

# Quantitative Methoden 1

**Tutorium 16/04/2021**

- Regression with multiple predictors
- Model selection
- Chapter exercise

# Review Linear model one predictor

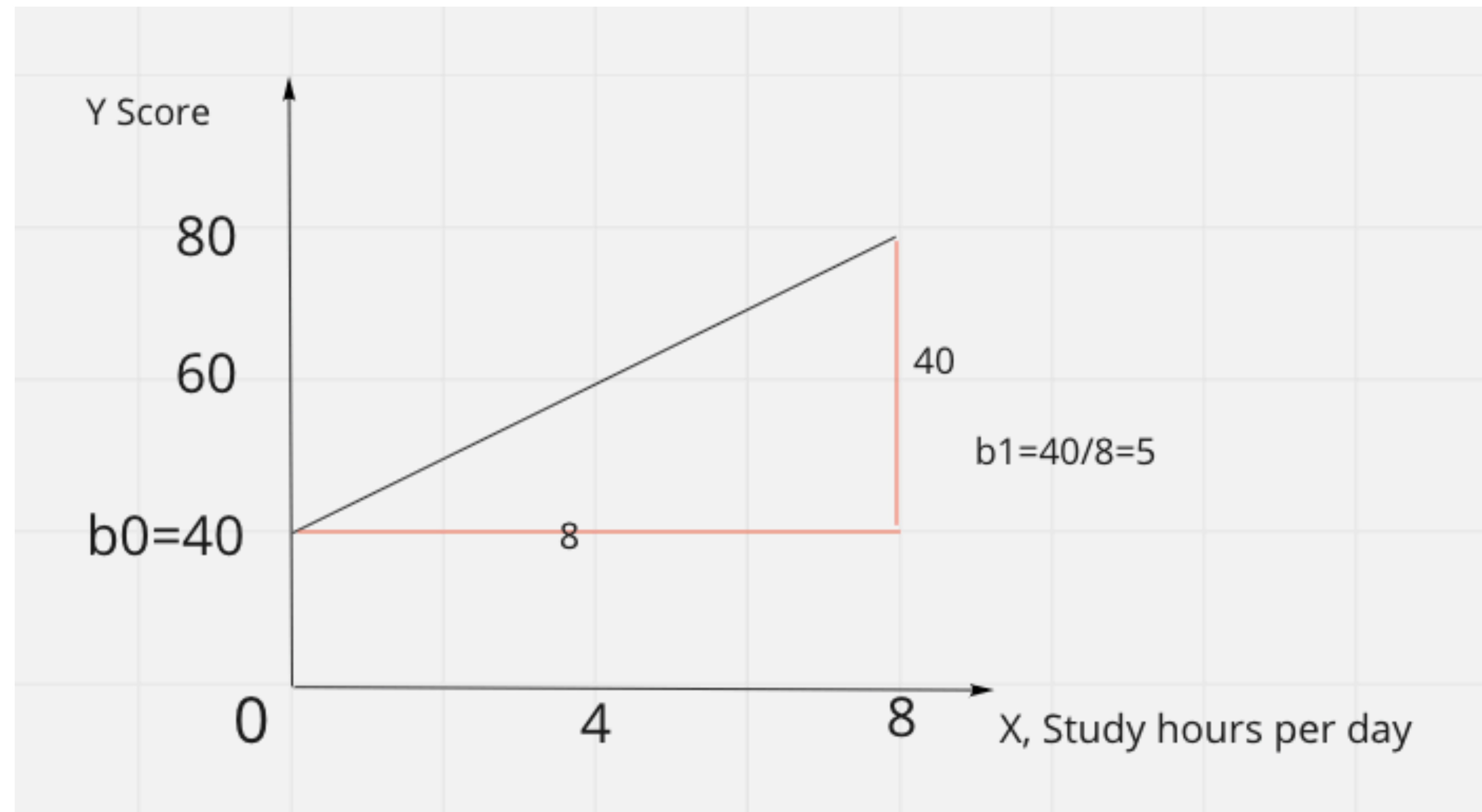
- Linear regression is the statistical method for fitting a line to data where the relationship between two variables  $x$  and  $y$ , can be modeled by a straight line with some error,
- When we use  $x$  to predict  $y$ , we usually call  $x$  the **predictor** variable and we call  $y$  the **outcome**

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 x$$

$b_0$ : intercept,  $b_1$ :slope

$$Y = 40 + 5 x$$

The steepness of a hill is called a **slope**



# Model with multiple predictors

Multiple dimensional model

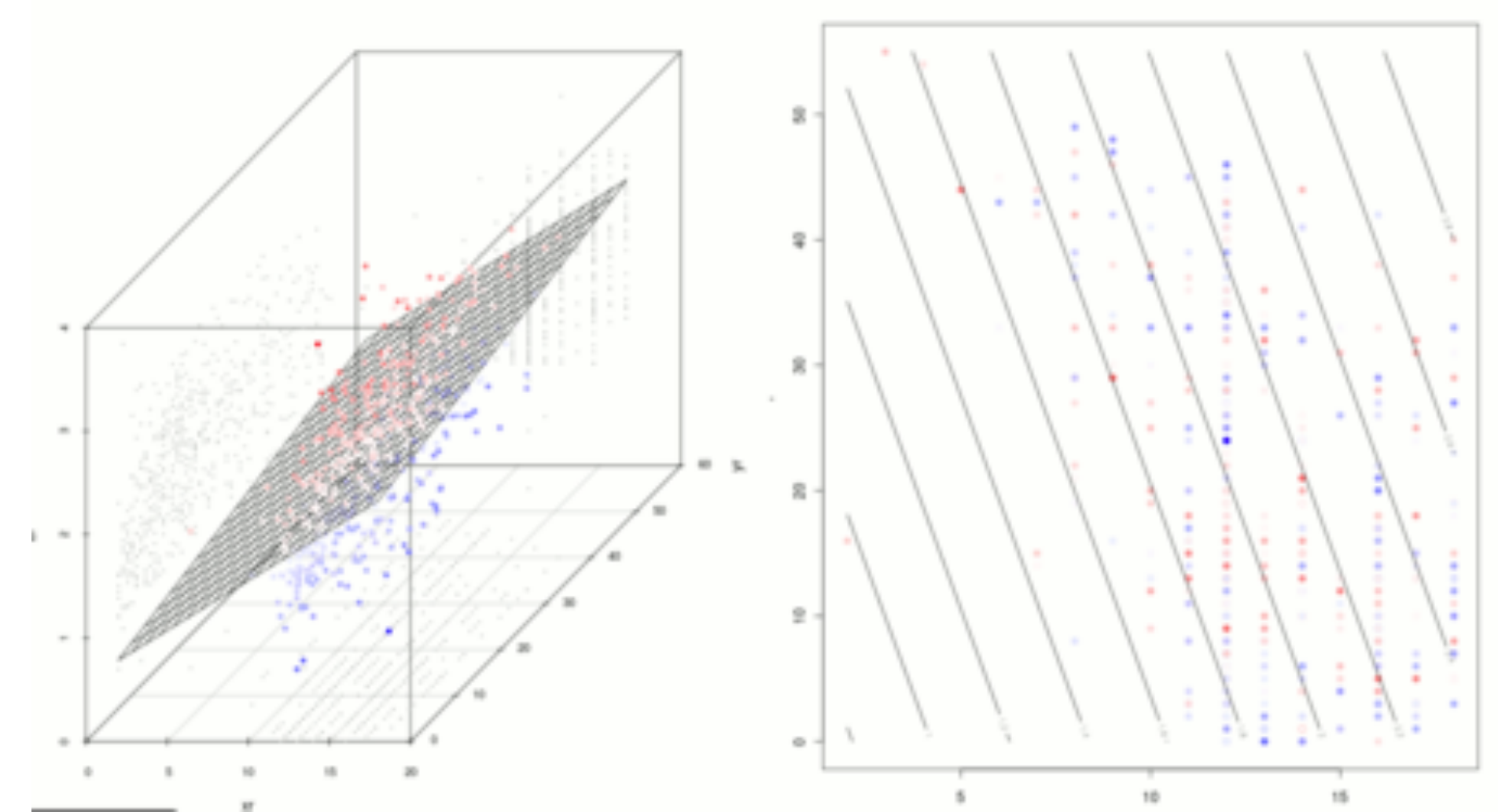


## Multiple regression model.

A multiple regression model is a linear model with many predictors. In general, we write the model as

$$\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \cdots + b_kx_k$$

when there are  $k$  predictors. We always calculate  $b_i$  using statistical software.



# Adjusted R-squared, R-squared ?

- When single predictor: R-squared is ok!
- When multiple predictors: Adjusted R-squared is better!



## Adjusted R-squared as a tool for model assessment

The **adjusted R-squared** is computed as

$$R_{adj}^2 = 1 - \frac{s_{\text{residuals}}^2 / (n - k - 1)}{s_{\text{outcome}}^2 / (n - 1)} = 1 - \frac{s_{\text{residuals}}^2}{s_{\text{outcome}}^2} \times \frac{n - 1}{n - k - 1}$$

where  $n$  is the number of cases used to fit the model and  $k$  is the number of predictor variables in the model. Remember that a categorical predictor with  $p$  levels will contribute  $p - 1$  to the number of variables in the model.

# Exercise time

**IMS book 4.1.4.2, 4.1.4.3, 4.1.4.4**

# Model selection

- **Backward elimination: from full to step by step elimination**
- **Forward selection: reverse**

**Common choose standard:**

**Larger adjusted R squared, smaller P value.**

# Exercise time

**IMS book 4.2.3.1, 4.2.3.2, 4.2.3.3, 4.2.3.4**