



CAMPUS  
DE EXCELENCIA  
INTERNACIONAL

**Master Universitario en Ciencia de Datos**

# Homework 2.1

## Multiple Regression Analysis

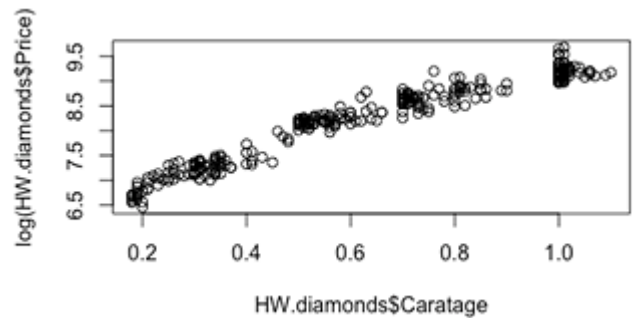
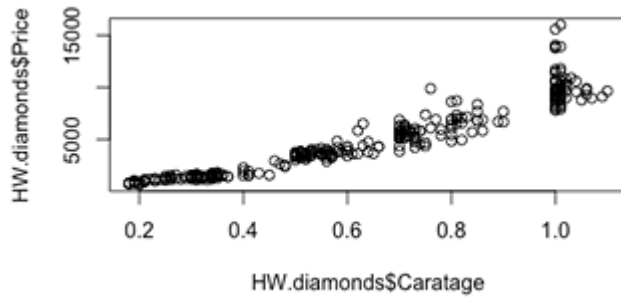
Jiayi Lin

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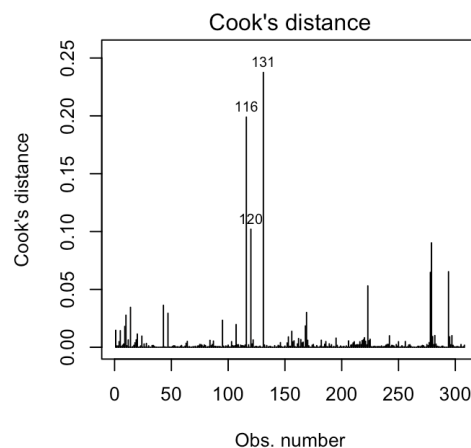
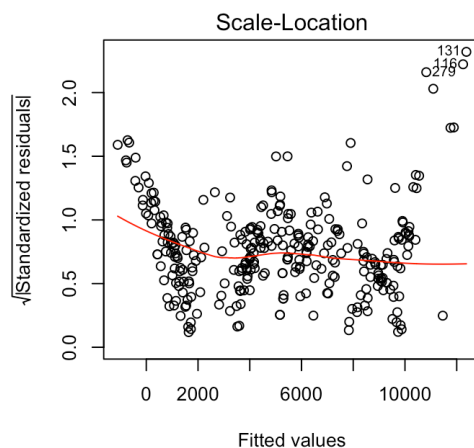
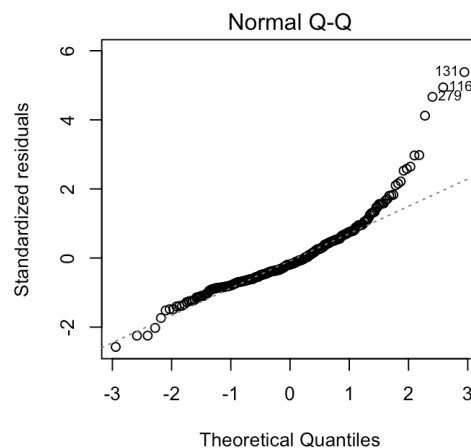
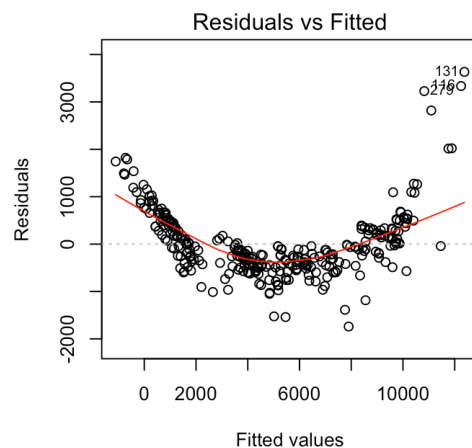
Nabil Aziz

El Abbassi Widad

December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019



## 2.



```
Call:
lm(formula = Price ~ Caratage + Clarity + Purity + CertifInst,
    data = HW.diamonds)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-1740.0	-428.8	-128.3	314.3	3634.1

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-4920.71	247.20	-19.906	< 2e-16 ***
Caratage	12766.40	190.02	67.183	< 2e-16 ***
ClarityIF	1792.01	171.19	10.468	< 2e-16 ***
ClarityVS1	317.44	128.09	2.478	0.013760 *
ClarityVVS1	1102.72	144.45	7.634	3.18e-13 ***
ClarityVVS2	600.85	130.28	4.612	5.95e-06 ***
PurityD	3313.10	212.71	15.575	< 2e-16 ***
PurityE	1874.02	158.44	11.828	< 2e-16 ***
PurityF	1471.41	141.25	10.417	< 2e-16 ***
PurityG	1136.43	145.77	7.796	1.11e-13 ***
PurityH	565.95	146.62	3.860	0.000139 ***
CertifInstGIA	-15.23	107.25	-0.142	0.887195
CertifInstIGI	126.04	147.39	0.855	0.393165

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 710.4 on 295 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9581, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9564

F-statistic: 562.5 on 12 and 295 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

⇒ Residuals don't behave nicely, they show strong dependence on predicted values. They are not normally distributed: from Normal Q-Q plot we can verify that at higher theoretical quantiles, residuals fall off far away from the line. By deleting some outliers the result would be much better in term of normality. The variance is non constant, at low predicted values it's much higher than the average. There are also several clear outliers, observations 116, 120 and 131.

### 3.a.

⇒ As the results shows below, the multiple R-squared is very high **0.9769**, so the regression model is satisfactory. Standard assumptions of linear regression are not valid: residuals are not independent (because of low price of medium size caratage),

they are not normal distributed unless taking off many outliers, and the model shows heteroscedasticity.

Call:

```
lm(formula = Price ~ Caratage + Clarity + Purity + CertifInst +  
    SizeCarat + SizeCarat * Caratage, data = HW.diamonds)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1383.59	-277.46	-42.17	183.61	3133.82

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-3265.59	315.28	-10.358	< 2e-16 ***
Caratage	8845.54	819.92	10.788	< 2e-16 ***
ClarityIF	1751.03	129.87	13.483	< 2e-16 ***
ClarityVS1	352.27	96.47	3.652	0.000309 ***
ClarityVVS1	1329.15	110.63	12.015	< 2e-16 ***
ClarityVVS2	820.94	99.26	8.271	4.82e-15 ***
PurityD	3180.57	162.03	19.629	< 2e-16 ***
PurityE	1932.54	120.34	16.059	< 2e-16 ***
PurityF	1559.91	106.84	14.600	< 2e-16 ***
PurityG	1169.72	110.49	10.587	< 2e-16 ***
PurityH	666.83	110.10	6.057	4.29e-09 ***
CertifInstGIA	15.21	81.25	0.187	0.851614
CertifInstIGI	-397.34	116.77	-3.403	0.000761 ***
SizeCaratlarge	10363.90	3066.68	3.380	0.000825 ***
SizeCaratmedium	-2054.03	374.85	-5.480	9.24e-08 ***
Caratage:SizeCaratlarge	-7606.99	3101.63	-2.453	0.014771 *
Caratage:SizeCaratmedium	3672.18	896.59	4.096	5.46e-05 ***

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Residual standard error: 531.3 on 291 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9769, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9756

F-statistic: 769.1 on 16 and 291 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

- ⇒ Numerical estimates are all sensible except for GIA as certificate institution because of its high p-value.
- ⇒ The interaction parameter *med\*carat* indicates that for those classified as medium size, the price increases 3672.18 Singapore dollars by each additional carat.
- ⇒ At the same classified size, the price variation, in descendent order, would be *Medium > Small > Large*.
- ⇒ Colour purity and clarity are both highly valued because of very low p-value.

All other things being equal, the average price of a grade **D** diamond is *3180.57 Singapore dollars* higher than a grade **I** one, and the same (grade **D**) is *1248.03 Singapore dollars* higher than a grade **E** one.

All other things being equal, there is no price difference between stones appraised by HRD and GIA because of its low value and high p-value, but 397.34 Singapore dollars less for stones appraised by IGI, with significant p-value.

### 3.b

Call:

```
lm(formula = Price ~ Caratage + Clarity + Purity + CertifInst +  
    I(Caratage^2), data = HW.diamonds)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1380.7	-252.3	-35.7	172.4	3218.4

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	-2263.26	283.07	-7.995	2.98e-14	***
Caratage	3060.42	757.91	4.038	6.88e-05	***
ClarityIF	1717.41	136.50	12.582	< 2e-16	***
ClarityVS1	389.48	102.19	3.811	0.000168	***
ClarityVVS1	1349.75	116.62	11.574	< 2e-16	***
ClarityVVS2	802.31	104.92	7.647	2.95e-13	***
PurityD	3223.30	169.60	19.005	< 2e-16	***
PurityE	1955.67	126.38	15.474	< 2e-16	***
PurityF	1552.71	112.70	13.777	< 2e-16	***
PurityG	1179.98	116.18	10.156	< 2e-16	***
PurityH	652.73	116.99	5.579	5.48e-08	***
CertifInstGIA	-6.15	85.44	-0.072	0.942665	
CertifInstIGI	-407.13	124.30	-3.275	0.001182	**
I(Caratage^2)	7249.21	554.66	13.070	< 2e-16	***

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 565.9 on 294 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9735, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9723

F-statistic: 831.3 on 13 and 294 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

## 4.

The first remedial action is preferable, not just because its multiple R-squared is higher meaning the model explains more variability than the second model, but it interprets the price with higher precision through statistically significant explanatory variables.