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Time Value of Money

- Would you prefer \$1,000 today or \$1,000 one year from now?
 - Today
 - Opportunity to invest
- Would you prefer \$1,000 today or \$1,200 one year from now?
 - Dependent upon interest rate or opportunity to invest
- **Time value of money:** value of money decreases over me

7 of 21

Net Present Value (NPV)

Converts future cash flow stream into today's dollars

- Cash flow by date
 - Investments: negative numbers
 - Returns and savings: positive numbers
- Interest rate
- **Net present value:** what a given cash flow is worth to you today

14 of 21

NPV Interpretation

- **Positive NPV:** make more money than bank interest rate
 - Compare alternatives for highest NPV
- **Negative NPV:** lose money compared to bank interest rate

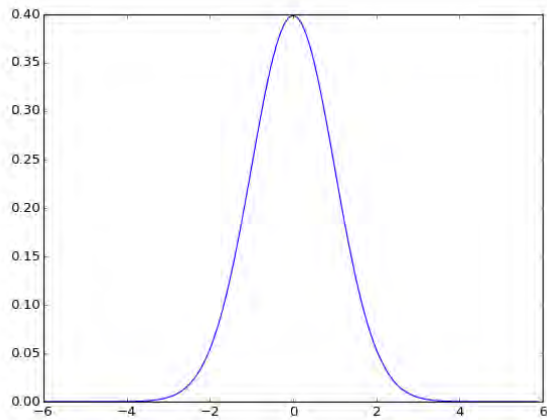
20 of 21

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Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

- Measures the effective rate of return for your cash flow stream
- Calculates exact interest rate you're earning
- For example:
 - Positive NPV: goal of 7% interest rate converts to 7.3% IRR
 - Negative NPV: goal of 7% interest rate converts to 3% IRR
- Calculates exact interest rate you would achieve if NPV is set to zero

6 of 7

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8 of 14

Descriptive Statistics

- Simple measures of data
- Examples:
 - Mean: arithmetic average
 - Median: middle point in distribution
 - Mode: most common value (highest frequency of occurrence)
 - Kurtosis: height of data peak relative to normal distribution
 - Skewness: left or right position of data relative to normal distribution
 - Standard deviation: measure of spread
 - Range: highest value minus lowest value

14 of 14

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Correlations Overview

- The measure of how two variables are related
- Examples:
 - Education and earning potential (positive correlation)
 - Product price and product demand (negative correlation)
- Positive correlation: variables moving in same direction
- Negative correlation: variables moving in opposite directions

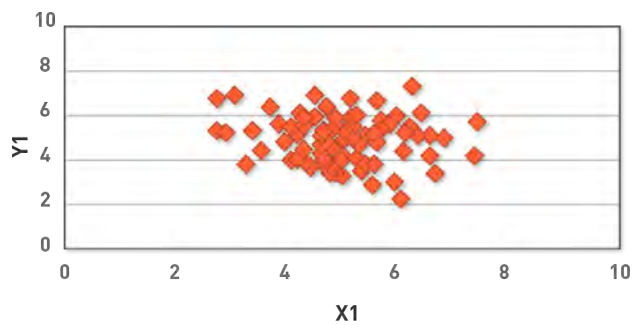
8 of 24

Types of Correlations

- Negative
- Positive
- Zero

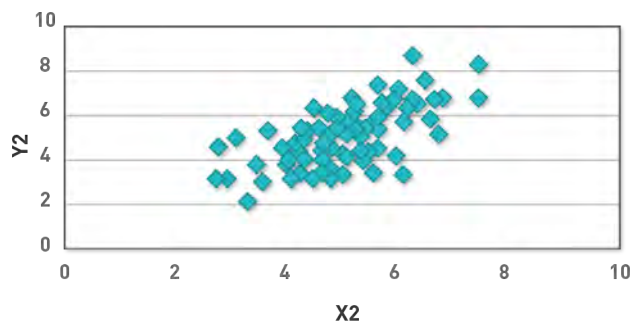
12 of 24

Zero Correlation



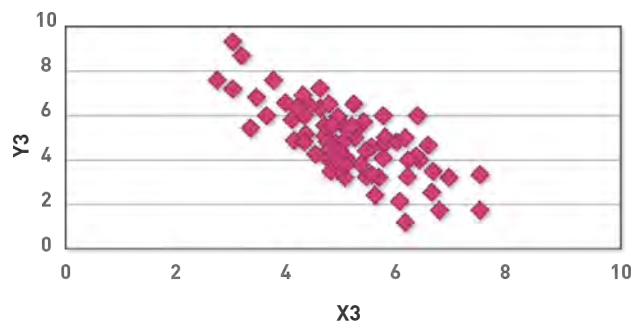
13 of 24

Positive Correlation



14 of 24

Negative Correlation



15 of 24

Correlation Measurements

- Measured on a scale from -1 to $+1$.
 - Perfectly negative correlation: -1
 - Perfectly positive correlation: $+1$
 - No relationship between variables: 0
- Number reflects how strong the correlation is.
- Correlation does not mean causation.
 - A much stronger relationship is required to show causation.

23 of 24

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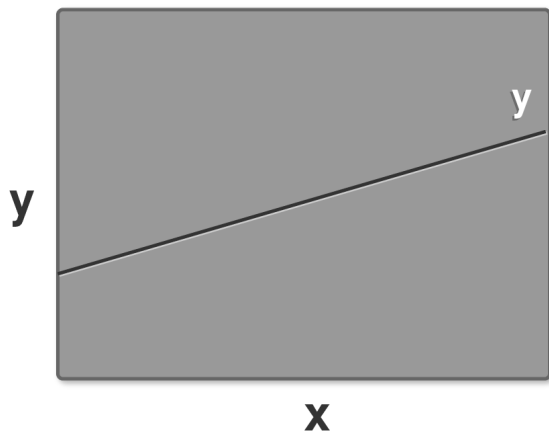
Correlation: whether variables move together or in different directions

1 of 39

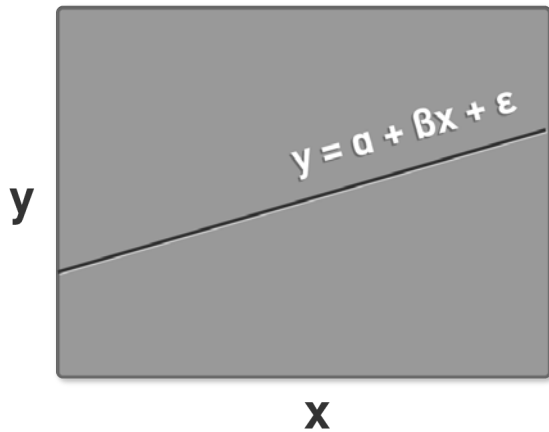
Regression

- Measure of change associated with one variable and its effect on another
- E.g., how much interest rates affect mortgage applicaons

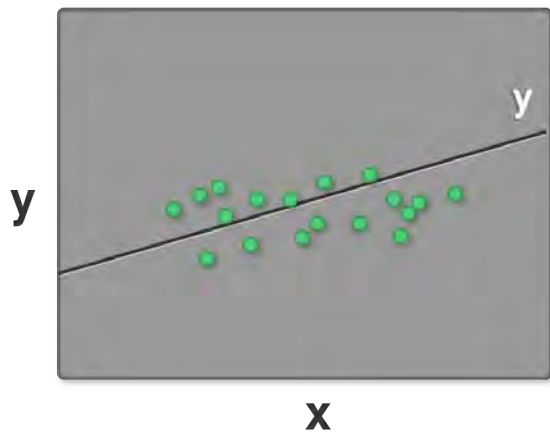
3 of 39



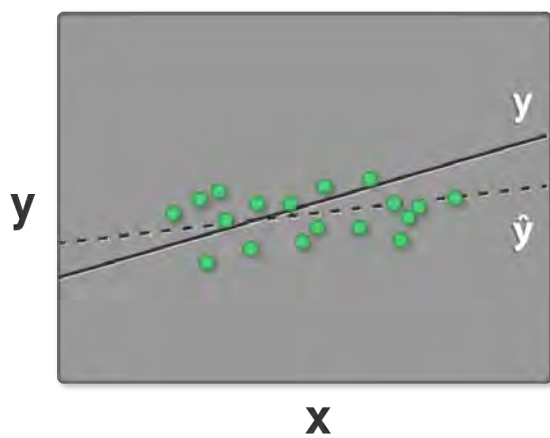
4 of 39



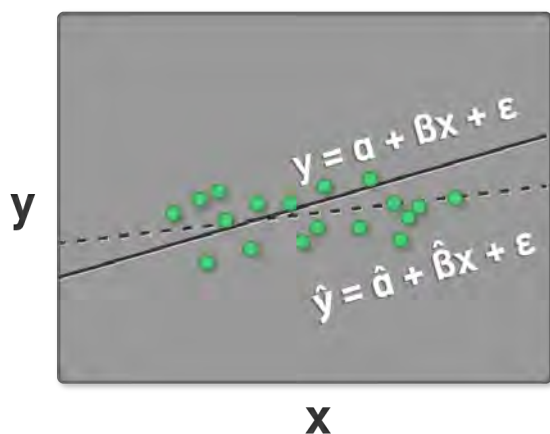
5 of 39



10 of 39



11 of 39



13 of 39

Linear Regression Assumptions

1. Relationship between X and Y is linear.
2. If there is more than one X variable, they are not correlated.
3. The error terms (distance from data point to predicted line):
 - Have zero mean and constant variance (no heteroscedascity)
 - Are independent (no serial correlaon)
 - Are normally distributed

23 of 39

Regression Measurements

- **F-statistic:** measures if we have confidence in the equation
 - Should have **p-value** (likelihood of an error) of less than 0.05
- **R-squared (R^2):** measures percent of variation in Y variable explained by X variables
- **Coefficient:** measures relationship between X and Y, or measures intercept
- **T-statistic:** measures if we have confidence in the coefficient of a variable
 - Should have p-value of less than 0.05 (95% confidence)

34 of 39

p-Values

- 90% confidence = 0.10 p-value
- 99% confidence = 0.01 p-value
- 95% confidence = 0.05 p-value

38 of 39

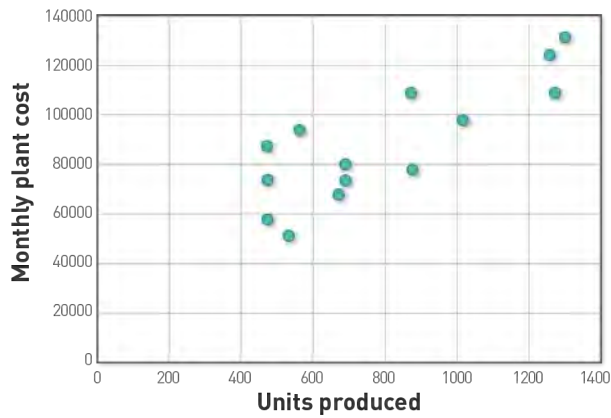
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Univariate Linear Regression

- This regression has only one X variable.
- Excel can quickly generate these results from the graphing package.
- Trend lines, equations, and R^2 values can be added to scatter plots.
- This does not generate statistical confidence levels.

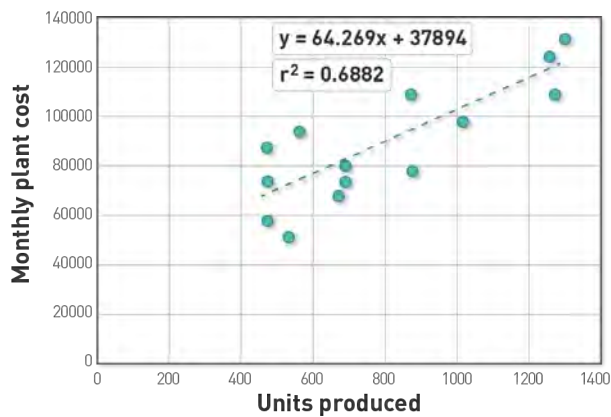
6 of 21

Scatterplot of Data



7 of 21

Scatterplot of Data with Linear Regression



11 of 21

Fixed Costs and Variable Costs

- **Fixed costs:** expenses paid by factory independent of business activity
- **Variable costs:** costs that vary depending on factory's production volume

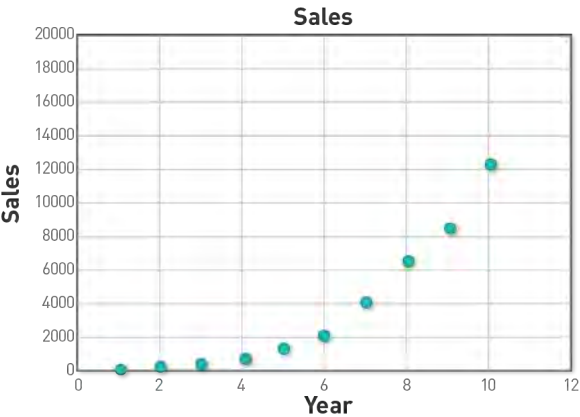
15 of 21

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Exponential Regression

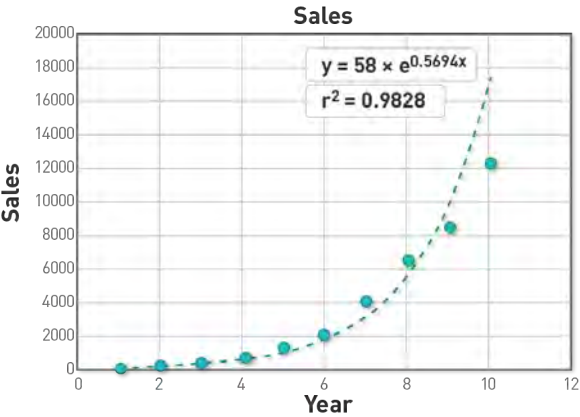
- Not all data is linear.
 - Nonlinear patterns can be made evident by generating a scatterplot.
 - Exponential growth is a form of nonlinear behavior.
 - E.g., Annual sales data for an organization
- 5 of 9

Scatterplot of Exponential Data



6 of 9

Scatterplot with Exponential Regression



7 of 9

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Multivariate Regression

- Mulple X v variables
- No sca erplots
- Form of a mulv ariate equaon:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \beta_3x_3 + ... + \varepsilon$$

5 of 35

Results of a Multivariate Regression

Regression Statistics					
Mulple R	0.803398744				
R ²	0.645449542				
Adjusted R ²	0.57453945				
Standard Error	1252.763898				
Observaons	19				

ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	3	42856229.89	14285409.96	9.102365067	0.001126532
Residual	15	23541260.74	1569417.383		
Total	18	66397490.63			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	35102.90045	1837.226911	19.10645889	6.11198E-12
A Made	2.065953296	1.664981779	1.240826369	0.23372682
B Made	4.176355531	1.681252566	2.484073849	0.025287785
C Made	4.790641037	1.789316107	2.677358695	0.017222643

11 of 35

General Conclusions

- We have a significant equaon.
- It explains 64–65% of change in producon c osts.
- We have confidence in our intercept (fixed cost).
- We have confidence in variable costs for B and C.

35 of 35

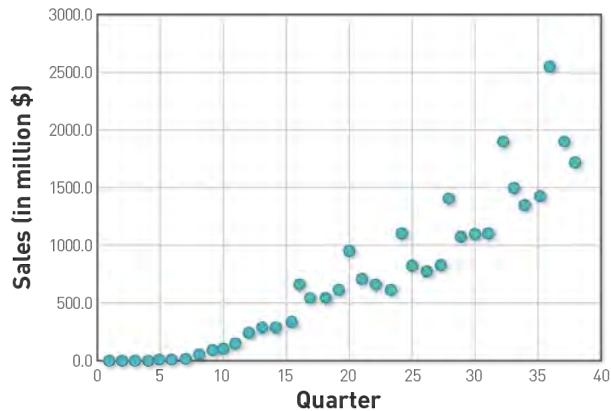
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Simple Time Series: Moving Average

- **Seasonality:** when data experiences regular changes that occur every year
- Examples:
 - Holiday sales in the retail industry
 - Home sales during summer
 - Gasoline sales during summer vacations
- **Moving average:** reduces effect of seasonality so true patterns can be seen

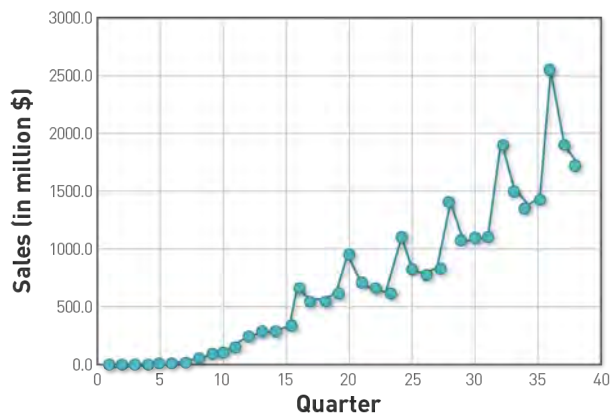
7 of 13

Amazon.com: Seasonal Sales Data



8 of 13

Amazon.com: Seasonal Data With Connected Data



10 of 13

Amazon.com: Results of a Moving Average Model

