

Extra Practice for Exam1 KEY

1. BodyFat

A. VIF for Full Model

Triceps Thigh Midarm
708.8429 564.3434 104.6060

All VIF values > 10 indicate collinearity!

Hand Calculation:

R^2 (Triceps vs other predictors) = 0.9986

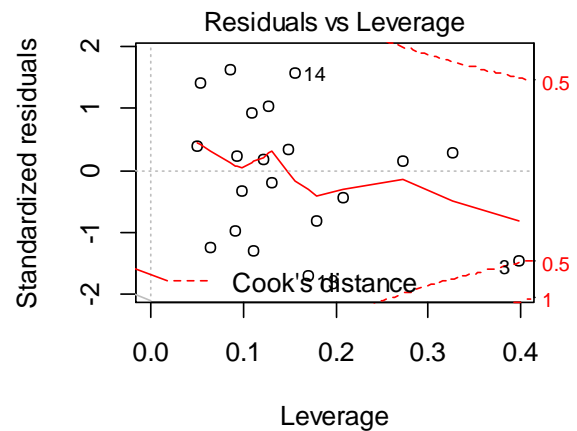
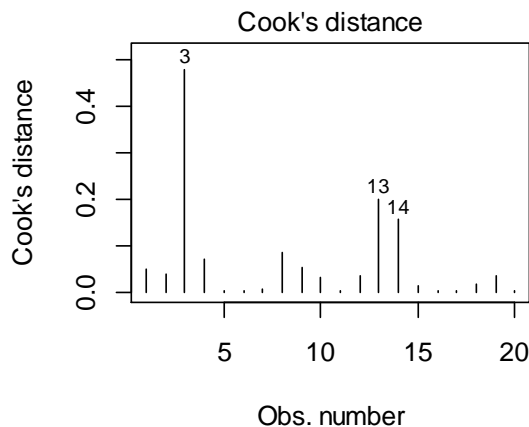
$VIF = 1/(1-0.9986) = 714.2857$ (Does not quite match above due to rounding error.)

B. VIF for model with just Triceps and Midarm

Triceps Midarm
1.265118 1.265118

These look MUCH better than before!

C. Influence Diagnostics



Obs #3 has the largest value of Cook's distance.

	dfb.1_	dfb.Trcp	dfb.Mdrm	dffit	cov.r	cook.d	hat	inf
3	1.05631	0.052521	-1.05722	-1.2439	1.327	0.47826	0.3988	*

Rules of Thumb:

$|DFBETA| > 2/\sqrt{n} = 0.447$

$|DFFITS| = 2*\sqrt{(k+1)/n} = 0.774$

Cooks D > 1

So Obs#3 is influential for DFBETAS and DFFITS, but not Cook's distance.

2. Mortality

A. Correlation

	MORTALITY	logHC	logNOX	logSO2
MORTALITY	1.0000000	0.1507561	0.2919995	0.4031280
logHC	0.1507561	1.0000000	0.9474952	0.6408135
logNOX	0.2919995	0.9474952	1.0000000	0.7328074
logSO2	0.4031280	0.6408135	0.7328074	1.0000000

B. The model selected includes:

DENSITY, EDUC, HOUSE, JANTEMP, JULYTEMP, NONWHITE, PRECIP

C. logHC and logNOX are added to the model.

D. Checking the vif values indicates that there is collinearity between logHC, logNOX.

DENSITY	EDUC	HOUSE	JANTEMP	JULYTEMP	NONWHITE	PRECIP
1.480251	1.871509	2.112059	1.980619	3.420447	3.929744	2.350081
logHC	logNOX					
16.835589	12.660836					

E. A one unit increase in logHC is associated with a 28.48 unit decrease in predicted Mortality, holding other variables in the model constant.

A one unit increase in logNOX is associated with a 37.65 unit increase in predicted Mortality, holding other variables in the model constant.

Another clue that there is an issue is how the estimated coefficient for logHC changes sign depending on whether logNOX is in the model.

Model selection table												
	(Intrc)	DENSI	EDUC	HOUSE	JANTE	JULYT	logHC	lgNOX	lgSO2	NONWH	PRECI	df
4	1353	0.003128	-13.76	-55.03	-1.980	-2.1730	-28.48	37.65		5.032	1.766	11
8	1460	0.003873	-16.16	-69.76	-2.548	-2.3700	-29.19	45.53	-7.793	5.254	1.903	12
3	1229	0.002266	-16.04	-51.90	-2.265	-0.5672		15.66		4.500	2.067	10
7	1325	0.002939	-18.32	-65.54	-2.801	-0.7131		22.49	-7.252	4.694	2.201	11
2	1322	0.003490	-18.78	-59.26	-2.306	-0.9799	10.73			4.955	1.807	10
1	1525	0.005555	-20.03	-70.03	-2.123	-2.7280				5.892	1.276	9

#1 BodyFat

```
library(car)
HW2Data <- read.csv("C:/hess/STAT512/HW_2018/HW2/BodyFat.csv")
#A
Model1 <- lm(BodyFat ~ ., data = HW2Data)
vif(Model1)
Model2 <- lm(Triceps ~ Thigh + Midarm, data = HW2Data)
summary(Model2)
#B
Model3 <- lm(BodyFat ~ Triceps + Midarm, data = HW2Data)
vif(Model3)
#C
```

```
plot(Model3, which = c(1:2,4:5))
influence.measures(Model3)
```

#2 Mortality

```
library(MuMIn)
library(car)
Mortality <-
read.csv("C:/hess/STAT512/Exams_2018/Exam1_Practice/Mortality.csv", row.names = 1)
Mortality$logHC <- log(Mortality$HC)
Mortality$logNOX <- log(Mortality$NOX)
Mortality$logSO2 <- log(Mortality$SO2)
colnames(Mortality)
#A
pairs(Mortality[,c(1, 17:19)])
cor(Mortality[,c(1, 17:19)])
#B
FullModel1 <- lm(MORTALITY ~ PRECIP + HUMIDITY + JANTEMP
                  + JULYTEMP + OVER65 + HOUSE + EDUC
                  + SOUND + DENSITY + NONWHITE
                  + WHITECOL + POOR, data =
                  Mortality)
options(na.action = "na.fail")
AllSubsets1 <- dredge(FullModel1, rank="AIC")
#C
FullModel2 <- lm(MORTALITY ~ DENSITY + EDUC + HOUSE + JANTEMP
                  + JULYTEMP + NONWHITE + PRECIP +
                  logHC + logNOX + logSO2, data =
                  Mortality)
AllSubsets2 <- dredge(FullModel2, fixed = c("DENSITY", "EDUC",
"HOUSE", "JANTEMP", "JULYTEMP", "NONWHITE", "PRECIP"),
rank="AIC")
PolluteModel <- lm(MORTALITY ~ DENSITY + EDUC + HOUSE + JANTEMP
                  + JULYTEMP + NONWHITE + PRECIP + logHC + logNOX, data =
                  Mortality)
#D
vif(PolluteModel)
```