STAT 8020 R Lab 15: Logistic Regression

Whitney

October 22, 2020

Contents

Odds Ratio
Heart Attack Example
Gender vs. Handness Example
Logistic Regression
Diagnostic
Model selection

Odds Ratio

Heart Attack Example

```
n11 = 189; n12 = 10845; n21 = 104; n22 = 10933
## odds ratio
theta <- (n11 * n22) / (n12 * n21)
SE_log.theta <- sqrt(1 / n11 + 1 / n12 + 1 / n21 + 1 / n22)
z <- qnorm(0.975)
CI_log.theta <- c(log(theta) - z * SE_log.theta, log(theta) + z * SE_log.theta)
exp(CI_log.theta)</pre>
```

[1] 1.440042 2.330780

Gender vs. Handness Example

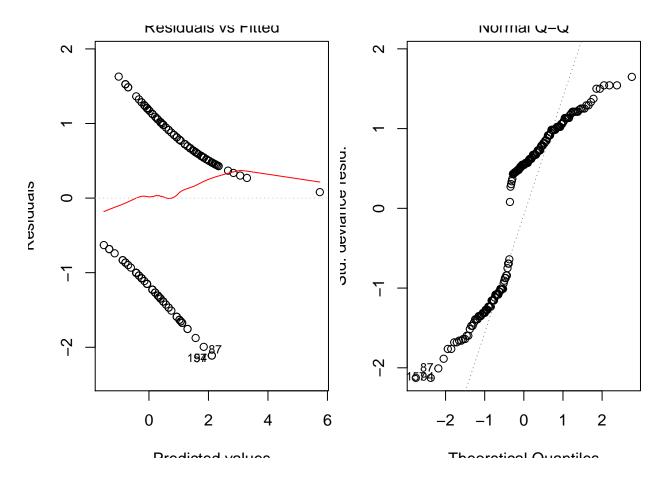
```
n11 = 9; n12 = 43; n21 = 4; n22 = 44
theta <- (n11 * n22) / (n12 * n21)
SE_log.theta <- sqrt(1 / n11 + 1 / n12 + 1 / n21 + 1 / n22)
z <- qnorm(0.975)
CI_log.theta <- c(log(theta) - z * SE_log.theta, log(theta) + z * SE_log.theta)
exp(CI_log.theta)</pre>
```

[1] 0.6592751 8.0401992

Logistic Regression

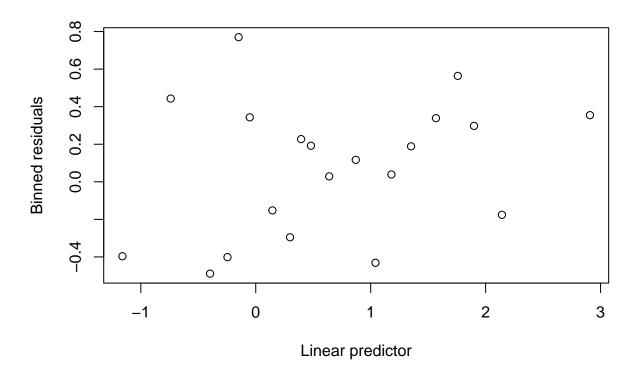
```
1.0
8.0
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
                      2
                                         3
                                                                             5
                                                           4
                                       Weight (kg)
# Logistic Regression
logitFit <- glm(y ~ weight, data = crab, family = "binomial")</pre>
summary(logitFit)
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = y ~ weight, family = "binomial", data = crab)
## Deviance Residuals:
                      Median
##
       Min
                 1Q
                                   3Q
                                           Max
## -2.1108 -1.0749
                      0.5426
                               0.9122
                                        1.6285
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -3.6947
                            0.8802 -4.198 2.70e-05 ***
## weight
                 1.8151
                            0.3767
                                   4.819 1.45e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
       Null deviance: 225.76 on 172 degrees of freedom
##
## Residual deviance: 195.74 on 171 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 199.74
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
# Plot the fits
rg <- range(crab$weight)</pre>
xg \leftarrow seq(rg[1], rg[2], 0.01)
pred <- predict(logitFit, newdata = data.frame(weight = xg), type = "response")</pre>
par(mar = c(3.5, 3.5, 0.8, 0.6))
plot(crab$weight, crab$y, pch = 16, cex = 0.75, las = 1, xlab = "",
     ylab = "")
mtext("Weight (kg)", side = 1, line = 2)
abline(lmFit, col = "red")
lines(xg, pred, col = "blue")
legend("bottomright", legend = c("SLR", "Logistic"),
       col = c("red", "blue"), lty = 1, bty = "n")
1.0
8.0
0.6
0.4
0.2
                                                                              SLR
                                                                              Logistic
0.0
                       2
                                          3
                                                                                5
                                                             4
                                        Weight (kg)
# Another CI
library(MASS)
confint(logitFit)
## Waiting for profiling to be done...
                   2.5 %
                             97.5 %
## (Intercept) -5.505932 -2.039701
## weight
                1.113790 2.597305
# Residual plot
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))
plot(logitFit, which = 1:2)
```



Diagnostic

```
wt_bin <- findInterval(crab$weight, unique(quantile(crab$weight, seq(0, 1, length.out = 20 + 1))), righ
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following object is masked from 'package:MASS':
##
##
       select
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
crab.res <- mutate(crab, residuals = residuals(logitFit), Linpred = predict(logitFit), bin = wt_bin)</pre>
res_bin <- tapply(crab.res$residuals, crab.res$bin, mean)</pre>
Lpred_bin <- tapply(crab.res$Linpred, crab.res$bin, mean)</pre>
plot(res_bin ~ Lpred_bin, xlab = "Linear predictor",
     ylab = "Binned residuals")
```



Model selection

Residual Deviance: 194.5

```
logitFit2 <- glm(y ~ weight + width, data = crab, family = "binomial")</pre>
step(logitFit2)
## Start: AIC=198.89
## y ~ weight + width
##
            Df Deviance
                           AIC
## - weight 1
                 194.45 198.45
## <none>
                 192.89 198.89
## - width
                 195.74 199.74
             1
##
## Step: AIC=198.45
## y ~ width
##
##
           Df Deviance
                          AIC
                194.45 198.45
## <none>
              225.76 227.76
## - width 1
##
## Call: glm(formula = y ~ width, family = "binomial", data = crab)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)
                      width
##
      -12.3508
                     0.4972
## Degrees of Freedom: 172 Total (i.e. Null); 171 Residual
## Null Deviance:
                        225.8
```

AIC: 198.5