

Homework 11

[Code ▾](#)

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```
library(fpp2)
library(forecast)
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)

da <- read.table("Advert.txt", header=TRUE, colClasses=c('numeric','factor','numeric'))
str(da)
```

```
'data.frame':  22 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ advert: num  101 107 109 122 124 ...
 $ type  : Factor w/ 3 levels "Highpro","Lowpro",...: 3 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 1 2 ...
 $ sales : num  875 928 937 929 943 ...
```

EDA

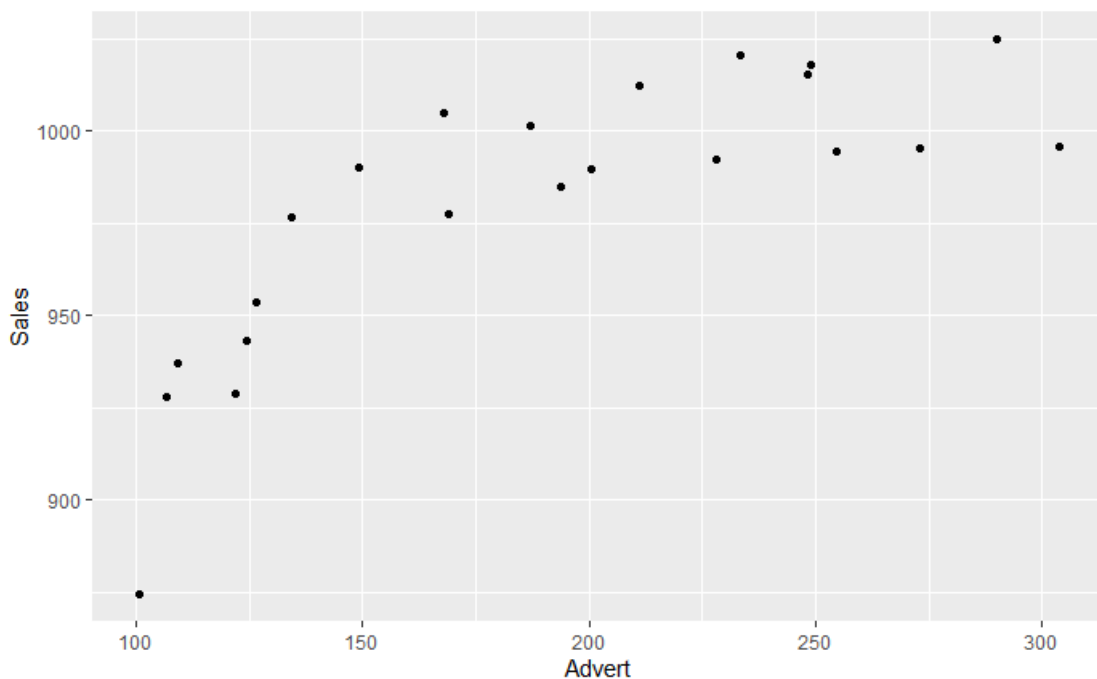
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```
cor(da$advert, da$sales)
```

```
[1] 0.7908864
```

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```
ggplot(data=da, aes(x=advert, y=sales)) +
  geom_point() +
  xlab('Advert') + ylab('Sales')
```



Transform

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```
# Transform
da <- da %>% mutate(advert_sq=advert^2) %>%
  mutate(advert_log=log(advert)) %>%
  mutate(sales_log=log(sales))
head(da)
```

	advert_type <dbl> <fctr>	sales <dbl>	advert_sq <dbl>	advert_log <dbl>	sales_log <dbl>
1	100.57 Special	874.53	10114.32	4.610854	6.773687
2	106.80 Highpro	928.10	11406.24	4.670958	6.833139
3	109.26 Highpro	937.00	11937.75	4.693730	6.842683
4	121.78 Special	928.90	14830.37	4.802216	6.834001
5	124.46 Lowpro	942.93	15490.29	4.823984	6.848992
6	126.34 Lowpro	953.43	15961.80	4.838977	6.860066
6 rows					

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```
cor(da$advert_log, da$sales_log)
```

```
[1] 0.8461091
```

Model 1: Log-Log

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```
# Model1: log-log
reg1 <- lm(sales_log ~ advert_log, data=da)
summary(reg1)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = sales_log ~ advert_log, data = da)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.057827 -0.008113  0.001769  0.014258  0.032335

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  6.39213    0.06983   91.537 < 2e-16 ***
advert_log    0.09529    0.01342    7.099 7.01e-07 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.02154 on 20 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.7159,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.7017
F-statistic: 50.4 on 1 and 20 DF,  p-value: 7.01e-07
```

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```
AIC(reg1)
```

```
[1] -102.5244
```

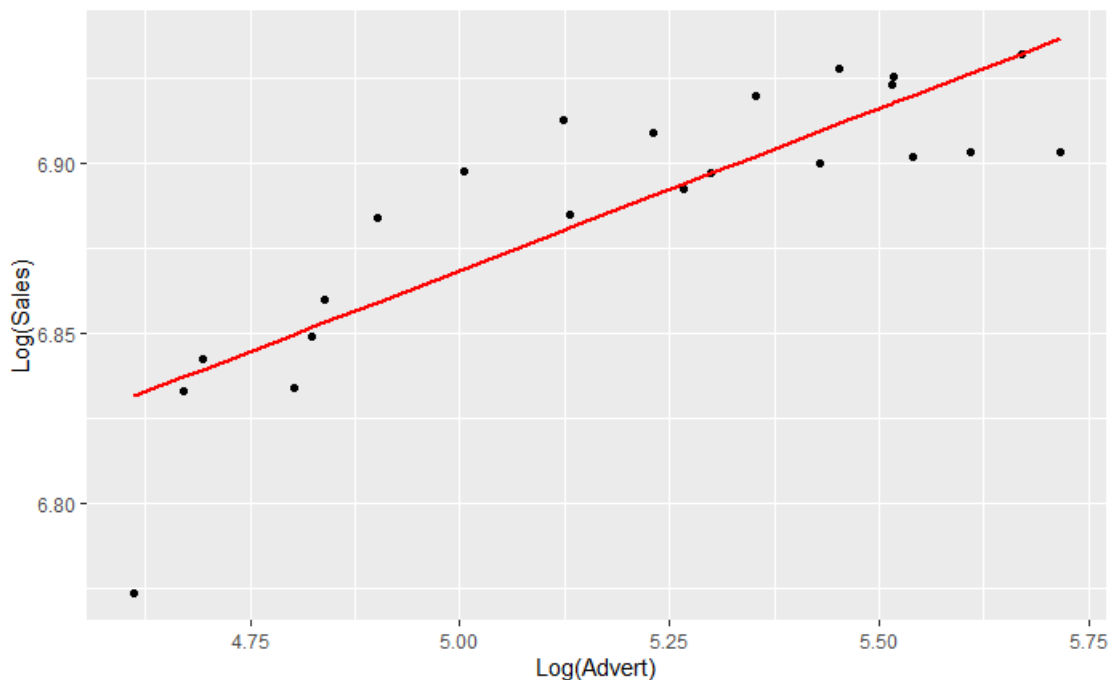
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```
CV(reg1)
```

```
      CV      AIC      AICc      BIC      AdjR2
5.489413e-04 -1.649577e+02 -1.636244e+02 -1.616846e+02  7.016957e-01
```

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```
ggplot(data=da, aes(x=advert_log, y=sales_log)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(aes(y=fitted(reg1)), size=1, color='red') +
  xlab("Log(Advert)") + ylab("Log(Sales)")
```



Coefficient Interpretation - Log-log

$$\ln(\text{Sales}) = 6.39213 + 0.09529\ln(\text{Advert})$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.09529$$

1% increase in Advert -> 0.09% increase in Sales

Model 2: Quadratic

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```
# Model2: Quadratic
reg2 <- lm(sales ~ advert + advert_sq, data=da)
summary(reg2)
```

Call:
lm(formula = sales ~ advert + advert_sq, data = da)

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-38.289	-12.632	3.530	8.145	22.832

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	722.143426	37.826304	19.091	7.41e-14 ***
advert	2.390092	0.414941	5.760	1.50e-05 ***
advert_sq	-0.004913	0.001052	-4.673	0.000166 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 16.57 on 19 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.8257, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8074
F-statistic: 45.02 on 2 and 19 DF, p-value: 6.184e-08

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```
AIC(reg2)
```

```
[1] 190.74
```

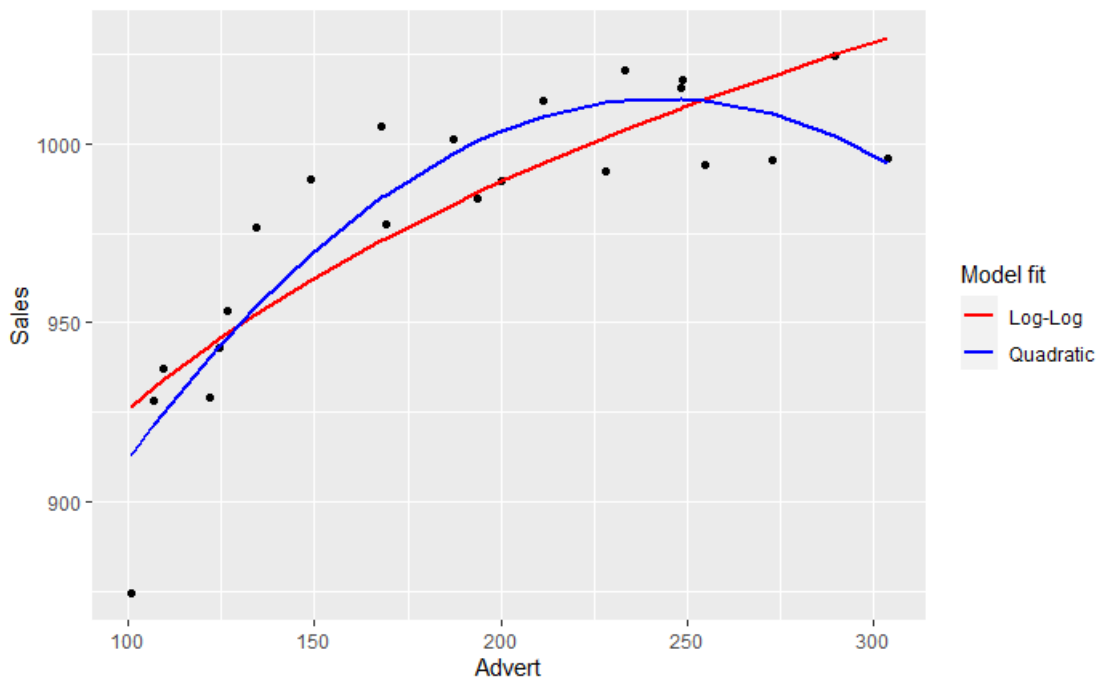
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```
CV(reg2)
```

CV	AIC	AICc	BIC	AdjR2
342.5593026	128.3066974	130.6596385	132.6708672	0.8074014

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```
ggplot(data=da, aes(x=advert, y=sales)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(aes(y=exp(fitted(reg1)),color='red'), size=1) +
  geom_line(aes(y=fitted(reg2), color='blue'), size=1) +
  xlab('Advert') + ylab('Sales') +
  scale_color_identity(name = "Model fit",
    breaks = c("red", "blue"),
    labels = c("Log-Log", "Quadratic"),
    guide = "legend")
```



Choose between log-log and quadratic

Compare Cross Validation Result

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```
rbind(LOGLOG=CV(reg1), QUADRATIC=CV(reg2))
```

	CV	AIC	AICc	BIC	AdjR2
LOGLOG	5.489413e-04	-164.9577	-163.6244	-161.6846	0.7016957
QUADRATIC	3.425593e+02	128.3067	130.6596	132.6709	0.8074014

Interpretation

Choose **Log-log** model which gives the lower AIC, even though Quadratic gives the better Adjusted R Squared.

From the problem context, increasing advertisement expenditure should not decrease Sales. Instead, the growth of Sales could saturate at some point which aligns more with logarithmic trend.