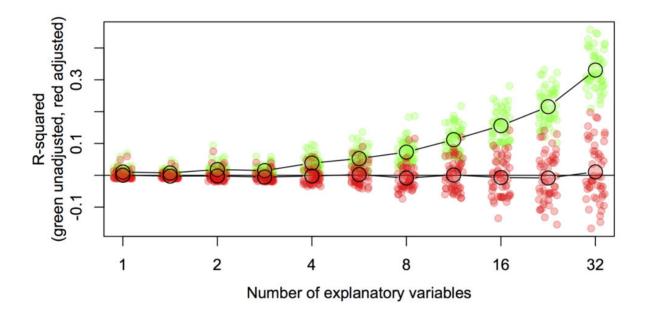
## **R4All:** Getting started with R

An Introduction for Biologists :: Book & Courses

## Adjusted r-squared demo

Just a little demo of what happens if you don't or do adjust your r-squared. Here's the bottom line:



```
rm(list=ls())
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
      ## Why adjust your r-squared?
## Below is a simple demo of the difference between unadjusted and adjusted r-
      ## Lets do some multiple regression, with different numbers of explanator vari
      ## with completely random data
numb.expl.vars <- rep(2^seq(0, 5, 0.5), each=50)</pre>
       ## Number of observations
      n <- 100
      ## The response variable
      y \leftarrow rnorm(n)
       ## Function to return the unadjusted and adjusted r-squared
      get.r2 <- function(ne) {
    x <- as.data.frame(matrix(rnorm(n*ne), n, ne))</pre>
17
18
19
            m1 <- lm(y ~ ., x)
result <- c(summary(m1)$r.squared, summary(m1)$adj.r.squared)</pre>
20
21
22
```

```
## use lapply to run the function over the number of explanatory variables vec rez <- do.call(rbind, lapply(numb.expl.vars, function(x) get.r2(x))) ## get the mean r-squared and adjusted r-squared per number of expl varbs
24
25
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27
28
29
       means <- aggregate(rez, list(numb.expl.vars=numb.expl.vars), mean)</pre>
       ## plot the data
30
       matplot(log2(numb.expl.vars), rez, type="n", ann=F, axes=F)
31
        box()
32
       matpoints(jitter(log2(numb.expl.vars)), rez, pch=19, col=c("#11ff1144", "#ff11
mtext(1, line=2.5, text="Number of explanatory variables")
mtext(2, line=2, text="R-squared\n(green unadjusted, red adjusted)")
axis(1, at=0:5, labels=2^(0:5))
axis(2)
matpoints(log2(magn=5,43))
        abline(h=0)
34
35
36
37
38
       matpoints(log2(means[,1]), means[,2:3], pch=21, bg=c("#11ff1144", "#ff111144")
39
40
        ## So the unadjusted r-squared increases with the number of explanatory varial
       ## even when they are totally random.
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42
       ## Whereas the adjusted remains 0.
43
44
       ## for fun, calculate the adjusted r-squared manually
       adj.rsquared <- 1 - (1-rez[,1])*(n-1)/(n-numb.expl.vars-1)
sum(abs(adj.rsquared-rez[,2])>1e-10) ## should be zero
45
```



This entry was posted in Uncategorized on October 12, 2013 [http://www.r4all.org/adjusted-r-squared-demo/].