

Tutorial 10

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Overview

- 1 Popular Questions
- 2 Q1 (b), (c) and (d)
- 3 Q2 (b)

Variance inflation factor (vif)

- `vif()` command need to use “faraway” package
- You can use the function given in Q1 solution
- Normally we care about independent variable with very large VIF.
- No exact cut-off value.

Influence statistics

- Present the relevant statistics. (Always interpret results you choose to include in the report. Statistics/plots without interpretation are useless to your clients.)
- Interpret influence statistics in relative terms.
- We are building an explanatory model to investigate the relationships between the variables (rather than a more precise predictive model).

Nested F test

- $H_0 : \frac{\sigma_{x.difference}^2}{\sigma_{error}^2} = 1$ vs $H_A : \frac{\sigma_{x.difference}^2}{\sigma_{error}^2} > 1$
- $x.difference$ in the above line refers to the difference between the full model and the nested model
- $TS = \frac{MSR_{x.difference}}{MSE}$
- Compare to $F_{n,error.df}$. Here n equals to the number of variables in $x.difference$

Deletion of outliers

- Delete outliers one at a time. After deleting an observation, re-fit the model and check if there is an improvement.
- Do not delete too many observations.
- Desired results: increase in R^2 and/or decrease in MSE.