homework three

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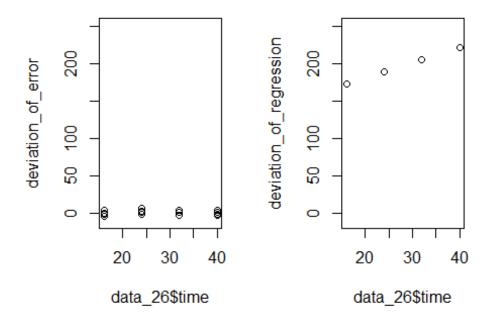
October 8, 2017

homework three

problem 2.23

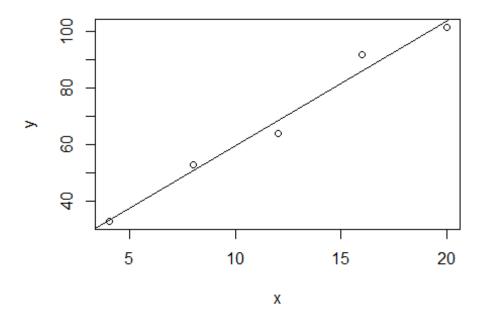
```
# problem a
setwd("C:/Users/cheny/Desktop/study/linear regression model/homework/homework
three")
data 23 <- read.table('19.txt',header = FALSE,col.names=c('GPA','ATC'))</pre>
reg_23 <- lm(data_23$GPA ~ data_23$ATC)
anova_23 <- anova(reg_23)</pre>
anova 23
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: data_23$GPA
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                          Pr(>F)
## Residuals 118 45.818 0.3883
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
# problem c
f_value <- qf(0.99,1,118)
anova_23$`F value` > f_value
## [1] TRUE
             NA
t_value <- qt(1-0.01/2,118)
t value star <- 3.040
t_value_star > t_value
## [1] TRUE
cat('conclude Ho')
## conclude Ho
# problem d
sse <- 45.818
ssr <- 3.588
ssto <- 3.588 + 45.818
r2 <- ssr/ssto
cat('the relative reduction is', r2)
```

```
## the relative reduction is 0.07262276
# problem e
r \leftarrow sqrt(r2)
cat('the r is',r)
## the r is 0.2694861
problem 2.26
# problem a
data_26 <- read.table('1.22.txt', header = FALSE, col.names =</pre>
c('hardness','time'))
reg 26 <- lm(data 26$hardness ~ data 26$time)
anova_26 <- anova(reg_26)
anova 26
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: data 26$hardness
                Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Residuals
               14 146.4
                             10.5
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
# problem b
f value \leftarrow qf(0.99,1,13)
anova_26$`F value` > f_value
## [1] TRUE
              NA
t_value < qt(1-0.01/2,13)
t_value_star <- 22.51
t_value_star > t_value
## [1] TRUE
cat('conclude Ho')
## conclude Ho
# problem c
y_hat <- data_26$time * reg_26$coefficients[2] + reg_26$coefficients[1]</pre>
deviation_of_error <- data_26$hardness - y_hat</pre>
y mean <- mean(data 26$time)</pre>
deviation_of_regression <- y_hat - y_mean</pre>
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
plot(deviation_of_error~data_26$time,ylim=c(-10,250))
plot(deviation_of_regression~data_26$time,ylim=c(-10,250))
```



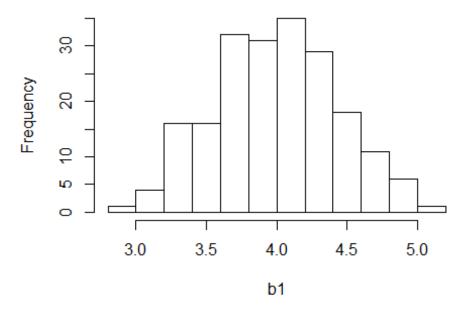
problem 2.66

```
# problem a
set.seed(1)
residules <- rnorm(n = 5, mean = 0, sd = 5)
x <- c(4,8,12,16,20)
y <- x * 4 + 20 + residules
reg_66 <- lm(y~x)
plot(y~x)
abline(reg_66)</pre>
```



```
y_h <- reg_66$coefficients[1] + 10 * reg_66$coefficients[2]</pre>
cat('y_h is', y_h)
## y_h is 59.81546
confidenc_interval_up <- y_h + qt(1-0.05/2,5-
2)*\mathbf{sqrt}(\mathbf{sum}(\mathsf{reg\_66\$residuals^2})*(1/5+(10-\mathsf{mean}(x))/\mathbf{sum}((x-\mathsf{mean}(x))^2)))
confidenc_interval_down <- y_h - qt(1-0.05/2,5-
2)*\mathbf{sqrt}(\mathbf{sum}(\mathsf{reg\_66\$residuals^2})*(1/5+(10-\mathsf{mean}(x))/\mathbf{sum}((x-\mathsf{mean}(x))^2)))
# problem b and c
b1 <- vector()</pre>
for(i in 1:200){
         residules \leftarrow rnorm(n = 5, mean = 0, sd = 5)
          x \leftarrow c(4,8,12,16,20)
          y < -x * 4 + 20 + residules
          reg_66 <- lm(y\sim x)
          b1 <- c(b1,reg_66$coefficients[2])</pre>
mean(b1)
## [1] 3.999999
sd(b1)
## [1] 0.4397091
hist(b1)
```

Histogram of b1

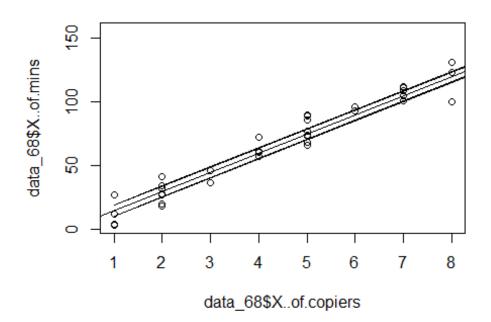


```
#problem d
y_{true} < -4 * 10 + 20
times <- vector()</pre>
for(i in 1:200){
         residules <- rnorm(n = 5, mean = 0, sd = 5)
         x \leftarrow c(4,8,12,16,20)
         y < -x * 4 + 20 + residules
         reg 66 <- lm(y \sim x)
         y_h <- reg_66$coefficients[1] + 10 * reg_66$coefficients[2]</pre>
         confidenc_interval_up <- y_h + qt(1-0.05/2,5-
2)*\mathbf{sqrt}(\mathbf{sum}(\mathsf{reg\_66\$residuals^2})*(1/5+(10-\mathsf{mean}(\mathsf{x}))/\mathbf{sum}((\mathsf{x}-\mathsf{mean}(\mathsf{x}))^2)))
         confidenc_interval_down <- y_h - qt(1-0.05/2,5-</pre>
2)*sqrt(sum(reg_66\$residuals^2)*(1/5+(10-mean(x))/sum((x-mean(x))^2)))
         if( y_true <= confidenc_interval_up & y_true >=
confidenc_interval_down){
                   times <- c(times,1)</pre>
         }else{
                   times <- c(times,0)
         }
propotion <- sum(times)/length(times)</pre>
```

problem 2.68

```
data_68 <- read.table('1.20.txt',header = FALSE, col.names = c('# of mins','#
    of copiers'))</pre>
```

```
reg 68 <- lm(data 68$X..of.mins ~ data 68$X..of.copiers)</pre>
y h <- data 68$X..of.copiers * reg 68$coefficients[2] +</pre>
reg_68$coefficients[1]
up_band <- y_h + sqrt(2*qf(0.9,2,45-
2))*sqrt(sum(reg_68$residuals^2)/43)*sqrt(1/45 + (data_68$X..of.copiers-
mean(data_68$X..of.copiers)^2)/(sum(data_68$X..of.copiers-
mean(data 68$X..of.copiers)^2)))
down_band <- y_h - sqrt(2*qf(0.9,2,45-
2))*sqrt(sum(reg_68$residuals^2)/43)*sqrt(1/45 + (data_68$X..of.copiers-
mean(data_68$X..of.copiers)^2)/(sum(data_68$X..of.copiers-
mean(data_68$X..of.copiers)^2)))
plot(data_68$X..of.mins~data_68$X..of.copiers,xlim=c(1,8))
abline(reg 68)
points(up band~data 68$X..of.copiers,type='l')
points(down_band~data_68$X..of.copiers,type='l')
# or it can be solved in this way
library(ggplot2)
```



```
result <-
ggplot(data_68,aes(x=data_68$X..of.copiers,y=data_68$X..of.mins))+geom_point(
) + stat_smooth(method = lm)
plot(result)</pre>
```

