

# Assignment 1

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## Importing Important Packages

```
library(ISLR)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
```

Loading the Carseats dataset with only 3 variables. Filtering the data into two subsets based on the shelf location(GOOD or BAD).

```
SafeBabies <- Carseats %>% select("Sales", "Price", "ShelveLoc")
Good_shevles <- filter(SafeBabies, ShelveLoc == "Good")
Bad_shevles <- filter(SafeBabies, ShelveLoc == "Bad")
```

#Building a Linear Regression model to predict the sales of the carseat for both good as well as bad shelf location individually.

### *#Linear Model for GOOD Shelf Location*

```
Lm_Good <- lm(Sales ~ Price, data = Good_shevles)
summary(Lm_Good)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Sales ~ Price, data = Good_shevles)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.721  -1.351  -0.098   1.483   4.353
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 17.968864   0.988008  18.187  < 2e-16 ***
## Price       -0.065785   0.008199  -8.023 5.85e-12 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.888 on 83 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4368, Adjusted R-squared:  0.43
## F-statistic: 64.37 on 1 and 83 DF, p-value: 5.848e-12
```

### *#Linear Model for BAD Shelf Location*

```
Lm_Bad <- lm(Sales ~ Price, data = Bad_shevles)
summary(Lm_Bad)
```

```
##
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = Sales ~ Price, data = Bad_shevles)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -4.4622 -1.0617 -0.2014  1.2050  4.6412
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 11.832984   0.990317  11.949  < 2e-16 ***
## Price       -0.055220   0.008486  -6.507  3.7e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.967 on 94 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.3105, Adjusted R-squared:  0.3032
## F-statistic: 42.34 on 1 and 94 DF,  p-value: 3.702e-09
```

#Equation: Total Profit = Sales \* (Selling Price - Production Cost)

Futher simplification of equation we got the below formula,

Optimal Selling Price = Predicted Sales based on Production Cost / (2 \* Estimated Price Coefficient)

Assuming the Production Cost of a CarSeat is \$55.0, below is the predicted optimal Selling Price of the Carseat.

### optimal cost for shelf location Good

```
Productioncost<-55
paste("The optimal price for a good shelf position", ((-
Lm_Good$coefficients[[2]] *Productioncost) + (Lm_Good$coefficients[[1]]))/(-2
* Lm_Good$coefficients[[2]]))

## [1] "The optimal price for a good shelf position 164.07312564386"
```

### optimal cost for shelf location bad

```
paste("The optimal price for a bad shelf position", ((-
Lm_Bad$coefficients[[2]] *Productioncost) + (Lm_Bad$coefficients[[1]]))/(-2 *
Lm_Bad$coefficients[[2]]))

## [1] "The optimal price for a bad shelf position 134.643464696399"
```

Note: The negative sign is inserted in the denominator to nullify the negation, as the sign of the LM shows Price's negative correlation with the intercept (Sales).

Here the variation in Production Cost from \$40 to \$85 the Selling Price also varies as below.

```
Good_Optimal_price_Range <- (predict(Lm_Good, data.frame(Price = c(40:85))))
/ (-2*Lm_Good$coefficients[2])
Bad_Optimal_Price_Range <- (predict(Lm_Bad, data.frame(Price = c(40:85)))) /
(-2*Lm_Bad$coefficients[2])
```

## Selling Price for Good and Bad Shelf Locations over Production Costs of \$40-\$85

```
Price_Range<- cbind.data.frame(Production_Cost = c(40:85), Selling_Price_Good  
= Good_Optimal_price_Range, Selling_Price_Bad = Bad_Optimal_Price_Range)  
Price_Range
```

##	Production_Cost	Selling_Price_Good	Selling_Price_Bad
## 1	40	116.57313	87.14346
## 2	41	116.07313	86.64346
## 3	42	115.57313	86.14346
## 4	43	115.07313	85.64346
## 5	44	114.57313	85.14346
## 6	45	114.07313	84.64346
## 7	46	113.57313	84.14346
## 8	47	113.07313	83.64346
## 9	48	112.57313	83.14346
## 10	49	112.07313	82.64346
## 11	50	111.57313	82.14346
## 12	51	111.07313	81.64346
## 13	52	110.57313	81.14346
## 14	53	110.07313	80.64346
## 15	54	109.57313	80.14346
## 16	55	109.07313	79.64346
## 17	56	108.57313	79.14346
## 18	57	108.07313	78.64346
## 19	58	107.57313	78.14346
## 20	59	107.07313	77.64346
## 21	60	106.57313	77.14346
## 22	61	106.07313	76.64346
## 23	62	105.57313	76.14346
## 24	63	105.07313	75.64346
## 25	64	104.57313	75.14346
## 26	65	104.07313	74.64346
## 27	66	103.57313	74.14346
## 28	67	103.07313	73.64346
## 29	68	102.57313	73.14346
## 30	69	102.07313	72.64346
## 31	70	101.57313	72.14346
## 32	71	101.07313	71.64346
## 33	72	100.57313	71.14346
## 34	73	100.07313	70.64346
## 35	74	99.57313	70.14346
## 36	75	99.07313	69.64346
## 37	76	98.57313	69.14346
## 38	77	98.07313	68.64346
## 39	78	97.57313	68.14346
## 40	79	97.07313	67.64346
## 41	80	96.57313	67.14346
## 42	81	96.07313	66.64346
## 43	82	95.57313	66.14346

## 44	83	95.07313	65.64346
## 45	84	94.57313	65.14346
## 46	85	94.07313	64.64346

The variations of Price for both good and bad shelf locations is represented graphically below.

```
ggplot(Price_Range, aes(Production_Cost, Price_Range)) + geom_line(aes(y = Good_Optimal_price_Range, col = "Good Shelfe")) + geom_line(aes(y = Bad_Optimal_Price_Range, col = "Bad Shelfe"))
```

