CargarDatos

Mauro Loprete

04 de June

Carga de datos

```
Datos <- read.table(
    "UScrime.txt",
    header = TRUE,
    dec = ","
)</pre>
```

Primera idea: Incluir todas las variables:

```
lm(
   у~.,
   data = Datos
) %>% summary()
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y ~ ., data = Datos)
## Residuals:
               1Q Median
## -395.74 -98.09
                   -6.69 112.99 512.67
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -5984.2876 1628.3184 -3.675 0.000893 ***
                                     2.106 0.043443 *
## M
                  8.7830
                            4.1714
## So
                 -3.8035
                          148.7551 -0.026 0.979765
## Ed
                 18.8324
                            6.2088
                                     3.033 0.004861 **
## Po1
                 19.2804
                            10.6110
                                     1.817 0.078892 .
## Po2
                -10.9422
                            11.7478 -0.931 0.358830
## LF
                 -0.6638
                            1.4697 -0.452 0.654654
## M.F
                  1.7407
                             2.0354
                                     0.855 0.398995
## Pop
                 -0.7330
                             1.2896
                                     -0.568 0.573845
                             0.6481
## NW
                  0.4204
                                     0.649 0.521279
## U1
                 -5.8271
                             4.2103 -1.384 0.176238
## U2
                 16.7800
                             8.2336
                                      2.038 0.050161 .
## GDP
                  0.9617
                             1.0367
                                      0.928 0.360754
                  7.0672
## Ineq
                             2.2717
                                      3.111 0.003983 **
## Prob
              -4855.2658 2272.3746 -2.137 0.040627 *
## Time
                 -3.4790
                             7.1653 -0.486 0.630708
```

```
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 209.1 on 31 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8031, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7078
## F-statistic: 8.429 on 15 and 31 DF, p-value: 3.539e-07
```

En este caso se puede ver que pocas variables son significativas, pero el modelo en general si lo es ...

Pasos siguientes:

- Hay que empezar el proceso de ... (Backward/Forward/Stepwise)
- Diagnostico ...

```
qplot(x=Var1,
      y=Var2,
      data = melt(cor(Datos, use = "p")),
      fill = value,
      geom="tile"
)+scale_fill_gradient2(limits = c(-1, 1),
                       low = "#A50303", high = "#250455")+
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1,
       plot.title = element_text(
         face = "bold",
          color = "#280434FF"),
       plot.subtitle = element_text(
         size=8,
          color="#5C485F"
       ),
        axis.text.x = element_text(
         color = "#8C04C2"
       ),
       axis.text.y = element_text(
         color="#8C04C2"
        )
        )+
 labs(title="Mapa de correlación de variables",
       subtitle = "Variables referidas a tasa de criminalidad en USA",
       x="Variables",
       y="",
       fill="Coef Corr.")
```

Mapa de correlación de variables

Variables referidas a tasa de criminalidad en USA

