

## Stat 482, Homework #8 Solutions

(1)  $w$  is midarm circumference,  $x_1$  is triceps thickness,  $x_2$  is thigh circumference

(a)  $r_{w1} = .458$ ,  $r_{w2} = .085$ ,  $r_{12} = .924$

(b)  $F_2^* = 0.13$ ,  $p\text{-value} = .72$  The observed data is compatible with the reduced model. It is not necessary to add thigh measurement to the no effects model for predicting midarm measurement.

(c)  $F_{2|1}^* = 1388.6$ ,  $p\text{-value} = .000$  The observed data is not compatible with the reduced model. We accept the addition of thigh measurement to a model which already includes triceps measurement.

(d)  $\hat{w} = 62.33 + 1.88x_1 - 1.61x_2$

(e) Investigating relationships in higher dimensions requires higher level statistical methods, such as regression analysis. Two-dimensional methods and graphs are insufficient.

(2)  $y$  is crew productivity,  $x_1$  is crew size,  $x_2$  is bonus pay

(a) A design is orthogonal if  $X'X$  is diagonal.  
For orthogonal designs, regression coefficients, estimates and variance explained by inputs do not depend on which other inputs are included in the model.

(b) 
$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= \frac{5.375}{\cancel{1.0000}}, SE(b_1) = \frac{0.6638}{\cancel{1.0000}}, t_1^* = 8.097 \\ b_2 &= \frac{4.625}{\cancel{1.0000}}, SE(b_2) = \frac{0.6638}{\cancel{1.0000}}, t_2^* = 6.968 \end{aligned}$$

## HW 8 Computing

### Data from Table 7.1

Our goal is to model the relationship among the predictor variables in the body fat example. Specifically, we wish to model midarm (w) as a function of triceps (x1) and thigh (x2).

:

```
hw8a.data =  
read.table('http://users.stat.ufl.edu/~rrandles/sta4210/Rclassnotes/data/text  
datasets/KutnerData/Chapter%20%207%20Data%20Sets/CH07TA01.txt')  
colnames(hw8a.data)=c("triceps", "thigh", "midarm", "body.fat")  
str(hw8a.data)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    20 obs. of  4 variables:  
## $ triceps : num  19.5 24.7 30.7 29.8 19.1 25.6 31.4 27.9 22.1 25.5 ...  
## $ thigh   : num  43.1 49.8 51.9 54.3 42.2 53.9 58.5 52.1 49.9 53.5 ...  
## $ midarm  : num  29.1 28.2 37 31.1 30.9 23.7 27.6 30.6 23.2 24.8 ...  
## $ body.fat: num  11.9 22.8 18.7 20.1 12.9 21.7 27.1 25.4 21.3 19.3 ...
```

```
cor(hw8a.data)
```

```
##           triceps    thigh    midarm  body.fat  
## triceps  1.0000000 0.9238425 0.4577772 0.8432654  
## thigh    0.9238425 1.0000000 0.0846675 0.8780896  
## midarm   0.4577772 0.0846675 1.0000000 0.1424440  
## body.fat 0.8432654 0.8780896 0.1424440 1.0000000
```

```
m1 = lm(midarm ~ triceps, data=hw8a.data)  
m2 = lm(midarm ~ thigh, data=hw8a.data)  
m12 = lm(midarm ~ triceps + thigh, data=hw8a.data)
```

```
anova(m2)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table  
##  
## Response: midarm  
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)  
## thigh      1   1.812   1.8117    0.13 0.7227  
## Residuals 18 250.920 13.9400
```

```
anova(m1,m12)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
```

```
##
```

```
## Model 1: midarm ~ triceps
```

```
## Model 2: midarm ~ triceps + thigh
```

```
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F    Pr(>F)
```

```
## 1      18 199.769
```

```
## 2      17   2.416  1    197.35 1388.6 < 2.2e-16 ***
```

```
## ---
```

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

```
summary(m12)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = midarm ~ triceps + thigh, data = hw8a.data)
```

```
##
```

```
## Residuals:
```

```
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
```

```
## -0.58200 -0.30625  0.02592  0.29526  0.56102
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
```

```
## (Intercept) 62.33083    1.23934   50.29  <2e-16 ***
```

```
## triceps      1.88089    0.04498   41.82  <2e-16 ***
```

```
## thigh       -1.60850    0.04316  -37.26  <2e-16 ***
```

```
## ---
```

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

```
##
```

```
## Residual standard error: 0.377 on 17 degrees of freedom
```

```
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9904, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9893
```

```
## F-statistic: 880.7 on 2 and 17 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

## HW 8 Computing

### Data from Table 7.6

We wish to investigate the relationship between crew productivity (y) and crew size (x1) and bonus pay (x2).

:

```
hw8b.data =  
read.table('http://users.stat.ufl.edu/~rrandles/sta4210/Rclassnotes/data/text  
datasets/KutnerData/Chapter%20%207%20Data%20Sets/CH07TA06.txt')  
colnames(hw8b.data)=c("crew.size", "bonus.pay", "productivity")  
hw8b.data
```

```
##   crew.size bonus.pay productivity  
## 1         4         2          42  
## 2         4         2          39  
## 3         4         3          48  
## 4         4         3          51  
## 5         6         2          49  
## 6         6         2          53  
## 7         6         3          61  
## 8         6         3          60
```

```
attach(hw8b.data)
```

```
x1 = 2*(crew.size-mean(crew.size))/(range(crew.size)[2]-range(crew.size)[1])  
x2 = 2*(bonus.pay-mean(bonus.pay))/(range(bonus.pay)[2]-range(bonus.pay)[1])
```

```
coded.mod = lm(productivity ~ x1+x2)  
summary(coded.mod)
```

```
##  
## Coefficients:  
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)  
## (Intercept)  50.3750     0.6638   75.889 7.53e-09 ***  
## x1           5.3750     0.6638    8.097 0.000466 ***  
## x2           4.6250     0.6638    6.968 0.000937 ***  
## ---  
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##  
## Residual standard error: 1.877 on 5 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared:  0.958, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9412  
## F-statistic: 57.06 on 2 and 5 DF, p-value: 0.000361
```