

Homework 4

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Part1

i)

I expect Model 1 would yield a higher optimal price. Because in model 2 more variables are omitted, product with feature should have higher price and lower sales, stores with higher price should have lower sales, and price is negatively correlated with sales, thus in model 2, downward bias was made due to omitted variables.

j)

| Model | Optimal Price | Optimal Profit |
|---------|---------------|----------------|
| Model 1 | 1.05 | 2.083353 |
| Model 2 | 0.57 | 3.185952 |

I think model 2 will result in higher profits, model 1's expected profit is smaller as shown in the table, and model 2 omitted several variables that lead to downward bias, thus the numbers in model 1 are underestimated. So the real number of optimal profit in model 2 could be larger than 3.186.

Part2

b)

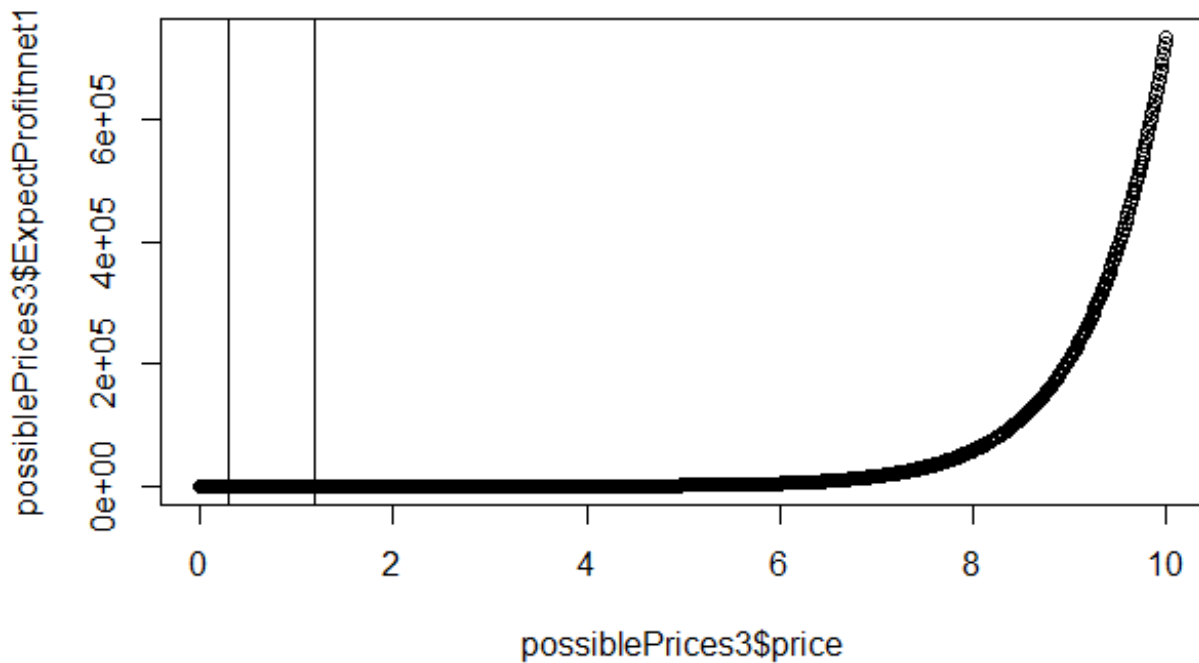
| Price | Demand(nnet1) | Demand(nnet2) |
|-------|---------------|---------------|
| 0.50 | 7.607205 | 11.9097 |
| 1.00 | 2.439964 | 2.036778 |

Nnet1 predicts the demand to drop by 5.17, and nnet 2 predicts the demand to drop by 9.87. Nnet2 predicts a larger reaction because the omitted variable would lead to a downward bias. Since sales is negatively correlated with price, nnet2's prediction tends to drop more as price increases the same.

c)

| Model | Optimal Price | Optimal Profit |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| Nnet 1 | 10 | 735753 |
| Nnet 2 | 0.71 | 4.523674 |

d)



Nnet1 model has the problem of Practical Issues: Out of Sample Predictions. The observed data range is $[0.29, 1.19]$, only between the lines does we observe data as shown on the plot. Price with range of $[0, 10]$ is far exceeding the data range, so it's extrapolation and hard to predict the demand with an exceeding price.

I change the price range to $[0.29, 1.19]$ and repeat the prediction using nnet1. The reasonable optimal price is 0.67 and optimal profit is 3.430114.