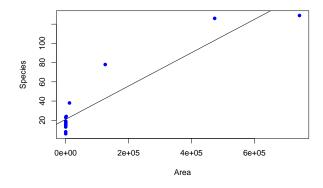
# Supplement for Lecture 7: Outliers and Influential Points

### Load Data from Textbook

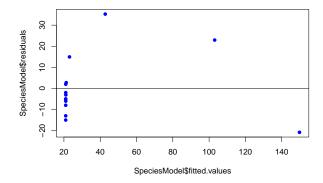
```
data("SpeciesArea") # Load Data
species = SpeciesArea[,-c(4,5)] # Shorten Name and Remove Last 2 Columns
rm(SpeciesArea) #Removes Old Object from Environment
head(species)
##
         Name
                Area Species
## 1
       Borneo 743244
                         129
      Sumatra 473607
                         126
         Java 125628
                          78
## 3
## 4
       Bangka 11964
                          38
                          24
## 5 Bunguran
                1594
## 6
       Banggi
                 450
                          18
```

### Linear Model for Species vs Area

```
SpeciesModel=lm(Species~Area, data=species)
plot(Species ~ Area, data=species, pch=16, col="blue")
abline(SpeciesModel)
```

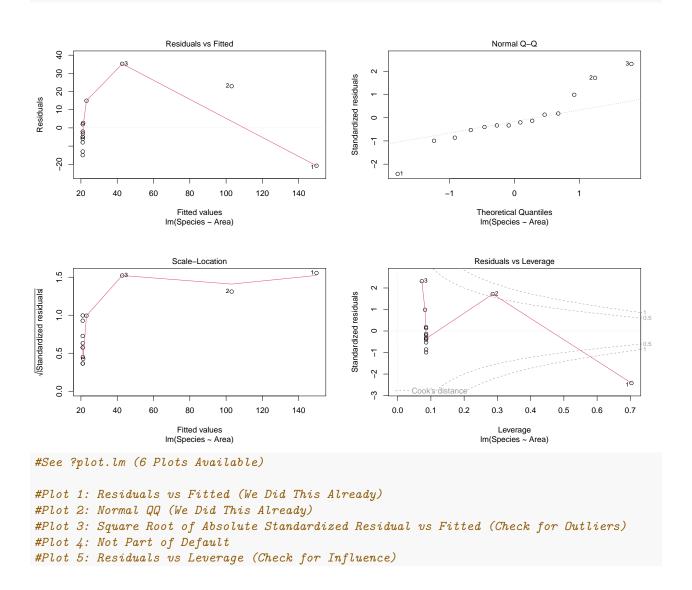


```
plot(SpeciesModel$residuals~SpeciesModel$fitted.values,pch=16,col="blue")
abline(0,0)
```



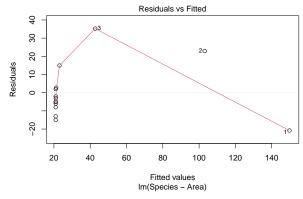
### Default Plots from lm Object

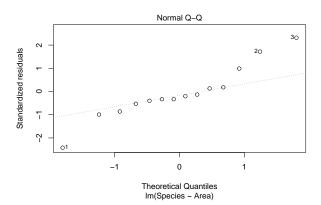
plot(SpeciesModel) #Default Argument which=c(1,2,3,5)



#### #Plot 6: Not Part of Default

plot(SpeciesModel, which=c(1,2)) #Only Want First Two





# Identifying Outliers

## #Alternate to SpeciesModel\$residuals

residuals(SpeciesModel)

```
3
##
                                                         5
## -20.807685
                          35.241524
                                    14.942506
                                                 2.739901
                                                           -3.061813
                                                                      -6.017442
               22.927548
##
            8
                       9
                                 10
                                            11
                                                        12
                                                                   13
   -2.006349
                1.996424
                         -5.003402
                                     -4.991789 -12.988150 -7.986070 -14.985203
max(residuals(SpeciesModel)) #Largest
```

## [1] 35.24152

min(residuals(SpeciesModel)) #Smallest

## [1] -20.80769

max(abs(residuals(SpeciesModel))) #Farthest Away from 0

## [1] 35.24152

which.max(abs(residuals(SpeciesModel))) #Returns Index of the Max

## 3 ## 3

#Bad Idea: Remove Data Point with Largest Outlier

species.without.3 = species

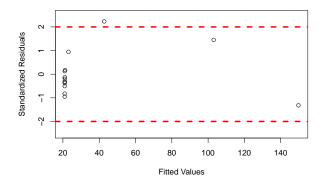
species.without.3

##		Name	Area	Species
##	1	Borneo	743244	129
##	2	Sumatra	473607	126
##	3	Java	125628	78
##	4	Bangka	11964	38
##	5	Bunguran	1594	24
##	6	Banggi	450	18
##	7	Jemaja	194	15
##	8	Karimata Besar	130	19
##	9	Tioman	114	23

```
## 10
              Siantan
                          113
                                   16
## 11
            Sirhassan
                          46
                                   16
## 12
               Redang
                           25
                                   8
## 13
                                   13
           Penebangan
                           13
## 14 Perhentian Besar
                            8
                                    6
#Standardizing Residuals
SSE=sum(residuals(SpeciesModel)^2)
n=length(residuals(SpeciesModel))
std.error.regression = sqrt(SSE/(n-2))
std.error.regression #Expect to be Off By 15 Species On Average When Using Model to Predict
## [1] 15.79018
summary(SpeciesModel)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Species ~ Area, data = species)
## Residuals:
##
      Min
               1Q Median
                                3Q
                                       Max
## -20.808 -7.494 -4.027
                            2.554 35.242
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 2.098e+01 4.621e+00
                                    4.541 0.000677 ***
              1.733e-04 1.942e-05
                                    8.925 1.21e-06 ***
## Area
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 15.79 on 12 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8691, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8582
## F-statistic: 79.66 on 1 and 12 DF, p-value: 1.206e-06
#Plot of Standardized Residuals
std.res=residuals(SpeciesModel)/std.error.regression
plot(y=std.res,x=fitted(SpeciesModel),
     main="Standardized Residuals Versus Fitted Values",
     xlab="Fitted Values", ylab="Standardized Residuals",
     ylim=c(-2.5,2.5))
abline(h=c(-2,2),
      col="red",
      1ty=c(2,2),
```

1wd = c(3,3))

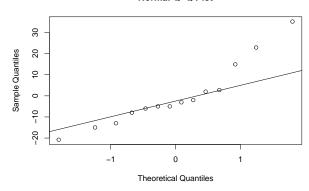
#### Standardized Residuals Versus Fitted Values



### **Assess Conditions of Residuals**

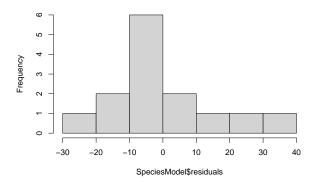
qqnorm(SpeciesModel\$residuals)
qqline(SpeciesModel\$residuals)

Normal Q-Q Plot



hist(SpeciesModel\$residuals)

Histogram of SpeciesModel\$residuals

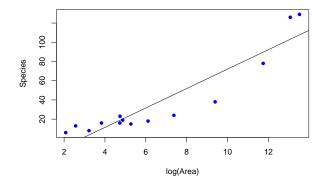


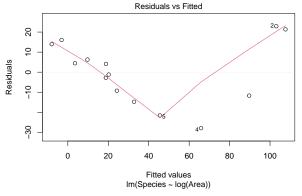
#### **Transformation**

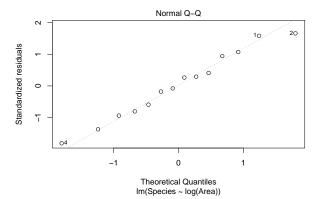
abline(TransMod)

Three Possible Options Using Natural Logarithm Transformation Only

```
• y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 log(x) + \epsilon
   • log(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \epsilon
  • log(y) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 log(x) + \epsilon
# Run the Code and Try All Three To Choose Best
TransMod=lm(Species~log(Area), data=species)
summary(TransMod)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Species ~ log(Area), data = species)
## Residuals:
                 1Q Median
                                  3Q
##
       Min
                                          Max
## -27.916 -11.075
                      1.455
                             12.052
                                       22.905
##
## Coefficients:
##
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -28.989
                               8.923 -3.249 0.00697 **
                                        8.580 1.82e-06 ***
## log(Area)
                  10.107
                               1.178
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 16.34 on 12 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8599, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8482
## F-statistic: 73.62 on 1 and 12 DF, p-value: 1.822e-06
plot(Species ~ log(Area), data=species, pch=16, col="blue")
```







# Getting Fitted Values, Residuals, and Predictions

Using the model we fit to make predictions:

$$\widehat{\log(y)} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \log(x)$$

Transforming predictions back to the units of Y = Number of Species

$$\hat{y} = e^{\widehat{\log(y)}} = e^{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \log(x)} = e^{\hat{\beta}_0} x^{\hat{\beta}_1}$$

If we run coef (TransMod), we find our estimates

$$\hat{y} = e^{1.6249 + 0.2355 \log(x)} = e^{1.6249} x^{0.2355}$$

```
#Recall Property of Logs
10^log10(5)
```

## [1] 5 exp(log(7))

## [1] 7

#Extract Coefficients
as.numeric(coef(TransMod))

## [1] -28.98914 10.10736

beta0=as.numeric(coef(TransMod))[1]
beta1=as.numeric(coef(TransMod))[2]

#Raw Predictions of Log(Species)
species\$logfit = fitted(TransMod)

#3 Methods for Predictions of Actual Species

species\$fit1 = exp(species\$logfit)
species\$fit2= exp(beta0+beta1\*log(species\$Area))
species\$fit3 = exp(beta0)\*species\$Area^beta1

#Obtain Residuals in Original Units of Species Variable to Calculate SE of Regression species\$res = species\$Species - species\$fit1 sqrt(sum(species\$res^2)/(length(species\$res)-2)) #Standard Error of Regression

#### ## [1] 1.630266e+46

```
#Plot Fitted Model on Raw Untransformed Data
plot(Species-Area, data=species)

#Extrapolate for the Island Australia (7,700,000 km^2)
plot(Species-Area, data=species)
curve(exp(beta0+beta1*log(x)), add=TRUE, col="red")
```

