# Assignment 8

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STAT 757 Applied Regression Analysis

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# Instructions [20 points]

Modify this file to provide responses to the Ch.8 Exercises in @sheather2009. You can find some helpful code here: http://www.stat. tamu.edu/~sheather/book/docs/rcode/Chapter8.R. Also address the project milestones indicated below. Please email **both** your .Rmd (or roxygen .R) and one of the following either .HTML, .PDF, or .DOCX using the format SURNAME-FIRSTNAME-Assignment8.Rmd and SURNAME-FIRSTNAME-Assignment8.pdf.

# Exercise 8.3.4 [60 points]

4. A number of authors have analyzed the following data on heart disease. Of key interest is the development of a model to determine whether a particular patient has heart disease (i.e., Heart Disease = 1), based on the following predictors:

 $x_1$  = Systolic blood pressure

 $x_2 = A$  measure of cholesterol

 $x_3$  = A dummy variable (= 1 for patients with a family history)

 $x_4 = A$  measure of obesity and

 $x_5 = Age.$ 

We first consider the following logistic regression model with these five predictor variables:

$$\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp\left(-\left\{\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5\right\}\right)}$$
(8.6)

where

$$\theta(x) = E(Y \mid X = x) = P(Y = 1 \mid X = x)$$

Output for model (8.6) is given below along with associated plots (Figures 8.17 and 8.18). The data (HeartDiseare, CSV) can be found on the book web site.

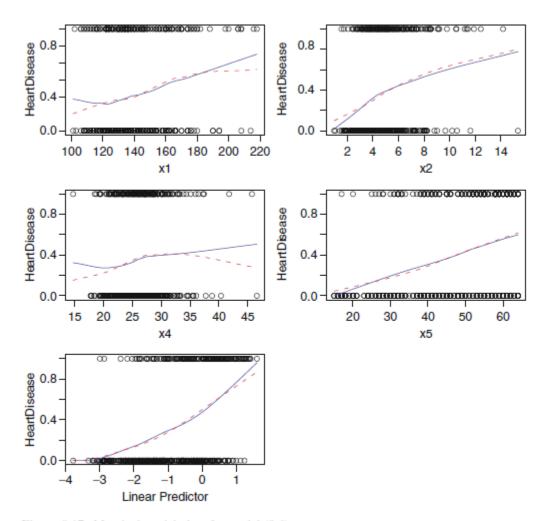
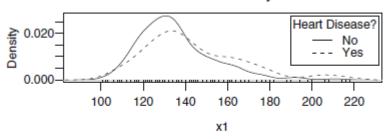


Figure 8.17 Marginal model plots for model (8.6)

# Gaussian Kernel Density Estimate



# **Gaussian Kernel Density Estimate**

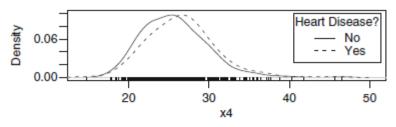


Figure 8.18 Kernel density estimates of  $x_1$  and  $x_4$ 

- (a) Is model (8.6) a valid model for the data? Give reasons to support your answer.
- (b) What extra predictor term or terms would you recommend be added to model (8.6) in order to improve it. Please give reasons to support each extra term.
  - (c) Following your advice in (b), extra predictor terms were added to model (8.6) to form model (8.7). We shall denote these extra predictors as f<sub>1</sub>(x<sub>1</sub>) and f<sub>2</sub>(x<sub>4</sub>) (so as not to give away the answer to (b)). Marginal model plots from model (8.7) are shown in Figure 8.19. Is model (8.7) a valid model for the data? Give reasons to support your answer.
  - (d) Interpret the estimated coefficient of x<sub>3</sub> in model (8.7).

# Output from R for model (8.6)

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

#### Call: $qlm(formula = HeartDisease \sim x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + x5, family =$ binomial(), data = HeartDisease) Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|) (Intercept) -4.313426 0.943928 -4.5704.89e-06 0.005503 x10.006435 1.169 0.24223 0.056325 3.305 0.00095 x20.186163 4.32e-05 0.221009 x30.903863 4.090 x4-0.035640 0.028833 -1.2360.21643 0.052780 0.009512 5.549 \*\*\* x5 2.88e-08 (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1) Null deviance: 596.11 on 461 degrees of freedom Residual deviance: 493.62 on 456 degrees of freedom AIC: 505.62

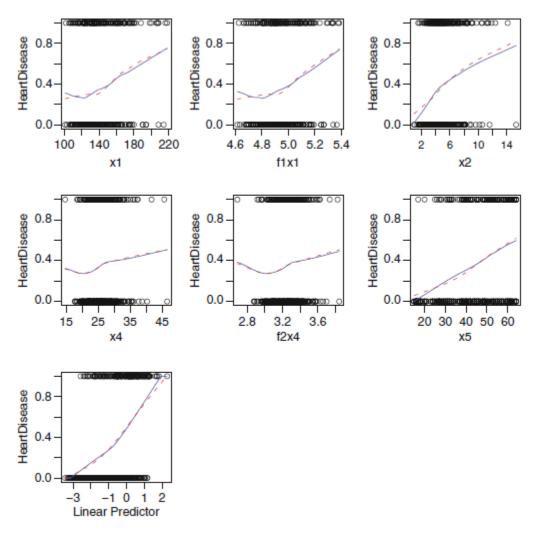


Figure 8.19 Marginal model plots for model (8.7)

# Output from R for model (8.7)

```
Call:
glm(formula = HeartDisease \sim x1 + f1x1 + x2 + x3 + x4 + f2x4 +
x5, family = binomial(), data = HeartDisease)
Coefficients:
                Estimate
                            Std. Error
                                          z value
                                                      Pr (> | z | )
(Intercept)
               75.204768
                             33.830217
                                            2.223
                                                      0.026215
x1
                0.096894
                               0.052664
                                            1.840
                                                      0.065792
f1x1
              -13.426632
                               7.778559
                                           -1.726
                                                      0.084328
x2
                0.201285
                               0.057220
                                            3.518
                                                      0.000435
x3
                0.941056
                               0.224274
                                            4.196
                                                      2.72e-05
x4
                0.384608
                               0.208016
                                            1.849
                                                      0.064467
f2x4
              -11.443233
                               5.706058
                                           -2.005
                                                      0.044915
                                            5.800
x5
                0.056111
                               0.009675
                                                      6.64e-09
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

```
Null deviance: 596.11 on 461 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 486.74 on 454 degrees of freedom
AIC: 502.74
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

### Ans: a)

When we observe the model 8.6 from the plots, we see that: 1) the plot of HeartDisease Vs x1 and HeartDisease Vs x4 are not adequately fit, and 2) The variates x1 and x4 can be observed to be skewed from the Gaussian Kernel Density estimate plot. Hence, we need to address these issues in the current model.

Therefore, we could say that the model is not valid.

#### b) Ans:

As already mentioned from a, systolic blood pressure and obesity are skewed in our dataset. Thus we shall add log(x1) and log(x4) in our model.

#### c) Ans:

After the addition of the new variables in the model, we observe that the marginal model plots of HeartDisease vs x1 and x4 have improved and are not much accurately fit. Also, the  $\log(x1)$  and  $\log(x4)$  are also accurately fit with each their corresponding marginals. Apart from these, all other variable are fit. Also, Linear predictor is also fit properly. Hence, we can say that this model is valid. Going a step further, we could infact analyse the interaction term between x1 and x4. ALso we could perform analysis of deviance to remove redundant term(x1 and  $\log x1$ ) and improve the model.

# d) Ans:

The coefficient of x3 is 0.941 in model 8.7. It can be interpreted as, the patients with family history of heart disease is e(0.941)=2.563 times more prone to heart disease compared to those patients with no history of heart disease in their family.

# Project milestones [20 points]

Done with Dhurba Neupane.