week_5_assignment

William Foote

2/10/2021

Sort to training and testing

```
set.seed(824)
dt <- sort(sample(nrow(df), nrow(df) * .8, replace = FALSE)) # Sample randomly to training and test
train <- df[dt, ]
test <- df[-dt, ]</pre>
```

Exploring 7-predictor model, look at all combinations, and which does regsubsets suggest?

```
TotalDistance LoggedActivitiesDistance
##
                 TotalSteps
                         "*"
##
##
         VeryActiveDistance ModeratelyActiveDistance
                                                            LightActiveDistance
##
##
    SedentaryActiveDistance
                                    VeryActiveMinutes
                                                            FairlyActiveMinutes
##
##
       LightlyActiveMinutes
                                     SedentaryMinutes
##
```

The exhaustive method looks at all combinations of all the variables, and can show which models have the highest r-squared for each combination of $1, 2, \ldots, 10$ variables.

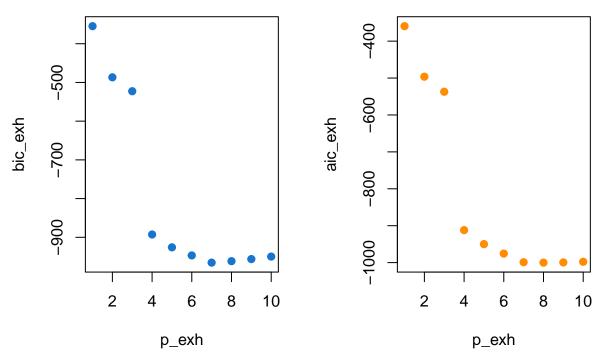
The second line of code shows which 7-predictor model of all the combinations of predictors has the highest R^2 .

Is 7-predictor the optimal number, though?

```
bic_exh <- summary(df_exh)$bic
p_exh <- 1:10
n <- 894 # for 58 counties * 5 years
aic_exh <- bic_exh - log(n) * (p_exh) + 2 * p_exh
aic_exh <- bic_exh - log(n) * (p_exh) + 2 * p_exh
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(p_exh, bic_exh, col = "dodgerblue3", pch = 19, main = "Exhaustive method: BIC")
plot(p_exh, aic_exh, col = "darkorange", pch = 19, main = "Exhaustive method: AIC")</pre>
```

Exhaustive method: BIC

Exhaustive method: AIC



```
rbind("AIC" = aic_exh, "BIC" = bic_exh)
                                                                 [,6]
##
            [,1]
                       [,2]
                                 [,3]
                                            [,4]
                                                      [,5]
                                                                           [,7]
## AIC -359.4468 -496.3465 -537.0729 -911.9622 -949.8798 -975.5997 -998.9788
## BIC -354.6511 -486.7551 -522.6858 -892.7794 -925.9013 -946.8254 -965.4089
##
             [,8]
                        [,9]
                                 [,10]
## AIC -1000.0088 -999.4651 -997.7567
## BIC -961.6432 -956.3037 -949.7997
min("AIC" = aic_exh)
## [1] -1000.009
min("BIC" = bic_exh)
```

[1] -965.4089

Around 7 variables, both AIC and BIC plateau in terms of continuing their decrease. The returns are diminishing past this point in my opinion (not much increase in R^2 for a much more complex model; tradeoff isn't worth it necessarily).

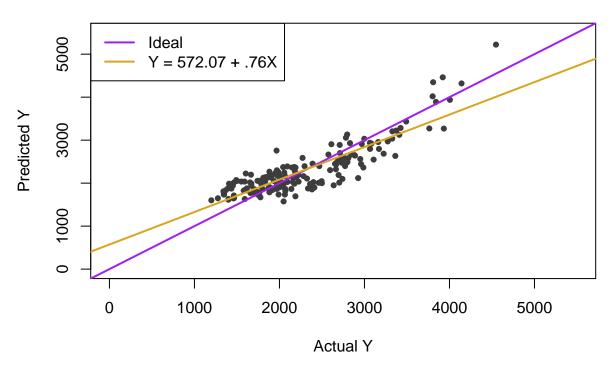
Making the models for the suggested 7-variable model with regsubsets output.

```
m1 <- lm(Calories ~ TotalSteps + TotalDistance + VeryActiveDistance + ModeratelyActiveDistance + VeryAc
summary(m1)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Calories ~ TotalSteps + TotalDistance + VeryActiveDistance +
       ModeratelyActiveDistance + VeryActiveMinutes + FairlyActiveMinutes +
##
       SedentaryMinutes, data = train)
##
## Residuals:
                     Median
##
       Min
                 1Q
                                   3Q
                                           Max
## -1735.51 -225.61
                        6.68
                               241.07
##
## Coefficients:
##
                             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                           1253.42008
                                       64.42162 19.457 < 2e-16 ***
## TotalSteps
                                         0.01749 -22.064 < 2e-16 ***
                             -0.38584
## TotalDistance
                            689.66887 24.49214 28.159 < 2e-16 ***
## VeryActiveDistance
                           -308.13332 13.18839 -23.364 < 2e-16 ***
## ModeratelyActiveDistance -329.72866 49.87058 -6.612 7.49e-11 ***
                                         0.83377 21.700 < 2e-16 ***
## VeryActiveMinutes
                             18.09296
## FairlyActiveMinutes
                             11.14526
                                         2.21505
                                                   5.032 6.18e-07 ***
## SedentaryMinutes
                              0.33478
                                         0.04979
                                                   6.724 3.64e-11 ***
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 357.2 on 707 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7592, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7568
## F-statistic: 318.4 on 7 and 707 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
c("MSE of m1: " = anova(m1)['Residuals', 'Mean Sq'])
## MSE of m1:
##
     127587.2
m2 <- lm(Calories ~ TotalSteps * TotalDistance * VeryActiveDistance * ModeratelyActiveDistance * VeryAc
# summary(m2)
c("MSE of m2: " = anova(m2)['Residuals', 'Mean Sq'])
## MSE of m2:
      93674.81
##
```

There's a lot that goes on in the summary(m2), so you can remove the # to un-comment it, but in short, the R^2 goes up to 85.32%, and the MSE is 93, 674.81, as outputted. Both values are better, but not sure if it's worth the added terms (of which there are A LOT).

Looking at testing data now

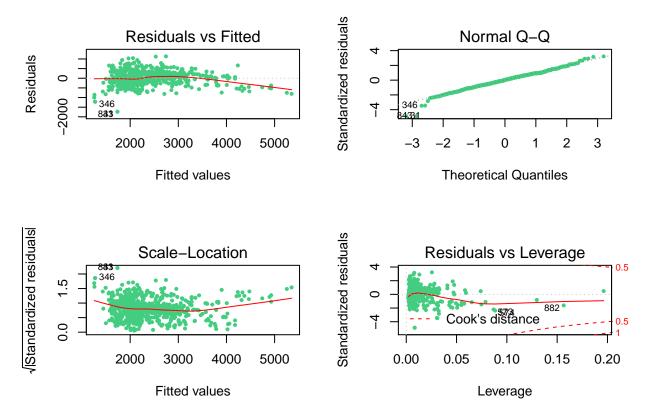
TD x TS x VAD x MAD x VAM x FAM x SM



Based on RMSE = 4.15, we can conclude that on an average predicted value will be off by 4.15 from the actual value.

Model Validity

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(m1, col = "seagreen3", pch = 19, cex = .50)
```



Linearity: Good, I think. There's a slight decreasing trend at the higher fitted-values, but this could just be because there are less points.

Constant Variation: There isn't a super big strictly decreasing or increasing trend, but there shouldn't be any trend at all so this is potentially worrisome. There also doesn't appear to be a fan shape in the Residuals plot, which would be another form of evidence that the constant variance condition is violated.

Normality: The points follow the Normal-QQ expected line, so this condition is satisfied.

VIF

<pre>vif(m1)</pre>				
##	TotalSteps 42.732604 lyActiveDistance 11.941367 SedentaryMinutes 1.178598	TotalDistance 50.426702 VeryActiveMinutes 4.633705	VeryActiveDistance 7.556582 FairlyActiveMinutes 11.937188	
head(vif(m2)) # returns all NaNs			
## ## ## Moderate ##	TotalSteps NaN lyActiveDistance NaN	TotalDistance NaN VeryActiveMinutes NaN	VeryActiveDistance NaN FairlyActiveMinutes NaN	

These numbers are all quite high except 2. Values greater than 5 are problematic potentially.

Week 6 Stuff

Looking at VIF vs Model Selection

```
good_model_list <- list(summary(df_exh)$outmat[1, ], summary(df_exh)$outmat[2, ],</pre>
     summary(df_exh)$outmat[3, ], summary(df_exh)$outmat[4, ],
     summary(df_exh)$outmat[5, ], summary(df_exh)$outmat[6, ],
     summary(df_exh)$outmat[7, ], summary(df_exh)$outmat[8, ],
     summary(df exh)$outmat[9, ], summary(df exh)$outmat[10, ])
good model list
##
  [[1]]
                 TotalSteps
##
                                         TotalDistance LoggedActivitiesDistance
                         11 11
##
##
         VeryActiveDistance ModeratelyActiveDistance
                                                             LightActiveDistance
##
##
    SedentaryActiveDistance
                                    VeryActiveMinutes
                                                             FairlyActiveMinutes
##
##
       LightlyActiveMinutes
                                      SedentaryMinutes
##
##
   [[2]]
##
##
                  TotalSteps
                                         TotalDistance LoggedActivitiesDistance
                         11 11
##
##
         VeryActiveDistance ModeratelyActiveDistance
                                                             LightActiveDistance
##
##
    SedentaryActiveDistance
                                    VeryActiveMinutes
                                                             FairlyActiveMinutes
##
##
       LightlyActiveMinutes
                                     SedentaryMinutes
##
##
##
   [[3]]
                 TotalSteps
                                         TotalDistance LoggedActivitiesDistance
##
##
##
         VeryActiveDistance ModeratelyActiveDistance
                                                             LightActiveDistance
##
                                                             FairlyActiveMinutes
##
    SedentaryActiveDistance
                                    VeryActiveMinutes
##
##
       LightlyActiveMinutes
                                      SedentaryMinutes
##
##
   [[4]]
##
                 TotalSteps
##
                                         TotalDistance LoggedActivitiesDistance
                         11 * 11
##
##
         VeryActiveDistance ModeratelyActiveDistance
                                                             LightActiveDistance
##
                                                             FairlyActiveMinutes
##
    SedentaryActiveDistance
                                    VeryActiveMinutes
##
##
       LightlyActiveMinutes
                                     SedentaryMinutes
##
##
```

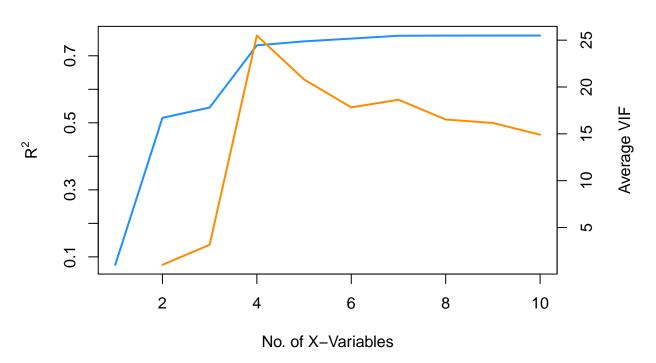
##	[[5]]		
## ##	TotalSteps "*"	TotalDistance	LoggedActivitiesDistance " "
## ##	VeryActiveDistance	ModeratelyActiveDistance " "	LightActiveDistance
## ##	SedentaryActiveDistance	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes
## ## ##	LightlyActiveMinutes " "	SedentaryMinutes	
##	[[6]]		
## ##	TotalSteps	TotalDistance	LoggedActivitiesDistance
##	VeryActiveDistance	ModeratelyActiveDistance	LightActiveDistance
## ##	"*" SedentaryActiveDistance	"*" VeryActiveMinutes	" " FairlyActiveMinutes
## ##	" " LightlyActiveMinutes	"*" SedentaryMinutes	" "
##	" "	"*"	
##	[[7]]		
##	TotalSteps	TotalDistance	LoggedActivitiesDistance
##	VeryActiveDistance	ModeratelyActiveDistance	LightActiveDistance
## ##	SedentaryActiveDistance	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes
##	LightlyActiveMinutes	SedentaryMinutes	1
## ##	11 11	"*"	
##	[[8]]		
## ##	TotalSteps	TotalDistance	LoggedActivitiesDistance
##	VeryActiveDistance	ModeratelyActiveDistance	LightActiveDistance
## ##	"*" SedentaryActiveDistance	"*" VeryActiveMinutes	" " FairlyActiveMinutes
##	"*"	"*"	"*"
## ##	LightlyActiveMinutes " "	SedentaryMinutes	
## ##	[[9]]		
##	TotalSteps		LoggedActivitiesDistance
## ##	"*" VervActiveDistance	"*" ModeratelyActiveDistance	" " LightActiveDistance
##	"*"	"*"	" "
## ##	SedentaryActiveDistance	VeryActiveMinutes	FairlyActiveMinutes
## ##	LightlyActiveMinutes	SedentaryMinutes	
##	Τ.	Τ.	
##	[[10]]		
##	TotalSteps	TotalDistance	LoggedActivitiesDistance "*"
## ##	·	"*" ModeratelyActiveDistance	"*" LightActiveDistance
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5

```
11 11
                الياا
                                 اليواا
##
##
                                       FairlyActiveMinutes
  SedentaryActiveDistance
                        VeryActiveMinutes
##
##
    LightlyActiveMinutes
                        SedentaryMinutes
##
                11 * 11
gml_atomic <- lapply(good_model_list, as.character)</pre>
gml_atomic
## [[1]]
  ##
##
 [[2]]
  ##
##
## [[3]]
  ##
##
## [[4]]
  ##
##
## [[5]]
  ##
##
## [[6]]
  ##
##
## [[7]]
  ##
##
## [[8]]
  ##
##
## [[9]]
  [1] "*" "*" " " " "*" "*" "*" "*" "*" "*"
##
##
## [[10]]
 gml_desireable_x <- list("m1" = which(gml_atomic[[1]] == "*"))</pre>
gml_desireable_x
## $m1
## [1] 2
for(i in seq_len(9)) { # Get the rest of the indices of the desired variables for each model
 gml_desireable_x[[paste(c("m", i + 1), collapse = "")]] <- which(gml_atomic[[i + 1]] == "*")</pre>
for(i in seq_len(10)) { # Convert variable number to column number from df
 gml_desireable_x[[i]] <- gml_desireable_x[[i]] + 2</pre>
```

```
gml_desireable_x
## $m1
## [1] 4
##
## $m2
## [1] 8 10
##
## $m3
## [1] 8 10 12
##
## $m4
## [1] 3 4 6 10
##
## $m5
## [1]
       3 4 6 10 13
##
## $m6
       3 4 6 7 10 13
## [1]
##
## $m7
## [1] 3 4 6 7 10 11 13
##
## $m8
       3 4 6 7 9 10 11 13
## [1]
##
## $m9
## [1] 3 4 6 7 9 10 11 12 13
##
## $m10
## [1] 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13
gml_models <- data.frame("r.squared" = summary(lm(df[, 14] ~ df[, 2]))$r.squared, "avg_vif" = NA) # df[</pre>
for(i in seq_len(9)) {
 model <- lm(Calories ~ ., data = cbind("Calories" = df[, 14], df[, gml_desireable_x[[i + 1]]]))</pre>
  gml_models[i + 1, 1] <- summary(model)$r.squared</pre>
 gml_models[i + 1, 2] <- mean(vif(model))</pre>
gml_models
     r.squared avg_vif
##
## 1 0.0760970
## 2 0.5147998 1.012150
## 3 0.5456496 3.157497
## 4 0.7311896 25.493296
## 5 0.7430198 20.804148
## 6 0.7512721 17.822342
## 7 0.7597161 18.643556
## 8 0.7602858 16.530512
## 9 0.7603637 16.161532
## 10 0.7603948 14.908425
```

Look at VIF and R-Squared Changes As More Variables are Added

R-Squared and Average VIF vs. No. of X-Variables



The three-predictor model looks best, as average VIF skyrockets in any model with more than 3 variables. R-Squared is about 20% lower, but worth the tradeoff in my opinion.

Investigate this model

Diagnostics

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
plot(m3_opt, cex = .75, pch = 19, col = "seagreen3")
                                                            Standardized residuals
                    Residuals vs Fitted
                                                                                    Normal Q-Q
      2000
                      589
                                                                                                            589
Residuals
                                                                   ^{\circ}
      -2000
                                                                   7
          1500
                       2500
                                     3500
                                                  4500
                                                                                                        2
                                                                                  2
                                                                                             0
                                                                                                              3
                         Fitted values
                                                                                 Theoretical Quantiles
/|Standardized residuals
                                                            Standardized residuals
                      Scale-Location
                                                                              Residuals vs Leverage
      1.5
                                                                                       90
                                                                   0
                                                                                  Cook's distande3 51
      0.0
                                                  4500
                       2500
                                     3500
                                                                       0.00
                                                                                 0.01
                                                                                          0.02
                                                                                                   0.03
                                                                                                             0.04
          1500
```

Leverage

All of the diagnostic plots look pretty good for this model as well.

Fitted values