### JW Ch 5 Lab

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**Instructions and time-saving hints.** To begin this lab, download the archive and unpack it. Inside the folder, you will find a Rmarkdown file.

The purpose of this lab is to implement linear regression in R. You will reproduce the commands blocks in JW Section 5.3 in this Rmarkdown file. Please do not retype all the R commands as shown in Section 5.3. Instead, go to link to text for Lab JW Ch 5, cut and paste the text into your Rmarkdown file. Then break up the R commands into the R chunks shown in the text. (R chunks are braced by triple backticks and a leading  $\{r\}$ , as before.) Do not put all commands into the same block! The idea is to imitate the code chunks in Section 5.3 with the additional plots and output omitted from the text. Below, I have given you the first two blocks for reference.

After creating a new chunk, you may knit the document. Read Section 5.3 as you go. You may comment out the fix() commands if you do not wish to close editor windows during knitting. You may also wish to comment out the commands which deliberately produce an error during the exercise. Since R chunks are independent pieces of code, you will produce some errors when imitating the format in the book. For example, the abline() commands must be grouped in the same chunk as the initial plot() command.

Congratulations! When the document is successfully knitted, you should reread Section 5.3 along with the Rmarkdown output. You should see the commands along with the output plots. Submit your Rmd file along with an unzipped PDF of the result before the deadline.

# Chaper 5 Lab: Cross-Validation and the Bootstrap

## The Validation Set Approach

```
#chooseCRANmirror()
install.packages("ISLR", repos = "https://cloud.r-project.org/")

##
## The downloaded binary packages are in
## /var/folders/rx/0lw0w5ds7t36p51ggtr6fdr80000gn/T//RtmpzQLFdI/downloaded_packages

library(ISLR)
set.seed(1)

train=sample(392,196)
lm.fit=lm(mpg~horsepower,data=Auto,subset=train)
attach(Auto)
mean((mpg-predict(lm.fit,Auto))[-train]^2)
```

```
## [1] 23.26601
lm.fit2=lm(mpg~poly(horsepower,2),data=Auto,subset=train)
mean((mpg-predict(lm.fit2,Auto))[-train]^2)
## [1] 18.71646
lm.fit3=lm(mpg~poly(horsepower,3),data=Auto,subset=train)
mean((mpg-predict(lm.fit3,Auto))[-train]^2)
## [1] 18.79401
set.seed(2)
train=sample(392,196)
lm.fit=lm(mpg~horsepower,subset=train)
mean((mpg-predict(lm.fit,Auto))[-train]^2)
## [1] 25.72651
lm.fit2=lm(mpg~poly(horsepower,2),data=Auto,subset=train)
mean((mpg-predict(lm.fit2,Auto))[-train]^2)
## [1] 20.43036
lm.fit3=lm(mpg~poly(horsepower,3),data=Auto,subset=train)
mean((mpg-predict(lm.fit3,Auto))[-train]^2)
```

#### Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation

## [1] 20.38533

```
glm.fit=glm(mpg~horsepower,data=Auto)
coef(glm.fit)

## (Intercept) horsepower
## 39.9358610 -0.1578447

lm.fit=lm(mpg~horsepower,data=Auto)
coef(lm.fit)

## (Intercept) horsepower
## 39.9358610 -0.1578447
```

```
library(boot)

glm.fit=glm(mpg~horsepower,data=Auto)
cv.err=cv.glm(Auto,glm.fit)
cv.err$delta

## [1] 24.23151 24.23114

cv.error=rep(0,5)

for (i in 1:5){
    glm.fit=glm(mpg~poly(horsepower,i),data=Auto)
    cv.error[i]=cv.glm(Auto,glm.fit)$delta[1]
}
cv.error
```

#### k-Fold Cross-Validation

## [1] 24.23151 19.24821 19.33498 19.42443 19.03321

```
set.seed(17)
cv.error.10=rep(0,10)
for (i in 1:10){
   glm.fit=glm(mpg~poly(horsepower,i),data=Auto)
   cv.error.10[i]=cv.glm(Auto,glm.fit,K=10)$delta[1]
}
cv.error.10

## [1] 24.27207 19.26909 19.34805 19.29496 19.03198 18.89781 19.12061 19.14666
## [9] 18.87013 20.95520
```

## The Bootstrap

```
alpha.fn=function(data,index){
X=data$X[index]
Y=data$Y[index]
return((var(Y)-cov(X,Y))/(var(X)+var(Y)-2*cov(X,Y)))
}
alpha.fn(Portfolio,1:100)
```

```
## [1] 0.5758321
```

```
set.seed(1)
alpha.fn(Portfolio,sample(100,100,replace=T))
## [1] 0.7368375
boot(Portfolio,alpha.fn,R=1000)
##
## ORDINARY NONPARAMETRIC BOOTSTRAP
##
##
## Call:
## boot(data = Portfolio, statistic = alpha.fn, R = 1000)
##
## Bootstrap Statistics :
##
       original
                     bias std. error
## t1* 0.5758321 -0.001695873 0.09366347
```

## Estimating the Accuracy of a Linear Regression Model

```
boot.fn=function(data,index)
return(coef(lm(mpg-horsepower,data=data,subset=index)))

boot.fn(Auto,1:392)

## (Intercept) horsepower
## 39.9358610 -0.1578447

set.seed(1)

boot.fn(Auto,sample(392,392,replace=T))

## (Intercept) horsepower
## 40.3404517 -0.1634868

boot.fn(Auto,sample(392,392,replace=T))

## (Intercept) horsepower
## 40.1186906 -0.1577063

boot(Auto,boot.fn,1000)
```

```
##
## ORDINARY NONPARAMETRIC BOOTSTRAP
##
##
## boot(data = Auto, statistic = boot.fn, R = 1000)
##
## Bootstrap Statistics :
        original
                        bias
                                 std. error
## t1* 39.9358610 0.0544513229 0.841289790
## t2* -0.1578447 -0.0006170901 0.007343073
summary(lm(mpg~horsepower,data=Auto))$coef
                Estimate Std. Error t value
                                                    Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 39.9358610 0.717498656 55.65984 1.220362e-187
## horsepower -0.1578447 0.006445501 -24.48914 7.031989e-81
boot.fn=function(data,index)
coefficients(lm(mpg~horsepower+I(horsepower^2),data=data,subset=index))
set.seed(1)
boot(Auto,boot.fn,1000)
##
## ORDINARY NONPARAMETRIC BOOTSTRAP
##
## Call:
## boot(data = Auto, statistic = boot.fn, R = 1000)
##
## Bootstrap Statistics :
                                   std. error
##
          original
                          bias
## t1* 56.900099702 3.511640e-02 2.0300222526
## t2* -0.466189630 -7.080834e-04 0.0324241984
## t3* 0.001230536 2.840324e-06 0.0001172164
summary(lm(mpg~horsepower+I(horsepower^2),data=Auto))$coef
                      Estimate Std. Error t value
                                                           Pr(>|t|)
                  56.900099702 1.8004268063 31.60367 1.740911e-109
## (Intercept)
## horsepower
                  -0.466189630 0.0311246171 -14.97816 2.289429e-40
## I(horsepower^2) 0.001230536 0.0001220759 10.08009 2.196340e-21
```