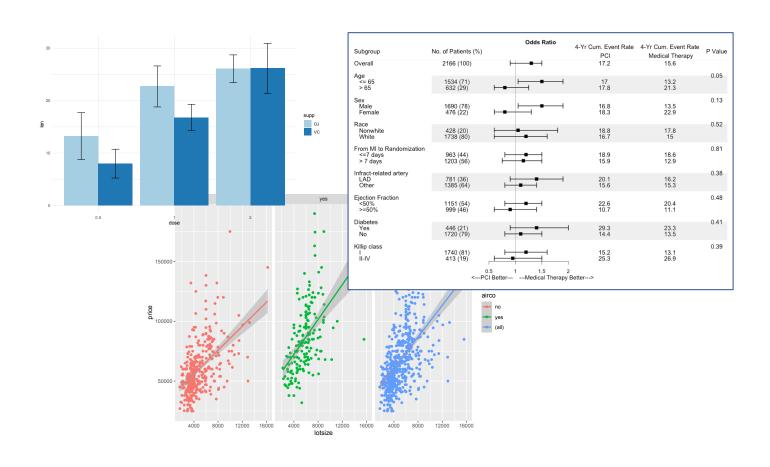
Análisis Estadístico con









6. Regresión y Correlación Índice

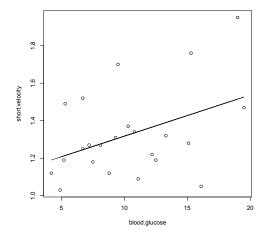
- 6.1. Regresíon Lineal Simple
- 6.2. Resíduos y Valores ajustados
- 6.3. Predicción y bandas de confianza
- 6.4. Correlación

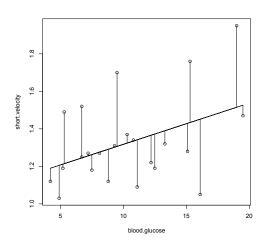




6.1. Regresión Lineal Simple

- Describir la relación entre dos variables. Asociación.
- Y= a + bX + E
- Donde E~N(0,s²)
- Método de estimación de a, b y s²: mínimos cuadrados.
- Encontrar los valores de a y b que minimicen la suma de los resíduos al cuadrado.









6.1. Regresión Lineal Simple

- **Im**()
- summary(lm())
- inferencia parámetros (IC, test de hipótesis)

```
blood.glucose short.velocity
             15.3
                             1.76
             10.8
                             1.34
             8.1
                             1.27
             19.5
                             1.47
             7.2
                             1.27
             5.3
                             1.49
             9.3
                             1.31
             11.1
                             1.09
             7.5
                             1.18
10
             12.2
                             1.22
11
             6.7
                             1.25
12
              5.2
                             1.19
13
             19.0
                             1.95
14
             15.1
                             1.28
15
             6.7
                             1.52
16
             8.6
                              NA
17
             4.2
                             1.12
18
             10.3
                             1.37
19
            12.5
                             1.19
20
             16.1
                             1.05
21
             13.3
                             1.32
22
             4.9
                             1.03
23
              8.8
                             1.12
              9.5
                             1.70
```

```
> lm(short.velocity~blood.glucose)
Call:
lm(formula = short.velocity ~ blood.glucose)
Coefficients:
  (Intercept) blood.qlucose
      1.09781
                     0.02196
> summary(lm(short.velocity~blood.glucose))
Call:
lm(formula = short.velocity ~ blood.glucose)
Residuals:
     Min
               10 Median
                                         Max
-0.40141 -0.14760 -0.02202 0.03001 0.43490
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
               1.09781
                          0.11748
                                    9.345 6.26e-09 ***
blood.glucose 0.02196
                          0.01045
                                    2.101
                                            0.0479 *
Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 0.2167 on 21 degrees of freedom
  (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared: 0.1737, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1343
F-statistic: 4.414 on 1 and 21 DF, p-value: 0.0479
```

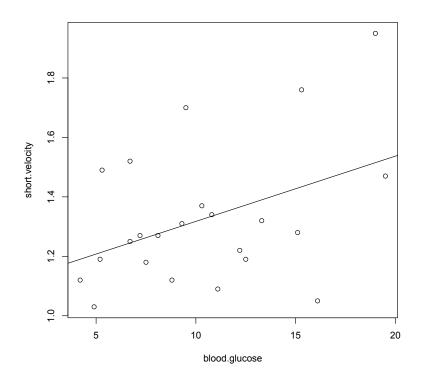




6.1. Regresión Lineal Simple

- plot(x,y)
- abline(lm())

- > plot(blood.glucose,short.velocity)
- > abline(lm(short.velocity~blood.glucose))



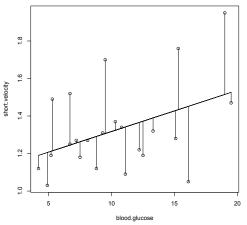




6.2. Resíduos y Valores ajustados

- fitted() # Valores que esperarías en Y dado los valores de x de la muestra siguiendo el modelo de regresión lineal con los parámetros estimados por mínimos cuadrados
- resid() # Resíduos= diferencia entre los valores de y de la muestra y los valores ajustados.

lm.velo<-lm(short.velocity~blood.glucose)
fitted(lm.velo)
resid(lm.velo)</pre>



```
blood.glucose short.velocity
                                                         resid
              15.3
                                                 0.326158532
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
              10.8
               8.1
              19.5
               7.2
               5.3
               9.3
                                     1.302066
              11.1
9
               7.5
10
              12.2
11
               6.7
12
               5.2
13
              19.0
14
              15.1
15
               6.7
                                1.52 1.244964
16
               8.6
                                            NΑ
17
               4.2
                                1.12 1.190057 -0.070057471
18
              10.3
19
              12.5
20
              16.1
21
              13.3
22
               4.9
23
               8.8
               9.5
                                     1.306459
```





6.3. Predicción y bandas de confianza

- predict((lm())==fitted()
- predict((lm(),interval="confidence")

- Im.velo<-Im(short.velocity~blood.glucose)
- predict(lm.velo,interval="confidence")

```
predict(lm.velo,int="c")
 335010 1.240589 1.429431
1.275711 1.169536 1.381887
1.526084 1.306561 1.745607
1.255945 1.139367 1.372523
1.214216 1.069315 1.359118
1.302066 1.205244 1.398889
1.341599 1.246317 1.436881
1.262534 1.149694 1.375374
1.365758 1.263750 1.467765
1.244964 1.121641 1.368287
1.212020 1.065457 1.358583
1.515103 1.305352 1.724854
1,429449 1,290217 1,568681
1.244964 1.121641 1.368287
               NΑ
                        NA
1.190057 1.026217 1.353898
1.324029 1.230050 1.418008
1.372346 1.267629 1.477064
1.451411 1.295446 1.607377
1.389916 1.276444 1.503389
1.205431 1.053805 1.357057
1.291085 1.191084 1.391086
1.306459 1.210592 1.402326
```





6.4. Correlación

- Coeficiente de Correlación: parámetro para medir la asociación lineal entre dos variables aleatorias
- Valores: entre -1 y +1
- El 0 indica no correlación, y el signo el sentido de la asociación.
- Tipos:
 - Pearson (r): cor(x,y) # cuidado con missing (cor(x,y,use="complete.obs"))
 sqrt(summary(lm())\$r.squared)
 - Coeficiente de determiancion (R2): summary(Im())\$r.squared
 - Spearman (rho): cor(x,y,method="spearman")
 - Kendall (T): cor(x,y,method="kendall")
- cor.test()





6.4. Correlación

cor(blood.glucose,short.velocity, use="complete.obs")

cor.test(blood.glucose,short.velocity,method="spearman")

cor.test(blood.glucose,short.velocity,method="kendall")

```
cor(blood.glucose,short.velocity, use="complete.obs")
[1] 0.4167546
> cor.test(blood.glucose,short.velocity,method="spearman")
        Spearman's rank correlation rho
data: blood.glucose and short.velocity
S = 1380.4, p-value = 0.1392
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
     rho
0.318002
Warning message:
In cor.test.default(blood.glucose, short.velocity, method = "spearman") :
 Cannot compute exact p-value with ties
> cor.test(blood.glucose,short.velocity,method="kendall")
        Kendall's rank correlation tau
data: blood.glucose and short.velocity
z = 1.5604, p-value = 0.1187
alternative hypothesis: true tau is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
      tau
0.2350616
In cor.test.default(blood.glucose, short.velocity, method = "kendall") :
  Cannot compute exact p-value with ties
```





"ejercicios.6.regresion.y.correlación.R"