

Assignment 1

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11/7/2021

Importing Packages

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

Only three variables are loaded into the Carseats dataset. Filtering the data into two categories based on where it's kept on the shelf (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 forecast car seat sales for both good and bad shelve locations separately.

#Linear Model for GOOD Shelve 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 Shelve 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)

We generated the following formula as a result of the equation's further implications:

Best selling price = Predicted Sales based on Production Cost / (2 * Estimated Price Coefficient)

Assuming a CarSeat's production cost is \$55.0, the CarSeat's best selling price is as follows.

Best cost for shelf location Good

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

## [1] "The best price for a good shelf location 164.07312564386"
```

Best cost for shelf location bad

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

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

Note: The negative mark is inserted into the denominator to eliminate the resistance, as the LM symbol indicates a negative correlation between Price and Breakdown (Sales).

Here the variation in Production Cost from \$40 to \$85 and 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

Price differences in both good and bad shelf areas are shown in the graph 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"))
```

