

# Homework 2

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```
load("data/OregonHomes.Rdata") # read the data into R
```

1. First of all, read the data file OregonHomes.Rdata (the data frame is called homes) and load the libraries you typically use. Create a new variable that groups the garage size information into two classes: one for garage size for no or one car, the second one for garage sizes for two or more cars.[hint: There are multiple ways to do this. E.g., using the cut command or the command recode from the car package.] Generate a boxplot for the house prices grouped by the newly created garage size groups.

```
homes$two_cars_more <- homes$Gar >= 2
```

(a) (1 point) Based on the box plot, do you expect that the mean house price differs significantly between the two groups?

As the plot indicates, the mean house price between two groups may differ significantly given the large difference (approximately 45).

```
boxplot(Price ~ two_cars_more,
  data = homes,
  main = "Price vs. Garage size has two or more",
  xlab = "Price",
  ylab = "Garage size has two or more",
  horizontal = TRUE)
```



(b) (half a point) Using a t-test assuming equal variances assess whether there is a significant difference in house prices between the two groups.

Considering a significance level of 5%, the p-value in the test is small enough to conclude that the house price in two groups are not equal.

```
t.test(Price ~ two_cars_more, data = homes, var.equal = TRUE)
```

Two Sample t-test

```
data: Price by two_cars_more
t = -3.2878, df = 74, p-value = 0.001547
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -73.93064 -18.13474
sample estimates:
mean in group FALSE mean in group TRUE
      254.3000      300.3327
```

(c) (half a point) Check whether equality of variance is actually given?

Given the large p-value, we can say the assumption of equal variance holds.

```
var.test(Price ~ two_cars_more, data = homes)
```

F test to compare two variances

```
data: Price by two_cars_more
F = 1.2901, num df = 23, denom df = 51, p-value = 0.4427
alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.6652745 2.7534679
sample estimates:
ratio of variances
      1.290124
```

2. Run a one-way ANOVA-test (command aov to assess whether there is a significant difference in house prices between the two groups.

```
aov_fit <- aov(Price ~ two_cars_more, data = homes)
summary(aov_fit)
```

```
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
two_cars_more  1  34796    34796   10.81 0.00155
Residuals    74 238211      3219
1 observation deleted due to missingness
```

(a) (half a point) Based on the one-way ANOVA-test is there a significant difference in house prices between the two groups.

We can conclude that there exist a significant difference between the two groups since the p-value is small enough under significance level of 5%.

(b) (half a point) Assess by using a linear model whether there is a significant difference in house prices between the two groups.

The small p-value indicates there is a significant difference in house prices between the two groups.

```
mod_1 <- lm(Price ~ two_cars_more, data = homes)
summary(mod_1)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Price ~ two_cars_more, data = homes)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-105.33	-39.81	-13.55	39.59	149.67

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	254.30	11.58	21.958	< 2e-16
two_cars_moreTRUE	46.03	14.00	3.288	0.00155

Residual standard error: 56.74 on 74 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.1275, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1157

F-statistic: 10.81 on 1 and 74 DF, p-value: 0.001547

(c) (1 point) Compare the results of the t-test, the linear model and the ANOVA. How do the p-values of the three tests relate to each other? How do the test statistics of the three tests relate to each other?

The p-values in the results are the same, and the square of t value is equal to the F value.

3. Using the variable Gar as a factor, run an ANOVA model to see whether the garage size has a statistically significant impact on the average house price.

```
aov_fit <- aov(Price ~ as.factor(Gar), data = homes)
summary(aov_fit)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
as.factor(Gar)	3	36682	12227	3.725	0.015
Residuals	72	236325	3282		

1 observation deleted due to missingness

(a) (half a point) Does the test result indicate that garage size has a statistically significant impact on house prices? Report the observed p-value for the overall ANOVA test!

Under significant level of 5%, the average house price is significantly different among different garage sizes.

(b) (half a point) Use the Tukey HSD post hoc test to determine for which garage sizes average house prices differ significantly at the 5% significance level.

The average house price is different between the garage size of 0 and garage size of 2, as the table below indicates.

```
TukeyHSD(aov_fit, ordered = TRUE, conf.level = 0.95)
```

```
Tukey multiple comparisons of means
 95% family-wise confidence level
factor levels have been ordered
```

```
Fit: aov(formula = Price ~ as.factor(Gar), data = homes)
```

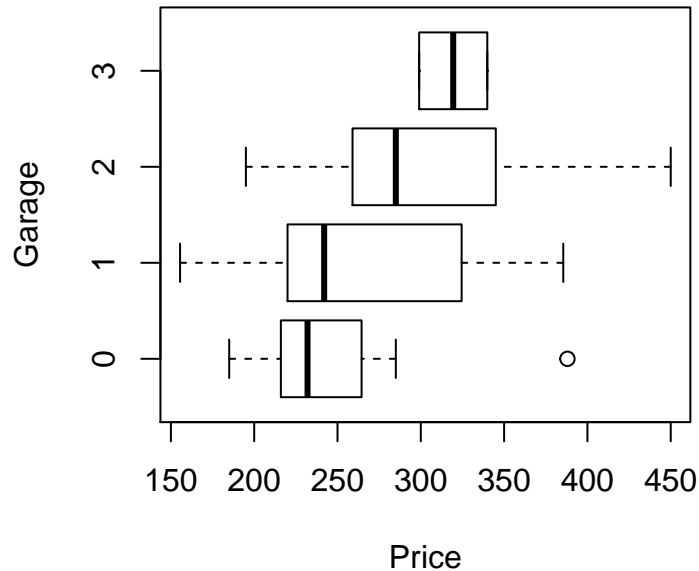
```
$`as.factor(Gar)`
      diff      lwr      upr    p adj
1-0 13.74545 -47.983945  75.47485 0.9361062
2-0 52.71345   2.532603 102.89431 0.0357791
3-0 72.59545 -43.232873 188.42378 0.3585166
2-1 38.96800  -7.942282  85.87828 0.1372769
3-1 58.85000 -55.599370 173.29937 0.5330866
3-2 19.88200 -88.774603 128.53860 0.9630134
```

(c) (1 point) Can you explain why the average house price for homes with garages for 2 cars is significantly different from the average house price for homes without garage (garage with car size 0) while the average house price for homes with garages for 3 cars is NOT significantly different from the average house price for homes without garage (garage with car size 0) despite the fact that the average house price for homes with garages for three cars is larger than the one for homes with garages for two cars.

The boxplot shows that an outlier price exists in the garage size of 0, and value of the outlier (388) is larger than the maximum value (339.9) in the garage size of 3. Therefore there is no significant difference between size of 0 and size of 3, even though the average house price for homes with garages for three cars is the largest.

```
boxplot(Price ~ Gar, data = homes,
        main = 'Price vs. Garage',
        xlab = 'Price',
        ylab = 'Garage',
        horizontal = TRUE)
```

## Price vs. Garage



4. Now, you build a linear model for the house price based on all predictor variables in the original data set (So, please do not include the newly created grouping variable for the garage size).

```
mod_2 <- lm(Price ~ . - two_cars_more, data = homes)
```

(a) (1 point) According to this model and using the ANOVA table, which predictors have a significant impact on the average house price at the 5% significance level?

The table indicates that the significant predictors are *Floor*, *Lot*, *Status (if Sold)* and *School (if Edison)*.

```
summary(mod_2)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Price ~ . - two_cars_more, data = homes)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-94.978	-28.849	-0.511	24.350	94.094

Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-202.1596	660.5569	-0.306	0.76061
ID	-0.2662	0.2796	-0.952	0.34495
Floor	80.3028	32.0373	2.507	0.01487
Lot	10.3434	3.6717	2.817	0.00652
Bath	4.4336	11.7998	0.376	0.70842
Bed	-12.9997	9.1684	-1.418	0.16131
Year	0.1604	0.3352	0.479	0.63396

Age	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gar	6.1577	9.6116	0.641	0.52414
StatusPending	-17.8892	16.5880	-1.078	0.28508
StatusSold	-37.3573	13.9762	-2.673	0.00963
SchoolCrest	12.4545	36.1419	0.345	0.73158
SchoolEdison	91.7660	31.7622	2.889	0.00534
SchoolHarris	61.9000	33.0168	1.875	0.06561
SchoolParker	-6.9931	31.0327	-0.225	0.82246
SchoolRedwood	13.0448	30.4176	0.429	0.66954

Residual standard error: 45.03 on 61 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.5468, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4428

F-statistic: 5.258 on 14 and 61 DF, p-value: 0.000002202

(b) (half a point) How good does the model fit?

The R-squared values means that the total variance of house can be explained by this model by 54.68%.

(c) (half a point) In which form is the variable *Gar* included in this model? As a factor or as a numeric variable? How do you see the difference in the output?

The variable *Gar* is used as a numeric variable. Furthermore, the model below shows that how *Gar* is used as a factor variable. We therefore can see the *Gar* is treated in a discrete manner, and there are three levels in *Gar* (the level of 0 in *Gar* is included in the intercept term).

```
homes$Gar <- as.factor(homes$Gar)
mod_3 <- lm(Price ~ . - two_cars_more, data = homes)
summary(mod_3)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Price ~ . - two_cars_more, data = homes)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-101.644	-26.129	0.759	25.531	94.487

Coefficients: (1 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-259.6789	662.9167	-0.392	0.69668
ID	-0.2588	0.2807	-0.922	0.36033
Floor	81.7675	32.1374	2.544	0.01359
Lot	10.8002	3.7055	2.915	0.00502
Bath	-0.4432	12.7816	-0.035	0.97246
Bed	-12.3504	9.5822	-1.289	0.20247
Year	0.2044	0.3373	0.606	0.54687
Age	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gar1	-20.5876	22.7198	-0.906	0.36854
Gar2	5.7959	20.0789	0.289	0.77385
Gar3	0.8246	46.5716	0.018	0.98593
StatusPending	-16.1670	17.7091	-0.913	0.36500
StatusSold	-37.7953	14.1371	-2.673	0.00969

SchoolCrest	-9.1262	39.9655	-0.228	0.82016
SchoolEdison	76.5241	33.8480	2.261	0.02747
SchoolHarris	48.1638	34.5973	1.392	0.16911
SchoolParker	-25.1866	34.4369	-0.731	0.46744
SchoolRedwood	-4.6595	33.3122	-0.140	0.88924

Residual standard error: 45.1 on 59 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.5605, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4413

F-statistic: 4.702 on 16 and 59 DF, p-value: 0.000005733

**5. (2 points) In the linear model from Question 4 either the line for variable Age or the one for variable Year is empty in the ANOVA table and in the coefficient table all corresponding numbers are marked as NA. Explain why!**

The variable *Age* and variable *Year* have a perfect collinearity, their relationship can be represented as  $Age = (Year - 1970) \times 0.1$ . From the perspective of linear algebra, the matrix of predictors is not full rank, and hence the inverse of the matrix cannot be obtained. To circumvent this issue, the variable *Age* was excluded when the model was built, and its coefficient is shown as NA.

**6. (2 points) Looking at the sign of the (significant) regression coefficients, do the empirically present relationships make sense?**

The sign of significant variables seem to be reasonably indicate the relationships among the variables and price. For instance, the larger a house is, the higher its price is. Moreover, when a house is still in the market, the seller might try to drive the price up to reap profits. After the house is sold, its price then drops to its true value. Lastly, Edison may be a prestigious school, so the houses in its district can have a better price.

**7. (2 points) Starting with a model using all predictors in the data set (except the grouped garage size and the variable Year) use the stepwise automatic model procedure to find the best linear model. Use the backward/forward strategy and the AIC as criterion. Briefly summarize the resulting model!**

The AIC gradually declines in the process, as the tables below demonstrate. The final model consists of the variables *Floor*, *Lot*, *Bed*, *Status* and *School*. As expected the variables, except for *Bed*, are the significant predictors in the full model in Task 4.

```
mod_4 <- lm(Price ~ . - two_cars_more - Year, data = homes)
mod_5 <- step(mod_4, direction = "both")
```

Start: AIC=593.7

```
Price ~ (ID + Floor + Lot + Bath + Bed + Year + Age + Gar + Status +
  School + two_cars_more) - two_cars_more - Year
```

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- Gar	3	4551	124546	590.53
- Bath	1	2	119997	591.70
- Age	1	747	120741	592.17
- ID	1	1729	121723	592.79
<none>			119995	593.70
- Bed	1	3379	123373	593.81

- Status	2	14920	134914	598.61
- Floor	1	13166	133160	599.61
- Lot	1	17278	137272	601.92
- School	5	74596	194590	620.44

Step: AIC=590.53

Price ~ ID + Floor + Lot + Bath + Bed + Age + Status + School

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- Bath	1	309	124855	588.72
- Age	1	1174	125719	589.24
- ID	1	2343	126888	589.95
<none>			124546	590.53
- Bed	1	5347	129892	591.72
+ Gar	3	4551	119995	593.70
- Status	2	18476	143022	597.04
- Floor	1	14946	139492	597.14
- Lot	1	18735	143280	599.18
- School	5	77256	201802	617.21

Step: AIC=588.72

Price ~ ID + Floor + Lot + Bed + Age + Status + School

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- Age	1	1641	126495	587.71
- ID	1	2531	127386	588.24
<none>			124855	588.72
- Bed	1	5065	129920	589.74
+ Bath	1	309	124546	590.53
+ Gar	3	4858	119997	591.70
- Status	2	18924	143779	595.44
- Lot	1	18447	143302	597.19
- Floor	1	20464	145319	598.25
- School	5	82345	207200	617.21

Step: AIC=587.71

Price ~ ID + Floor + Lot + Bed + Status + School

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- ID	1	2441	128936	587.16
<none>			126495	587.71
+ Age	1	1641	124855	588.72
+ Bath	1	776	125719	589.24
+ Gar	3	5723	120773	590.19
- Bed	1	8539	135035	590.67
- Lot	1	17414	143909	595.51
- Status	2	22492	148988	596.15
- Floor	1	25538	152033	599.69
- School	5	81931	208427	615.66

Step: AIC=587.16

Price ~ Floor + Lot + Bed + Status + School

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
--	----	-----------	-----	-----



```

<none>          128936 587.16
+ ID      1      2441 126495 587.71
+ Age     1      1550 127386 588.24
+ Bath    1      1024 127912 588.56
+ Gar      3      6622 122314 589.15
- Bed     1      7690 136626 589.56
- Status   2     22760 151696 595.52
- Lot      1     18945 147881 595.58
- Floor    1     23307 152242 597.79
- School   5     80237 209172 613.93

```

```
summary(mod_5)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Price ~ Floor + Lot + Bed + Status + School, data = homes)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-91.369	-29.241	-0.683	24.312	113.296

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	118.459	54.739	2.164	0.03414
Floor	90.214	26.319	3.428	0.00106
Lot	10.754	3.480	3.090	0.00294
Bed	-15.787	8.018	-1.969	0.05323
StatusPending	-20.545	16.227	-1.266	0.20999
StatusSold	-43.293	12.890	-3.359	0.00131
SchoolCrest	1.259	33.763	0.037	0.97036
SchoolEdison	85.616	29.470	2.905	0.00501
SchoolHarris	58.508	29.680	1.971	0.05295
SchoolParker	-11.034	29.546	-0.373	0.71003
SchoolRedwood	11.902	28.145	0.423	0.67377

Residual standard error: 44.54 on 65 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.5277, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4551

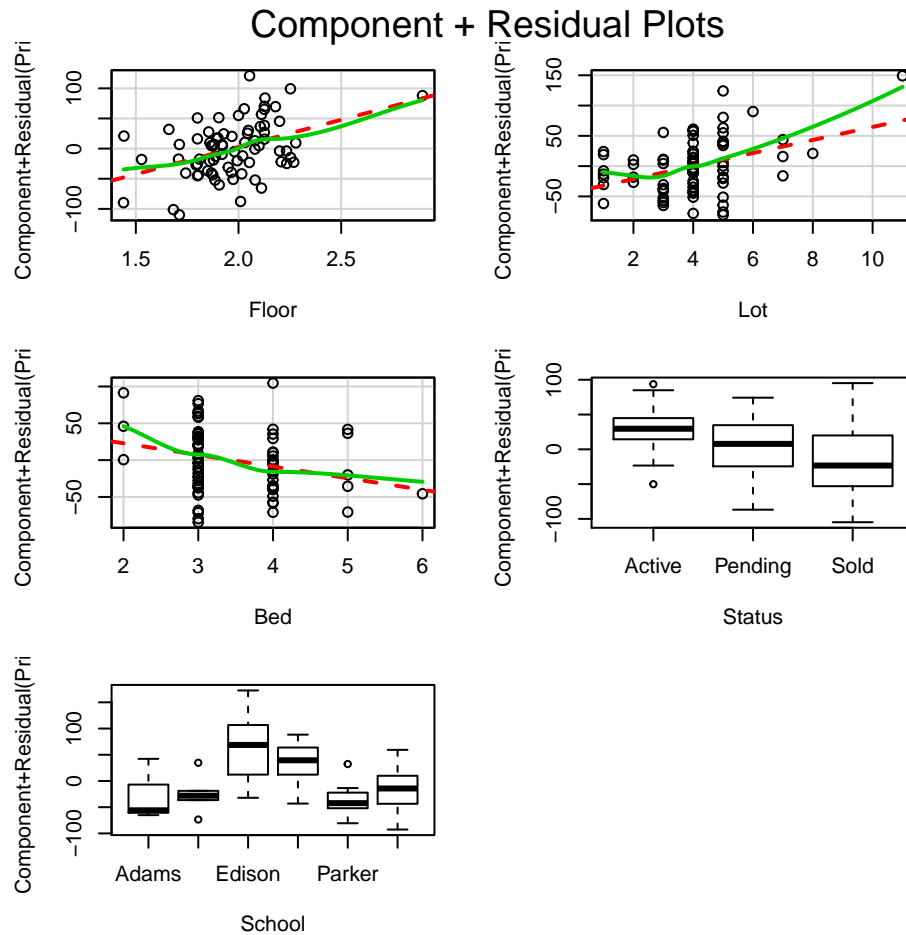
F-statistic: 7.263 on 10 and 65 DF, p-value: 0.0000001392

**8. Draw component/residual plots for all predictors in the final model resulting in the previous task. [hint: the package car contains a command crPlots to draw these plots.]**

```

library(car)
crPlots(mod_5)

```



(a) (half a point) Check whether some quadratic effects should be included.

The plot shows that there exist a slight quadratic effect in the variable *Lot*.

(b) (half a point) Vary the smoothing parameter to 0.25 and to 0.75. Which parameter setting indicates the quadratic effects more clearly? [hint: Look at the help pages for `car::crPlots` and check the examples of using the smoothing parameter.]

(c) (1 point) Add at least one quadratic effect to the model and compare the resulting model with the previous one. Is there a sufficient improvement in the model that justifies inclusion of the quadratic effect?

If the quadratic effect of the variable *Lot* is included, the new model is shown as follows. The adjusted R-squared is increased by 2.5%, and therefore we would say that adding the quadratic effect of *Lot* is legitimate.

```
mod_6 <- lm(Price ~ Floor + Lot + Bed + Status + School + I(Lot ^ 2), data = homes)
summary(mod_6)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Price ~ Floor + Lot + Bed + Status + School + I(Lot^2),
    data = homes)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-86.520	-27.011	-1.905	27.445	118.260

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	168.3582	58.7639	2.865	0.005635
Floor	79.4582	26.2322	3.029	0.003536
Lot	-7.1028	9.3763	-0.758	0.451513
Bed	-14.7420	7.8456	-1.879	0.064797
StatusPending	-21.9238	15.8591	-1.382	0.171651
StatusSold	-45.3581	12.6264	-3.592	0.000637
SchoolCrest	10.2465	33.2594	0.308	0.759024
SchoolEdison	93.5169	29.0337	3.221	0.002009
SchoolHarris	58.1964	28.9808	2.008	0.048857
SchoolParker	-3.4065	29.0906	-0.117	0.907147
SchoolRedwood	18.2384	27.6559	0.659	0.511956
I(Lot^2)	1.8599	0.9103	2.043	0.045145

Residual standard error: 43.49 on 64 degrees of freedom

(1 observation deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.5566, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4804

F-statistic: 7.305 on 11 and 64 DF, p-value: 0.00000006514