# Problem Set Example

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Imagine that your stats professor provides a sample of data and asks you to estimate the linear regression model  $y_i = \alpha + \beta x_i + \epsilon_i$  (or, in equivilant notation,  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i$ ).

Let us say that these data contain 20 observations for two variables:

Leg\_Act  $\in \{-20, 40\}$  is the legislative activity of state assembly members, where -20 is no significant legislative activity and 40 is the maximum level of activity. This is the dependent variable, Y, with each observation being a  $y_i$ .

terms is the number of terms in office. This is your explanatory variable, X, with each observation being a  $x_i$ .

You have a number of tasks:

- 1. Plot the dependent variable against the explanatory variable.
- 2. Estimate the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .
- 3. Compute the residuals (the difference between the observed values of the dependent variable and the predicted values from the estimated linear model (i.e. the distance of each observed  $x_i$  from the regression line).
- 4. Plot the residuals against the explanatory variable.
- 5. Correlate the observed values of the dependent variable Y (the vector of each  $y_i$ ) with the predicted values  $\hat{Y}$
- 6. Compare the square of this correlation (between the observed values of Y and predicted  $\hat{Y}$ ) to the model  $R^2$ .
- 7. Test the null hypothesis that  $\beta = 0$  against an alternative that  $\beta \neq 0$ .
- 8. Write a paragraph (double-spaced) interpreting the parameters and explaining the results of your hypothesis test.

**But**, for whatever reason (maybe you like open source tools or pretty plots), you want to do your problem set in R. R Markdown offers an easy way to do this without cutting and pasting. If you accidentally regressed X on Y rather than Y on X, fix the model and **pow**, your plots and estimates cited in your discussion are instantly corrected.

But the data are in STATA!?!

No problem. R can read .dta files.

In STATA, save the data generated by the PS813\_EX1 function with your seed:

```
net install PS813_EX1, from(https://faculty.polisci.wisc.edu/weimer/)
PS813_EX1 yourseed
save "EX1.dta"
```

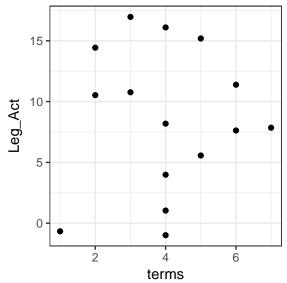
Then load it into R with the foreign package:

```
## Load your data, defining an R object called "d"
## Short names are easier to work with, but if we were saving these data, we might call the
d <- read.dta("data/EX1/EX1_.dta")
d <- rename(d, terms = x, Leg_Act = y)</pre>
```

Now on to the tasks:

## 1. A plot of Legislative Activity by Terms in Office

```
## STATA: plot Leg_Act terms
## R:
ggplot(d, aes(y = Leg_Act, x = terms)) +
geom_point()
```



```
## STATA: corr Leg_Act terms
## R:
cor (d$Leg_Act, d$terms)
## [1] 0.04902612
```

## 2. Estimating linear regression

```
## STATA: regress Leg_Act terms
## R:
model <- lm(d$Leg_Act ~ d$terms)
# summary(model)
alpha <- model$coefficients[1]
beta <- model$coefficients[2]</pre>
```

Regression coefficients:  $\alpha = 7.8305765$  and  $\beta = 0.1754357$ 

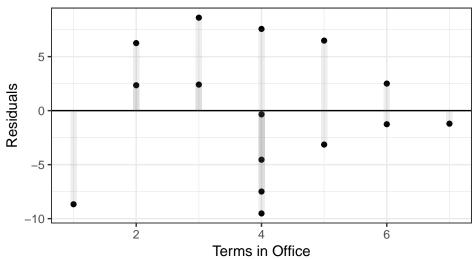
## 3. Computing residuals

```
## STATA: predict p_Leg_Act
## R:
p_Leg_Act <- predict(model)
## STATA: generate resid = Leg_Act - p_Leg_Act</pre>
```

```
## R:
resid <- d$Leg_Act - p_Leg_Act
```

### 4. Plot of Residuals

### Residuals (Observed – Predicted Legislative Activity)



# **5.** $Cor(Y, \hat{Y})$

```
## STATA: corr Leg_Act p_Leg_Act
## R:
correlation <- cor(d$Leg_Act, p_Leg_Act)
correlation

## [1] 0.04902612

Cor(Y, Y) = 0.0490261</pre>
```

# **6.** $Cor(Y, \hat{Y})^2$ **vs.** $R^2$ .

```
## STATA: generate r2 =r(rho)*r(rho)
## R:
r2 <- summary(model)$r.squared</pre>
```

 $R^2 = 0.0024036$ 

### 7. Hypothesis test

Lorem ipsum  $\beta = 0$ 

Lorem ipsum  $\beta \neq 0$ 

### 8. Discussion

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