lab3

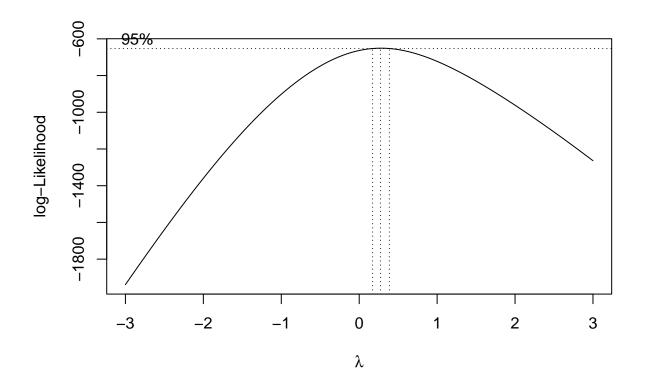
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```
library(faraway)
```

9.3

```
data(ozone)
model \leftarrow lm(03 \sim temp + humidity + ibh, data = ozone)
summary(model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = 03 ~ temp + humidity + ibh, data = ozone)
## Residuals:
       Min
                  1Q
                     Median
                                    ЗQ
                                            Max
## -11.5291 -3.0137 -0.2249
                                2.8239 13.9303
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -1.049e+01 1.616e+00 -6.492 3.16e-10 ***
              3.296e-01 2.109e-02 15.626 < 2e-16 ***
## temp
              7.738e-02 1.339e-02 5.777 1.77e-08 ***
## humidity
## ibh
              -1.004e-03 1.639e-04 -6.130 2.54e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Residual standard error: 4.524 on 326 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.684, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6811
## F-statistic: 235.2 on 3 and 326 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
all(ozone$03 > 0)
## [1] TRUE
library(MASS)
bc \leftarrow boxcox(model, lambda = seq(-3,3,0.1))
```



```
best_lambda <- bc$x[which.max(bc$y)]</pre>
ozone$03 <- (ozone$03^best_lambda - 1) / best_lambda
model_transformed <- lm(03 ~ temp + humidity + ibh, data = ozone)</pre>
summary(model_transformed)
##
## lm(formula = 03 ~ temp + humidity + ibh, data = ozone)
##
## Residuals:
        Min
                  1Q
                       Median
                                     3Q
                                             Max
## -2.25617 -0.44974 0.03727 0.52010
                                         2.06666
##
## Coefficients:
##
                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -4.360e-01 2.600e-01
                                      -1.677
                                                0.0945 .
                5.510e-02 3.393e-03 16.238 < 2e-16 ***
## temp
## humidity
                1.260e-02 2.155e-03
                                        5.847 1.21e-08 ***
## ibh
               -2.033e-04 2.636e-05 -7.713 1.50e-13 ***
## ---
```

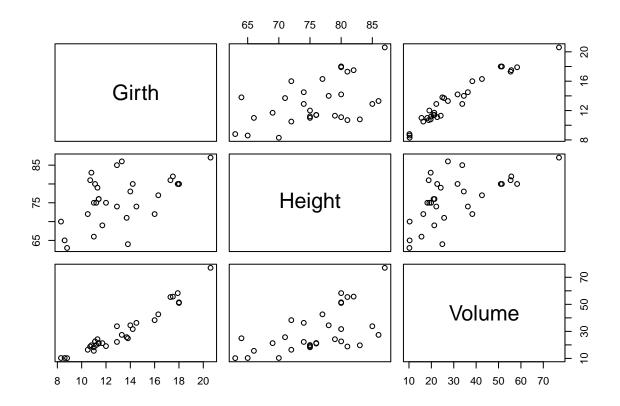
Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.7278 on 326 degrees of freedom

```
## Multiple R-squared: 0.716, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7134
## F-statistic: 274 on 3 and 326 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16</pre>
```

9.5

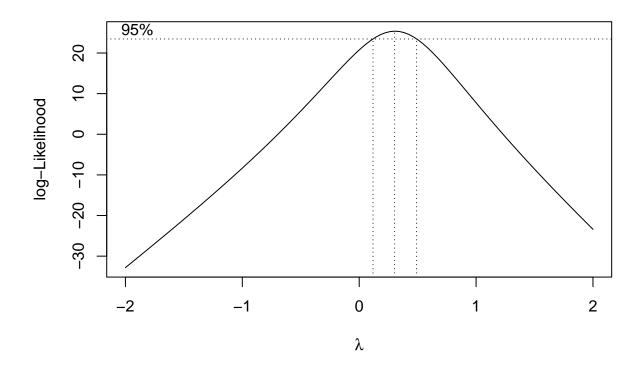
```
data(trees)
pairs(trees)
```



all(trees\$Volume > 0)

[1] TRUE

```
library(MASS)
# Use the Box-Cox transformation to find optimal lambda for transformation
boxcox_result <- boxcox(Volume ~ Girth + Height, data = trees)</pre>
```



```
lambda <- boxcox_result$x[which.max(boxcox_result$y)]</pre>
trees$transformed_volume <- (trees$Volume^lambda - 1) / lambda</pre>
model <- lm(transformed_volume ~ Girth + Height, data = trees)</pre>
summary(model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = transformed_volume ~ Girth + Height, data = trees)
##
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                  1Q
                       Median
                                             Max
## -0.42600 -0.14274 -0.01468 0.18705 0.36851
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) -2.733542
                           0.500080
                                     -5.466 7.77e-06 ***
## Girth
                0.409448
                           0.015299
                                      26.764 < 2e-16 ***
## Height
                0.039685
                           0.007535
                                       5.267 1.34e-05 ***
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.2247 on 28 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9775, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9759
```

F-statistic: 609.6 on 2 and 28 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
# Load the cars dataset
data(cars)

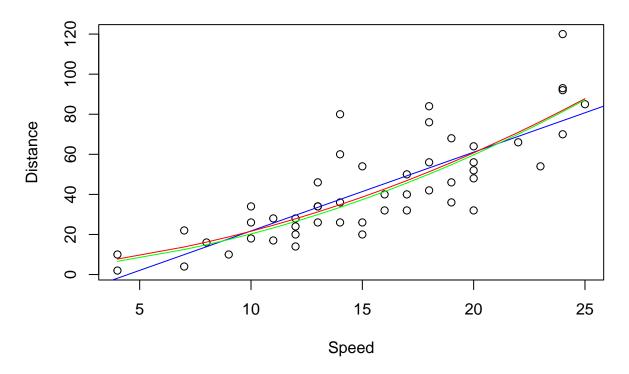
# (a) Plot distance against speed
plot(cars$speed, cars$dist, main = "Distance vs Speed", xlab = "Speed", ylab = "Distance")

# (b) Show a linear fit to the data on the plot
abline(lm(dist ~ speed, data = cars), col = "blue")

# (c) Show a quadratic fit to the data on the plot
model_quad <- lm(dist ~ speed + I(speed^2), data = cars)
lines(cars$speed, predict(model_quad), col = "red")

# (d) Now use sqrt(dist) as the response and fit a linear model. Show the fit on the same plot
model_sqrt <- lm(sqrt(dist) ~ speed, data = cars)
lines(cars$speed, predict(model_sqrt)^2, col = "green")</pre>
```

Distance vs Speed



(e) Compute the default smoothing spline fit to the plot and display on a fresh plot of the data
smooth_spline_fit <- smooth.spline(cars\$speed, cars\$dist)
plot(cars\$speed, cars\$dist, main = "Distance vs Speed with Smoothing Spline", xlab = "Speed", ylab = "D
lines(smooth_spline_fit, col = "purple")</pre>

Distance vs Speed with Smoothing Spline

