

# Quantifying model fit

INTRODUCTION TO REGRESSION IN R

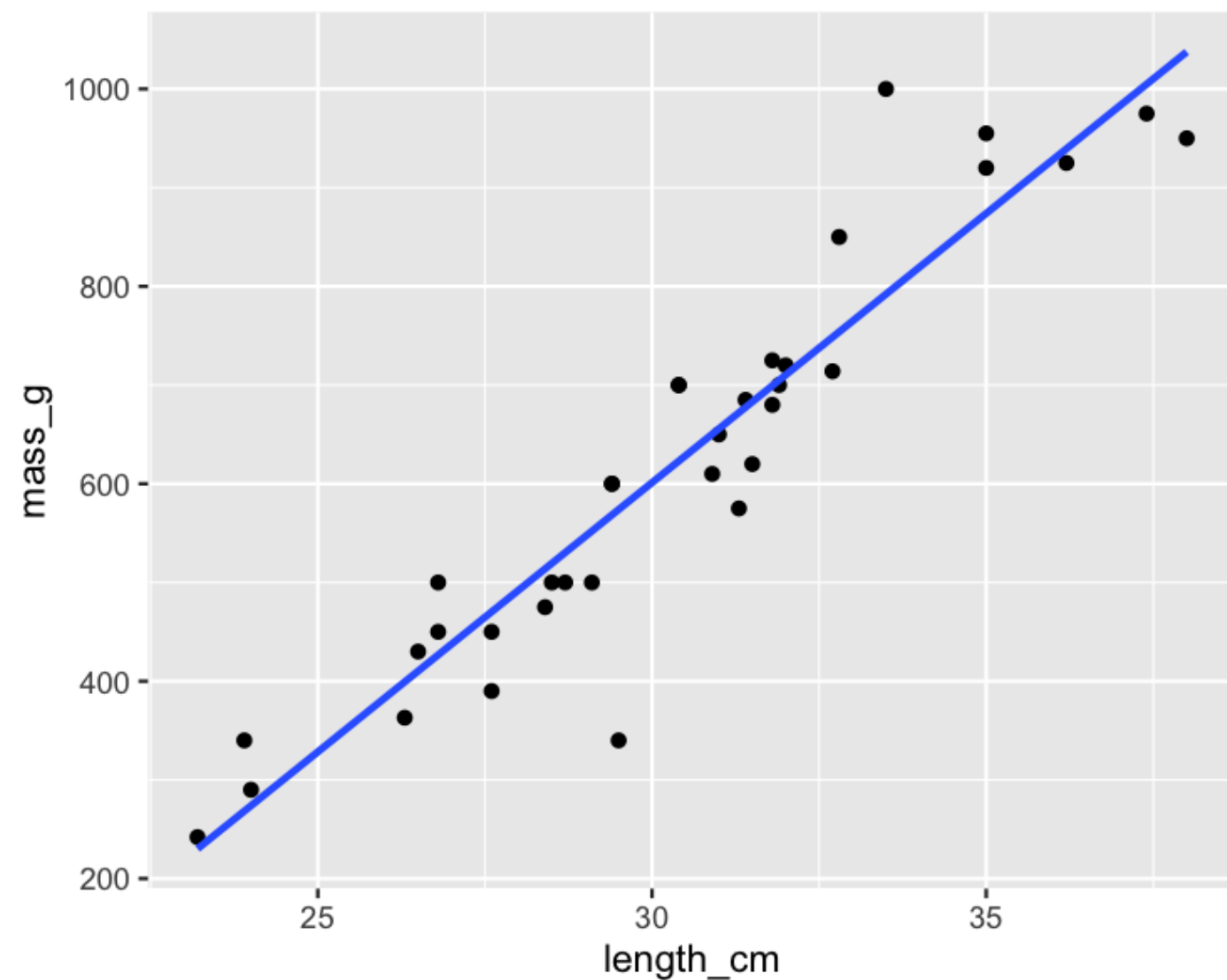


**Richie Cotton**

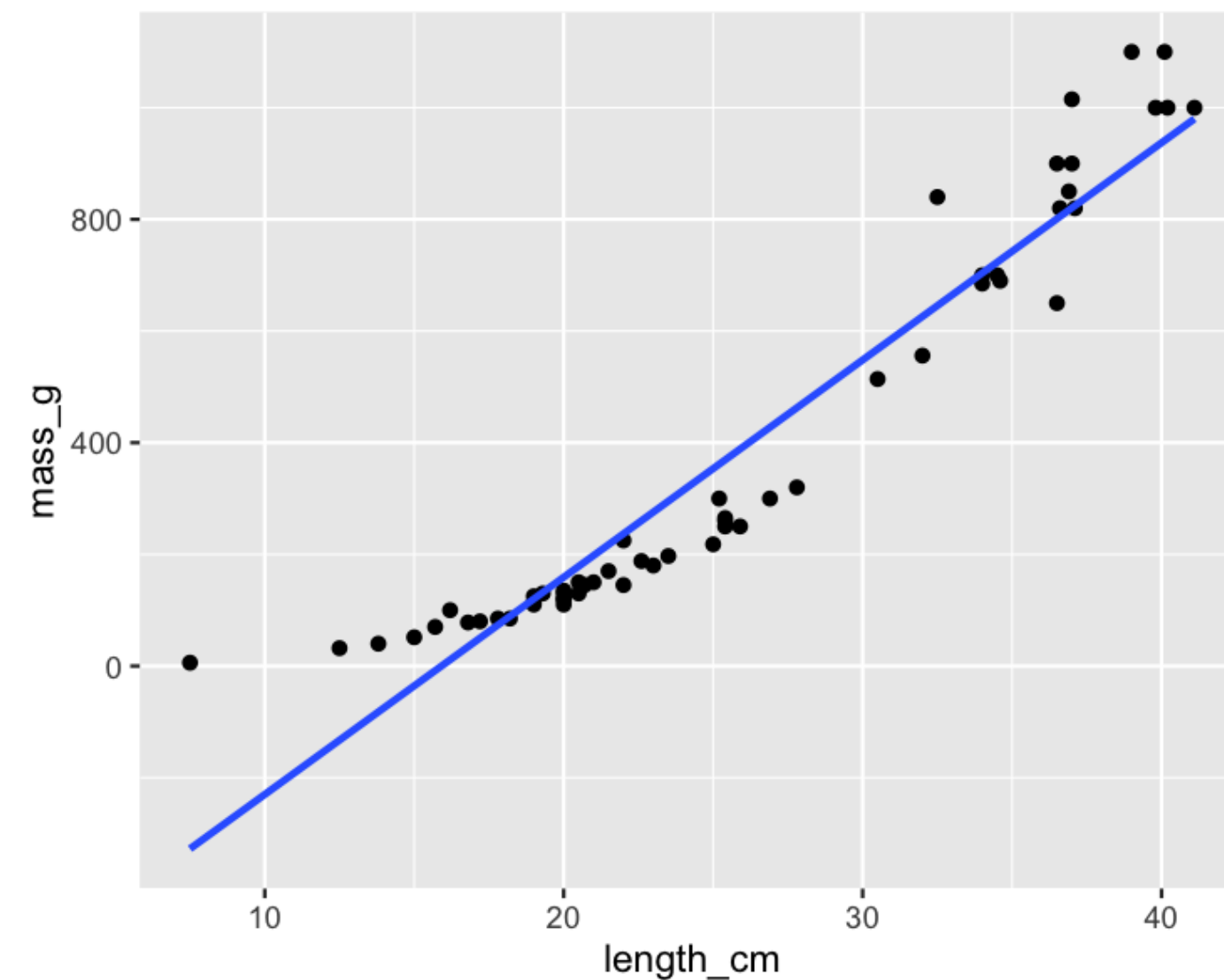
Learning Solutions Architect at  
DataCamp

# Bream and perch models

Bream



Perch



# Coefficient of determination

Sometimes called "r-squared" or "R-squared".

the proportion of the variance in the response variable that is predictable from the explanatory variable

- 1 means a perfect fit
- 0 means the worst possible fit

# summary()

Look at the value titled "Multiple R-Squared"

```
mdl_bream <- lm(mass_g ~ length_cm, data = bream)
```

```
summary(mdl_bream)
```

```
# Some lines of output omitted
```

```
Residual standard error: 74.15 on 33 degrees of freedom
```

```
Multiple R-squared:  0.8781,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.8744
```

```
F-statistic: 237.6 on 1 and 33 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

# glance()

```
library(broom)
library(dplyr)
mdl_bream %>%
  glance()
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 11
  r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value    df logLik   AIC    BIC deviance df.residual
  <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>      <int>
1   0.878      0.874  74.2    238. 1.22e-16     2  -199.  405.  409.  181452.        33
```

```
mdl_bream %>%
  glance() %>%
  pull(r.squared)
```

```
0.8780627
```

# It's just correlation squared

```
bream %>%  
  summarize(  
    coeff_determination = cor(length_cm, mass_g) ^ 2  
  )
```

```
coeff_determination  
1          0.8780627
```

# Residual standard error (RSE)

a "typical" difference between a prediction and an observed response

It has the same unit as the response variable.

# summary() again

Look at the value titled "Residual standard error"

```
summary mdl_bream)
```

```
# Some lines of output omitted
```

```
Residual standard error: 74.15 on 33 degrees of freedom
```

```
Multiple R-squared:  0.8781,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.8744
```

```
F-statistic: 237.6 on 1 and 33 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```



# glance() again

```
library(broom)
library(dplyr)
mdl_bream %>%
  glance()
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 11
  r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value    df logLik   AIC   BIC deviance df.residual
  <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>   <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>      <int>
1   0.878      0.874  74.2     238. 1.22e-16     2  -199.  405.  409.  181452.        33
```

```
mdl_bream %>%
  glance() %>%
  pull(sigma)
```

```
74.15224
```

# Calculating RSE: residuals squared

```
bream %>%  
  mutate(  
    residuals_sq = residuals mdl_bream) ^ 2  
  )
```

	species	mass_g	length_cm	residuals_sq
1	Bream	242	23.2	138.9571
2	Bream	290	24.0	260.7586
3	Bream	340	23.9	5126.9926
4	Bream	363	26.3	1318.9197
5	Bream	430	26.5	390.9743
6	Bream	450	26.8	547.9380
...				

# Calculating RSE: sum of residuals squared

```
bream %>%  
  mutate(  
    residuals_sq = residuals mdl_bream) ^ 2  
  ) %>%  
  summarize(  
    resid_sum_of_sq = sum(residuals_sq)  
  )
```

```
resid_sum_of_sq  
1      181452.3
```

# Calculating RSE: degrees of freedom

*Degrees of freedom* equals the number of observations minus the number of model coefficients.

```
bream %>%  
  mutate(  
    residuals_sq = residuals mdl_bream) ^ 2  
  ) %>%  
  summarize(  
    resid_sum_of_sq = sum(residuals_sq),  
    deg_freedom = n() - 2  
  )
```

```
resid_sum_of_sq deg_freedom  
1      181452.3         33
```

# Calculating RSE: square root of ratio

```
bream %>%  
  mutate(  
    residuals_sq = residuals mdl_bream ^ 2  
  ) %>%  
  summarize(  
    resid_sum_of_sq = sum(residuals_sq),  
    deg_freedom = n() - 2,  
    rse = sqrt(resid_sum_of_sq / deg_freedom)  
  )
```

```
  resid_sum_of_sq deg_freedom      rse  
1      181452.3         33 74.15224
```

# Interpreting RSE

`mdl_bream` has an RSE of `74` .

The difference between predicted bream masses and observed bream masses is typically about 74g.

# Root-mean-square error (RMSE)

Residual standard error

```
bream %>%  
  mutate(  
    residuals_sq = residuals mdl_bream) ^ 2  
  ) %>%  
  summarize(  
    resid_sum_of_sq = sum(residuals_sq),  
    deg_freedom = n() - 2,  
    rse = sqrt(resid_sum_of_sq / deg_freedom)  
  )
```

Root-mean-square error

```
bream %>%  
  mutate(  
    residuals_sq = residuals mdl_bream) ^ 2  
  ) %>%  
  summarize(  
    resid_sum_of_sq = sum(residuals_sq),  
    n_obs = n(),  
    rmse = sqrt(resid_sum_of_sq / n_obs)  
  )
```

# Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO REGRESSION IN R



# Visualizing model fit

INTRODUCTION TO REGRESSION IN R



**Richie Cotton**

Learning Solutions Architect at  
DataCamp

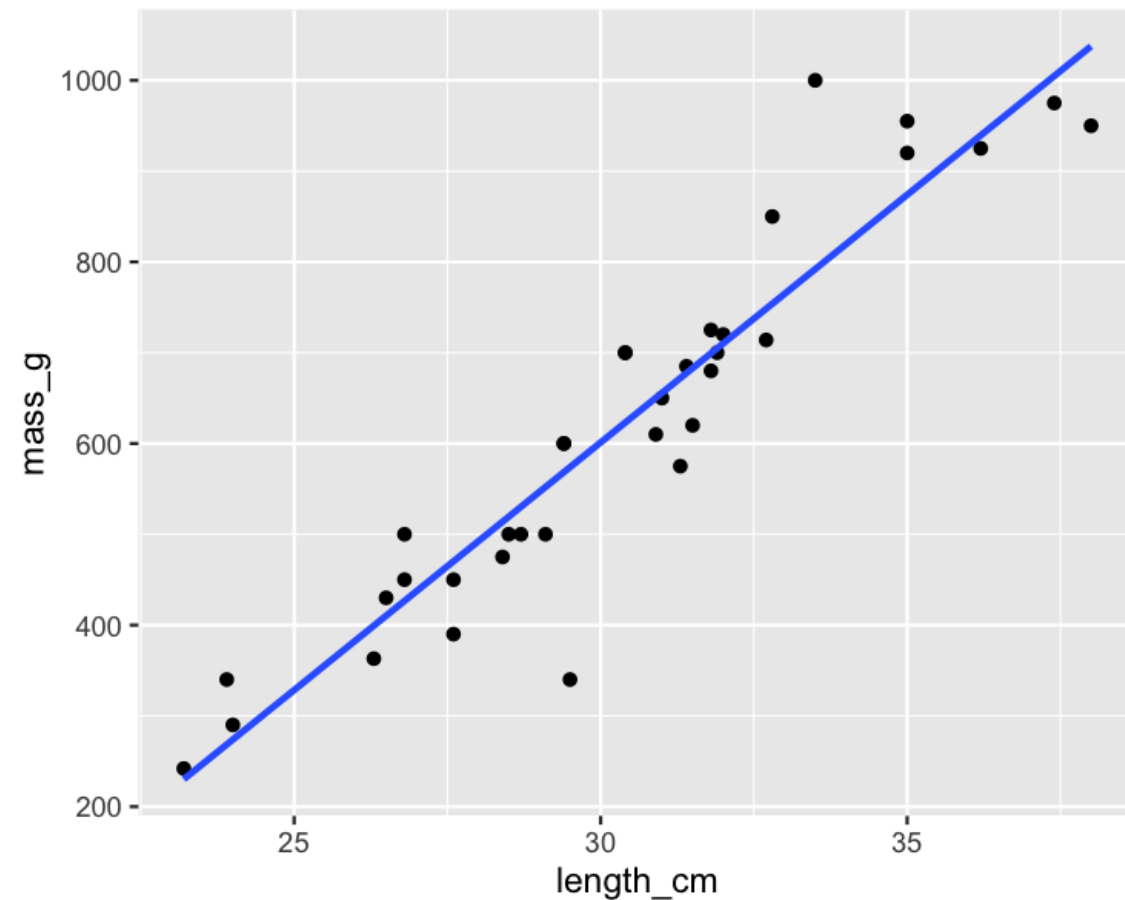
# Hoped for properties of residuals

- Residuals are normally distributed
- The mean of the residuals is zero

# Bream and perch again

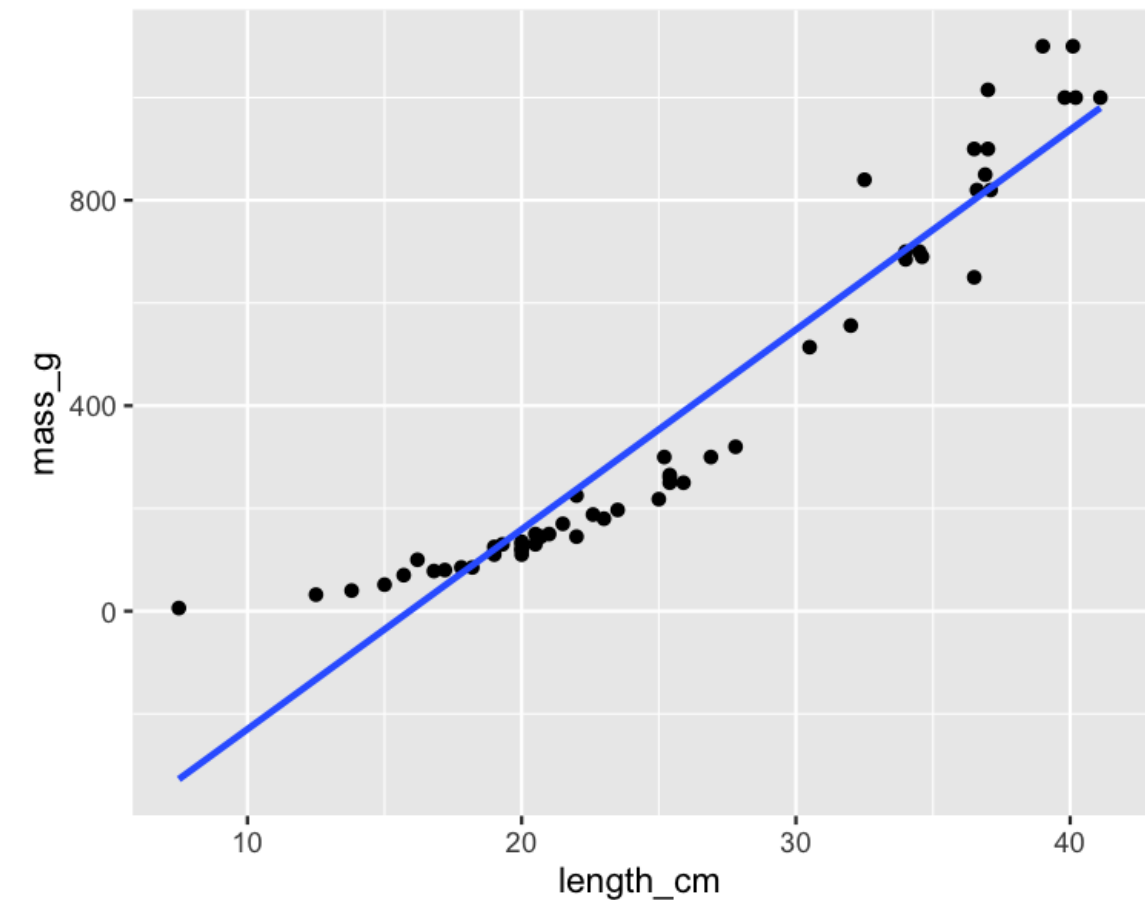
Bream: the "good" model

```
mdl_bream <- lm(mass_g ~ length_cm, data = bream)
```



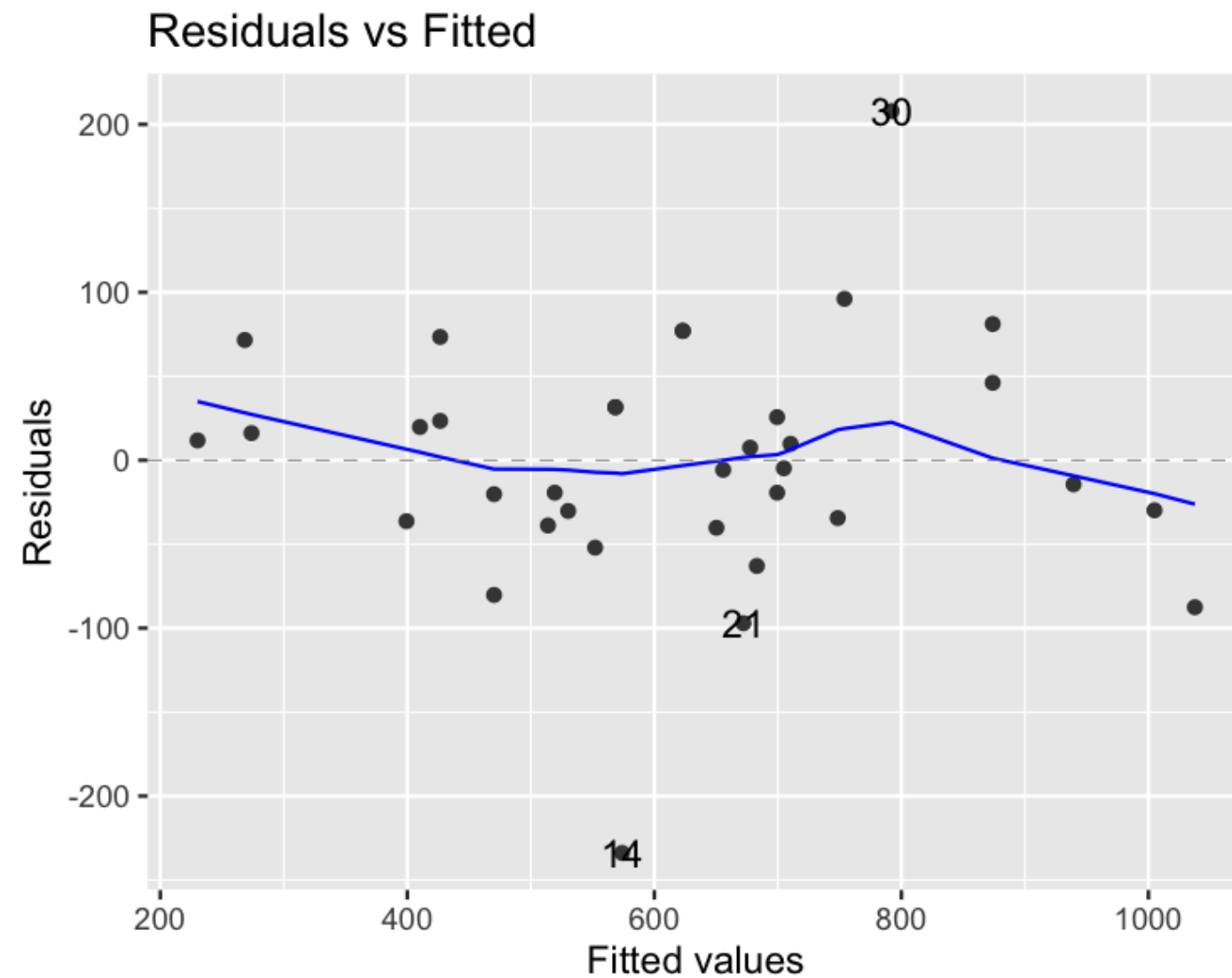
Perch: the "bad" model

```
mdl_perch <- lm(mass_g ~ length_cm, data = perch)
```

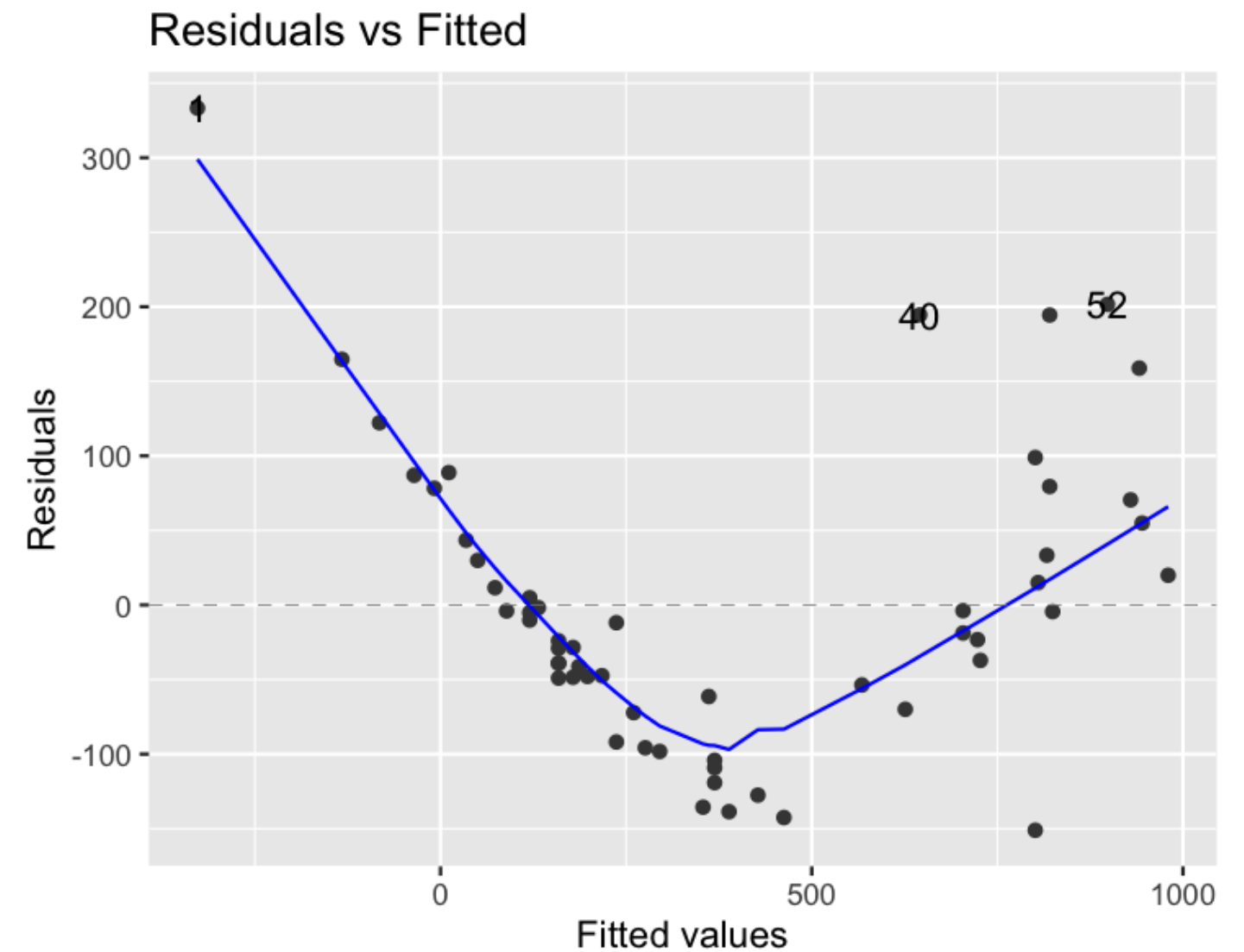


# Residuals vs. fitted values

Bream

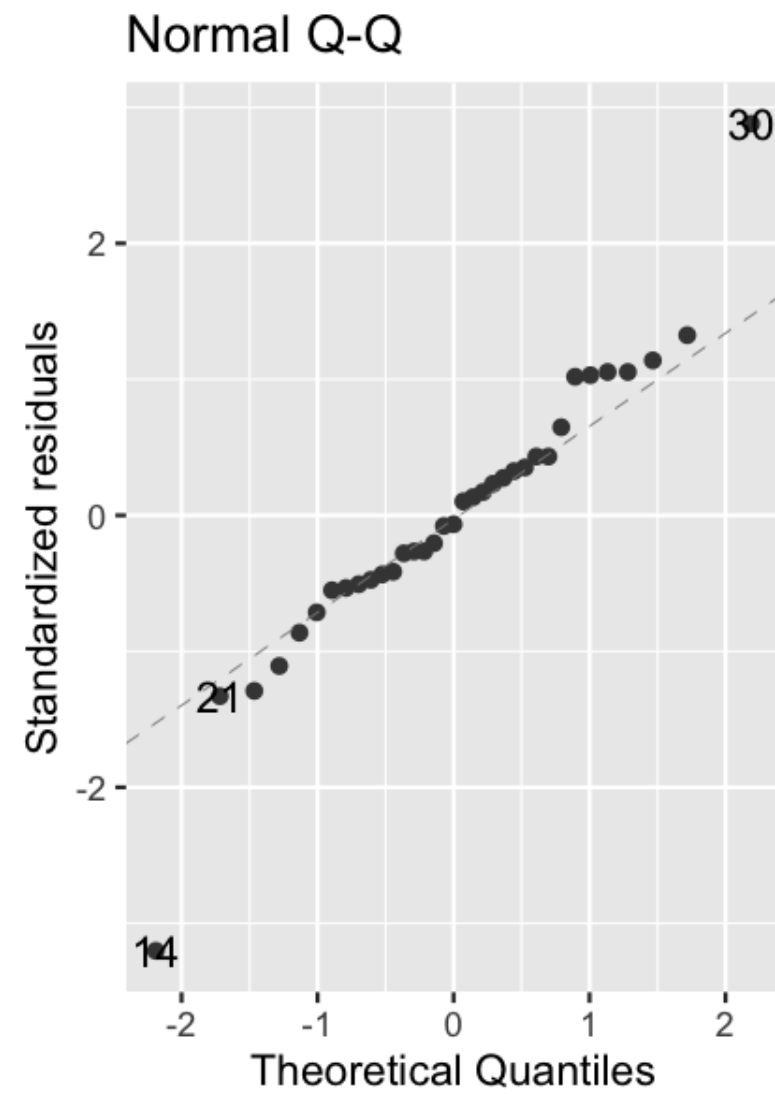


Perch

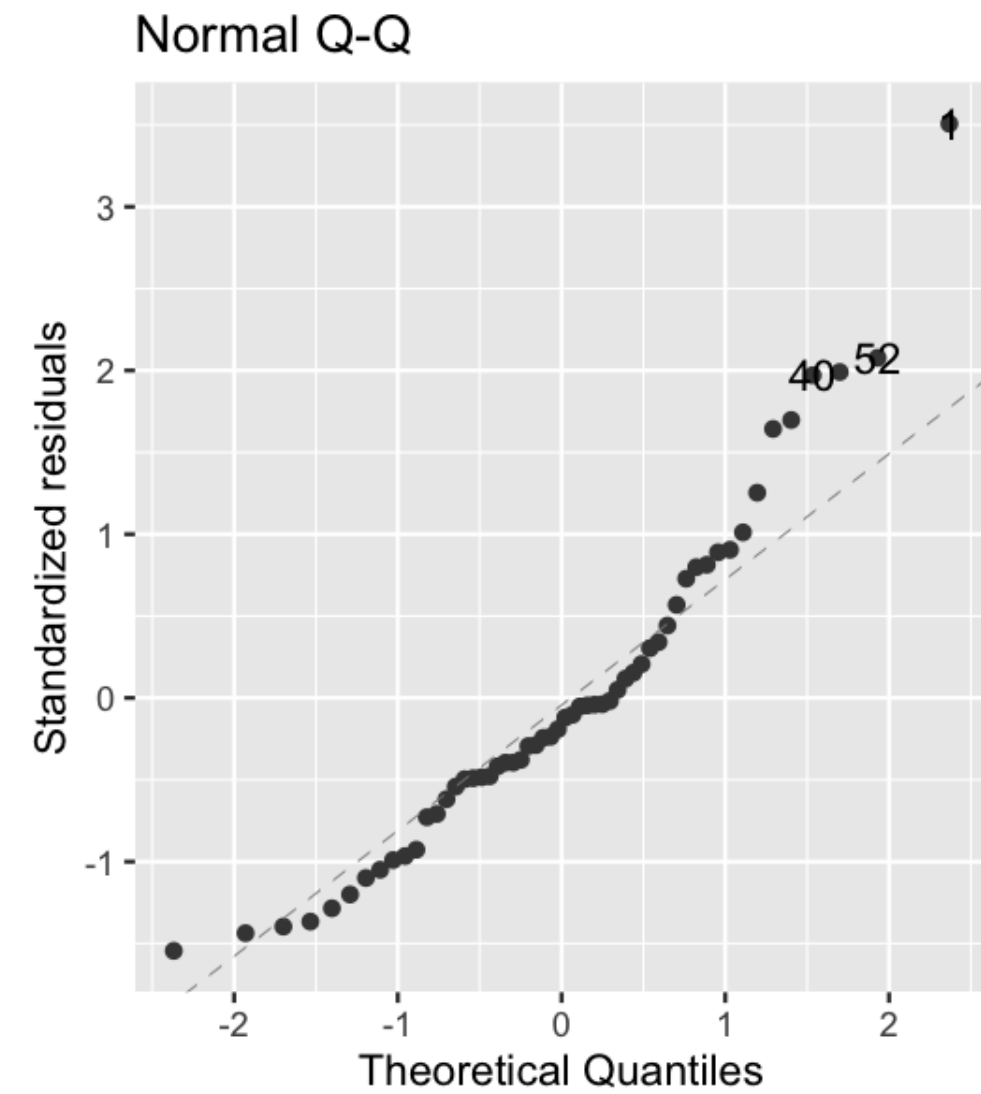


# Q-Q plot

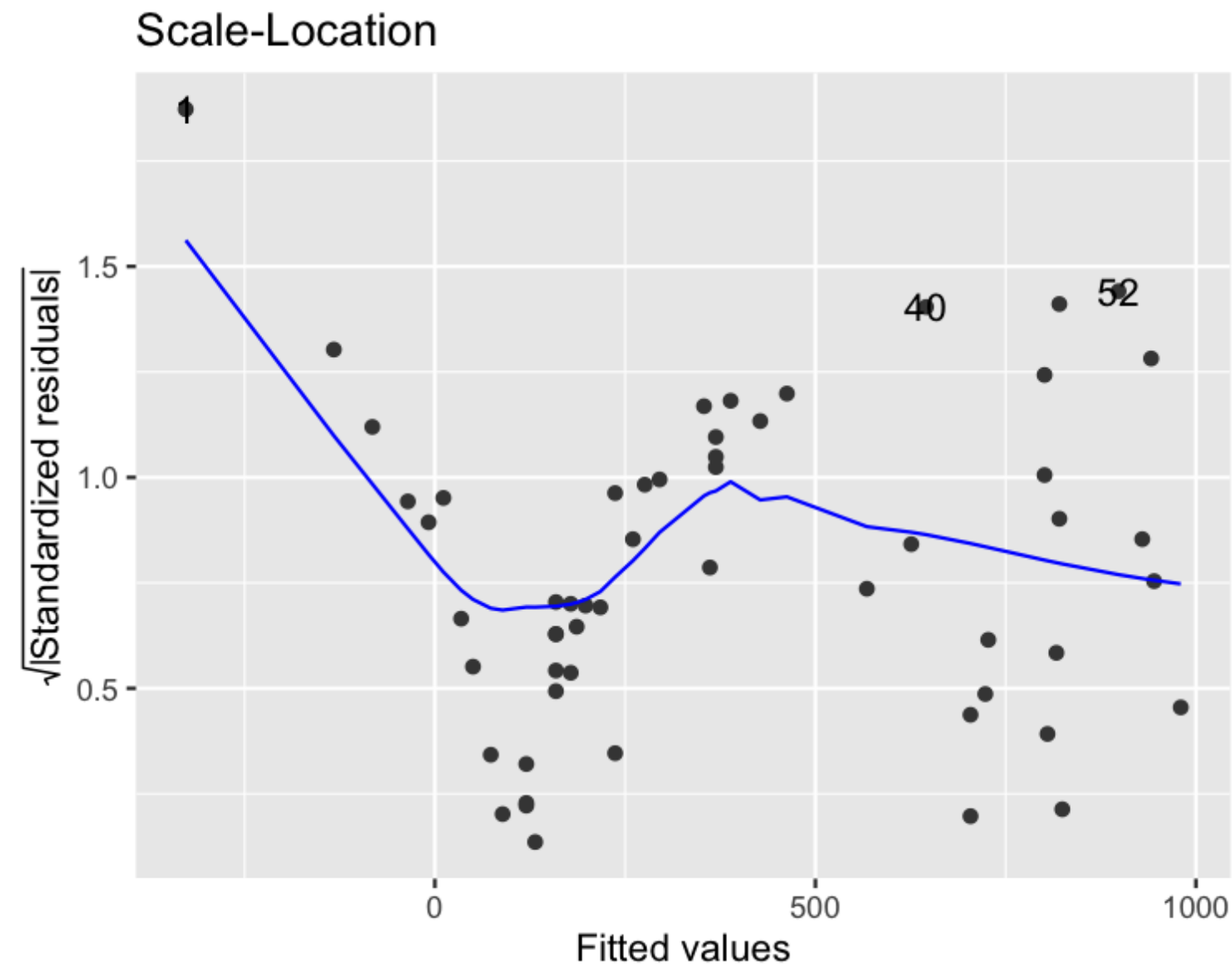
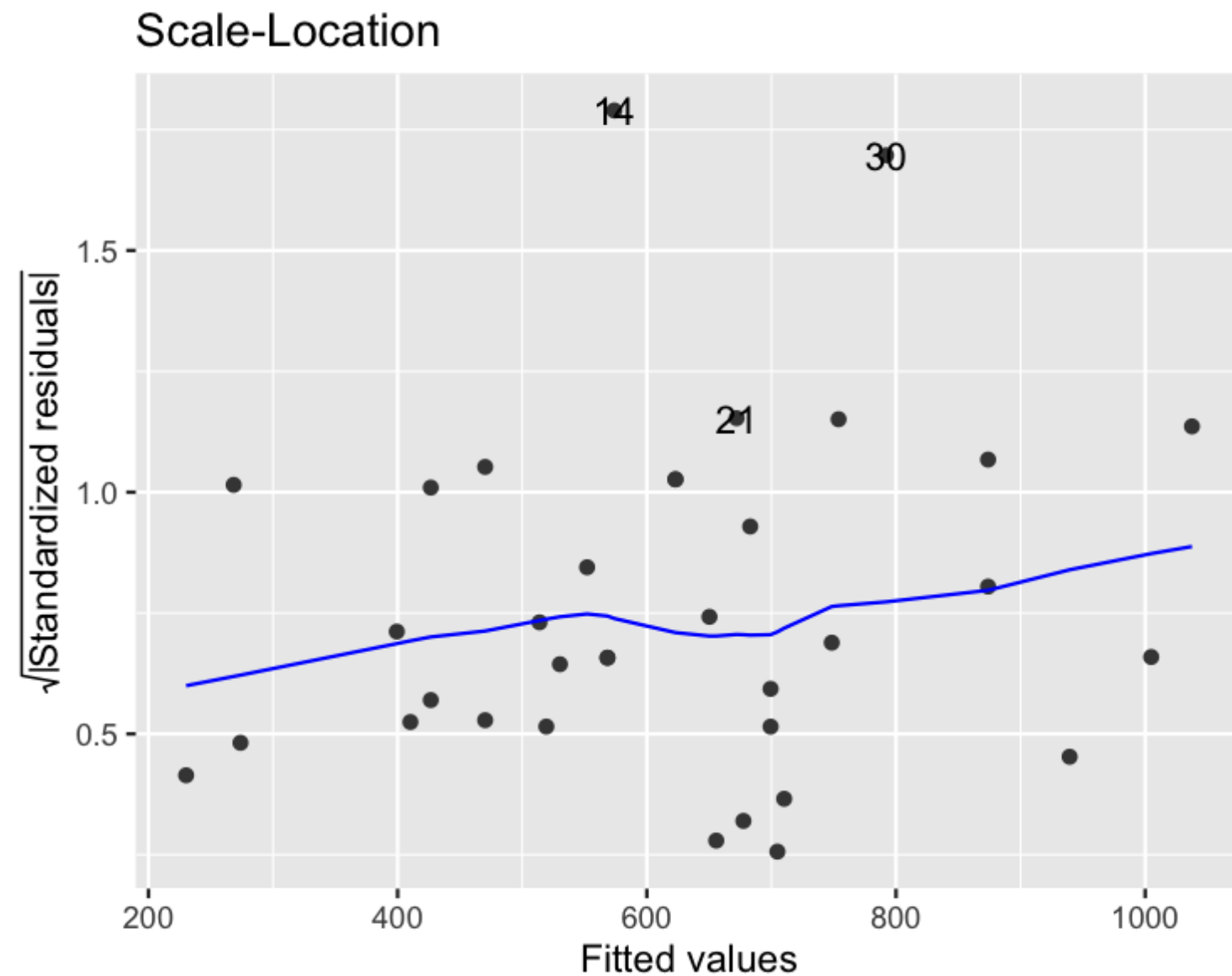
Bream



Perch



# Scale-location



# autoplot()

```
library(ggplot2)
library(ggfortify)

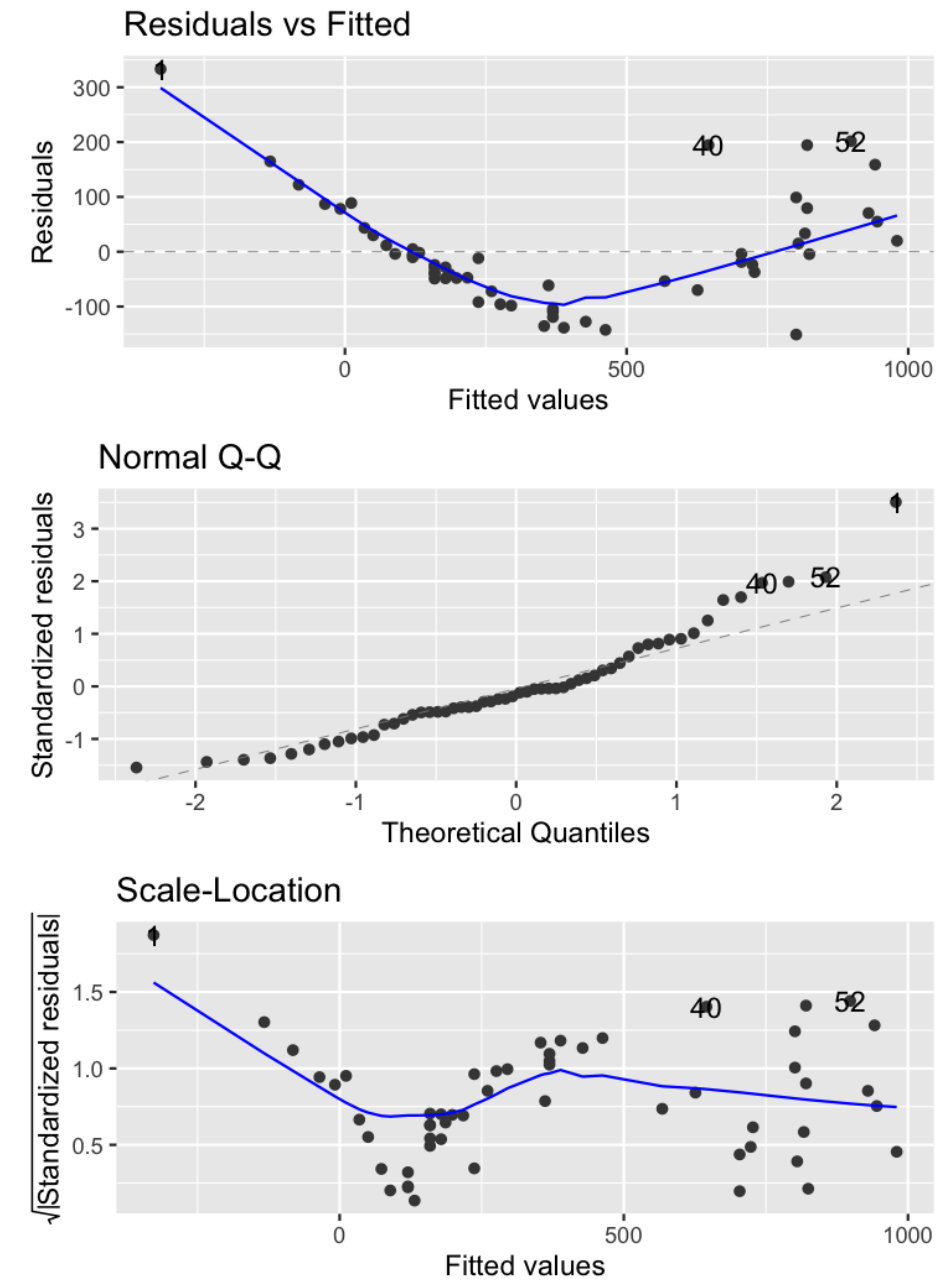
autoplot(model_object, which = ???)
```

Values for `which`

- 1 residuals vs. fitted values
- 2 Q-Q plot
- 3 scale-location

# autoplot() with the perch model

```
autoplot(  
  mdl_perch,  
  which = 1:3,  
  nrow = 3,  
  ncol = 1  
)
```





# 'Autoplots, roll out!' - Plotimus Prime

INTRODUCTION TO REGRESSION IN R

# Outliers, leverage, and influence

INTRODUCTION TO REGRESSION IN R



**Richie Cotton**

Learning Solutions Architect at  
DataCamp

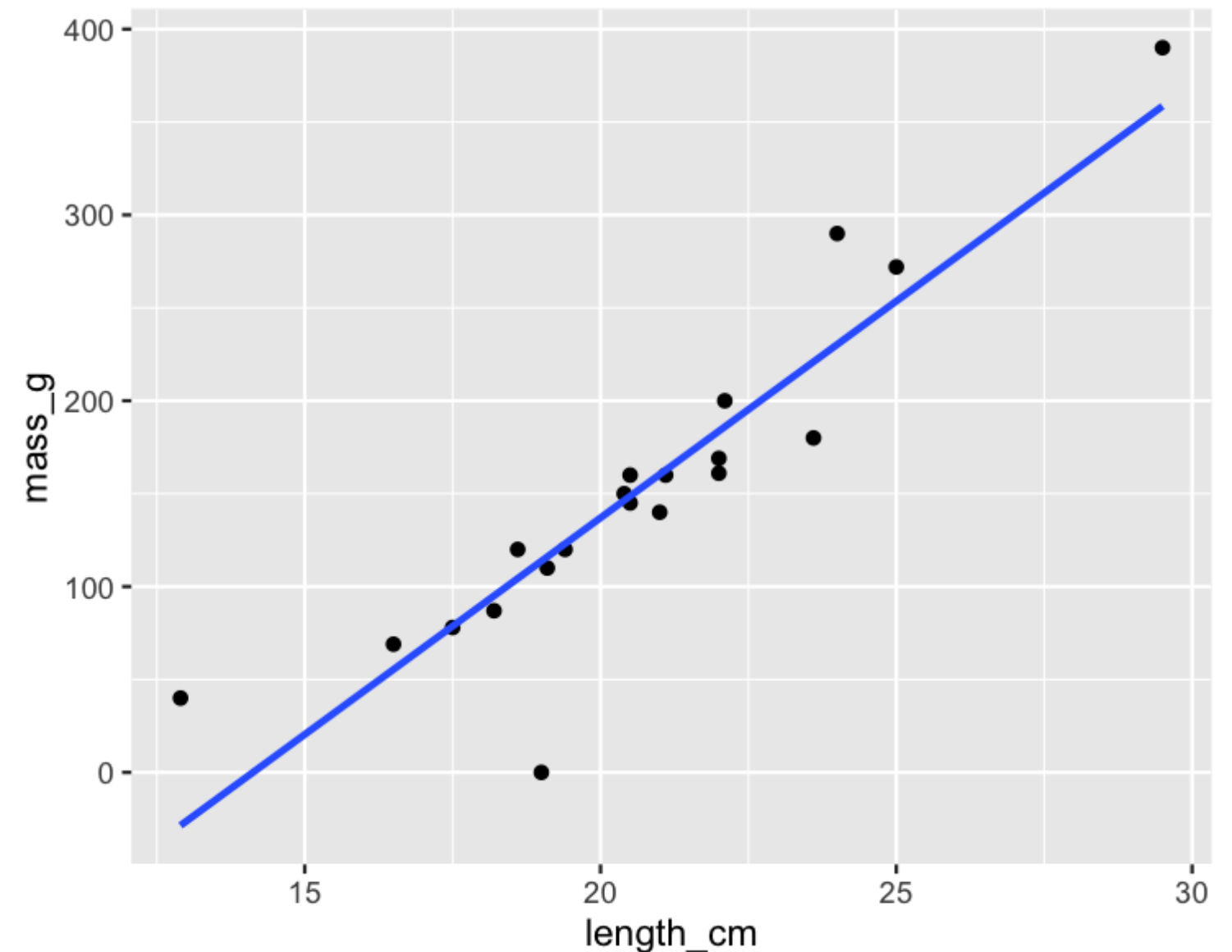
# Roach dataset

```
roach <- fish %>%  
  filter(species == "Roach")
```

species	length_cm	mass_g
Roach	12.9	40
Roach	16.5	69
Roach	17.5	78
Roach	18.2	87
Roach	18.6	120
...	...	...

# Which points are outliers?

```
ggplot(roach, aes(length_cm, mass_g)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)
```



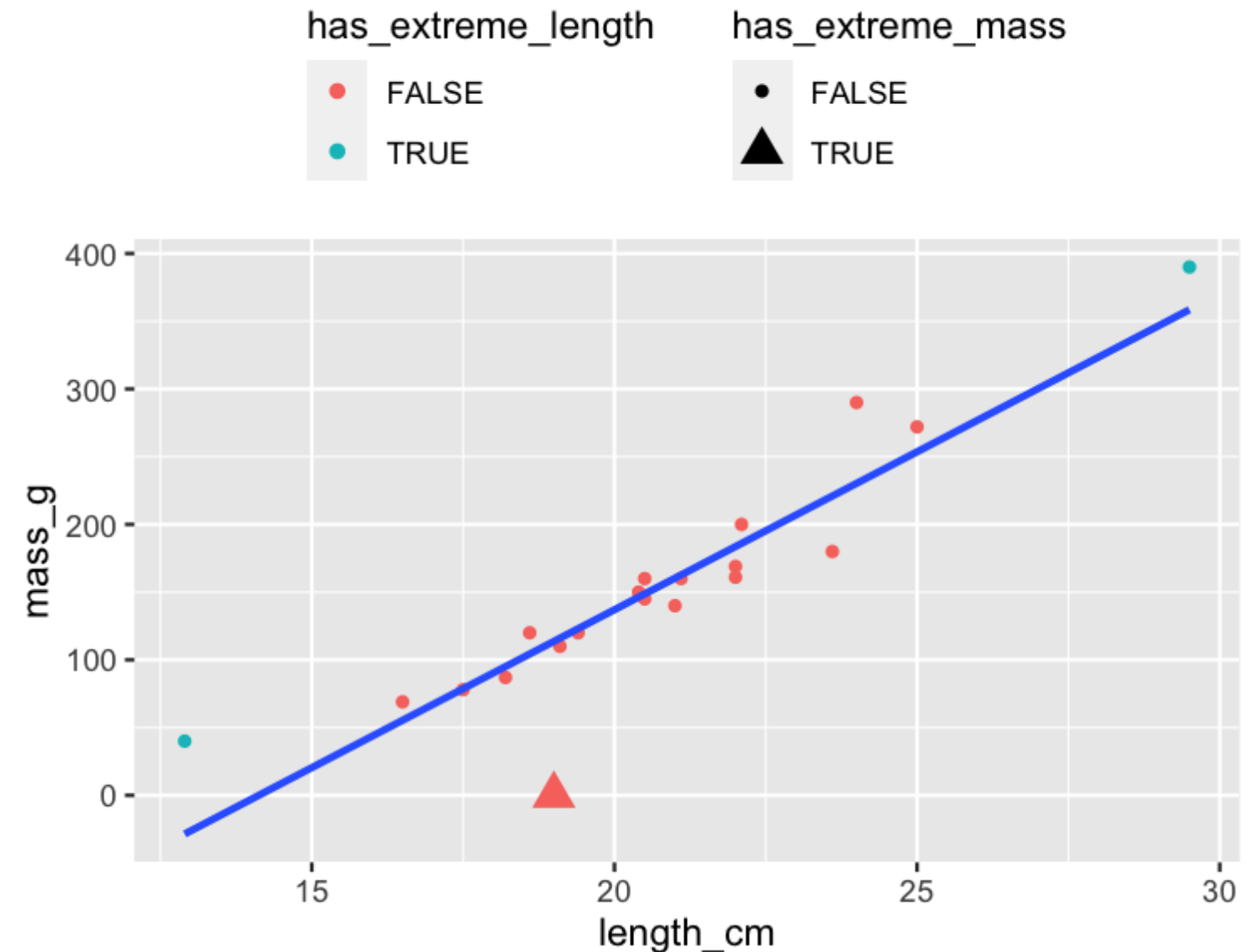
# Extreme explanatory values

```
roach %>%  
  mutate(  
    has_extreme_length = length_cm < 15 | length_cm > 26  
  ) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(length_cm, mass_g)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = has_extreme_length)) +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)
```



# Response values away from the regression line

```
roach %>%
  mutate(
    has_extreme_length = length_cm < 15 | length_cm > 26,
    has_extreme_mass = mass_g < 1
  ) %>%
  ggplot(aes(length_cm, mass_g)) +
  geom_point(
    aes(
      color = has_extreme_length,
      shape = has_extreme_mass
    )
  ) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)
```



# Leverage

*Leverage* is a measure of how extreme the explanatory variable values are.

```
mdl_roach <- lm(mass_g ~ length_cm, data = roach)
```

```
hatvalues(mdl_roach)
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0.3137	0.1255	0.0935	0.0763	0.0684	0.0619	0.0605
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0.0568	0.0503	0.0501	0.0501	0.0506	0.0509	0.0581
15	16	17	18	19	20	
0.0581	0.0593	0.0884	0.0995	0.1334	0.3947	

# The .hat column

```
library(broom)
augment(md1_roach)
```

```
# A tibble: 20 x 9
  mass_g length_cm .fitted .se.fit .resid .hat .sigma .cooksd .std.resid
  <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
1    40    12.9   -28.6    21.4    68.6  0.314  33.8  1.07    2.17
2    69    16.5    55.4    13.5    13.6  0.126  39.1  0.0104    0.381
3    78    17.5    78.7    11.7   -0.711 0.0935  39.3  0.00000197 -0.0196
4    87    18.2    95.0    10.5   -8.03  0.0763  39.2  0.00198   -0.219
5   120    18.6   104.     9.98    15.6  0.0684  39.1  0.00661    0.424
...
```



# Highly leveraged roaches

```
mdl_roach %>%  
  augment() %>%  
  select(mass_g, length_cm, leverage = .hat) %>%  
  arrange(desc(leverage)) %>%  
  head()
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3  
  mass_g length_cm leverage  
  <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>  
1    390     29.5    0.395 # really long roach  
2     40     12.9    0.314 # really short roach  
3    272     25     0.133  
4     69     16.5    0.126  
5    290     24     0.0995  
6     78     17.5    0.0935
```

# Influence

*Influence* measures how much the model would change if you left the observation out of the dataset when modeling.



# Cook's distance

*Cook's distance* is the most common measure of influence.

```
cooks.distance mdl_roach)
```

```
      1      2      3      4      5      6
1.07e+00 1.04e-02 1.97e-05 1.98e-03 6.61e-03 3.12e-01
      7      8      9     10     11     12
8.53e-04 1.99e-04 2.57e-04 2.56e-04 2.45e-03 7.95e-03
     13     14     15     16     17     18
1.37e-04 4.82e-03 1.15e-02 4.52e-03 6.12e-02 1.50e-01
     19     20
2.06e-02 3.66e-01
```

# The .cooks column

```
library(broom)
augment(md1_roach)
```

```
# A tibble: 20 x 9
  mass_g length_cm .fitted .se.fit .resid .hat .sigma .cooks .std.resid
  <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
1    40    12.9   -28.6   21.4   68.6  0.314  33.8  1.07    2.17
2    69    16.5    55.4   13.5   13.6  0.126  39.1  0.0104   0.381
3    78    17.5    78.7   11.7   -0.711 0.0935  39.3  0.00000197 -0.0196
4    87    18.2    95.0   10.5   -8.03  0.0763  39.2  0.00198  -0.219
5   120    18.6   104.    9.98   15.6  0.0684  39.1  0.00661   0.424
...
```

# Most influential roaches

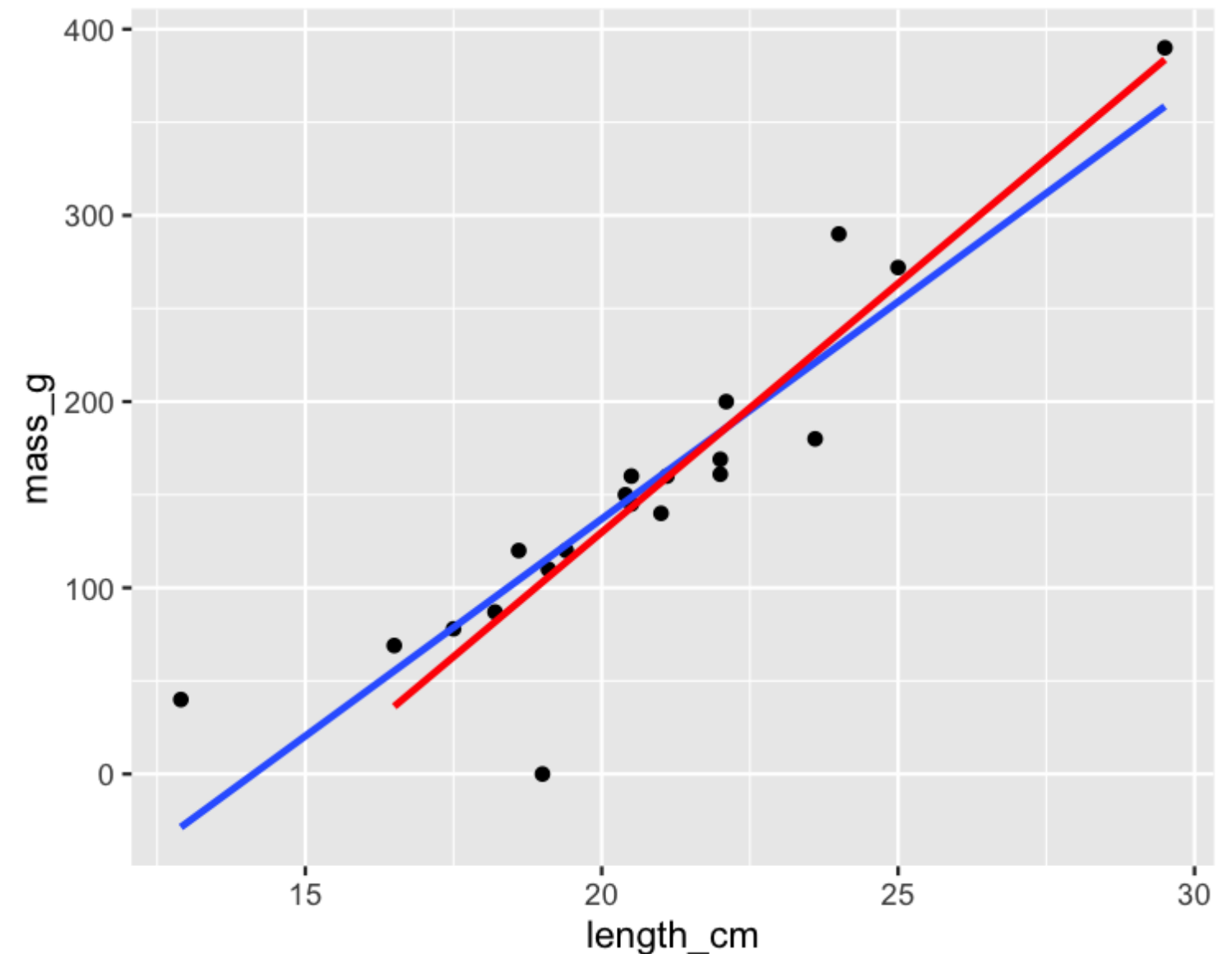
```
mdl_roach %>%  
  augment() %>%  
  select(mass_g, length_cm, cooks_dist = .cooks_d) %>%  
  arrange(desc(cooks_dist)) %>%  
  head()
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3  
  mass_g length_cm cooks_dist  
    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>  
1     40     12.9     1.07 # really short roach  
2    390     29.5     0.366 # really long roach  
3      0      19     0.312 # zero mass roach  
4    290      24     0.150  
5    180     23.6     0.0612  
6    272      25     0.0206
```

# Removing the most influential roach

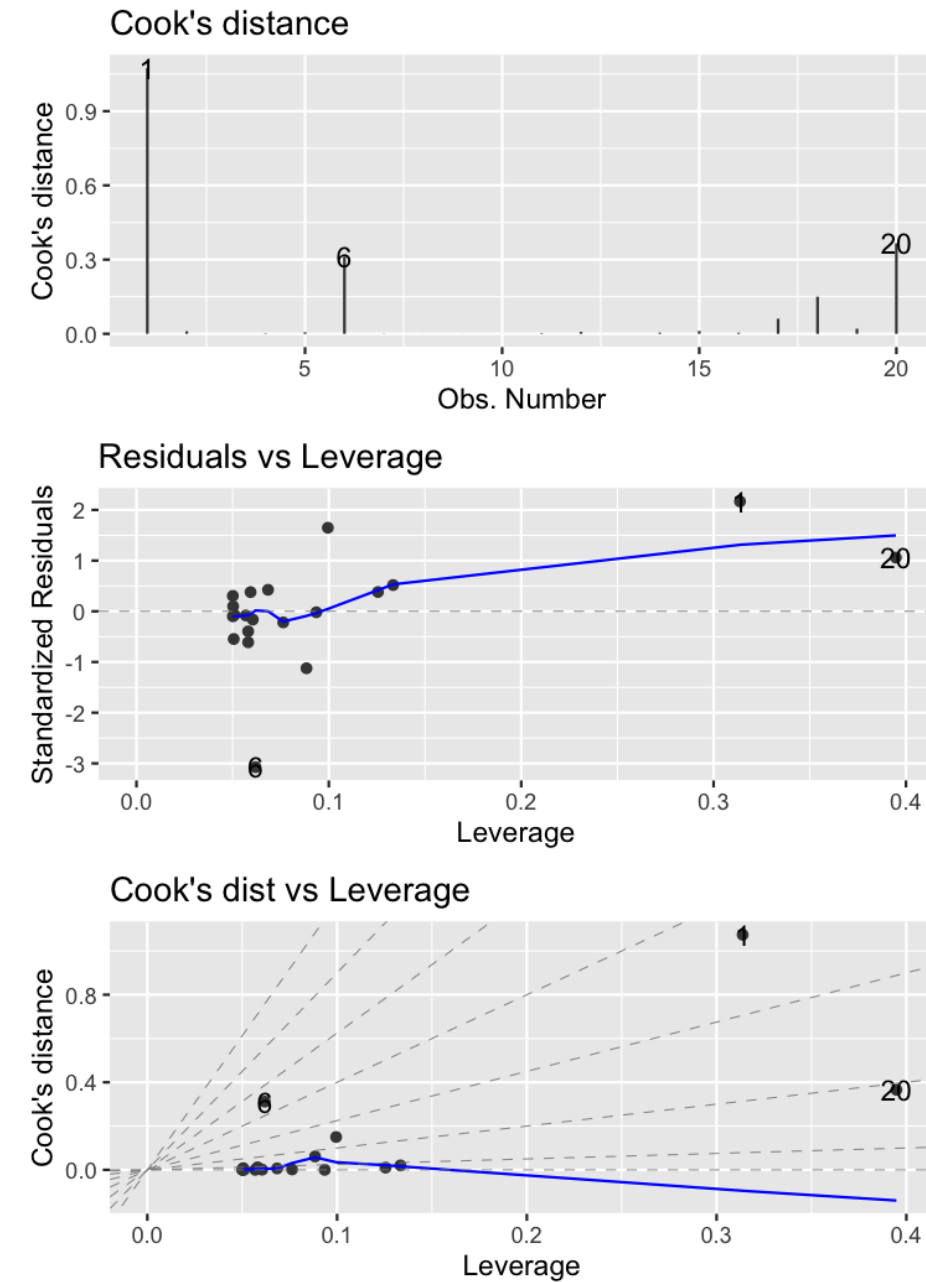
```
roach_not_short <- roach %>%  
  filter(length != 12.9)
```

```
ggplot(roach, aes(length_cm, mass_g)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +  
  geom_smooth(  
    method = "lm", se = FALSE,  
    data = roach_not_short, color = "red"  
  )
```



# autoplot()

```
autoplot(  
  mdl_roach,  
  which = 4:6,  
  nrow = 3,  
  ncol = 1  
)
```



# Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO REGRESSION IN R