# Question 1

# 1) SGD c D(USD)

Dependent Variable: SGD Method: Least Squares Date: 01/30/19 Time: 19:56

Sample (adjusted): 2000M11 2018M12 Included observations: 218 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error t-Statistic		Prob.
C D(USD)	1.791936 0.729126	0.014737 0.407924	0.0000 0.0753	
R-squared Adjusted R-squared S.E. of regression Sum squared resid Log likelihood F-statistic Prob(F-statistic)	0.014575 0.010013 0.217424 10.21104 24.32317 3.194821 0.075274	Mean depende S.D. depende Akaike info co Schwarz crite Hannan-Quin Durbin-Watso	1.792951 0.218521 -0.204800 -0.173749 -0.192258 0.025756	

Conclusion: We noticed that there is a positive autocorrelation between sgd and d(usd) as the DW value is 0.025.

## 2) D(SGD) c D(USD)

Dependent Variable: D(SGD) Method: Least Squares Date: 01/30/19 Time: 19:53

Sample (adjusted): 2000M11 2018M12 Included observations: 218 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error t-Statistic		Prob.
C D(USD)	-0.000835 0.865191	0.001453 0.040209	0.5660 0.0000	
R-squared	0.681878	Mean depend	0.000369	
Adjusted R-squared	0.680406	S.D. depende	0.037910	
S.E. of regression Sum squared resid	0.021432 0.099213	Akaike info c Schwarz crite	-4.838757 -4.807707	
Log likelihood F-statistic	529.4245 462.9856	Hannan-Quin Durbin-Wats	-4.826215 2.124222	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

We noticed that there is no auto correlation between D(SGD) and D(USD) as DW is 2.12. Meanwhile, the sum of residuals is significantly reduced.

## 3) Dlog(SGD) c dlog(USD)

Dependent Variable: DLOG(SGD)

Method: Least Squares Date: 01/30/19 Time: 19:51

Sample (adjusted): 2000M11 2018M12 Included observations: 218 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error t-Statistic		Prob.
C DLOG(USD)	-0.000605 0.600746	0.000792 0.027417	0.4455 0.0000	
R-squared Adjusted R-squared S.E. of regression Sum squared resid Log likelihood F-statistic Prob(F-statistic)	0.689706 0.688269 0.011676 0.029445 661.8299 480.1135 0.000000	Mean depend S.D. depende Akaike info c Schwarz crite Hannan-Quin Durbin-Watso	0.000243 0.020912 -6.053485 -6.022435 -6.040944 2.095053	

Further more, we use log to reduce the effect of inflation and residule. The DW value is more close to 2 and the sum squared residual is smaller

# Question 2

Dependent Variable: SALES
Method: Least Squares
Date: 01/30/19 Time: 20:42
Sample (adjusted): 2001Q2 2006Q4
Included observations: 23 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error t-Statistic		Prob.
С	321.5894	23.16515 13.88246		0.0000
D(SALES)	0.419576	0.080892	0.0001	
PROM	3.612308	0.757381	4.769476	0.0002
ADV(-1)	3.222453	0.737244 4.370947		0.0004
D(INDEX)	-11.50961	5.572691 -2.065360		0.0536
R-squared	0.846749	Mean depend	453.3652	
Adjusted R-squared	0.812693	S.D. depende	134.3372	
S.E. of regression	58.13972	Akaike info c	11.15324	
Sum squared resid	60844.08	Schwarz crite	11.40008	
Log likelihood	-123.2622	Hannan-Quin	11.21532	
F-statistic	24.86362	Durbin-Wats	1.691350	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

#### Substituted Coefficients:

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SALES = 321.589432269 + 0.41957580808\*D(SALES) + 3.61230785433\*PROM + 3.22245267929\*ADV(-1) - 11.5096116494\*D(INDEX)

Autocorrelation	Partial Correlation		AC	PAC	Q-Stat	Prob*
.   .		1	0.148	0.148	0.5720	0.449
		2	0.099	0.079	0.8391	0.657
1 [ 1	[	3	-0.048	-0.075	0.9060	0.824
		4	0.178	0.194	1.8645	0.761
, <b>j</b> i ,		5	0.081	0.041	2.0757	0.839
[		6	-0.088	-0.155	2.3402	0.886
<u> </u>		7	-0.188	-0.149	3.6125	0.823
1   1		8	0.022	0.081	3.6317	0.889
1		9	-0.316	-0.382	7.7316	0.561
1 🔳		10	-0.227	-0.169	10.017	0.439
I 🔲		11	-0.197	0.014	11.875	0.373
1   1		12	-0.000	-0.018	11.875	0.456
		13	0.144	0.241	13.075	0.442
[	[	14	-0.095	-0.028	13.646	0.476
· 🖆 ·	[	15	-0.072	-0.076	14.023	0.524
1 [ 1		16	-0.045	-0.145	14.188	0.585
1 <b>j</b> j 1	[	17	0.054	-0.053	14.467	0.634
ı <u>İ</u> ] ı		18	0.046	-0.135	14.712	0.682
1 1		19	0.027	-0.026	14.817	0.734
1 ( 1		20	-0.020	-0.027	14.890	0.783
1   1	🗖	21	-0.002	-0.106	14.891	0.828
1   1		22	-0.002	0.187	14.893	0.867

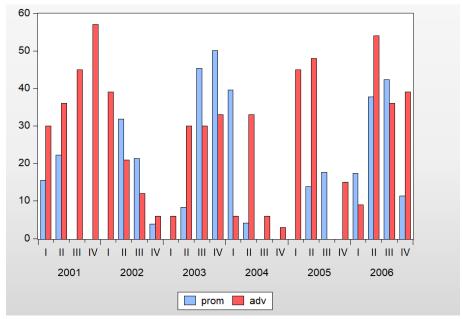
## 1) One thousand dollars spending

Based on equation above, Both Promotion and Advertisement will have 3 times effect to sales but promotion is slightly bigger than advertisement, and advertisement have lag effect. One thousand dollars for promotion will have 3600 dollars sales and one thousand dollars for advertisement will have 3200 dollars sales.

## 2) Sales VS counter-cyclic

Based on the equation above, d(index) p-value is 5%, which indicates that there is a negative correlation between index and sales. In conclusion, there is a "counter-cyclical" effect.

## 3) Promotion VS Advertisement



Based on graph above, there are some quarters that both promotion and advertisement are existing. Therefore, the policy is not followed strictly.

# 4) Seasonal effect

No. There is no significate seasonal effect. We have tried with sales(-4), but the result is not very good.

Dependent Variable: SALES Method: Least Squares Date: 01/30/19 Time: 21:04 Sample (adjusted): 2002Q1 2006Q4 Included observations: 20 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error t-Statistic		Prob.
C SALES(-4)	515.8811 -0.144475	117.0145 0.253507	0.0003 0.5758	
R-squared Adjusted R-squared S.E. of regression Sum squared resid Log likelihood F-statistic Prob(F-statistic)	0.017724 -0.036847 142.8073 367090.5 -126.5551 0.324793 0.575786	Mean depend S.D. depende Akaike info c Schwarz crite Hannan-Quin Durbin-Wats	451.7250 140.2468 12.85551 12.95508 12.87495 1.325368	