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## 9.2)

a) Estimates of the posterior betas

npreg bp skin bmi ped age 2.5% -1.92632167 0.4158359 -0.2502817 0.7957794 6.143916 0.6205851 97.5% -0.03556841 0.7867952 0.3956118 1.7380682 20.831784 1.2573272

b) Estimates of the after best model selection

npreg bp skin bmi ped age 2.5% -0.9547727 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.4947543 0.00000 0.4790979 97.5% 0.0000000 0.3199292 0.3256697 1.3485814 17.21936 0.9904431

Probability of best model

all prob

- 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0.465
- 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0.228
- 3 0 1 0 1 1 1 0.104
- 4 1 0 0 1 1 1 0.045
- 5 0 0 1 1 1 1 0.035
- 6 1 0 0 1 0 1 0.029
- 7 0 1 0 1 0 1 0.025
- 8 0 0 1 1 0 1 0.019
- 9 1 1 0 1 1 1 0.014
- 10 0 1 1 1 1 1 0.010
- 11 0 0 1 0 1 1 0.007
- 12 1 1 0 1 0 1 0.004
- 13 0 1 1 0 1 1 0.003
- 14 1 0 1 1 1 1 0.003
- 15 0 1 1 1 0 1 0.002
- 16 1 1 1 1 1 1 0.002 17 0 1 1 0 0 1 0.001
- 18 1 0 1 0 1 1 0.001
- 19 1 0 1 1 0 1 0.001
- 20 1 1 1 0 1 1 0.001
- 21 1 1 1 1 0 1 0.001

The 95% Confidence interval of the betas after model selection is much smaller than the intial posterior betas in the previous model

#### 9.3)

a)

#### Posterior betas

Ed Po1 Po<sub>2</sub> 0.27678836 0.00524724 0.54078190 1.43765701 -0.76412976 -0.06027487 M.F Pop NW U1 U2 **GDP** 0.12848061 -0.06790958 0.09862836 -0.26956973 0.37235594 0.22350019 Ineq Prob Time 0.71217333 -0.27432825 -0.05484386

## 95% Confidence Posterior Betas

So Ed Po1 Po2 2.5% 0.03291574 -0.3144854 0.2103544 -0.08949473 -2.4374830 -0.3506106 97.5% 0.52363143 0.3213659 0.8555000 3.02151656 0.8014371 0.1864203 NW U1 U2 M.F Pop 2.5% -0.1540167 -0.2827156 -0.2172904 -0.63424502 0.06664789 -0.2287955 97.5% 0.3968335 0.1579139 0.4045775 0.06595465 0.70201893 0.6709754 Prob Time Ineq 2.5% 0.2560089 -0.5117502 -0.2912905 97.5% 1.1211167 -0.0280633 0.1821423

#### LS Coefficients

Ed (Intercept) М So Po1 1.4716210675 Po2 LF M.F Pop -0.7817801428 -0.0659645619 0.1312980228 -0.0702919266 0.1090566856 **GDP** Inea -0.2705364468 0.3687303043 0.2380594756 0.7262919898 -0.2852264319Time -0.0615768625

#### LS 95% Confidence Interval

(Intercept) Μ So Ed Po1 Po2 -0.1614436 0.009556068 -0.3754927 0.1781959 -0.1939343 -2.5186164 2.5 % 97.5 % 0.1605274 0.563480217 0.3752646 0.9108322 3.1371764 0.9550562 LF M.F Pop NW U1 2.5 % -0.3789230 -0.1851921 -0.3291440 -0.2415737 -0.6715677 0.001906366 97.5 % 0.2469939 0.4477881 0.1885602 0.4596871 0.1304948 0.735554243 GDP Ineq Prob Time 2.5 % -0.2900794 0.2487395 -0.55809545 -0.3288022 97.5 % 0.7661984 1.2038444 -0.01235741 0.2056485

The coefficients of the LS and Bayesian models are very similar and both agree on which variables are significant. M, Ed, U2, Ineq, Prob are the significant variables in the model, because their 95% cofidence interval does not cross zero. M, Ed, U2, and Ineq all contribute to the crime rate as they increase and Prob decreases the crime rate as it increases.

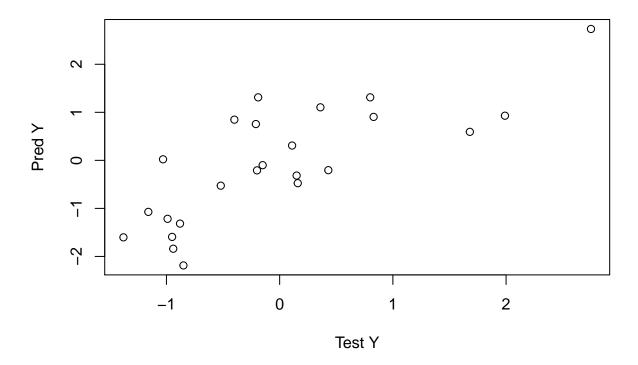
b)

In this particular case the linear regression error is less than the bayesian error. The bayesian estimates are not the same as the least squared estimates and the influence of the prior prevents them from equaling the least square estimates. In the case when the random sample of data is not representitive of the population, the least squares estimates will hurt prediction accuracy on the test set. The Bayesian estimates are more consistent so in the long run it has a lower average error.

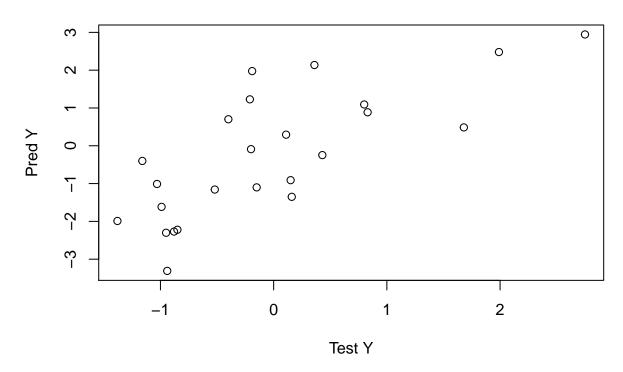
Least Squares Regression Error

# [1] 0.5562224

# **LS Regression**



# **Bayesian Regression**



c)

I ran 1000 simulations of the experiment and computed the prediction error for the least squares and bayesian regression. On average the bayesian regression has a smaller mean and variance error than the LS regression.

ls.error	bs.error
Min. : 0.3265	Min. :0.3297
1st Qu.: 0.7566	1st Qu.:0.6806
Median : 1.0086	Median :0.9519
Mean : 1.2169	Mean :1.1382
3rd Qu.: 1.4099	3rd Qu.:1.3218
Max. :15.0421	Max. :8.0762

# Variance of estimates

ls.error bs.error ls.error 0.753775305 0.008040009 bs.error 0.008040009 0.549300280

