Class Activity 9

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```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
- tidyverse 2.0.0 —
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages -
## √ dplyr
                1.1.3
                          ✓ readr
                                        2.1.4
## √ forcats 1.0.0

√ stringr

                                        1.5.0
## √ ggplot2 3.4.4

√ tibble

                                        3.2.1
## ✓ lubridate 1.9.3
                           √ tidyr
                                        1.3.0
## √ purrr
                1.0.2
## — Conflicts —
                                                            — tidyverse_conflicts() —
## X dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## X dplyr::lag()
                       masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```
startups <- read.csv("C:\\Users\\hodge\\Desktop\\UVA_Coding_Folder\\Statistics-6021\\Startups.csv")
```

1

```
model1 <- lm(Profit~ State, data = startups)
summary(model1)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Profit ~ State, data = startups)
## Residuals:
##
     Min
             1Q Median
                           3Q
                                 Max
  -89224 -22673 -6835 26283 87887
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept)
                103905
                             9862 10.536 5.77e-14 ***
## StateFlorida
                14869
                              14163 1.050
                                              0.299
## StateNew York
                   9851
                              13946
                                    0.706
                                              0.483
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 40660 on 47 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.02388,
                                 Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 0.5748 on 2 and 47 DF, p-value: 0.5667
```

```
The model is:
```

```
Profit = 103905 + (14869 * StateFlorida) + (9851 * StateNewYork)
```

2

```
model2 <- lm(Profit~State + R.D.Spend, data = startups)
summary(model2)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Profit ~ State + R.D.Spend, data = startups)
## Residuals:
##
     Min
             1Q Median
                           3Q
                                 Max
## -34069 -4302 -555
                         6554 16343
##
## Coefficients:
##
                 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 4.875e+04 3.040e+03 16.036 <2e-16 ***
## StateFlorida 1.164e+03 3.380e+03 0.344
                                               0.732
## StateNew York 9.597e+00 3.312e+03 0.003
                                               0.998
## R.D.Spend
                8.530e-01 3.022e-02 28.226 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 9603 on 46 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9467, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9432
## F-statistic: 272.4 on 3 and 46 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

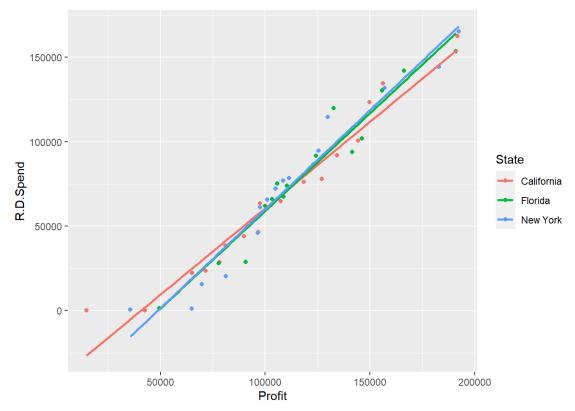
2a

• Explore the three variables in a visualization. Also, superimpose a linear regression line predicting Profit based on R.D.Spend. for each State.

```
ggplot(startups, aes(x = Profit, y = R.D.Spend, color = State)) + geom_jitter() + geom_smooth(method = "lm", model.
extract(model2), se = F)
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

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2b

· write down the model

The model is:

\$ = 4.875e+04 + (1.164e+03 * StateFlorida) + (9.597e+00 * StateNew York) + (8.530e-01*R.D.Spend) \$

2c

The coefficient of StateFlorida in this context is 1.164e+03 more than the California Baseline of 4.875e+04 when R.D.Spend is included in the model.

3

model3 <- lm(Profit~State * R.D.Spend, data = startups)
summary(model3)</pre>

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```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Profit ~ State * R.D.Spend, data = startups)
## Residuals:
##
     Min
             1Q Median
                           3Q
                                 Max
  -29194
          -4112
                         5924 14278
##
                  -313
##
  Coefficients:
##
                            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                           4.388e+04 4.000e+03 10.969 3.58e-14 ***
## StateFlorida
                           9.242e+03 6.569e+03
                                                 1.407
                                                           0.167
## StateNew York
                           7.921e+03 5.880e+03 1.347
                                                           0.185
## R.D.Spend
                           9.284e-01 5.067e-02 18.322 < 2e-16 ***
## StateFlorida:R.D.Spend -1.151e-01 7.666e-02 -1.501
                                                           0.140
## StateNew York:R.D.Spend -1.153e-01 6.972e-02 -1.653
                                                           0.105
##
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 9461 on 44 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9505, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9449
## F-statistic: 169.1 on 5 and 44 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

3a

```
Pr\hat{o}fit = 4.388e + 04 + (9.242e + 03*StateFloridax - 1.151e - 01) + (7.921e + 03*StateNewYorkx - 1.153e - 01)
```

3b

When the company is in Florida, the effect of R.D. spend on Profit is reduced 1.151e-01 times on average, and when the company is in New York, the effect of R.D. Spend on Profit is reduced 1.153e-01 times on average.

4

```
startups$State2<-factor(startups$State, levels = c("New York", "California", "Florida"))
mod4 <- lm(Profit~State2, data = startups)
summary(mod4)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Profit ~ State2, data = startups)
## Residuals:
##
     Min
             1Q Median
                           3Q
                                 Max
  -89224 -22673 -6835 26283 87887
##
##
## Coefficients:
##
                   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                    113756
                                  9862 11.535 2.62e-15 ***
## State2California
                      -9851
                                 13946 -0.706
                                                  0.483
## State2Florida
                       5018
                                 14163
                                        0.354
                                                  0.725
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 40660 on 47 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.02388,
                                   Adjusted R-squared: -0.01766
## F-statistic: 0.5748 on 2 and 47 DF, p-value: 0.5667
```

```
startups$State3<-factor(startups$State, levels = c("Florida", "California", "New York"))
mod5 <- lm(Profit~State3, data = startups)
summary(mod5)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Profit ~ State3, data = startups)
##
## Residuals:
##
             1Q Median
     Min
                            3Q
                                  Max
   -89224 -22673 -6835 26283 87887
##
##
## Coefficients:
##
                   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                                  10165 11.684 1.67e-15 ***
## (Intercept)
                      118774
## State3California
                     -14869
                                  14163 -1.050
                                                   0.299
## State3New York
                      -5018
                                 14163 -0.354
                                                   0.725
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 40660 on 47 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.02388,
                                   Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 0.5748 on 2 and 47 DF, p-value: 0.5667
```

State is not a useful predictor based on the p-values. When we change the reference category for state, it still remains not significant, therefore, the predictor category for State is not useful.