

Linear HW#6

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7.22

There is one possible explanation of this phenomenon, multicollinearity among the predictor variables. Because of multicollinearity, two variables can fit the data fairly well while other coefficients are not statistically significant. But multicollinearity does not inhibit us from obtaining precise estimate values. With more predictors included, the predictions will be more precise.

7.24

a)

```
data7.24<-read.table("CH06PR05.txt")
colnames(data7.24)<-c("Y", "X1", "X2")
lm7.24a<-lm(Y~X1,data=data7.24)
lm7.24a
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y ~ X1, data = data7.24)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          X1
##      50.775        4.425
```

$$Y = 50.775 + 4.425 X_1$$

b)

```
lm6.5<-lm(Y~X2+X1,data=data7.24)
lm6.5
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y ~ X2 + X1, data = data7.24)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          X2          X1
##      37.650        4.375        4.425
```

```
cor(data7.24$X1,data7.24$X2)
```

```
## [1] 0
```

The coefficient β_1 from part a is identical to that of 6.5.

c)

```
anova(lm7.24a)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: Y
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## X1          1 1566.45  1566.45   54.751 3.356e-06 ***
## Residuals  14   400.55    28.61
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
anova(lm6.5)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: Y
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## X2          1   306.25   306.25   42.219 2.011e-05 ***
## X1          1 1566.45  1566.45  215.947 1.778e-09 ***
## Residuals  13    94.30     7.25
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Yes, $SSR(X_1)$ equals to $SSR(X_1|X_2)$.

d)

The correlation between X_1 and X_2 is 0, so the information in these two variables does not overlap, the two models from 6.5 and 7.24 produce the same β_1 , $SSR(X_1)$ equals to $SSR(X_1|X_2)$.

Problem 3

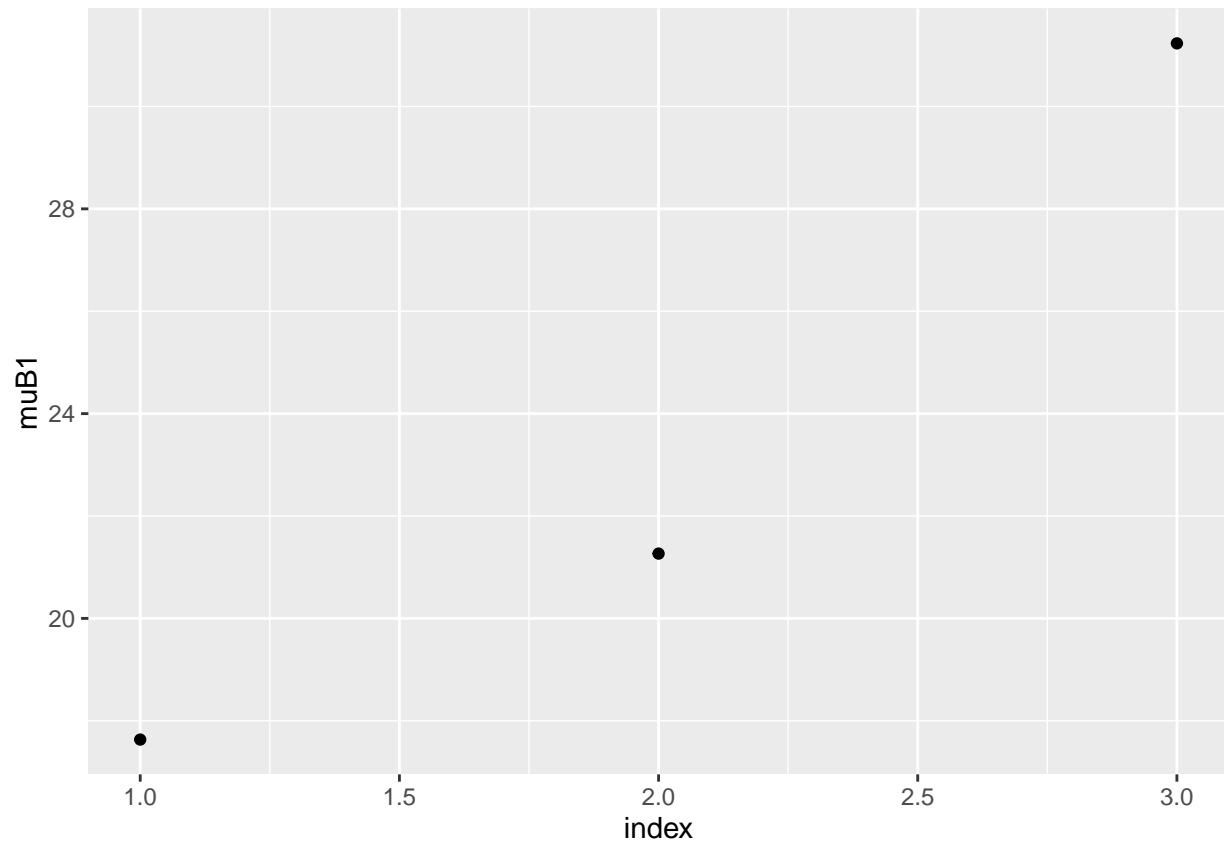
a)

```
strength<-c(17.8,18.2,16.9,21.4,20.1,22.3,30.6,32.1,31.0,6.5,5.2,5.9,10.4,11.7,12.6,14.6,14.3,15.9)
A<-c(1,1,1,2,2,3,3,3,1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3)
B<-c(rep(1,9),rep(2,9))
group<-c(1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,5,5,5,6,6,6)
data3<-data.frame(strength=strength,group=group,A=A,B=B)
lm3.a<-lm(strength~as.factor(group),data=data3)
lm3.a

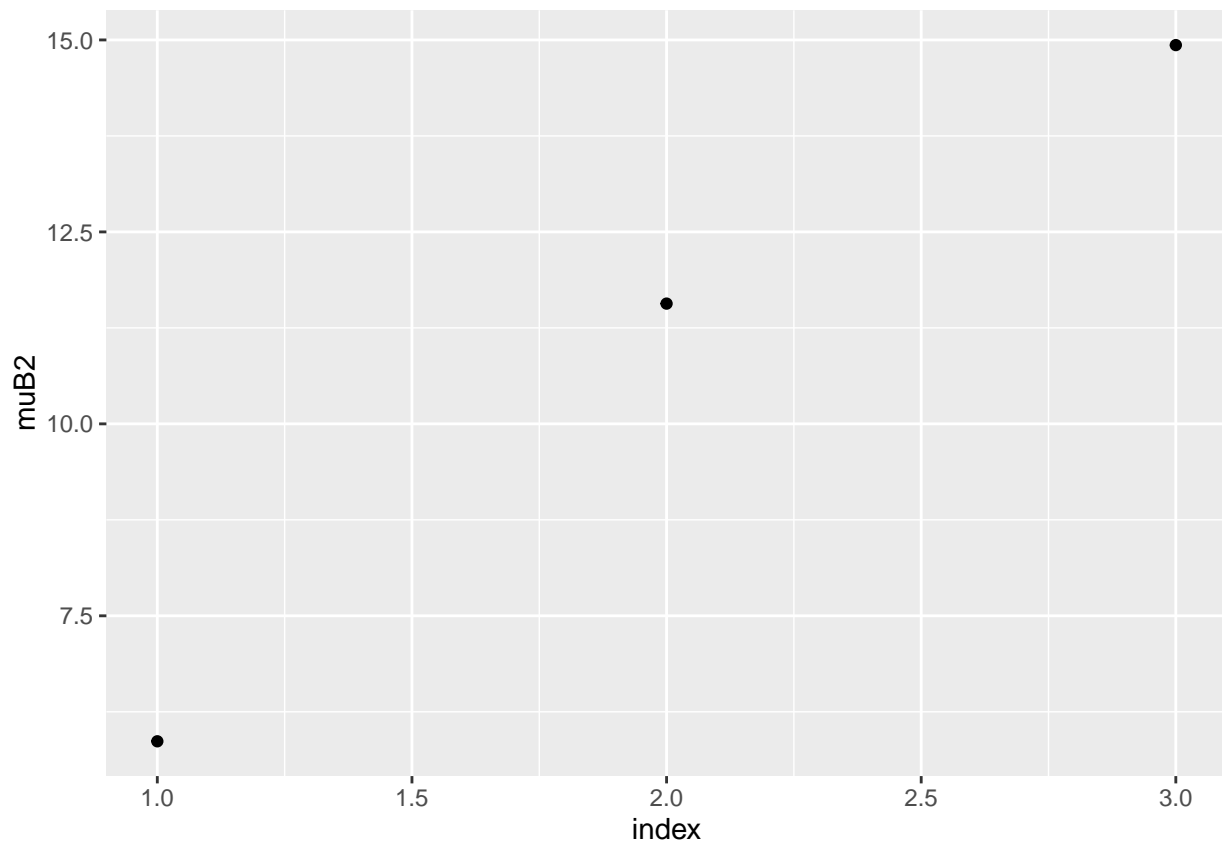
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = strength ~ as.factor(group), data = data3)
##
## Coefficients:
##      (Intercept)  as.factor(group)2  as.factor(group)3
##           17.633           3.633           13.600
## as.factor(group)4  as.factor(group)5  as.factor(group)6
##          -11.767          -6.067          -2.700

library(ggplot2)
muB1<-c(17.633,17.633+3.633,17.633+13.600)
muB2<-c(17.633-11.767,17.633-6.067,17.633-2.7)
```

```
index<-c(1,2,3)
data3.plot<-data.frame(muB1=muB1,muB2=muB2,index=index)
ggplot(data3.plot,aes(x=index,y=muB1))+geom_point()
```



```
ggplot(data3.plot,aes(x=index,y=muB2))+geom_point()
```



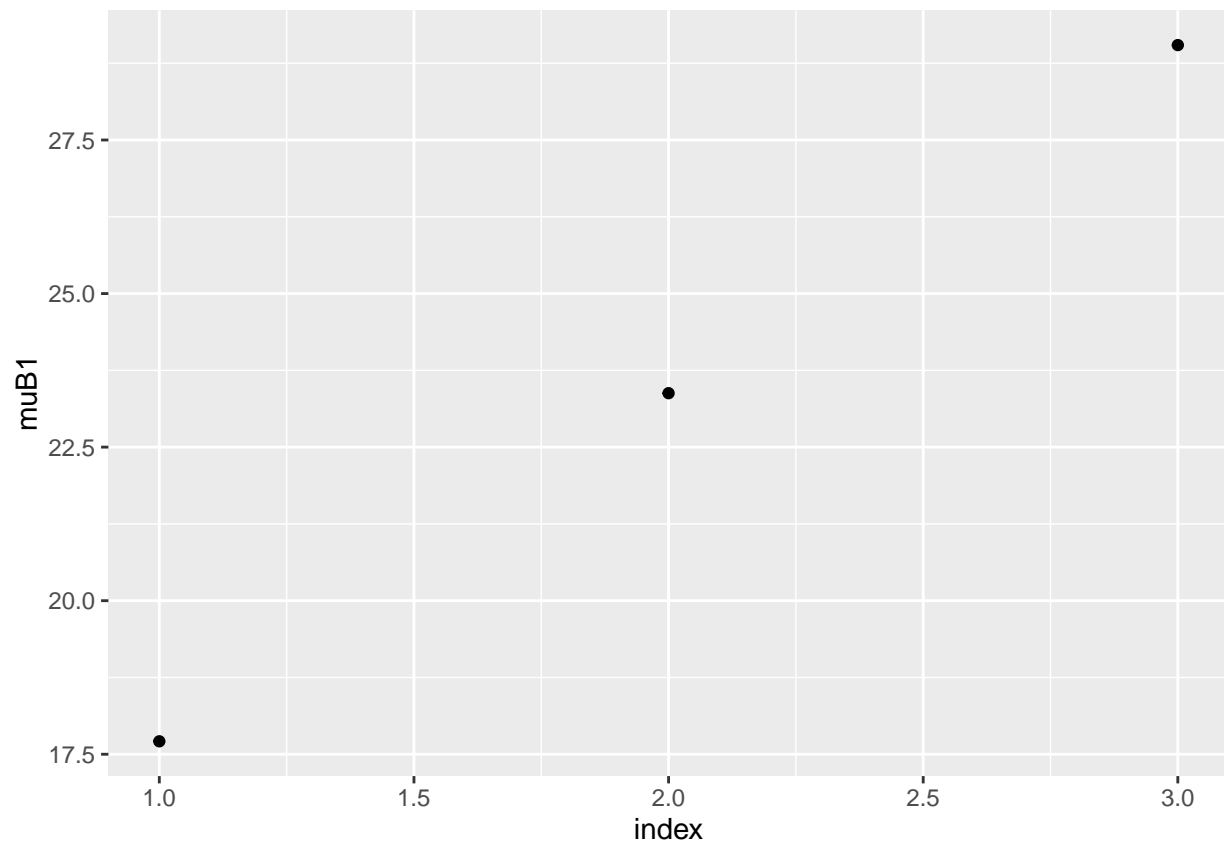
$\beta_0 = 17.633$, $\beta_1 = 3.633$, $\beta_2 = 13.600$, $\beta_3 = -11.767$, $\beta_4 = -6.067$, $\beta_5 = -2.700$.

b)

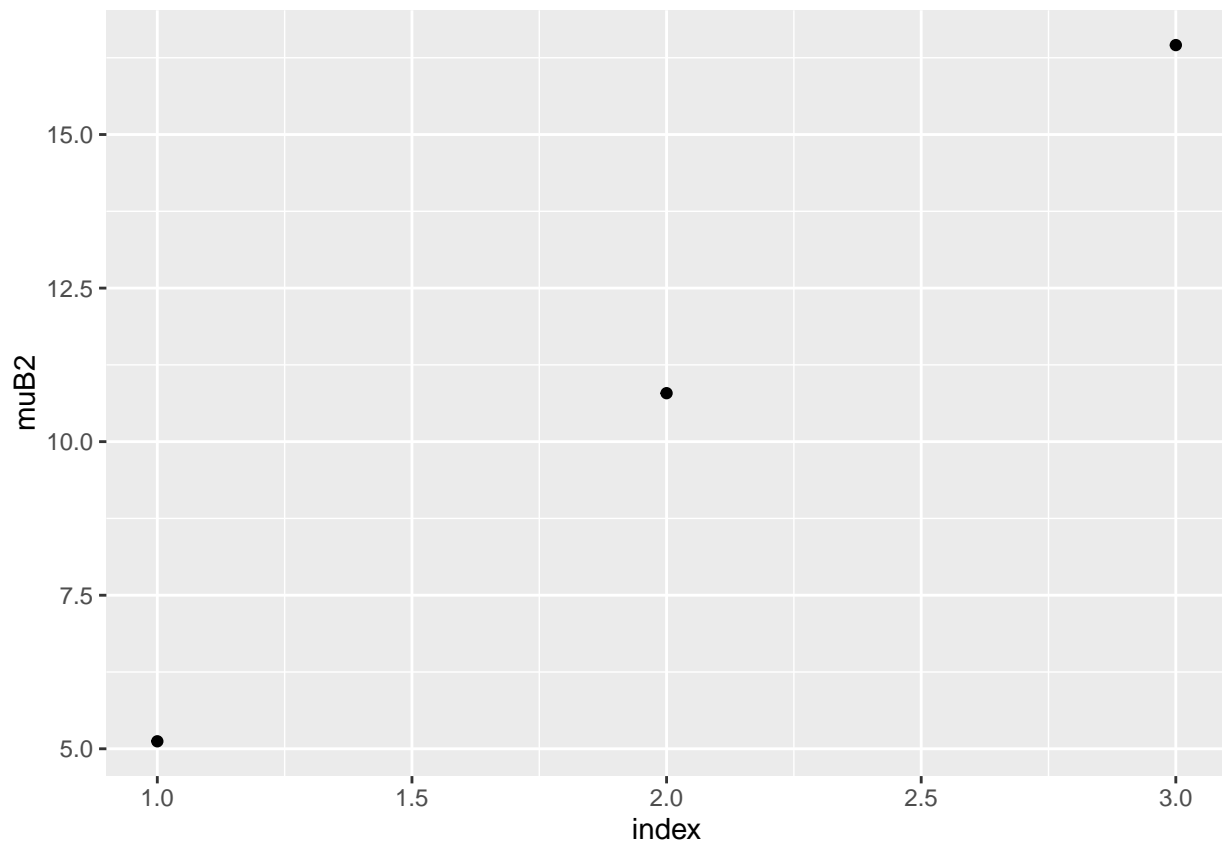
```
lm3.b<-lm(strength~A+as.factor(B),data=data3)
lm3.b

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = strength ~ A + as.factor(B), data = data3)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          A  as.factor(B)2
##      12.044         5.667        -12.589

data3$plot$muB1<-c(12.044+5.667,12.044+5.667*2,12.044+5.667*3)
data3$plot$muB2<-c(12.044+5.667,12.044+5.667*2,12.044+5.667*3)-12.589
ggplot(data3$plot,aes(x=index,y=muB1))+geom_point()
```



```
ggplot(data3.plot,aes(x=index,y=muB2))+geom_point()
```

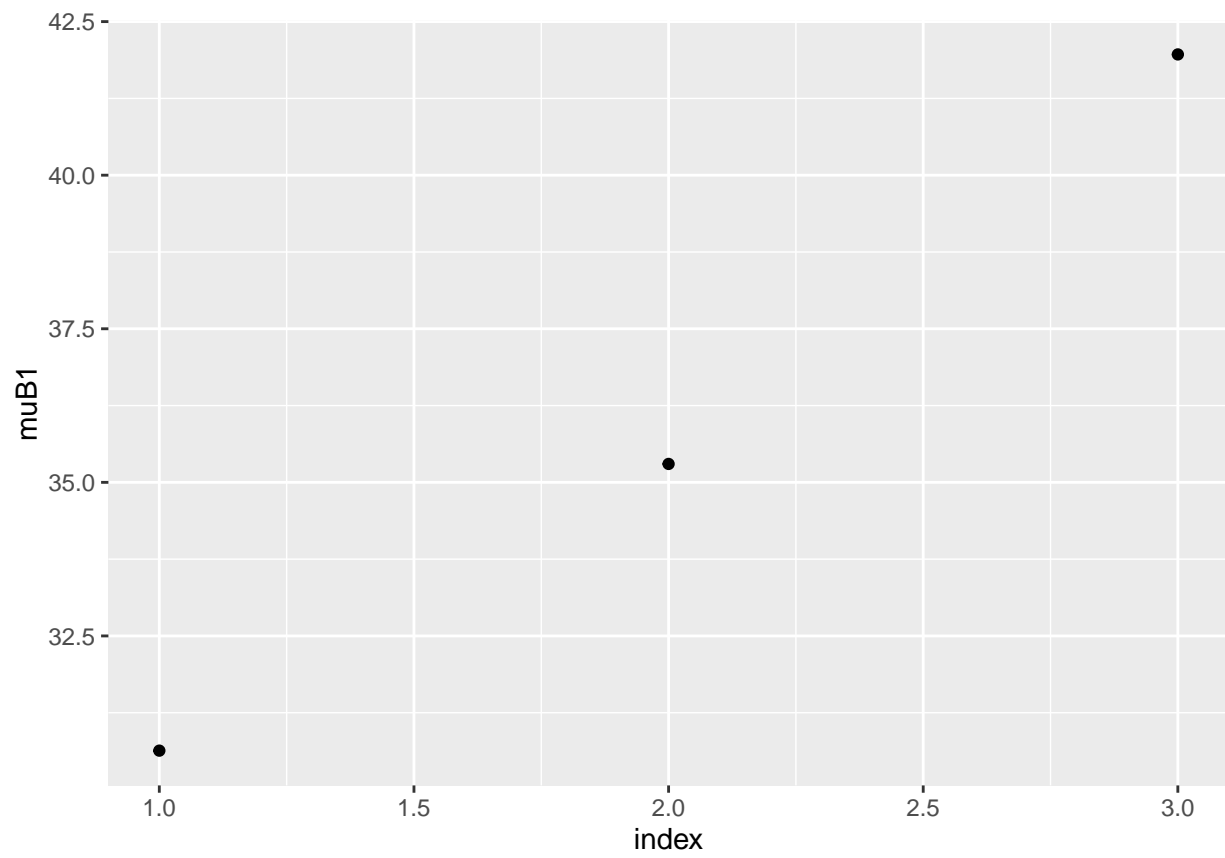


c)

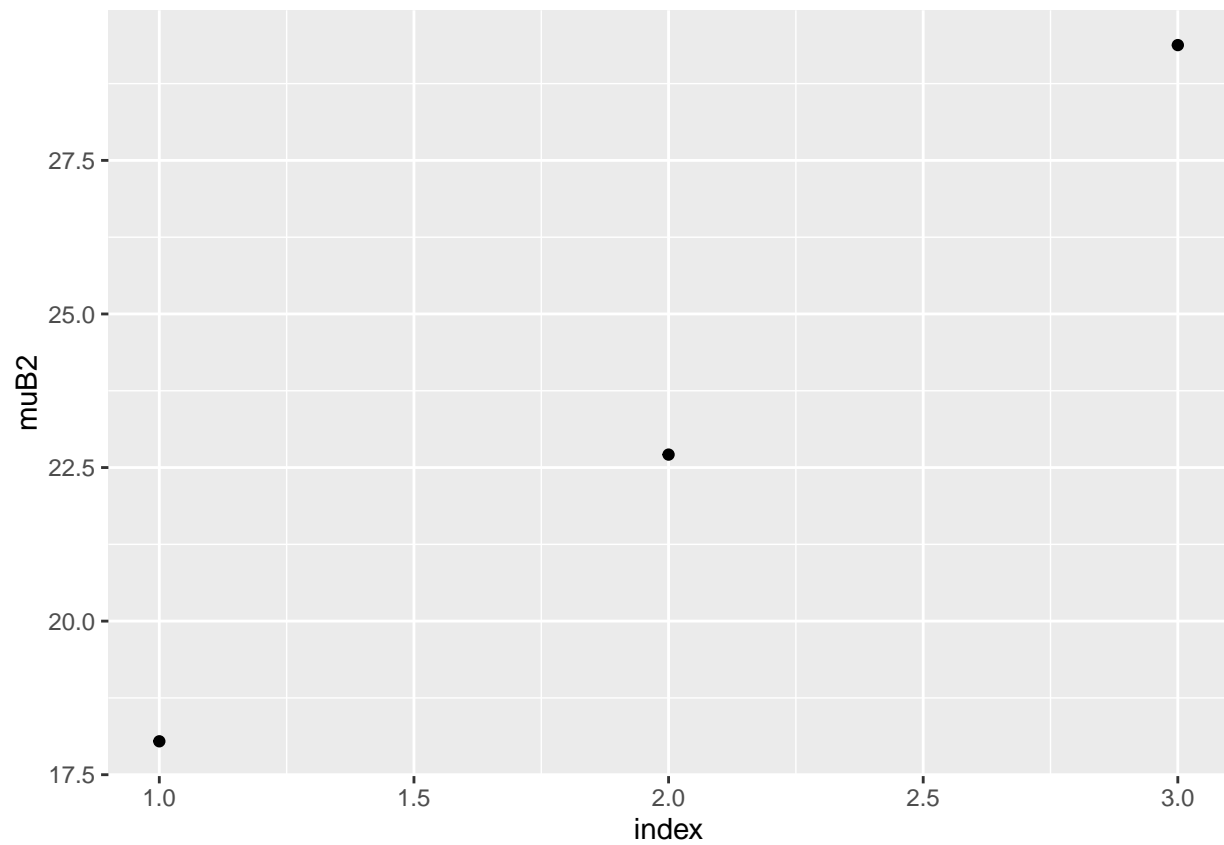
```
lm3.c<-lm(strength~as.factor(A)+B,data = data3)
lm3.c
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = strength ~ as.factor(A) + B, data = data3)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)  as.factor(A)2  as.factor(A)3          B
##      30.633       4.667       11.333      -12.589
```

```
data3.plot$muB1<-c(30.633,30.633+4.667,30.633+11.333)
data3.plot$muB2<-c(30.633,30.633+4.667,30.633+11.333)-12.589
ggplot(data3.plot,aes(x=index,y=muB1))+geom_point()
```



```
ggplot(data3.plot,aes(x=index,y=muB2))+geom_point()
```



8.6

```
data8.6<-read.table("CH08PR06.txt")  
colnames(data8.6)<-c("Y","X")
```