

# Bodyfat Analysis

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# Outline

- Background and Data Description
- Model Selection and Data Processing
- Variable Selection
- Model Diagnostic and Prediction

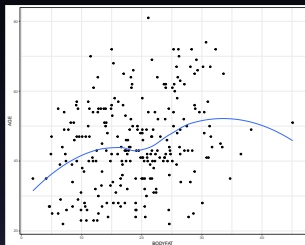
# Background

- Thesis Statement:  
An analysis of the male bodyfat database:  
*Using a linear model to infer and predict the male bodyfat based on three factors.*
- Target:  
A simple, convenient, and robust model.
- Data Description:

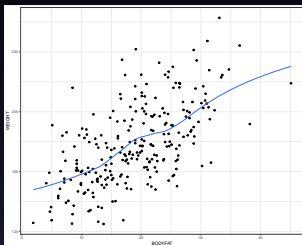
IDNO	BODYFAT	DENSITY	AGE	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	ADIPOSITY	NECK	CHEST	ABDOMEN
1	12.6	1.0708	23	154.25	67.75	23.7	36.2	93.1	85.2
2	6.9	1.0853	22	173.25	72.25	23.4	38.5	93.6	83.0
3	24.6	1.0414	22	154.00	66.25	24.7	34.0	95.8	87.9
4	10.9	1.0751	26	184.75	72.25	24.9	37.4	101.8	86.4
5	27.8	1.0340	24	184.25	71.25	25.6	34.4	97.3	100.0
6	20.6	1.0502	24	210.25	74.75	26.5	39.0	104.5	94.4

# Model Selection

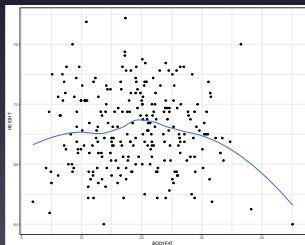
Is the linear model good enough to catch the trend on bodyfat?



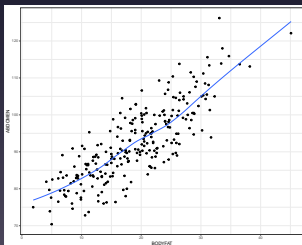
(a) age



(b) weight



(c) height



(d) abdomen

# Data Processing

- false record:

	BODYFAT	AGE	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	ADIPOSIITY
182	0	40	118.5	68	18.1

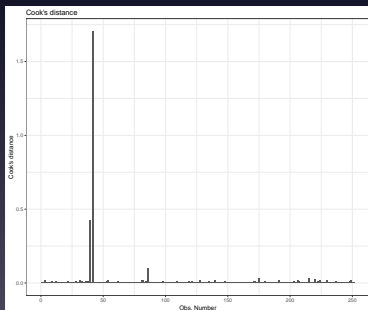
- check outliers:

	BODYFAT	AGE	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	ADIPOSIITY
42	31.7	44	205	29.5	29.9

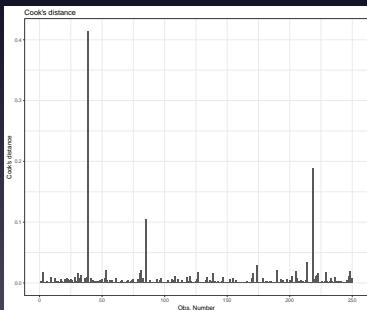
(e) 42

	BODYFAT	AGE	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	ADIPOSIITY
39	33.8	46	363.15	72.25	48.9

(f) 39



(g)



(h)

# Variable Selection

Select the variables based on stepwise method and elastic net.

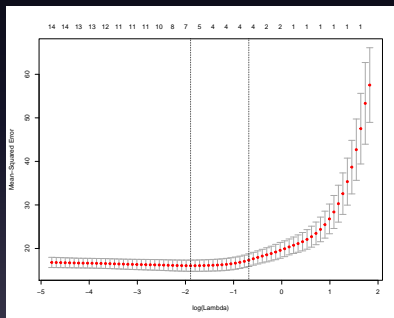
Stepwise:

$$\ln L(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

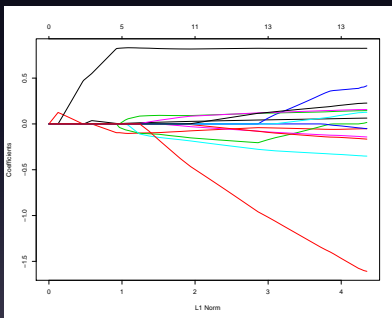
- AIC:  $2k - 2\ln(\hat{L})$   
ABDOMEN WEIGHT WRIST BICEPS AGE
- BIC:  $\ln(n)k - 2\ln(\hat{L})$   
ABDOMEN WEIGHT WRIST

# Variable Selection

- elastic net:  $\hat{\beta} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\beta} (\|y - X\beta\|^2 + \lambda_2 \|\beta\|^2 + \lambda_1 \|\beta\|_1)$



(i) cv



(j) regulation path

# Variable Selection

<b>WEIGHT</b>	5.6178
<b>ABDOMEN</b>	4.1857
<b>WRIST</b>	2.0988

Call:

```
lm(formula = BODYFAT ~ WEIGHT + ABDOMEN + WRIST, data = df)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-9.0322	-2.9552	-0.4383	3.0110	9.1926

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	-23.99356	6.23603	-3.848	0.000152	***
WEIGHT	-0.08678	0.02234	-3.885	0.000132	***
ABDOMEN	0.88476	0.05108	17.320	< 2e-16	***
WRIST	-1.28161	0.40274	-3.182	0.001650	**

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 3.981 on 245 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.7292, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7259

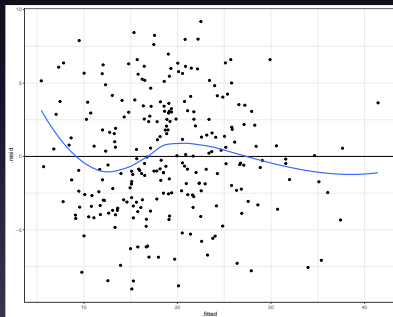
F-statistic: 219.9 on 3 and 245 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16



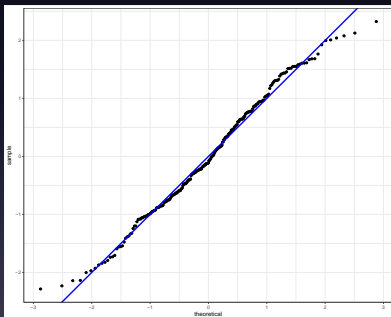
# Diagnostic

Rule of Thumb:

$$\text{Bodyfat} = -24 - 0.1 * \text{Weight(lb)} + 0.9 * \text{Abdomen(cm)} \\ - 1.3 * \text{Wrist(cm)}$$

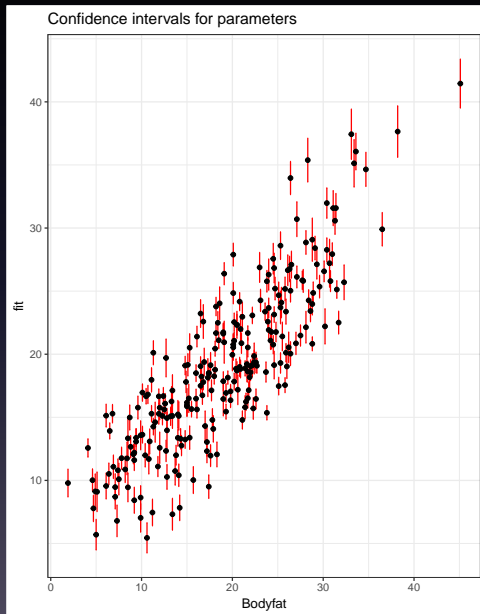


(k) residual



(l) QQ-plot

# Prediction



# Summary

- Strength:
  - 1.easy to implement
  - 2.not need a lot of information
- Weakness:

rough estimation (relatively large residues)
- Illustrative example:

Weight: 136.75lb, Abdomen: 77.0cm, Wrist: 16.5cm  
Estimated Bodyfat: 10.15  
Confidence Interval: (9.05,11.25)