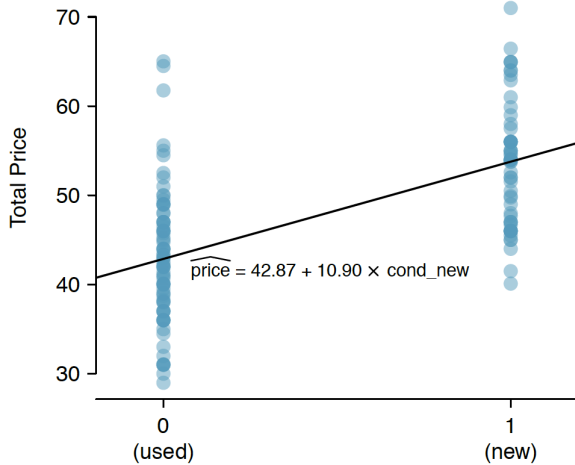


# Lecture 26: Multiple Regression

## Chapter 8.1

## Categorical Predictor x With Two Levels



## Questions for Today

Say on top of `cond_new` we are given three additional predictors:

# Questions for Today

Say on top of `cond_new` we are given three additional predictors:



- ▶ `stock_photo`: is there a stock photo?
- ▶ `duration`: length of the auction in days (1 to 10)
- ▶ `wheels`: number of Wii wheels included

## Questions for Today

How do we simultaneously incorporate **all** four predictors to model the eBay auction price?

# Multiple Regression

# Point Estimates, Fitted Values, and Residuals

## Multiple Regression Results Table

On page 357:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	36.21	1.51	23.92	0.00
cond_new	5.13	1.05	4.88	0.00
stock_photo	1.08	1.06	1.02	0.31
duration	-0.03	0.19	-0.14	0.89
wheels	7.29	0.55	13.13	0.00
	$df = 136$			

where  $df = n - k - 1 = 141 - 4 - 1 = 136$



## Comparison of Results

For simple linear regression:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\text{Pr}( >  t  )$
cond_new	10.90	1.26	8.66	0.00

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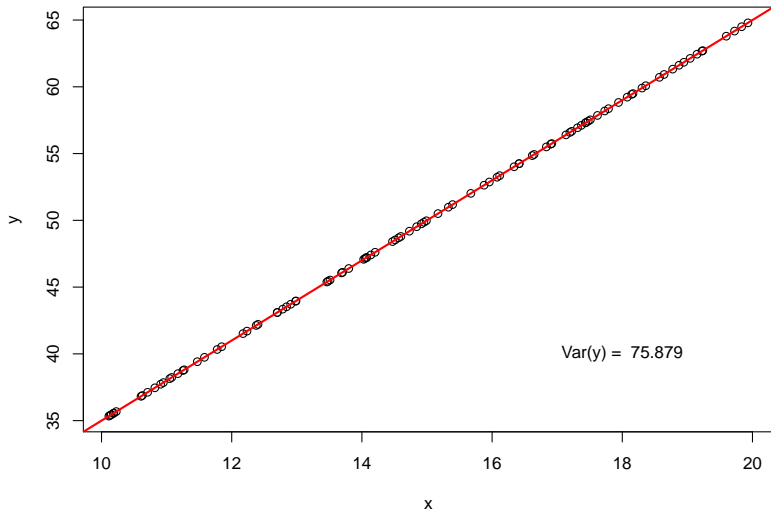
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\text{Pr}( >  t  )$
cond_new	10.90	1.26	8.66	0.00

For multiple regression:

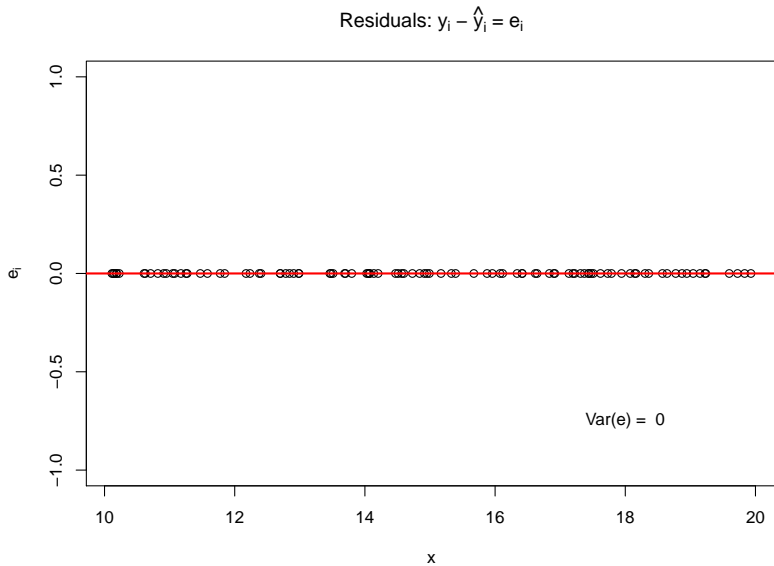
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\text{Pr}( >  t  )$
cond_new	5.13	1.05	4.88	0.00
...	...	...	...	...

## $R^2$ to Describe the Strength of Fit

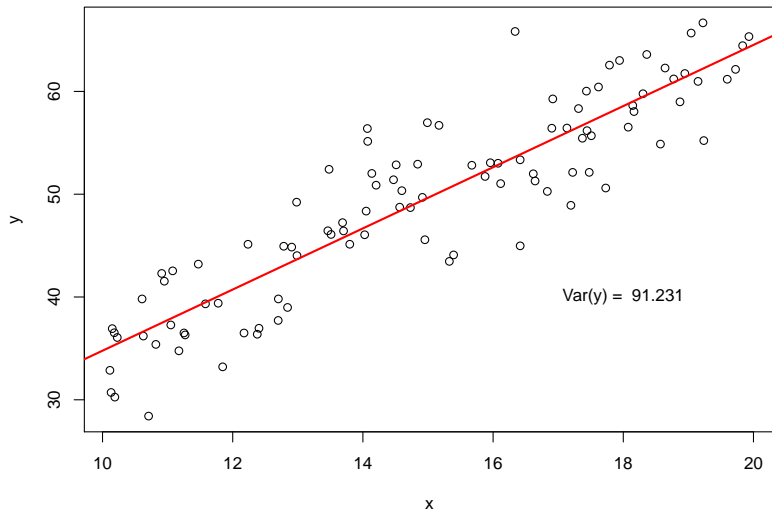
# Data Set Example 1



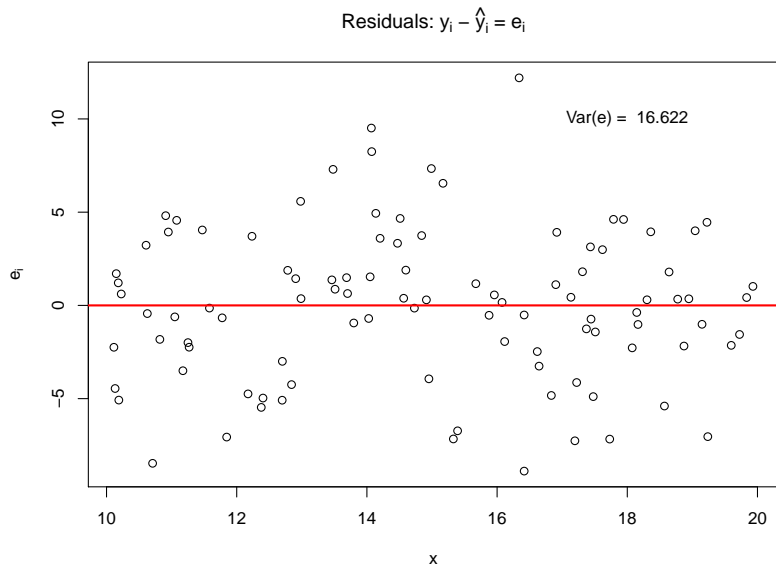
# Data Set Example 1



## Data Set Example 2



## Data Set Example 2



$R^2$  vs  $R$



# Important Concept in Model Fitting

$R^2_{adj}$  describes the strength of fit while adhering to the following:

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- ▶ **Parsimony**: Adoption of the simplest assumption in the formulation of a theory or in the interpretation of data.

# Important Concept in Model Fitting

$R_{adj}^2$  describes the strength of fit while adhering to the following:

- ▶ **Parsimony**: Adoption of the simplest assumption in the formulation of a theory or in the interpretation of data.
- ▶ **Occam's Razor**: When you have two competing theories that make exactly the same predictions, the simpler one is the better.

Adjusted  $R^2_{adj}$

# Parsimony/Occam's Razor

# Pared Down Mario Kart Regression Output

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	41.34	1.71	24.15	< 2e-16
condused	-5.13	1.05	-4.88	2.91e-06
stockPhotoyes	1.08	1.06	1.02	0.308
duration	-0.03	0.19	-0.14	0.888
wheels	7.30	0.55	13.13	< 2e-16

---

Residual standard error: 4.901 on 136 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.719, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7108

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---

Residual standard error: 4.901 on 136 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.719, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7108

Duration doesn't seem to be all that informative. Why not drop it?

# Pared Down Mario Kart Regression Output

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	41.22	1.49	27.65	< 2e-16
condused	-5.18	1.00	-5.20	7.21e-07
stockPhotoyes	1.12	1.02	1.10	0.275
wheels	7.30	0.54	13.40	< 2e-16

---

Residual standard error: 4.884 on 137 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.719, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7128



## Next Time

Is there a systematic way to pick which predictor variables to include?

Checking model assumptions as well.