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| **PM592: Regression Analysis for Data Science**  **Exam 1 – Fall 2022** |

**Instructions**

* Answer questions directly on the exam sheet and show all work.
* You may use your class notes, R software, and a calculator.
* You may **not** consult with any resources that are not a part of this class, including obtaining outside help through websites or talking to others about this exam.
* You may not discuss this exam with classmates until after the final due date.
* Unless otherwise stated, use α = .05 when testing statistical hypotheses.
* You have 180 minutes to submit the exam after accessing it. Plan ahead as the submission process may take longer than expected.
* **If you submit the exam late, you will be penalized 4 points for each minute (or fraction thereof) past the due time.**

**Statement of Academic Integrity**

For this exam, I affirm the following:

* This exam reflects only my own work. I did not receive assistance from any other individual, nor did I provide assistance to any other student taking this exam.
* While I may use my own notes, I did not refer to any online source during the exam.
* I understand that acts of academic dishonesty may be penalized in accordance with Section 13 of the University of Southern California Community Standards, including possible “F” in the course, notation on transcript, and/or dismissal from academic programs (<https://sjacs.usc.edu/students/academic-integrity/>).

I affirm by typing my name below.

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Name Date

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| **A** |  |  |  |  | [25 points] |  |

C. Covington was studying ways to increase the yield of tomato plants in her garden. In June she planted 40 Gold Medal tomato plants in her backyard. Half of these were located in soil that received Steer’s Pride fertilizer and half were located in control soil that did not receive fertilizer. Additionally, for each plot she randomly assigned 10 plants to Condition A (tomatoes picked daily) and 10 plants to Condition B (tomatoes picked weekly). The experiment lasted for 3 months, from June until the end of August.

Yi = The combined yield (weight in pounds) of all tomatoes picked on plant *i* between June and August.

She fit the following model:

With corresponding parameter estimates:

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| 8.09 | 6.92 | -2.80 |

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|  | A1. In notation, what is the null and alternative hypothesis that would test if Steer’s Pride fertilizer is associated with the yield of tomato plants, controlling for the amount of tomato picking (condition)? |

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|  | A2. What is the effect of picking plants weekly (vs. daily) basis on expected yield, adjusting for manure? |

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|  | A3. What is the difference in expected yield for a plant treated with manure under Condition A vs. a control plant under Condition B? |

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|  | A4. If was instead coded: 1=Condition A, 0=Condition B, then would you expect to change? Why or why not? |

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|  | A5. Based on this output and based on the study design, can we determine whether fertilizer confounds the relationship between condition and yield? Why or why not? |

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| **B** |  |  |  |  | [20 points] |  |

Pan et al. (2014) examined the effect of Tai Chi activity on blood pressure. Participants had been diagnosed with Phase I or II hypertension and chose which group they wanted to participate in: 1) the Tai Chi exercise group, in which they were instructed to participate in 60 minutes of Tai Chi per day for 6 days per week, or 2) the control group which did not perform Tai Chi. At baseline, the average SBP for participants in the Tai Chi group (158 mmHg) was similar to that of the control group (157 mmHg). The study lasted for 12 weeks.

The following table reflects the effect of several demographic and lab values, as well as the effect of the Tai Chi program (“Groups”: 1=Tai Chi, 0=Control), on systolic blood pressure measured at the end of the study (SBP; mmHg).

Note that the “standardized coefficients” reflect the regression relationships using z-scores for the independent variables and the outcome instead of the raw scores.

Table

Description automatically generated

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|  | B1. On average, did Tai Chi improve participants’ blood pressure? Explain the effect and provide a p-value to support your conclusion. |

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|  | B2. HDL-C was measured in mg/dL. In one sentence each, describe the effect of HDL-C on SBP using 1) the unstandardized coefficient and 2) the standardized coefficient. |

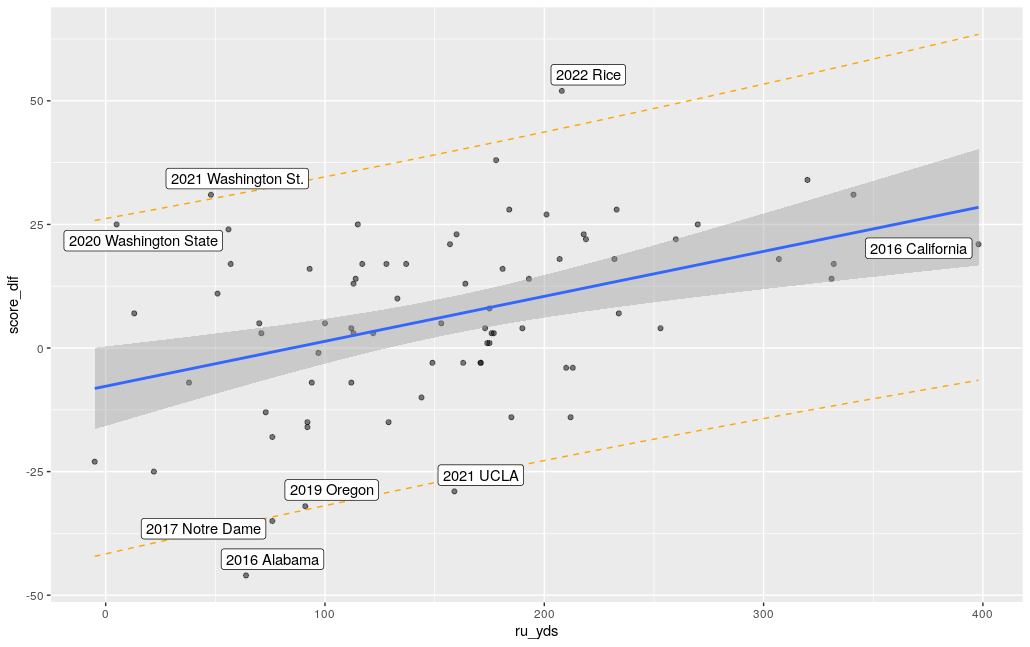
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|  | B3. Which variable had the strongest effect on SBP? Briefly justify your response. |

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|  | B4. What type of study design did the authors use? Briefly justify your response. |

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| **C** |  |  |  |  | [25 points] |  |

I downloaded data on USC football games from 2020 until present (usctrojans.com/sports/football). For each game, the *score difference* was computed as USC’s score minus their opponent’s score. I regressed the score difference on several variables, and found that score difference was significantly related to rushing yards.

The following graph displays the relationship between the score difference and rushing yards, with labels containing the year and opponent.



Call:

lm(formula = score\_dif ~ ru\_yds, data = fb)

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-44.093 -10.277 -0.276 11.588 40.814

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) -7.72675 4.03494 -1.915 0.059363 .

ru\_yds 0.09093 0.02300 3.954 0.000174 \*\*\*

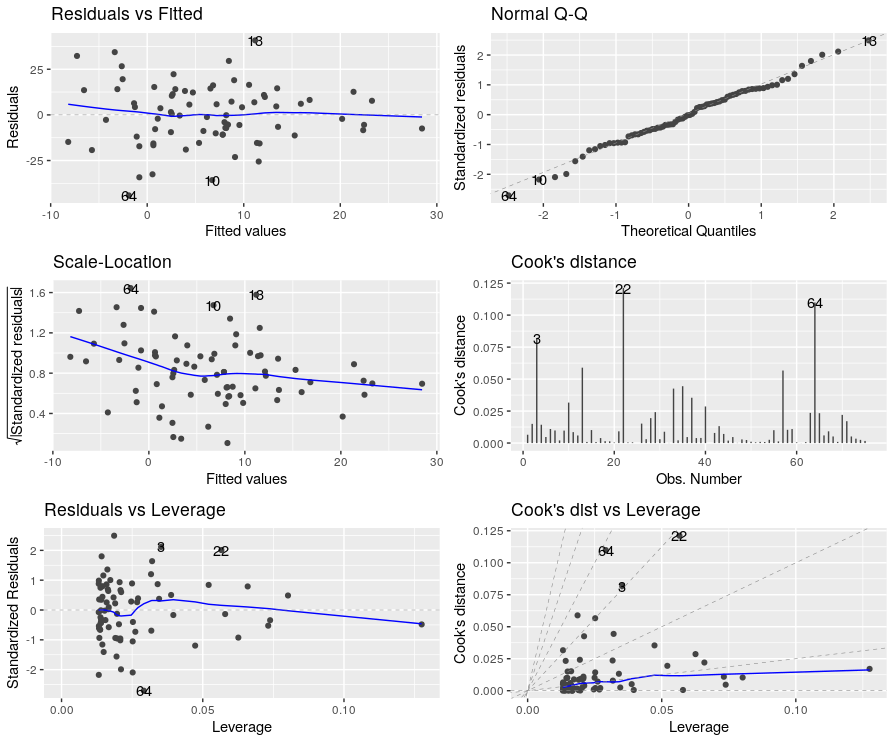
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Signif. codes: 0 ‘\*\*\*’ 0.001 ‘\*\*’ 0.01 ‘\*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 16.53 on 74 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.1744, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1633

F-statistic: 15.63 on 1 and 74 DF, p-value: 0.0001743



# A tibble: 10 × 5

obs year opponent dffit cook.d

<int> <dbl> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>

1 10 2021 UCLA -0.258 0.0316

2 13 2022 Rice 0.356 0.0589

3 22 2020 Washington State 0.503 0.121

4 46 2018 Oregon State -0.0963 0.00470

5 51 2017 Stanford -0.0336 0.000572

6 58 2017 Arizona State 0.143 0.0103

7 59 2017 Arizona -0.147 0.0109

8 64 2016 Alabama -0.491 0.110

9 70 2016 Arizona 0.209 0.0220

10 71 2016 California -0.184 0.0171

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|  | C1. Briefly (1-2 sentences) explain how well this model fits the data and why. |

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|  | C2. Observation 64 represents a 2016 game in which USC was badly beat by Alabama (the final score was 52 to 6). Is this (observation 64) an influential point? Why? Are there any other points that are just as influential? |

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|  | C3. If we removed observation 64, how would you expect the estimate of the intercept and slope to change? Why? |

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|  | C4. Considering the number of rushing yards USC had against California in 2016, was the score difference in that game abnormal? Explain why or why not. |

An additional model was run with both passing yards (pa\_yds) and rushing yards (ru\_yds). The ANOVA table is displayed below.

> m4 <- lm(score\_dif ~ ru\_yds + pa\_yds, data=fb)

> aov(m4)

Call:

aov(formula = m4)

Terms:

ru\_yds pa\_yds Residuals

Sum of Squares 4273.979 1830.415 18399.013

Deg. of Freedom 1 1 73

Residual standard error: 15.87581

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|  | C5. How much of the variation in outcome is explained by the model with both rushing yards and passing yards? |

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| **D** |  |  |  |  | [30 points] |  |

Dr. Kim studied the physical activity patterns of adolescents. She wanted to know whether children who had been diagnosed with congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) had different levels of physical activity through adolescence.

Dr. Kim’s data analyst silent-quit on her, and she didn’t know what to make of all the output she had been given. Interpret this output to form a cohesive report on what was performed. The main research question is whether levels of physical activity differ between CAH and non-CAH children at different ages. Dr. Kim thought that ethnicity might be a potential confounder.

Based only on the output in the appendix, write brief report detailing the methods, results, and conclusions from the available analyses. Your report must be in paragraph format (i.e., no bullet points). Any text that appears after 350 words will be deleted and not graded.

You should comment on:

* The type of analysis performed
* The steps involved in building and selecting the best model
* Which final model(s) you chose to address the research question
* An interpretation of the parameters of interest in final model, including relevant coefficients and p-values
* Information about how well the final model fits (if provided)
* Any missing or next steps that may be appropriate

Please state your word count here: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Appendix** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

mvpa: minutes moderate-to-vigorous physical activity per day

CAH: 1=CAH, 0=Control

Age: age, in years

Age.q3 = age tertile

**> dat14849 %>% skim(mvpa, age)**

── Variable type: numeric ───────────────────────────────────────────

skim\_variable n\_missing complete\_rate mean sd p0 p25 p50 p75 p100 hist

1 mvpa 0 1 18.7 11.6 2.32 9.79 16.4 26.0 59.6 ▇▇▅▁▁

2 age 0 1 14.0 2.85 9.07 12.1 13.5 16.3 18.9 ▅▇▅▆▆

**> dat14849 %>% group\_by(age.q3) %>% skim(age)**

── Variable type: numeric──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────

skim\_variable age.q3 n\_missing complete\_rate mean sd p0 p25 p50 p75 p100 hist

1 age [8.44,12.3] 0 1 10.8 1.19 9.07 9.91 10.5 11.8 12.3 ▃▆▂▂▇

2 age (12.3,15.5] 0 1 13.3 0.936 12.3 12.6 13.2 13.9 15.5 ▇▇▆▁▂

3 age (15.5,18.9] 0 1 17.1 1.08 15.7 16.0 17.3 17.7 18.9 ▇▂▆▃▃

**> dat14849 %>% count(age.q3)**

# A tibble: 3 × 2

age.q3 n

<fct> <int>

1 [8.44,12.3] 11

2 (12.3,15.5] 12

3 (15.5,18.9] 14

**> dat14849 %>% count(cah)**

# A tibble: 2 × 2

cah.f n

<int> <int>

1 1 17

2 0 20

**> dat14849 %>% count(ethnicity.f)**

# A tibble: 2 × 2

ethnicity.f n

<fct> <int>

1 Non-Hispanic 15

2 Hispanic 22

**> summary(mvpa\_age.fit.1)**

Call:

lm(formula = mvpa ~ age.q3 \* cah, data = dat14849)

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-15.6250 -6.1510 0.2656 3.7778 24.2222

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 22.444 3.973 5.649 3.34e-06 \*\*\*

age.q3(12.3,15.5] -8.806 5.893 -1.494 0.145

age.q3(15.5,18.9] -7.424 5.619 -1.321 0.196

cah 12.917 5.893 2.192 0.036 \*

age.q3(12.3,15.5]:cah -12.843 8.197 -1.567 0.127

age.q3(15.5,18.9]:cah -12.244 7.896 -1.551 0.131

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

Residual standard error: 9.732 on 31 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.3964, Adjusted R-squared: 0.299

F-statistic: 4.071 on 5 and 31 DF, p-value: 0.005886

**> summary(mvpa\_age.fit.2)**

Call:

lm(formula = mvpa ~ age.q3 \* cah + ethnicity.f, data = dat14849)

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max

-17.4321 -4.8554 -0.8284 3.5728 21.3596

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

(Intercept) 24.830 3.907 6.356 5.18e-07 \*\*\*

age.q3(12.3,15.5] -6.897 5.632 -1.225 0.2302

age.q3(15.5,18.9] -3.846 5.552 -0.693 0.4938

cah 13.394 5.568 2.405 0.0225 \*

ethnicity.fHispanic -7.157 3.275 -2.185 0.0368 \*

age.q3(12.3,15.5]:cah -12.502 7.741 -1.615 0.1168

age.q3(15.5,18.9]:cah -14.212 7.509 -1.893 0.0681 .

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

Residual standard error: 9.188 on 30 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.4793, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3751

F-statistic: 4.602 on 6 and 30 DF, p-value: 0.002008

**> sim\_slopes(mvpa\_age.fit.2, cah, modx="age.q3")**

SIMPLE SLOPES ANALYSIS

Slope of cah when age.q3 = (15.5,18.9]:

Est. S.E. t val. p

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-0.82 5.01 -0.16 0.87

Slope of cah when age.q3 = (12.3,15.5]:

Est. S.E. t val. p

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0.89 5.39 0.17 0.87

Slope of cah when age.q3 = [8.44,12.3]:

Est. S.E. t val. p

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13.39 5.57 2.41 0.02

**> interact\_plot(mvpa\_age.fit.2, cah, modx="age.q3")**

