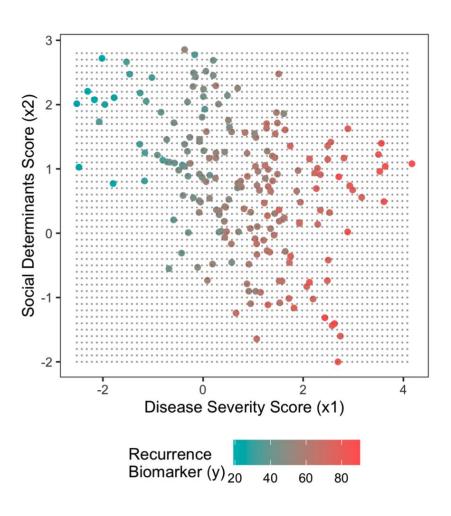
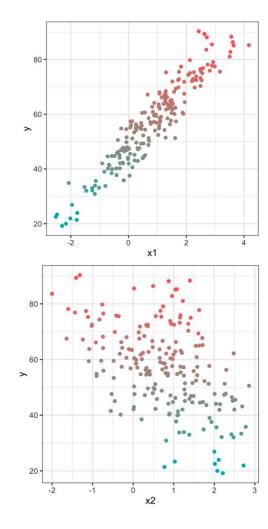
Chapter 3: The Basics of Regression

Modern Clinical Data Science Chapter Guides Bethany Percha, Instructor

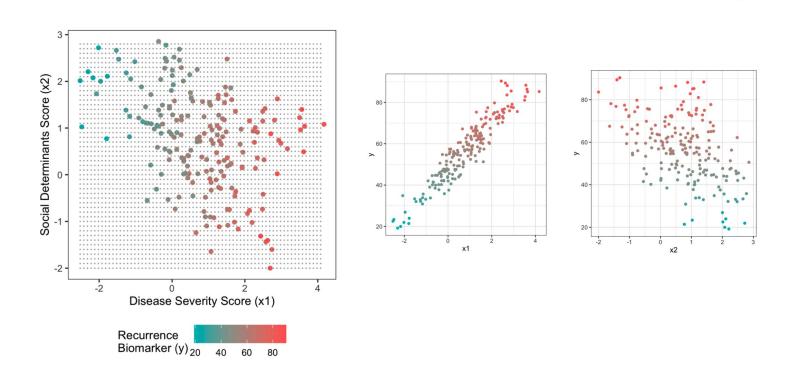
How to Use this Guide

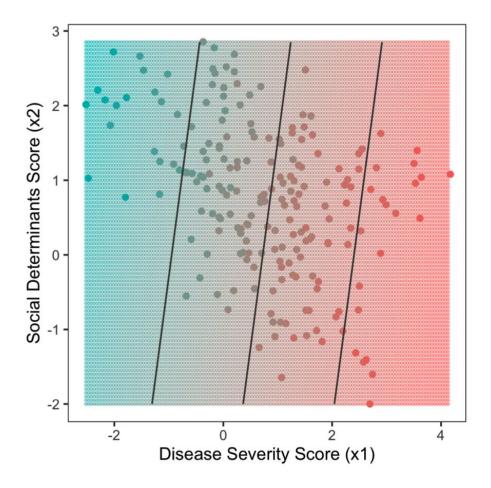
- Read the corresponding notes chapter first
- Try to answer the discussion questions on your own
- Listen to the chapter guide (should be 15 min, max) while following along in the notes





Which of the two predictors, x_1 or x_2 , appears to more strongly influence the value of the recurrence biomarker? Explain your reasoning using evidence from the preceding three plots.





Call:

 $lm(formula = y \sim x1 + x2, data = df)$

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -11.9218 -3.1032 0.2891 2.8316 12.5813

Coefficients:

Residual standard error: 4.769 on 197 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.9026, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9016 F-statistic: 912.4 on 2 and 197 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

$$\hat{y} = 49.8600 + 10.4372x_1 - 1.8824x_2$$

Compare and contrast the output from the linear regression model with the output from the logistic regression model in Chapter 2. What looks the same? What looks different? What is being predicted in each case?

Linear Regression

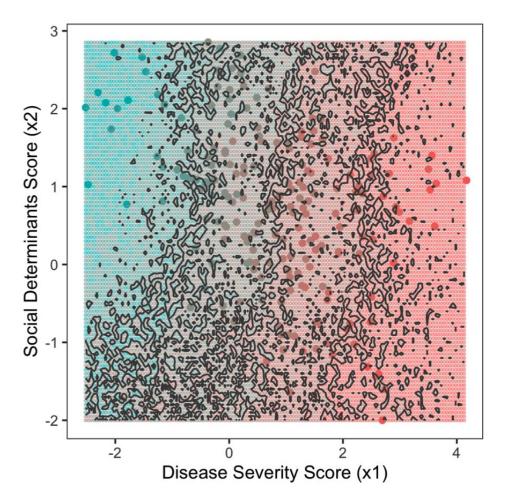
```
Call:
lm(formula = y \sim x1 + x2, data = df)
Residuals:
    Min
              10 Median
                               30
                                       Max
-11.9218 -3.1032 0.2891
                          2.8316 12.5813
Coefficients:
           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 49.8600
                       0.5370 92.844 < 2e-16 ***
x1
            10.4372
                       0.2855 36.555 < 2e-16 ***
x2
            -1.8824
                       0.3609 -5.215 4.63e-07 ***
Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '. '0.1 ' '1
Residual standard error: 4.769 on 197 degrees of freedom
```

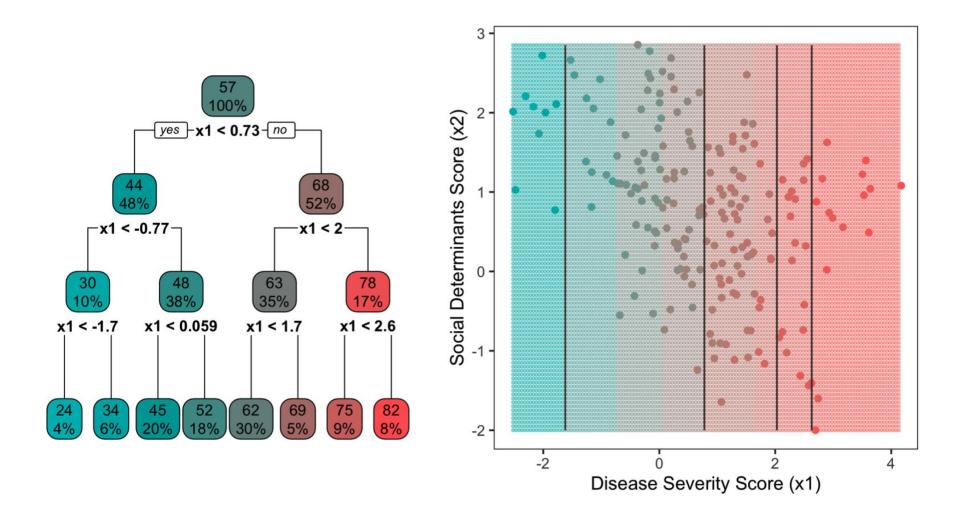
Multiple R-squared: 0.9026, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9016

F-statistic: 912.4 on 2 and 197 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

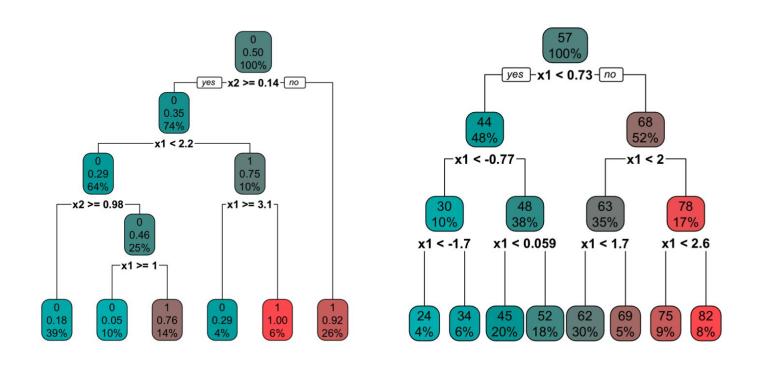
Logistic Regression

```
Call:
glm(formula = y \sim x1 + x2, family = "binomial", data = df)
Deviance Residuals:
                     Median
    Min
               10
-1.88232 -0.90614 -0.05965
                             0.86579 2.28489
Coefficients:
           Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept) 0.9780
                       0.2945 3.321 0.000897 ***
             0.1344
                       0.1372 0.980 0.327272
            -1.3981
                       0.2316 -6.035 1.59e-09 ***
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
   Null deviance: 277.26 on 199 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 209.54 on 197 degrees of freedom
AIC: 215.54
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

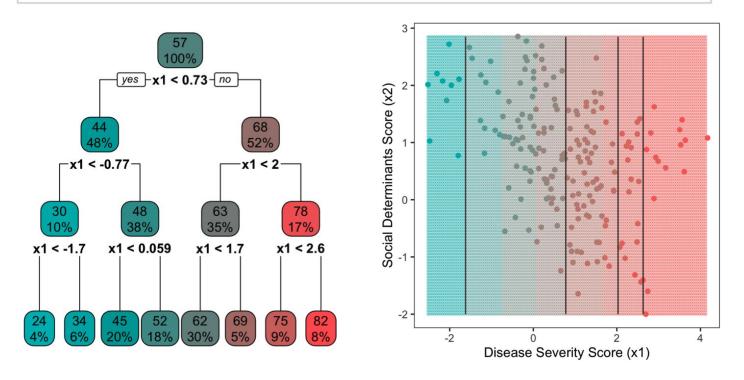




Compare this decision tree with the decision tree for the classification problem in Chapter 2. What is the same? What is different?



This **regression tree** has eight leaves. What region of the feature space does each leaf correspond to?



What are the advantages and disadvantages of each of these three regression algorithms (linear regression, KNN, regression tree)?

