

Advertising case

sale: Total number of sold items.

normalsale: A proxy of the normal sale in the same week.

store: The id-number of the store.

ad: Advertising (0 = no advertising, 1 = advertising).

discount: Discount in percent.

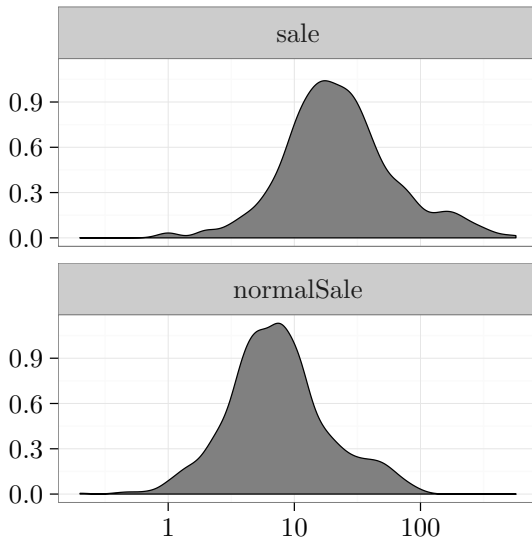
discountSEK: Discount in Swedish kroner.

week: Week number (2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9).

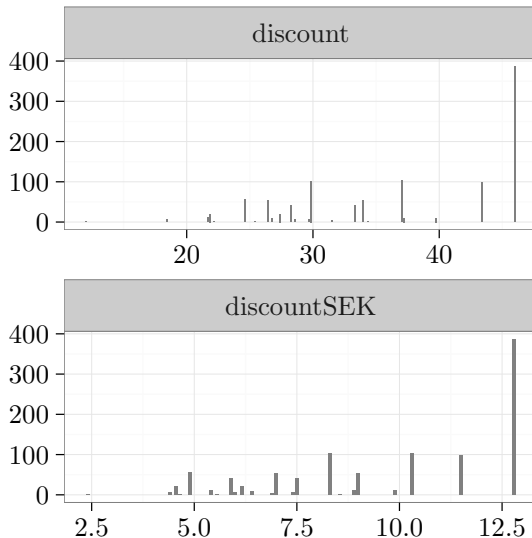
Objective: Predict sale for the individual store based on the normal sale and information about the advertising campaign.



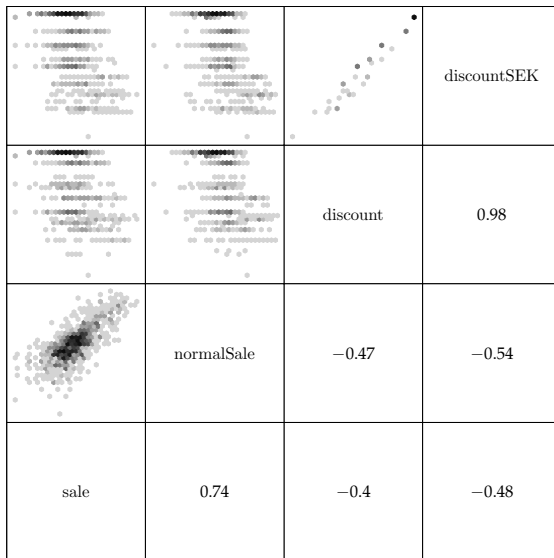
Sale distributions



Discount distributions



Scatter plot matrix



Week and advertising cross tabulation

	0	1
2	25	0
4	1	164
5	0	44
7	344	0
8	317	0
9	0	171



Advertising case

A log-linear model with a Poisson response and

$$E(Y \mid N, X) = Ne^{X^T \beta} = e^{\log(N) + X^T \beta} \quad (1)$$

with N the normal sale and X the other predictors is suggested.

```
form <- sale ~ offset(log(normalSale)) + store + ad +  
            discount + discountSEK - 1
```

```
vegetablesGlm <- glm(form,  
                    family = poisson,  
                    data = vegetables)
```



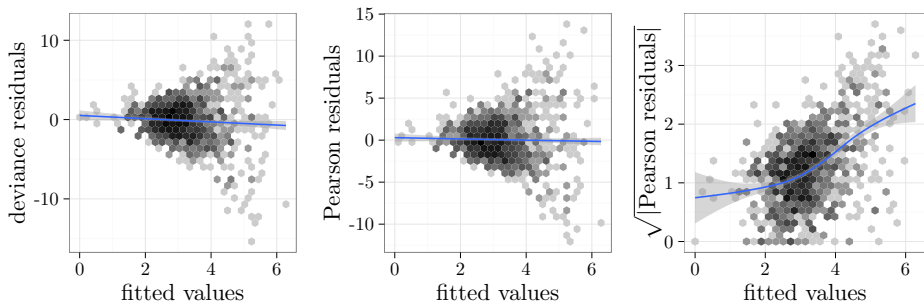
Advertising case

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	$\Pr(> z)$
ad1	0.32	0.03	9.90	4.3e-23
discount	-0.08	0.02	-4.43	9.4e-06
discountSEK	0.42	0.06	7.01	2.4e-12

Question: Why does discount have the "wrong" sign? Why is it significant?



Diagnostic plot



Quasi Poisson

```
vegetablesGlm2 <- glm(form,  
                      family = quasipoisson,  
                      data = vegetables)
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
ad1	0.32	0.11	2.89	0.004
discount	-0.08	0.06	-1.29	0.2
discountSEK	0.42	0.21	2.04	0.041

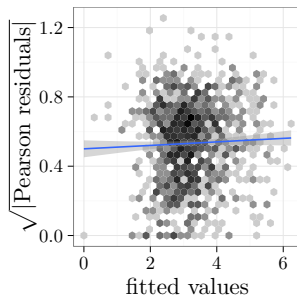
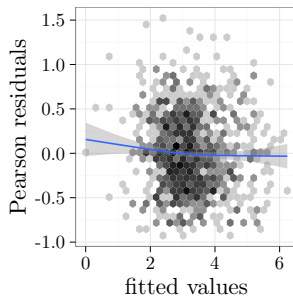
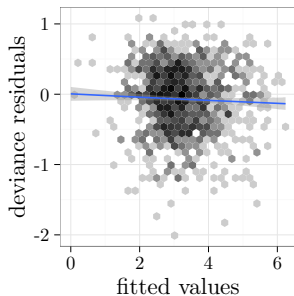


Gamma log-linear model

```
form <- sale ~ offset(log(normalSale)) + store + ad +  
  ns(discount, knots = c(20, 30, 40),  
    Boundary.knots = c(0, 50)) - 1  
  
vegetablesGlm3 <- glm(form,  
  family = Gamma("log"),  
  data = vegetables)
```



Diagnostic plot – Gamma model



Reporting the model

