HW-4

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Homework 4 - Predictive Modeling in Finance and Insurance

```
library(ggplot2)
library(readxl)
#library(dplyr)
```

1. ANOVA, one factor

a. Test of difference of means

Our hypotheses are as follows:

```
H_0: \mu_{H_O} = \mu_{N_O} = \mu_C and H_a: at least one different
```

To test, I first calculate the means \bar{x}_{H_O} , \bar{x}_{N_O} , \bar{x}_C . There are 3 levels, so 2 degrees of freedom between sum of squares, and n-3 degrees of freedom in the error sum of squares. I calculate the mean sum of squares for both and generate the F-statistic:

```
means <- colMeans(phosData, na.rm = TRUE)
oMean <- sum(phosData, na.rm = TRUE)/sum(!is.na(phosData))
MSE <- 0
MSB <- 0
for (i in colnames(phosData)) {
   MSE <- MSE + sum((phosData[,i] - means[i])^2, na.rm = TRUE)
   MSB <- MSB + sum(!is.na(phosData[,i]))*((means[i] - oMean)^2)
}
MSE <- MSE/(sum(!is.na(phosData)) - (dim(phosData)[2]))
MSB <- unname(MSB/(dim(phosData)[2] - 1))
sprintf("Test statistic: %f", MSB/MSE)</pre>
```

[1] "Test statistic: 11.650806"

I then calculate the p-value of this statistic, using ndf = 2 and ddf = n - 3 for the test statistic:

```
p_1a <- pf(MSB/MSE, df1 = dim(phosData)[2] - 1,
    df2 = sum(!is.na(phosData)) - (dim(phosData)[2]), lower.tail = F)
sprintf("p value: %f", p_1a)</pre>
```

```
## [1] "p value: 0.000208"
```

Note that $p_{1a} < 0.05$, meaning we have **enough evidence to reject** H_0 ; there is evidence that the means for different treatments provide different results.

1b. 95% confidence interval, difference of means

Normality is assumed; therefore, given that the estimate of $\mu_{H-O} - \mu_{N-O} = \bar{x}_{H-O} - x_{N-O}$, the bounds for the confidence interval are:

$$\bar{x}_{H_O} - \bar{x}_{N_O} \pm z_{.975} \hat{SE}(\bar{x}_{H_O} - \bar{x}_{N_O}) = \bar{x}_{H_O} - \bar{x}_{N_O} \pm 1.96 * S_P \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{H_O}} + \frac{1}{n_{N_O}}}$$

Here, the pooled sample variance is $S_P = \sqrt{\frac{(n_{H_O}-1)s_{H_O}^2 + (n_{N_O}-1)s_{N_O}^2}{n_{H_O}+n_{N_O}-2}}$. I thus calculate the lower and upper bound:

```
## Lower Bound Upper Bound
## -0.09881829 1.11472738
```

1c. Standard Residual Plot

2. ANOVA, two factor (unblanaced)

First, I read in the data and turn the explanatory variables into factors:

```
## [1] "factorA" "factorB" "data"
```

2a. Testing for interaction effects

I run the linear model that includes interactions:

```
lm2_inter <- lm("data ~ factorA + factorB + factorA*factorB", data = facData)
lm2_noInter <- lm("data ~ factorA + factorB", data = facData)
summary(lm2_noInter)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = "data ~ factorA + factorB", data = facData)
## Residuals:
##
      Min
               1Q Median
                               3Q
                                      Max
## -0.7857 -0.6964 -0.1786 0.3393 1.3571
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                          0.72804
                                   6.475 0.000644 ***
## (Intercept) 4.71429
## factorAA2
               0.07143
                          0.77610
                                    0.092 0.929666
## factorAA3
               3.00000
                          0.82134
                                    3.653 0.010674 *
## factorBB2
             -1.07143
                          0.65854 -1.627 0.154866
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 1.006 on 6 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7665, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6497
## F-statistic: 6.565 on 3 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.02529
```

3. One-factor ANOVA

4. National Life Expectancies