HW 5-Linear Model

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due on 12/01

Problem 1

Read data

```
data <- read.table('http://www.stat.nthu.edu.tw/~swcheng/Teaching/stat5410/data/height.txt',</pre>
                     header = FALSE, skip = 2)
colnames(data) <- c("HF", "Av_HS", "NumF")</pre>
kable(t(data))
HF
         62.0
                63.0
                        64.0
                               65.0
                                       66.0
                                              67.0
                                                      68.0
                                                             69.0
                                                                     70.0
                                                                            71.0
                                                                                    72.0
                                                                                           73
Av_HS
         65.5
                66.5
                        66.8
                               66.8
                                       67.6
                                              67.8
                                                      68.6
                                                             69.1
                                                                     69.5
                                                                            70.6
                                                                                    70.3
                                                                                           72
                                                                     20.0
NumF
          2.0
                 6.0
                        12.0
                               19.0
                                       27.0
                                              26.0
                                                      26.0
                                                             26.0
                                                                            15.0
                                                                                     8.0
                                                                                            5
```

(HF:Height of Father; Av_HS:Average Height of Son; Numf: number of Fathers)

(i)

Model: Av_HS = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times$ HF + ϵ , where $E(\epsilon_i) = 0$, $Var(\epsilon_i) = \sigma^2/n_{s_i}$. 考量到這組數據只提供父親的個數 (n_i) 但並沒有提供每個兒子身高平均數的個數 (n_{s_i}) ,這裡應使用 Weighted least square(WLS) 進行分析,其權重 (weight),由這組數據提供的資訊,只能假設父親個數與兒子個數成比例 $(n_{s_i} \propto n_i)$,考慮使用每個身高的父親個數來當作 weight:

$$\mathbf{w}_i = \mathbf{n}_i$$

```
weight <- data$NumF
model <- lm(Av_HS ~ HF , data=data,weights = weight)
summary_model <- summary(model)
summary_model</pre>
```

```
## Call:
## lm(formula = Av_HS ~ HF, data = data, weights = weight)
##
## Weighted Residuals:
       Min
                      Median
                                  3Q
                 1Q
                                          Max
## -1.39024 -0.77499 0.04766 1.15672 1.67501
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                         2.2486 14.49 4.87e-08 ***
## (Intercept) 32.5820
## HF
                0.5297
                         0.0332 15.96 1.93e-08 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 1.147 on 10 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9622, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9584
## F-statistic: 254.6 on 1 and 10 DF, p-value: 1.926e-08
由此模型的 summary 結果,我們得到 \hat{eta}_1=0.5297,當父親的身高增加一單位,兒子的平均身高會增
加 0.5297 單位,代表身高比較高的父親,其兒子平均身高會比較高。
因此,該題所求的模型為: Av HS = 32.5820 + 0.5297 \times HF。
(ii)
依照題意,需要檢定
                    H_0: \beta_0 = 0, \beta_1 = 1 v.s. H_1: \beta_0 \neq 0 or \beta_1 \neq 1
這裡使用 anova() 指令來作檢定:
model_ii <- lm(Av_HS ~ HF -1 ,offset = HF,data = data,weights=weight)</pre>
anova(model_ii,model)
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: Av_HS ~ HF - 1
## Model 2: Av_HS ~ HF
    Res.Df
               RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)
##
## 1
        11 289.608
        10 13.166 1 276.44 209.96 4.873e-08 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

##

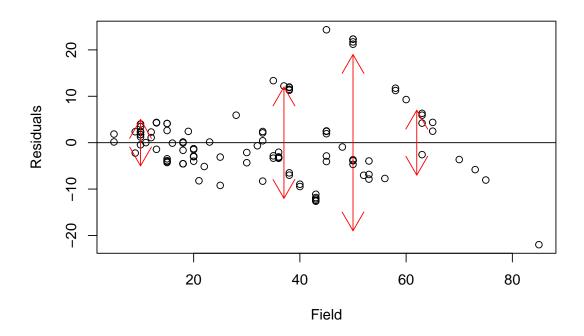
因為 p-value = $4.873 \times 10^{-8} < 0.05$,所以 reject H_0 with significant level $\alpha=0.05$ 。這意味著不適合直接用爸爸身高來預測兒子平均身高。

Problem 2

Read data

```
(i)
Model: Lab = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{Field} + \epsilon
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Lab ~ Field, data = pipe)
##
## Residuals:
               1Q Median
##
      Min
                               ЗQ
                                      Max
## -21.985 -4.072 -1.431 2.504 24.334
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -1.96750 1.57479 -1.249
                                            0.214
## Field
              ## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 7.865 on 105 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8941, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8931
## F-statistic: 886.7 on 1 and 105 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

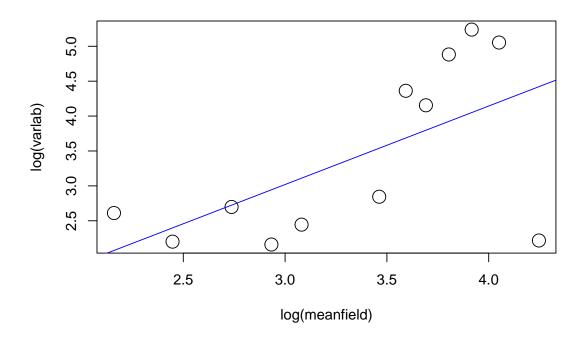
Fitting model: $\hat{y}_{\text{Label}} = -1.96750 + 1.22297 \times \text{Field}$



上圖為此模型的 residual plot ,可以發現隨著 Field 增加,var(residual) 會跟著增加,不過到後半段 又減少了。因此 non-constant width band,代表 non-constant variance.

(ii)

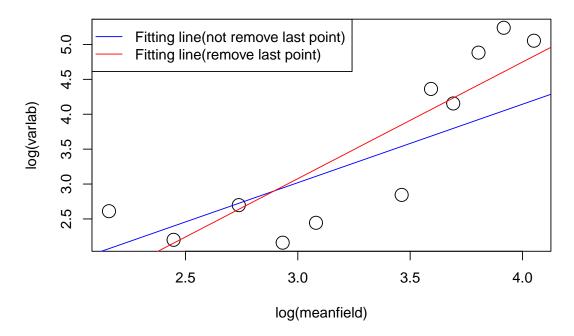
```
 Model: Log var(Lab) = Log \mathbf{a}_0 + a_1 \mathrm{Log} Field + \epsilon
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log(varlab) ~ log(meanfield))
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q Median
                                   ЗQ
                                          Max
## -2.2038 -0.6729 0.1656 0.7205
##
## Coefficients:
                   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
                    -0.3538
## (Intercept)
                                  1.5715
                                          -0.225
                                                    0.8264
## log(meanfield)
                      1.1244
                                 0.4617
                                           2.435
                                                    0.0351 *
                    0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Signif. codes:
##
## Residual standard error: 1.018 on 10 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.3723, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3095
```



From the above,由於兩變數的關係主要是隨著 meanfield 增加 varlab 隨之增加,很明顯 log(meanfield) 最大值的點為一個離群點,我們將其移除再做一次 regression:

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log(varlab_remove) ~ log(meanfield_remove))
##
## Residuals:
       Min
##
                  1Q
                      Median
                                    ЗQ
                                           Max
## -1.00477 -0.42268 0.05989 0.37854 0.93815
## Coefficients:
##
                        Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                                      1.0929 -1.771 0.110403
                          -1.9352
## log(meanfield_remove)
                                      0.3296
                                              5.070 0.000672 ***
                           1.6707
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.657 on 9 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7406, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7118
## F-statistic: 25.7 on 1 and 9 DF, p-value: 0.0006723
```

plot(remove last point)



我們會發現,移除離群點後的 regression line 斜率會比原本的 regression line 的斜率還高些,這是因為離群點的 log(varlab) 值太小會使得 regression line 往下移動的效應存在。

對兩條線做比較,會發現紅線的 fitting line 比較貼近大部份的點,因此使用移除離群點後得出的 model 來估計係數:

	coefficient
(Intercept)	-1.935167
$\log(\mathrm{meanfield_remove})$	1.670723

這裡我們得到 a_0 和 a_1 的估計值分別為 $\exp(-1.935167) = 0.1444001$ 和 1.670723.

接著我們進行 WLS fit of Lab on Field: 在 (i) 我們知道 non-constant variance,根據 L.N. p.6-4 , 其 weight= $\frac{1}{\text{var}(\text{Lab})} \text{ given } (\hat{a}_0=0.1444002, \hat{a}_1=1.670723) \circ$

```
w <- 1/(0.1444001*(npipe$Field)^(1.670723))
model2 <- lm(Lab ~ Field , data=npipe, weights = w)
summary(model2)</pre>
```

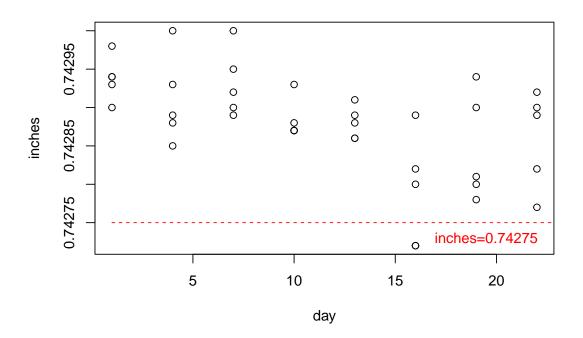
Problem 3

• Read data:

這裡先所有曲柄銷 (crankpin) 的外徑長換換成 inches:

```
inches <- 0.00001*data$diameter + 0.742
data[,3] <- inches
names(data)[3] <- "inches"
inches

## [1] 0.74293 0.74298 0.74290 0.74294 0.74294 0.74293 0.74300 0.74288 0.74285
## [10] 0.74289 0.74289 0.74290 0.74292 0.74295 0.74300 0.74293 0.74288 0.74287
## [19] 0.74287 0.74287 0.74288 0.74286 0.74291 0.74289 0.74286 0.74282 0.74272
## [28] 0.74280 0.74272 0.74289 0.74281 0.74280 0.74278 0.74294 0.74290 0.74290
## [37] 0.74292 0.74282 0.74277 0.74289</pre>
```



檢驗:

- (1) : Responses(average size) fall near the middle of the specified range
- (2): Responses(average size) should not depend on time
 由上面的 inches-day plot 可以看出有 8 個固定 day 下對應的點有 8 個 group,並且很明顯觀察到每個 group mean(inches(diameter) average per group, denoted as ȳ_i.) 都在中位數 0.74275 之上,依照圖形來看 (1) 是不滿足的,但為了依統計顯著性說明這件事,需要做檢定。

要檢定 (1)、(2), 等同於 testing:

$$\mathbf{H}_0: \bar{y}_i = 0.74275 + \epsilon \quad \text{v.s.} \quad \mathbf{H}_1: \bar{y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \text{unique(day)} + \epsilon$$

這裡算出每一群的 inches(diameter) average:

```
y_bar <- c()
day <- unique(data$day)
for (i in 1:length(day)){
  y_bar[i] <- mean(data$inches[data$day ==day[i]])
}</pre>
```

接著使用 anova() 指令來作檢定:

```
lm <- lm(y_bar ~ day)
lm_null <- lm(y_bar ~ offset(0.74275*rep(1,8))-1)
anova(lm_null,lm)

## Analysis of Variance Table
##</pre>
```

Model 1: y_bar ~ offset(0.74275 * rep(1, 8)) - 1

Model 2: y_bar ~ day

Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)

1 8 1.5184e-07

2 6 6.6420e-09 2 1.452e-07 65.579 8.371e-05 ***

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

因為 p-value = $8.371 \times 10^{-5} < 0.05$, reject H_0 at level $\alpha = 0.05$ 。不過考量到 response 為每一群的平均值,使得樣本數只有 8, 數量太少可能會不夠充分說明檢定結果。這裡用 individual inches(diameter) 作為 response 做檢定:

$$\mathbf{H}_0: \mathbf{inches} = 0.74275 + \epsilon \quad \text{v.s.} \quad \mathbf{H}_1: \mathbf{inches} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times \mathbf{day} + \epsilon$$

使用 anova() 指令做檢定:

```
lm <- lm(inches ~ day , data=data)
lm_null <- lm(inches ~ offset(0.74275*rep(1,40))-1)
anova(lm_null,lm)</pre>
```

Analysis of Variance Table

##

Model 1: inches ~ offset(0.74275 * rep(1, 40)) - 1

Model 2: inches ~ day

Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)

1 40 8.4440e-07

2 38 1.1841e-07 2 7.2599e-07 116.49 < 2.2e-16 ***

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

其 p-value <0.05,reject H_0 at level $\alpha=0.05$,與使用每一群 inches 的平均數當 response 的推論結果一樣。

總和上述,(1)、(2) 中至少有一個會不成立,因此這個製程不應該是 " $under\ control$ "。

最後我們來做 lack of fit test:

 H_0 : inches = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times day + \epsilon$ v.s. H_1 : inches = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times day + \epsilon$ is too simple

我們使用 anova() 指令做檢定:

```
lm <- lm(inches ~ day , data=data)
lm_sature <- lm(inches ~ factor(day),data=data)
anova(lm,lm_sature)

## Analysis of Variance Table

## ## Model 1: inches ~ day

## Model 2: inches ~ factor(day)

## Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)

## 1 38 1.1841e-07

## 2 32 8.5200e-08 6 3.3211e-08 2.079 0.08354 .

## ---

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

½裡觀察到 p-value = 0.08354 > 0.05 , 代表沒有足夠證據說明此模型有 lack of fit。
```