

4.28 The file *wa-wheat.dat* contains observations on wheat yield in Western Australian shires. There are 48 annual observations for the years 1950–1997. For the Northampton shire, consider the following four equations:

$$YIELD_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TIME + e_t$$

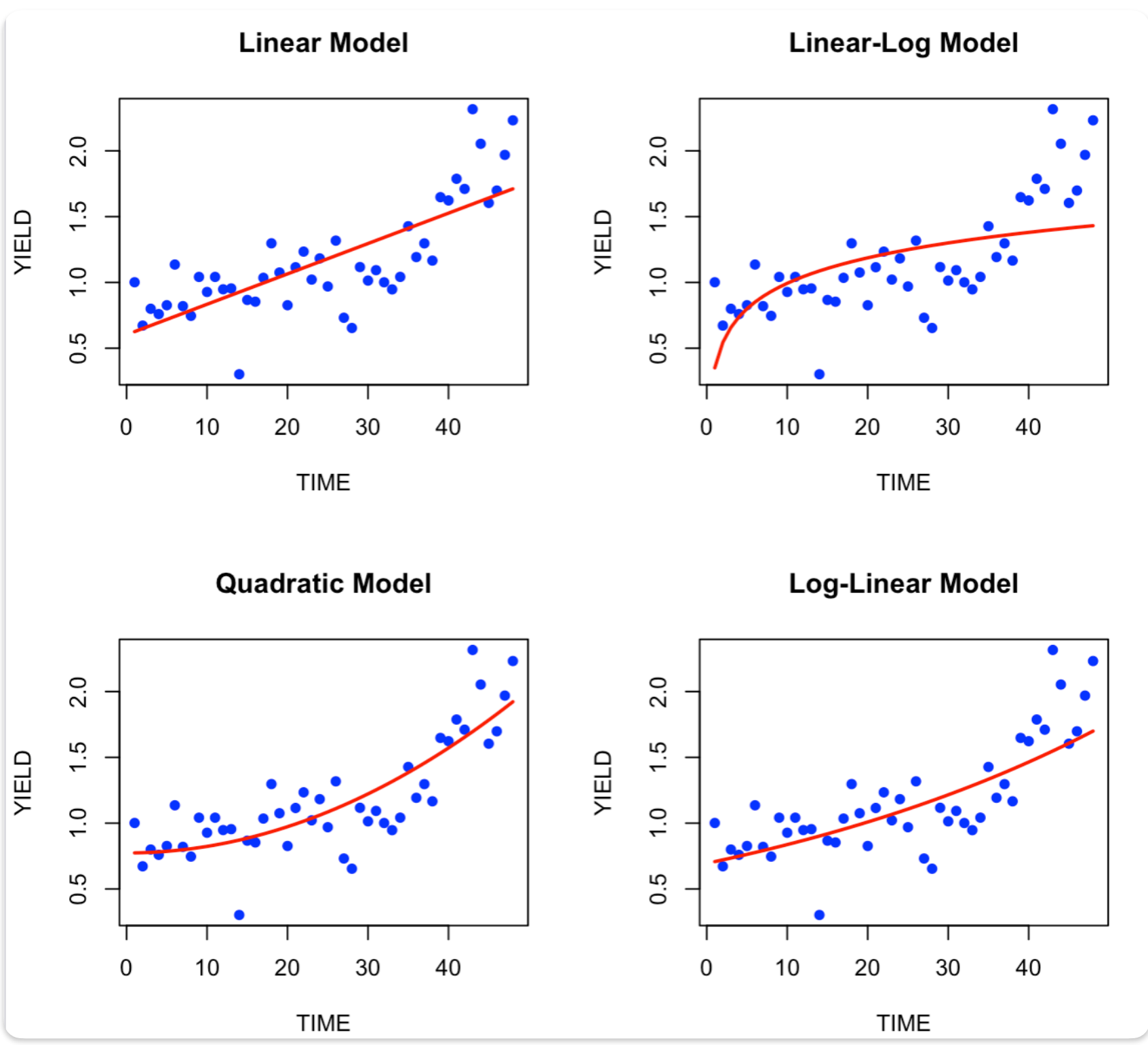
$$YIELD_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln(TIME) + e_t$$

$$YIELD_t = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 TIME^2 + e_t$$

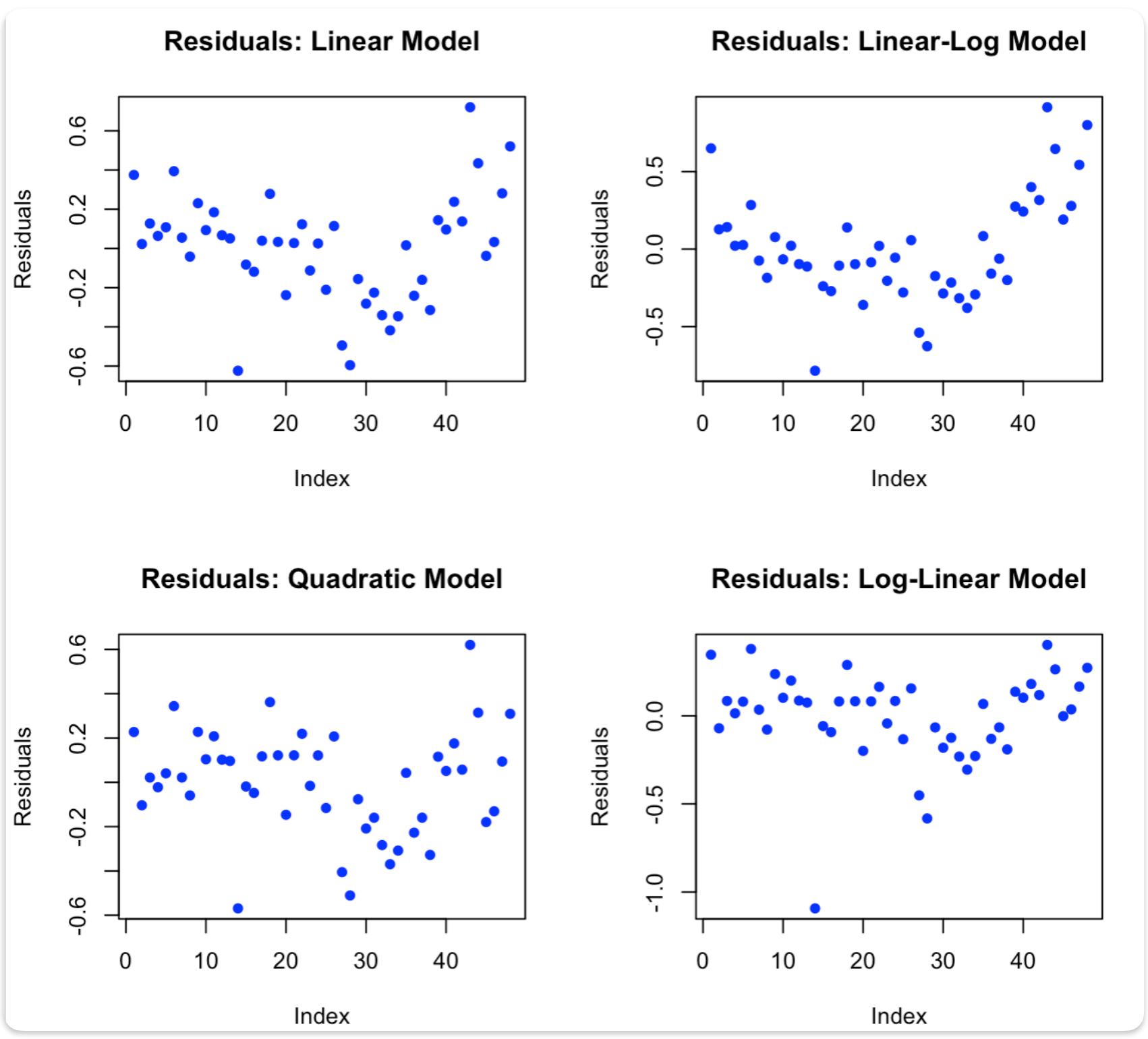
$$\ln(YIELD_t) = \phi_0 + \phi_1 TIME + e_t$$

- a. Estimate each of the four equations. Taking into consideration (i) plots of the fitted equations, (ii) plots of the residuals, (iii) error normality tests, and (iii) values for R^2 , which equation do you think is preferable? Explain.
- b. Interpret the coefficient of the time-related variable in your chosen specification.
- c. Using your chosen specification, identify any unusual observations, based on the studentized residuals, *LEVERAGE*, *DFBETAS*, and *DFFITS*.
- d. Using your chosen specification, use the observations up to 1996 to estimate the model. Construct a 95% prediction interval for *YIELD* in 1997. Does your interval contain the true value?

a. (i) 擬合圖



(ii) 殘差圖



(iii) 根據 Jarque-Bera Test，若 p-value > 0.05，表示它們的殘差可能符合常態性。只有 Log-Linear 模型未通過常態性檢定，應排除。其餘三個模型殘差分布未顯著偏離常態 (p-value > 0.05)。

```
> cat("Jarque-Bera Normality Test (p-values):\n")
Jarque-Bera Normality Test (p-values):
> print(jb_values)
      Model JB_p_value
1      Linear  0.9358650
2 Linear-Log  0.2512080
3   Quadratic  0.8504138
4 Log-Linear  0.0000000
```

(iv) 根據(i), (ii), (iii)及結合 R^2 值，選擇 Quadratic Model，因其 R^2 值最高，表示該模型對 YIELD 變化的解釋能力最強。

```
> cat("R² Values:\n")
R² Values:
> print(r2_values)
      Model      R2
1      Linear 0.5778369
2 Linear-Log 0.3385733
3   Quadratic 0.6890101
4 Log-Linear 0.5073566
```

b. Model 3: $YIELD = 0.7737 + 0.0004986 TIME^2$

截距為 0.7737，表示當 TIME=0 (1950 year)，預測的 YIELD=0.7737。

TIME² 的係數為 0.0004986，且為正數，表示 YIELD 隨著時間的推移呈加速成長，而非線性增加。

TIME² 變數在該模型中極為顯著，顯示其對 YIELD 的影響極為強烈。

```
> summary(model13)

Call:
lm(formula = YIELD ~ TIME2, data = northampton_data)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.56899 -0.14970  0.03119  0.12176  0.62049

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  7.737e-01  5.222e-02  14.82  < 2e-16 ***
TIME2        4.986e-04  4.939e-05  10.10 3.01e-13 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.2396 on 46 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.689,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.6822 
F-statistic: 101.9 on 1 and 46 DF,  p-value: 3.008e-13
```

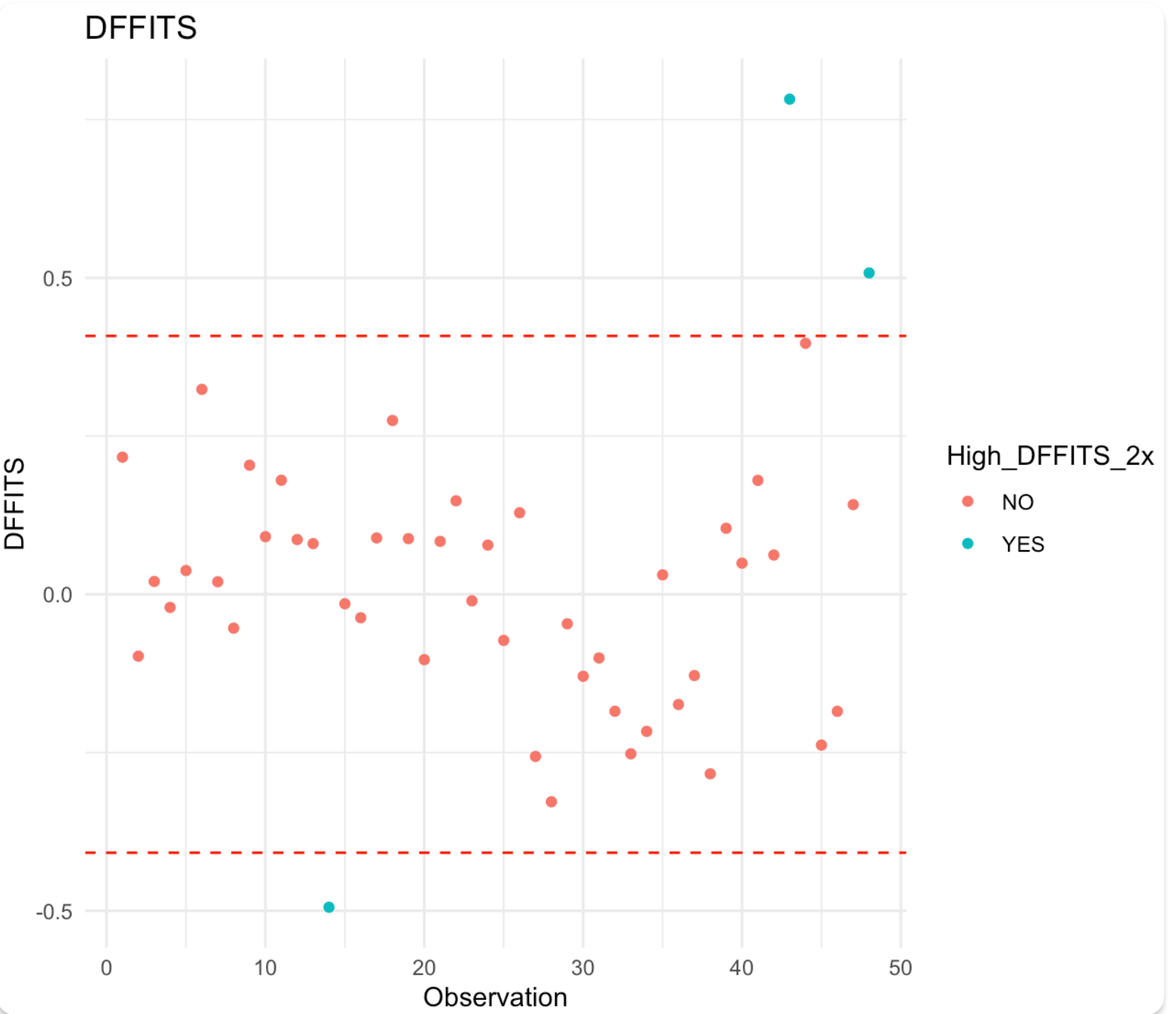
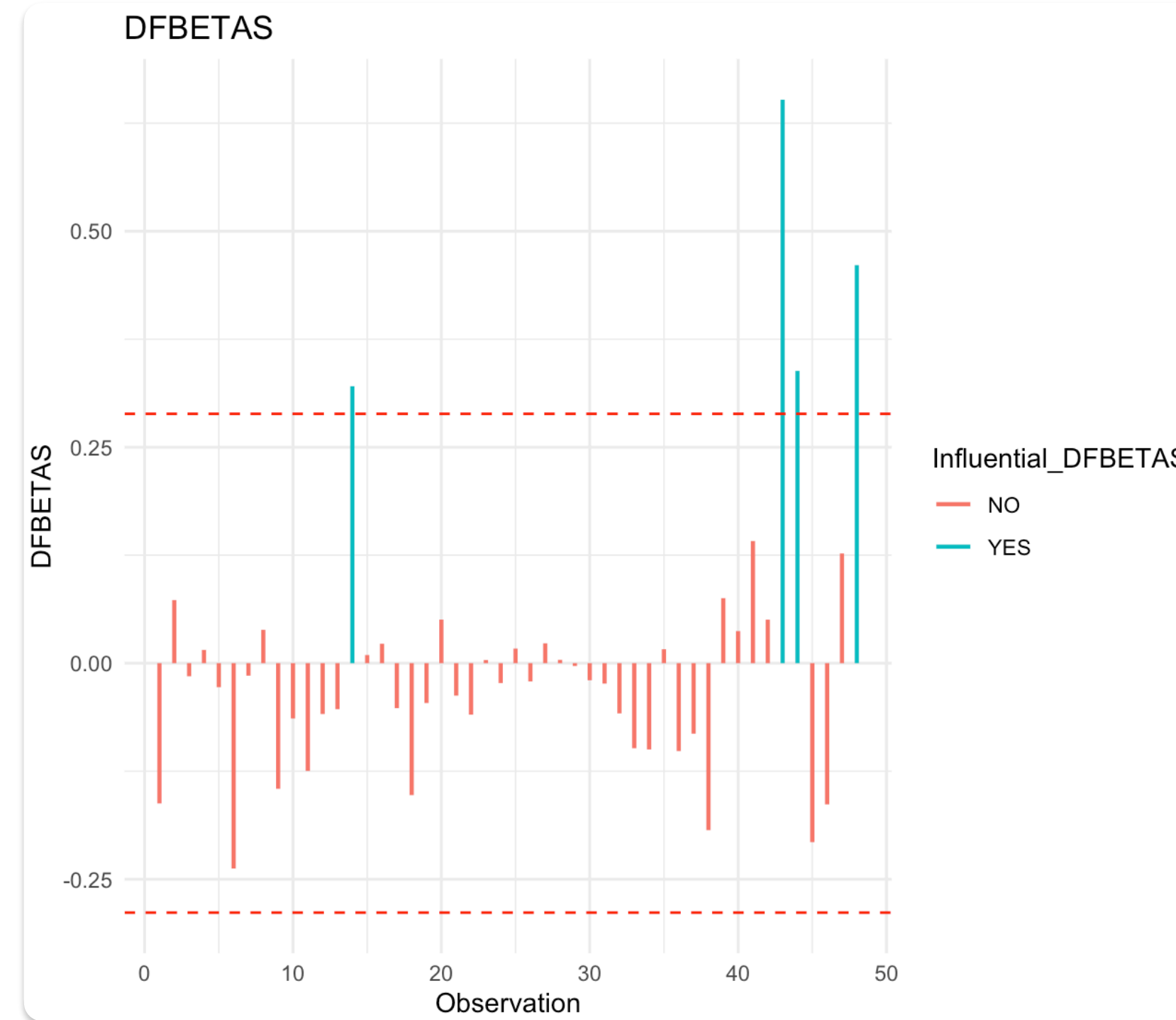
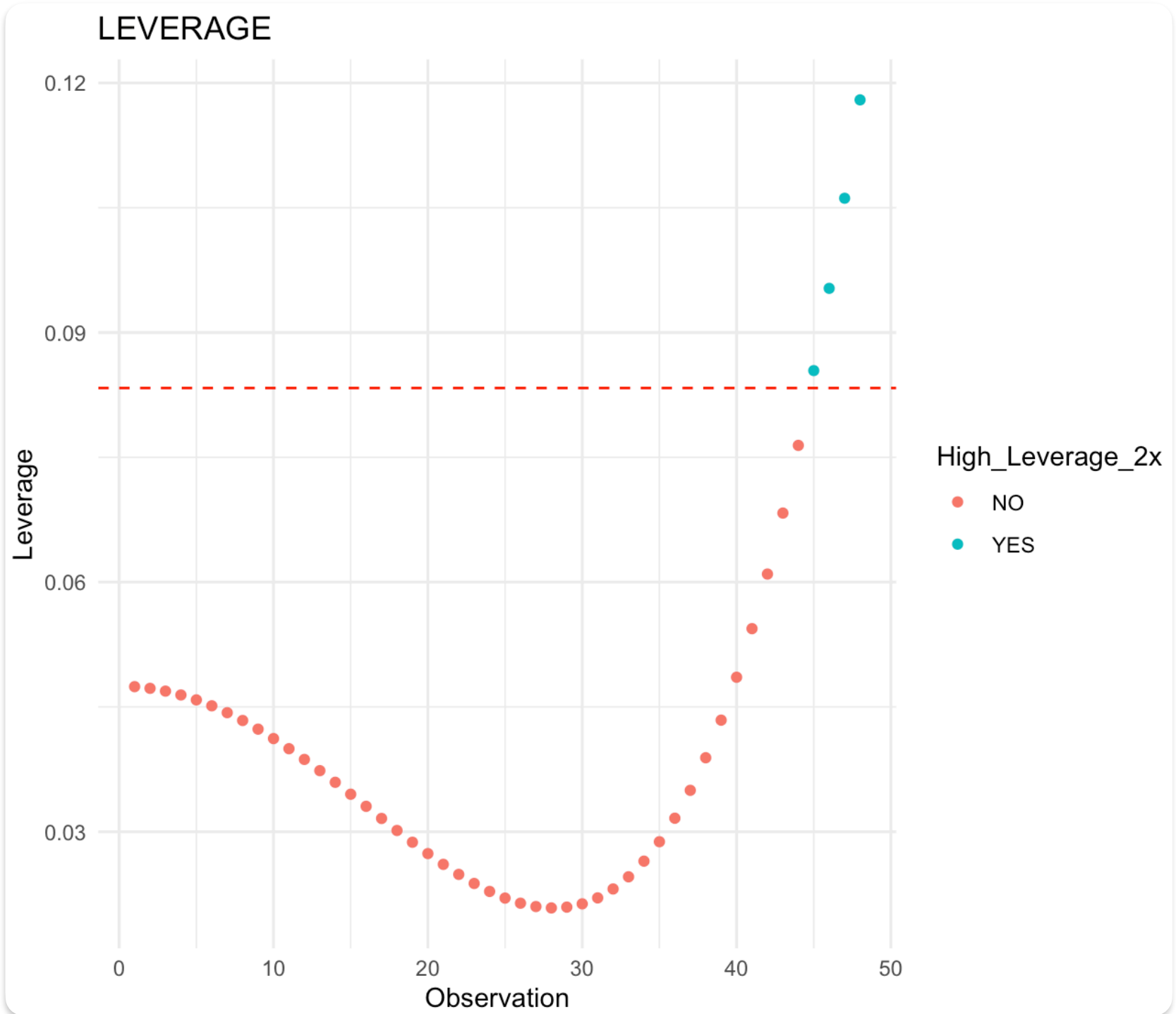
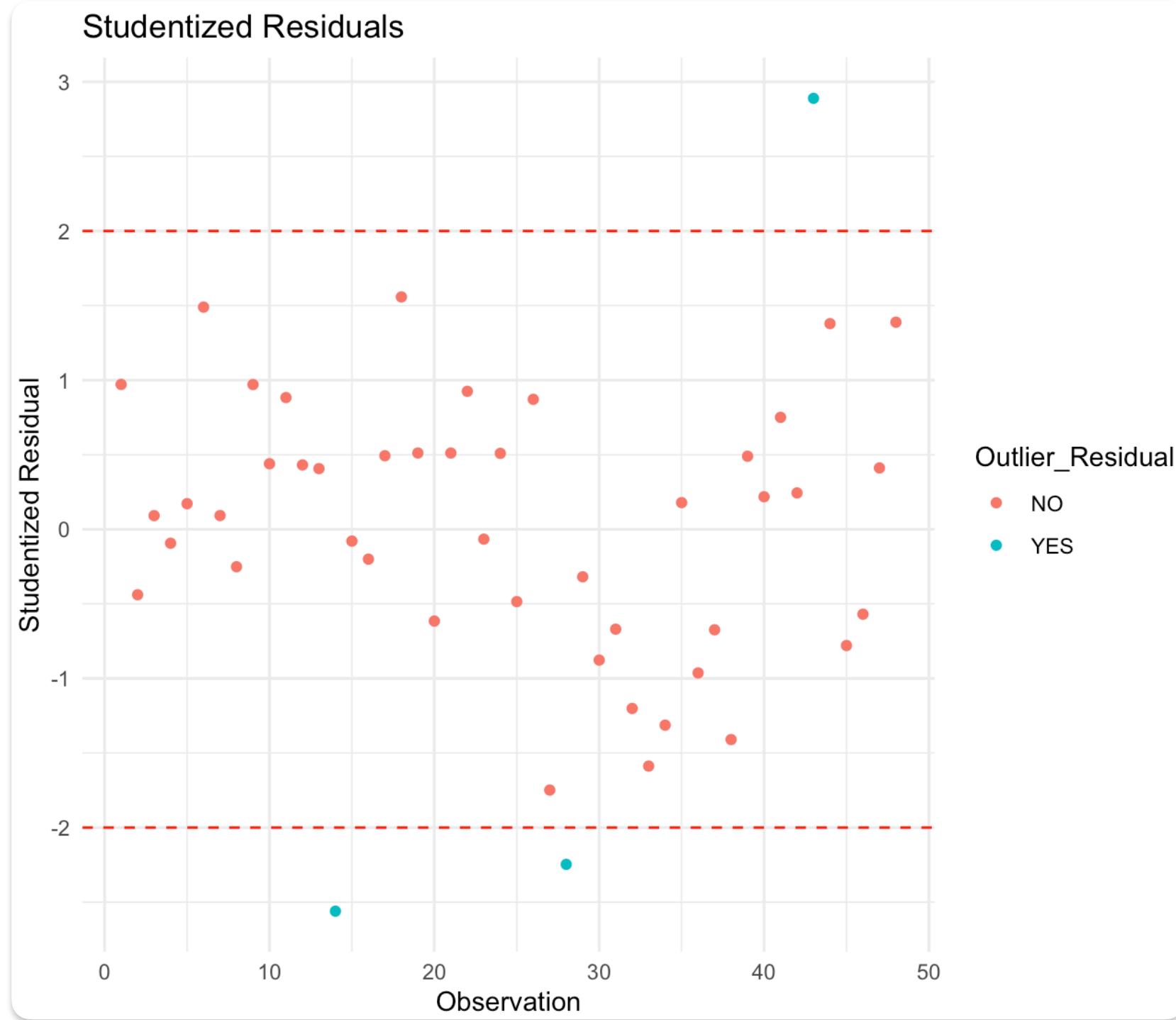
- Studentized Residuals (學生化殘差)：若 | Studentized Residual | > 2，則該觀測值可能是 異常值 (Outlier)。觀測值 14、28、43 超過 2，可能是異常值。
- Leverage (槓桿值，影響回歸的程度)：判斷標準：h_bar > k/n。(其中 k 是變數數量，n 是樣本數) 當槓桿大於 2 倍的判斷標準 (2*2/48 = 0.0833)，則該觀測值可能是 異常值 (Outlier)。觀測值 45、46、47、48 的槓桿值較高，可能對回歸影響較大。
- DFBETAS (單個變數影響回歸係數的變化程度)：判斷標準：| DFBETAS | > 2/√n。當 DFBETAS 大於判斷標準 (2/√48 = 0.2887)，則該觀測值可能是 異常值 (Outlier)。觀測值 14、43、44、48 對 TIME2 變數影響顯著。
- DFFITS (刪除該觀測值後，模型擬合值的變化程度)：判斷標準：| DFFITS | > 2√(k/n)。(其中 k 是變數數量，n 是樣本數) 當 | DFFITS | 大於 2 倍的判斷標準 (2*√(2/48) = 0.4082)，則該觀測值可能是 異常值 (Outlier)。觀測值 14、43、48 影響整體回歸擬合結果。

```
> # 顯示異常學生化殘差的觀測點
> print(abnormal_resid_points)
  Observation Studentized_Residual Outlier_Residual
14          14          -2.560682             YES
28          28          -2.246847             YES
43          43           2.889447             YES
```

```
> # 印出異常槓桿值的觀測點
> print(abnormal_leverage_points)
  Observation Leverage High_Leverage_2x
45          45  0.08542511             YES
46          46  0.09531255             YES
47          47  0.10614453             YES
48          48  0.11796846             YES
```

```
> # 顯示異常 DFBETAS 觀測點
> print(abnormal_dfbetas_points)
  Observation DFBETAS_TIME2 Influential_DFBETAS
14          14  0.3205200             YES
43          43  0.6521798             YES
44          44  0.3383169             YES
48          48  0.4607666             YES
```

```
> # 顯示異常 DFFITS 觀測點
> print(abnormal_dffits_points)
  Observation DFFITS High_DFFITS_2x
14          14 -0.4944002             YES
43          43  0.7823199             YES
48          48  0.5077802             YES
```



d. 95% 預測區間 = [1.372403, 2.389819]

1997 年的真實值 = 2.2318

1997 年的真實值落在 95% 預測區間內 (1.372403 ≤ 2.2318 ≤ 2.389819)，表示模型對該年度的預測是合理的。

```
> # 計算 95% 預測區間
> prediction_1997 <- predict(model_restricted, newdata = new_data_1997, interval =
"prediction", level = 0.95)
> print(prediction_1997) # 顯示預測結果
      fit      lwr      upr
1 1.881111 1.372403 2.389819
>
> # 檢查 1997 年的真實值是否落在預測區間內
> true_value_1997 <- northampton_data$YIELD[northampton_data$TIME == 48]
> cat("1997 年的真實值:", true_value_1997, "\n")
1997 年的真實值: 2.2318
```