Exam 2 - Question 4

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Problem 4 - Do problem 7.7 on page 289 - Refers to the commercial realestate data from above

Part A. Obtain an analysis of variance table for decomposing the regression sum of squares into extra sums of squares associated with the following scenarios:

- X4
- X1 given X4
- X2 given X4
- X2 given X1 and X4
- X3 given X1 and X2 and X4

For this I have created a full (detailed) regression anova table

```
fullRegressionAnova <- function(lm_anova){
   VariationSource <- c("Regression", rownames(lm_anova), "Total")
   SSR <- sum(lm_anova$"Sum Sq"[1:(length(lm_anova$"Sum Sq")-1)])
   SST <- sum(lm_anova$"Sum Sq")
   DFReg <- sum(lm_anova$"Bf"[1:(length(lm_anova$"Df")-1)])
   MSE <- lm_anova$"Mean Sq"[length(lm_anova$"Mean Sq")]
   MSR <- SSR / DFReg

   SS <- c(SSR,lm_anova$"Sum Sq",SST)
   MS <- c(MSR, lm_anova$"Mean Sq", NA)
   DF <- c(DFReg, lm_anova$"Df", sum(lm_anova$"Df"))
   F_stat <- MSR / MSE
   F_stats <-c(F_stat, lm_anova$"F value",NA)
   df_out <- data.frame(VariationSource, DF,SS, MS, F_stats)
   print(df_out)
   return(df_out)
}</pre>
```

Load Data Set and Recode the Variables

```
setwd("C:\\Users\\AdamMcQuistan\\Documents\\ISQA 8340\\Exam 2")
df <- read.csv("data/6.18.csv")
names(df)

## [1] "Case" "Rental" "Age" "Expense" "Vacancy" "Footage"

names(df)[2:6] = c("Y", "X1", "X2", "X3", "X4")
names(df)
## [1] "Case" "Y" "X1" "X2" "X3" "X4"</pre>
```

```
resultX4 \leftarrow lm(Y \sim X4, data=df)
resultX4_aov <- fullRegressionAnova(anova(resultX4))</pre>
##
     VariationSource DF
                               SS
                                         MS F stats
## 1
          Regression 1 67.7751 67.775098 31.7227
## 2
                  X4 1
                          67.7751 67.775098 31.7227
## 3
           Residuals 79 168.7824 2.136486
                                                  NΔ
## 4
               Total 80 236.5575
                                                  NA
X1 given X4
resultX1_X4 \leftarrow lm(Y \sim X4 + X1, data=df)
resultX1_X4_aov <- fullRegressionAnova(anova(resultX1_X4))</pre>
     VariationSource DF
                                           MS F_stats
##
## 1
          Regression 2 110.04967 55.024833 33.92625
## 2
                  X4 1 67.77510 67.775098 41.78759
## 3
                  X1 1 42.27457 42.274568 26.06492
## 4
           Residuals 78 126.50783 1.621895
                                                    NΑ
## 5
               Total 80 236.55750
                                                    NA
X2 given X4
resultX2 X4 <- lm(Y \sim X4 + X2, data=df)
resultX2_X4_aov <- fullRegressionAnova(anova(resultX2_X4))</pre>
     VariationSource DF
                                 SS
                                            MS F_stats
## 1
          Regression 2 77.066085 38.533043 18.84476
## 2
                  X4 1
                          67.775098 67.775098 33.14572
## 3
                  X2 1
                           9.290987 9.290987 4.54380
## 4
           Residuals 78 159.491415
                                     2.044762
                                                     NA
## 5
               Total 80 236.557500
                                                     NA
                                            NA
X2 given X1 and X4
resultX2_X1nX4 \leftarrow lm(Y \sim X1 + X4 + X2, data=df)
resultX2_X1nX4_aov <- fullRegressionAnova(anova(resultX2_X1nX4))</pre>
     VariationSource DF
##
                                           MS F_stats
                                SS
          Regression 3 137.90716 45.969053 35.88043
## 1
## 2
                  X1 1 14.81852 14.818520 11.56637
## 3
                          95.23115 95.231147 74.33120
                  X2 1 27.85749 27.857493 21.74374
## 4
## 5
           Residuals 77 98.65034 1.281173
               Total 80 236.55750
## 6
                                                    NA
                                           NΑ
```

X3 given X1, X2, and X4

```
resultX3_X1nX2nX4 <- lm(Y ~ X1 + X2 + X4 + X3, data=df)
resultX3_X1nX2nX4_aov <- fullRegressionAnova(anova(resultX3_X1nX2nX4))</pre>
```

```
##
     VariationSource DF
                                  SS
                                             MS
                                                   F_stats
## 1
          Regression
                      4 138.3269061 34.5817265 26.7555260
## 2
                         14.8185198 14.8185198 11.4649363
## 3
                      1
                         72.8020109 72.8020109 56.3261669
## 4
                  Х4
                         50.2866291 50.2866291 38.9062476
                  X3 1
                          0.4197463
                                     0.4197463
## 5
                                                0.3247534
## 6
           Residuals 76
                         98.2305939
                                     1.2925078
                                                        ΝA
## 7
               Total 80 236.5575000
                                             NA
                                                        NA
```

Part B. Test whether X3 can be dropped from the model give X1, X2, X3. Use F statistic and state p-value for leve $\alpha = 0.01$

To test if a singel β_k can be dropped from a multiple regression model, use the following formal test

 $H_0: \beta_k = 0$

 $H_a: \beta_k \neq 0$

Use the test statistics

partial F test Note the partial F test is different in that it only tests whether one $\beta_k = 0$ not whether all $\beta_k = 0$ - if F* $\leq F$ critical conclude H_0

Test if X3 should be removed from the model at an $\alpha = 0.01$

```
## F* = 0.3247534 , F crit (0.99, 1 , 76 ) = 6.980578
## Conclude Null Hypthosis , Pvalue = 0.5704457
```