Project 4 Part II

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Part 2

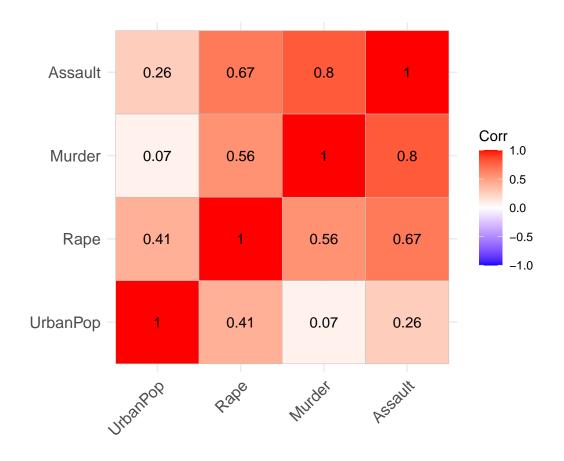
Using "USArrests" Dataset

A) Create an "crime" dataset containing all the variables of USArrests

```
crime <- USArrests
```

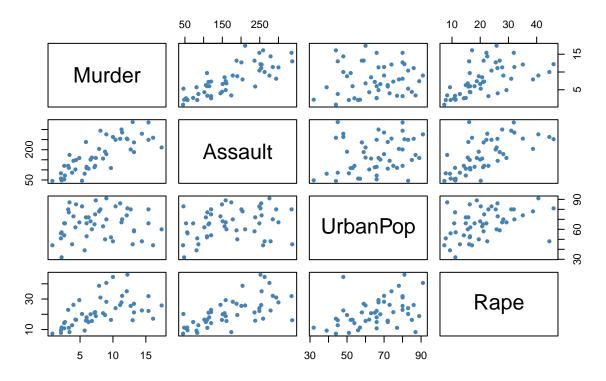
B) Create correlation matrix plot of the crime data and interpret each scatterplot carefully

```
cor(crime)
                         Assault
                                   UrbanPop
##
                Murder
            1.00000000 0.8018733 0.06957262 0.5635788
## Murder
## Assault 0.80187331 1.0000000 0.25887170 0.6652412
## UrbanPop 0.06957262 0.2588717 1.00000000 0.4113412
## Rape
            0.56357883 0.6652412 0.41134124 1.0000000
visualize correlation matrix
library(ggcorrplot)
## Loading required package: ggplot2
library(ggplot2)
ggcorrplot(cor(crime),hc.order = T,lab = T)
```



plot(crime, pch=20,cex=1,col='steelblue',main="Scatter Plot")

Scatter Plot



```
#Relationship between two variable
# -1 inverse linear relationship,
# 0 no linear correlation,
# 1 linear relationship]
```

C) Split the crime dataset into training and testing data with 70% and 30% cases

```
set.seed(13)
index <- sample(2,nrow(crime),replace = T,prob = c(0.7,0.3)) #Random sampling into two independent vari
train.crime <- crime[index==1,] #Training set
test.crime <- crime[index==2,] #Test set</pre>
```

D) Fit a multiple linear regression on training data with Murder as dependent variable and all other variables as independent variables and interpret the results carefully using R-squared, RMSE, Regression ANOVA and Regression Coefficients (BLUE?)

```
mlr <- lm(Murder ~ .,data=train.crime)
summary(mlr)</pre>
```

##

```
## Call:
## lm(formula = Murder ~ ., data = train.crime)
## Residuals:
               1Q Median
                               3Q
## -4.8132 -1.7164 -0.5668 1.2990 7.1819
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                                    2.025
## (Intercept) 4.16946
                          2.05877
                                             0.051 .
## Assault
               0.04653
                          0.00782
                                     5.950 1.12e-06 ***
## UrbanPop
              -0.05151
                          0.03217 -1.601
                                             0.119
## Rape
              -0.02633
                          0.06981 -0.377
                                             0.709
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Residual standard error: 2.518 on 33 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.6648, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6343
## F-statistic: 21.81 on 3 and 33 DF, p-value: 5.711e-08
R-squared = 0.6648
mean(mlr$residuals^2)
                       #RMSE= 5.656679
## [1] 5.656679
                        #Regression Coefficient (Intercept)
mlr$coefficients
## (Intercept)
                  Assault
                             UrbanPop
                                             Rape
## 4.16946411 0.04653252 -0.05150877 -0.02632538
                    #Regression ANOVA
anova(mlr)
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: Murder
##
            Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
             1 393.06 393.06 61.9733 4.475e-09 ***
## Assault
## UrbanPop
            1 21.07
                        21.07 3.3216
                                        0.07745 .
                         0.90 0.1422
                                        0.70852
## Rape
                 0.90
             1
## Residuals 33 209.30
                         6.34
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
"Assault" is highly significance, p-value<0.05
```

E) Check multicollinearity and finalize this model with the appropriate VIF cut-off value

```
library(car)

## Loading required package: carData

vif(mlr)

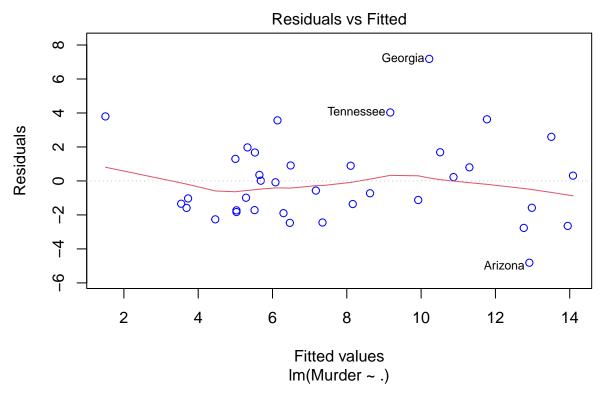
## Assault UrbanPop Rape
## 2.087282 1.156333 2.305631
```

No Multicollinearity beacause VIF of all variable are <10

F) Perform residual analysis of this model i.e. LINE tests using suggestive graphs and confirmatory tests and interpret the results carefully

##LINE ## L = Linearity of residuals

```
### Suggestive
plot(mlr,which = 1,col=c("blue")) # LOESS line lies in the zero line so residuals are linear
```



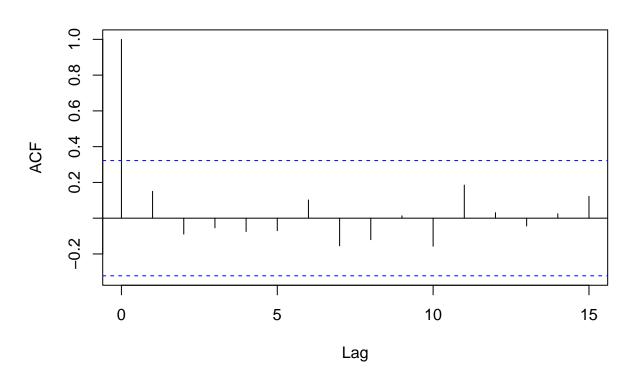
```
### Confirmative
summary(mlr$residuals) #Mean = 0 so residuals are linear
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## -4.8132 -1.7164 -0.5668 0.0000 1.2990 7.1819
```

I = Independence of residuals

```
### Suggestive
acf(mlr$residuals)  # Show Up and Down so no autocorrelation
```

Series mlr\$residuals

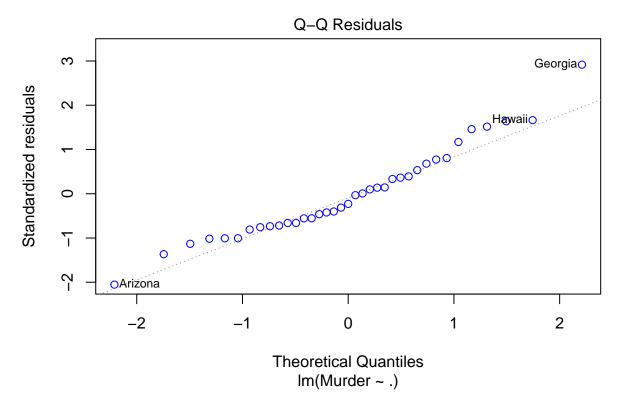


```
### Confirmative
library(car)
durbinWatsonTest(mlr) # p-value>0.05 no autocorrelation

## lag Autocorrelation D-W Statistic p-value
## 1 0.1498789 1.654913 0.296
## Alternative hypothesis: rho != 0
```

N = Normality of residuals

```
## Suggestive
plot(mlr,which = 2,col=c("blue"))
```

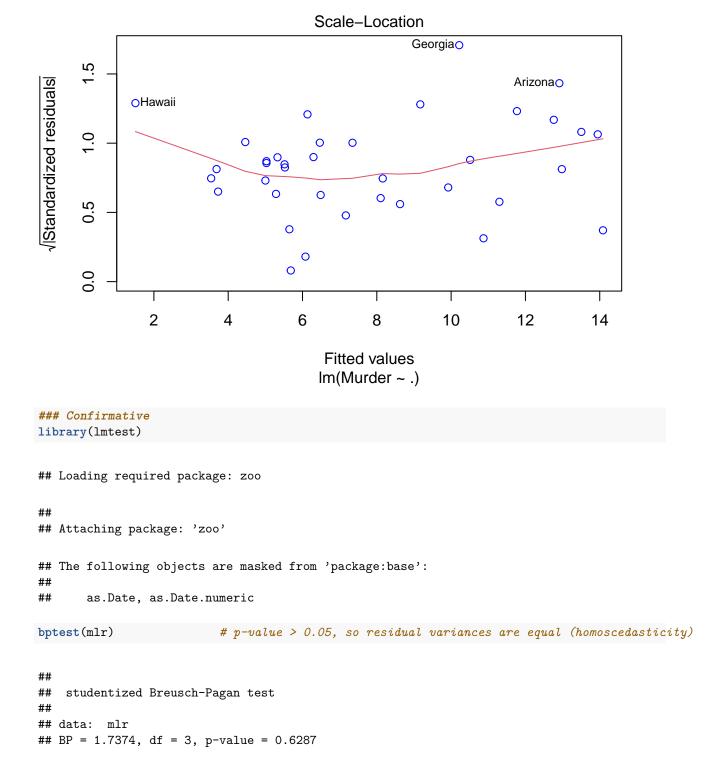


```
### Confirmative
shapiro.test(mlr$residuals) # p-value > 0.05, residuals follow normal distribution

##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: mlr$residuals
## W = 0.94906, p-value = 0.09001
```

$\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Equal}$ variance of residuals

```
### Suggestive
plot(mlr,which = 3,col=c("blue"))
```



G) Predict the Murder in the testing dataset using the fitted model

```
prediction <- predict(mlr,test.crime)
prediction</pre>
```

##	Alabama	California	Delaware	Florida	Idaho
##	11.605533	11.256332	11.119632	14.797378	6.598073
##	Illinois	Maine	North Carolina	North Dakota	Rhode Island
##	10.849025	5.199378	17.109191	3.804866	7.566359
##	Texas	Virginia	Wisconsin		
##	8.730502	7.638550	2.951795		

H) Report R-square and RMSE of predicted model and interpret them carefully