustified against RoSSI prediction error

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} f_{ic} + \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} \Delta_{ic} \geq T_k \quad \forall k \quad \forall \mathcal{Z}$$

$\mathcal{Z} = \{x : \|x\|_{\infty} \leq \rho, \|x\|_1 \leq \Gamma\}$

Maximization Problem

$$\max \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} f_{ic}$$

s.t. $\sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} = 1 \quad \forall i$ (choose exactly one lever combination per vehicle-contract granularity)

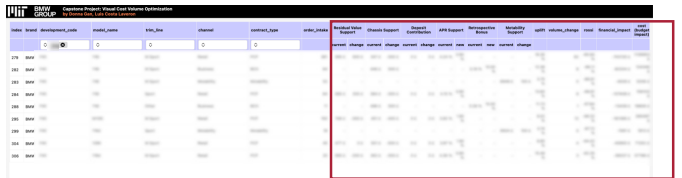
$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{c \in C} x_{ic} c_{ic} \leq B_k \quad \forall k$ (meet budget constraints)

$x_{ic} \in \{0, 1\}$ (binary variable)

- Two Optimization Use Cases
- Maximizing business metrics under budget constraint
 - Minimizing costs subject to meeting business targets

- Business metrics:
- ROI
 - Financial Impact
 - Sales Uplift
 - Volume Impact
- Business targets:
- Volume Target
 - Uplift Target

User Interface



1. Optimization Input

2. Optimal Lever Allocation

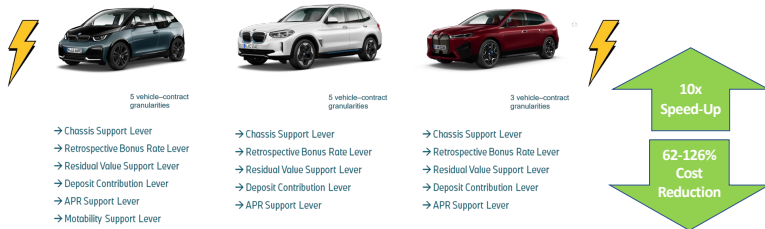


3. Visualize Cost-Volume Tradeoff

Result & Further Consideration

1: Real-Time Optimization + Significant Cost Savings

An Example Use Case with Electric Vehicles:



Random Search	Total Financial Impact	Average ROI	Total Volume Impact	Average Uplift	Total Cost (Budget Impact)	Runtime
Minimize Costs Subject to Meeting Business Targets						
Volume-Constrained	-£3,296,868.51	-0.3869957929	100.00	4.15%	£4,174,972.36 20.3s	
Uplift-Constrained	-£2,800,784.00	-32.74%	98.87	4.00%	£3,674,788.63 20.5s	

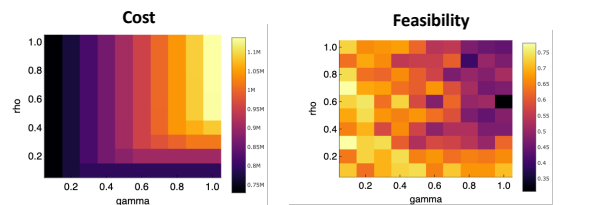
Optimization (Example Numbers)

Random Search	Total Financial Impact	Average ROI	Total Volume Impact	Average Uplift	Total Cost (Budget Impact)	Runtime
Minimize Costs Subject to Meeting Business Targets						
Volume-Constrained	-£1,939,525.89	-20.78%	100.02	1.91%	£1,670,450.64 2.78s	
Uplift-Constrained	£1,587,635.17	-14.47%	-80.08	4.00%	-£884,870.71 2.28s	

2: Mitigating Price Cannibalization Effect

	Average Uplift	Relative Price Difference
(no cannibalization constraints)	7.81%	4.52%
(with cannibalization constraints)	7.81%	4.52%

3: Trading Off Cost vs Robustness



$$\mathcal{Z} = \{z : \|z\|_{\infty} \leq \rho, \|z\|_1 \leq \Gamma\}$$