

Quiz

Forecasting, Measuring Forecast Accuracy, and Monitoring Forecasts

Problem 1. (From Schroeder modified) In the Atlanta area, the number of daily calls for repair of Speedy copy machines has been recorded as follows:

- a. Prepare a three period moving average forecast for the data.
- b. Prepare a three-period weighted-moving-average forecast using weights of $w_1 = 0.5$, $w_2 = 0.3$ and $w_3 = 0.2$.
- c. Which of these two forecasts is better using MAD?

| October | Calls |
|---------|-------|
| 1 | 132 |
| 2 | 170 |
| 3 | 95 |
| 4 | 110 |
| 5 | 120 |
| 6 | 135 |
| 7 | 190 |
| 8 | 95 |

Problem 2. Using the data in Problem 1, prepare exponentially smoothed forecasts for the following cases:

- a. Alpha = 0.1 and initial forecast = 130
- b. Alpha = 0.3 and initial forecast = 130
- c. Which of these two forecasts is better using MAPE?

| October | Calls |
|---------|-------|
| 1 | 132 |
| 2 | 170 |
| 3 | 95 |
| 4 | 110 |
| 5 | 120 |
| 6 | 135 |
| 7 | 190 |
| 8 | 95 |



Problem 3. A furniture manufacturer wants to predict quarterly demand for a product for periods 15 and 16. The series consists of both trend and seasonality. The trend portion of demand is projected using equation $F_t = 124 + 7.5t$. Quarter relatives are Q1 = 1.20, Q2=1.10, Q3 = 0.75 and Q4 = 0.95.

- a. Interpret quarter relative, Q3 = 0.75.
- b. Forecast demands for periods 15 and 16.

Problem 4. Given the demand data that follow

- a. Prepare a naïve forecast for periods 2 to 10.
- b. Determine each forecast error, and use those values to obtain 2s control limits.
- c. If the demand in the next two periods turns out to be 125 and 130, can you conclude that the forecasts are in control?

| Period | Demand |
|--------|--------|
| 1 | 118 |
| 2 | 117 |
| 3 | 120 |
| 4 | 119 |
| 5 | 126 |
| 6 | 122 |
| 7 | 117 |
| 8 | 123 |
| 9 | 121 |
| 10 | 124 |