### BACS HW Week14 106071041

#### 106071041

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```
cars <- read.table("auto-data.txt", header = F, na.strings = "?")</pre>
names(cars) <- c("mpg", "cylinders", "displacement", "horsepower", "weight", "acceleration", "model_year", "origin", "car_na
cars_log <- with(cars, data.frame(log(mpg), log(cylinders), log(horsepower), log(weight), log(acceleration), model_year, ori</pre>
gin))
head(cars_log)
    log.mpg. log.cylinders. log.horsepower. log.weight. log.acceleration.
## 1 2.890372 2.079442 4.867534 8.161660
                                   5.105945 8.214194
5.010635 8.142063
## 2 2.708050
                   2.079442
                                                                 2.442347
## 3 2.890372
                    2.079442
                                                                 2.397895
                 2.079442
## 4 2.772589
                                  5.010635 8.141190
                                                                2.484907
## 5 2.833213 2.079442
## 6 2.708050 2.079442
                                  4.941642 8.145840
5.288267 8.375860
                                                                 2.351375
                                                                 2.302585
## model_year origin
         70
## 1
## 2
             70
                     1
## 3
            70
                  1
## 4
            70
## 5
            70
## 6
```

### Question 1 | Indirect Effect & Direct Effect

### a. Direct Effects

i. Model 1: Regress log.weight. over log.cylinders. only and report the coefficient

number of cylinders has a significant direct effect on weight

### ii. Model 2: Regress log.mpg. over log.weight. and all control variables and report the coefficient

weight has a significant direct effect on mpg

```
mpg_weight_regr <- lm(log.mpg. ~ log.weight.+log.acceleration.+model_year+factor(origin), data = cars_log)</pre>
summary(mpg weight regr)[4]
## $coefficients
##
                      Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept)
## log weight
                   7.43115547 0.312247834 23.798902 4.173116e-78
                   -0.87660818 0.028697020 -30.547011 1.006403e-105
## log.weight.
## log.acceleration. 0.05150802 0.036652496 1.405307 1.607219e-01
                 0.03273393 0.001695554 19.305742 7.558672e-59
## model year
## factor(origin)2
                    0.05799137 0.017885258 3.242412 1.286685e-03
## factor(origin)3
                     0.03233252 0.018278851 1.768849 7.769672e-02
```

### b. Indirect Effect | cylinders on mpg

-0.7195467

```
cy_weight_regr$coefficients[2]

## log.cylinders.
## 0.8201241

mpg_weight_regr$coefficients[2]

## log.weight.
## -0.8766082

unname(cy_weight_regr$coefficients[2] * mpg_weight_regr$coefficients[2])

## [1] -0.7189275
```

# c. Bootstrap for the confidence interval of the indirect effect of cylinders on mpg

i. 95% CI of the indirect effect of log.cylinders. on log.mpg.

(-0.7820571, -0.6604221)

```
boot_mediation <- function(model1, model2, dataset) {
boot_index <- sample(1:nrow(dataset), replace=TRUE)
data_boot <- dataset[boot_index, ]
regr1 <- lm(model1, data_boot)
regr2 <- lm(model2, data_boot)
return(regr1$coefficients[2] * regr2$coefficients[2])
}

set.seed(3237823)
indirect <- replicate(2000,
boot_mediation(cy_weight_regr, mpg_weight_regr, cars_log))</pre>
```

```
quantile(indirect, probs=c(0.025, 0.975))
```

```
## 2.5% 97.5%
## -0.7831568 -0.6570331
```

### Question 2 | PCA

Important: remove any rows that have missing values.

```
cars <- na.omit(cars)

cars_log <- with(cars, data.frame(log(mpg), log(cylinders), log(horsepower), log(weight), log(acceleration)))</pre>
```

## a. Let's analyze the principal components of the four collinear variables

### i.Create a new data.frame of the four log-transformed variables with high multicollinearity

(Give this smaller data frame an appropriate name – what might they jointly mean?)

```
components <- cars_log[-1]</pre>
head(components)
## log.cylinders. log.horsepower. log.weight. log.acceleration.
          2.079442 4.867534 8.161660
2.079442 5.105945 8.214194
                                                 2.484907
## 1
## 2
                                                       2.442347
         2.079442 5.010635 8.142063
                                                      2.397895
         2.079442
2.079442
2.079442
                       5.010635
                                    8.141190
## 4
                                                       2.484907
## 5
                         4.941642
                                     8.145840
                                                       2.351375
                       5.288267 8.375860
## 6
          2.079442
                                                      2.302585
```

### ii. How much variance of the four variables is explained by their first principal component? (Use the eigenvalues only)

0.7862857

```
eigen(cor(components))$values[1]/sum(eigen(cor(components))$values)
## [1] 0.7862857
```

# iii. Looking at the values and valence (positive/negative) of the first principal component's eigenvector, what would you call the information captured by this component?

3.14 out of 4 of the differences between the regression and the real data can be explained by PC1 which equals 78.6% of the variance.

```
eigen(cor(components))

## eigen() decomposition
## $values
## [1] 3.14514298 0.65890413 0.14717943 0.04877345
##
## $vectors
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] -0.5188336 -0.31000501 0.7748667 0.1851763
## [2,] -0.5462486 0.06853368 -0.4983861 0.6697215
## [3,] -0.5167694 -0.42734364 -0.3622813 -0.6473632
## [4,] 0.4066616 -0.84650897 -0.1412273 0.3132152
```

### b. Regression analysis on cars\_log:

i. Store the scores of the first principal component as a new column of cars log

```
cars_log_pca <- prcomp(components, scale. = TRUE)</pre>
cars_log_pca
## Standard deviations (1, .., p=4):
## [1] 1.7734551 0.8117291 0.3836397 0.2208471
##
## Rotation (n \times k) = (4 \times 4):
                                    PC2
                                              PC3
##
                        PC1
## log.cylinders. -0.5188336 -0.31000501 0.7748667 -0.1851763
## log.acceleration. 0.4066616 -0.84650897 -0.1412273 -0.3132152
cars_log$PC1 <- cars_log_pca$x[,1]</pre>
head(cars_log["PC1"])
         PC1
## 1 -2.094000
## 2 -2.665453
## 3 -2.481171
## 4 -2.284026
## 5 -2.482900
## 6 -3.566677
head(cars_log)
```

```
## log.mpg. log.cylinders. log.horsepower. log.weight. log.acceleration.
## 1 2.890372 2.079442 4.867534 8.161660
                                                                           2.484907
                     2.079442
## 2 2.708050
                                       5.105945 8.214194
                                                                           2.442347
                      2.079442
2.079442
## 3 2.890372
## 4 2.772589
                                       5.010635 8.142063
5.010635 8.141190
                                                                           2.397895
                                                                           2.484907

    2.079442
    3.010033
    8.141190

    2.079442
    4.941642
    8.145840

    2.079442
    5.288267
    8.375860

## 5 2.833213
                                                                         2.351375
## 6 2.708050
                                                                          2.302585
##
           PC1
## 1 -2.094000
## 2 -2.665453
## 3 -2.481171
## 4 -2.284026
## 5 -2.482900
## 6 -3.566677
```

ii. Regress mpg over the the column with PC1 scores (replaces cylinders, displacement, horsepower, and weight), as well as acceleration, model\_year and origin

```
PC1\_mpg\_regr <- lm(cars\$mpg \sim cars\_log\$PC1 + cars\$acceleration + cars\$model\_year + factor(cars\$origin))
summary(PC1 mpg regr)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = cars$mpg ~ cars log$PC1 + cars$acceleration + cars$model year +
##
     factor(cars$origin))
## Residuals:
             1Q Median
##
     Min
                            3Q
## -11.3697 -1.9081 -0.1705 1.7354 13.3958
##
## Coefficients:
##
                  Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.294 on 386 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8241, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8219
## F-statistic: 361.8 on 5 and 386 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

iii. Try running the regression again over the same independent variables, but this time with everything standardized. How important is this new column relative to other columns?

the coefficient and std. error of everything got obviously smaller after standardized. Scale problem was eliminated by standardization.

```
PC1_mpg_regr_again <- lm(scale(cars$mpg) ~ scale(cars_log$PC1) + scale(cars$acceleration) + scale(cars$model_year) + factor (cars$origin))
```

```
summary(PC1_mpg_regr_again)
```

```
## Call:
## lm(formula = scale(cars$mpg) ~ scale(cars_log$PC1) + scale(cars$acceleration) +
##
      scale(cars$model_year) + factor(cars$origin))
##
##
      Min
               1Q Median
                               3Q
                                       Max
## -1.45672 -0.24447 -0.02184 0.22235 1.71631
## Coefficients:
##
                        Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## scale(cars$model_year) 0.32942 0.02346 14.043 < 2e-16 ***
                                  0.06729 2.473 0.01385 *
## factor(cars$origin)2
                         0.16639
## factor(cars$origin)3
                         0.25397
                                  0.06632 3.830 0.00015 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.4221 on 386 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8241, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8219
## F-statistic: 361.8 on 5 and 386 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

### Question 3 | An online marketing firm

```
security_questions <- read_excel("security_questions.xlsx", sheet = "data")</pre>
```

### a. How much variance did each extracted factor explain?

Please refer to the first row of the summary: PC1 explained 4.5803 variances, PC2 2.01574,....etc.

```
security_questions_pca <- prcomp(security_questions)</pre>
summary(security_questions_pca)
## Importance of components:
                           PC1
                                   PC2
                                         PC3
                                                 PC4
                                                         PC5
##
                                                                PC6
## Standard deviation
                      4.5803 2.01574 1.6194 1.30124 1.25295 1.2341 1.07068
## Proportion of Variance 0.5097 0.09871 0.0637 0.04113 0.03814 0.0370 0.02785
## Cumulative Proportion 0.5097 0.60836 0.6721 0.71319 0.75133 0.7883 0.81618
                           PC8 PC9 PC10 PC11 PC12 PC13
## Standard deviation 1.03349 0.9940 0.93530 0.88795 0.81779 0.8166 0.76556
## Proportion of Variance 0.02595 0.0240 0.02125 0.01915 0.01625 0.0162 0.01424
## Cumulative Proportion 0.84213 0.8661 0.88738 0.90653 0.92278 0.9390 0.95322
                          PC15 PC16 PC17
## Standard deviation
                      0.74400 0.72833 0.65653 0.64084
## Proportion of Variance 0.01345 0.01289 0.01047 0.00998
## Cumulative Proportion 0.96667 0.97955 0.99002 1.00000
```

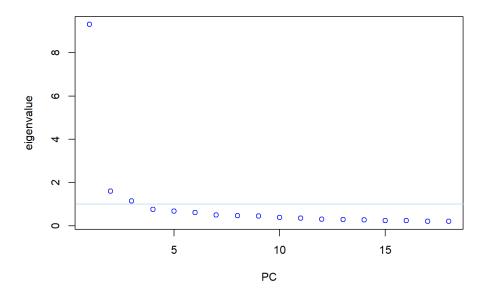
## b. How many dimensions would you retain, according to the criteria we discussed?

(show a single visualization with scree plot of data, eigenvalue = 1 cutoff)

### i. Eigenvalues ≥ 1

2

```
plot(eigen(cor(security_questions))$values, ylab = "eigenvalue", xlab = "PC", col = "blue")
abline(h=1, col="lightblue")
```

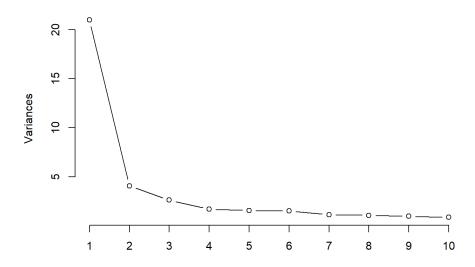


### ii. Scree plot

1.

screeplot(security\_questions\_pca, type="lines")

### security\_questions\_pca



# c. (ungraded) Can you interpret what any of the principal components mean?

For PC1, all Questions can explain the data negatively. For PC1+PC2 combined, some questions get positive relation with the data, some become more negative and explain 60% variance of the data.

eigen(cor(security\_questions))

```
## eigen() decomposition
## $values
## [1] 9.3109533 1.5963320 1.1495582 0.7619759 0.6751412 0.6116636 0.5029855
  [8] 0.4682788 0.4519711 0.3851964 0.3548816 0.3013071 0.2922773 0.2621437
## [15] 0.2345788 0.2304642 0.2087471 0.2015441
## $vectors
##
           [,1]
                    [,2]
                             [,3]
  [1,] -0.2677422 0.110341691 -0.001973491 0.126220668 -0.048468417
  [2,] -0.2204272  0.010886972  0.083171536  0.258122218  0.093887919
##
   [4,] -0.2042919 -0.508981768 0.100759585 0.040690031 -0.072913141
[6,] -0.2237681  0.082805088  0.193281966 -0.004209098  0.611348765
##
  [7,] -0.2151891 0.251398450 0.302354487 0.327318232 0.008596733
## [8,] -0.2576225 -0.033526840 -0.320109219 0.076017162 0.209097752
   [9,] -0.2369512  0.183342667  0.189853454 -0.124795087  0.025138160
## [12,] -0.2065785 -0.504591429 0.113342400 0.060346524 0.052819352
## [15,] -0.2307289 -0.008373326 -0.310161141 0.069411508 0.513508897
## [17,] -0.2023781 -0.525747030 0.102652280 0.080754652 -0.157376900
##
            [,6] [,7]
                           [,8] [,9]
## [1,] 0.1826730451 0.47564502 0.011877666 -0.158945743 -0.02559547
  [2,] 0.7972988590 -0.10381142 0.370484027 0.018906337 0.01758985
##
  [3,] 0.1343170710 -0.29794768 -0.045361944 0.046160967 -0.62920376
##
  [4,] -0.0683434170 -0.07323286 -0.082718228 0.034011814 -0.13146697
  [5,] 0.1493338250 -0.19273010 -0.188948821 0.218690034 0.09878156
##
  [6,] 0.0551361412 0.06503361 -0.538423059 0.331476460 -0.04348905
##
  [7,] -0.0562329401 -0.45399251 -0.229822767 -0.236185029 0.31439194
[9,] -0.2696485391 -0.12766155 0.452229009 0.595761520 0.25923949
## [10,] 0.0232597277 -0.15613131 -0.250158309 0.141066357 0.09604999
## [12,] -0.0454546580 0.03110171 0.005586284 0.007633808 0.16822370
## [13,] 0.0949114194 0.03589479 -0.013028375 -0.281562536 0.49131061
## [15,] -0.2572918341 -0.15806779 0.305772284 -0.250812042 -0.19230189
## [17,] -0.0527365890 -0.02827931 -0.038609734 0.023978170 0.09198523
## [18,] -0.0327588454  0.58413134 -0.079484842  0.184214340 -0.01232082
                  [,12] [,13] [,14]
##
          [,11]
  [1,] 0.261433547 0.3655136121 -0.09437152 0.21538278 0.107191422
##
##
  [2,] -0.141511628 -0.1423173350 -0.01439656 -0.14151031 -0.124321587
  [3,] 0.215411545 0.0711375730 0.07897104 0.38275058 -0.173199162
##
  [4,] 0.182772484 0.0001075882 0.32083974 -0.53718169 -0.009053271
  [5,] -0.090154465  0.0962621836  0.41176540  0.13779948  0.420108616
##
##
  [6,] -0.230188841   0.1679270706   -0.06866003   -0.12229591   -0.076584623
  [7,] 0.441121206 0.0404427953 -0.01046519 0.03486607 0.164646045
  [8,] 0.218910615 0.3074295739 0.08286262 -0.07220809 -0.517381497
##
##
  [9,] 0.125837984 -0.1387657899 0.06167134 0.06636535 -0.103891810
## [10,] 0.006787801 -0.1568738426 -0.54451920 -0.17543121 -0.275471410
## [12,] -0.072388580 -0.1181594259 -0.39416050 0.46427132 0.147423769
## [13,] -0.306206763  0.1388173302  0.19909498  0.01118762 -0.042881369
## [14,] 0.134853427 -0.2306763906 -0.29401321 -0.38305994 0.322075542
## [18,] 0.229097907 -0.3832085961 0.19580495 0.02702597 0.077981920
##
          [,16] [,17]
                           [,18]
## [1,] -0.26663363 0.15892454 0.49709414
  [2,] 0.04539846 -0.01378516 -0.07954338
  [3,] 0.10905667 0.08731092 -0.07451547
##
  [4,] -0.26266355 0.39030988 0.02091260
  [5,] -0.20508811 -0.26389562 -0.07356419
##
##
  [6,] -0.04426883 -0.11718533 0.02443898
  [7,] 0.19302912 0.07574440 -0.08656284
  [8,] -0.08324463 -0.31696165 -0.32212598
##
  [9,] -0.19386537 -0.01929777 0.22424357
##
## [10,] 0.07402245 0.24996841 0.14445897
## [11,] -0.28230295 -0.05599291 0.11746105
## [12,] -0.29758805  0.08367724 -0.38027121
## [13,] 0.11740772 0.26739129 -0.04166051
## [14,] -0.16553236 -0.50553644 -0.01188146
## [15,] 0.18191811 0.22010115 0.21302663
## [16,] 0.17538230 0.09232084 -0.26436304
```

## [17,] 0.51310849 -0.39101042 0.42651093 ## [18,] 0.42203495 0.12287014 -0.30773331