Stat 482, Homework #13 Solutions

X1 = triceps, X2 = thigh, X3 = midarm, Y = body fat

1. $b_1^* = 4.264$, $b_2^* = -2.929$, $b_3^* = -1.561$

Standardized regression coefficients are based on input variables having the same scale of measurement, so effect sizes are computed in common units.

It is estimated that triceps measurement has the strongest (partial) effect on body fat measurement.

(2.) see attached for plot

Shrinkage estimation Features a weighted average of the candidate estimators (LSE if an input is included, zero if an input is excluded), using information from all models under consideration.

The goal of principal components analysis is to explain the relationships among a set of variables using a reduced set formed through linear combinations.

 $\beta_1^{(Pe)} = 0.4156$, $\beta_2^{(Pe)} = 0.5042$, $\beta_3^{(Pe)} = -0.0894$

Body Fat Example: Standardized Regression, Model Selection, Ridge Regression, and Principal Components Regression

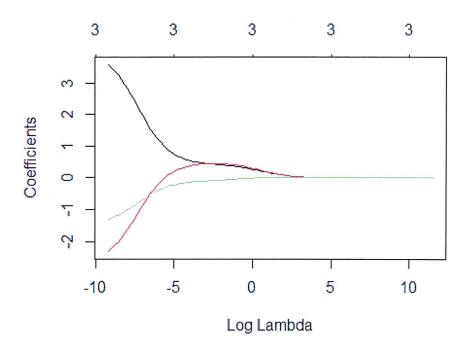
Data from Table 7.1

A body fat measurement is made for each of 20 healthy females through a cumbersome and expensive procedure requiring the immersion of the person in water. The predictor variables triceps skinfold thickness (x1), thigh circumference (x2) and midarm circumference (x3) are easier to measure. The study aims to determine the relationship between body fat (y) and the varibles x1,x2,x3.

```
setwd("F:/Lexar/stat 482 data sets")
multcoll.dat = read.csv('TABLE0701.csv')
library(leaps)
library(glmnet)
multcoll.dat$y = scale(multcoll.dat$body fat)
multcoll.dat$z1 = scale(multcoll.dat$triceps)
multcoll.dat$z2 = scale(multcoll.dat$thigh)
multcoll.dat$z3 = scale(multcoll.dat$midarm)
mod = lm(y\sim0+z1+z2+z3, data = multcoll.dat)
summary(mod)
##
## lm(formula = y \sim 0 + z1 + z2 + z3, data = multcoll.dat)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 10 Median
                                   3Q
                                           Max
## -0.72976 -0.31552 0.07683 0.28702 0.80837
## Coefficients:
##
   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                           1.481
                   2.878
## z1 4.264
                                    0.157
## z2 -2.929
                   2.568 -1.140
                                    0.270
## z3 -1.561
                   1.106 -1.412
                                    0.176
## Residual standard error: 0.4712 on 17 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8014, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7663
## F-statistic: 22.86 on 3 and 17 DF, p-value: 3.363e-06
```

```
z = model.matrix(mod)
full.mod = regsubsets( y ~ z1+z2+z3, multcoll.dat, intercept = FALSE)
selection = summary(full.mod)
selection$cp
## [1] 1.594581 2.300725 3.000000
selection
## Subset selection object
## Call: regsubsets.formula(y ~ z1 + z2 + z3, multcoll.dat, intercept =
FALSE)
## 3 Variables
##
      Forced in Forced out
## z2
         FALSE
                     FALSE
## z3
          FALSE
                     FALSE
## 1 subsets of each size up to 3
## Selection Algorithm: exhaustive
            z1 z2 z3
## 1 ( 1 ) " " "*" "
## 2 ( 1 ) "*" " "*"
## 3 ( 1 ) "*" "*" "*"
coef(full.mod,1:3)
## [[1]]
##
          z2
## 0.8780896
## [[2]]
##
           z1
                      z3
## 0.9843350 -0.3081621
##
## [[3]]
##
         z1
                    z2
## 4.263705 -2.928701 -1.561417
```

```
grid=10^seq(-4,5,length.out = 100) ##get Lambda sequence
mod.ridge=glmnet(z,multcoll.dat$y,alpha=0,lambda=grid,standardize = FALSE)
plot(mod.ridge,xvar = "lambda")
```



```
#cv.ridge = cv.glmnet(z,y,alpha=0,standardize = FALSE)
#best.lam.ridge = cv.ridge$lambda.min

#print(log10(best.lam.ridge))

#best.mod.ridge = glmnet(z,y,alpha = 0,lambda = best.lam.ridge,standardize = FALSE)
#coef(best.mod.ridge)

#results = predict(best.mod.ridge, z, type="response")
```

```
pca = prcomp(z)
summary(pca)
## Importance of components:
                             PC1
                                    PC2
                                            PC<sub>3</sub>
## Standard deviation
                          1.4375 0.9658 0.02696
## Proportion of Variance 0.6888 0.3109 0.00024
## Cumulative Proportion 0.6888 0.9998 1.00000
pca$rotation
##
            PC1
                        PC<sub>2</sub>
                                   PC3
## z1 0.6946957 -0.05010563
                            0.7175565
## z2 0.6294279 -0.44050902 -0.6401347
## z3 0.3481645 0.89634883 -0.2744818
P = pca$rotation[,1:2]
head(pca$x)
##
              PC1
                         PC2
                                      PC<sub>3</sub>
## 1 -1.631888014 1.1007545 0.046261568
## 2 -0.193034481 0.2638694 0.037463010
## 3 1.729318426 2.1900499 -0.024544755
## 4 1.330209942 0.5470338 -0.002570155
## 5 -1.623593621 1.6228630 -0.036283958
## 6 -0.005149624 -1.1960877 0.003307760
head(z %*% pca$rotation)
##
              PC1
                         PC2
                                      PC3
## 1 -1.631888014 1.1007545
                             0.046261568
## 2 -0.193034481 0.2638694 0.037463010
## 3 1.729318426 2.1900499 -0.024544755
## 4 1.330209942 0.5470338 -0.002570155
## 5 -1.623593621
                  1.6228630 -0.036283958
## 6 -0.005149624 -1.1960877 0.003307760
multcoll.dat$w1 = pca$x[,1]
multcoll.dat$w2 = pca$x[,2]
cor(multcoll.dat[,5:10])
##
                          z1
                                    z2
                                              z3
                                                           w1
## y
       1.0000000
                 0.84326545
                             0.8780896 0.1424440 8.264917e-01 -3.120462e-01
## z1
       0.8432654
                 1.00000000
                             0.9238425 0.4577772 9.986411e-01 -4.839283e-02
## z2
                             1.0000000 0.0846675 9.048171e-01 -4.254507e-01
       0.8780896
                 0.92384251
## z3
      0.1424440
                 0.45777716    0.0846675    1.00000000    5.004945e-01    8.657081e-01
## w1
      0.8264917
                 ## w2 -0.3120462 -0.04839283 -0.4254507 0.8657081 8.716134e-17
                                                               1.000000e+00
```

```
mod.pcr = lm(y \sim w1 + w2 - 1, data = multcoll.dat)
summary(mod.pcr)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y \sim w1 + w2 - 1, data = multcoll.dat)
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                       Median
                  1Q
                                    3Q
                                            Max
## -0.78066 -0.36921 0.05219 0.25810 0.78815
##
## Coefficients:
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## w1 0.57494
                 0.07683
                          7.484 6.25e-07 ***
                  0.11435 -2.826 0.0112 *
## w2 -0.32309
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.4814 on 18 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.7805, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7561
## F-statistic:
                   32 on 2 and 18 DF, p-value: 1.185e-06
b.hat.pcr = P %*% mod.pcr$coefficients
b.hat.pcr
##
             [,1]
## z1 0.41559803
## z2 0.50420855
## z3 -0.08942776
```