

Assignment 1

1.

a.

$$\text{systolic_bp_after_treatment} = -7.4072 + 1.0224 \cdot \text{initial_bp} - 3.0678 \cdot \text{drug_dosage} + 0.0583 \cdot \text{age} + 2.7864 \cdot \text{sex}$$

systolic blood preassure after treatment

$$= -7.4072 + 1.0224 * \text{initial blood preassure} - 3.0678 * \text{drug dose} + 0.0583 * \text{age} + 2.7864 * \text{sex}$$

b. Based on the statistical metrics; our model appears to be effectively predicting blood pressure post-treatment. For instance, it boasts a relatively low RMSE of 3.28. Moreover, the adjusted R-squared value suggests that with the selected variables and covariates, we can account for 96% of the variance. Examining the diagnostic plots (refer to Fig. 1, 2, and 3) offers further insights: in Fig. 1, the residuals are not randomly scattered, and the Q-Q plot in Fig. 3 reveals non-normality in the tails, with slight deviations around the center. The patterns observed, especially the parabolic shape in the residuals plot, suggest that a **second-order polynomial regression might provide a more accurate fit**.

RMSE: 3.2819894286236315

OLS Regression Results

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Dep. Variable:    systolic_bp_after_treatment    R-squared:                0.960
Model:            OLS                            Adj. R-squared:           0.960
Method:           Least Squares                  F-statistic:              1489.
Date:             Tue, 19 Sep 2023                Prob (F-statistic):       1.48e-170
Time:             16:43:47                        Log-Likelihood:           -651.85
No. Observations: 250                            AIC:                      1314.
Df Residuals:     245                            BIC:                      1331.
Df Model:         4
Covariance Type:  nonrobust
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	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-7.4072	3.216	-2.303	0.022	-13.741	-1.073
initial_bp	1.0224	0.015	70.299	0.000	0.994	1.051
drug_dosage	-3.0678	0.133	-23.091	0.000	-3.329	-2.806
age	0.0583	0.024	2.386	0.018	0.010	0.107
sex	2.7864	0.422	6.610	0.000	1.956	3.617

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Omnibus:            47.063    Durbin-Watson:           1.901
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        73.884
Skew:               1.076    Prob(JB):                 9.04e-17
Kurtosis:           4.570    Cond. No.                 2.63e+03
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Figure 1

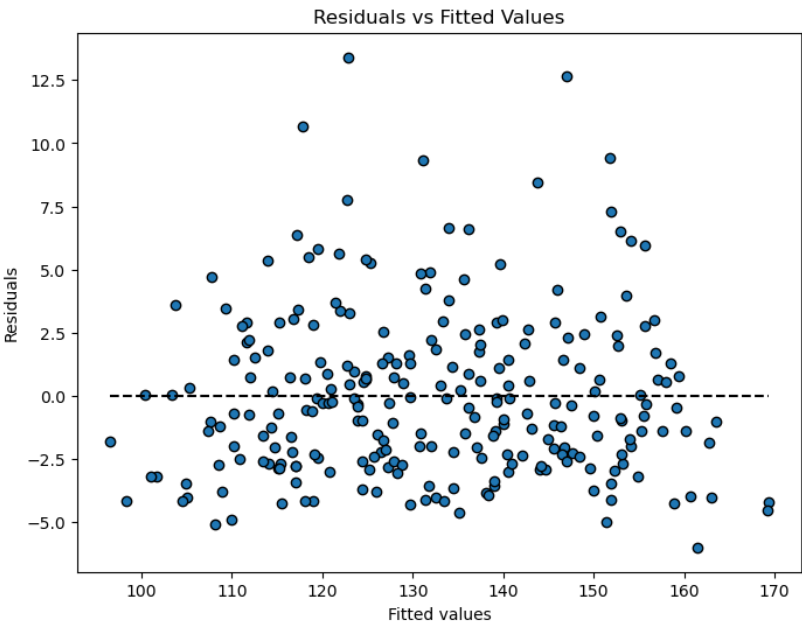


Figure 2

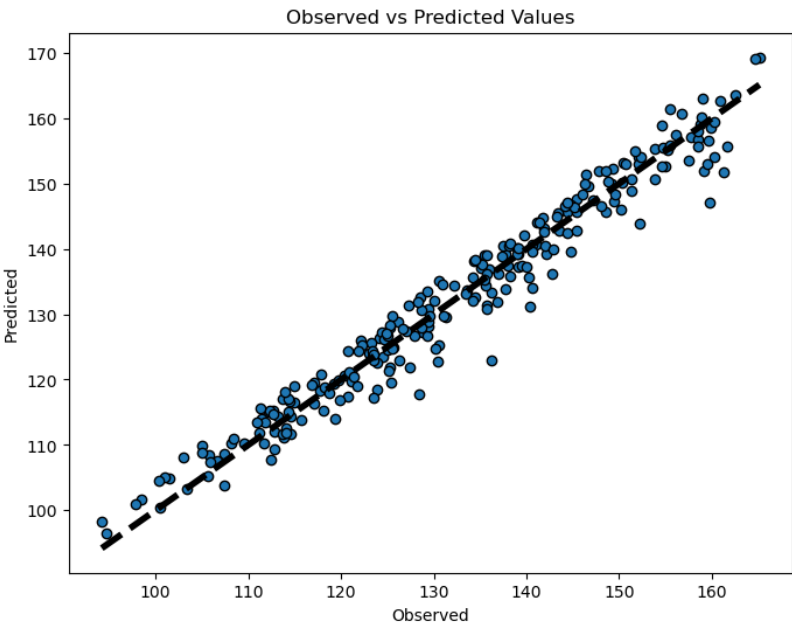
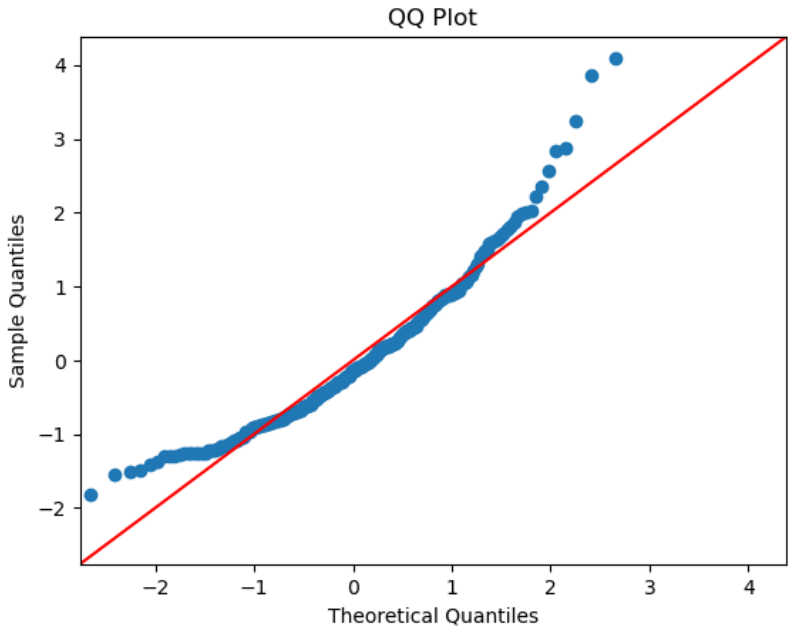
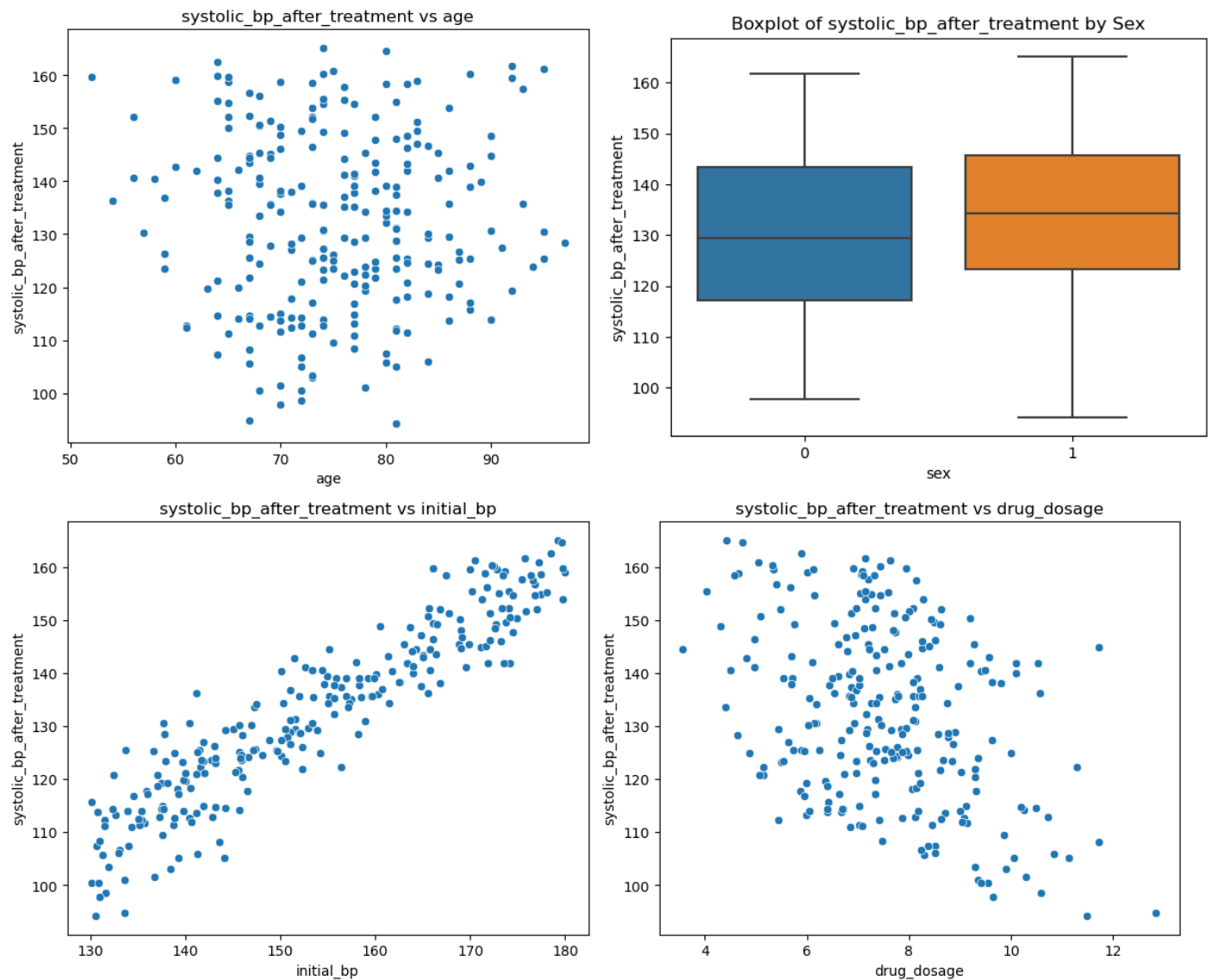


Figure 3



2.



After evaluating the correlation of -0.010945 and examining the plots, it's evident that age doesn't demonstrate a robust linear correlation with the outcome. Although, within the model, the p-value for age stands at 0.018 . This suggests that the coefficient for age enhances the model beyond the mere inclusion of the intercept, meaning a significant linear relationship between age and the outcome. In contrast, the boxplot for sex reveals no discernible difference between genders. Yet, the model indicates a p-value of 0 for sex, emphasizing that its coefficient offers improvement over solely using the intercept. The initial blood pressure showcases a pronounced linear correlation, evidenced by a correlation value of 0.931311 . Correspondingly, the model reports a p-value of 0 , further solidifying its linear relationship with the outcome. Finally, drug usage appears to maintain a negative linear relationship, as suggested by a correlation of -0.391196 . The model reinforces this observation with a p-value of 0 , underscoring a notable linear relationship between drug usage and the outcome.