MTH499/599 Lecture Notes 08

Donghui Yan

Department of Math, Umass Dartmouth

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Outline

• Leverage of an observation

Leverage of an observation

- Amount \hat{y}_i would change if y_i is shifted by one unit
- Leverage of the i^{th} observation equals h_{ii}

Proof.

Consider the i^{th} observation. Since $\hat{Y} = HY$, we have

$$\hat{y}_i = h_{i1}y_1 + h_{i2}y_2 + \dots + h_{in}y_n = h_{ii}y_i + \sum_{j \neq i} h_{ij}y_j.$$

Assume y_i is increased by one, i.e., $\tilde{y}_i = y_i + 1$. Then \hat{y}_i becomes

$$\tilde{\hat{y}}_i = h_{ii}(y_i + 1) + \sum_{j \neq i} h_{ij} y_j,$$

and the result follows.



Leverage of an observation (continued)

- The leverage of a point is considered large if it exceeds 2p/n
 - The total leverage of all observations is trace(H) = p
 - The average leverage is p/n
- Observation: The further x_i is from \overline{x} , the larger leverage and more sensitive is to changes in y_i .

Leverage of an observation (continued)

```
> leverage<-hat(model.matrix(mylm));</pre>
> plot(leverage,xlab="Index", ylab="Leverage", pch=19);
y: 6 9 8 10 11 12 11 13
      -everage
        0.5
```

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Influential point and Cook's distance

- An *influential* point is one if removed would significantly change the *estimate*
 - ▶ Note difference between influential and high leverage
- An influential point may either be an outlier or have large leverage, or both
 - ▶ Typically true for at least one
- Cook's distance is a commonly used influence measure.

Cook's distance

Cook's distance is defined by

$$D_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j} (\hat{y}_{j} - \hat{y}_{j}(i))^{2}}{ps^{2}}$$

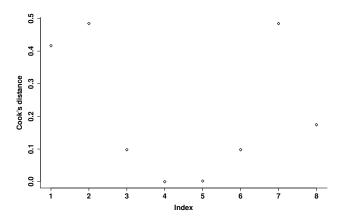
- Where $\hat{y}_i(i)$ is the fit of j^{th} point with point i removed
- ▶ Cook's distance uses sum of squared differences
 - As an surrogate for changes in estimate for simplicity
- A rule of thumb for potential outliers if

$$D_i \ge 4/(n-p)$$
.



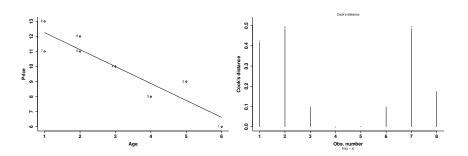
Cook's distance

> cook<-cooks.distance(mylm);</pre>

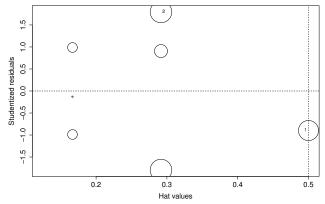


Cook's distance

```
>cutoff<-4/(length(x)-length(mylm$coefficients)-2);
>plot(mylm,which=4, cook.levels=cutoff, main="", cex.lab=1.5,
cex.axis=1.5,bty="l",pch=20, font.axis=2, font.lab=2);
```



Influence plot of the toy example



The auto MPG example

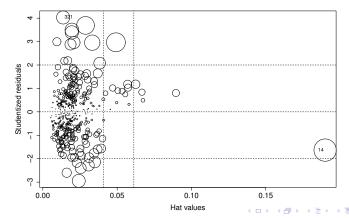
Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -17.218435  4.644294  -3.707  0.00024 ***
            -0.493376 0.323282 -1.526 0.12780
x1
x2
             0.019896 0.007515 2.647 0.00844 **
xЗ
            -0.016951 0.013787 -1.230 0.21963
x4
            -0.006474 0.000652 -9.929 < 2e-16 ***
x5
             0.080576 0.098845 0.815 0.41548
x6
             0.750773  0.050973  14.729  < 2e-16 ***
x7
            1.426141 0.278136 5.127 4.67e-07 ***
```

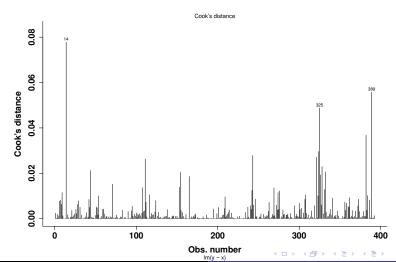
Signif. codes: 0 ?***? 0.001 ?**? 0.01 ?*? 0.05 ?.? 0.1 ? ? 1 Residual standard error: 3.328 on 384 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.8215, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8182 F-statistic: 252.4 on 7 and 384 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The auto MPG example

```
mpg cyl. disp. hp wt acc yr origin carname
14 14.0 8 455 225 3086 10.0 70 1 buick estate wagon(sw)
321 46.6 4 86 65 2110 17.9 80 3 mazda glc
```



The auto MPG example (Cook's distance)



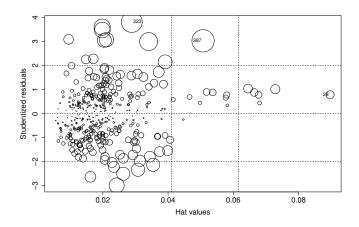
The auto MPG example (removing potential outliers

Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -16.831032 4.559113 -3.692 0.000255 ***
          -0.564607 0.317985 -1.776 0.076599 .
x21
x22
           x23
           -0.010906 0.013948 -0.782 0.434764
x24
           -0.006874 0.000691 -9.948 < 2e-16 ***
x25
           0.107458 0.099091 1.084 0.278852
x26
           0.747046
                     0.049982 14.946 < 2e-16 ***
x27
           1.342664
                     0.272952 4.919 1.29e-06 ***
```

Signif. codes: 0 ?***? 0.001 ?**? 0.01 ?*? 0.05 ?.? 0.1 ? ? 1 Residual standard error: 3.256 on 382 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.8254, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8222 F-statistic: 257.9 on 7 and 382 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

The auto MPG example (outliers removed)



The auto MPG example (outliers removed)

