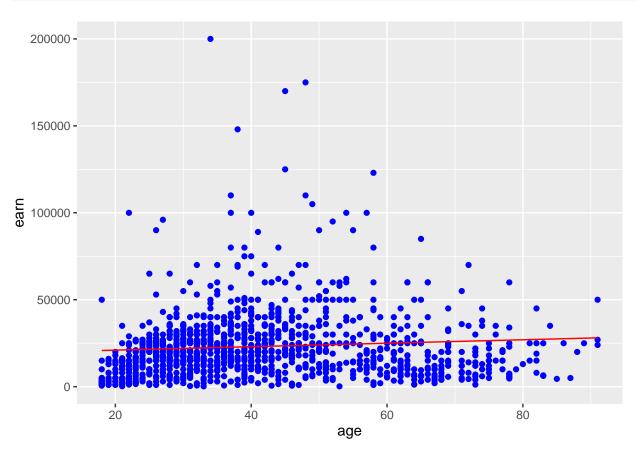
$assignment_06_MacDonaldMariana-week-8.R$

marianamacdonald

2022-05-04

```
# Assignment: ASSIGNMENT 6
# Name: MacDonald, Mariana
# Date: 2022-05-15
## Set the working directory to the root of your DSC 520 directory
setwd("/Users/marianamacdonald/Documents/DATA SCIENCE/DSC 520/Statistics R/Week 2/dsc520")
## Load the `data/r4ds/heights.csv` to
heights_df <- read.csv("data/r4ds/heights.csv")
## Load the ggplot2 library
library(ggplot2)
## Fit a linear model using the `age` variable as the predictor and `earn` as the outcome
age_lm <- lm(earn ~ age, data=heights_df)</pre>
## View the summary of your model using `summary()`
summary(age_lm)
##
## lm(formula = earn ~ age, data = heights_df)
## Residuals:
     Min 1Q Median
                          3Q
                                 Max
## -25098 -12622 -3667 6883 177579
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                          1571.26 12.119 < 2e-16 ***
## (Intercept) 19041.53
## age
                 99.41
                            35.46 2.804 0.00514 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 19420 on 1190 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.006561, Adjusted R-squared: 0.005727
## F-statistic: 7.86 on 1 and 1190 DF, p-value: 0.005137
## Creating predictions using `predict()`
age_predict_df <- data.frame(earn = predict(age_lm, heights_df), age=heights_df$age)</pre>
```

```
## Plot the predictions against the original data
ggplot(data = heights_df, aes(y = earn, x = age)) +
  geom_point(color='blue') +
  geom_line(color='red',data = age_predict_df, aes(y=earn, x=age))
```



```
mean_earn <- mean(heights_df$earn)</pre>
## Corrected Sum of Squares Total
sst <- sum((mean_earn - heights_df$earn)^2)</pre>
## Corrected Sum of Squares for Model
ssm <- sum((mean_earn - age_predict_df$earn)^2)</pre>
## Residuals
residuals <- heights_df$earn - age_predict_df$earn</pre>
## Sum of Squares for Error
sse <- sum(residuals^2)</pre>
## R Squared R^2 = SSM \setminus SST
r_squared <- ssm/sst
## Number of observations
# nrow(heights_df)
n <- 1192
## Number of regression parameters
## Corrected Degrees of Freedom for Model (p-1)
dfm \leftarrow (p-1)
## Degrees of Freedom for Error (n-p)
```

```
dfe <- (n-p)
## Corrected Degrees of Freedom Total: DFT = n - 1
dft <- (n-1)

## Mean of Squares for Model: MSM = SSM / DFM
msm <- ssm/dfm
## Mean of Squares for Error: MSE = SSE / DFE
mse <- sse/dfe
## Mean of Squares Total: MST = SST / DFT
mst <- sst/dft
## F Statistic F = MSM/MSE
f_score <- msm/mse

## Adjusted R Squared R2 = 1 - (1 - R2)(n - 1) / (n - p)
adjusted_r_squared <- 1 - (1 - r_squared)*(n - 1)/(n - p)

## Calculate the p-value from the F distribution
p_value <- pf(f_score, dfm, dft, lower.tail=F)</pre>
```