

Estatística Aplicada II

Primeira Lista de Exercícios

SAMUEL KOJICOVSKI

Com a base de dados “ceo” obter os seguintes resultados com o auxílio do “R”

a) Elaborar a regressão linear preliminar com as seguintes variáveis:

Variável dependente: salary;

Variáveis explicativas: age, college, grad, comten, ceoten, sales, profits, mktval, profmarg

```
> summary(ceo)
```

salary		age		college		grad		comten		ceoten	
Min.	: 100.0	Min.	:33.00	Min.	:0.0000	Min.	:0.0000	Min.	: 2.0	Min.	: 0.000
1st Qu.:	471.0	1st Qu.:	52.00	1st Qu.:	1.0000	1st Qu.:	0.0000	1st Qu.:	12.0	1st Qu.:	3.000
Median :	707.0	Median :	57.00	Median :	1.0000	Median :	1.0000	Median :	23.0	Median :	6.000
Mean :	865.9	Mean :	56.43	Mean :	0.9718	Mean :	0.5311	Mean :	22.5	Mean :	7.955
3rd Qu.:	1119.0	3rd Qu.:	62.00	3rd Qu.:	1.0000	3rd Qu.:	1.0000	3rd Qu.:	33.0	3rd Qu.:	11.000
Max.	:5299.0	Max.	:86.00	Max.	:1.0000	Max.	:1.0000	Max.	:58.0	Max.	:37.000

ceoten		sales		profits		mktval		profmarg	
Min.	: 0.000	Min.	: 29	Min.	:-463.0	Min.	: 387	Min.	:-203.077
1st Qu.:	3.000	1st Qu.:	561	1st Qu.:	34.0	1st Qu.:	644	1st Qu.:	4.231
Median :	6.000	Median :	1400	Median :	63.0	Median :	1200	Median :	6.834
Mean :	7.955	Mean :	3529	Mean :	207.8	Mean :	3600	Mean :	6.420
3rd Qu.:	11.000	3rd Qu.:	3500	3rd Qu.:	208.0	3rd Qu.:	3500	3rd Qu.:	10.947
Max.	:37.000	Max.	:51300	Max.	:2700.0	Max.	:45400	Max.	: 47.458

```
> result <- lm(salary ~ age + college + grad + comten + ceoten + sales + profits +
+ mktval + profmarg, data = ceo)
> summary(result)
```

Call:
lm(formula = salary ~ age + college + grad + comten + ceoten + sales + profits + mktval + profmarg, data = ceo)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1108.9	-272.7	-104.8	212.1	4485.7

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	711.48819	401.30075	1.773	0.0781 .
age	3.17751	5.67010	0.560	0.5760
college	-132.53517	250.59622	-0.529	0.5976
grad	-56.05080	84.82088	-0.661	0.5096
comten	-5.27596	3.91034	-1.349	0.1791
ceoten	13.75820	6.17652	2.228	0.0273 *
sales	0.01606	0.01133	1.417	0.1582
profits	0.10527	0.28315	0.372	0.7105
mktval	0.02115	0.01606	1.316	0.1898
profmarg	-1.83252	2.33473	-0.785	0.4336

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 534.4 on 167 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2153, Adjusted R-squared: 0.173
F-statistic: 5.091 on 9 and 167 DF, p-value: 4.383e-06

b) Testar outliers e deletar se necessário (essa etapa é opcional);

```
> outlierTest(result1)
      rstudent unadjusted p-value Bonferroni p
103 11.98232      4.3018e-24    7.6141e-22
74   3.93273      1.2427e-04    2.1996e-02
```

```
> summary(result1)

Call:
lm(formula = salary ~ age + college + grad + comten + ceoten +
    sales + profits + mktval + profmarg + ceoten2 + salessqrt +
    mktvalsqrt + profmarg_prof2, data = ceo)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1138.13  -208.92   -58.19   211.33   971.11

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  4.870e+02  2.699e+02   1.804  0.073044 .
age           4.160e+00  3.645e+00   1.141  0.255513
college      -1.721e+02  1.589e+02  -1.083  0.280319
grad         -5.363e+00  5.490e+01  -0.098  0.922295
comten       -9.026e+00  2.525e+00  -3.575  0.000463 ***
ceoten        3.161e+01  9.795e+00   3.227  0.001516 **
sales        -9.956e-03  1.560e-02  -0.638  0.524361
profits       2.250e-01  1.852e-01   1.215  0.226105
mktval       -1.153e-02  1.794e-02  -0.643  0.521184
profmarg     -1.491e+01  3.839e+00  -3.883  0.000150 ***
ceoten2      -7.259e-01  3.273e-01  -2.217  0.027995 *
salessqrt     2.115e+00  3.149e+00   0.672  0.502816
mktvalsqrt    7.558e+00  3.423e+00   2.208  0.028672 *
profmarg_prof2 -8.242e-02  2.215e-02  -3.721  0.000274 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 335.2 on 161 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.5133,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.474
F-statistic: 13.06 on 13 and 161 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

c) Testar a especificação do modelo e alterar se for o caso;

Reset test

```
RESET = 1.1618, df1 = 26, df2 = 130, p-value = 0.2853
```

```
> qf(.95, df1=54, df2=130)
[1] 1.436365
```

d) Testar autocorrelação e corrigir com HAC se for o caso;

Não há autocorrelação.

```
DW = 1.9532, p-value = 0.3715  
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation is greater than 0
```

```
> coeftest(result1, vcov. = vcovHAC)
```

```
t test of coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	4.8068e+02	3.0963e+02	1.5524	0.1225928	
age	3.9043e+00	3.7038e+00	1.0541	0.2934504	
college	-1.6755e+02	2.7347e+02	-0.6127	0.5409860	
grad	-8.3304e+00	4.6617e+01	-0.1787	0.8584077	
comten	-8.5417e+00	2.1760e+00	-3.9255	0.0001296	***
ceoten	3.2879e+01	9.4785e+00	3.4688	0.0006759	***
sales	-5.6928e-03	1.7462e-02	-0.3260	0.7448594	
profits	2.1804e-01	2.1812e-01	0.9997	0.3190169	
mktval	-1.5640e-02	1.8700e-02	-0.8363	0.4042409	
profmarg	-1.4876e+01	5.2841e+00	-2.8152	0.0055042	**
ceoten2	-7.6330e-01	3.4985e-01	-2.1818	0.0306226	*
salessqrt	1.0672e+00	3.9724e+00	0.2686	0.7885557	
mktvalsqrt	8.6423e+00	4.3394e+00	1.9916	0.0481601	*
profmarg_prof2	-8.2542e-02	2.8629e-02	-2.8831	0.0044934	**

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

e) Testar heterocedasticidade e corrigir se for o caso, com HC1;

```
BP = 67.86, df = 13, p-value = 1.984e-09
```

Valor do teste maior que valor tabelado, ou seja, rejeito H_0 , variância não constante.

```
> chisup <- qchisq(.95, df = 13)  
> chisup  
[1] 22.36203
```

Correção com HC1

```
> coeftest(result1, vcov=vcovHC(result1, type="HC1"))
t test of coefficients:

              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  4.8068e+02 3.0754e+02  1.5630 0.1200847
age          3.9043e+00 3.6724e+00  1.0631 0.2893582
college     -1.6755e+02 2.7805e+02 -0.6026 0.5476602
grad        -8.3304e+00 5.3994e+01 -0.1543 0.8775857
comten      -8.5417e+00 2.1784e+00 -3.9212 0.0001317 ***
ceoten       3.2879e+01 9.5452e+00  3.4446 0.0007348 ***
sales       -5.6928e-03 1.6268e-02 -0.3499 0.7268515
profits      2.1804e-01 2.1935e-01  0.9940 0.3217470
mktval      -1.5640e-02 1.8557e-02 -0.8428 0.4006281
profmarg     -1.4876e+01 5.2441e+00 -2.8367 0.0051642 **
ceoten2      -7.6330e-01 3.5566e-01 -2.1461 0.0334073 *
salessqrt    1.0672e+00 3.9722e+00  0.2687 0.7885430
mktvalsqrt   8.6423e+00 4.2378e+00  2.0393 0.0431028 *
profmarg_prof2 -8.2542e-02 2.8405e-02 -2.9059 0.0041949 **
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

f) Fazer regressão stepwise e fazer a regressão do melhor modelo estimador HC1 ou HAC

```
Step: AIC=2005.77
salary ~ comten + ceoten + profmarg + ceoten2 + mktvalsqrt +
      profmarg_prof2

      Df Sum of Sq  RSS   AIC
<none>                 18310289 2005.8
- ceoten2              1    631425 18941714 2006.4
- comten               1   1015585 19325874 2009.8
- ceoten               1   1364405 19674694 2012.8
- profmarg_prof2      1   2534278 20844567 2022.7
- profmarg            1   2665659 20975948 2023.7
- mktvalsqrt          1   14739343 33049632 2101.0

Call:
lm(formula = salary ~ comten + ceoten + profmarg + ceoten2 +
    mktvalsqrt + profmarg_prof2, data = ceo)

Coefficients:
(Intercept)      comten      ceoten      profmarg      ceoten2      mktvalsqrt      profmarg_prof2
  523.9327      -6.8651      33.9594     -14.7368      -0.7754         8.3353        -0.0835
```

```
> summary(result_final)

Call:
lm(formula = salary ~ comten + ceoten + profmarg + ceoten2 +
    mktvalsqrt + profmarg_prof2, data = ceo)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1207.88  -200.35   -57.49   229.62  1056.46

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  523.93266    80.92112     6.475 1.07e-09 ***
comten       -6.86513     2.28320    -3.007 0.003059 **
ceoten       33.95941     9.74411     3.485 0.000632 ***
profmarg     -14.73678     3.02520    -4.871 2.61e-06 ***
ceoten2      -0.77537     0.32704    -2.371 0.018915 *
mktvalsqrt    8.33533     0.72768    11.455 < 2e-16 ***
profmarg_prof2 -0.08350     0.01758    -4.750 4.44e-06 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 335.2 on 163 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.4973,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.4788
F-statistic: 26.87 on 6 and 163 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Recalculando heterocedasticidade

```
BP = 24.551, df = 6, p-value = 0.0004134

> chisup <- qchisq(.95, df = 24.551)
> chisup
[1] 37.09748
```

g) Obter o AIC, BIC e AICc do melhor modelo selecionado.

Analisando todos os modelos, foi selecionado (**result1**) o que se retirou os outliers, com um R^2 de 51.5%, sendo melhor que o indicado pelo stepwise.

```
> AICc(result1)
[1] 2479.416
> AIC(result1)
[1] 2476.299
> BIC(result1)
[1] 2523.336
> AICc(result1)
[1] 2479.416
```

```
> model_performance(result1)
# Indices of model performance
```

AIC	BIC	R2	R2 (adj.)	RMSE	Sigma
2476.299	2523.336	0.515	0.474	322.486	336.646

```
> model_performance(result_final)
# Indices of model performance
```

AIC	BIC	R2	R2 (adj.)	RMSE	Sigma
2468.259	2493.345	0.497	0.479	328.188	335.161

h) Estimar os Intervalos de confiança dos parâmetros.

```
> confint(result1)
```

	2.5 %	97.5 %
(Intercept)	-56.96253331	1018.31377965
age	-3.38371643	11.19239999
college	-483.01365799	147.92226697
grad	-118.46176614	101.80104374
comten	-13.59409503	-3.48939383
ceoten	13.20750702	52.55050191
sales	-0.03743843	0.02605290
profits	-0.14970825	0.58579548
mktval	-0.05175036	0.02047105
profmarg	-22.50020914	-7.25113889
ceoten2	-1.41800544	-0.10859416
salessqrt	-5.39761628	7.53199346
mktvalsqrt	1.67505683	15.60956965
profmarg_prof2	-0.12652774	-0.03855532