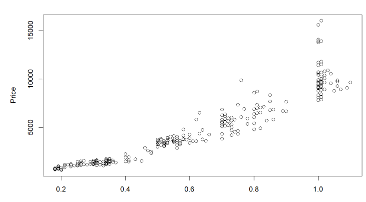
Intelligent Data Analysis - Homework 2.1

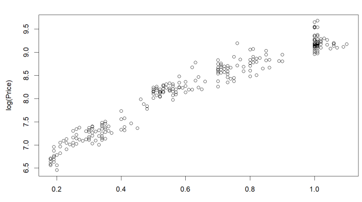
Panagiotis Michalopoulos, Javier de la Rua, Michail Gongolidis,
Ignacio Rodriguez, Daniel Minguez

December 20th, 2018

1 Plot price vs. caratage and log(price) vs. caratage. Decide on which response variable is better to use.

For linear regression models, we want to make sure that there is a linear relationship between the input and output variables. Taking the log to the price makes the relationship between price and carat looks more linear. This is our main objective for linear regression, As we can see in the below graphs, plotting the log price gives a better representation of the variables.





2 Find a suitable way to include, besides caratage, the other categorical information available.

We have choose the worst level for each categorical cariable: VS2 (very sligthly imperfect 2) for Clarity, I for ColourPurity and HRD for certification institution as reference categories.

As we can see in the summary below, the overall model has a Multiple R-squared of 0.9723, so the model is able to predict any Y using X with accuracy of 97%.

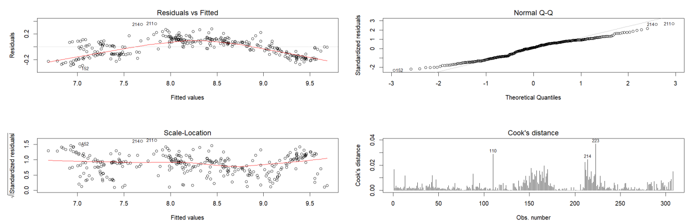
```
Call:
lm(formula = log(Price) ~ Weight + ColourPurity + Clarity + Certifier,
    data = diamonds)

Residuals:
     Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.31236 -0.11520  0.01613  0.10833  0.36339

Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    6.077239   0.048091 126.369  < 2e-16 ***
Weight         2.855013   0.036968  77.230  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityD  0.416557   0.041382  10.066  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityE  0.387047   0.030824  12.557  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityF  0.310198   0.027479  11.288  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityG  0.210207   0.028359   7.412 1.32e-12 ***
ColourPurityH  0.128681   0.028523   4.511 9.31e-06 ***
ClarityIF      0.298541   0.033303   8.964  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityVS1     0.096609   0.024919   3.877  0.00013 ***
ClarityVVS1    0.297835   0.028102  10.598  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityVVS2    0.201923   0.025344   7.967 3.56e-14 ***
CertifierGIA   0.008856   0.020864   0.424  0.67155
CertifierIGI  -0.173855   0.028673  -6.063 4.07e-09 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.1382 on 295 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9723,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9712
F-statistic: 863.6 on 12 and 295 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Test of significance for the overall model is $2.2e-16$. We can reject the null hypothesis and say that not all coeficients are significally equal to 0, even though CertifierGIA has low p-values and it is. We can conclude that the variables are significant for the model. We can say the following regarding the variables:

- **For the weight coefficient,** since the dependent variable is expressed in log, then we can say either:
  - In log scale, If you increase one unit of cartage , log(price) will increase by 2.855
  - In Price scale, If you increase one unit of cartage the price of diamond is multiplied by a factor of $e^{2.88} = 17.37466$
- **For the color purity coefficient,** since the dependent variable is expressed in log and reference category is "I", then we can say that the price of "ColourPurityD" is exp(0.41)=1.53 times the price of "ColourPurityI" , we can conclude that "ColourPurityD" is much better than the reference category. Also it can be appreciated that the influence on the price is grouwing the better the color purity is.
- **For the clarity coefficient** we have a similar situation, we can appreciate that the influence on the price is greater the bettter clarity the diamond has, although there is not much difference between the two best levels (IF and VS1).

- **For the certifiers coefficient** we can see that the HRD and GIA have significally the same influence in the price and both of them influence a higher price han IGI.

In order to make some interpretation on the residuals, we started by plotting a graph using the plot function for the model.



From the graph we can see that:

1. The residuals don't behave nicely , there is a nonlinear relationship between the outcome and predictor (seem to be following a quadratic relation not a linear one).
2. Residuals seems to come from a normal distribution, but with lighter tails.
3. In the scale location plot, we can see that the residuals are spread somehow equally along with the range of the predictor.
4. In Cooks distance plot, we can see that there are 3 influential values , which are: 110, 214 and 223

We can test residuals dependency using "Durbin Watson test", the p-value for the test is p-value ($<$ 2.2e-16) , so we can reject the null hypothesis which means that the residuals are dependent and have correlation (not a good interpretation, residuals should be independent)

```
	Durbin-Watson test

data:  model1
DW = 0.31422, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is not 0
```

Jarque-Bera test has been used to check for residuals normality and the p-value of the residuals is p-value = 0.1952 , which means accepting the null hypothesis, so residuals follow a normal distribution (good interpretation about the model)

```
        Jarque Bera Test

data:  model1$residuals
X-squared = 8.0626, df = 2, p-value = 0.01775
```

To check for variance equality, Breusch-Pagan test have been used, the p-value equals to 0.3507, so we will accept the null hypothesis that means variances are constant (good interpretation about the model)

```
        studentized Breusch-Pagan test

data:  model1
BP = 47.223, df = 12, p-value = 4.265e-06
```

We can see that there are 6 possible values that can be considered as outliers (shown in the qqplot and cook's distance plot): 110,152,211,214 and 255.

```
    Weight ColourPurity Clarity Certifier Price
110   0.76            D      IF       GIA  9885
152   0.18            F    VVS1       IGI   823
211   0.50            G      IF       IGI  3652
214   0.52            I      IF       IGI  3095
223   0.71            D     VS1       IGI  6160
```

After removing the above outliers from the model, there was no significant enhancement done and other outliers appeared, we can see that from the below

```
Call:
lm(formula = log(Price) ~ Weight + ColourPurity + Clarity + Certifier,
    data = diamondq2)

Residuals:
     Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.30841 -0.11627  0.01916  0.10333  0.36629

Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    6.102954   0.046837 130.301  < 2e-16 ***
Weight         2.831122   0.036090  78.446  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityD  0.374517   0.042199   8.875  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityE  0.377928   0.030029  12.586  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityF  0.308913   0.026624  11.603  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityG  0.200360   0.027561   7.270 3.36e-12 ***
ColourPurityH  0.125571   0.027601   4.550 7.91e-06 ***
ClarityIF      0.279955   0.033058   8.468 1.26e-15 ***
ClarityVS1     0.092857   0.024162   3.843 0.000149 ***
ClarityVVS1    0.302881   0.027281  11.102  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityVVS2    0.199648   0.024579   8.123 1.32e-14 ***
CertifierGIA   0.006504   0.020228   0.322 0.748044
CertifierIGI  -0.183841   0.028275  -6.502 3.46e-10 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.1337 on 290 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9741,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.973
F-statistic: 908.7 on 12 and 290 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

3 Try two dierent remedial actions:

3.1-3.5 Create a new categorical variable to segregate the stones according to caratage: let's say less than 0.5 carats small, 0.5 to less than 1 carat (medium) and 1 carat and over (large). Make small as the reference category. Add this new variable to the existing model as well as an interaction term between this new variable and caratage.

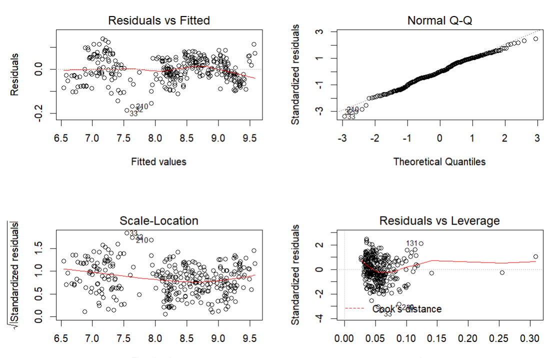
3.6 Include the square of carat as a new explanatory variable. It avoids the subjectivity of clusters denition.

3.1 Is this regression model satisfactory? Are the standard assumptions of linear regression validated? Are the numerical estimates sensible?

The regression model is satisfactory, even though some assumtions are not satisfactory, as the overall test of significance for the model is 2.2e-16 and R2 = 0.9953 (there is an obvious improvement in the model compared to model 1).

```
Call:
lm(formula = log(Price) ~ Weight + ColourPurity + Clarity + Certifier +
    Carat_Size + Carat_Size * Weight, data = diamonds3A)

Residuals:
      Min        1Q    Median        3Q       Max
-0.188358 -0.031815 -0.000249  0.043143  0.140535

Coefficients:
                         Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)              5.483149   0.029919 183.268  < 2e-16 ***
Weight                   4.427061   0.069811  63.415  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityD            0.436261   0.017465  24.979  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityE            0.350912   0.012927  27.146  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityF            0.275010   0.011535  23.841  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityG            0.191449   0.011869  16.131  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityH            0.111067   0.011923   9.316  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityIF                0.315793   0.013935  22.662  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityVS1               0.067530   0.010498   6.432 5.15e-10 ***
ClarityVVS1              0.213448   0.011932  17.889  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityVVS2              0.132373   0.010756  12.307  < 2e-16 ***
CertifierGIA             0.005606   0.008794   0.637    0.524
CertifierIGI            -0.018082   0.012684  -1.426    0.155
Carat_SizeMedium         1.062001   0.032653  32.523  < 2e-16 ***
Carat_SizeLarge          2.340691   0.404861   5.781 1.91e-08 ***
Weight:Carat_SizeMedium -2.047162   0.074556 -27.458  < 2e-16 ***
Weight:Carat_SizeLarge  -3.350469   0.399880  -8.379 2.31e-15 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.0576 on 291 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9953,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.995
F-statistic:  3816 on 16 and 291 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Afterwards, we started plotting a graph using the plot function for the model, as in the below picture.



Regarding the assumtions for linear regression, we have applied the following tests:

- Durbin Watson test: The p-value $< 2.2e-16$, which means that the residuals have a correlation (not good interpretation for linear regression models)
- Jarque-Bera: The p-value $= 0.172$, which means accepting the null hypothesis, so residuals follow a normal distribution (good interpretation about the model)
- Breusch-Pagan: The p-value equals to 0.0007143, so we will reject the null hypothesis that means variances are not constant.

```
	Durbin-Watson test

data:  model3a
DW = 0.96989, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is not 0
```

```
	Jarque Bera Test

data:  model3a$residuals
X-squared = 3.517, df = 2, p-value = 0.1723
```

```
	studentized Breusch-Pagan test

data:  model3a
BP = 40.256, df = 16, p-value = 0.0007143
```

3.2 Interpret the interaction parameter med*carat. What can we infer on the incremental pricing of caratage in the 3 clusters?

We can interpret that the interaction term for 'med*weight' is significant as p-value is less than 0.05 (5% level).

Since the dependent variable (price) is expressed in logs, then we can say that if all the variables are equal, the increase in price for a diamond of medium size is exp(-2.04)$=$ 0.13 times the increase in the price of a small diamond. This means that the price of diamond for small ones increases faster than medium ones, when you increase the carat by one.

3.3 Which is more highly valued: colour or clarity?

Colour is more highly valued since the best colour purity influence more in the price that the best clarity (and the same for the subsequent levels)

3.4 All other things being equal, what is the average price diference between a grade D diamond and another one graded (a) I (b) E?

The log(price) is 0.47 higher for a D diamond than for a I diamond, and is 0.08 higher for a D diamond than for a E diamond

3.5 All other things being equal, are there price diferences amongst the stones appraised by the GIA, IGI and HRD?

Given this model, all the coeficients related to the certifiers are significally equal to 0, so the prices are not influenced by them.

3.6 Include the square of carat as a new explanatory variable. It avoids the subjectivity of clusters denition

We have replace carat by the square of carat in order to avoid relation between variables, obtaining the following result:

```
Call:
lm(formula = log(Price) ~ sqrt_Carat_Size + ColourPurity + Clarity +
    Certifier, data = diamonds3B)

Residuals:
     Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.31236 -0.11520  0.01613  0.10833  0.36339

Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)      6.077239   0.048091 126.369  < 2e-16 ***
sqrt_Carat_Size  1.427506   0.018484  77.230  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityD    0.416557   0.041382  10.066  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityE    0.387047   0.030824  12.557  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityF    0.310198   0.027479  11.288  < 2e-16 ***
ColourPurityG    0.210207   0.028359   7.412 1.32e-12 ***
ColourPurityH    0.128681   0.028523   4.511 9.31e-06 ***
ClarityIF        0.298541   0.033303   8.964  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityVS1       0.096609   0.024919   3.877  0.00013 ***
ClarityVVS1      0.297835   0.028102  10.598  < 2e-16 ***
ClarityVVS2      0.201923   0.025344   7.967 3.56e-14 ***
CertifierGIA     0.008856   0.020864   0.424  0.67155
CertifierIGI    -0.173855   0.028673  -6.063 4.07e-09 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 0.1382 on 295 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9723,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9712
F-statistic: 863.6 on 12 and 295 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

The results of the test are the following:

```
	Durbin-Watson test

data:  model3b
DW = 0.31422, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation i
```

```
	studentized Breusch-Pagan test

data:  model3b
BP = 47.223, df = 12, p-value = 4.265e-06
```

```
	Jarque Bera Test

data:  model3b$residuals
X-squared = 8.0626, df = 2, p-value = 0.01775
```

4 Which of the two remedial actions do you prefer and why? Think on terms of interpretability and validity of the assumptions.

In both models we have a good R^2 and a good p-value, the main difference in the models can be seen here:

- The linearity of residuals , both have the same problem.
- Normality , model 2 behaves better compared to model 3.
- Variance equality, both have the same problem.

In summary:

	Model 2	**Model 3**
R^2	0.9952	0.9723
Durbin-Watson test p-value (linearity)	2.2e-16	2.2e-16
Jarque Bera Test p-value	0.1723	0.01775
Breusch-Pagan test p-value	0.0007143	4.265e-06

Therefore we conclude that the model 2 is better.