## Homework 5

STA 138 | Camden Possinger | Winter 2022

```
largework <- read.csv("largework.csv")

#largework$gender %<>% as.factor
#largework$marriage %<>% as.factor
#largework$y %<>% as.factor
```

1. Randomly subset about half of your data as a training set, and using this, report the best model according to forward stepwise selection with AIC that you obtain.

2. Using the model obtained above with the testing set, test for evidence of nonzero coefficients, using = 0.1; Interpret your results.

##

sysbp:gender

```
## chol
                     7.319362e-02 0.7495775
## sysbp
                    -7.724820e-03 0.9293080
## gendermale
                    -8.304435e-01 0.7573506
## chol:height
                    -6.745455e-04 0.6297526
## sysbp:height
                    -3.121454e-05 0.9547728
## sysbp:gendermale 7.576893e-03 0.7293370
print("Training Set: ")
## [1] "Training Set: "
best_model_train_sum$coefficients[,c(1,4)]
##
                        Estimate
                                    Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)
                    69.290742863 0.013967873
## height
                    -0.412383454 0.015227097
## chol
                     0.608727465 0.010045239
## sysbp
                    -0.715920106 0.003904143
## gendermale
                    -4.837254976 0.140821432
## height:chol
                    -0.004113503 0.006307355
## height:sysbp
                     0.004333275 0.003603149
## sysbp:gendermale 0.046155663 0.080793088
```

In this model using the test set there are no variables that are significant using  $\alpha = 0.1$  which using Bonferroni correction would be  $\alpha = 0.1/7$ . This is interesting because when we use the training set there are variables that are significant.