ME720 - Modelos Lineares Generalizados

Laboratório - Dados Binários

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Frogs Data

Descrição dos dados:

```
library(DAAG)
data(frogs)
help(frogs)
```

O conjunto de dados possui 212 linhas e 11 colunas.

Esses dados são sobre a distribuição dos sapos da espécie Southern Corroboree, na área de Snowy Mountains, em New South Wales, Austrália.



Conjunto de Dados:

 ${\tt pres.abs:}\ 0 = {\tt sapos}$ ausentes na região, $1 = {\tt sapos}$ presentes na região

northing: ponto de referência do norte

easting: ponto de referência do leste

altitude: altitude, em metros

distance: distância em metros à população existente mais próxima

NoOfPool: número de potenciais criadouros

NoOfSites: número de potenciais criadouros num raio de 2 km

avrain: precipitação média da chuva para o período da primavera

meanmin: temperatura mínima média da primavera

meanmax: temperatura máxima média da primavera

dim(frogs)

head(frogs)

[1] 212 10

```
pres.abs northing easting altitude distance NoOfPools NoOfSites
                                                                       avrain
                115
                       1047
                                 1500
                                            500
                                                      232
                                                                  3 155,0000
3
                110
                      1042
                                 1520
                                            250
                                                       66
                                                                  5 157,6667
                112
                      1040
                                 1540
                                            250
                                                       32
                                                                  5 159.6667
5
                109
                      1033
                                 1590
                                           250
                                                        9
                                                                  5 165.0000
6
                      1032
                                            250
                                                       67
                                                                  5 165.0000
                109
                                 1590
                       1018
                                                                  4 167.3333
                106
                                 1600
                                            500
                                                       12
```

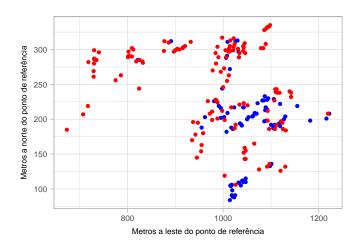
meanmin

2 3.566667 14.00000

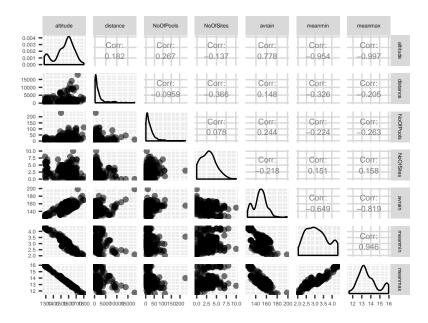
meanmax

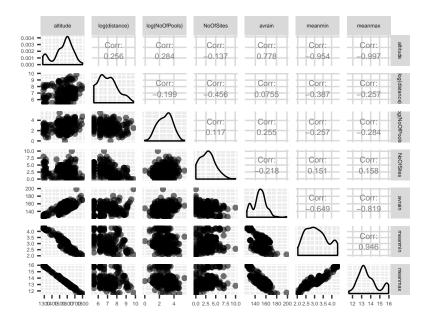
- 3 3.466667 13.80000
- 4 3.400000 13.60000
- 5 3.200000 13.16667
- 6 3.200000 13.16667
- 6 3.200000 13.1666
- 7 3.133333 13.06667

pres.abs	northing	easting	altitude
Min. :0.0000	Min. : 84.0	Min. : 673.0	Min. :1280
1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.:192.0	1st Qu.: 977.8	1st Qu.:1480
Median :0.0000	Median :222.5	Median :1023.0	Median :1580
Mean :0.3726	Mean :228.2	Mean :1004.6	Mean :1547
3rd Qu.:1.0000	3rd Qu.:290.0	3rd Qu.:1086.2	3rd Qu.:1625
Max. :1.0000	Max. :335.0	Max. :1222.0	Max. :1800
distance	NoOfPools	NoOfSites	avrain
Min. : 250	Min. : 1.00	Min. : 0.000	Min. :124.7
1st Qu.: 500	1st Qu.: 8.00	1st Qu.: 1.000	1st Qu.:141.7
Median : 1000	Median : 18.00	Median : 3.000	Median :148.8
Mean : 1933	Mean : 25.11	Mean : 2.939	Mean :148.1
3rd Qu.: 2000	3rd Qu.: 32.00	3rd Qu.: 4.000	3rd Qu.:155.0
Max. :18000	Max. :232.00	Max. :10.000	Max. :198.3
meanmin	meanmax		
Min. :2.033	Min. :11.60		
1st Qu.:2.567	1st Qu.:12.97		
Median :3.000	Median :13.38		
Mean :3.120	Mean :13.67		
3rd Qu.:3.567	3rd Qu.:14.21		
Max. :4.333	Max. :15.97		







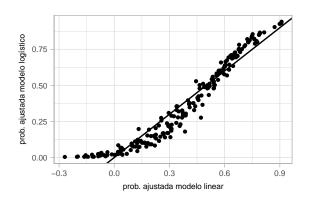


```
frogs.glm0 <- glm(formula = pres.abs ~ altitude + log(distance) +
                         log(NoOfPools) + NoOfSites + avrain + meanmin + meanmax,
                      family = binomial, data = frogs)
summarv(frogs.glm0)
Call:
glm(formula = pres.abs ~ altitude + log(distance) + log(NoOfPools) +
   NoOfSites + avrain + meanmin + meanmax, family = binomial,
   data = frogs)
Deviance Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                            30
                                    May
-1.9795 -0.7193 -0.2785 0.7964 2.5658
Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept) 4.090e+01 1.327e+02 0.308 0.757845
altitude
             -6.648e-03 3.866e-02 -0.172 0.863466
log(distance) -7.593e-01 2.554e-01 -2.973 0.002945 **
log(NoOfPools) 5.727e-01 2.162e-01 2.649 0.008083 **
NoffSites
           -8.979e-04 1.074e-01 -0.008 0.993330
avrain
           -6.793e-03 5.999e-02 -0.113 0.909848
meanmin
            5.305e+00 1.543e+00 3.439 0.000584 ***
meanmay
           -3.173e+00 4.839e+00 -0.656 0.512048
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
   Null deviance: 279.99 on 211 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 197.62 on 204 degrees of freedom
AIC: 213.62
```

```
n <- dim(frogs)[1]
p <- 7
y <- frogs$pres.abs
ybar <- mean(y)</pre>
vbar
[1] 0.3726415
phat <- fitted(frogs.glm0)</pre>
X<-cbind(rep(1,212),frogs\(^altitude,log(frogs\(^oligin),log(frogs\(^oligin),log(frogs\(^oligin),log(frogs\(^oligin),log(frogs\(^oligin),log(frogs(frogs),log(frogs(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(frogs),log(f
                                         frogs$NoOfSites,frogs$avrain,frogs$meanmin,frogs$meanmax)
pred<-X%*%frogs.glm0$coefficients
fitted<-cbind(fitted(frogs.glm0), frogs.glm0$fitted.values,exp(pred)/(1+exp(pred)))
fitted[1:5,]
                                [.1] [.2] [.3]
2 0.9411072 0.9411072 0.9411072
3 0.9261453 0.9261453 0.9261453
4 0.9045402 0.9045402 0.9045402
5 0.8126903 0.8126903 0.8126903
6 0.9319679 0.9319679 0.9319679
```

```
# Desvio
my.res.dev <- -2 * sum(y * log(phat) + (1 - y) * log(1 - phat))
c(my.res.dev, summary(frogs.glm0)$deviance)
Γ17 197.6249 197.6249
# graus de liberdade do desvio
c(n-p-1, summary(frogs.glm0)$df.residual)
[1] 204 204
# desuio saturado
my.null.dev <-2*n*(ybar*log(ybar)+(1-ybar)*log(1-ybar))
c(my.null.dev, summary(frogs.glm0)$null.deviance)
```

[1] 279.987 279.987



Predição em regressão logística

Suponha que obtenhamos dados para um novo site e desejemos prever se os sapos estarão no site ou não.

Se usarmos nosso modelo ajustado, obteremos uma estimativa da probabilidade da presença de sapos.

Mas como transformamos isso em uma previsão?

Devemos usar um ponto de corte de 0,5 e prever sim se a probabilidade estimada for \geq 0,5?

Considere a seguinte matriz de confusão.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} & \hat{Y}=0 & \hat{Y}=1 \\ \hline Y=0 & a & b \\ Y=1 & c & d \end{array}$$

Gostaríamos que a e d fossem grandes e b e c pequenos.

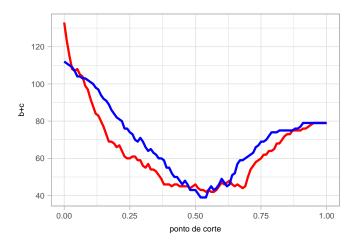
Vamos comparar os valores de b+c nos dados fornecidos, para vários valores do ponto de corte.

```
thres.vec <- seq(0, 1, by=0.01)
thres.vec[1:10]
```

[1] 0.00 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09

```
conf <- matrix(0, nrow=length(thres.vec), ncol=4)</pre>
conf.lm <- matrix(0, nrow=length(thres.vec), ncol=4)</pre>
for (i in 1:length(thres.vec)){
  thres <- thres.vec[i]
  conf[i, 1] <- sum((!y) & (phat < thres)) # !y: y=0 -> TRUE
  conf[i, 2] \leftarrow sum((!y) & (phat >= thres))
  conf[i, 3] <- sum(y & (phat < thres))</pre>
  conf[i, 4] \leftarrow sum(y \& (phat >= thres))
for (i in 1:length(thres.vec)){
  thres <- thres.vec[i]
  conf.lm[i, 1] <- sum((!y) & (phat.lm < thres))</pre>
  conf.lm[i, 2] \leftarrow sum((!y) & (phat.lm >= thres))
  conf.lm[i, 3] <- sum(y & (phat.lm < thres))</pre>
  conf.lm[i, 4] \leftarrow sum(y & (phat.lm >= thres))
```

```
bplusc <- conf[,2] + conf[,3]
bplusc.lm <- conf.lm[,2] + conf.lm[,3]</pre>
```





thres.vec[which.min(bplusc.lm)]

[1] 0.52

thres.vec[which.min(bplusc)]

[1] 0.54

Vemos que 0,54 é o melhor ponto de corte para a regressão logística se queremos minimizar b+c, o número de erros.

Nossa escolha de b+c foi arbitrário e assumiu que consideramos os dois tipos de erros (falso positivo, falso negativo) como igualmente ruins.

Por exemplo, suponha que um banco queira decidir se aceita a solicitação de empréstimo de um cliente. Existem dois tipos de erros:

- O banco nega a solicitação de empréstimo, mas o cliente teria reembolsado o empréstimo.
- 2 O banco concede a solicitação de empréstimo, mas o cliente vai à falência.

O segundo erro é mais grave para o banco; portanto, nessa situação, seria mais interessante darmos mais peso a um erro do que ao outro.

Um segundo exemplo seria, considere um exame médico para detectar uma doença letal.

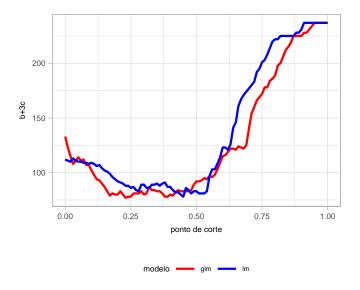
- O teste indica que o paciente tem a doença, mas o paciente é realmente saudável.
- 2 O paciente realmente tem a doença, mas o teste não a detecta.

Dependendo da sua perspectiva, você pode colocar mais peso em um erro do que em outro.

Vamos ver o que acontece se usamos b+3c para o exemplo dos sapo. (Você realmente deseja encontrar sapos!! Você ficará muito triste se não visitar um site que tem sapos apenas porque seu modelo previu por engano que não há sapos por lá.)

```
bplus3c <- conf[,2] + 3*conf[,3]
bplus3c.lm <- conf.lm[,2] + 3*conf.lm[,3]
thres.vec[which.min(bplus3c)]</pre>
```

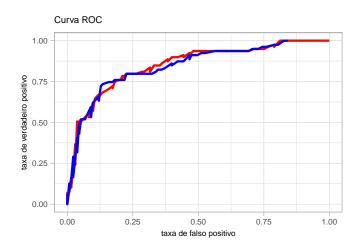
[1] 0.23



Como esperado, o melhor ponto de corte (em nossos dados) diminuiu (para 0,25), pois queremos rotular os sites como "sim" para evitar a falta de sites com problemas.

A curva ROC (receiver operator characteristic (ROC) é um gráfico da taxa de verdadeiro positivo $\frac{d}{c+d}$ contra taxa de falsos positivos $\frac{b}{a+b}$ conforme você altera o ponto de corte.

```
tpr <- conf[,4] / (conf[,3] + conf[,4])
fpr <- conf[,2] / (conf[,1] + conf[,2])
tpr.lm <- conf.lm[,4] / (conf.lm[,3] + conf.lm[,4])
fpr.lm <- conf.lm[,2] / (conf.lm[,1] + conf.lm[,2])</pre>
```





```
predct1<-ifelse(phat>=0.54,1,0)
conf <- matrix(0, nrow=2, ncol=2)</pre>
conf[1, 1] <- sum((!y) & (!predct1))</pre>
conf[1, 2] <- sum((!y) & (predct1))</pre>
conf[2, 1] <- sum(y & (!predct1))</pre>
conf[2, 2] <- sum(y & (predct1))</pre>
conf
     [,1] [,2]
Γ1. ] 117 16
[2,] 26 53
ac <- (conf[1,1]+conf[2,2])/(sum(!y)+sum(y))
acuracia <- ac
acuracia
[1] 0.8018868
```

```
confusionMatrix(as.factor(predct1), as.factor(y))
```

Confusion Matrix and Statistics

Reference

Prediction 0 1 0 16 53

1 117 26

Accuracy: 0.1981

95% CI: (0.1467, 0.2582)

No Information Rate: 0.6274

P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1

Kappa: -0.4728

Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 1.353e-06

Sensitivity: 0.12030

Specificity: 0.32911
Pos Pred Value: 0.23188

Neg Pred Value: 0.18182 Prevalence: 0.62736

Detection Rate: 0.07547

Detection Prevalence: 0.32547
Balanced Accuracy: 0.22471

Considerando só as covariáveis significativas:

```
frogs.glm <- glm(formula = pres.abs ~ log(distance) + log(NoOfPools) +</pre>
                       meanmin + meanmax, family = binomial, data = frogs)
summary(frogs.glm)
Call:
glm(formula = pres.abs ~ log(distance) + log(NoOfPools) + meanmin +
   meanmax, family = binomial, data = frogs)
Deviance Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                            3Q
                                   Max
-1.9753 -0.7224 -0.2780 0.7974 2.5736
Coefficients:
             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)
            18.5268 5.2673 3.517 0.000436 ***
log(distance) -0.7547 0.2261 -3.338 0.000844 ***
log(NoOfPools) 0.5707 0.2152 2.652 0.007999 **
            5.3791 1.1928 4.509 6.5e-06 ***
meanmin
        -2.3821 0.6234 -3.821 0.000133 ***
meanmax
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
   Null deviance: 279.99 on 211 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 197.66 on 207 degrees of freedom
ATC: 207.66
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

```
phat <- fitted(frogs.glm)</pre>
X<-cbind(rep(1,212),log(frogs$distance),log(frogs$NoOfPools),</pre>
         frogs$meanmin,frogs$meanmax)
pred<-X%*%frogs.glm$coefficients
fitted<-cbind(fitted(frogs.glm), frogs.glm$fitted.values,exp(pred)/(1+exp(pred)))</pre>
fitted[1:5.]
       [.1] [.2] [.3]
2 0.9416691 0.9416691 0.9416691
3 0.9259228 0.9259228 0.9259228
4 0.9029415 0.9029415 0.9029415
5 0.8119619 0.8119619 0.8119619
6 0.9314070 0.9314070 0.9314070
```

```
# Desvio
my.res.dev <- -2 * sum(y * log(phat) + (1 - y) * log(1 - phat))
c(my.res.dev, summary(frogs.glm)$deviance)
[1] 197.6561 197.6561
# graus de liberdade do desvio
c(n-p-1, summary(frogs.glm)$df.residual)
[1] 204 207
# desuio saturado
my.null.dev <-2*n*(ybar*log(ybar)+(1-ybar)*log(1-ybar))
c(my.null.dev, summary(frogs.glm)$null.deviance)
[1] 279.987 279.987
```

[1] 2/3.50/ 2/3.50/

```
[1] 0.00 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09

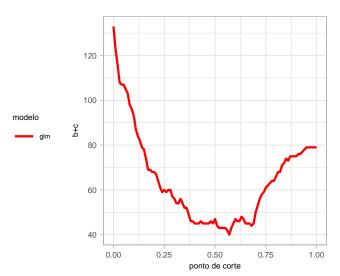
conf <- matrix(0, nrow=length(thres.vec), ncol=4)
conf.lm <- matrix(0, nrow=length(thres.vec), ncol=4)
for (i in 1:length(thres.vec)){
  thres <- thres.vec[i]
  conf[i, 1] <- sum((!y) & (phat < thres))
  conf[i, 2] <- sum((!y) & (phat >= thres))
  conf[i, 3] <- sum(y & (phat < thres))
conf[i, 4] <- sum(y & (phat >= thres))}
```

thres.vec <- seq(0, 1, by=0.01)

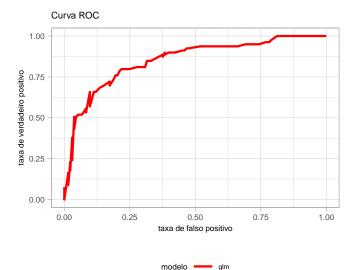
thres.vec[1:10]

```
bplusc <- conf[,2] + conf[,3]
thres.vec[which.min(bplusc)]</pre>
```

[1] 0.57



```
tpr <- conf[,4] / (conf[,3] + conf[,4])
fpr <- conf[,2] / (conf[,1] + conf[,2])</pre>
```



```
Área sob a curva (AUC):
auc(fpr,tpr, type = 'spline')
[1] 0.850367
```

Exercício

- Fazer a análise para os dados spam do mesmo pacote do frogs.
- 2 Prever a sobrevivência no Titanic, utilizando o conjunto de dados titanic do pacote titanic.

Referência

- Notas de aula do Prof. Gilberto de Paula.
- Agresti, A. (2015). Foundations of Linear and Generalized Linear Models. Wiley series in probability and statistics.
- Faraway, J. J. (2006). Extending the Linear Model with R. Generalized Linear, Mixed Effects and Nonparametric Regression Models.

 Chapaman and Hall/CRC.
- STAT151A: Lab 11 https: //www.stat.berkeley.edu/~blfang/STAT151A/STAT151A_lab11.html