simple case 3.31

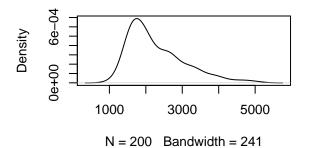
```
setwd('/Users/quebec/Playground/ALSM/case')
# 需要的包
pacman::p_boot()
pacman::p_load(MASS,car,lmtest,alr3,data.table,ramify)

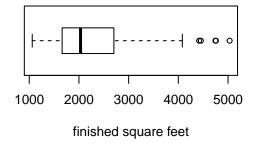
# 载入数据
.data<-fread('./data/APPENCO7.txt')
names(.data)<-c('id','price','feet','bedrooms','bathrooms','air','garage','pool','year','quality',
set.seed(43)
rownames(.data)<-.data$id
.data$id<-NULL
.d<-.data[sample(1:nrow(.data),200)] # 取 price 和 feet
names(.d)[c(1,2)]<-c('y','x')
```

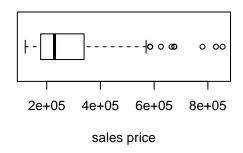
EDA

```
summary(.d[,1:2])
##
                          Х
          :120000
                           :1060
## Min.
                   {\tt Min.}
## 1st Qu.:177675
                   1st Qu.:1667
## Median :229050
                   Median:2032
## Mean
           :280054
                    Mean
                           :2289
## 3rd Qu.:338500
                    3rd Qu.:2702
           :855000
## Max.
                    Max.
                            :5032
观察一下 x 的情况
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(density(.d$x))
boxplot(.d$x, horizontal = TRUE, xlab='finished square feet')
boxplot(.d$y, horizontal = TRUE, xlab='sales price')
```

density.default(x = .d\$x)



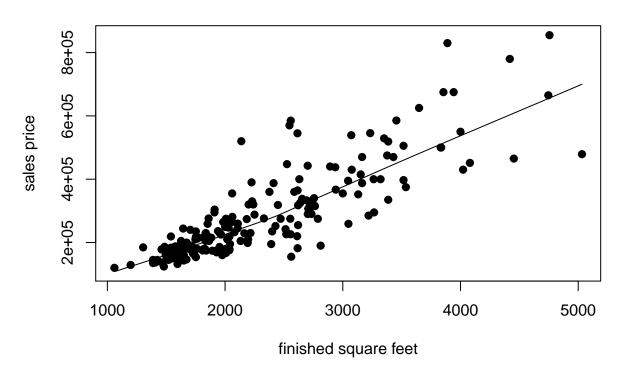




x 明显右偏, 此外 x 与 y 都有离群值, 但是 y 的离群值比 x 要多.

```
with(.d,scatter.smooth(x,y,pch=19,ann=F))
title(main='scatter plot',xlab='finished square feet',ylab='sales price')
```

scatter plot



右下角的 loess 图,发现有线性关系,但略微有点曲线. 此外看到 megaphone shape,提示我们之后可能需要对 Y 做幂变换.

线性模型

fit0 < -lm(y~x,.d)

变换前

```
summary(fit0)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y \sim x, data = .d)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q
                    Median
                                 3Q
                                        Max
## -232554 -37465
                     -3607
                              22329
                                     298227
##
## Coefficients:
##
                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -79921.599 16413.096 -4.869 2.28e-06 ***
```

```
## x
                157.288
                             6.794 23.152 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 74340 on 198 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7302, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7289
## F-statistic: 536 on 1 and 198 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
从 p 值来看,有明显的线性关系,但是 R^2 不算很大.
残差图:
plot_resid<-function(fit) {</pre>
 par(mfrow = c(1, 2), pch = 19)
 plot(.d$x, resid(fit), xlab='finished square feet',ylab='sales price')
 title("Residual Plot against x")
 abline(0,0)
```

#boxplot(resid(fit), horizontal = TRUE, xlab = "Residual")

qqnorm(resid(fit), xlab = "Expected", ylab = "Residual", main = "")

#title("(c) Box Plot")

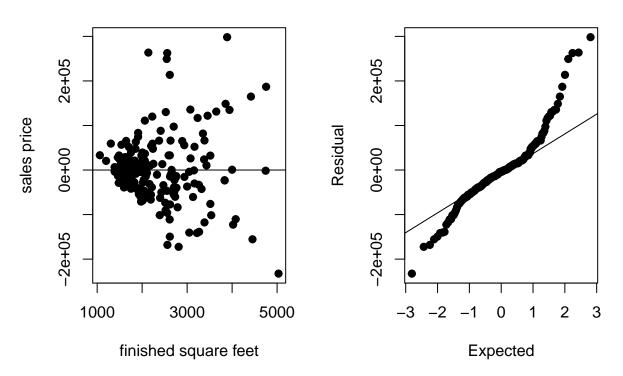
qqline(resid(fit))

plot_resid(fit0)

title("Normal Probability Plot")

Residual Plot against x

Normal Probability Plot



如我们在 loess 图中发现的,等方差假设并不成立,误差项正态性假设也不成立.

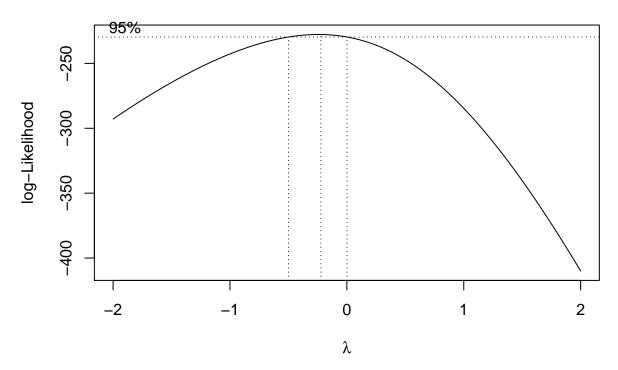
但是这些可能是受了模型不正确的影响, 所以做一下差拟检验.

ano0<-pureErrorAnova(fit0)
1-pf(ano0[3,3]/ano0[4,3],20,178)</pre>

[1] 0.01757458

模型表现不佳,考虑对 y 做幂变换.

boxcox(fit0)



出于可解释性的考虑,选择对数变换.

对数变换

```
# tmp <- boxcox(fit0, plotit = FALSE)</pre>
# lambda < -tmp$x[tmp$y == max(tmp$y)]
# .d$y.tran<-ifelse(lambda==0,ln(.d$y),.d$y^lambda)
.d\sy.tran<-log(.d\sy)
fit1<-lm(y.tran~x,.d)</pre>
summary(fit1)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y.tran ~ x, data = .d)
##
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                  1Q Median
                                     ЗQ
                                              Max
## -0.70716 -0.14949 -0.00807 0.11691 0.79832
##
## Coefficients:
##
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 1.131e+01 4.947e-02 228.68
                                                <2e-16 ***
## x
               4.918e-04 2.048e-05
                                       24.02
                                                <2e-16 ***
```

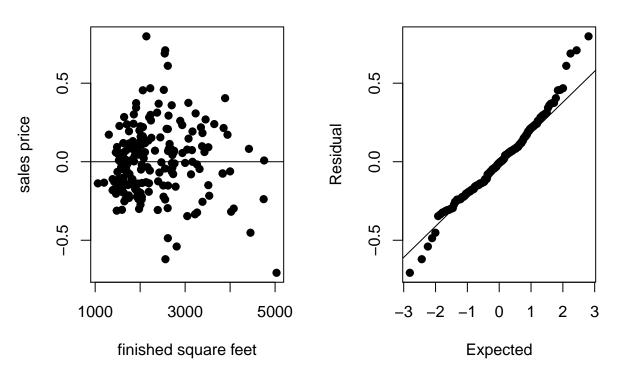
```
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.224 on 198 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7445, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7432
## F-statistic: 577 on 1 and 198 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

R<sup>2</sup> 变化不大,略有提高.
```

plot_resid(fit1)

Residual Plot against x

Normal Probability Plot



可以看到不等方差的情况和非正态性的情况有明显改善,做一下检验.

```
bptest(fit1,studentize = FALSE)
```

```
## Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: fit1
## BP = 17.54, df = 1, p-value = 2.814e-05
shapiro.test(resid(fit1))
```

##

##

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

```
##
## data: resid(fit1)
## W = 0.97804, p-value = 0.003166
durbinWatsonTest(fit1)
  lag Autocorrelation D-W Statistic p-value
            0.01621993
##
      1
                            1.957986
                                       0.726
## Alternative hypothesis: rho != 0
正态性和等方差一如既往地不成立. 差拟检验:
ano1<-pureErrorAnova(fit1)</pre>
ano1[3,3]/ano1[4,3]
## [1] 1.232726
1-pf(ano1[3,3]/ano1[4,3],20,178)
## [1] 0.2323454
```

倒数变换

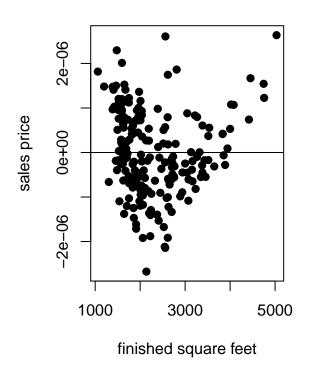
再换一种变换,对于 megaphone pattern,一个常用的变换是 1/Y

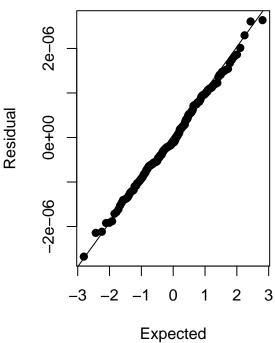
p 值显著提高,说明拟合得更好了. 这符合预期,因为 Box-Cox 变换的让 SSE 最小

```
.d$y.tran.1<-1/.d$y
fit2<-lm(y.tran.1~x,.d)
plot_resid(fit2)</pre>
```

Residual Plot against x

Normal Probability Plot





看起来也不错.

```
shapiro.test(resid(fit2))
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: resid(fit2)
## W = 0.99582, p-value = 0.861
```

bptest(fit2,studentize = FALSE)

```
##
## Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: fit2
## BP = 0.29408, df = 1, p-value = 0.5876
正态性和等方差都满足,而且 p 值很大.
```

```
ano2<-pureErrorAnova(fit2)
1-pf(ano2[3,3]/ano2[4,3],20,178)</pre>
```

[1] 0.3052491

差拟检验也没有问题.

对 y 做变换真的好?

但真正的残差结果却令人吃惊:

```
sum( (1/predict(fit2)-.d$y)^2)
```

[1] 1.044073e+15

残差是非常大的,倒数变换之所以效果显得不错 (差拟检验),是因为 y 太大, 1/y 太小而造成的假象, 这其中机器精度有很大影响,提示我们如果 y 很大,那么不要用倒数变换. 对数变换也有类似地问题对数变换:

```
sum((exp(predict(fit1))-.d$y)^2)-sum((predict(fit0)-.d$y)^2)
```

[1] 265812157656

```
sum((predict(fit0)-.d$y)^2)# 与 fit1 作对比
```

[1] 1.094149e+12

原因就是 ln 和 exp 的放缩效果太明显了,模型掩盖了这些,但是真实的数据表现就很差了. 因此还是用不变形的模型. 尽管幂变换可能使模型更接近假设,但是效果却不一定好. 当 y 小的时候可能还不错,但 y 很大的时候,预测效果就很不理想了.

模型评价

预测能力

由于数据中没有对应的,所以找出最接近的作为参考

```
query<-c(1100,4900)
predict(fit0,data.frame(x=query))

## 1 2
## 93095.62 690791.49
nearest<-function(tar) argmin(matrix(abs(.data$feet-tar)),F)
.data[sapply(query,nearest),]</pre>
```

```
price feet bedrooms bathrooms air garage pool year quality style
##
                                                                           lot
## 1: 120000 1060
                         2
                                               2
                                                    0 1947
                                   1
                                       0
                                                                 3
                                                                        1 15001
## 2: 545000 4973
                         6
                                    6
                                       1
                                               3
                                                    1 1987
                                                                       7 56139
                                                                 1
##
      hignway
            0
## 1:
```

我们发现,误差还是不小的. 相对误差在 x=1100 的时候越为 0.0225, 在 4900 时为 0.2214286

优缺点

优点: SSE 是比较小的,与对 Y 做变换比起来,OLS 给出了不错的 SSE. 缺点:不满足正态假设,所以做区间估计效力不大,特别对于预测更是如此. 预测准确度也并不很高,受离群值影响明显.