

Statistics 452: Statistical Learning and Prediction

Chapter 1: Introduction

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What is Statistical Learning?

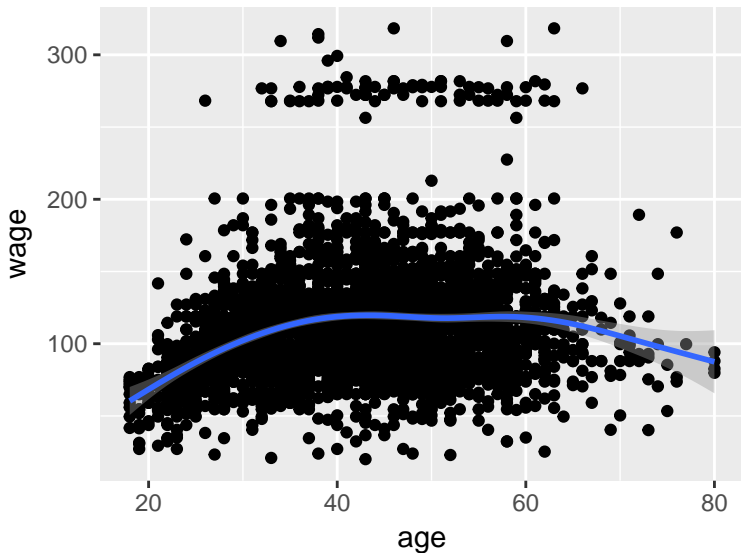
- ▶ Tools for learning from data.
- ▶ Multiple regression is an example of such a tool:
 - ▶ We propose a linear model $Y = \beta_0 + X_1\beta_1 + \dots + X_p\beta_p + \epsilon$, and fit the model.
 - ▶ We may interpret fitted coefficients, or use them to obtain predictions.
 - ▶ Such a problem is said to be “supervised” because of the response variable Y , viewed as an “output” that is influenced by the “inputs” X_1, \dots, X_p .

Example: The Wage data

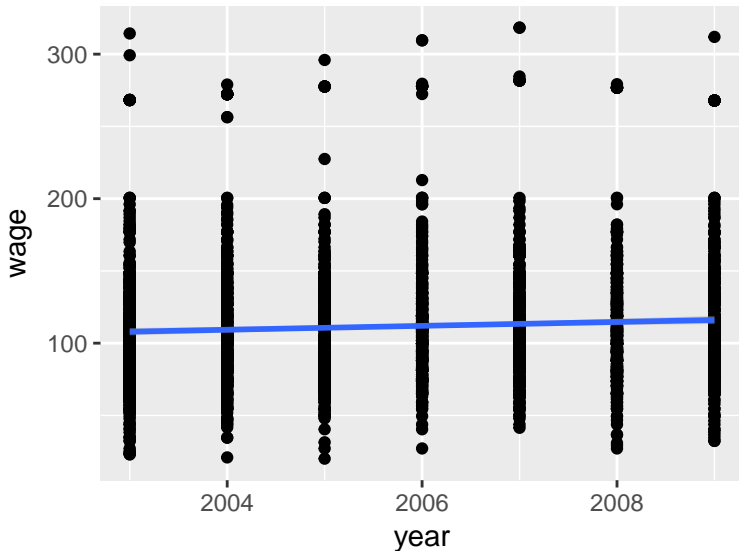
```
library(ISLR)
data(Wage)
head(Wage)
```

```
##           year age           maritl      race      education
## 231655 2006   18 1. Never Married 1. White    1. < HS Grad
## 86582 2004   24 1. Never Married 1. White    4. College Grad
## 161300 2003   45      2. Married 1. White    3. Some College
## 155159 2003   43      2. Married 3. Asian    4. College Grad
## 11443 2005   50      4. Divorced 1. White    2. HS Grad
## 376662 2008   54      2. Married 1. White    4. College Grad
##
##           region      jobclass      health health_ins
## 231655 2. Middle Atlantic 1. Industrial    1. <=Good    2. No
## 86582 2. Middle Atlantic 2. Information 2. >=Very Good 2. No
## 161300 2. Middle Atlantic 1. Industrial    1. <=Good    1. Yes
## 155159 2. Middle Atlantic 2. Information 2. >=Very Good 1. Yes
## 11443 2. Middle Atlantic 2. Information    1. <=Good    1. Yes
## 376662 2. Middle Atlantic 2. Information 2. >=Very Good 1. Yes
##
##           logwage      wage
## 231655 4.318063 75.04315
## 86582 4.255273 70.47602
## 161300 4.875061 130.98218
## 155159 5.041393 154.68529
## 11443 4.318063 75.04315
## 376662 4.845098 127.11574
```

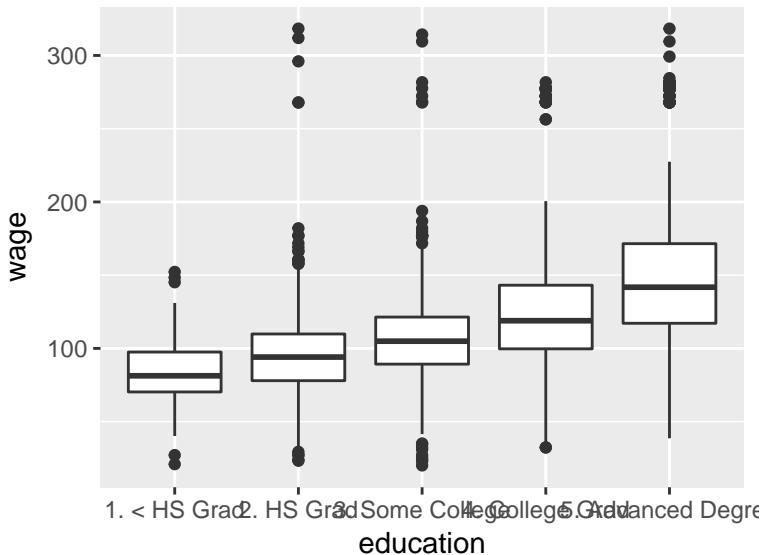
```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(Wage, aes(x=age, y=wage)) +
  geom_point() + geom_smooth()
```



```
ggplot(Wage,aes(x=year,y=wage)) + geom_point() + geom_smooth(method="lm")
```



```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(Wage, aes(x=education, y=wage)) +
  geom_boxplot()
```



```
wfit <- lm(wage ~ age + I(age^2) + year + education, data=Wage)
summary(wfit)$coefficients
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
## (Intercept)	-2307.7808304	6.375417e+02	-3.619811
## age	4.2360813	3.443460e-01	12.301818
## I(age^2)	-0.0424098	3.921848e-03	-10.813726
## year	1.1445212	3.177882e-01	3.601522
## education2. HS Grad	10.7519901	2.430424e+00	4.423916
## education3. Some College	23.2956075	2.558074e+00	9.106698
## education4. College Grad	37.9663708	2.542784e+00	14.931023
## education5. Advanced Degree	62.6013504	2.759253e+00	22.687786
	Pr(> t)		
## (Intercept)	2.997042e-04		
## age	5.780734e-34		
## I(age^2)	9.200003e-27		
## year	3.215041e-04		
## education2. HS Grad	1.003869e-05		
## education3. Some College	1.513602e-19		
## education4. College Grad	1.122880e-48		
## education5. Advanced Degree	2.775558e-105		

Other tools

- ▶ We will study non-linear methods for supervised learning, and methods appropriate to “unsupervised” problems, where there is no response variable.

Notation

- ▶ There are n distinct observations.
- ▶ The random response for the i th individual is Y_i and observed value is y_i ; $i = 1 \dots, n$.
- ▶ There are p explanatory variables $X = (X_1, \dots, X_p)$.
- ▶ The measured value of the j th explanatory variable on the i th observation is denoted x_{ij}

More Notation and Simple Matrix Algebra

- ▶ Will to discuss in tutorial for those who need a refresher or quick intro.

R and RStudio

- ▶ You will need to install both R and the RStudio interface, **and** you will need to create an RStudio “project” based on the class GitHub repository.
 - ▶ See the computer software “getting started” page on canvas.
 - ▶ Also, Will to discuss in tutorial.
- ▶ Also be sure to install the tidyverse and ISLR packages using the RStudio Tools menu, or from the command line

```
install.packages(c("tidyverse", "ISLR"))
```