

Profit Maximization Strategy for a Luxury Brand

Introduction

Luxury brands operate in a unique market where pricing and exclusivity shape consumer demand. The challenge for such brands is balancing **prestige, accessibility, and profitability**. Setting a high price enhances exclusivity and brand status but can reduce the number of potential buyers. Lowering prices, on the other hand, may attract a broader customer base but risks diminishing the brand's perceived exclusivity.

In this challenge, you will develop a system dynamics model to explore the **optimal pricing and quality strategy** for a luxury brand, ensuring long-term profitability while maintaining brand prestige. Your model should distinguish between two types of customers: those who prioritize exclusivity and are less sensitive to price, and those who aspire to own luxury goods but are more responsive to pricing. A key dynamic to capture is how perceived exclusivity changes based on pricing decisions, competitive positioning, and how widely the product is adopted.

Brand prestige is not only a function of price but also depends on **product quality and competition**. Increasing quality enhances brand value but also raises production costs, affecting profitability. Additionally, prestige is **relative**, meaning that a brand's positioning is influenced by the pricing and quality strategies of competitors.

Your objective is to **simulate different pricing and quality strategies** and determine which approach maximizes profitability over time while maintaining exclusivity and desirability.

Modeling Steps

- Start by developing a **core demand model** that differentiates between two consumer segments. The first segment consists of customers who value exclusivity and quality and are less sensitive to price. Their purchasing decisions depend on how prestigious the brand remains. The second segment includes customers who aspire to own the product and are more influenced by price but may lose interest if too many others own the same item.
- Next, incorporate **brand prestige** as a dynamic factor. Prestige should increase when the product is priced higher than competitors and when quality investments are made. However, if the product becomes too widely available, its exclusivity may decline, causing some customers to shift preferences.
- Introduce **cost structures** into the model. Higher quality increases prestige but also raises production costs, affecting profit margins. Your model should calculate total profit as a function of price, cost, and sales volume. A key trade-off to explore is how much a brand should invest in quality to sustain long-term

Commented [HR1]: Excellent problem definition Ross; very clear and well structured. See some comments below. Also, note that Oriana has overlapping interests, so the two of you may work together on this if you like.

Commented [HR2]: These are great choices to have; however may prove complex. A simpler model will focus on pricing decision alone (assuming fixed quality).

Commented [HR3]: Good division of market into two segments. They should follow similar demand functions in terms of structure/formulation, but with different weights on what they care for. A robust demand function (for each segment) as a function of price and prestige (and perhaps quality; which may extend the life of product) is key.

Commented [HR4]: So prestige is a function of price, quality, and current demand (perhaps what fraction come from your 'elite' market vs 'general' segment).

profitability without pricing itself out of the market.

- (d) Once the base model is established, extend it by **introducing competition**. Brand and prestige should be relative, meaning that if a competitor raises its prices or improves its quality, the perceived prestige of the modeled brand may shift. This allows for testing strategies where the brand dynamically adjusts its pricing and quality investments in response to the market landscape.

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