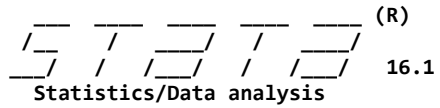


User: ALGhomework8_results



16.1

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Notes:

1. Unicode is supported; see [help unicode advice](#).

```

1 . ** Q1
2 .
3 . * a) Every unit increase in IQ results in an increase of $500 in annual earnings.
4 . * b) A one unit increase in IQ results in exponential growth in annual earnings.
5 . * c) If we increase IQ by one percent, we expect annual earnings semi-elasticity to increase by 500 (B1=50,000/100) un
6 .
7 . * d) IQ only effects annual earnings if IQ is greater than 100 and results in a $10,000 increase in earnings.
8 .
9 . * e) "if we increase IQ by 1, we'd expect earnings to change by 100*(0.010 = β1) percent which is also its semi-elast
10 .
11 . * f) The effect of IQ is equal to elasticity and a 1% change in IQ is expected to result in earnings to change by 0.9
12 . * g) MEM = 50,000 / 110 = 454.545
13 . *****
14 . use "C:\Users\antho\Documents\UCI Spring 2021\Econ 129\Data\ADVERTISING.DTA"
15 . ** Q2
16 .
17 . * a)
18 .
19 . reg sales tv

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	3.3146e+09	1	3.3146e+09	F(1, 198)	=	312.14
Residual	2.1025e+09	198	10618841.6	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.6119
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6099
Total	5.4171e+09	199	27221853	Root MSE	=	3258.7

sales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
tv	47.53664	2.690607	17.67	0.000	42.23072 52.84256
_cons	7032.594	457.8429	15.36	0.000	6129.719 7935.468

```

20 .
21 . estimates store MODEL1

22 .
23 . reg sales lntv

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	3.0609e+09	1	3.0609e+09	F(1, 198)	=	257.22
Residual	2.3562e+09	198	11900116.9	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.5650
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5628
Total	5.4171e+09	199	27221853	Root MSE	=	3449.7

sales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lntv	3900.875	243.2267	16.04	0.000	3421.227	4380.522
_cons	-4202.587	1162.253	-3.62	0.000	-6494.57	-1910.604

```

24 .
25 . estimates store MODEL2

26 .
27 . reg lnsales tv

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	21.032308	1	21.032308	F(1, 198)	=	317.09
Residual	13.1333104	198	.066329851	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.6156
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6137
Total	34.1656184	199	.171686525	Root MSE	=	.25755

lnsales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tv	.0037867	.0002127	17.81	0.000	.0033673	.004206
_cons	8.914947	.0361853	246.37	0.000	8.843589	8.986306

```

28 .
29 . estimates store MODEL3

30 .
31 . reg lnsales lntv

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	25.3555468	1	25.3555468	F(1, 198)	=	569.85
Residual	8.81007162	198	.044495311	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.7421
				Adj R-squared	=	0.7408
Total	34.1656184	199	.171686525	Root MSE	=	.21094

lnsales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lntv	.3550358	.0148728	23.87	0.000	.3257063	.3843652
_cons	7.813001	.0710693	109.93	0.000	7.672851	7.953151

```

32 .
33 . estimates store MODEL4

34 .
35 . * b)

36 .
37 . estimates table MODEL*, b(%6.3g) t(%4.2f) p(%4.3f) stat(N r2)

```

Variable	MODEL1	MODEL2	MODEL3	MODEL4
tv	47.5 17.67 0.000		.0038 17.81 0.000	
lntv		3901 16.04 0.000		.355 23.87 0.000
_cons	7033 15.36 0.000	-4203 -3.62 0.000	8.91 246.37 0.000	7.81 109.93 0.000
N	200	200	200	200
r2	.612	.565	.616	.742

legend: b/t/p

```

38 .
39 . ** My preferred model is Model 4 because it has the highest R^2 which measures the fit of the data and will have better

```

```

40 .
41 . * c)

```

```

42 .
43 . reg sales lntv

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	3.0609e+09	1	3.0609e+09	F(1, 198)	=	257.22
Residual	2.3562e+09	198	11900116.9	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.5650
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5628
Total	5.4171e+09	199	27221853	Root MSE	=	3449.7

sales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
lntv	3900.875	243.2267	16.04	0.000	3421.227	4380.522
_cons	-4202.587	1162.253	-3.62	0.000	-6494.57	-1910.604

```

44 .
45 . sum lntv

```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
lntv	200	4.672052	1.005398	-.356675	5.69171

```

46 .
47 . display "MEM = " _b[lntv]/r(mean)
    MEM = 834.93825

```

```

48 .
49 . gen AME = _b[lntv]/lntv

```

```

50 .
51 . sum AME

```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
AME	200	826.2057	886.1645	-10936.78	2764.643

```

52 .
53 . display "AME = " r(mean)
    AME = 826.20566

```

```

54 .
55 . * d)

```

```

56 .
57 . reg sales tv

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	3.3146e+09	1	3.3146e+09	F(1, 198)	=	312.14
Residual	2.1025e+09	198	10618841.6	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.6119
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6099
Total	5.4171e+09	199	27221853	Root MSE	=	3258.7

sales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
tv	47.53664	2.690607	17.67	0.000	42.23072 52.84256
_cons	7032.594	457.8429	15.36	0.000	6129.719 7935.468

```

58 .
59 . predict psales
    (option xb assumed; fitted values)

```

```

60 .
61 . sum sales psales

```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
sales	200	14022.5	5217.457	1600	27000
psales	200	14022.5	4081.222	7065.869	21122.45

```

62 .
63 . ** Yes, the prediction on average equals sales on average.

```

```

64 .
65 . * e)

```

```
66 .
67 . reg lnsales tv
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	21.032308	1	21.032308	F(1, 198)	=	317.09
Residual	13.1333104	198	.066329851	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.6156
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6137
Total	34.1656184	199	.171686525	Root MSE	=	.25755

lnsales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tv	.0037867	.0002127	17.81	0.000	.0033673	.004206
_cons	8.914947	.0361853	246.37	0.000	8.843589	8.986306

```
68 .
69 . predict plnsales, xb
70 .
71 . generate p_sales=exp(plnsales)
72 .
73 . sum sales p_sales
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
sales	200	14022.5	5217.457	1600	27000
p_sales	200	13675.95	4350.734	7462.142	22863.81

```
74 .
75 . ** No, the prediction on average does not equal sales on average.
76 .
77 . * f)
```

```
78 .
79 . gen p_sales1 = exp(plnsales) * exp((.25755^2)/2)
```

```
80 .
81 . sum sales p_sales1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
sales	200	14022.5	5217.457	1600	27000
p_sales1	200	14137.13	4497.45	7713.781	23634.83

```
82 .
83 . ** Yes it does, without the correction there is an underestimate of the mean and the inclusion of exp(SE^2/2) corrects
84 .
85 . * g)
86 .
```

```
87 . sort tv
```

```
88 .
```

```
89 . scatter psales tv, c(I) || scatter plnsales tv, c(I) || scatter p_sales1 tv, c(I)
    (note: named style I not found in class connectstyle, default attributes used)
    (note: named style I not found in class connectstyle, default attributes used)
    (note: named style I not found in class connectstyle, default attributes used)
```

```
90 .
```

```
91 . scatter psales tv, c(I) || scatter p_sales tv, c(I) || scatter p_sales1 tv, c(I)
    (note: named style I not found in class connectstyle, default attributes used)
    (note: named style I not found in class connectstyle, default attributes used)
    (note: named style I not found in class connectstyle, default attributes used)
```

```
92 .
```

```
93 . ** The linear prediction is very similar to the log-linear model with the correction showing that these are good uses
```

```
94 . *****
```

```
95 . ** Q3
```

```
96 . * a)
```

```
97 . describe sales tv radio newspaper
```

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
sales	float	%9.0g		Number of units sold
tv	float	%9.0g		TV advertising in \$ thousands
radio	float	%9.0g		Radio advertising in \$ thousands
newspaper	float	%9.0g		Newspaper advertising in \$ thousands

```
98 . sum sales tv radio newspaper
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
sales	200	14022.5	5217.457	1600	27000
tv	200	147.0425	85.85424	.7	296.4
radio	200	23.264	14.84681	0	49.6
newspaper	200	30.554	21.77862	.3	114

```
99 . * b)
```

```
100 . ttest sales=13000
```

One-sample t test

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	[95% Conf. Interval]
sales	200	14022.5	368.9299	5217.457	13294.99 14750.01

mean = mean(sales) t = **2.7715**
 Ho: mean = **13000** degrees of freedom = **199**

Ha: mean < **13000** Ha: mean != **13000** Ha: mean > **13000**
 Pr(T < t) = **0.9969** Pr(|T| > |t|) = **0.0061** Pr(T > t) = **0.0031**

101 . * c)

102 . graph matrix sales tv radio newspaper, half

103 . ** The variables that are important indicators for sales is tv and radio advertising.

104 . * d)

105 . correlated sales tv radio newspaper
command correlated is unrecognized
r(199);

106 . correlate sales tv radio newspaper
 (obs=200)

	sales	tv	radio	newspaper
sales	1.0000			
tv	0.7822	1.0000		
radio	0.5762	0.0548	1.0000	
newspaper	0.2283	0.0566	0.3541	1.0000

107 . ** The variables with the most correlation to sales is tv and radio which is not a surprise from the matrix.

108 . * e)

109 . reg sales tv radio newspaper

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	200
Model	4.8603e+09	3	1.6201e+09	F(3, 196)	=	570.27
Residual	556825286	196	2840945.34	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.8972
				Adj R-squared	=	0.8956
Total	5.4171e+09	199	27221853	Root MSE	=	1685.5

sales	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
tv	45.76465	1.394897	32.81	0.000	43.01371 48.51558
radio	188.53	8.611234	21.89	0.000	171.5474 205.5126
newspaper	-1.037494	5.87101	-0.18	0.860	-12.61595 10.54097
_cons	2938.889	311.9082	9.42	0.000	2323.762 3554.017

110 . ** The variables that are statistically significant are, again, tv and radio because of their p-value being less than

111 . * f)

112 . ** The only regressor that I didn't expect to be negative was the newspaper regressor and whowed that money put into i

113 .