

# stat151\_hw6

## 1.Kaggle competition

```
#data observation
train=read.csv('train.csv')
test=read.csv('test.csv')
ntrain=dim(train)[1]
ntrain

## [1] 891

ntest=dim(test)[1]
ntest

## [1] 418

full=rbind(train[, -2], test)
nfull=dim(full)[1]
nfull

## [1] 1309

#print info of all columns
ncol=dim(full)[2]
for(i in 1:ncol){
  cur=full[,i]
  message(colnames(full)[i], ": ", class(cur))
  if(class(cur)=='factor'){
    message("    numbe of levels: ", length(levels(cur)))
  }
}

## PassengerId: integer
## Pclass: integer
## Name: factor
##    numbe of levels: 1307
## Sex: factor
##    numbe of levels: 2
## Age: numeric
## SibSp: integer
## Parch: integer
## Ticket: factor
##    numbe of levels: 929
## Fare: numeric
## Cabin: factor
##    numbe of levels: 187
```

```

## Embarked: factor
##      numbe of levels: 4
sum(rowSums(is.na(full))>0)

## [1] 264
sum(is.na(full$Age))

## [1] 263
which(is.na(full$Fare))

## [1] 1044
table(full$SibSp)

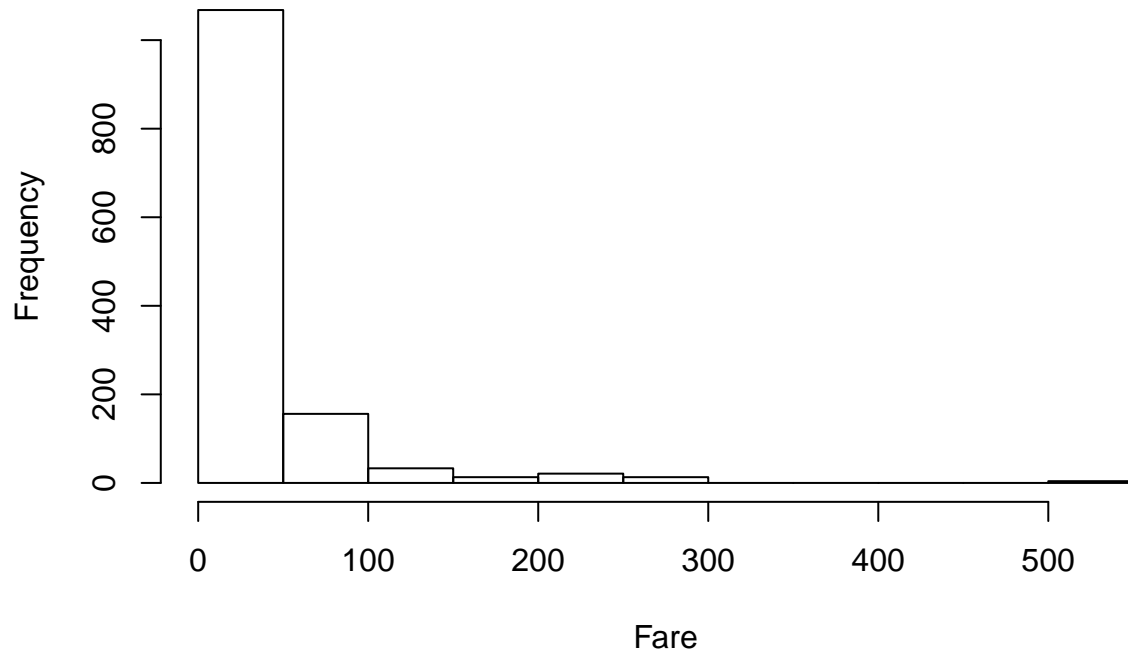
##
##      0      1      2      3      4      5      8
## 891 319  42  20  22   6   9
table(full$Parch)

##
##      0      1      2      3      4      5      6      9
## 1002 170 113   8   6   6   2   2
table(table(full$Ticket))

##
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8     11
## 713 132  49  16   7   4   5   2   1
#according to the observation, we would convert Pclass into a categorical variable, while dealing with
hist(full$Fare,xlab='Fare')#take log to make the data look more normal

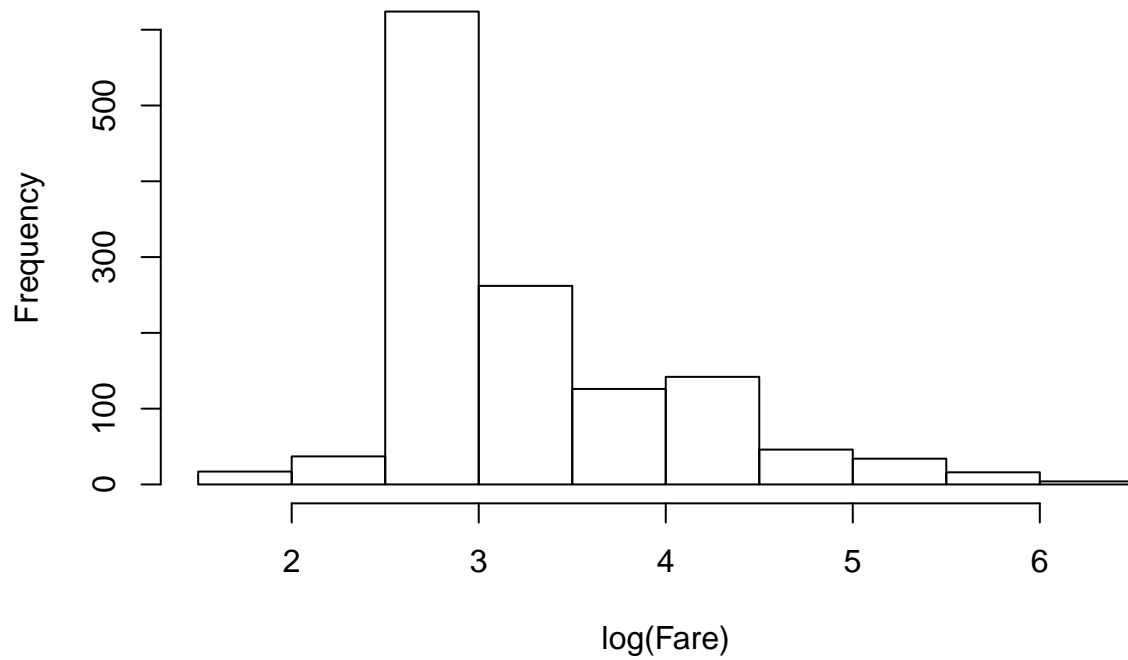
```

**Histogram of full\$Fare**



```
hist(log(full$Fare+5),xlab="log(Fare)")
```

**Histogram of log(full\$Fare + 5)**



```
table(full$Cabin)
```

```
##  
##           A10           A14           A16
```

##	1014	1	1	1
##	A19	A20	A23	A24
##	1	1	1	1
##	A26	A31	A32	A34
##	1	1	1	3
##	A36	A5	A6	A7
##	1	1	1	1
##	B101	B102	B18	B19
##	1	1	2	1
##	B20	B22	B28	B3
##	2	2	2	1
##	B30	B35	B37	B38
##	1	2	1	1
##	B39	B4	B41	B42
##	1	1	2	1
##	B49	B5	B50	B51 B53 B55
##	2	2	1	3
##	B57 B59 B63 B66	B58 B60	B69	B71
##	5	3	2	2
##	B73	B77	B78	B79
##	1	2	2	1
##	B80	B82 B84	B86	B94
##	1	1	1	1
##	B96 B98	C101	C103	C104
##	4	3	1	1
##	C106	C110	C111	C118
##	2	1	1	1
##	C123	C124	C125	C126
##	2	2	2	2
##	C128	C148	C2	C22 C26
##	1	1	2	4
##	C23 C25 C27	C30	C32	C45
##	6	1	2	1
##	C46	C47	C49	C50
##	2	1	1	1
##	C52	C54	C62 C64	C65
##	2	2	2	2
##	C68	C7	C70	C78
##	2	2	1	4
##	C82	C83	C85	C86
##	1	2	2	2
##	C87	C90	C91	C92
##	1	1	1	2
##	C93	C95	C99	D
##	2	1	1	4
##	D10 D12	D11	D15	D17
##	2	1	2	2
##	D19	D20	D21	D26
##	2	2	2	2
##	D28	D30	D33	D35
##	2	2	2	2
##	D36	D37	D45	D46
##	2	2	1	1
##	D47	D48	D49	D50

##	1	1	1	1
##	D56	D6	D7	D9
##	1	1	1	1
##	E10	E101	E12	E121
##	1	3	1	2
##	E17	E24	E25	E31
##	1	2	2	2
##	E33	E34	E36	E38
##	2	3	1	1
##	E40	E44	E46	E49
##	1	2	2	1
##	E50	E58	E63	E67
##	2	1	1	2
##	E68	E77	E8	F E69
##	1	1	2	1
##	F G63	F G73	F2	F33
##	2	2	4	4
##	F38	F4	G6	T
##	1	4	5	1
##	A11	A18	A21	A29
##	1	1	1	1
##	A9	B10	B11	B24
##	1	1	1	1
##	B26	B36	B45	B52 B54 B56
##	1	1	2	1
##	B61	C105	C116	C130
##	1	1	2	1
##	C132	C28	C31	C39
##	1	1	2	1
##	C51	C53	C55 C57	C6
##	1	1	2	2
##	C80	C89	C97	D22
##	2	2	1	1
##	D34	D38	D40	D43
##	1	1	1	1
##	E39 E41	E45	E52	E60
##	1	1	1	1
##	F	F E46	F E57	
##	1	1	1	

*#Embarked seems to be irrelevant to survival status.*

```
#data cleaning
#Convert PClass in to categorical data
full$PclassCat=as.factor(full$Pclass)
#Create categorical variable for SibSp and Parch
full$SibSpCat=factor(full$SibSp)
levels(full$SibSpCat)=list('0'=0, '1'=1, '>2'=c(2,3,4,5,8))
full$ParchCat=factor(full$Parch)
levels(full$ParchCat)=list('0'=0, '1'=1, '>2'=c(2,3,4,5,6,9))
#log Fare, median imputation for missing data
full$Fare[which(is.na(full$Fare))]=median(full$Fare,na.rm=T)
full$logFare=log(full$Fare+5)
```

```

#Age, mean imputation for missing data
mu=mean(full$Age,na.rm=T)
full$Age2=full$Age
full$Age2[which(is.na(full$Age2))]=mu
#Split train data and test data
train=data.frame(Survived=train$Survived,full[1:ntrain,])#supervised label
test=data.frame(full[-(1:ntrain),])

#Models
colnames(train)

## [1] "Survived"      "PassengerId"  "Pclass"       "Name"         "Sex"
## [6] "Age"           "SibSp"        "Parch"        "Ticket"       "Fare"
## [11] "Cabin"         "Embarked"     "PclassCat"    "SibSpCat"     "ParchCat"
## [16] "logFare"      "Age2"

formulas=list(
  'Survived ~ PclassCat+Sex+Age2+SibSp+Parch+Fare',
  'Survived ~ PclassCat+Sex+Age2+SibSpCat+ParchCat+Fare',
  'Survived ~ PclassCat+Sex+Age2+SibSp+Parch+logFare',
  'Survived ~ PclassCat+Sex+Age2+SibSpCat+ParchCat+logFare',
  'Survived ~ Pclass+Sex+Age2+SibSp+Parch+Fare',
  'Survived ~ Pclass+Sex+Age2+SibSpCat+ParchCat+Fare',
  'Survived ~ Pclass+Sex+Age2+SibSp+Parch+logFare',
  'Survived ~ Pclass+Sex+Age2+SibSpCat+ParchCat+logFare'
)

#5-fold Cross-Validation
bestThres=function(phat,y,thres.vec){
  minerr=Inf
  best=-1
  for(i in 1:length(thres.vec)){
    thres=thres.vec[i]
    pred=as.numeric(phat>thres)
    err=sum(pred!=y)
    if(err<minerr){
      minerr=err
      best=thres
    }
  }
  return(best)
}

library(caret)

## Warning: package 'caret' was built under R version 3.4.4
## Loading required package: lattice
## Loading required package: ggplot2
## Warning in as.POSIXlt.POSIXct(Sys.time()): unknown timezone 'zone/tz/2018f.
## 1.0/zoneinfo/America/Los_Angeles'

```

```

k=20
set.seed(0)
folds=createFolds(train$Survived,k=k)
thres.vec=seq(0,1,by=0.05)
errs=rep(0,length(formulas))
for(i in 1:length(folds)){
  for(j in 1:length(formulas)){
    mod=glm(formula=formulas[[j]],family=binomial,data=train[-folds[[i]],])
    phat=fitted(mod)
    thres=bestThres(phat,train$Survived[-folds[[i]]],thres.vec)
    phatpred=predict(mod,newdata=train[folds[[i]],],type='response')
    pred=as.numeric(phatpred>thres)
    err=sum(pred!=train$Survived[folds[[i]]])/length(folds[[i]])
    errs[j]=errs[j]+err
  }
}

errs=errs/length(folds)
errs

## [1] 0.1976515 0.1908081 0.1943182 0.1909091 0.1965404 0.1896717 0.1965909
## [8] 0.1998485

bestid=which.min(errs)
bestid

## [1] 6

formulas[[bestid]]

## [1] "Survived ~ Pclass+Sex+Age2+SibSpCat+ParchCat+Fare"
#The best model chosed by cross validation is "Survived ~ Pclass+Sex+Age2+SibSpCat+ParchCat+Fare"

#Prediction
mod=glm(formula=formulas[[bestid]],family=binomial,data=train)
summary(mod)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = formulas[[bestid]], family = binomial, data = train)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.7248  -0.6312  -0.4321   0.6024   2.6838
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  4.804906   0.540108   8.896 < 2e-16 ***
## Pclass      -1.077924   0.138955  -7.757 8.67e-15 ***
## Sexmale     -2.714044   0.199378 -13.613 < 2e-16 ***
## Age2        -0.040093   0.007966  -5.033 4.82e-07 ***
## SibSpCat1    0.068130   0.221039   0.308  0.75791
## SibSpCat>2  -1.286655   0.384921  -3.343  0.00083 ***
## ParchCat1    0.336575   0.285628   1.178  0.23865
## ParchCat>2  -0.378336   0.318059  -1.190  0.23424

```

```
## Fare          0.002315   0.002283   1.014  0.31048
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 1186.66  on 890  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  785.13  on 882  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 803.13
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

```
phat=fitted(mod)
thres=bestThres(phat,train$Survived,thres.vec)
phatpred=predict(mod,test,type='response')
pred=as.numeric(phatpred>thres)
sum(is.na(pred))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
pred.dat=data.frame(PassengerId=test$PassengerId,Survived=pred)
gender=read.csv('gender_submission.csv')

#Prediction accuracy
sum(gender$Survived==pred.dat$Survived)/418
```

```
## [1] 0.9354067
```



2. In the logit model, prove  $Y - \hat{p}$  is orthogonal to column of  $X$  matrix.  
gradient of log-likelihood is  $\nabla \ell(\beta) = X^T(Y - \hat{p})$ .

$$\log \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} = X_i^T \beta$$

thus the fitted probabilities satisfy  $X^T(Y - \hat{p}) = 0$ .

3. (a) Filling Missing values.  
Z-value =  $\frac{\text{Estimate}}{\text{Std. Err.}} = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\text{se}(\hat{\beta})}$

$$\text{thus } \text{se}(\text{intercept}) = \frac{0.6864}{0.313} = 2.19297$$

$$\text{se}(\log(\text{distance})) = \frac{-0.950}{-4.349} = 0.208938$$

also the first 2 diagonal entries of  $(X^T W X)^{-1}$ .

null deviance:

null deviance is achieved under intercept model. In intercept model,  $p_i = \bar{p}$ .  
the  $p$  which maximize the log-likelihood function is =  
 $\bar{p} = \bar{y}$

know that  $\bar{y} = 79/212$   
substitute back into  $-\sum_{i=1}^n [\bar{y} \log \bar{y} + (1-\bar{y}) \log (1-\bar{y})] = 279.987$

d.f =  $212 - 1 = 211$  for null deviance.

$$\text{Residual deviance} = \text{AIC} - 2(\# \text{ of explanatory variables} + 1) \\ = 222.18 - 2(3+1) = 214.18$$

d.f =  $212 - 3 - 1 = 208$  for residual deviance.

Mixing rate off diagonal of  $(X^T W X)^{-1}$  can be obtained by symmetry, which is  $-0.2519218$

Mixing value on the 4th diagonal of  $(X^T W X)^{-1}$  is  $(0.313)^2 = 0.09803162$ .

(b).  $X_0 = (\log(265), \log(26), 3.5)$   $\hat{\beta}$  can be obtained from (a)

$$\text{thus } \hat{p}_0 = \frac{e^{X_0^T \hat{\beta}}}{1 + e^{X_0^T \hat{\beta}}} = 0.7701945$$

(c) By adding another variable, the residual deviance will decrease, just like RSS will decrease as variable increases in linear model. For larger model, we will have a likelihood less than or equal to maximized likelihood. Thus the residual deviance for larger models will be smaller.

The null deviance will not be affected because it is only depending on the intercept model.



$$\hat{p} = \frac{e^{x_i^T \beta}}{1 + e^{x_i^T \beta}}$$

(a) log-likelihood can be written as:

$$\ell(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i (x_i^T \beta) - \log(1 + \exp(x_i^T \beta))]$$

$$= Y^T X \beta - \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + \exp(x_i^T \beta))$$

From the equation, we see that  $Y$  enters the log-likelihood only through  $X^T Y$

$$(b) \hat{p}_i = \frac{\exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_p x_{ip})}{1 + \exp(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_p x_{ip})} = \frac{\exp(x_i^T \hat{\beta})}{1 + \exp(x_i^T \hat{\beta})} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x_i^T \hat{\beta})}$$

$$(c) \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = Y^T \mathbf{1} = \hat{p}^T \mathbf{1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{p}_i$$

$y_i$ 's are 0 or 1. LHS will be the number of  $y_i$ 's which are equal to 1

$$(d) \ell(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i \log p_i + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - p_i)]$$

$$\text{Residual Deviance: } -2\ell(\hat{\beta}) = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i \log \hat{p}_i + (1 - y_i) \log(1 - \hat{p}_i)]$$

$$\text{where } \hat{p}_i = \frac{e^{x_i^T \hat{\beta}}}{1 + e^{x_i^T \hat{\beta}}}$$

$$[5] (a) \text{ Mixing 2-value. } 4.11947 / 0.36342 = 11.33529$$

Mixing Coefficient:

$$12.345 \cdot 0.028 = 0.34566$$

$$\bar{y} = 1813 / 4061 \quad n = 4601$$

$$\text{null deviance} = -2 \cdot n [\bar{y} \log \bar{y} + (1 - \bar{y}) \log(1 - \bar{y})] = 617.15$$

$$\text{d.f. (of null deviance)} = n - 1 = 4600$$

$$\text{d.f. residual deviance} = n - 6 - 1 = 4594$$

$$\text{AIC} = \text{residual deviance} + 2(n+1) = 3245.1 + 2 \cdot (6+1) = 3259.1$$

$$(b) X_0 = (\log(157+5), \log(0.868+5), \log(2.894+5), \log(15), \log(15), \log(15))$$

$$\hat{p}_0 = \frac{\exp(x_0^T \beta)}{1 + \exp(x_0^T \beta)} = 0.958115$$

(c) -  $M_1$  has higher maximum likelihood than  $M_2$ ,  $M_1$  is preferable.

Also,  $M_1$  has lower AIC than  $M_2$ . In this sense  $M_1$  is also preferable.