lab9

November 3, 2024

1 STOR 320: Introduction to Data Science

1.1 Lab 9

```
[]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

1. We use the following code to generate two columns of features and the target values. Based on the code below, what is the true linear model between Target and two features?

```
[]:
        Feature_1 Feature_2
                                Target
         0.548814
                   0.715189 4.515377
    1
         0.602763 0.544883 4.030911
    2
         0.423655 0.645894 3.335893
    3
         0.437587
                    0.891773 2.980945
    4
         0.963663
                    0.383442 5.527985
    . .
    95
         0.398221
                    0.209844 4.879017
    96
         0.186193
                    0.944372 2.610245
```

```
97
     0.739551
                0.490459 4.848061
     0.227415
98
                0.254356
                           5.037529
99
     0.058029
                0.434417
                           4.160183
[100 rows x 3 columns]
```

The true model is $y = 5 + 2 * F_1 - 3 * F_2$

2. Based on data table, separate X (features) and y (target) from the data. In other words, create a 100*2 numpy matrix for X and a numpy vector for y.

```
[]: x = data[["Feature_1", "Feature_2"]]
     y = data["Target"]
[]: x
[]:
         Feature_1 Feature_2
          0.548814
     0
                      0.715189
     1
          0.602763
                      0.544883
     2
          0.423655
                      0.645894
     3
          0.437587
                      0.891773
     4
          0.963663
                      0.383442
                      0.209844
     95
          0.398221
     96
          0.186193
                      0.944372
     97
          0.739551
                      0.490459
          0.227415
                      0.254356
     98
     99
          0.058029
                      0.434417
     [100 rows x 2 columns]
[]:|y
[]: 0
           4.515377
           4.030911
     1
     2
           3.335893
     3
           2.980945
     4
           5.527985
           4.879017
     95
     96
           2.610245
     97
           4.848061
     98
           5.037529
```

Name: Target, Length: 100, dtype: float64

4.160183

3. Add a column of ones to X to account for the intercept term in the coefficient vector.

```
x_with_intercept
[]: array([[1.
                        , 0.5488135 , 0.71518937],
            [1.
                        , 0.60276338, 0.54488318],
            [1.
                        , 0.4236548 , 0.64589411],
            [1.
                        , 0.43758721, 0.891773 ],
            [1.
                        , 0.96366276, 0.38344152],
            [1.
                        , 0.79172504, 0.52889492],
            [1.
                        , 0.56804456, 0.92559664],
            [1.
                        , 0.07103606, 0.0871293 ],
            [1.
                        , 0.0202184 , 0.83261985],
                        , 0.77815675, 0.87001215],
            [1.
            [1.
                        , 0.97861834, 0.79915856],
            [1.
                        , 0.46147936, 0.78052918],
            Γ1.
                        , 0.11827443, 0.63992102],
            [1.
                        , 0.14335329, 0.94466892],
            [1.
                        , 0.52184832, 0.41466194],
            [1.
                        , 0.26455561, 0.77423369],
            [1.
                        , 0.45615033, 0.56843395],
            [1.
                        , 0.0187898 , 0.6176355 ],
            [1.
                        , 0.61209572, 0.616934 ],
                        , 0.94374808, 0.6818203 ],
            [1.
            [1.
                        , 0.3595079 , 0.43703195],
            [1.
                        , 0.6976312 , 0.06022547],
            [1.
                        , 0.66676672, 0.67063787],
            [1.
                        , 0.21038256, 0.1289263 ],
            [1.
                        , 0.31542835, 0.36371077],
                        , 0.57019677, 0.43860151],
            [1.
            [1.
                        , 0.98837384, 0.10204481],
            Г1.
                        , 0.20887676, 0.16130952],
            [1.
                        , 0.65310833, 0.2532916 ],
            [1.
                        , 0.46631077, 0.24442559],
            [1.
                        , 0.15896958, 0.11037514],
            [1.
                        , 0.65632959, 0.13818295],
            [1.
                        , 0.19658236, 0.36872517],
            [1.
                        , 0.82099323, 0.09710128],
            [1.
                        , 0.83794491, 0.09609841],
            [1.
                        , 0.97645947, 0.4686512 ],
            [1.
                        , 0.97676109, 0.60484552],
            [1.
                        , 0.73926358, 0.03918779],
            [1.
                        , 0.28280696, 0.12019656],
            [1.
                        , 0.2961402 , 0.11872772],
            [1.
                        , 0.31798318, 0.41426299],
            [1.
                        , 0.0641475 , 0.69247212],
                        , 0.56660145, 0.26538949],
            [1.
            [1.
                        , 0.52324805, 0.09394051],
```

[]: | x_with_intercept = np.column_stack((np.ones(x.shape[0]), x))

```
[1.
           , 0.5759465 , 0.9292962 ],
[1.
           , 0.31856895, 0.66741038],
[1.
           , 0.13179786, 0.7163272 ],
[1.
           , 0.28940609, 0.18319136],
[1.
           , 0.58651293, 0.02010755],
[1.
           , 0.82894003, 0.00469548],
           , 0.67781654, 0.27000797],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.73519402, 0.96218855],
           , 0.24875314, 0.57615733],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.59204193, 0.57225191],
           , 0.22308163, 0.95274901],
Γ1.
           , 0.44712538, 0.84640867],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.69947928, 0.29743695],
[1.
           , 0.81379782, 0.39650574],
           , 0.8811032 , 0.58127287],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.88173536, 0.69253159],
           , 0.72525428, 0.50132438],
[1.
           , 0.95608363, 0.6439902 ],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.42385505, 0.60639321],
[1.
           , 0.0191932 , 0.30157482],
           , 0.66017354, 0.29007761],
[1.
           , 0.61801543, 0.4287687 ],
[1.
           , 0.13547406, 0.29828233],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.56996491, 0.59087276],
           , 0.57432525, 0.65320082],
[1.
Γ1.
           , 0.65210327, 0.43141844],
[1.
           , 0.8965466 , 0.36756187],
           , 0.43586493, 0.89192336],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.80619399, 0.70388858],
           , 0.10022689, 0.91948261],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.7142413 , 0.99884701],
           , 0.1494483 , 0.86812606],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.16249293, 0.61555956],
[1.
           , 0.12381998, 0.84800823],
           , 0.80731896, 0.56910074],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.4071833 , 0.069167 ],
           , 0.69742877, 0.45354268],
[1.
           , 0.7220556 , 0.86638233],
[1.
           , 0.97552151, 0.85580334],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.01171408, 0.35997806],
[1.
           , 0.72999056, 0.17162968],
[1.
           , 0.52103661, 0.05433799],
[1.
           , 0.19999652, 0.01852179],
[1.
           , 0.7936977 , 0.22392469],
           , 0.34535168, 0.92808129],
[1.
           , 0.7044144 , 0.03183893],
[1.
[1.
           , 0.16469416, 0.6214784 ],
```

```
[1.
           , 0.57722859, 0.23789282],
[1.
           , 0.934214 , 0.61396596],
[1.
           , 0.5356328 , 0.58990998],
           , 0.73012203, 0.311945 ],
[1.
Г1.
           , 0.39822106, 0.20984375],
           , 0.18619301, 0.94437239],
Г1.
Г1.
           , 0.7395508 , 0.49045881],
           , 0.22741463, 0.25435648],
[1.
           , 0.05802916, 0.43441663]])
Г1.
```

- 4. Calculate the estimation of parameter β manually using NumPy's matrix operations.
- Hint: You can refer to the lecture notes to find the closed-form solution for the regression coefficients
- Hint: You can use np.linalg.inv to calculate the inverse of a matrix.

```
[]: XTX_inv = np.linalg.inv(x_with_intercept.T @ x_with_intercept)
beta_hat = XTX_inv @ x_with_intercept.T @ y
print(f"Manually calculated beta: {beta_hat}")
```

Manually calculated beta: [5.05725163 1.78685022 -2.98521247]

5. Compute R squared manually. You can refer to the lecture notes to see the definitino of R-squared.

```
[]: y_pred = x_with_intercept @ beta_hat
SS_res = np.sum((y - y_pred) ** 2)
SS_total = np.sum((y - np.mean(y)) ** 2)
R_squared = 1 - (SS_res/SS_total)
R_squared
```

[]: 0.8308337212672314

6. Comparison with statsmodels

We fit a linear regression model using statsmodels, then print and compare both the manually calculated coefficients and R-squared values with those from statsmodels. Are they the same?

```
[]: x_sm = sm.add_constant(x)
mod = sm.OLS(y, x_sm)
results = mod.fit()
results.summary()
```

[]:

Dep. Variable:	Target	R-squared:	0.831
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.827
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	238.2
Date:	Sun, 03 Nov 2024	Prob (F-statistic):	3.74e-38
Time:	11:37:57	Log-Likelihood:	-64.212
No. Observations:	100	AIC:	134.4
Df Residuals:	97	BIC:	142.2
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		
CO	ef std.err t	P > t = [0.025]	0.975

	\mathbf{coef}	std err	${f t}$	$\mathbf{P} \gt \mathbf{t} $	[0.025]	0.975]
const	5.0573	0.130	39.044	0.000	4.800	5.314
$Feature_1$	1.7869	0.166	10.750	0.000	1.457	2.117
${\bf Feature _2}$	-2.9852	0.164	-18.217	0.000	-3.310	-2.660
Omnibi	us:	0.410	Durbin	-Watsor	n: 2.	045
$\operatorname{Prob}(\operatorname{O}$	mnibus)	: 0.815	Jarque	-Bera (J	B): 0.	502
Skew:		0.144	$\operatorname{Prob}(\operatorname{J}$	B):	0.	778
$\mathbf{Kurtosi}$	is:	2.807	Cond.	No.	5	.58

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

E 3	
1 1:	

[]: