

R Lab : Estimating σ^2

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We have seen that in a linear model σ^2 (which is the variance of the residual error ϵ), can be estimated by the following formula-

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\|\vec{Y} - X\hat{\beta}\|^2}{n - r(X)}$$

We estimate this in R using the following code -

```
agri<-data.frame(  
variety=c(1,2,2,3,3,2,1,1),yield=c(210.3,245.0,248.9,212.3,2  
stringsAsFactors=FALSE)  
agri  
names(agri)
```

```
A data.frame: 8 × 2  
variety yield  
<dbl><dbl>  
1 210.3  
2 245.0  
2 248.9  
3 212.3  
3 230.4
```

```

2 250.1
1 213.5
1 212.4
'variety' 'yield'

```

```

agri$variety = factor(agri$variety)
fit=lm(yield~variety-1,agri)
fit
model.matrix(fit)
summary(fit)

```

| | (Intercept) | variety2 | variety3 |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Call:

```
lm(formula = yield ~ variety, data = agri)
```

Residuals:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| -1.7667 | -3.0000 | 0.9000 | -9.0500 | 9.0500 | 2.1000 | 1.4333 | 0.3000 |

Coefficients:

| | Estimate | Std. Error | t value | Pr(> t) | |
|-------------|----------|------------|---------|----------|-----|
| (Intercept) | 212.067 | 3.496 | 60.663 | 2.3e-08 | *** |
| variety2 | 35.933 | 4.944 | 7.268 | 0.000771 | *** |
| variety3 | 9.283 | 5.527 | 1.680 | 0.153887 | |

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 6.055 on 5 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9179, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8851
F-statistic: 27.96 on 2 and 5 DF, p-value: 0.00193

As seen from the output the **Residual standard error: 6.055** gives us the estimate of σ^2 and **the degrees of freedom = 5** denote the value of $n - r(X)$.

Note that the command -

```
agri$variety = factor(agri$variety)}
```

is very important. Otherwise which would treat the variable **Variety** as integer type.

Factors are the data objects which are used to categorize the data and store it as levels, which are in-turn used as separate categories to fit the model.