

task

December 6, 2022

1 Set-Up

```
[3]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import patsy
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.svm import SVC
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report, \
    precision_recall_fscore_support
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
import statsmodels.api as sm
import scipy.stats as stats
import warnings
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn import linear_model
np.random.seed(19680801)
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
sns.set()
sns.set_context("paper", font_scale=10)
```

2 Loading Dataframe

```
[20]: #load csv
task = pd.read_csv('SampleTaskData[42][77][59].csv')
task = task.dropna(axis=1)
print(task)
```

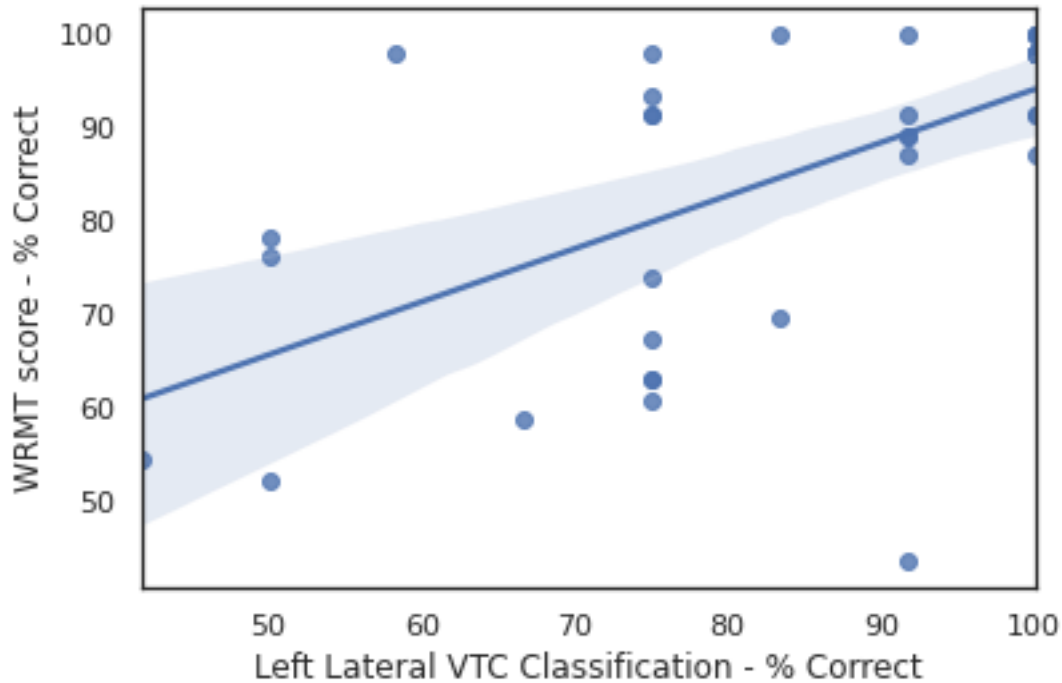
	Subject Number	WRMT	Left Lateral VTC Classification	Age
0	1	43.48	91.67	6
1	2	54.35	41.67	6
2	3	73.91	75.00	7

3	4	91.30	75.00	8
4	5	52.17	50.00	7
5	6	60.87	75.00	8
6	7	78.26	50.00	9
7	8	69.57	83.33	10
8	9	63.04	75.00	10
9	10	86.96	91.67	10
10	11	67.39	75.00	10
11	12	89.13	91.67	10
12	13	76.09	50.00	10
13	14	63.04	75.00	11
14	15	58.70	66.67	11
15	16	91.30	100.00	11
16	17	91.30	100.00	11
17	18	89.13	91.67	12
18	19	100.00	91.67	22
19	20	97.83	100.00	22
20	21	97.83	100.00	22
21	22	100.00	83.33	22
22	23	97.83	100.00	23
23	24	97.83	100.00	23
24	25	97.83	75.00	23
25	26	100.00	100.00	23
26	27	97.83	100.00	23
27	28	97.83	100.00	24
28	29	86.96	100.00	24
29	30	100.00	100.00	24
30	31	98.00	58.33	24
31	32	100.00	100.00	24
32	33	91.30	75.00	24
33	34	91.30	91.67	24
34	35	100.00	100.00	25
35	36	97.83	100.00	26
36	37	93.48	75.00	28

3 Classification performances and WRMT Scores

```
[21]: sns.set(style="white", font_scale = 1)
plot1 = sns.regplot(x='Left Lateral VTC Classification', y='WRMT', data =_
    ↪task)
plot1.set_ylabel('WRMT score - % Correct')
plot1.set_xlabel('Left Lateral VTC Classification - % Correct')
```

```
[21]: Text(0.5, 0, 'Left Lateral VTC Classification - % Correct')
```



```
[22]: from scipy.stats import linregress
linregress(task['Left Lateral VTC Classification'], task['WRMT'])
```

```
[22]: LinregressResult(slope=0.5683353502611742, intercept=37.21850848691025,
rvalue=0.5952572867165984, pvalue=0.00010184422394926359,
stderr=0.1296793470537376, intercept_stderr=11.11905296823655)
```

```
[23]: task.rename(columns = {'Left Lateral VTC Classification':'VTC'}, inplace = True)
outcome_1, predictors_1 = patsy.dmatrices('WRMT ~ VTC', task)
model = sm.OLS(outcome_1, predictors_1)
results = model.fit()
print(results.summary())
```

```

                        OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          WRMT      R-squared:                0.354
Model:                  OLS       Adj. R-squared:           0.336
Method:                 Least Squares   F-statistic:            19.21
Date:                   Tue, 06 Dec 2022   Prob (F-statistic):      0.000102
Time:                   21:51:37    Log-Likelihood:         -147.85
No. Observations:       37         AIC:                   299.7
Df Residuals:           35         BIC:                   302.9
Df Model:                1
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	37.2185	11.119	3.347	0.002	14.646	59.791
VTC	0.5683	0.130	4.383	0.000	0.305	0.832
=====						
Omnibus:		12.093	Durbin-Watson:			1.253
Prob(Omnibus):		0.002	Jarque-Bera (JB):			13.517
Skew:		-0.996	Prob(JB):			0.00116
Kurtosis:		5.191	Cond. No.			429.
=====						

Notes:

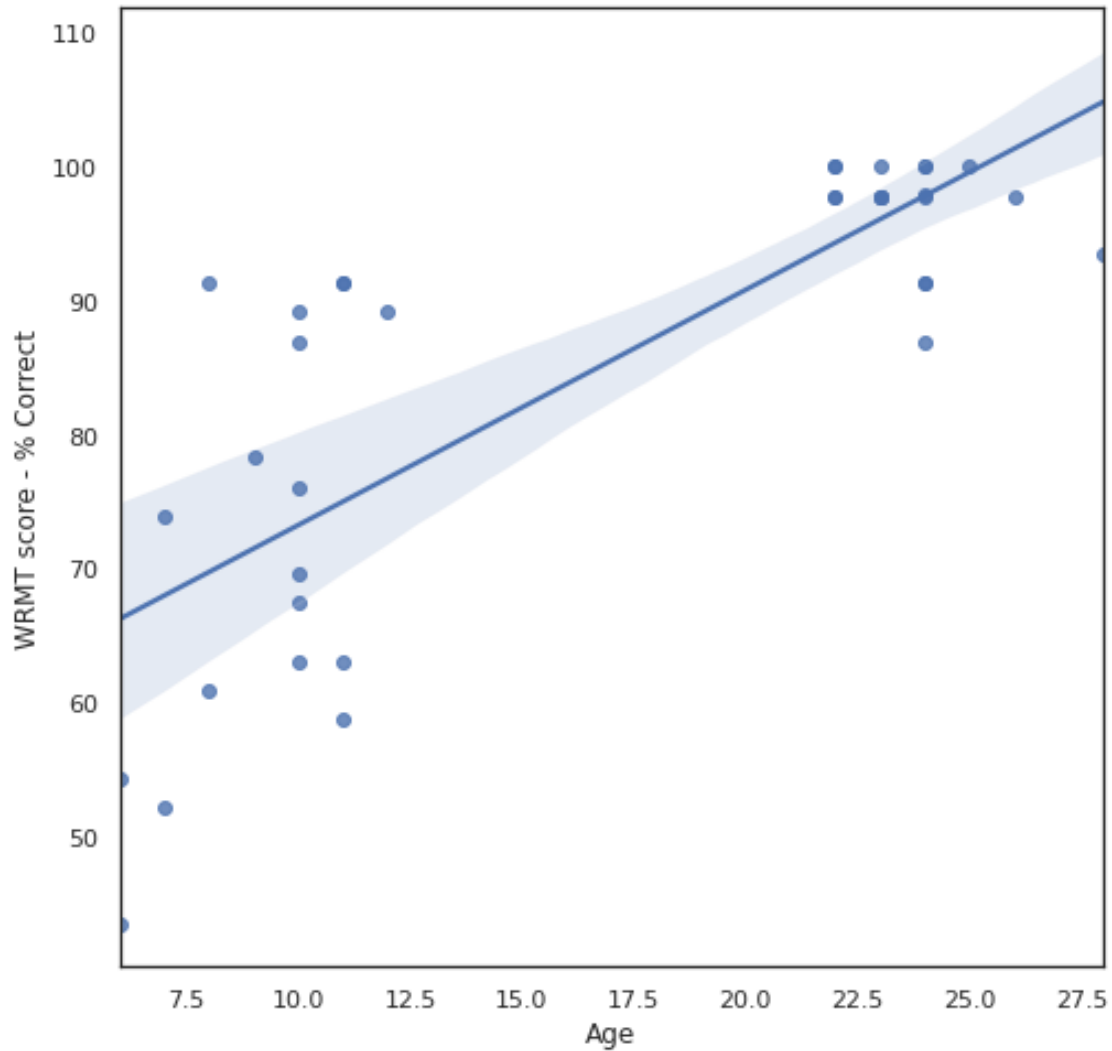
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Interpetation: 35.4% of the variation in the WRMT score can be explained from the left lateral VTC Classification. Since the p-value for the F-test is $P < .001$, we can conclude that the regression model is statistically significant. Left lateral VTC Classification has a statistically significant relationship with the WRMT score. This model has an AIC of 299.7, so we should consider this when comparing it to other models.

4 WRMT Scores and Age

```
[30]: sns.set(style="white", font_scale = 1)
      plot2 = sns.regplot(x='Age', y='WRMT', data = task)
      plot2.figure.set_size_inches(8,8)
      plot2.set_ylabel('WRMT score - % Correct')
```

```
[30]: Text(0, 0.5, 'WRMT score - % Correct')
```



```
[31]: from scipy.stats import linregress
linregress(task['Age'], task['WRMT'])
```

```
[31]: LinregressResult(slope=1.757236446994478, intercept=55.660948978497494,
rvalue=0.7920516499613185, pvalue=5.238165037003949e-09,
stderr=0.2289262941333921, intercept_stderr=4.174799520780392)
```

```
[32]: outcome_2, predictors_2 = patsy.dmatrices('WRMT ~ Age', task)
model_2 = sm.OLS(outcome_2, predictors_2)
results = model_2.fit()
print(results.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:                WRMT    R-squared:                0.627
```

```

Model: OLS Adj. R-squared: 0.617
Method: Least Squares F-statistic: 58.92
Date: Tue, 06 Dec 2022 Prob (F-statistic): 5.24e-09
Time: 21:58:33 Log-Likelihood: -137.69
No. Observations: 37 AIC: 279.4
Df Residuals: 35 BIC: 282.6
Df Model: 1
Covariance Type: nonrobust

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	55.6609	4.175	13.333	0.000	47.186	64.136
Age	1.7572	0.229	7.676	0.000	1.292	2.222
Omnibus:	0.013		Durbin-Watson:		1.626	
Prob(Omnibus):	0.993		Jarque-Bera (JB):		0.189	
Skew:	-0.011		Prob(JB):		0.910	
Kurtosis:	2.651		Cond. No.		45.2	

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Interpetation: 62.7% of the variation in the WRMT score can be explained from Age. Since the p-value for the F-test is $P < .001$, we can conclude that the regression model is statistically significant. Age has a statistically significant relationship with the WRMT score. The AIC for this model is less than the previous model, meaning it is more likely to be the best model.

5 WRMT Scores Accounting for Multiple Variables

```

[27]: x = task[['VTC', 'Age']]
      y = task['WRMT']

      regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
      regr.fit(x, y)

      print('Intercept: \n', regr.intercept_)
      print('Coefficients: \n', regr.coef_)

```

Intercept:

39.82379246929776

Coefficients:

[0.24656801 1.46478119]

$WRMT = (39.82379246929776) + (0.24656801)X1 + (1.46478119)X2$

The model shown above can be used to estimate the WRMT scores considering both the subjects age (X2) and Left Lateral VTC classification (X1).

```
[28]: outcome_3, predictors_3 = patsy.dmatrices("WRMT ~ VTC + Age", task)
mod_3 = sm.OLS(outcome_3, predictors_3)
res_3 = mod_3.fit()
print(res_3.summary())
```

```

                                OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:                  WRMT      R-squared:                0.677
Model:                          OLS      Adj. R-squared:           0.658
Method:                        Least Squares  F-statistic:              35.58
Date:                          Tue, 06 Dec 2022  Prob (F-statistic):    4.62e-09
Time:                          21:51:58    Log-Likelihood:          -135.06
No. Observations:              37      AIC:                      276.1
Df Residuals:                  34      BIC:                      281.0
Df Model:                      2
Covariance Type:               nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	39.8238	7.996	4.981	0.000	23.574	56.073
VTC	0.2466	0.108	2.277	0.029	0.027	0.467
Age	1.4648	0.252	5.822	0.000	0.953	1.976

```

=====
Omnibus:                      2.693    Durbin-Watson:           1.680
Prob(Omnibus):                 0.260    Jarque-Bera (JB):         1.526
Skew:                          -0.373    Prob(JB):                 0.466
Kurtosis:                     3.658    Cond. No.                 438.
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

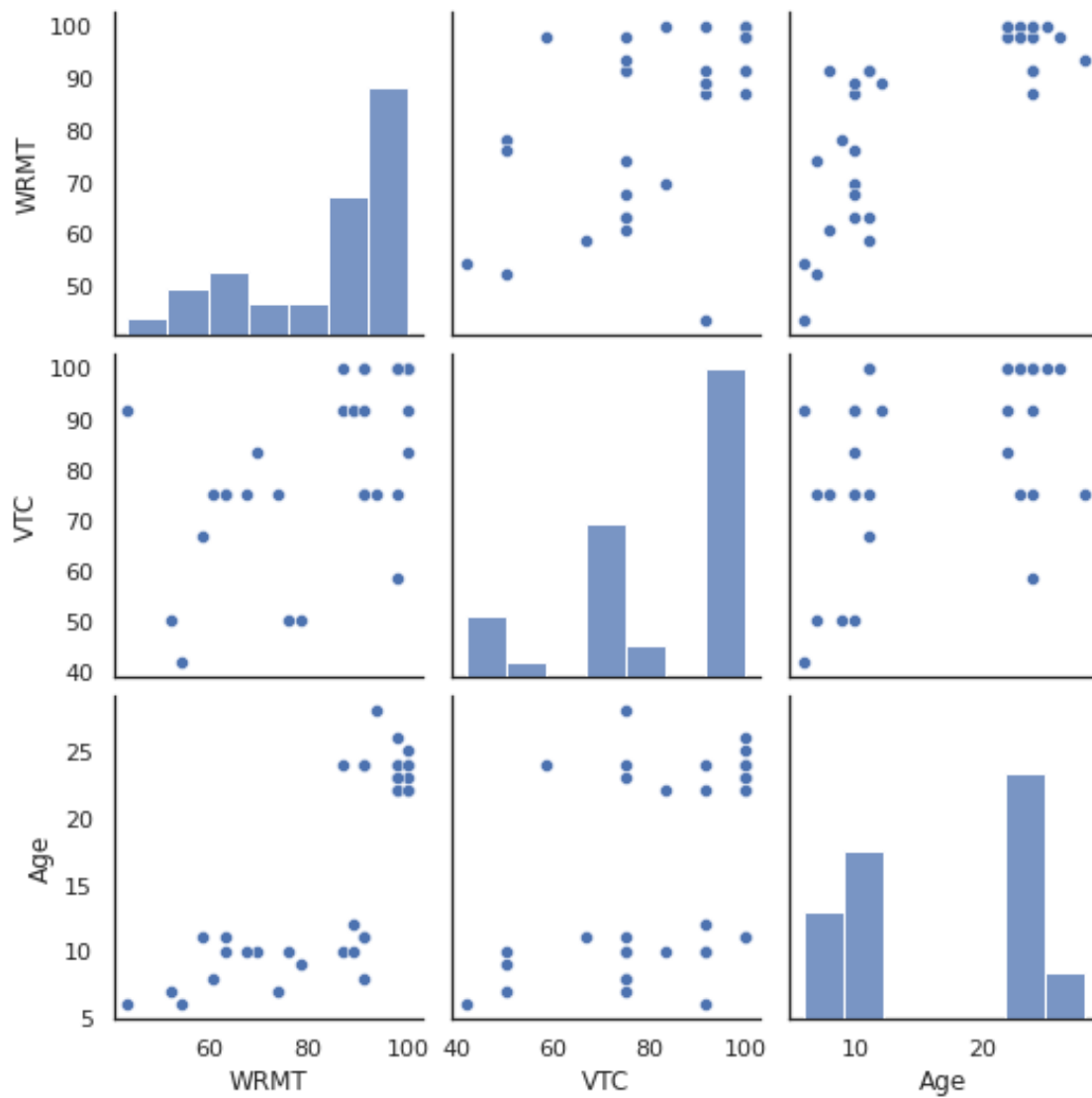
Interpetation: 65.8% (adjusted) of the variation in the WRMT score can be explained from both the left lateral VTC Classification and Age. Since the p-value for the F-test is $P < .001$, we can conclude that the regression model is statistically significant. This is expected because both variables have statistically significant relationships with WRMT score. Considering that this model has the lowest AIC of the three, this is most likely to be the best model.

```
[18]: task_corr = task.drop('Subject Number', axis=1)
corr_matrix = task_corr.corr()
corr_matrix
```

```
[18]:
```

	WRMT	VTC	Age
WRMT	1.000000	0.595257	0.792052
VTC	0.595257	1.000000	0.510441
Age	0.792052	0.510441	1.000000

```
[19]: sns.pairplot(task_corr, kind="scatter")
plt.show()
```



```
[62]: a = sns.heatmap(corr_matrix);
```