

READING: 0.2

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EXERCISES: ALL CHAPTER 0

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ASSIGNED: HW 1

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PRODUCER: DR. MARIO

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IMG CREDIT: ALEX RIEGERT-WATERS

Four Steps of Statistical Modeling

1. Choose a form for the model
2. Fit that model to the data
3. Assess how well the model fits the data
 - a. Diagnostic Plots
 - b. Look for Patterns in the Residuals
 - c. Check Assumptions (Randomness, Independence, Normality)
4. Use the model to answer questions

Supplement for Lecture 2

- Download Zip Folder on Course Website for Supplement
- Unzip Folder on Your Computer
- Open the Template.rmd File from the Unzipped Folder
- Install Mosaic Package and Stat2Data Package
- Run First Two Code Chunks and View Dataset

Example: LEGO

Variable of Interest: *Amazon_Price*

Question of Interest:

How well can we predict the price of a LEGO set on Amazon without knowing any other information?

Form of Model

Constant Model:

$$Y = c + \varepsilon$$

The constant c is called a **parameter**

We use data to replace the unknown c with a **sample estimate** \hat{c}

Fitting the Model to Data

For the constant model, if we want to **estimate** Y , then

$$\hat{y} = \hat{c}$$

The predicted y is denoted \hat{y} .

Good choices for \hat{c}

Sample Mean: $\hat{c} = \bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n}$

Sample Median: $\hat{c} = m_Y$

Assess Fit of Model

Question: Is the model good and which estimator is better?

Calculate residuals for each observation in data

$$residual = \hat{\epsilon} = y - \hat{y}$$

Each observation has a residual so how do we summarize the overall fit?

Assess Fit of Model

Criteria for Assessing Fit (Loss Functions)

- Sum of Errors: $\Sigma(y - \hat{y})$
- Sum of Squared Errors (SSE): $\Sigma(y - \hat{y})^2$
- Sum of Absolute Errors (SAE): $\Sigma|y - \hat{y}|$

Supplement for Lecture 2

- Subset Data to Remove Missing Values
- Estimate Constant Using Sample Mean and Sample Median
- Assess Fit of Both Models Based on Two Different Criteria

Estimator <chr>	Sum_Squared_Errors <dbl>	Sum_Absolute_Errors <dbl>
Mean	3622919	34330.20
Median	3969984	30441.84

Example: LEGO

- Follow-up Question: *Is there a relationship between the theme and the price on Amazon?*
- Alternative: *What effect does the theme of the LEGO set have on the Amazon price?*
- Strategy for Analysis: *Calculate the average price of different themes on Amazon and compare them. Look for statistically significant differences.*

Supplement for Lecture 2

- Mosaic package in R
 - Use of “formulas” in R to express models

$$y \sim x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_p$$

- Use of **data=_____ argument** to specify dataset and eliminate the need to call variables using **data\$variable**
- Has “modified” versions of classic functions that allow us to look at the effect a categorical variable has on a numeric variable

Model with a Binary Predictor

$$Y = f(X) + \epsilon$$

Where

$$f(X) = \begin{cases} \mu_1 & \text{if } X = \text{Friends} \\ \mu_2 & \text{if } X = \text{Marvel} \end{cases}$$

and

$\mu_1 = \text{Mean Price for Friends}$

$\mu_2 = \text{Mean Price for Marvel}$

Two-Sample t-Test for Difference in Means

- Hypotheses (Non-directional)

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_a: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

- Test Statistic

$$t^* = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{s_1^2/n_1 + s_2^2/n_2}}$$

Two-Sample t-Test for Difference in Means

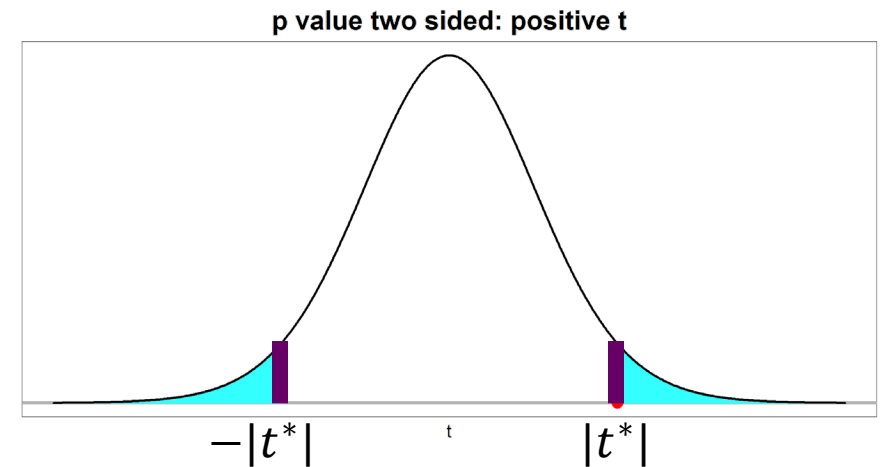
- Calculate P-Value Using t-Distribution

$$t^* \sim t(\Delta df) \quad \Delta = \frac{\left[s_1^2/n_1 + s_2^2/n_2 \right]^2}{\frac{\left(s_1^2/n_1 \right)^2}{n_1 - 1} + \frac{\left(s_2^2/n_2 \right)^2}{n_2 - 1}}$$

- Make Decision

- P-value < 0.05, then Reject Null and Accept Alternative
- P-value > 0.05, then Fail to Reject the Null

- Interpret Results in the Context of the Problem/Data



Supplement for Lecture 2

- Welch's Two-Sample t-Test
 - Assume 2 Independent Simple Random Samples from Normal Dist.
 - Don't Assume that Populations Have Equal Variances
- Interpretation of p-value: *Assuming the null hypothesis is true, the **p-value** measures the percent of all possible test-statistics that are more extreme than the one we observed (Ex: -1.185)*
- *Assess Validity of Assumptions*

Thank You

Make Reasonable Decisions

