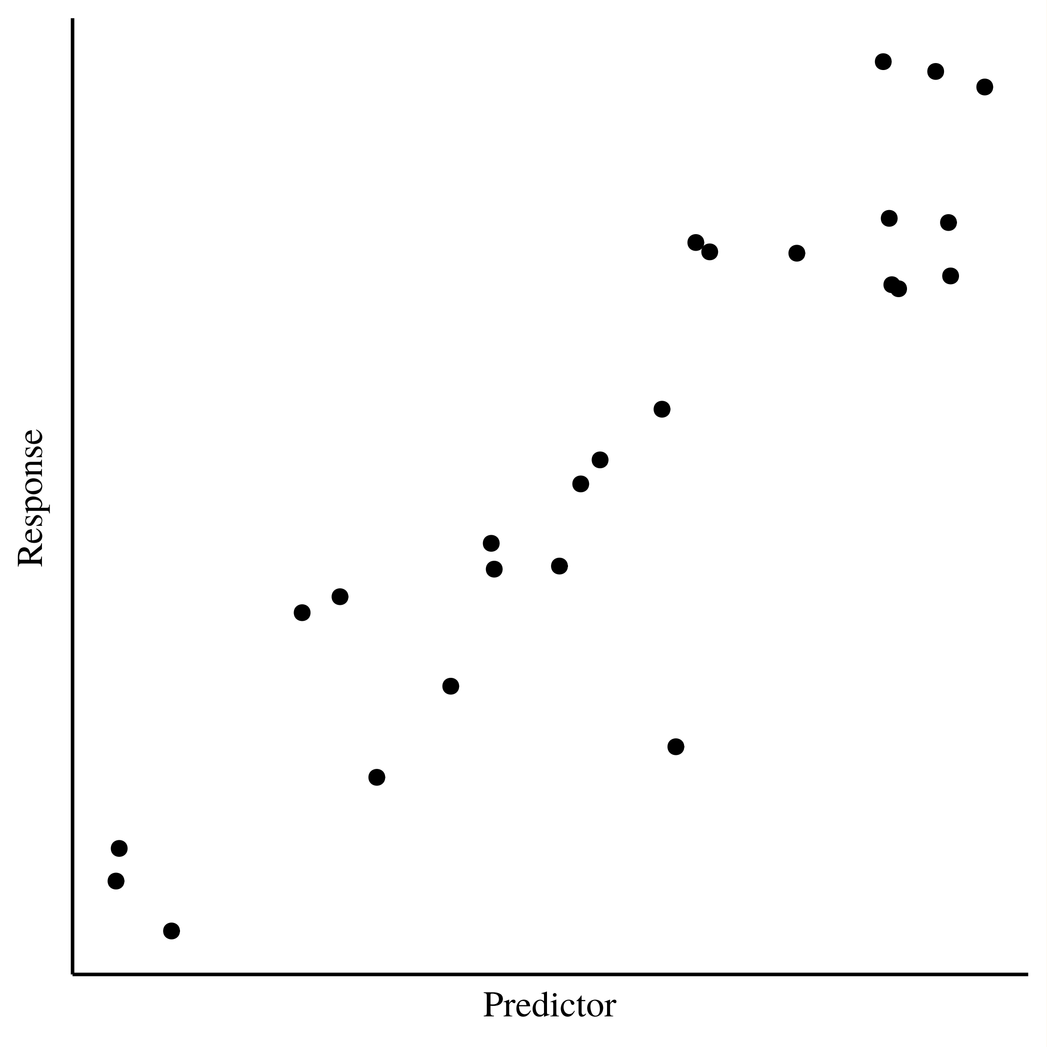
SLR: R-squared and brief ANOVA intro

Stat 230

April 11 2022

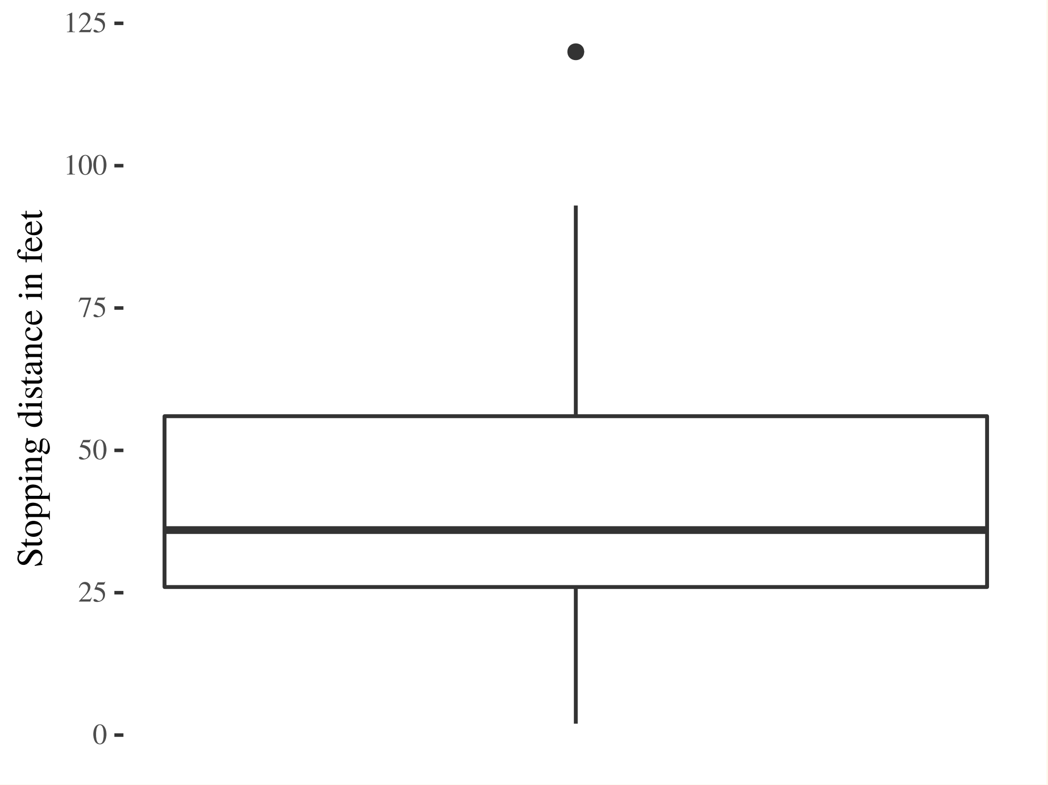
Overview



Today:

- Why include predictors in SLR?
- Percent variability explained (R-squared)
- Simple Analysis of Varaiance (ANOVA)

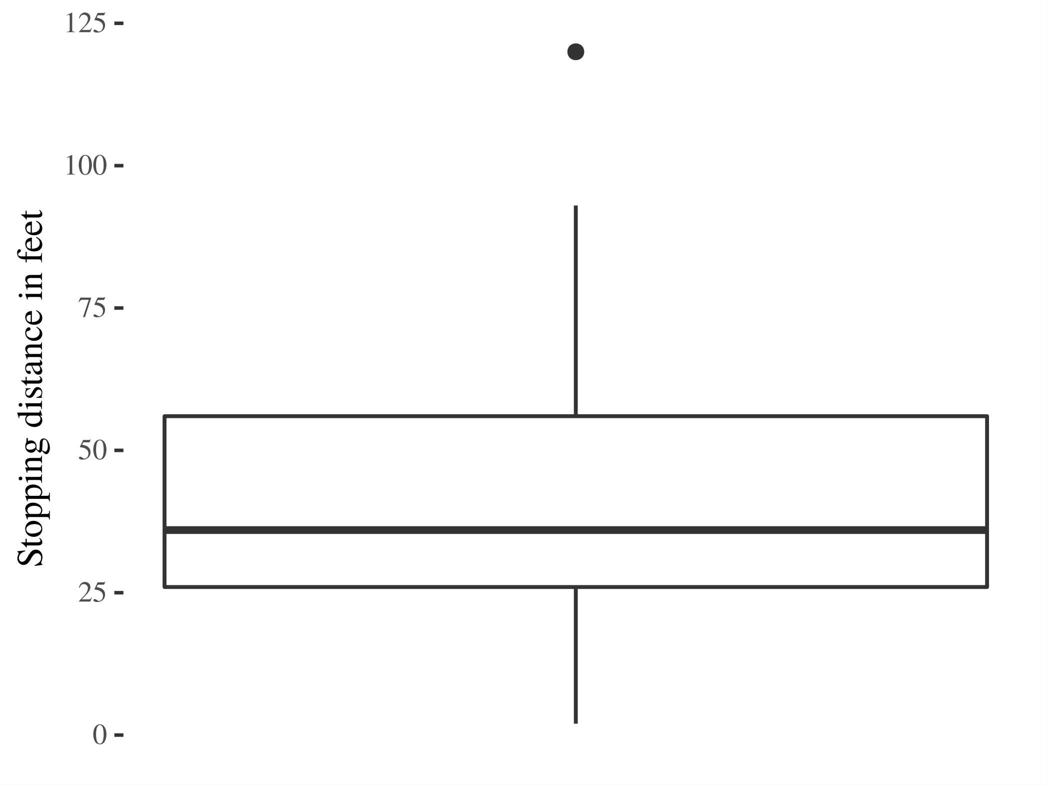
Example: `Cars` data



Suppose we want to guess the stopping distance of cars in 1920s but don't have the speeds.

- How much variability?

Example: Cars data



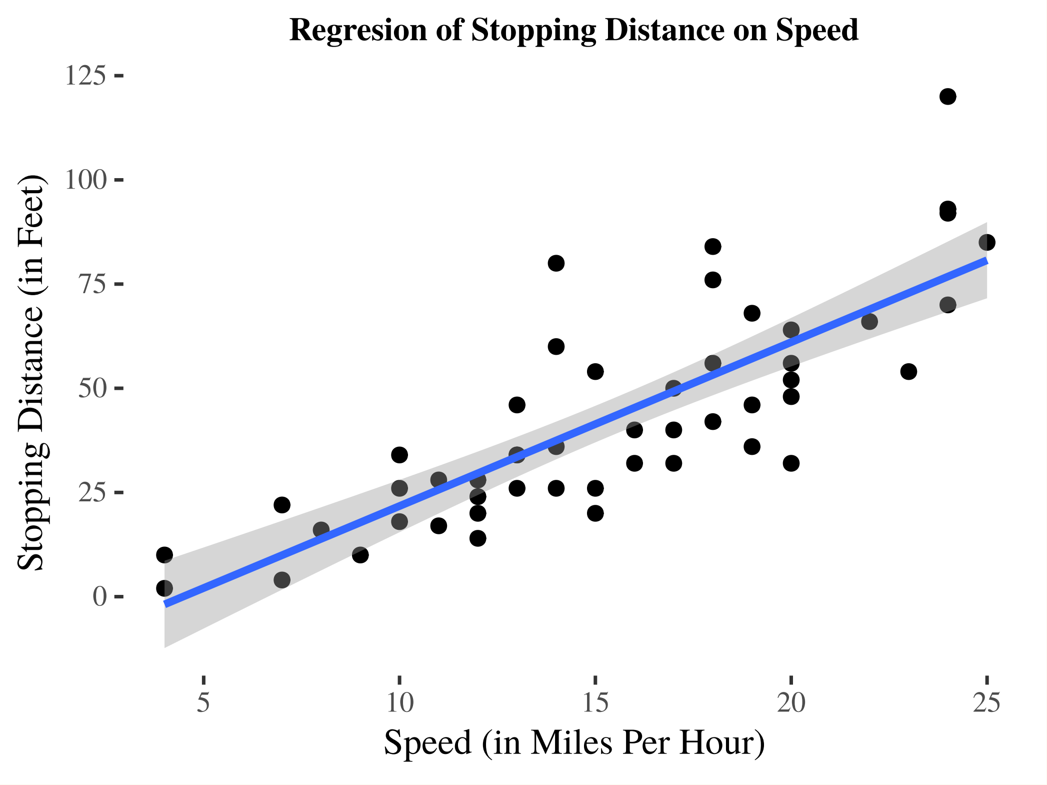
```
sd(cars$dist) # standard deviation
[1] 25.76938
sd(cars$dist)^2 # variance
[1] 664.0608
```

Suppose we want to guess the stopping distance of cars in 1920s but don't have the speeds.

- How much variability?

Stopping distances range from about 0 feet to 125 feet, with a standard deviation of about 26 feet and variance of about 664 feet^2

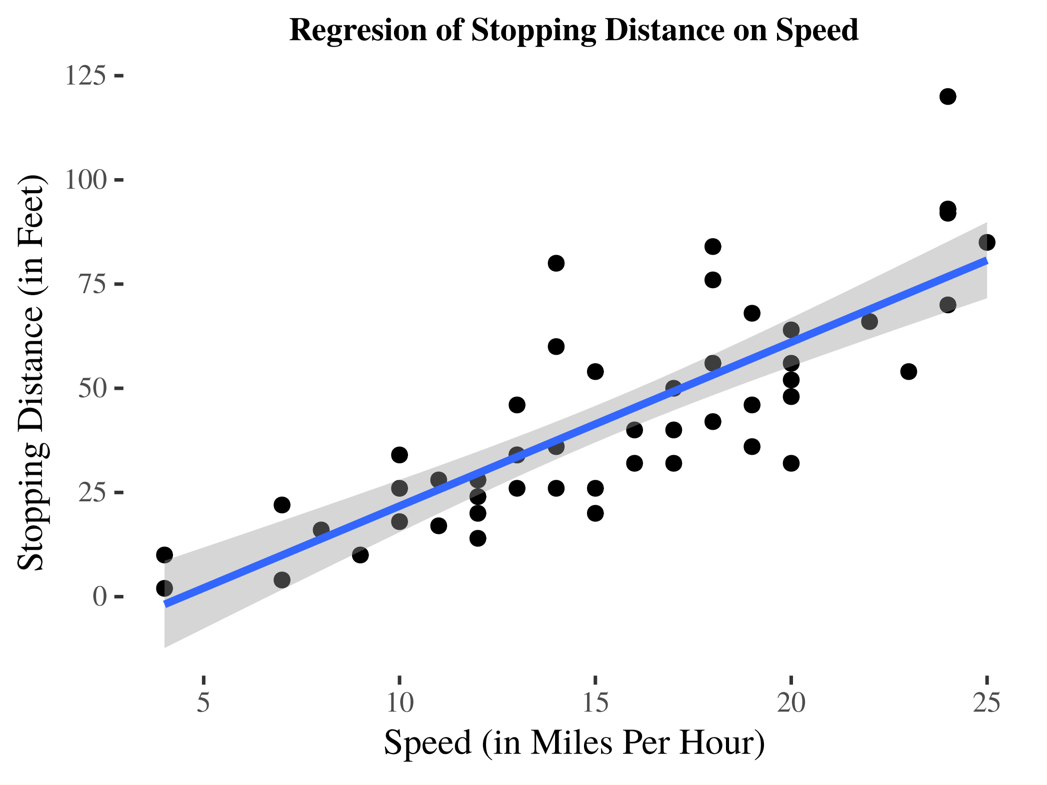
Example: `Cars` data



Now suppose we know the speeds and want to guess the depth.

- How much variability?

Example: Cars data



```
cars_lm <- lm(dist ~ speed, data = cars)
summary(cars_lm)$sigma
[1] 15.37959
summary(cars_lm)$sigma^2
[1] 236.5317
```

Now suppose we know the speeds and want to guess the depth.

- How much variability?

At any speed, the standard deviation of stopping distance is about 15.4 feet and variance is about 236.5 feet^2

R-squared

R-squared (R^2 or coefficient of determination) measures the proportion of variability observed in the response Y which can be explained by the regression of Y on x.

```
summary(cars_lm)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = dist ~ speed, data = cars)

Residuals:
    Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max 
-29.069  -9.525  -2.272   9.215  43.201 

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)    
(Intercept) -17.5791     6.7584  -2.601   0.0123 *  
speed         3.9324     0.4155   9.464 1.49e-12 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 15.38 on 48 degrees of freedom
```

R-squared

```
summary(cars_lm)$r.squared
[1] 0.6510794
```

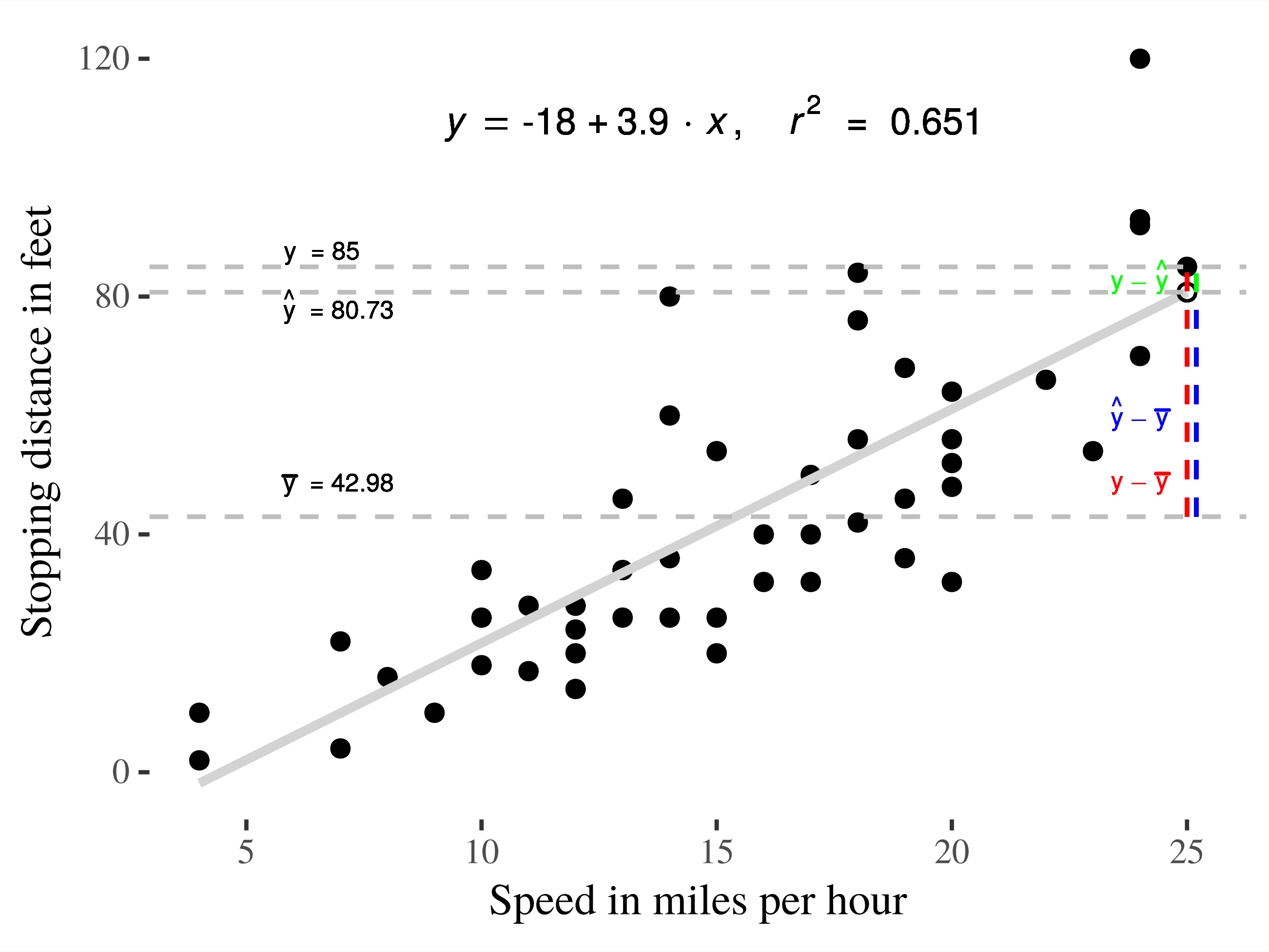
> About 65% of the variation in stopping distances can be explained by the regression of stopping distances on speed.

Also ok:

> About 65% of the variation in observed stopping distances can be explained by speed.

Example: ANOVA breakdown for (x,y) = (25,75)

```
ggplot(reg_points_cars, aes(x = speed, y = dist)) +
  geom_point() +
  theme(legend.position = "none") +
  labs(x = "Speed in miles per hour",
       y = "Stopping distance in feet") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "l
  geom_point(aes(y = dist_hat[50], x = speed[50]),
  geom_hline(yintercept=mean(cars$dist), col = 'gre
  geom_text(aes(7,48, label=(paste(expression(bar(y
  geom_hline(yintercept=reg_points_cars$dist_hat[50
  geom_text(aes(7,78, label=(paste(expression(hat(y
  geom_hline(yintercept=cars$dist[50], col = 'grey'
  geom_text(aes(6.64, 87, label=(paste(expression(y
  geom_segment(aes(x = 25, xend = 25, y =mean(cars$
  geom_text(aes(24,48, label=(paste(expression(y -
  geom_segment(aes(x = 25.2, xend = 25.2, y =mean(c
  geom_text(aes(24,60, label=(paste(expression(hat(
  geom_segment(aes(x = 25.2, xend = 25.2, y =dist_h
  geom_text(aes(24,83, label=(paste(expression(y -
  geom_text(x = 15, y = 110, label = lm_eqn(cars),
```



Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for SLR

$$SST = SSreg + SSR$$

- **SST: Total variation** Total sum of squares

$$SST = SSTot = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = (n-1)s_y^2$$

- **SSR: Unexplained variation** Residual sum of squares

$$SSR = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = (n-2)\hat{\sigma}^2$$

- **SSreg: Explained variation** Regression sum of squares

$$SSreg = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

R-squared

R-squared (R^2 or coefficient of determination) measures the proportion of variability observed in the response Y which can be explained by the regression of Y on x.

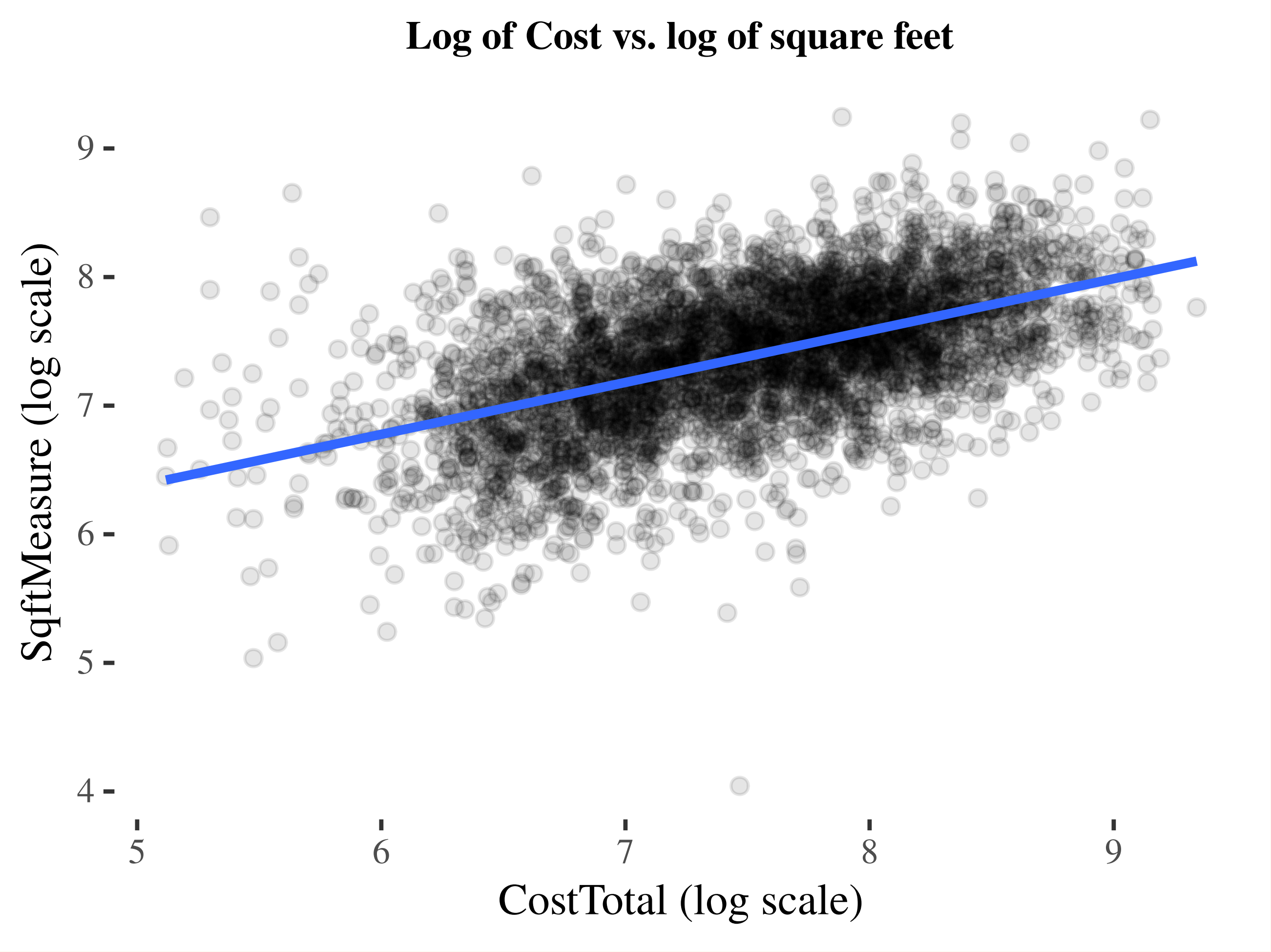
$$R^2 = \frac{\text{explained variation}}{\quad} = \frac{SSreg}{\quad}$$

- In terms of *unexplained* (r

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\text{unexplained variation}}{\quad} = 1 - \frac{SSR}{\quad} = 1 - \frac{(n-2)\hat{\sigma}^2}{\quad}$$

RECS

```
energy <- energy %>%
  mutate(logCost = log(CostTotal),
         logSqft = log(SqftMeasure))
ggplot(energy, aes(x = logSqft, y = logCost)) +
 geom_point(alpha = .1) +
 geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +
 labs(title = "Log of Cost vs. log of square feet",
      x = "CostTotal (log scale)",
      y = "SqftMeasure (log scale)") +
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust=0.5, size=9,
```



RECS

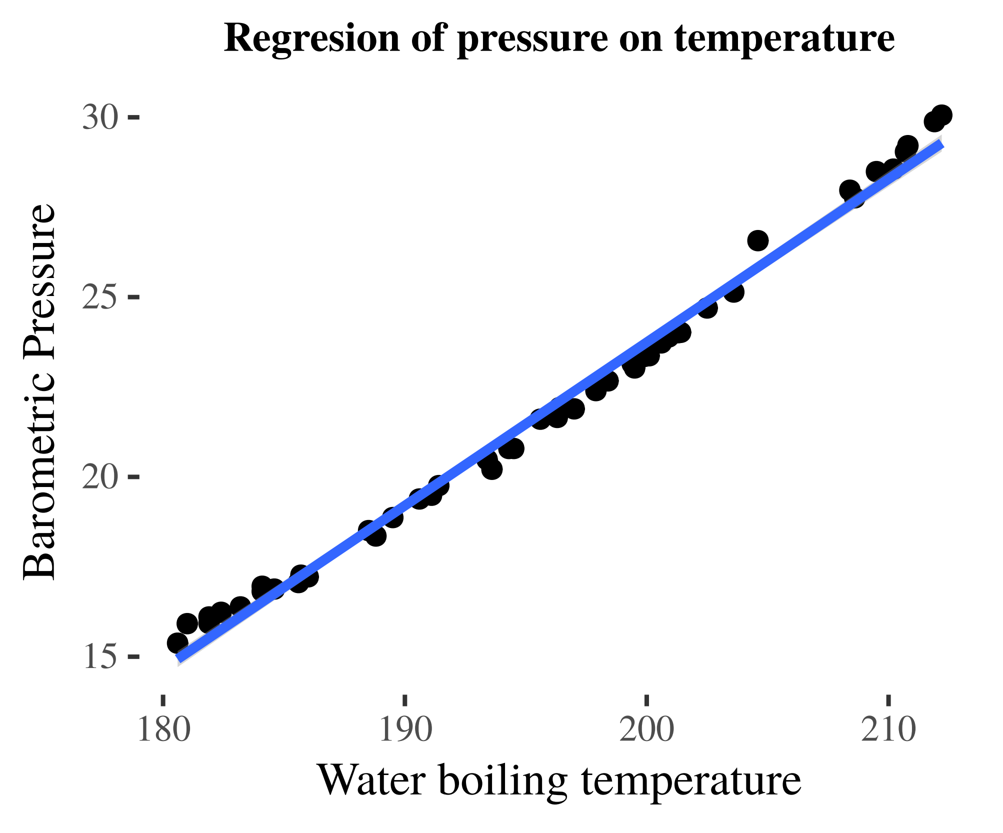
```r
cost_lm <- lm(log(CostTotal) ~ log(SqftMeasure), data = energy)
summary(cost_lm)$r.squared
```

```
[1] 0.2787167
```

- The log of square footage only accounts for 27.9% of the variation in log of total energy cost.
- 72.1% of the variation in cost is unexplained by square footage
- A low R-squared like this does not mean that square foot is a is worthless explanatory variable!
- We should explore a multiple regression model that includes more explanatory variables that could explain more of the variation in cost

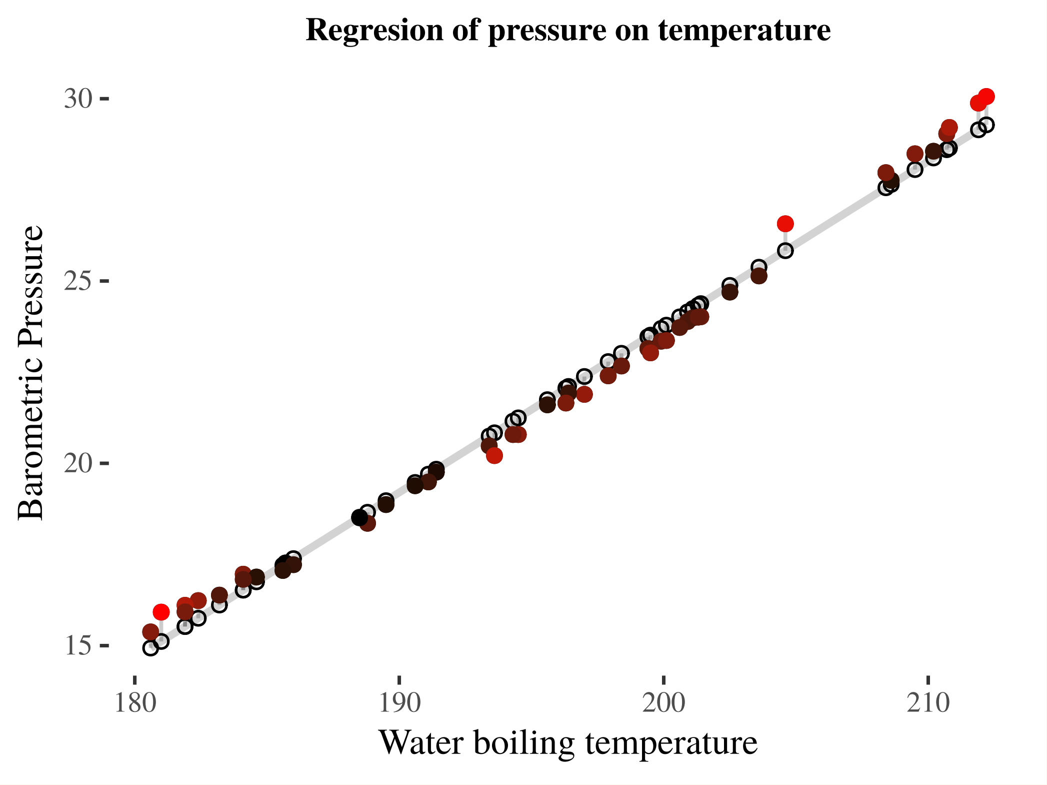
R-squared warning

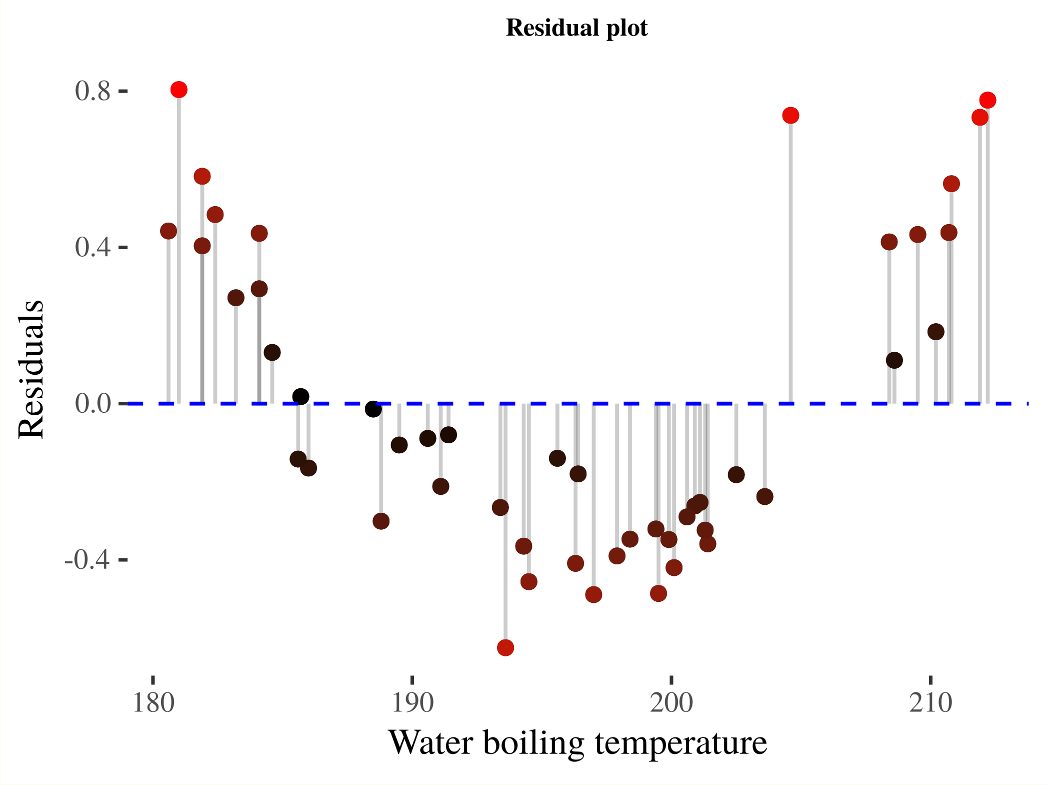
Warning: Do not use only R-squared to assess the quality of a model unless you have verified that all model assumptions hold!!



R-squared value is 99.8% but what about the assumptions?

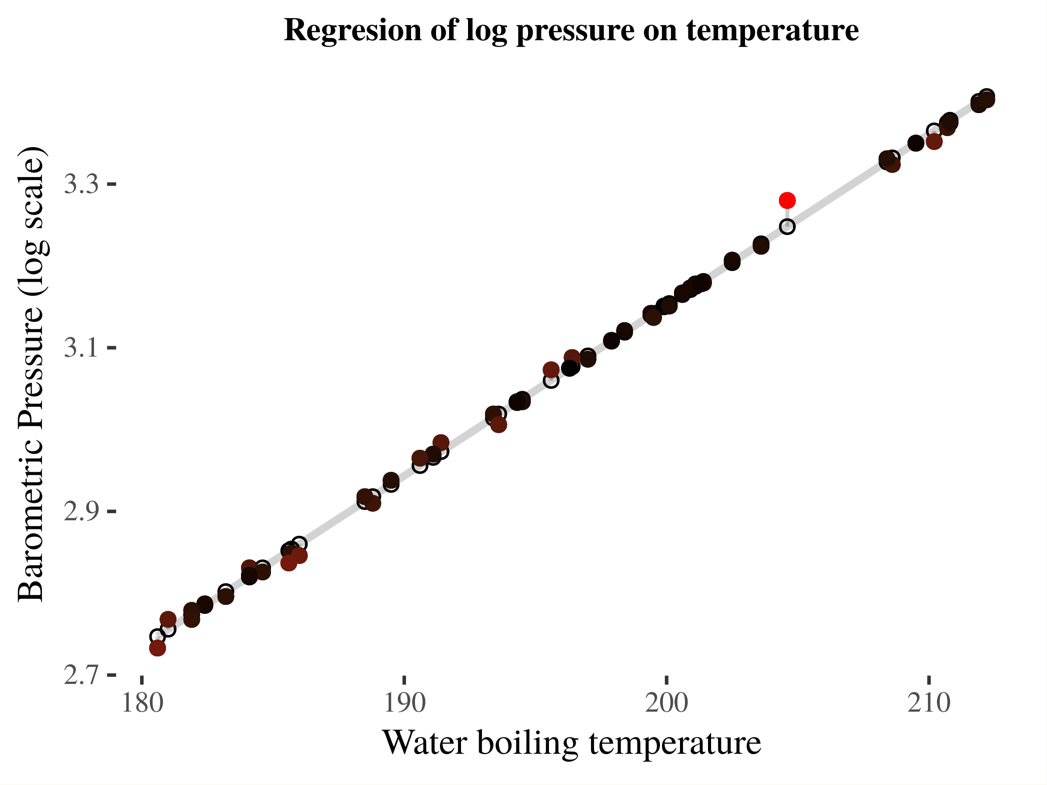
R-squared warning

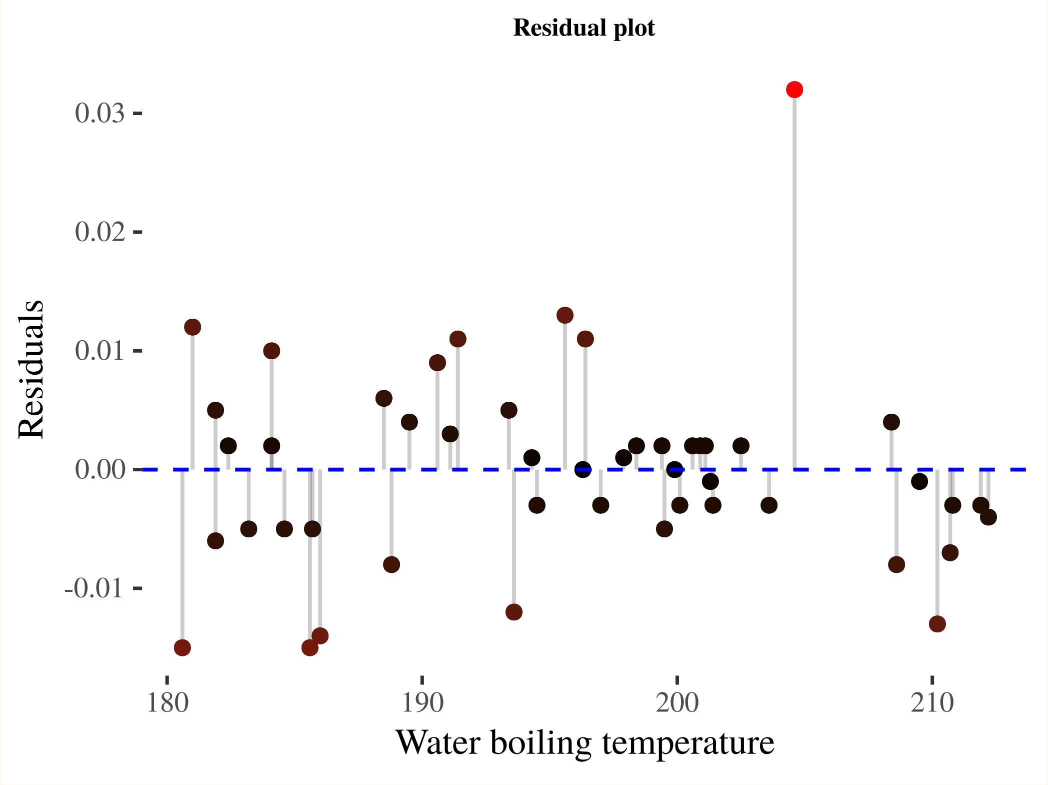




Warning: Do not use only R-squared to assess the quality of a model unless you have verified that all model assumptions hold!!

SLR of log pressure on temp does fit a SLR form

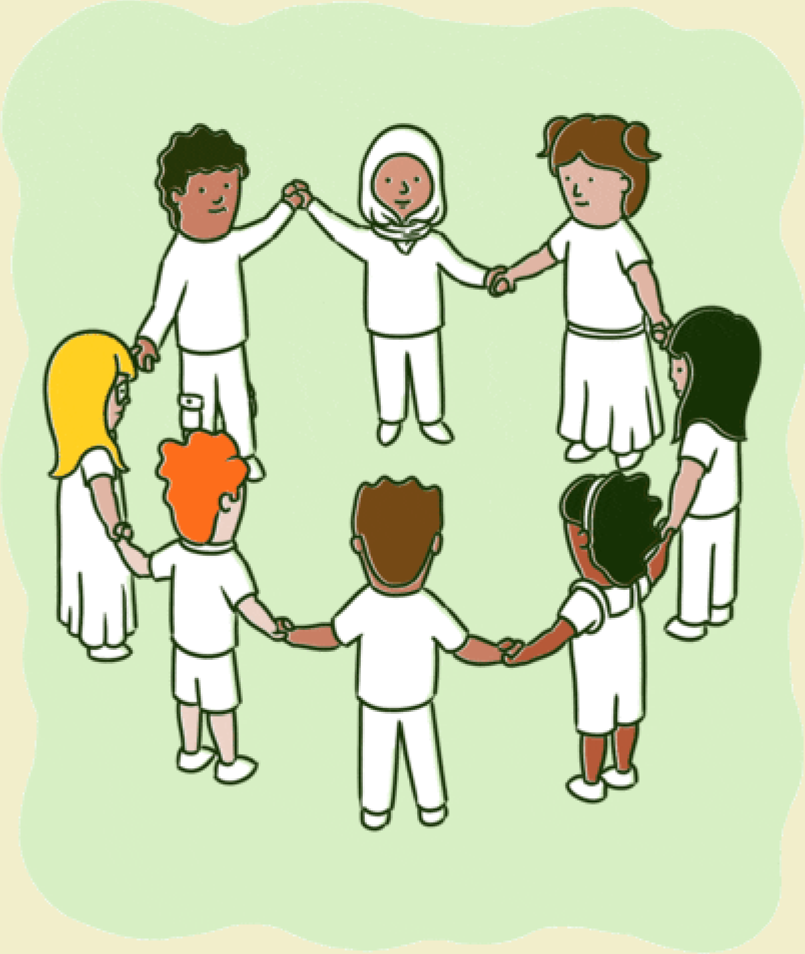




For this model, R-squared is 99.5 %. It doesn't matter that R-squared is lower, what matters is that the observed relationship now agrees with our SLR linearity assumption.

Your Turn 1

05:00



- Get the in class activity file from moodle
- We will further practice the concepts seen in the slides