

Lab03 Linear Regression

Diego Castro

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R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

```
setwd ("C:/Users/usuario/OneDrive - University of East Anglia/PhD/First  
Semestre/Econometrics/Laboratories/Lab3") list.files()
```

```
library (ggplot2)
```

```
library (stargazer)
```

```
library (data.table)
```

```
install.packages("Hmisc")
```

```
library(Hmisc)
```

```
#Lab Linear Regression
```

```
library (ggplot2)
```

```
library (stargazer)
```

```
## Warning: package 'stargazer' was built under R version 4.1.1
```

```
##
```

```
## Please cite as:
```

```
## Hlavac, Marek (2018). stargazer: Well-Formatted Regression and Summary  
Statistics Tables.
```

```
## R package version 5.2.2. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=stargazer
```

```
library (data.table)
```

```
## Warning: package 'data.table' was built under R version 4.1.1
```

```
library(Hmisc)
```

```
## Warning: package 'Hmisc' was built under R version 4.1.1
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice
```

```
## Loading required package: survival
```

```
## Loading required package: Formula

##
## Attaching package: 'Hmisc'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      format.pval, units

#This is a ".csv" file. In order to load a csv file into R we need to use the
function "read.csv()". When using this function we must name the data while
loading it. For now, I will name the data "sales".
sales <- read.csv("sales-data.csv")

#The next step is to convert the data into the data.table format. We do this
using the function data.table and, for convenience, we will add "dt" to the
file name so that we know it is in the data.table format

dt.sales <- data.table(sales)

rm(sales)
ncol(dt.sales)

## [1] 2

nrow(dt.sales)

## [1] 22

colnames(dt.sales)

## [1] "sales"      "advertising"

head(dt.sales)

##      sales advertising
## 1:    999           48
## 2:   1169           50
## 3:   1036           68
## 4:    643           52
## 5:    988           76
## 6:   1076           74

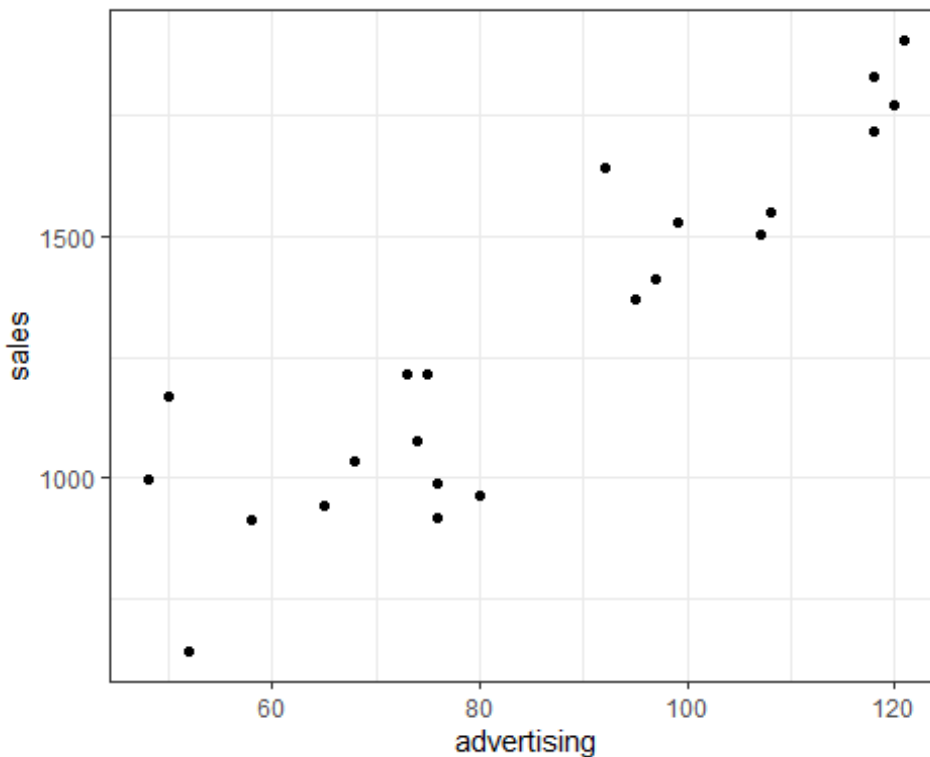
stargazer(dt.sales, type = "text")

##
## =====
## Statistic    N    Mean    St. Dev. Min Pctl(25) Pctl(75)  Max
## -----
## sales        22 1,286.636 353.621  643   990.8   1,543.8 1,905
## advertising  22  85.000   23.759  48    69.2    105    121
## -----
```

```
summary(dt.sales)
```

```
##      sales      advertising
##  Min.   : 643.0   Min.     : 48.00
##  1st Qu.: 990.8   1st Qu.: 69.25
##  Median :1215.0   Median : 78.00
##  Mean   :1286.6   Mean    : 85.00
##  3rd Qu.:1543.8   3rd Qu.:105.00
##  Max.   :1905.0   Max.    :121.00
```

```
qplot(data = dt.sales , x= advertising , y= sales , geom = "point") +  
theme_bw()
```



##Correlation

```
dt.sales [, cor(sales, advertising)]
```

```
## [1] 0.9003409
```

Is the correlation Statistically significant

```
dt.sales[, rcorr(sales, advertising, type = "pearson")]
```

```
##      x      y
## x 1.0 0.9
## y 0.9 1.0
##
## n= 22
##
```

```
##
## P
## x y
## x 0
## y 0

##Simple Regression Analysis
lm.sales <- lm(sales ~ advertising, data = dt.sales)
summary(lm.sales)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = sales ~ advertising, data = dt.sales)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -254.63  -71.78  -17.34   82.97  351.38
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  147.590    127.618   1.157   0.261
## advertising   13.401     1.448   9.252 1.15e-08 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 157.7 on 20 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8106, Adjusted R-squared:  0.8011
## F-statistic: 85.6 on 1 and 20 DF, p-value: 1.15e-08

##Alternatevely
stargazer(lm.sales, type = "text")

##
## =====
##                               Dependent variable:
##                               -----
##                               sales
## -----
## advertising                   13.401***
##                               (1.448)
##
## Constant                      147.590
##                               (127.618)
##
## -----
## Observations                   22
## R2                             0.811
## Adjusted R2                    0.801
## Residual Std. Error          157.691 (df = 20)
## F Statistic                   85.604*** (df = 1; 20)
```

```
## =====
## Note:                *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

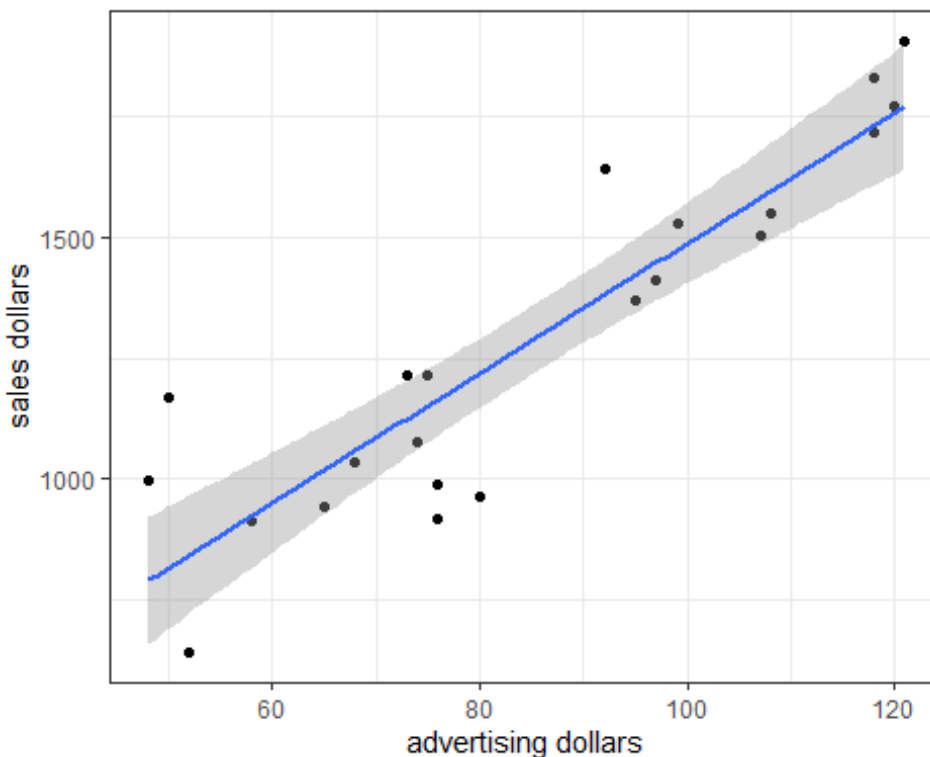
## Extracting the parameters of the estimated regression equation using the
coefficients function
coeffs = coefficients(lm.sales)
coeffs

## (Intercept) advertising
## 147.59047 13.40054

## Interpretation
#B0 = 147.6 gives us the average sales level when the advertising investment
is zero.
#B1 = 13.4 gives us the increase in sales that results from a 1 unit (dollar)
increase in advertising investment.
#BR2 gives us the percentage of the variation in sales that is explained by
the variation in the advertising investment.

#Plots
qplot(data = dt.sales, x=advertising, y=sales, geom = c("point", "smooth"),
method=lm) + theme_bw() + labs(x = "advertising dollars", y = "sales
dollars")

## Warning: Ignoring unknown parameters: method
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```



#Predicted Values

#Obtain the predicted sales for an advertising investment of 100

```
advertising=100  
sales=coeffs[1] + coeffs[2]*advertising  
sales
```

```
## (Intercept)  
##      1487.644
```

*#Alternatively, you can use the “predict” function to do this automatically.
We first wrap the parameters inside a new data table variable called newdata*

```
my.budget = data.table(advertising=100)  
predict(lm.sales, my.budget, interval = "predict")
```

```
##           fit          lwr          upr  
## 1 1487.644 1148.274 1827.014
```