Assignment 07 Part 1- Regressions

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## Set the working directory to the root of your DSC 520 directory
setwd("C:/users/pahme/onedrive/documents/github/dsc520")
## Load the `data/r4ds/heights.csv` to
heights_df <- read.csv("data/r4ds/heights.csv")
# Fit a linear model
earn_lm <- lm(earn ~ age + ed + height + race + sex, data=heights_df)
# View the summary of your model
summary(earn_lm)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = earn ~ age + ed + height + race + sex, data = heights_df)
## Residuals:
##
     Min
             1Q Median
                           3Q
                                 Max
## -39423 -9827 -2208
                         6157 158723
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -41478.4 12409.4 -3.342 0.000856 ***
## age
                  178.3
                              32.2 5.537 3.78e-08 ***
## ed
                 2768.4
                             209.9 13.190 < 2e-16 ***
                            185.6
                                   1.091 0.275420
## height
                  202.5
## racehispanic -1414.3
                            2685.2 -0.527 0.598507
## raceother
                 371.0
                            3837.0 0.097 0.922983
## racewhite
                 2432.5
                            1723.9 1.411 0.158489
## sexmale
                10325.6
                            1424.5
                                   7.249 7.57e-13 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 17250 on 1184 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2199, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2153
## F-statistic: 47.68 on 7 and 1184 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
predicted_df <- data.frame(</pre>
 earn = predict(earn_lm, newdata = data.frame(age=heights_df$age, ed=heights_df$ed, race=heights_df$ra
                                              height=heights_df$height, sex=heights_df$sex)),
 ed=heights_df$ed, race=heights_df$race, height=heights_df$height,
 age=heights_df$age, sex=heights_df$sex
```

```
## Compute deviation (i.e. residuals)
(mean_earn <- mean(heights_df$earn))</pre>
## [1] 23154.77
## Corrected Sum of Squares Total
(sst <- sum((mean_earn - heights_df$earn)^2))</pre>
## [1] 451591883937
## Corrected Sum of Squares for Model
(ssm <- sum((mean_earn - predicted_df$earn)^2))</pre>
## [1] 99302918657
## Residuals
residuals <- heights_df$earn - predicted_df$earn
## Sum of Squares for Error
(sse <- sum(residuals^2))</pre>
## [1] 3.52289e+11
## R Squared
(r_squared <- ssm/sst)</pre>
## [1] 0.2198953
# Again this conforms to the value given in the regression calculation above
## Number of observations
(n <- length(predicted_df$age)) #or nrow(predicted_df)</pre>
## [1] 1192
## Number of regression paramaters
(p < -8)
## [1] 8
## Corrected Degrees of Freedom for Model
(dfm \leftarrow p-1)
## [1] 7
# I still don't get this yet.
## Degrees of Freedom for Error
(dfe <- n-p)
## [1] 1184
## Corrected Degrees of Freedom Total: DFT = n - 1
(dft \leftarrow n-1)
## [1] 1191
## Mean of Squares for Model: MSM = SSM / DFM
(msm <- ssm / dfm)
## [1] 14186131237
```

```
## Mean of Squares for Error: MSE = SSE / DFE
(mse <- sse / dfe)

## [1] 297541356

## Mean of Squares Total: MST = SST / DFT
(mst <- sst / dft)

## [1] 379170348

## F Statistic
(f_score <- msm / mse)

## [1] 47.67785

## Adjusted R Squared R2 = 1 - (1 - R2)(n - 1) / (n - p)
(adjusted_r_squared <- 1-(1-r_squared)*(n-1)/(n-p))

## [1] 0.2152832</pre>
```