# Reference Code for Regressions

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#### Standard Regression

Getting things started Using mtcars data set.

```
library(knitr) ## have to call this before setting global knit options
opts_chunk$set(message=FALSE,results = "asis")
data(mtcars)
library(xtable) ## <- pretty tables</pre>
```

Using mtcars data set.

0.01 " 0.05 " 0.1 " 1

```
fit<-lm(mpg~wt,data=mtcars) ## fir is "lm" class
summary(fit) ## Returns the regression coefficients,</pre>
```

```
Call: lm(formula = mpg \sim wt, data = mtcars)
```

F-statistic: 91.4 on 1 and 30 DF, p-value: 1.29e-10

Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -4.543 -2.365 -0.125 1.410 6.873

```
Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value \Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) 37.285 1.878 19.86 < 2e-16 wt -5.344 0.559 -9.56 1.3e-10 — Signif. codes: 0 '' 0.001 ''
```

Residual standard error: 3.05 on 30 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.753, Adjusted R-squared: 0.745

```
## hypothesis tests and some residual analysis
```

#### **Getting Prettier Results**

```
print(xtable(summary(fit)),comment=F) ## Returns a nicer looking
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t )$
(Intercept)	37.2851	1.8776	19.86	0.0000
wt	-5.3445	0.5591	-9.56	0.0000

```
## table of the coefficients.
```

You can also subset the summary to get at more specific results

```
coef<-summary(fit)$coefficients
residuals<-summary(fit)$coefficents
names(summary(fit)) ## Full list of names</pre>
```

```
[1] "call" "terms" "residuals" "coefficients" [5] "aliased" "sigma" "df" "r.squared"
```

<sup>[9] &</sup>quot;adj.r.squared" "fstatistic" "cov.unscaled"

### Behavior of dummy variables

Factor variables will automatically be treated as dummys. The lowest "factor" variable will automatically be the base case. Example cyl is a factor variable

```
fit2<-lm(mpg~factor(cyl),data=mtcars)
print(xtable(summary(fit2)),comment=F)</pre>
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	26.6636	0.9718	27.44	0.0000
factor(cyl)6	-6.9208	1.5583	-4.44	0.0001
factor(cyl)8	-11.5636	1.2986	-8.90	0.0000

## Functions of variables - linear transformation/scaling/demeaning

```
fit3<-lm(mpg~I(3+wt*5),data=mtcars) ## notice the capital I
print(xtable(summary(fit3)),comment=F)</pre>
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t )$
(Intercept)	40.4918	2.2011	18.40	0.0000
I(3 + wt * 5)	-1.0689	0.1118	-9.56	0.0000

 $\mathbf{or}$ 

```
fit4<-lm(I(mpg*2)~wt,data=mtcars)
print(xtable(summary(fit4)),comment=F)</pre>
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t )$
(Intercept)	74.5703	3.7553	19.86	0.0000
$\operatorname{wt}$	-10.6889	1.1182	-9.56	0.0000

#### Anova

```
print(xtable(anova(fit)),comment=F)
```

	$\operatorname{Df}$	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	$\Pr(>F)$
wt	1	847.73	847.73	91.38	0.0000
Residuals	30	278.32	9.28		