

R language and data analysis: diagnostics of linear model

Qiang Shen

Jan. 9, 2018

Symbols

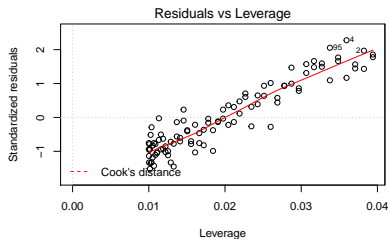
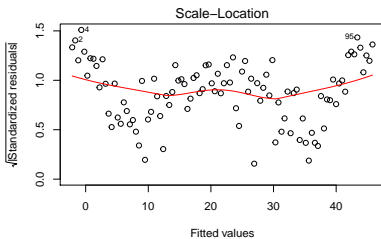
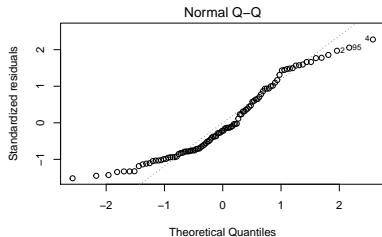
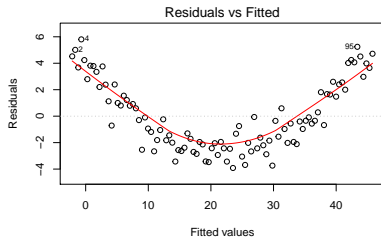
Symbol	Usage
\sim	Separates response variables on the left from the explanatory variables on the right. For example, a prediction of y from x , z , and w would be coded $y \sim x + z + w$.
$+$	Separates predictor variables.
$:$	Denotes an interaction between predictor variables. A prediction of y from x , z , and the interaction between x and z would be coded $y \sim x + z + x:z$.
$*$	A shortcut for denoting all possible interactions. The code $y \sim x * z * w$ expands to $y \sim x + z + w + x:z + x:w + z:w + x:z:w$.
$^$	Denotes interactions up to a specified degree. The code $y \sim (x + z + w)^2$ expands to $y \sim x + z + w + x:z + x:w + z:w$.
$.$	A placeholder for all other variables in the data frame except the dependent variable. For example, if a data frame contained the variables x , y , z , and w , then the code $y \sim .$ would expand to $y \sim x + z + w$.
$-$	A minus sign removes a variable from the equation. For example, $y \sim (x + z + w)^2 - x:w$ expands to $y \sim x + z + w + x:z + z:w$.
-1	Suppresses the intercept. For example, the formula $y \sim x - 1$ fits a regression of y on x , and forces the line through the origin at $x=0$.

Figure 1:

Classical linear regression

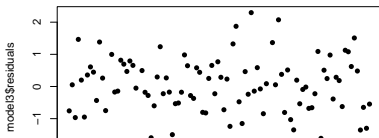
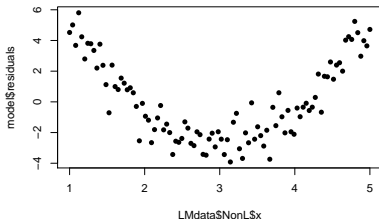
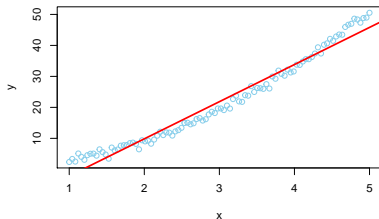
- ▶ Linearity: $Y = X\beta_0 + \epsilon$
- ▶ Full rank: $\text{rank}(X) = K$
- ▶ Exogeneity: $E(\epsilon|X) = 0$
- ▶ Spherical disturbance: $E(\epsilon\epsilon'|X) = \sigma^2 I_n$
- ▶ Normality: $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$

Diagnostics plot in R.



Linearity

```
##          df      AIC
## model    3 478.4558
## model2   4 269.2121
## model3   3 267.2736
```

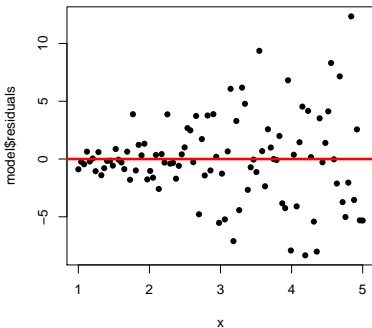
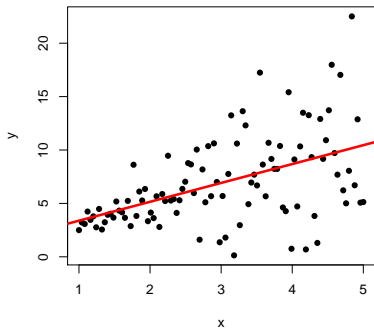


Multicollinearity

```
data(LMdata,package='rinds')
model <-lm(y~x1+x2+x3,data=LMdata$Mult)
summary(model)$coefficients
library(car);vif(model)#variance inflation factor
model1<-step(model)
model1
summary(model1)$coe
```

Heteroskedasticity

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))  
model<-lm(y~x,data=LMdata$Hetero)  
plot(y~x,data=LMdata$Hetero,pch=16)  
abline(model,col='red',lwd=3)  
with(LMdata$Hetero,plot(x,model$residuals,pch=16))  
abline(h=0,col='red',lwd=3)
```



Standard error

```
library(foreign)
children<- read.dta("fertil2.dta")
r1 <- lm(form <- ceb ~ age + agefbrth + usemeth,
         data=children)
summary(r1)
```


Standard error

$$\text{var}(\hat{\beta}) = \sigma_{\mu}^2 (X'X)^{-1}$$

```
library(foreign)
children<- read.dta("fertil2.dta")
r1 <- lm(ceb ~ age + agefbrth + usemeth,
         data=children)
X <- model.matrix(r1)
n <- dim(X)[1]
k <- dim(X)[2]
se <- sqrt(diag(solve(crossprod(X)) *
as.numeric(crossprod(resid(r1))/(n-k))))
se
```

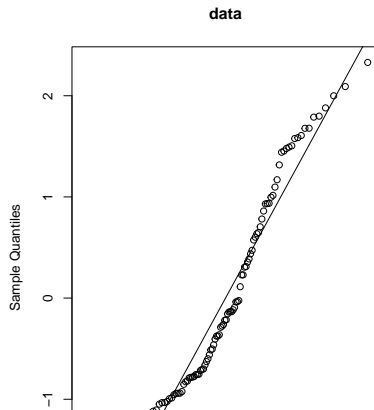
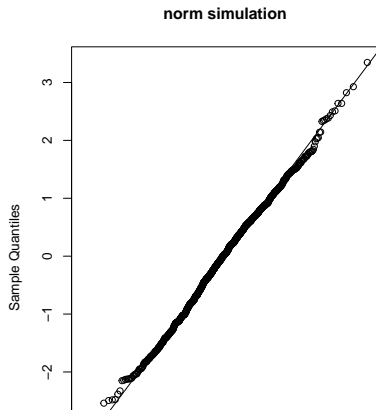
```
## (Intercept)          age    agefbrth    usemeth
## 0.173782844 0.003448024 0.008795350 0.055429804
```


Robust standard error

```
library(foreign)
library(sandwich)
library(lmtest)
children<- read.dta("data/fertil2.dta")
model = lm( ceb ~ age + agefbrth + usemeth,data=children)
summary(model)
coeftest(model, vcov = vcovHC(model, "HC1"))#vs. Stata. ##
##https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/sandwich/vignette
```

Normality

```
##  
##  Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
##  
## data:  res1  
## W = 0.93524, p-value = 1e-04
```



Autocorrelation

```
data(LMdata,package='rinds')  
model<-lm(y~x,data=LMdata$AC)  
suppressMessages(library(lmtest))  
dwtest(model)##Durbin-Watson test
```

```
##  
## Durbin-Watson test  
##  
## data: model  
## DW = 0.65556, p-value = 2.683e-12  
## alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater
```

Clustered standard error

```
source('ols.r')  
ols(ceb ~ age + agefbrth + usemeth,children)  
ols(ceb ~ age + agefbrth + usemeth,children,robust=T)  
ols(ceb ~ age + agefbrth + usemeth,children,  
    cluster="children")
```