## Travaux Pratiques - Modèl de Régression régularisée

## Bealy MECH

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## I. Test of significativity and model selection

a) Analyze and study the following instructions. Specify the underlaying theoretical model.

```
n=100;
X = cbind(((1:n)/n)^3, ((1:n)/n)^3);
Y=X%*%c(1,1)+rnorm(n)/4;
res=summary(lm(Y~X));
print(res);
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y ~ X)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                                 ЗQ
                                        Max
## -0.4777 -0.1544 -0.0197 0.1366 0.7550
##
## Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -0.03171
                            0.03314 -0.957
                                               0.341
                                               <2e-16 ***
## X1
                2.03120
                            0.08617
                                     23.573
## X2
                     NA
                                 NA
                                         NA
                                                  NA
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.248 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8501, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8486
## F-statistic: 555.7 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
print(res$coef[2,4]);
## [1] 3.6042e-42
Compare the results provided by a multiple regression model and the results computed independently using
two simple models. Conclusion.
reg1=lm(Y~X[,1]);
print(summary(reg1));
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y \sim X[, 1])
## Residuals:
```

```
##
               1Q Median
                               3Q
## -0.4777 -0.1544 -0.0197 0.1366 0.7550
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                          0.03314 -0.957
## (Intercept) -0.03171
                                             0.341
                          0.08617 23.573
## X[, 1]
               2.03120
                                            <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.248 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8501, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8486
## F-statistic: 555.7 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
reg2=lm(Y~X[,2]);
print(summary(reg2));
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Y \sim X[, 2])
##
## Residuals:
##
      Min
               1Q Median
                               30
## -0.4777 -0.1544 -0.0197 0.1366 0.7550
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -0.03171
                          0.03314 - 0.957
                                             0.341
                          0.08617 23.573
## X[, 2]
               2.03120
                                            <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.248 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8501, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8486
## F-statistic: 555.7 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

b) Execute the previous instructions several times (2 or 3 times) and describe the behaviour of the estimators of the coefficients. Compute the empirical correlation matrix. Instruction cor().

```
cor(X[,1],X[,2])
## [1] 1
```

## II Model selection in a linear regression framework

```
tab = read.table(file="./UsCrime.txt", header=TRUE)
```