# Act 4: Regression de Poisson

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## Importando los datos

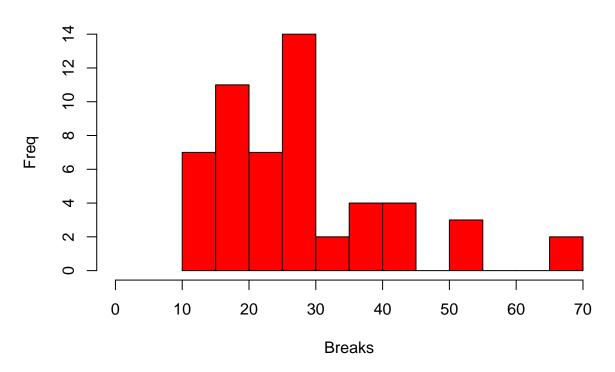
```
data<-warpbreaks
head(data,10)
```

```
##
     breaks wool tension
## 1
        26
             Α
## 2
        30
                    L
        54
           Α
                    L
        25
## 4
           Α
                    L
        70
## 5
            Α
                    L
## 6
        52
           Α
                    L
## 7
        51
           Α
                    L
        26
## 8
           Α
                    L
## 9
        67
            Α
                    L
## 10
        18
                    М
```

## Histograma de rupturas

```
hist(data$breaks,
    main = "Histogram of Breaks",
    xlab = "Breaks",ylab = "Freq",
    col = "red",
    border = "black",
    xlim = c(0, max(data$breaks)),
    breaks = 20)
```

## **Histogram of Breaks**



## Media y varianza

```
mu <- mean(data$breaks)
var <- var(data$breaks)</pre>
```

#### Modelo de Poisson

```
poisson.model<-glm(breaks ~ wool + tension, data, family = poisson(link = "log"))
summary(poisson.model)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = breaks ~ wool + tension, family = poisson(link = "log"),
##
       data = data)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
       Min
                 1Q
                      Median
                                   ЗQ
##
                                           Max
## -3.6871 -1.6503 -0.4269
                               1.1902
                                        4.2616
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
```

```
## (Intercept) 3.69196
                          0.04541 81.302 < 2e-16 ***
## woolB
              -0.20599
                          0.05157 -3.994 6.49e-05 ***
              -0.32132
## tensionM
                          0.06027 -5.332 9.73e-08 ***
## tensionH
                          0.06396 -8.107 5.21e-16 ***
              -0.51849
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##
      Null deviance: 297.37 on 53 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 210.39 on 50 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 493.06
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

Lamentablemente vemos que la desviación residual es mayor que los grados de libertad asi que tendremos que hacer un modelo cuasipoisson.

```
poisson.model2<-glm(breaks ~ wool + tension, data = data, family = quasipoisson(link = "log"))
summary(poisson.model2)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
  glm(formula = breaks ~ wool + tension, family = quasipoisson(link = "log"),
##
      data = data)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
      Min
                10
                     Median
                                  30
                                          Max
## -3.6871 -1.6503 -0.4269
                            1.1902
                                       4.2616
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 3.69196
                         0.09374 39.384 < 2e-16 ***
## woolB
              -0.20599
                        0.10646 -1.935 0.058673 .
              -0.32132
## tensionM
                          0.12441 -2.583 0.012775 *
## tensionH
              -0.51849
                          0.13203 -3.927 0.000264 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for quasipoisson family taken to be 4.261537)
##
      Null deviance: 297.37 on 53 degrees of freedom
##
## Residual deviance: 210.39 on 50 degrees of freedom
## AIC: NA
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

Sin embargo, vemos que de nuevo la desviación es considerablemente alta.