# **Tugas Individu Anreg**

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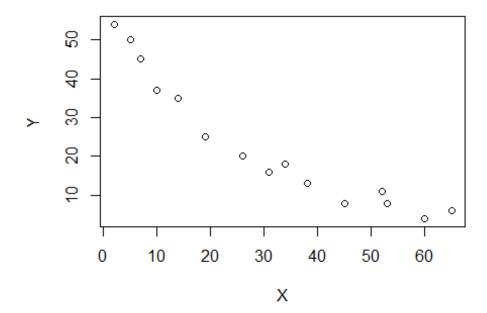
3/6/2024

#### **Membaca Data**

```
Tugas <- read.csv("D:/Afi/KULIAH/anreg/Data tugas individu.csv", sep = ";")</pre>
Tugas
##
       X Y
       2 54
## 1
## 2
       5 50
## 3
     7 45
## 4 10 37
## 5 14 35
## 6 19 25
## 7 26 20
## 8 31 16
## 9 34 18
## 10 38 13
## 11 45 8
## 12 52 11
## 13 53 8
## 14 60 4
## 15 65 6
Y <- Tugas$Y
X <- Tugas$X
n <- nrow(data)</pre>
model <- lm(Y~X, Tugas)</pre>
summary(model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y ~ X, data = Tugas)
##
## Residuals:
##
      Min
                10 Median
                                30
                                       Max
## -7.1628 -4.7313 -0.9253 3.7386 9.0446
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                           2.76218
                                     16.82 3.33e-10 ***
## (Intercept) 46.46041
## X
                           0.07502 -10.03 1.74e-07 ***
               -0.75251
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
## Residual standard error: 5.891 on 13 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8856, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8768
## F-statistic: 100.6 on 1 and 13 DF, p-value: 1.736e-07

Eksplorasi Data
y.bar <- mean(Y)
plot(X,Y)</pre>
```



Hubungan antara X

dan Y pada Scatter Plot diatas tidak linear serta hubungannya membentuk pola eksponensial

## **Uji Formal**

Normalitas: Kolmogorov-Smirnov H0: N(Sisaannya menyebar normal) H1: N(Sisaannya menyebar tidak normal)

```
library(nortest)
sisaan <- resid(model)
(norm_model <- lillie.test(sisaan))

##
## Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
##
## data: sisaan
## D = 0.12432, p-value = 0.7701</pre>
```

```
ifelse(norm_model$p.value < 0.05, "Sisaan Tidak Menyebar Normal", "Sisaan
Menyebar Normal")
## [1] "Sisaan Menyebar Normal"</pre>
```

p-value > 0.05 yang memiliki arti Tidak Tolak H0. Hal ini berarti dalam taraf nyata 5%, tidak cukup bukti untuk menyatakan bahwa sisaan tidak menyebar normal

```
Homogenitas: Breusch-Pagan
```

```
    H0: var[ε] = σ2I(Ragam Homogen)
    H1: var[ε] ≠ σ2I(Ragam tidak Homogen)
    library(1mtest)
```

```
library(lmtest)
## Warning: package 'lmtest' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Loading required package: zoo
## Warning: package 'zoo' was built under R version 4.3.2
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
       as.Date, as.Date.numeric
##
(modelhomogen <- bptest(model))</pre>
##
##
   studentized Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: model
## BP = 0.52819, df = 1, p-value = 0.4674
ifelse(modelhomogen$p.value < 0.05, "Ragam Tidak Homogen", "Ragam Homogen")</pre>
## "Ragam Homogen"
```

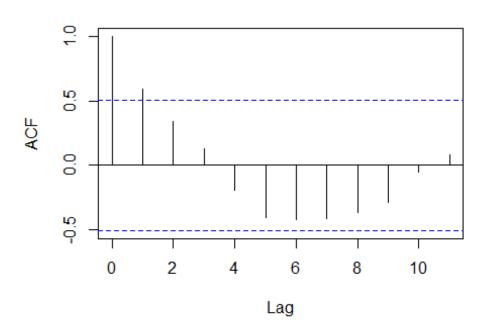
p-value > 0.05 bermakna tak tolak H0. Hal ini berarti dalam taraf nyata 5%, tidak cukup bukti untuk menyatakan ragam sisaan tidak homogen

####Autokorelasi

```
dwtest(model)
##
## Durbin-Watson test
##
## data: model
```

```
## DW = 0.48462, p-value = 1.333e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
acf(model$residuals)
```

## Series model\$residuals



Autokorelasi pada

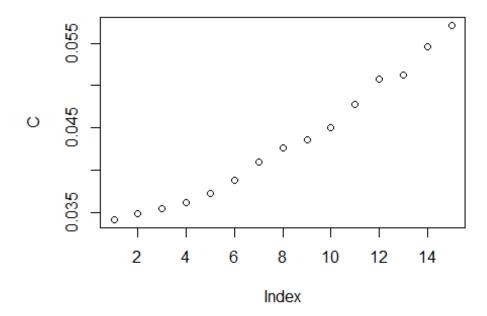
lag 1 adalah 0.5 dan lag 2 adalah 0.4. Kedua nilai tersebut melewati batas kepercayaan 95%, menandakan bahkan autokorelasi pada lag 1 dan lag 2 ini signifikan. Hal ini berarti bahwa ketidakpenuhan asumsi Gauss-Markov, khususnya asumsi non-autokorelasi.

## Penanganan Kondisi Tak Sadar

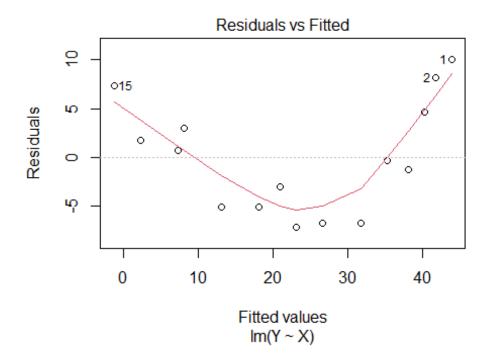
Transformasi Weighted Least Square

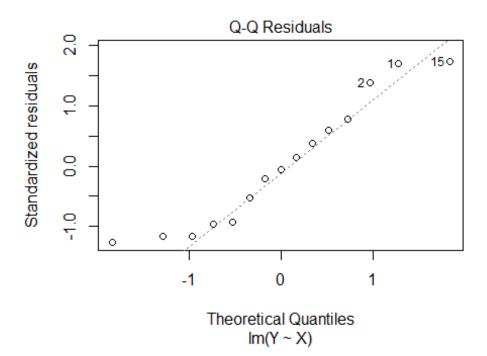
```
A <- abs(model$residuals)
B<- model$fitted.values</pre>
fit <- lm(A ~ B, Tugas)
C <- 1 / fit$fitted.values^2</pre>
C
##
            1
                        2
                                    3
                                                            5
7
## 0.03414849 0.03489798 0.03541143 0.03620311 0.03730067 0.03874425
0.04091034
##
            8
                                   10
                                               11
                                                           12
                                                                       13
14
## 0.04257072 0.04361593 0.04507050 0.04779711 0.05077885 0.05122749
0.05454132
```

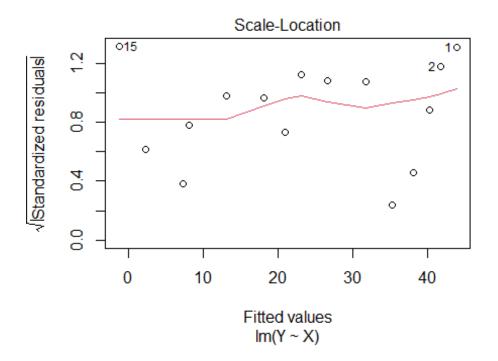
```
## 15
## 0.05710924
plot(C)
```

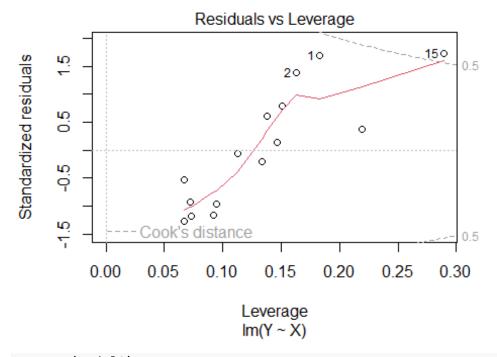


```
model2<- lm(Y~X, data=Tugas, weights = C)
plot(model2)</pre>
```









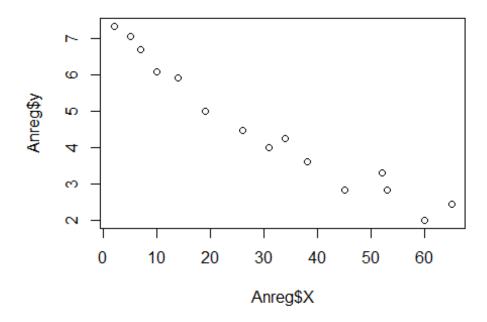
```
summary(model2)
##
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = Y \sim X, data = Tugas, weights = C)
##
## Weighted Residuals:
                                   30
       Min
                 10
                      Median
                                           Max
## -1.46776 -1.09054 -0.06587 0.77203 1.85309
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 45.41058 2.90674 15.623 8.35e-10 ***
                          0.07313 -9.835 2.18e-07 ***
## X
               -0.71925
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 1.204 on 13 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8815, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8724
## F-statistic: 96.73 on 1 and 13 DF, p-value: 2.182e-07
Transformasi Akar Pada x, y, atau x dan y
library(tidyverse)
## Warning: package 'tidyverse' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'readr' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'forcats' was built under R version 4.3.2
## Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.3.2
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages ——
                                                       ------ tidvverse
2.0.0 —
## √ dplyr
              1.1.3
                        √ readr
                                    2.1.4
## √ forcats
              1.0.0

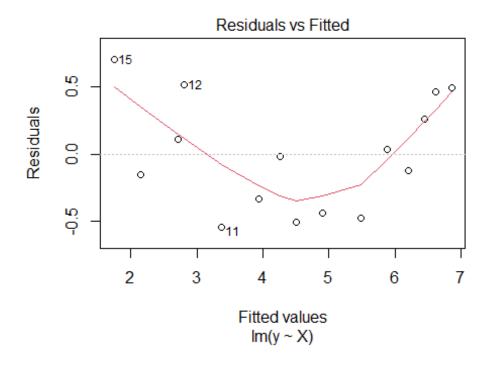
√ stringr

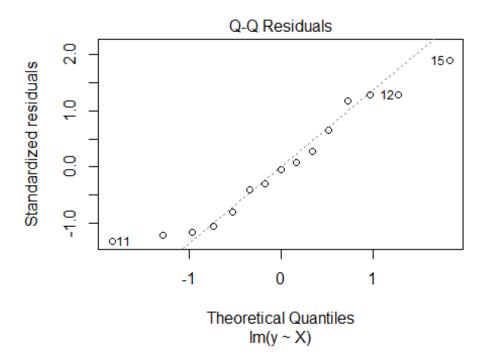
                                    1.5.0
## √ ggplot2 3.4.4
                        √ tibble
                                    3.2.1
## √ lubridate 1.9.3
                        √ tidyr
                                    1.3.0
## √ purrr
              1.0.2
## — Conflicts -
tidyverse_conflicts() —
## X dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## X dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all
conflicts to become errors
library(ggridges)
library(GGally)
## Warning: package 'GGally' was built under R version 4.3.2
```

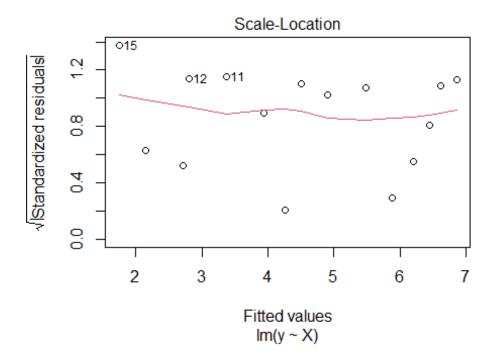
```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':
##
     method from
##
     +.gg
            ggplot2
library(plotly)
## Warning: package 'plotly' was built under R version 4.3.2
##
## Attaching package: 'plotly'
## The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##
       last_plot
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
       filter
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
##
##
       layout
library(dplyr)
library(lmtest)
library(stats)
Anreg <- Tugas %>%
  mutate(y = sqrt(Y)) %>%
  mutate(x = sqrt(X))
model3 \leftarrow lm(y \sim X, data = Anreg)
plot(x = Anreg$X, y = Anreg$y)
```

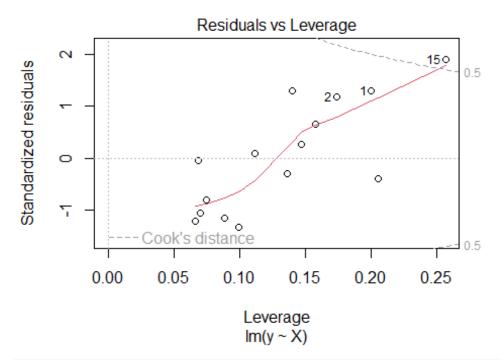


plot(model3)





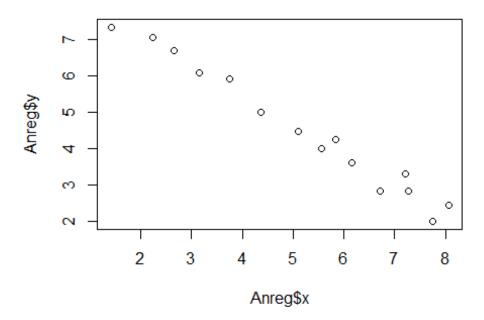




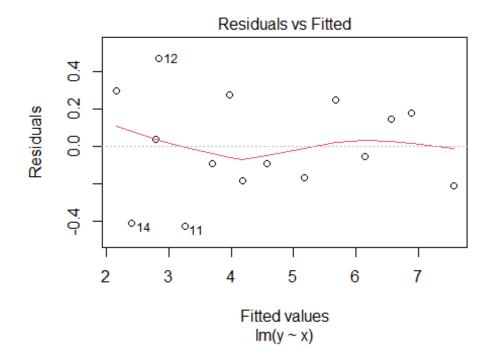
```
summary(model3)
##
## Call:
```

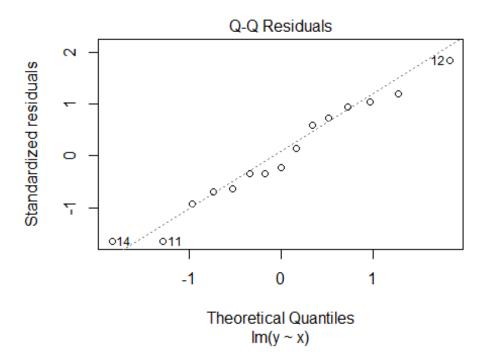
```
## lm(formula = y ~ X, data = Anreg)
##
## Residuals:
                  10 Median
                                    3Q
                                            Max
       Min
## -0.53998 -0.38316 -0.01727 0.36045 0.70199
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 7.015455 0.201677 34.79 3.24e-14 ***
## X
                           0.005477 -14.80 1.63e-09 ***
               -0.081045
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.4301 on 13 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9439, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9396
## F-statistic: 218.9 on 1 and 13 DF, p-value: 1.634e-09
Uji Autokorelasi Model Regresi Transformasi
dwtest(model3)
##
## Durbin-Watson test
##
## data: model3
## DW = 1.2206, p-value = 0.02493
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
model3 \leftarrow lm(y \sim x, data = Anreg)
```

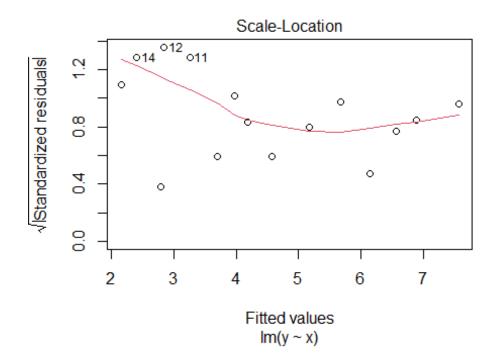
plot(x = Anreg\$x, y = Anreg\$y)

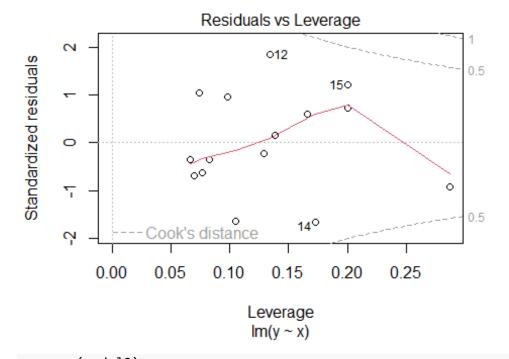


plot(model3)









```
summary(model3)
##
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = y \sim x, data = Anreg)
##
## Residuals:
                 10
                      Median
                                   30
                                           Max
##
       Min
## -0.42765 -0.17534 -0.05753 0.21223 0.46960
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 8.71245 0.19101 45.61 9.83e-16 ***
                          0.03445 -23.61 4.64e-12 ***
## X
               -0.81339
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.2743 on 13 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9772, Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 557.3 on 1 and 13 DF, p-value: 4.643e-12
dwtest(model3)
##
   Durbin-Watson test
##
##
## data: model3
## DW = 2.6803, p-value = 0.8629
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

#### Kesimpulan

Nilai p lebih besar dari 0.05 yang menunjukkan bahwa tidak cukup bukti untuk menolak H0 dan menyatakan bahwa tidak ada autokorelasi. Model regresi setelah adanya transformasi dapat dinyatakan sebagai berikut:  $Y* = 8.71245 - 0.81339X1 + \epsilon$ 

$$\sqrt{Y} = 8.7124535 - 0.8133888\sqrt{X}$$
$$Y = (8.7124535 - 0.8133888X^{\frac{1}{2}})^{2}$$

X\* =

Setelah dilakukan transformasi balik, maka: Y=(8.71245–0.81339X^1/2)2+ $\epsilon$ 

Interpretasi pada model menunjukkan bahwa Y memiliki korelasi terbalik dengan akar kuadrat dari X dan memiliki hubungan yang bersifat kuadratik. Semakin besar nilai akar kuadrat dari X, semakin kecil rata-rata nilai Y, dengan tingkat penurunan yang semakin meningkat. Puncak pada kurva menunjukkan nilai rata-rata maksimum Y untuk nilai dari X. Konstanta 8.71245 mewakili nilai Y ketika X bernilai sama dengan 0. Koefisien -0.81339 merupakan koefisien regresi untuk variabel X. Nilai negatif menunjukkan hubungan terbalik antara Y dan akar kuadrat dari X. Jadi, Semakin besar akar kuadrat X maka semakin kecil nilai Y. Hal ini berarti perubahan Y tidak proporsional dengan perubahan X dan berubah dengan peningkatan yang semakin tinggi.