Act5_RegresionLogistica

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2023-10-17

```
#install.packages("ISLR")
#install.packages("tidyverse")
#install.packages("vcd")
```

Leemos datos

```
library(ISLR)
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## ── Attaching core tidyverse packages ──────────────────────── tidyverse
2.0.0 ──
## ✓ dplyr     1.1.2     ✓ readr     2.1.4
## ✓ forcats   1.0.0     ✓ stringr   1.5.0
## ✓ ggplot2   3.4.3     ✓ tibble    3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate 1.9.3     ✓ tidyr     1.3.0
## ✓ purrr     1.0.2
## ── Conflicts ────────────────────────────────────────
tidyverse_conflicts() ──
## ✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## ✖ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
## ℹ Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all
conflicts to become errors
```

1. El análisis de datos. Estadísticas descriptivas y coeficiente de correlación entre las variables.

```
head(Weekly)
```

```
##   Year   Lag1   Lag2   Lag3   Lag4   Lag5    Volume  Today Direction
## 1 1990  0.816  1.572 -3.936 -0.229 -3.484 0.1549760 -0.270      Down
## 2 1990 -0.270  0.816  1.572 -3.936 -0.229 0.1485740 -2.576      Down
## 3 1990 -2.576 -0.270  0.816  1.572 -3.936 0.1598375  3.514        Up
## 4 1990  3.514 -2.576 -0.270  0.816  1.572 0.1616300  0.712        Up
## 5 1990  0.712  3.514 -2.576 -0.270  0.816 0.1537280  1.178        Up
## 6 1990  1.178  0.712  3.514 -2.576 -0.270 0.1544440 -1.372      Down
```

```
glimpse(Weekly)
```

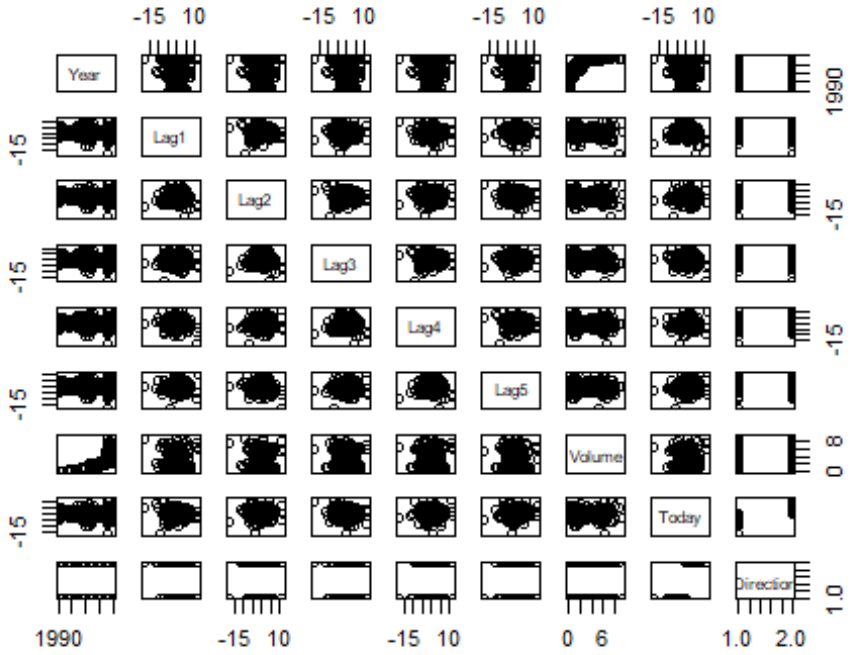
```
## Rows: 1,089
## Columns: 9
```

```
## $ Year      <dbl> 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990, 1990,
1990, …
## $ Lag1      <dbl> 0.816, -0.270, -2.576, 3.514, 0.712, 1.178, -1.372,
0.807, 0…
## $ Lag2      <dbl> 1.572, 0.816, -0.270, -2.576, 3.514, 0.712, 1.178, -
1.372, 0…
## $ Lag3      <dbl> -3.936, 1.572, 0.816, -0.270, -2.576, 3.514, 0.712,
1.178, -…
## $ Lag4      <dbl> -0.229, -3.936, 1.572, 0.816, -0.270, -2.576, 3.514,
0.712, …
## $ Lag5      <dbl> -3.484, -0.229, -3.936, 1.572, 0.816, -0.270, -2.576,
3.514,…
## $ Volume    <dbl> 0.1549760, 0.1485740, 0.1598375, 0.1616300, 0.1537280,
0.154…
## $ Today     <dbl> -0.270, -2.576, 3.514, 0.712, 1.178, -1.372, 0.807,
0.041, 1…
## $ Direction <fct> Down, Down, Up, Up, Up, Down, Up, Up, Up, Down, Down,
Up, Up…
```

```
summary(Weekly)
```

```
##       Year           Lag1                Lag2                Lag3          
##  Min.   :1990   Min.   :-18.1950   Min.   :-18.1950   Min.   :-18.1950  
##  1st Qu.:1995   1st Qu.: -1.1540   1st Qu.: -1.1540   1st Qu.: -1.1580  
##  Median :2000   Median :  0.2410   Median :  0.2410   Median :  0.2410  
##  Mean   :2000   Mean   :  0.1506   Mean   :  0.1511   Mean   :  0.1472  
##  3rd Qu.:2005   3rd Qu.:  1.4050   3rd Qu.:  1.4090   3rd Qu.:  1.4090  
##  Max.   :2010   Max.   : 12.0260   Max.   : 12.0260   Max.   : 12.0260  
##       Lag4                Lag5              Volume            Today          
##  Min.   :-18.1950   Min.   :-18.1950   Min.   :0.08747   Min.   :-18.1950  
##  1st Qu.: -1.1580   1st Qu.: -1.1660   1st Qu.:0.33202   1st Qu.: -1.1540  
##  Median :  0.2380   Median :  0.2340   Median :1.00268   Median :  0.2410  
##  Mean   :  0.1458   Mean   :  0.1399   Mean   :1.57462   Mean   :  0.1499  
##  3rd Qu.:  1.4090   3rd Qu.:  1.4050   3rd Qu.:2.05373   3rd Qu.:  1.4050  
##  Max.   : 12.0260   Max.   : 12.0260   Max.   :9.32821   Max.   : 12.0260  
##  Direction
##  Down:484
##  Up  :605
##
##
##
##
```

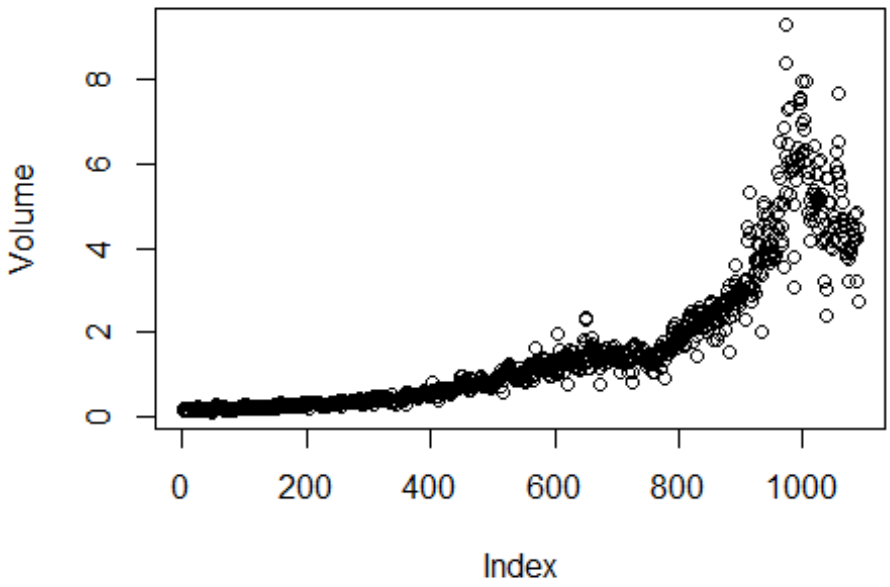
```
pairs(Weekly)
```




```
cor(Weekly[,-9])
```

```
##                Year         Lag1        Lag2        Lag3         Lag4
## Year    1.00000000 -0.032289274 -0.03339001 -0.03000649 -0.031127923
## Lag1   -0.03228927  1.000000000 -0.07485305  0.05863568 -0.071273876
## Lag2   -0.03339001 -0.074853051  1.00000000 -0.07572091  0.058381535
## Lag3   -0.03000649  0.058635682 -0.07572091  1.00000000 -0.075395865
## Lag4   -0.03112792 -0.071273876  0.05838153 -0.07539587  1.000000000
## Lag5   -0.03051910 -0.008183096 -0.07249948  0.06065717 -0.075675027
## Volume  0.84194162 -0.064951313 -0.08551314 -0.06928771 -0.061074617
## Today  -0.03245989 -0.075031842  0.05916672 -0.07124364 -0.007825873
##                Lag5      Volume        Today
## Year   -0.030519101  0.84194162 -0.032459894
## Lag1   -0.008183096 -0.06495131 -0.075031842
## Lag2   -0.072499482 -0.08551314  0.059166717
## Lag3    0.060657175 -0.06928771 -0.071243639
## Lag4   -0.075675027 -0.06107462 -0.007825873
## Lag5    1.000000000 -0.05851741  0.011012698
## Volume -0.058517414  1.00000000 -0.033077783
## Today   0.011012698 -0.03307778  1.000000000
```

```
attach(Weekly)
plot(Volume)
```



2. Formula un modelo logístico con todas las variables menos la variable “Today”. Calcula los intervalos de confianza para las Bi. Detecta variables que influyen y no influyen en el modelo. Interpreta el efecto de la variables en los odds (momios).

```
modelo.log.m <- glm(Direction ~.-Today,data = Weekly, family = binomial)
summary(modelo.log.m)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Direction ~ . - Today, family = binomial, data = Weekly)
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 17.225822  37.890522   0.455   0.6494
## Year        -0.008500   0.018991  -0.448   0.6545
## Lag1        -0.040688   0.026447  -1.538   0.1239
## Lag2         0.059449   0.026970   2.204   0.0275 *
## Lag3        -0.015478   0.026703  -0.580   0.5622
## Lag4        -0.027316   0.026485  -1.031   0.3024
## Lag5        -0.014022   0.026409  -0.531   0.5955
## Volume       0.003256   0.068836   0.047   0.9623
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
```

```
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 1496.2  on 1088  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1486.2  on 1081  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1502.2
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
contrasts(Direction)
```

```
##      Up
## Down  0
## Up    1
```

```
confint(object = modelo.log.m, level = 0.95)
```

```
## Waiting for profiling to be done...
```

```
##                      2.5 %      97.5 %
## (Intercept) -56.985558236 91.66680901
## Year         -0.045809580  0.02869546
## Lag1         -0.092972584  0.01093101
## Lag2          0.007001418  0.11291264
## Lag3         -0.068140141  0.03671410
## Lag4         -0.079519582  0.02453326
## Lag5         -0.066090145  0.03762099
## Volume       -0.131576309  0.13884038
```

3. Divide la base de datos en un conjunto de entrenamiento (datos desde 1990 hasta 2008) y de prueba (2009 y 2010). Ajusta el modelo encontrado.

```
# Entrenamiento
datos.entrenamiento <- (Year < 2009)

# Prueba
datos.test <- Weekly[!datos.entrenamiento,]

# Verificar
nrow(datos.entrenamiento) + nrow(datos.test)
```

```
## integer(0)
```

```
# Ajuste Modelo
modelo.log.s <- glm(Direction ~ Lag2, data = Weekly, family = binomial,
subset = datos.entrenamiento)

summary(modelo.log.s)
```

```
##
## Call:
```

```
## glm(formula = Direction ~ Lag2, family = binomial, data = Weekly,
##     subset = datos.entrenamiento)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  0.20326    0.06428   3.162  0.00157 **
## Lag2         0.05810    0.02870   2.024  0.04298 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 1354.7  on 984  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1350.5  on 983  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1354.5
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

4. Formula el modelo logístico sólo con las variables significativas en la base de entrenamiento.

```
modelo.log.s <- glm(Direction ~ Lag2 ,data = Weekly, family = binomial,
subset = datos.entrenamiento)
summary(modelo.log.s)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Direction ~ Lag2, family = binomial, data = Weekly,
##     subset = datos.entrenamiento)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  0.20326    0.06428   3.162  0.00157 **
## Lag2         0.05810    0.02870   2.024  0.04298 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 1354.7  on 984  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1350.5  on 983  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1354.5
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

#5. Representa gráficamente el modelo:

```
nuevos_puntos <- seq(from = min(Weekly$Lag2), to = max(Weekly$Lag2), by =
0.5)
predicciones <- predict(modelo.log.s, newdata = data.frame(Lag2 =
```

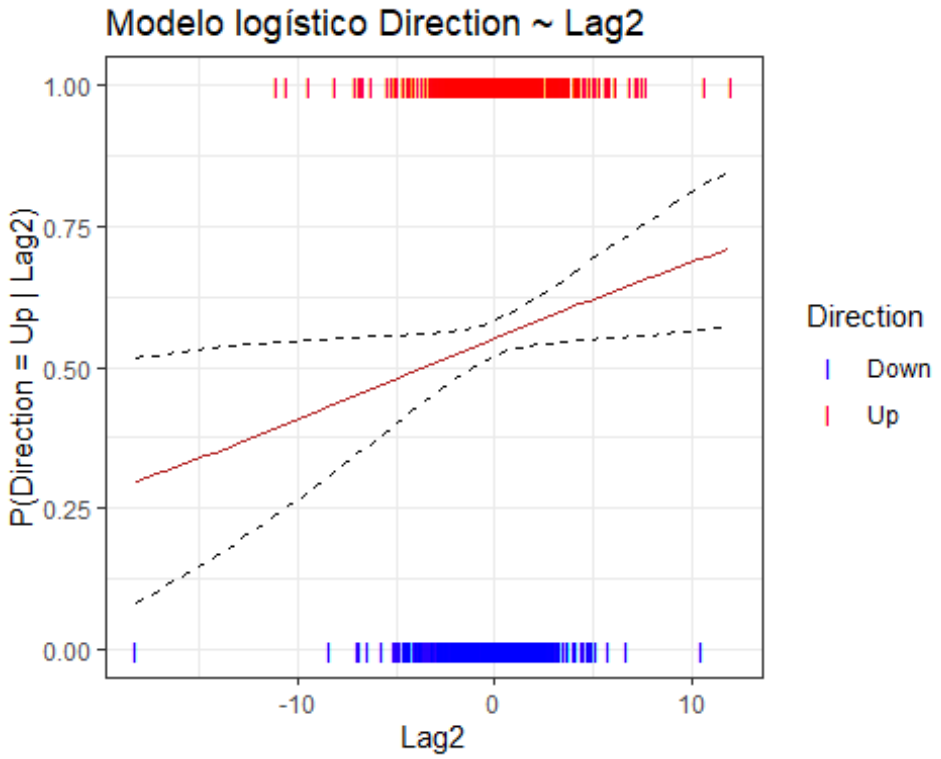
```
nuevos_puntos), se.fit = TRUE, type = "response")

CI_inferior <- predicciones$fit - 1.96 * predicciones$se.fit
CI_superior <- predicciones$fit + 1.96 * predicciones$se.fit

datos_curva <- data.frame(Lag2 = nuevos_puntos, probabilidad =
predicciones$fit, CI.inferior = CI_inferior, CI.superior = CI_superior)

Weekly$Direction <- ifelse(Weekly$Direction == "Down", yes = 0, no = 1)

ggplot(Weekly, aes(x = Lag2, y = Direction)) + geom_point(aes(color =
as.factor(Direction)), shape = "I", size = 3) + geom_line(data = datos_curva,
aes(y = probabilidad), color = "firebrick") + geom_line(data = datos_curva,
aes(y = CI.superior), linetype = "dashed") + geom_line(data = datos_curva,
aes(y = CI.inferior), linetype = "dashed") + labs(title = "Modelo logístico
Direction ~ Lag2", y = "P(Direction = Up | Lag2)", x = "Lag2") +
scale_color_manual(labels = c("Down", "Up"), values = c("blue", "red")) +
guides(color=guide_legend("Direction")) + theme(plot.title =
element_text(hjust = 0.5)) + theme_bw()
```



#6. Evalúa el modelo con las pruebas de verificación correspondientes (Prueba de chi cuadrada, matriz de confusión).

```
# Chi Cuadrada
anova(modelo.log.s, test ='Chisq')
```

```
## Analysis of Deviance Table
##
## Model: binomial, link: logit
##
## Response: Direction
##
## Terms added sequentially (first to last)
##
##
##      Df Deviance Resid. Df Resid. Dev Pr(>Chi)
## NULL                   984     1354.7
## Lag2  1   4.1666       983     1350.5  0.04123 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
# Cálculo de la probabilidad predicha por el modelo con los datos de test
prob.modelo <- predict(modelo.log.s, newdata = datos.test, type = "response")
# Vector de elementos "Down"
pred.modelo <- rep("Down", length(prob.modelo))
# Sustitución de "Down" por "Up" si la p > 0.5
pred.modelo[prob.modelo > 0.5] <- "Up"
Direction.0910 = Direction[!datos.entrenamiento]
# Matriz de confusión
matriz.confusion <- table(pred.modelo, Direction.0910)
matriz.confusion
```

```
##            Direction.0910
## pred.modelo Down Up
##        Down    9  5
##        Up     34 56
```

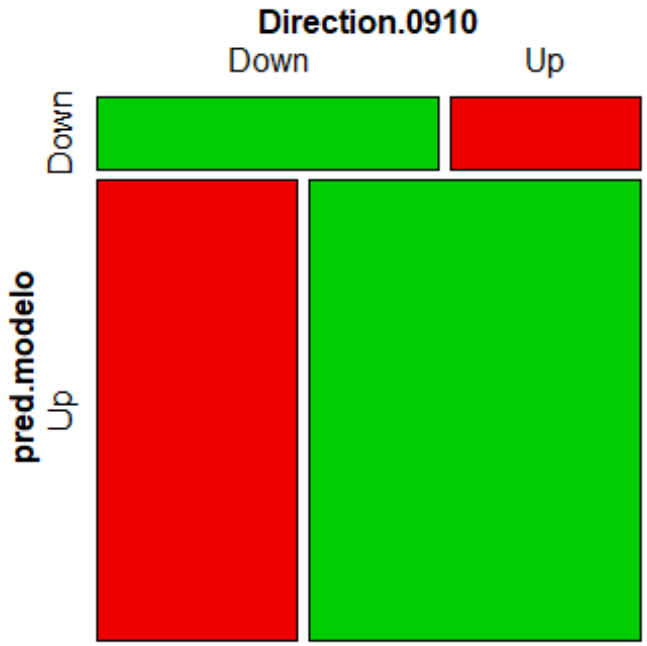
```r
library(vcd)
```

```
## Loading required package: grid
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'vcd'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:ISLR':
##
##     Hitters
```

```r
mosaic(matriz.confusion, shade = T, colorize = T,
gp = gpar(fill = matrix(c("green3", "red2", "red2", "green3"), 2, 2)))
```




```
mean(pred.modelo == Direction.0910)
```

```
## [1] 0.625
```

7. Escribe (ecuación), grafica el modelo significativo e interprétalo en el contexto del problema. Añade posibles es buen modelo, en qué no lo es, cuánto cambia)

log(p/1-p) = B0 + B1 * Lag2

Por la gráfica que visualizamos anteriormente, podemos decir que el modelo de Lag2 es un buen modelo como variable predictora. Esto ya que muestra una relación significativa y creciente entre “Lag2” y la probabilidad de que la dirección de los datos sea “Up.”