

**NAME : AMMAAR AHMAD**

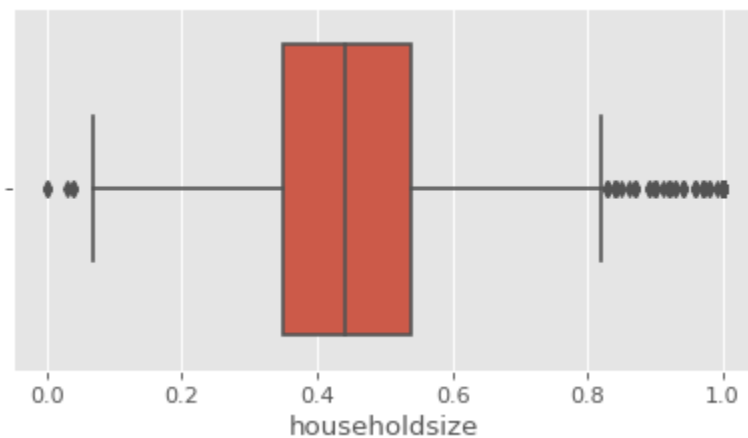
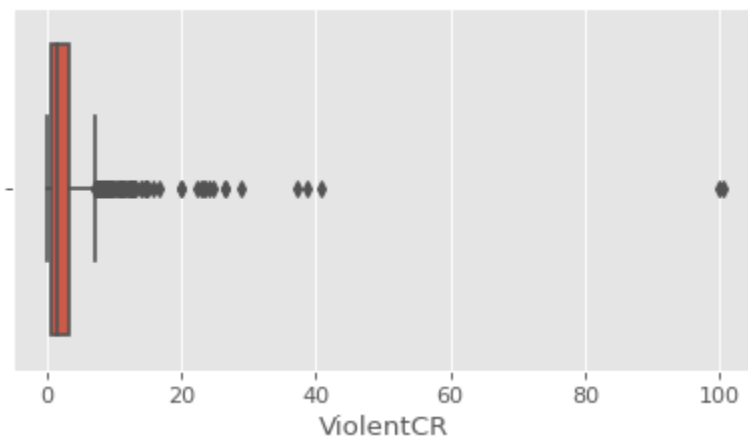
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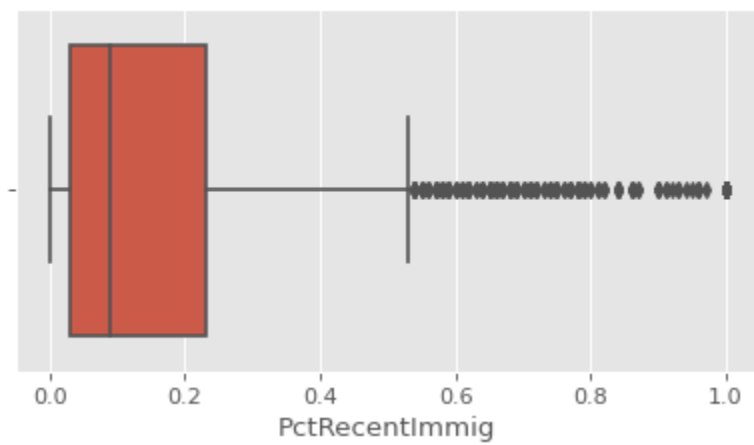
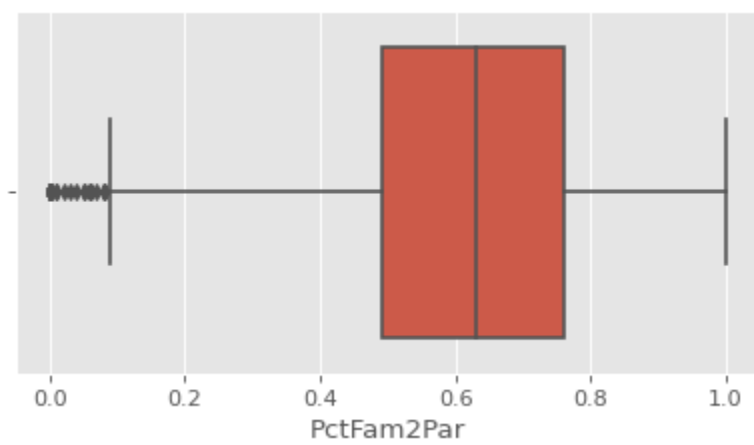
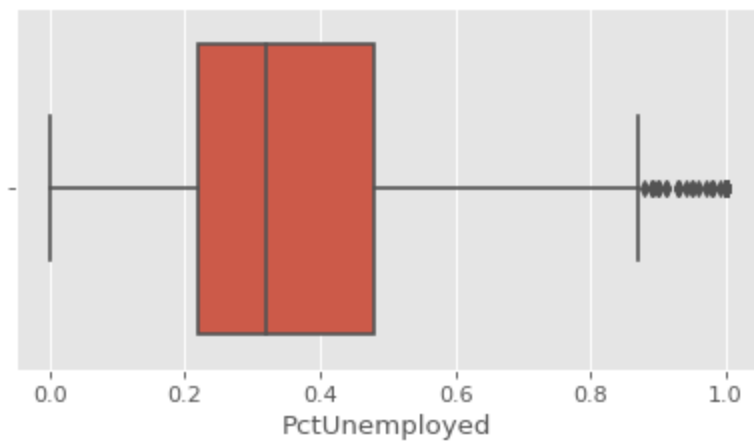
**CS575 - MIDSEM**

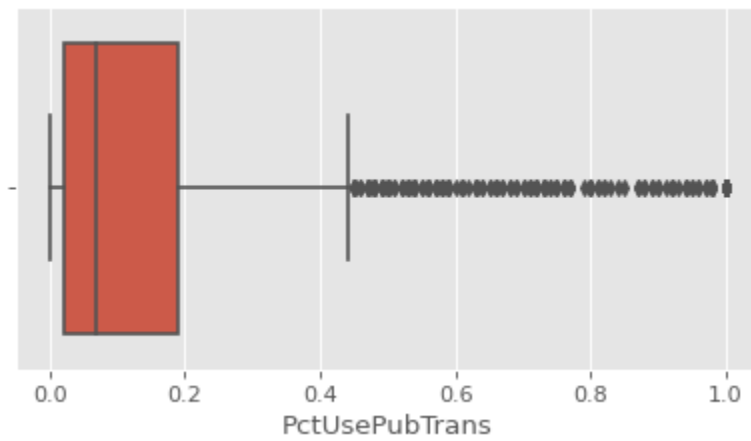
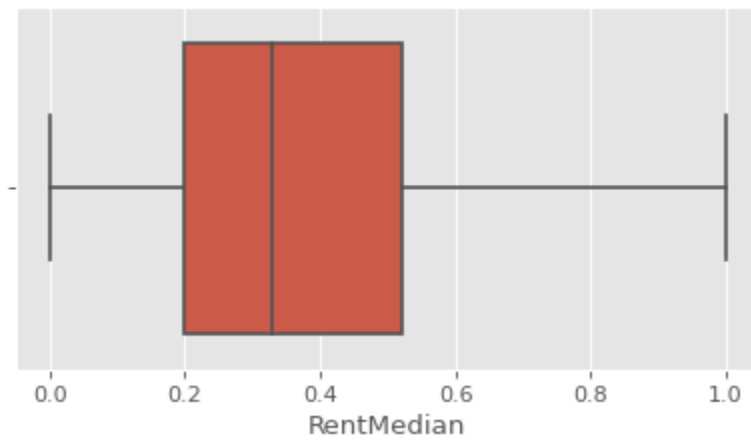
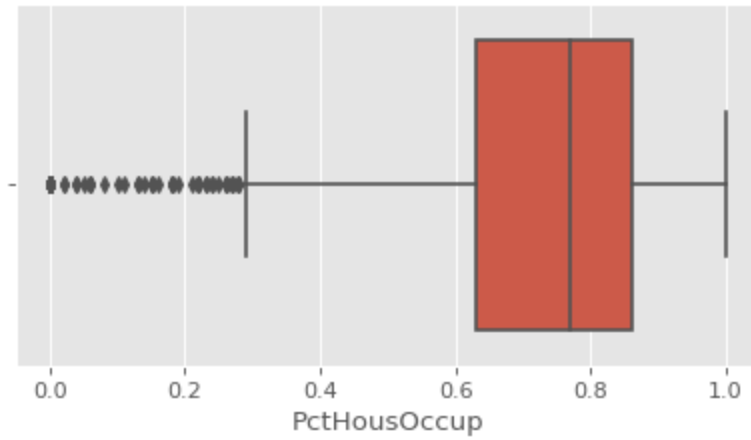
**Colab Link -**

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1c45JEhUOLUJ8BpP04ca-efJkCzICJIA8?usp=sharing>

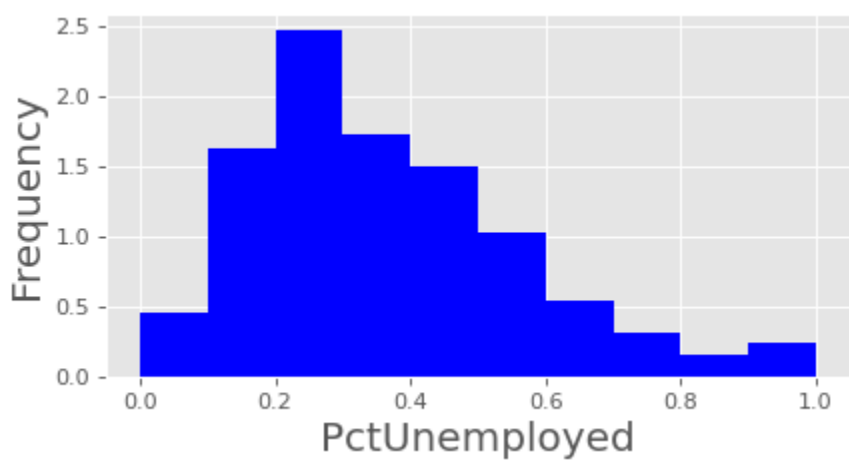
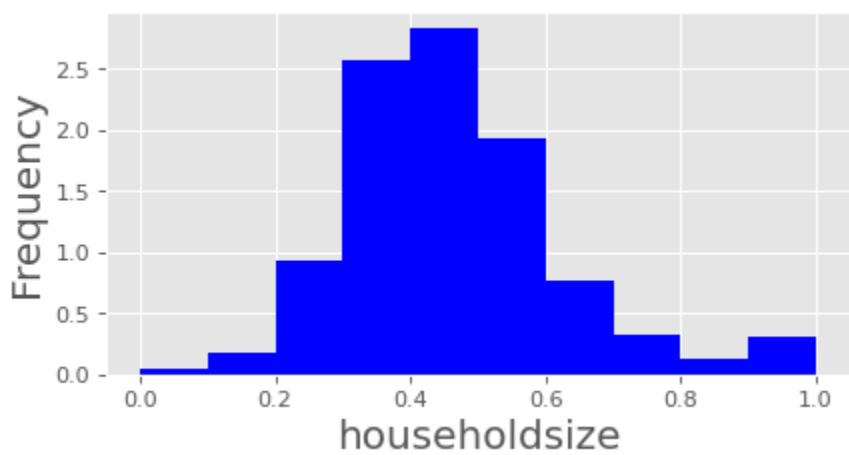
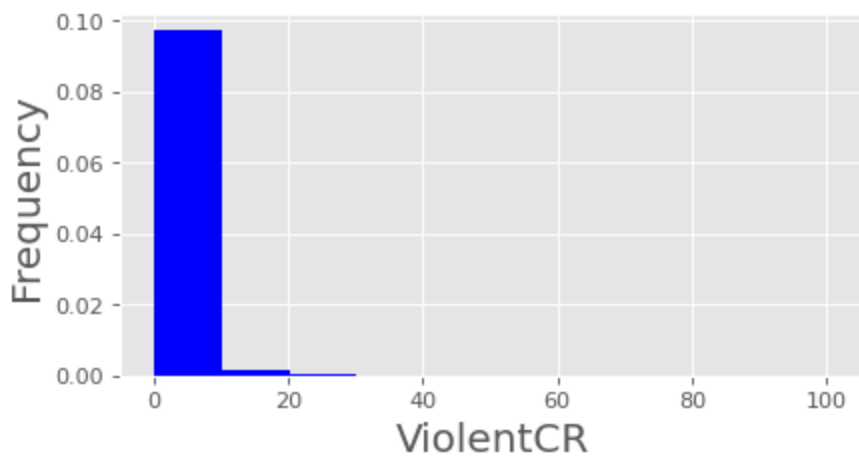
## 1. Box Plots

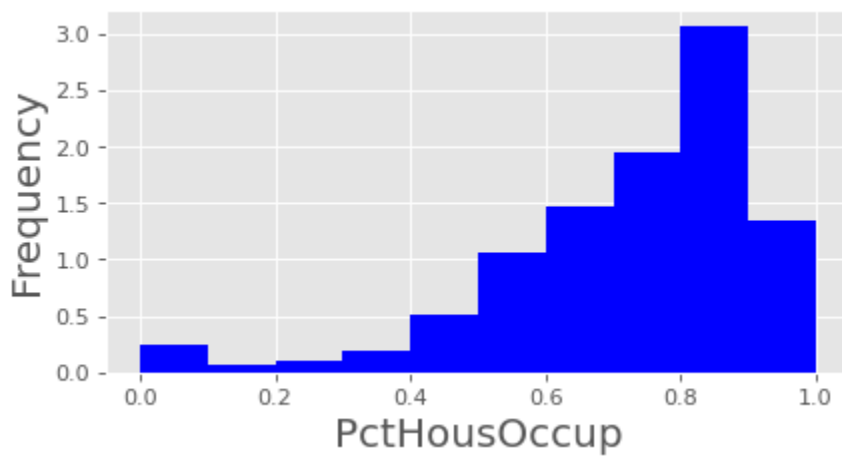
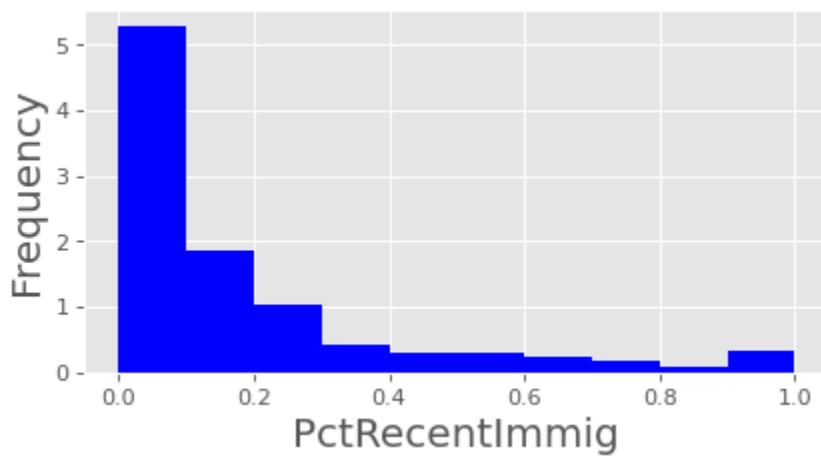
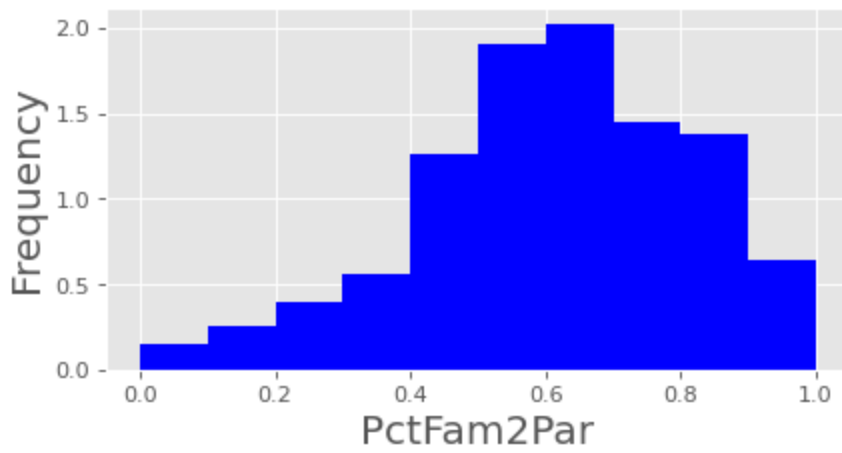






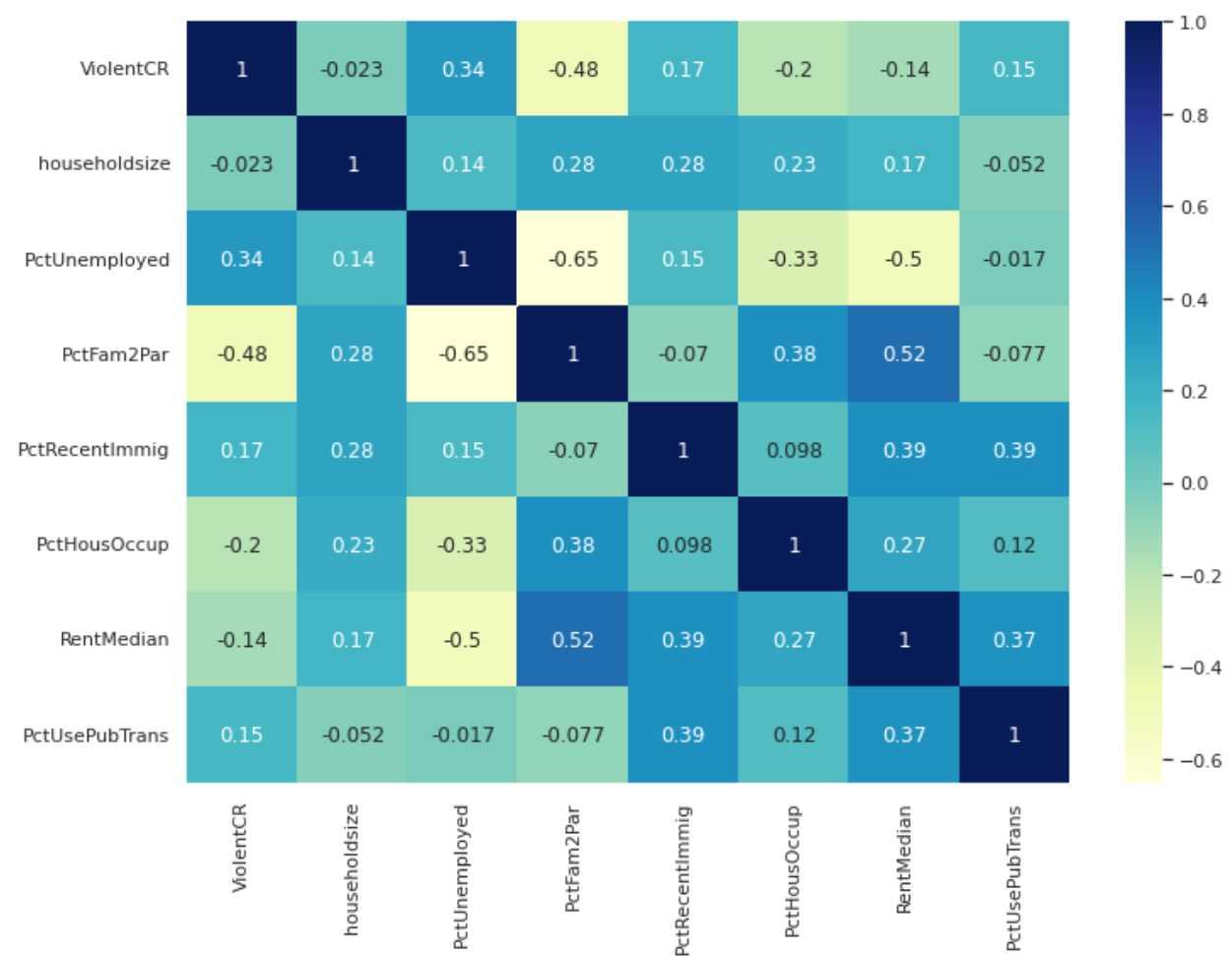
## Histogram Plots







# Correlation between Independent Variable (VoilentCR) and Dependent Variables (Intra and Inter)



## 2. Multiple Regression between CrimeRates and Independent Variables

Intercept: 8.31428513123865

Coefficients: [ 3.21090514 -0.18345405 -11.56798239 0.92196673  
-1.46358042  
1.7361363 1.53050498]

### OLS Multiple Regression Results

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	ViolentCR	R-squared:	0.267			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.265			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	103.6			
Date:	Sat, 25 Sep 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	2.05e-129			
Time:	03:29:09	Log-Likelihood:	-5495.3			
No. Observations:	1994	AIC:	1.101e+04			
Df Residuals:	1986	BIC:	1.105e+04			
Df Model:	7					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	8.3143	0.604	13.757	0.000	7.129	9.500
householdsize	3.2109	0.653	4.916	0.000	1.930	4.492
PctUnemployed	-0.1835	0.677	-0.271	0.786	-1.510	1.143
PctFam2Par	-11.5680	0.694	-16.667	0.000	-12.929	-10.207
PctRecentImmig	0.9220	0.464	1.988	0.047	0.012	1.832
PctHousOccup	-1.4636	0.499	-2.932	0.003	-2.442	-0.485
RentMedian	1.7361	0.629	2.759	0.006	0.502	2.970
PctUsePubTrans	1.5305	0.443	3.459	0.001	0.663	2.398
Omnibus:	3961.544	Durbin-Watson:	1.980			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	10136295.204			
Skew:	15.505	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Kurtosis:	350.908	Cond. No.	19.1			

**Relationship between dependent and independent Variables -**  
 $R^2 = 0.267 = 26.7\%$

**It implies relationship is not significant**

**P values of all independent variables except PCTUnemployed is insignificant showing that only this variable contribution to regression is insignificant**



## Excel Regression Results

SUMMARY OUTPUT								
<i>Regression Statistics</i>								
Multiple R	0.517180974							
R Square	0.26747616							
Adjusted R Square	0.264894253							
Standard Error	3.815099794							
Observations	1994							
ANOVA								
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>			
Regression	7	10554.90587	1507.844	103.5964	2.0508E-129			
Residual	1986	28906.20306	14.55499					
Total	1993	39461.10893						
	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	8.314285131	0.60435336	13.75732	3.35E-41	7.12905198	9.499518283	7.12905198	9.499518283
householdsize	3.210905135	0.653205504	4.915612	9.58E-07	1.929865152	4.491945118	1.929865152	4.491945118
PctUnemployed	-0.18345405	0.676525573	-0.27117	0.786288	-1.5102284	1.1433203	-1.5102284	1.1433203
PctFam2Par	-11.56798239	0.694073452	-16.6668	1.78E-58	-12.92917092	-10.2067939	-12.92917092	-10.20679386
PctRecentImmig	0.921966732	0.463871056	1.98755	0.046999	0.012241745	1.831691719	0.012241745	1.831691719
PctHousOccup	-1.463580422	0.499103173	-2.93242	0.003402	-2.442401199	-0.48475964	-2.442401199	-0.484759644
RentMedian	1.736136298	0.629161932	2.759443	0.005843	0.502249589	2.970023007	0.502249589	2.970023007
PctUsePubTrans	1.530504985	0.442515488	3.458647	0.000554	0.662661665	2.398348305	0.662661665	2.398348305

**Conclusion - Both regression give identical values**

### 3. Dataset with subset size of [50,100,200,300,400,500,1000,1994]

	r2	f-stats	p-value	intercept	coeff1	coeff2	coeff3	coeff4	coeff5	coeff6	coeff7
50	0.371564	3.547518	4.397855e-03	5.858973	20.434032	7.313568	-19.033318	11.559463	-12.278173	5.686776	19.697039
100	0.339098	6.743392	1.875987e-06	7.154654	5.919850	-0.731901	-9.576609	-1.455545	-5.172116	-0.289619	26.370967
200	0.485792	25.912865	8.932823e-25	6.405914	-0.167043	1.790635	-7.882008	3.140596	-1.343723	1.509738	1.237550
300	0.337160	21.218417	4.592177e-23	8.226858	4.256571	-0.214864	-11.716719	-0.745755	-1.040379	1.679424	0.294799
400	0.389827	35.777254	1.423354e-38	8.150661	5.112744	-0.164885	-12.442634	-0.138630	-0.727657	0.646065	1.365837
500	0.462602	60.503145	1.925204e-62	7.882681	4.818221	-0.549962	-11.729764	-0.586893	-1.235502	1.236841	2.282524
1000	0.210609	37.809215	3.934033e-47	9.474630	3.025554	-0.829060	-12.935194	1.371493	-1.681403	1.981094	2.161407
1994	0.267476	103.596366	2.050812e-129	8.314285	3.210905	-0.183454	-11.567982	0.921967	-1.463580	1.736136	1.530505

**All  $R^2$  values are less than 0.5 showing weak relationship in multiple regression.**

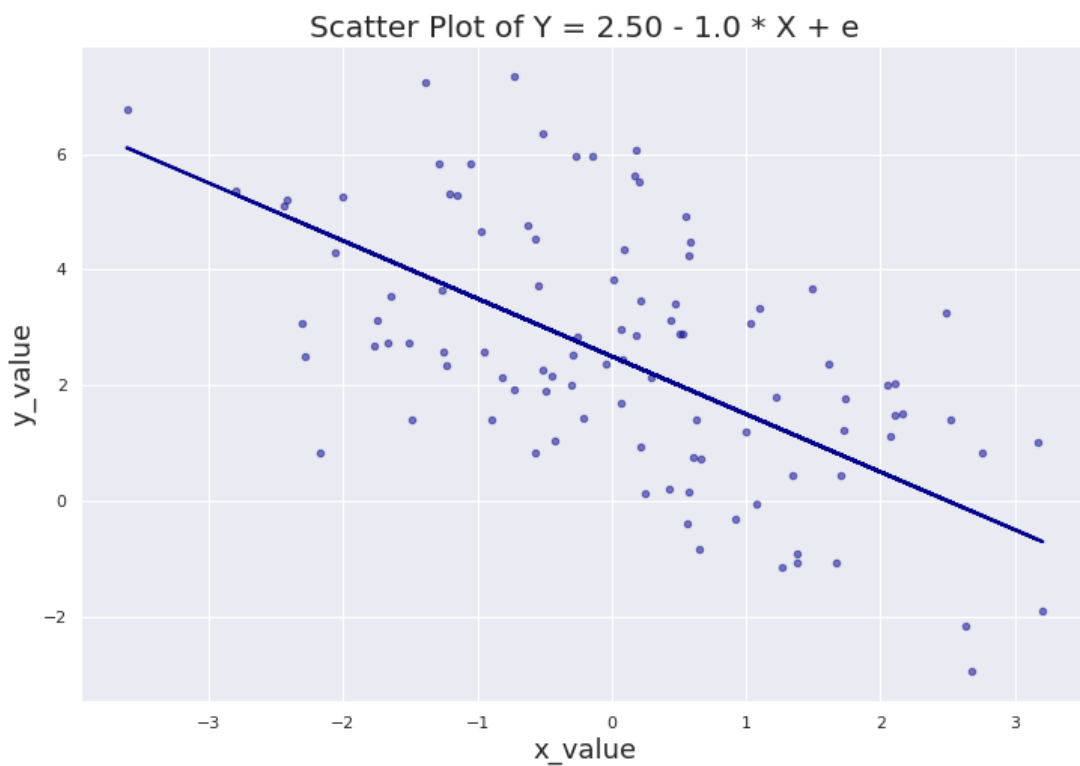
**Null Hypothesis: All coefficients = 0**

**Alternate Hypothesis: At Least one coefficient not 0**

**P-values are insignificant showing the null hypothesis cannot be rejected.**

4. (a)  $X\_value = N(0, 2)$   $e = N(0, 3)$   $Y = 2.5 - 1.0 * X + e$

	x_value	e_value	y_value
0	2.494747	3.261713	3.266966
1	0.565908	-2.334387	-0.400295
2	1.384145	-2.200545	-1.084689
3	3.169102	1.679044	1.009943
4	2.641126	-2.031909	-2.173035
5	-1.382080	3.366451	7.248530
6	1.343628	-0.716409	0.439963
7	-0.214051	-1.294630	1.419422
8	-0.145974	3.330633	5.976607
9	0.580674	2.564327	4.483653



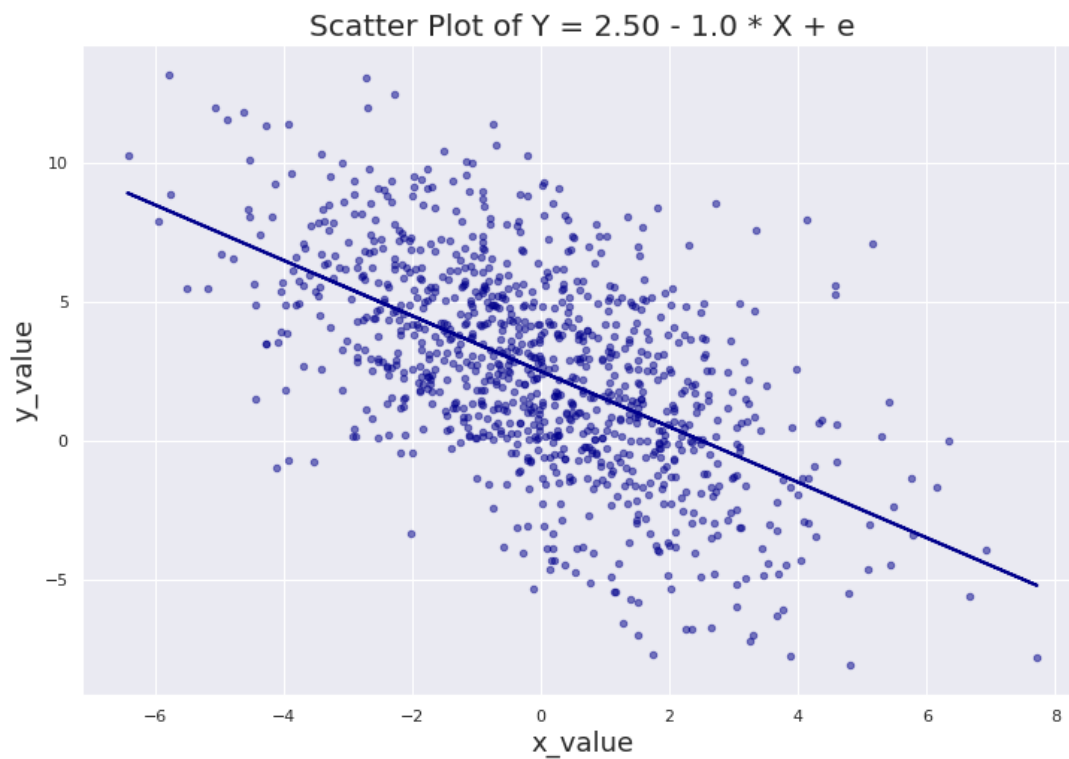
**(b) Dataset is split to 25% and 75% and Scatter Plot is shown**

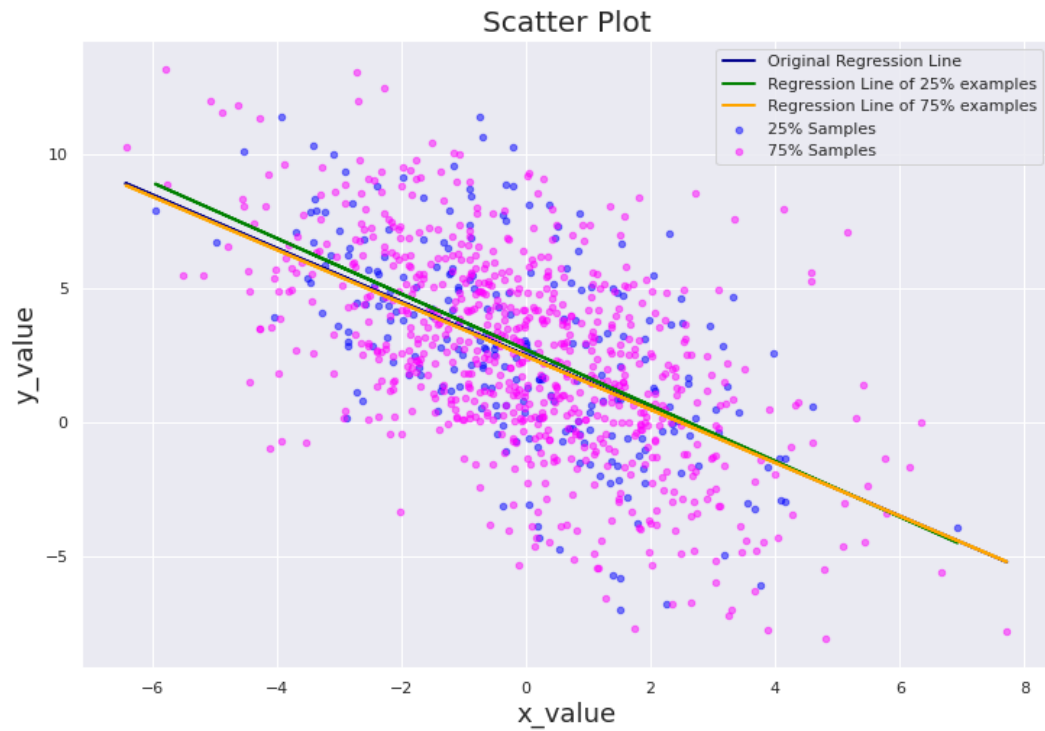


**This shows the regression of 25%, 75% and the whole dataset is different. This is because each dataset split doesn't contain identical data and the ratio of size of dataset is 1:3.**

(c)  $X\_value = N(0, 4)$   $e = N(0, 9)$   $Y = 2.5 - 1.0 * X + e$

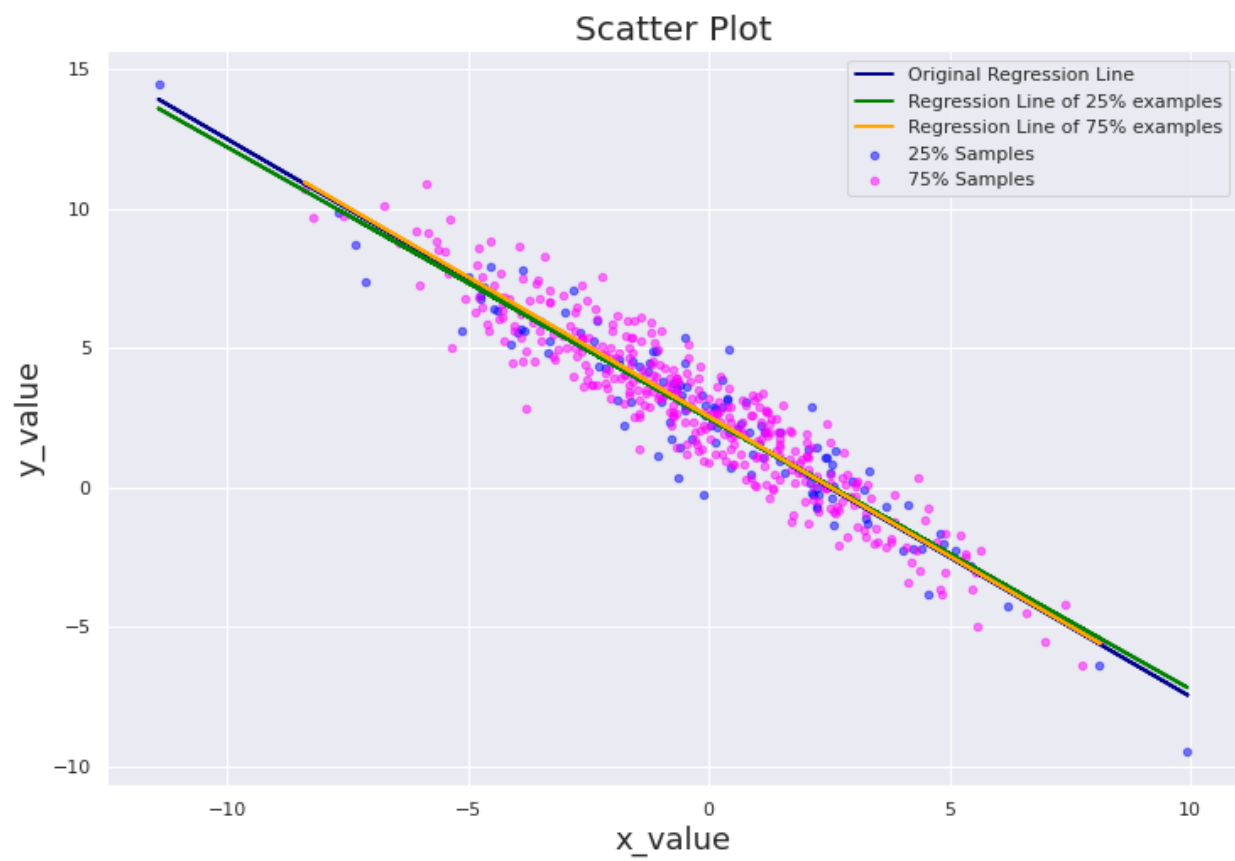
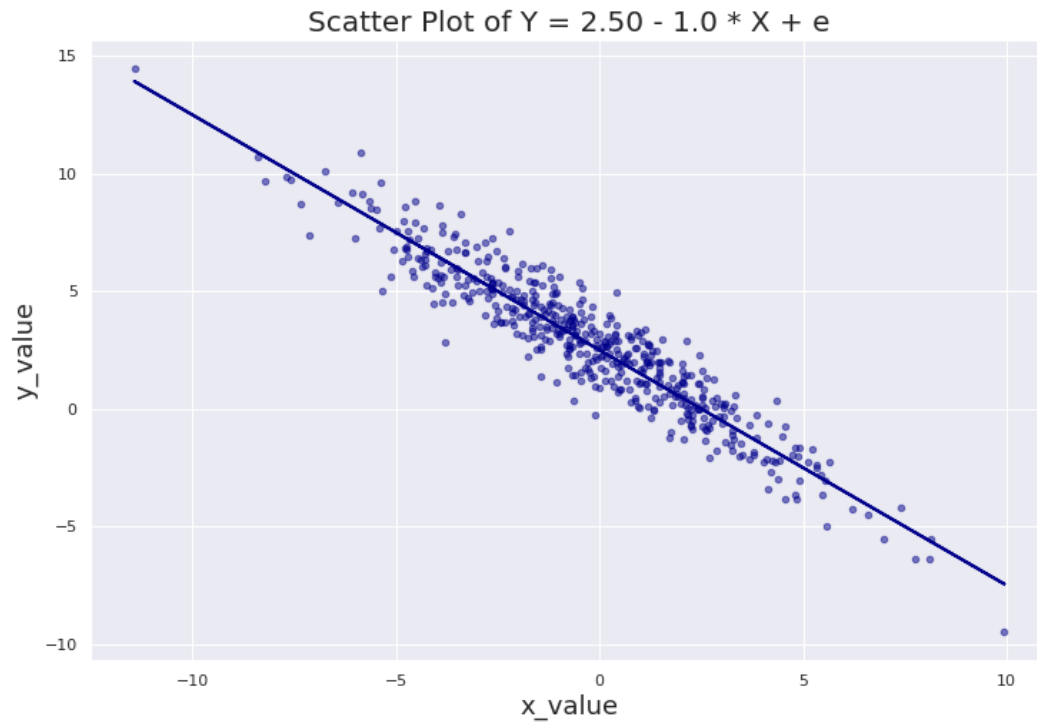
	x_value	e_value	y_value
0	-3.499531	-0.632602	5.366929
1	0.685361	-2.030745	-0.216106
2	2.306072	0.405353	0.599282
3	-0.504872	-0.492759	2.512113
4	1.962642	3.299162	3.836520
5	1.028438	-1.757210	-0.285648
6	0.442359	3.097961	5.155602
7	-2.140087	-2.360474	2.279613
8	-0.378992	4.853226	7.732218
9	0.510003	5.300585	7.290582





$$X\_value = N(0, 9) \quad e = N(0, 1) \quad Y = 2.5 - 1.0 \cdot X + e$$

	x_value	e_value	y_value
0	-4.681056	-0.001943	7.179113
1	-0.092933	0.388187	2.981120
2	-1.862785	0.054931	4.417716
3	-4.393741	-0.537068	6.356673
4	4.235838	-0.470237	-2.206076
5	-1.430196	0.445400	4.375597
6	-2.341408	1.161671	6.003079
7	3.210803	0.646561	-0.064242
8	-3.846878	-0.694405	5.652473
9	-3.982437	-0.918274	5.564163



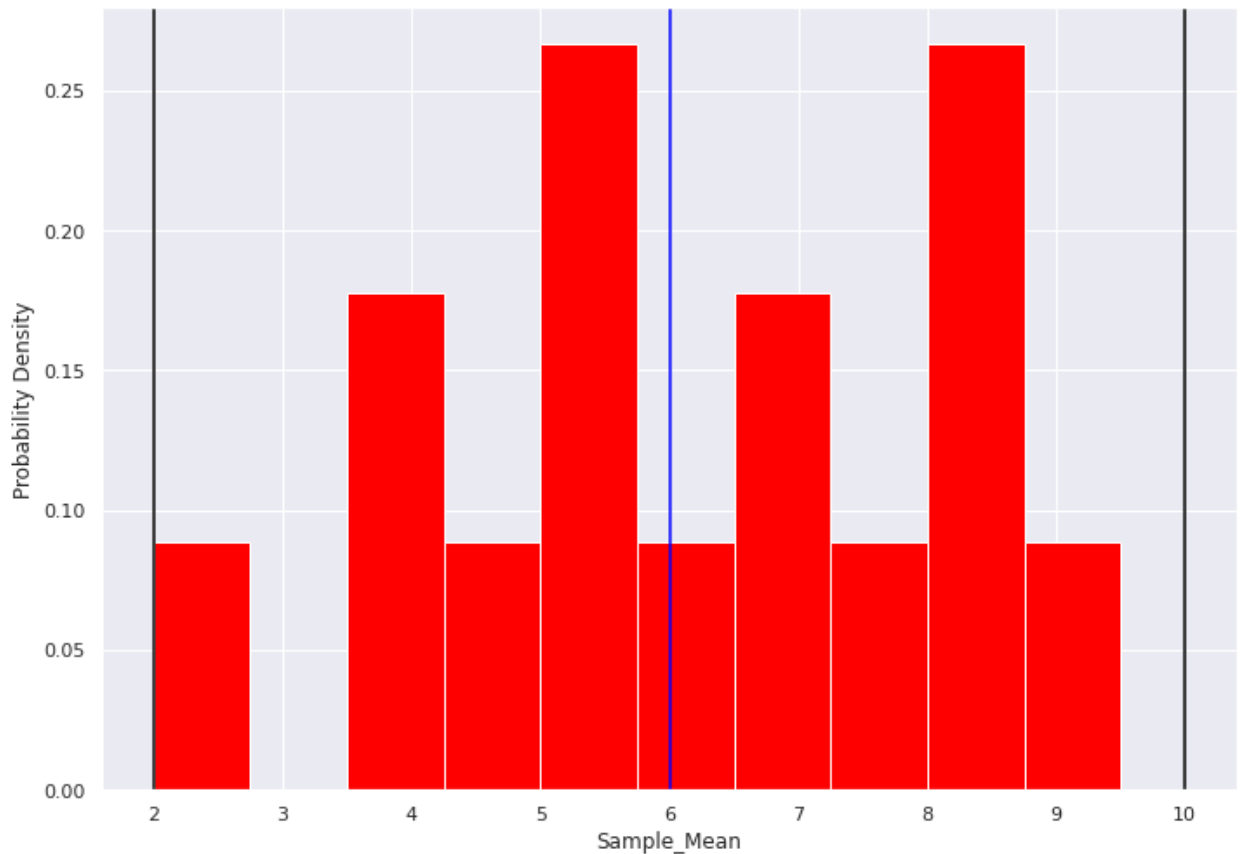
**5. Population = [1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10]**

**(a) Population Mean = 6.0**

**Sample Size (n) = 2**

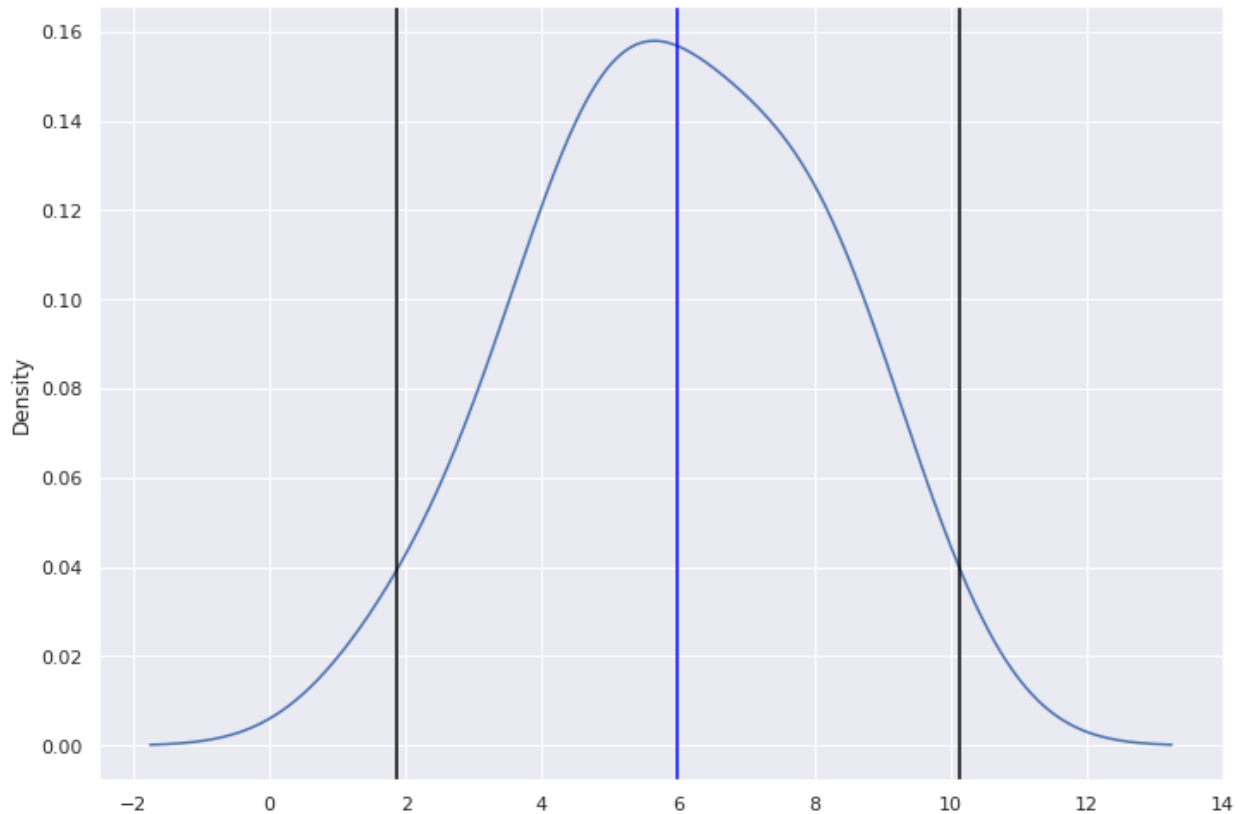
**Mean of Sample Means = 6.0**

**Yes they are equal as all combination of size 2 samples are taken hence occurrence of each element is same**



**Variance of Sample Means = 4**



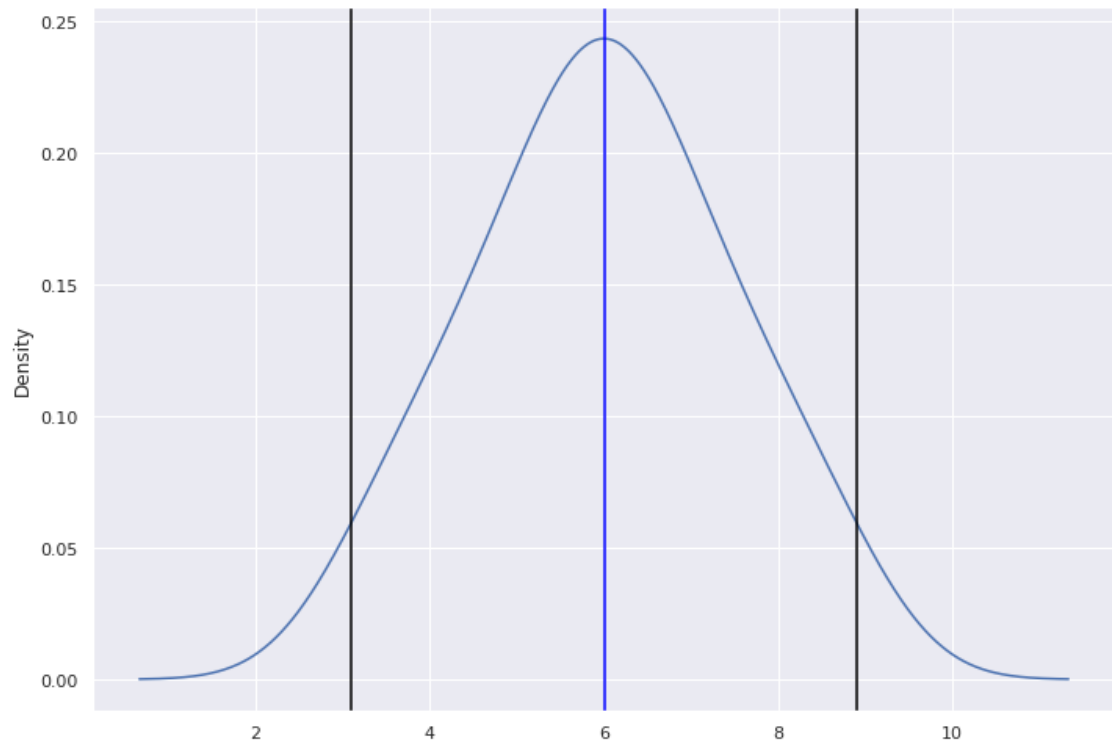
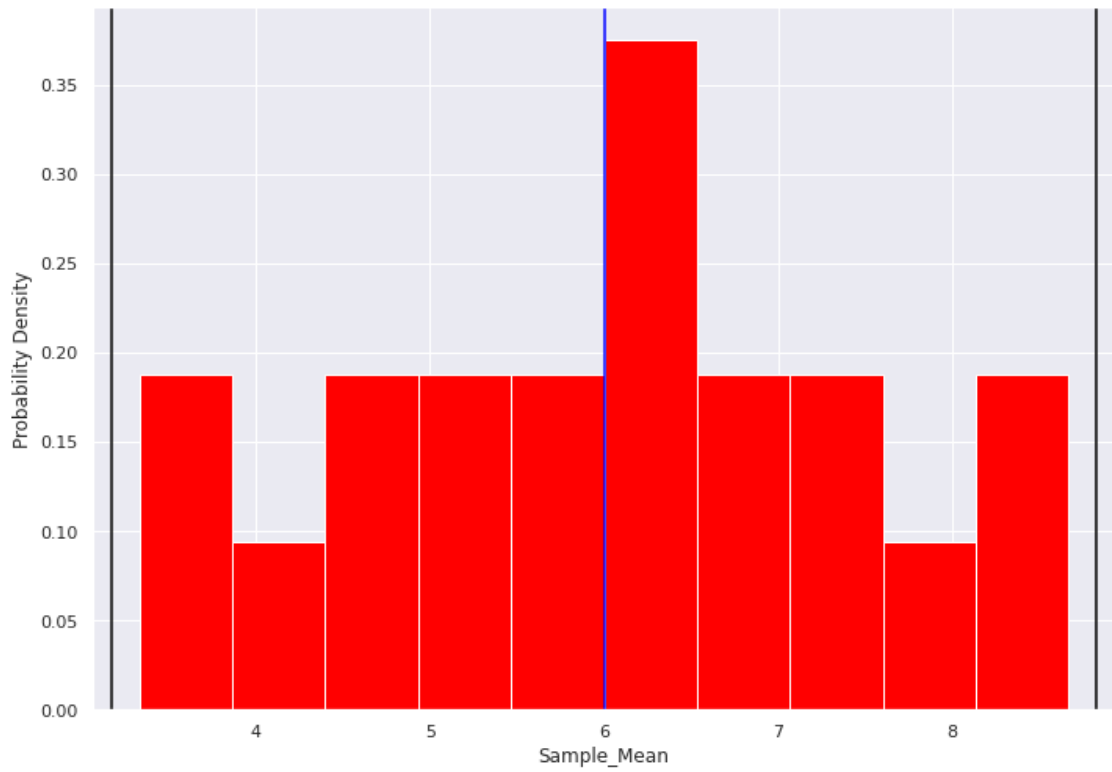


**(b) Population Mean = 6.0**

**Sample Size (n) = 3**

**Mean of Sample Means = 6.0**

**Yes they are equal as all combination of size 3 samples are taken hence occurrence of each element is same**



**Variance of Sample Means ( $n = 3$ ) is approx equal to 3**

**(c) Plot of Sample with size = 2 is slightly right skewed whereas sample of size = 3 is not skewed as seen in the plots**

**No. of samples of (size = 2) = 15**

**Variance of Sample Means (size = 2) = 4**

**No. of samples of (size = 3) = 20**

**Variance of Sample Means (size = 3) = 3**

**Variance of (a) is greater than (b) due to**

- **Small sample size ( $2 < 3$ )**
- **Total Number of samples of (size = 2) is less than number of samples of (size = 3)**