

p8130 HW4 Regression

Eleanor Zhang

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Problem 2 Heart disease

We are interested in if there is an association between **total cost** in dollars diagnosed with heart disease and the **number of ER visits**. Other factors will be adjusted later on.

a) short description of data and look at the data

```
heart_disease <- read_csv("./data/HeartDisease.csv") %>%  
  mutate(gender = as.factor(gender),  
         complications = as.factor(complications))
```

Overview:

In this dataset, there are 788 observations of patients with 10 variables:

- **id**: subscriber id
- **totalcost**: total cost (\$) of claims by subscriber
- **age**: age of subscribers
- **gender**: gender of patient (1 = male, 0 = otherwise)
- **interventions**: total number of interventions or procedures carried out
- **drugs**: number of tracked drugs prescribed
- **ERvisits**: number of ER visits
- **complications**: number of complications that arose during heart disease treatment
- **comorbidities**: number of co-presence of other diseases
- **duration**: duration of treatment condition (in days)

Based on our investigation interest, the main outcome is **total cost** of subscribers with heart disease and the main predictor is **ERvisits** (number of ER visits). Other important covariates also need to be considered because they could be confounders or have modifier effects on the association relationship between our main predictor and main outcome, including age, interventions, drugs used, complications, and duration of disease. We will first take a look at the available variables:

i) First we took a look at the distribution of each variable of interest

```
variable_set1 <- dplyr::select(heart_disease, totalcost, ERvisits, everything(),  
                              -c(id, gender, complications))  
variable_set2 <- dplyr::select(heart_disease, gender, complications)  
knitr::kable(summary(variable_set1))
```

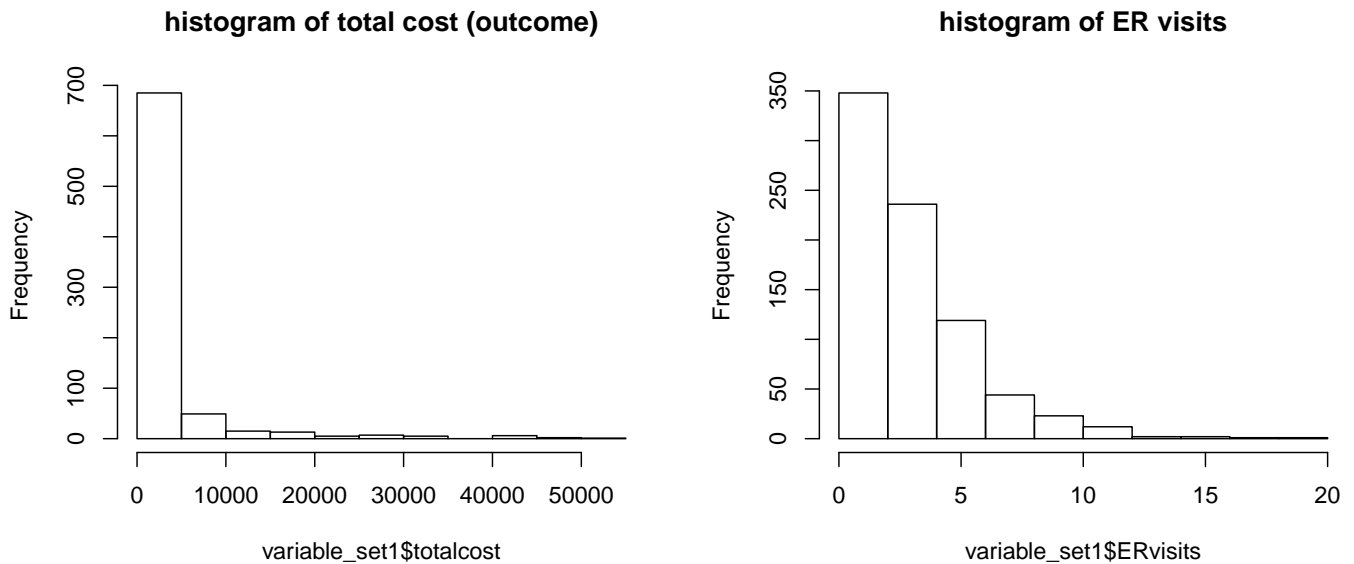
totalcost	ERvisits	age	interventions	drugs	comorbidities	duration
Min. : 0.0	Min. : 0.000	Min. :24.00	Min. : 0.000	Min. :0.0000	Min. : 0.000	Min. : 0.00
1st Qu.: 161.1	1st Qu.: 2.000	1st Qu.:55.00	1st Qu.: 1.000	1st Qu.:0.0000	1st Qu.: 0.000	1st Qu.: 41.75
Median : 507.2	Median : 3.000	Median :60.00	Median : 3.000	Median :0.0000	Median : 1.000	Median :165.50
Mean : 2800.0	Mean : 3.425	Mean :58.72	Mean : 4.707	Mean :0.4467	Mean : 3.767	Mean :164.03
3rd Qu.: 1905.5	3rd Qu.: 5.000	3rd Qu.:64.00	3rd Qu.: 6.000	3rd Qu.:0.0000	3rd Qu.: 5.000	3rd Qu.:281.00
Max. :52664.9	Max. :20.000	Max. :70.00	Max. :47.000	Max. :9.0000	Max. :60.000	Max. :372.00

```
knitr::kable(summary(variable_set2))
```

gender	complications
0:608	0:745
1:180	1: 42
NA	3: 1

Visualize the distribution of variables:

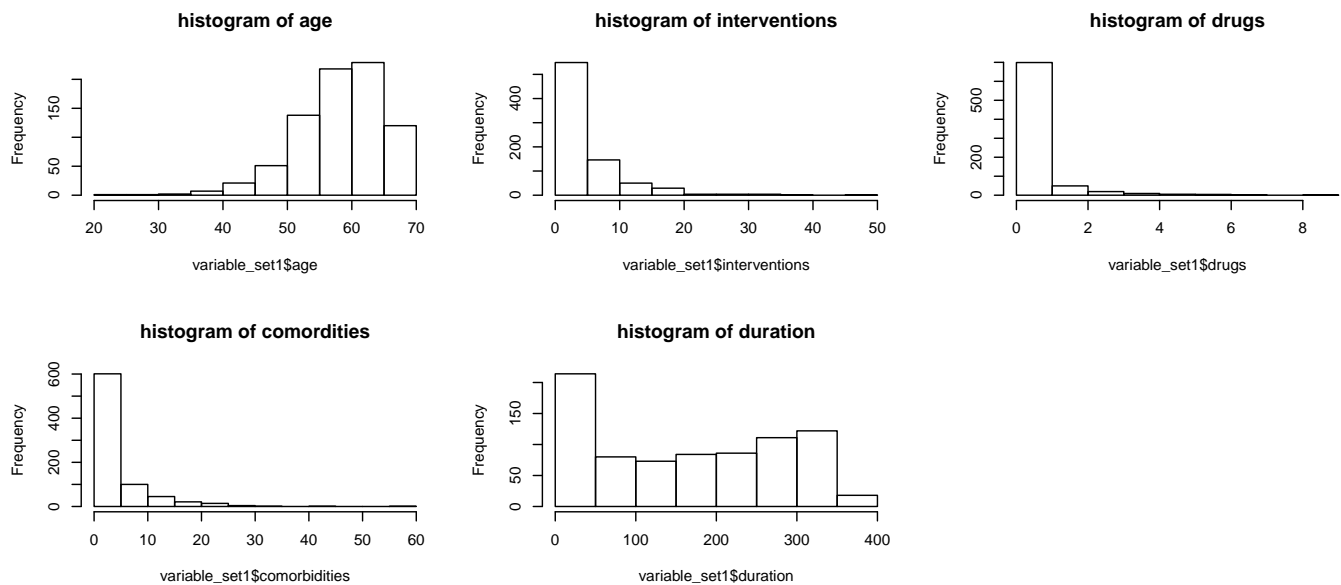
```
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
hist(variable_set1$totalcost, main = "histogram of total cost (outcome)")
hist(variable_set1$ERvisits, main = "histogram of ER visits")
```



Describe the main outcome and main predictor:

Since total cost and ER visits are both heavily right skewed on the histograms, we better use median and IQR in the summary table to describe them. Especially for total cost, there are many extreme values at the right tail end which needed to be investigated further in the following analysis. We categorized two other remaining variables gender and complications as categorical variables. From the summary table, we saw

```
par(mfrow = c(2,3))
hist(variable_set1$age, main = "histogram of age")
hist(variable_set1$interventions, main = "histogram of interventions")
hist(variable_set1$drugs, main = "histogram of drugs")
hist(variable_set1$comorbidities, main = "histogram of comorbidities")
hist(variable_set1$duration, main = "histogram of duration")
```



Describe other covariables:

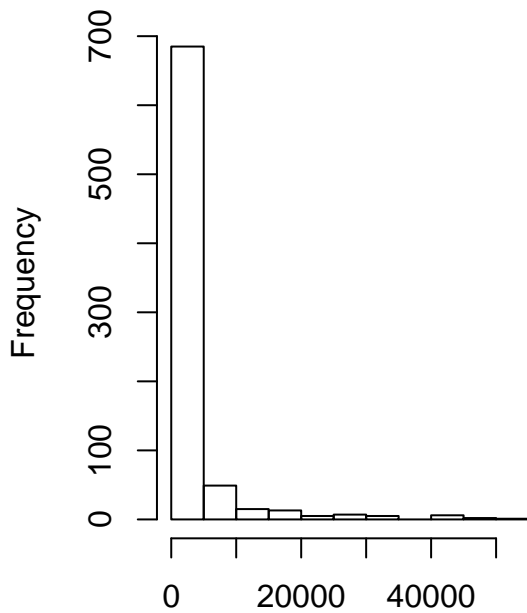
Age is slightly left skewed which means elder people have been overly sampled. The median of intervention is about 5 with large $IQR = 5$. Number of tracked drugs are right skewed so we better make it a categorical variable. Commorbidities have median of 3.7 with large $IQR = 5$. Duration of heart disease is roughly uniformly distributed from 50 to 350 days with median 165 days and $IQR = 240$ days. Therefore, these co-variables are not normally distributed in the sample. We have categorized two other remaining variables gender and complications as categorical variables. From the summary table, we saw males are undersampled and other sexes are oversampled (608). The majority of patients do not have any complications.

b) investigate the shape of distribution for total cost

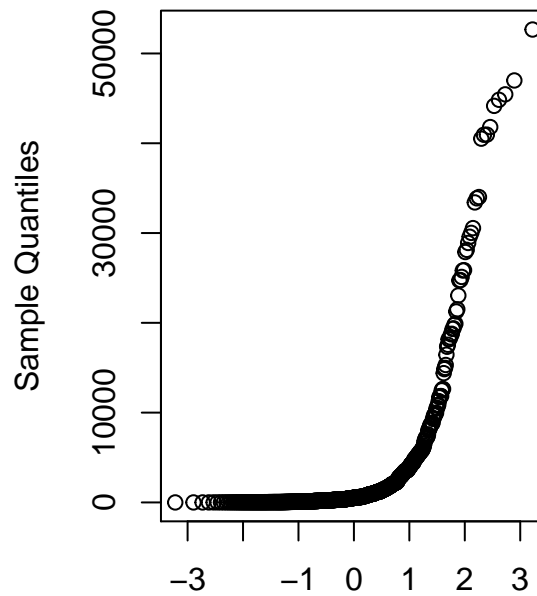
First we examined the distribution of raw data of total cost and check its normality:

```
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
hist(heart_disease$totalcost, main = "histogram of total cost")
qqnorm(heart_disease$totalcost)
```

histogram of total cost



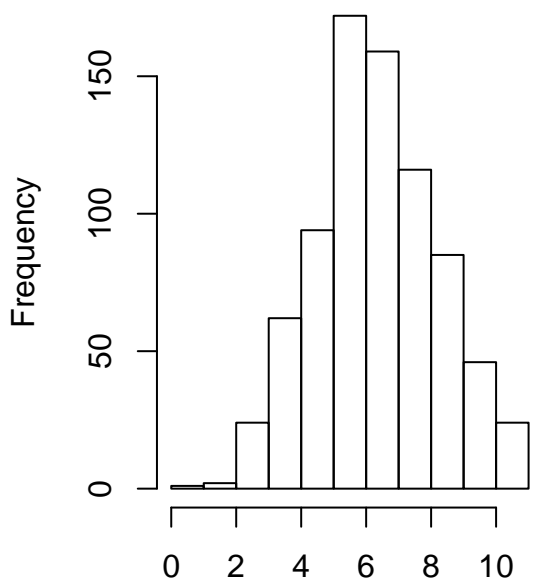
Normal Q-Q Plot



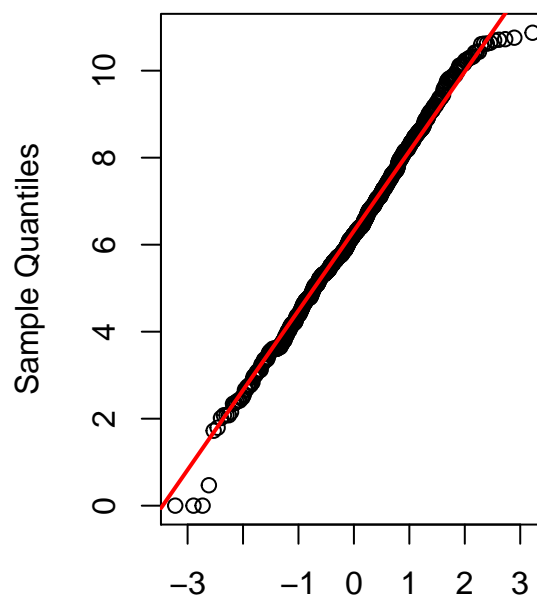
Then we try **log transformation** on totalcost to see if this will improve the normality.

```
heart_disease <- mutate(heart_disease, log_totalcost = log(totalcost))
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
hist(heart_disease$log_totalcost, main = "histogram of log total cost")
heart_disease$log_totalcost[is.infinite(heart_disease$log_totalcost)] = 0.001
qqnorm(heart_disease$log_totalcost)
qqline(heart_disease$log_totalcost, col = "red", lwd = 2)
```

histogram of log total cost



Normal Q-Q Plot

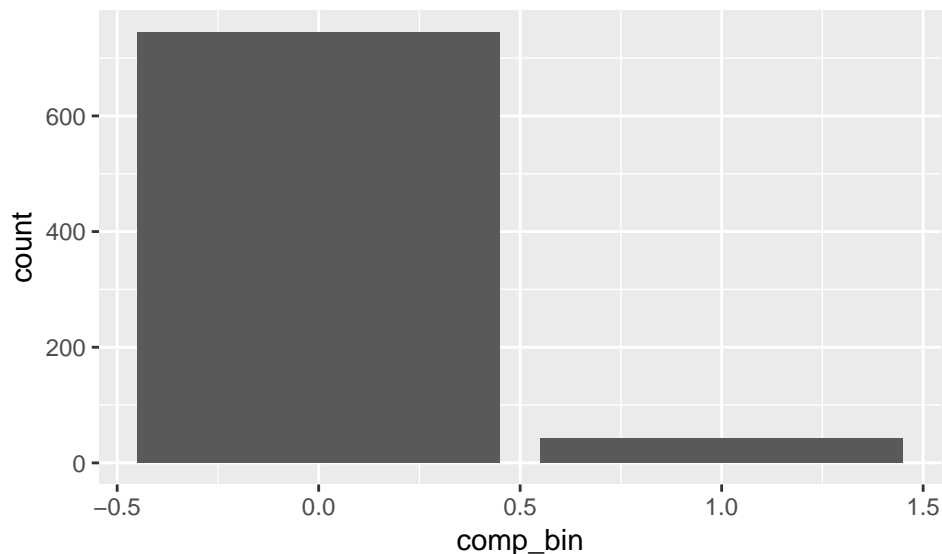


Comment: After log transformation, we saw a pretty good bell shaped distribution. So we will use this transformed data in the linear model fitting and interpretation.

c) dichotomize complications

0 represents no complications; 1 represents having complications

```
heart_disease <- heart_disease %>%  
  mutate(comp_bin = ifelse(complications == 0, 0, 1))  
heart_disease %>% ggplot(aes(x = comp_bin)) + geom_bar()
```



d) fit linear model SLR

From part (b), we saw the transformed data look better in normal shape, we will use the transformed data to fit SLR. So we fit a simple linear regression model between outcome **log_totalcost** and predictor **ERvisits**. Let Y_i = response(total cost), X_i = predictor (ERvisits).

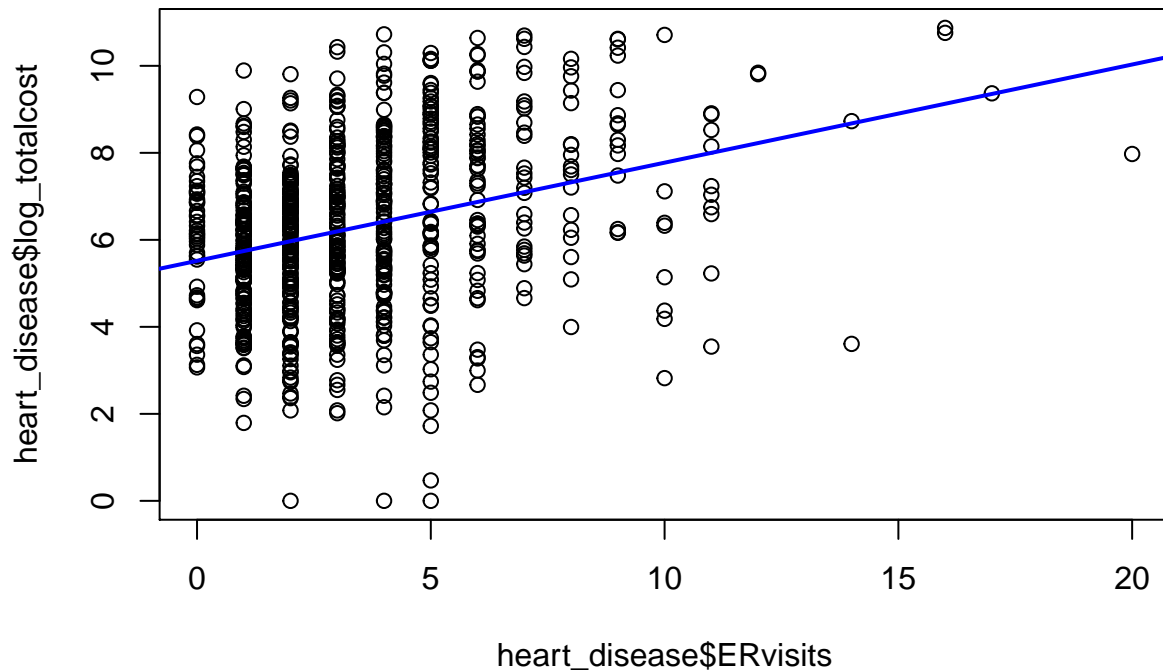
Then our model is $\log Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$. Here we assume the error is normally distributed. then $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

```
SLR <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits, data = heart_disease)  
summary(SLR)
```

```
##  
## Call:  
## lm(formula = log_totalcost ~ ERvisits, data = heart_disease)  
##  
## Residuals:  
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max   
## -6.6444 -1.1195  0.0371  1.2872  4.3046   
##  
## Coefficients:  
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)      
## (Intercept)  5.51701    0.10585  52.119  <2e-16 ***  
## ERvisits     0.22569    0.02449   9.215  <2e-16 ***  
## ---  
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##  
## Residual standard error: 1.812 on 786 degrees of freedom  
## Multiple R-squared:  0.09749,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.09635
```

```
## F-statistic: 84.91 on 1 and 786 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
plot(heart_disease$ERvisits, heart_disease$log_totalcost)
abline(SLR, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
```



The result of regression tells that the fitted model is :

$$\log \hat{Y}_i = 5.517 + 0.23X_i$$

Results and Interpretation: The fitted model indicates that for every unit increase in ER visits, the expected total cost in dollars *on logarithm scale* will increase by 0.23, or 1.26 on original scale. When the ER visit is 0, the expected total cost in dollar *on logarithm scale* will be 5.517, or 249 dollars. The p value for two estimators β_0 and β_1 are well below 0.001. So we are very confident that there is a strong association between total cost and ER visits, and our simple regression model describes their relationship.

e) fit MLR with comp_bin and ERvisits

i) test if **comp_bin** is an effect modifier of the relationship between **totalcost** and **ERvisits**

Let Y_i = response(total cost), X_{i1} = predictor (ERvisits), X_{i2} = comp_bin(factor with two levels)

The full model is :

$$\log Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \epsilon_i$$

Now add a potential modifier (interaction):

$$\log Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \beta_3 X_{i3} X_{i3} + \epsilon_i$$

Our hypothesis statement is: $H_0 : \beta_3 = 0$ vs. $H_a : \beta_3 \neq 0$

```
MLR_comp <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin, data = heart_disease)
MLR_comp_inter <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin + ERvisits*comp_bin, data = heart_disease)
summary(MLR_comp)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin, data = heart_disease)
```

```
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -6.5156 -1.0745 -0.0009  1.1931  4.4110
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  5.50040    0.10354  53.125 < 2e-16 ***
## ERvisits     0.20324    0.02423   8.388 2.29e-16 ***
## comp_bin     1.71352    0.28117   6.094 1.72e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.772 on 785 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1383, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1361
## F-statistic: 62.98 on 2 and 785 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
summary(MLR_comp_inter)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin + ERvisits *
##      comp_bin, data = heart_disease)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -6.5265 -1.0797  0.0104  1.2075  4.4066
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    5.47863    0.10576  51.801 < 2e-16 ***
## ERvisits       0.20978    0.02508   8.363 2.77e-16 ***
## comp_bin       2.20005    0.55850   3.939 8.90e-05 ***
## ERvisits:comp_bin -0.09779    0.09700  -1.008   0.314
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.772 on 784 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1394, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1361
## F-statistic: 42.32 on 3 and 784 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
anova(MLR_comp, MLR_comp_inter) %>% tidy
```

```
## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: 'term'.
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
##   res.df  rss    df sumsq statistic p.value
## *   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1     785 2465.   NA  NA         NA       NA
## 2     784 2461.    1  3.19      1.02    0.314
```

Comment: Based on the regression summary and anova result comparing two models, p value for the interaction coefficient β_3 is 0.314, which is quite large. Anova F test for comparing two models indicate adding the interaction term does not increase SSR by significant amount. The adjusted R^2 is the same for these nested models. Therefore at 0.95 significance level, we do not have evidence to reject the null. Hence there is no significant interaction or modifier effect of complications in the relationship between total cost and ER visits.

We can also visualize this interaction model:

```

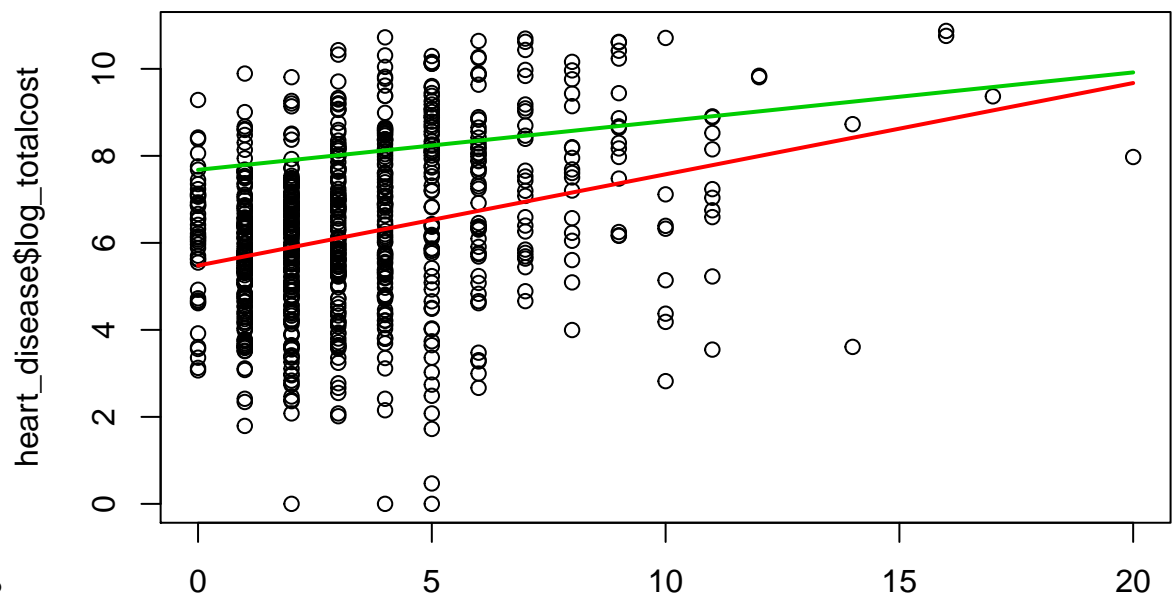
range(heart_disease$ERvisits)

## [1] 0 20
ER <- seq(0,20,0.5)
beta <- MLR_comp_inter$coefficients
# comp_bin = 0
yhat1 <- beta[1] + beta[2]*ER
# comp_bin = 1
yhat2 <- beta[1] + beta[3] + (beta[2] + beta[4])*ER

plot(heart_disease$ERvisits, heart_disease$log_totalcost,
     main = "(log) total cost with complications and no complications",
     xlab = "")
lines(ER, yhat1, col = 2, lwd = 2) # total cost of comp_bin = 0 with fixed ER
lines(ER, yhat2, col = 3, lwd = 2) # total cost of comp_bin greater than 0 with fixed ER

```

(log) total cost with complications and no complications



model-1.bb

Comment: although we expect two parallel lines on the plot if there is truly no interaction effect. However, the statistical test we conducted above indicate that although there is some interaction effect, the effect is not significant. As a conclusion, we will not consider this mediator effect.

ii) test if **comp_bin** is a confounder of relationship between total cost and ERvisits

Model 1 without comp_bin: $\log Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \epsilon_i$

Model 2 with comp_bin: $\log Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \epsilon_i$

```

SLR <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits, data = heart_disease)
MLR_comp <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + factor(comp_bin), data = heart_disease)
summary(SLR)

```

```

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log_totalcost ~ ERvisits, data = heart_disease)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max

```



```
## -6.6444 -1.1195 0.0371 1.2872 4.3046
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  5.51701    0.10585  52.119  <2e-16 ***
## ERvisits     0.22569    0.02449   9.215  <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.812 on 786 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.09749, Adjusted R-squared:  0.09635
## F-statistic: 84.91 on 1 and 786 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
summary(MLR_comp)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + factor(comp_bin), data = heart_disease)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -6.5156 -1.0745 -0.0009  1.1931  4.4110
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    5.50040    0.10354  53.125  < 2e-16 ***
## ERvisits       0.20324    0.02423   8.388 2.29e-16 ***
## factor(comp_bin)1 1.71352    0.28117   6.094 1.72e-09 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.772 on 785 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1383, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1361
## F-statistic: 62.98 on 2 and 785 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
anova(SLR, MLR_comp) %>% tidy
```

```
## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: 'term'.
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
##   res.df  rss    df sumsq statistic p.value
## *   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1     786 2581.   NA    NA        NA     NA
## 2     785 2465.    1  117.     37.1  1.72e-9
```

Comment: From the regression result, we saw the coefficient of **comp_bin** is quite significant with p value well below 0.001. If we calculate the F statistics for this nested model: $F = \frac{(SSR_{large} - SSR_{small})/1}{SSE_{large}/785} = \frac{116.6}{2464.668/785} = 37.14 \sim F(1, 785)$, then we will reject the null at 0.05 level since this test statistics is very large. In addition, the adjusted R^2 increased when adjusting for **comp_bin**. The anova result for two model comparison shows that adding complication variable greatly reduce the overall SSTO while increasing SSR, with p value well below 0.001. So we should include complications in our linear model.

iii) decide if **comp_bin** should be included along with ERvisits

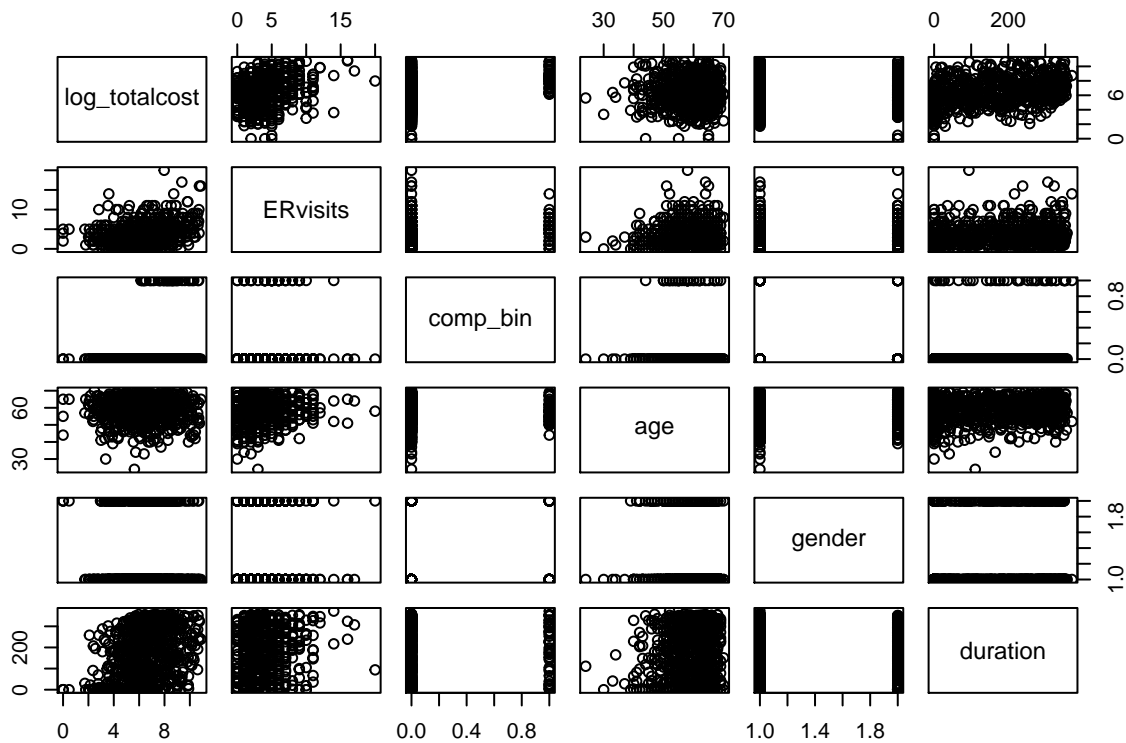
From above test, we should include **comp_bin** as a predictor in our additive linear model. Adding **com_bin** in the model increase SSR significantly. The coefficient of **comp_bin** is also significant in the linear model from above discussion.

f) examine additional covariates

(i) fit a MLR

We start with screening for any colinearity of variables among **ERvisits**, **comp_bin**, **age**, **gender**, and **duration**

```
heart_disease %>% dplyr::select(log_totalcost, ERvisits, comp_bin, age, gender, duration) %>% pairs()
```



Then we fit a MLR with all variables of interests:

```
fit_all <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin + age + factor(gender) + duration,
              data = heart_disease)
vif(fit_all)
```

```
##      ERvisits      comp_bin      age factor(gender)1
##      1.057863      1.030044      1.024444      1.013165
##      duration
##      1.042700
```

```
summary(fit_all)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin + age + factor(gender) +
##     duration, data = heart_disease)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -5.4529 -1.0367 -0.1108  0.9507  4.3478
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   5.9377052  0.5139206  11.554 < 2e-16 ***
## ERvisits       0.1746113  0.0227290   7.682 4.68e-14 ***
## comp_bin       1.5103177  0.2602679   5.803 9.46e-09 ***
## age           -0.0208968  0.0087343  -2.392  0.017 *
```

```
## factor(gender)1 -0.2075121  0.1396551  -1.486    0.138
## duration          0.0057688  0.0004922  11.720 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.635 on 782 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.269, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2643
## F-statistic: 57.56 on 5 and 782 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
anova(fit_all)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Response: log_totalcost
##           Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## ERvisits    1  278.84   278.84 104.2978 < 2.2e-16 ***
## comp_bin    1  116.61   116.61  43.6154 7.38e-11 ***
## age         1    1.83     1.83   0.6828  0.4089
## factor(gender) 1    4.91     4.91   1.8368  0.1757
## duration    1  367.24   367.24 137.3612 < 2.2e-16 ***
## Residuals   782 2090.69     2.67
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Comment: From the VIF test, there is no significant colinearity between predictors. Based on the t test statistics for each regression coefficients along with their p values, we observed linear relationship between gender and total cost is weak. The adjusted R^2 for this full model is about 0.26. Then we performed ANOVA test. From F test for each nested model indicate that we should definitely include **duration** in our model and better exclude age and gender since they do not much additional information in the existing model. But we still need to decide which combinations of predictors will provide the best association between predictors and outcomes. So we run into the stage of model selection:

(ii) compare SLR and MLR

Here we construct several nested MLR to determine if we want to include the predictor in the model or not.

```
SLR <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits, data = heart_disease) # start from here
heart <- heart_disease %>% dplyr::select(ERvisits, comp_bin, duration, age, gender, log_totalcost)
```

compare different models using both adjusted R^2 and Cp criterion.

```
MLRs <- regsubsets(log_totalcost ~ ., data=heart)
summary(MLRs)
```

```
## Subset selection object
## Call: regsubsets.formula(log_totalcost ~ ., data = heart)
## 5 Variables (and intercept)
##           Forced in Forced out
## ERvisits    FALSE      FALSE
## comp_bin    FALSE      FALSE
## duration    FALSE      FALSE
## age         FALSE      FALSE
## gender1     FALSE      FALSE
## 1 subsets of each size up to 5
## Selection Algorithm: exhaustive
##           ERvisits comp_bin duration age gender1
## 1  ( 1 ) " "      " "      "*"      " " " "
## 2  ( 1 ) "*"      " "      "*"      " " " "
## 3  ( 1 ) "*"      "*"      "*"      " " " "
## 4  ( 1 ) "*"      "*"      "*"      "*" " "
```

```
## 5 ( 1 ) "*" "*" "*" "*" "*"
```

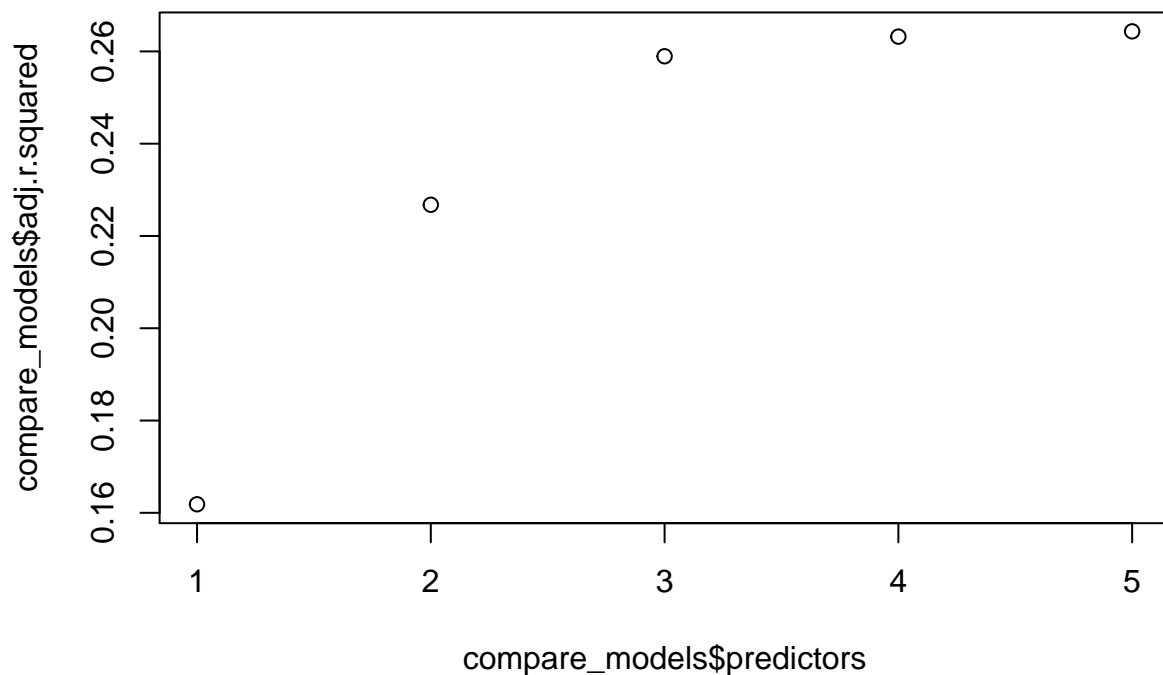
So we have the best models for each size of predictors in terms of C_p and adjusted R^2 , we can build models for each of them

```
modelfit_1 <- lm(log_totalcost ~ duration, data = heart)
modelfit_2 <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + duration, data = heart)
modelfit_3 <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin + duration, data = heart)
modelfit_4 <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin + duration + age, data = heart)
modelfit_5 <- lm(log_totalcost ~ ERvisits + comp_bin + duration + age + factor(gender), data = heart)
model_result <- tibble(predictors = c(1,2,3,4,5),
  data = list(modelfit_1, modelfit_2, modelfit_3, modelfit_4, modelfit_5))
```

then compare their AIC and BIC

```
compare_models <- model_result %>% mutate(glance_result = map(data, glance)) %>%
  dplyr::select(-data) %>%
  unnest() %>%
  dplyr::select(predictors, AIC, BIC, adj.r.squared)

plot(compare_models$predictors, compare_models$adj.r.squared)
```



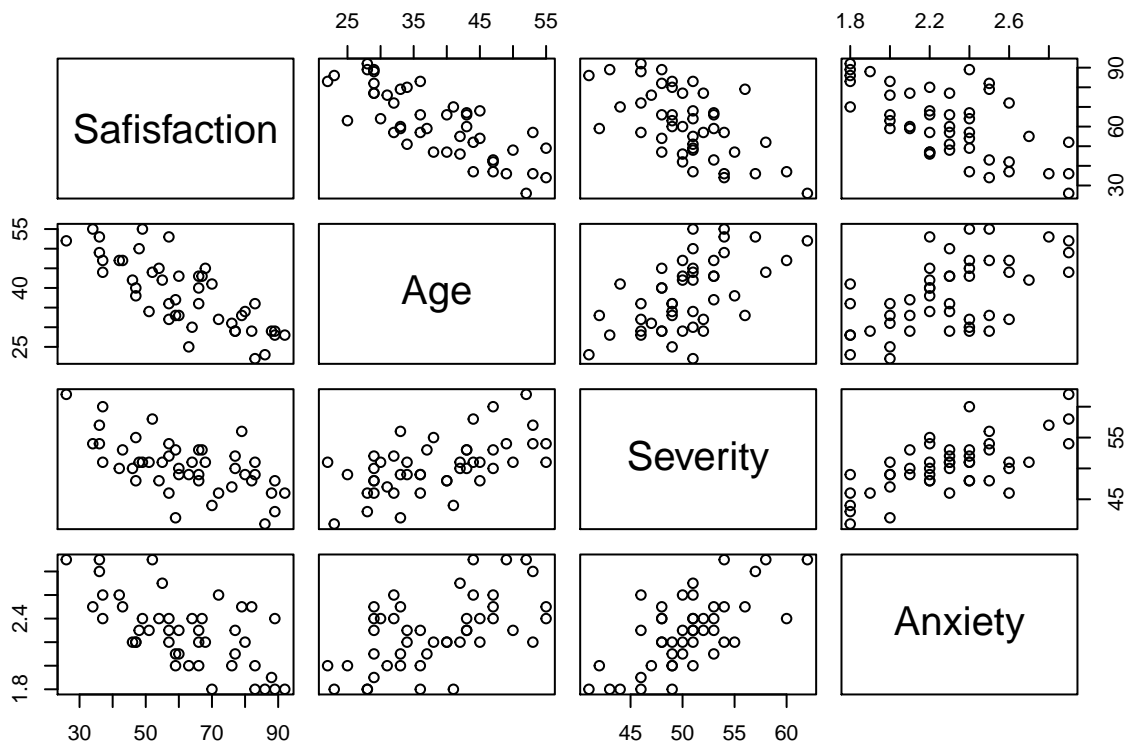
Comment: the adjusted R^2 does not change much after 3 predictors. so we will use the three predictors: ERvisit, comp_bin and duration.

Problem 3

The investigators wants to test the relationship between patient's satisfaction (Y) and age, severity of illness, and anxiety level. The dataset contains 46 patients observations

a) correlation matrix

```
pat_sat <- readxl::read_excel("./data/PatSatisfaction.xlsx")
pairs(pat_sat)
```



```
cor(pat_sat) %>% knitr::kable()
```

	Safisfaction	Age	Severity	Anxiety
Safisfaction	1.0000000	-0.7867555	-0.6029417	-0.6445910
Age	-0.7867555	1.0000000	0.5679505	0.5696775
Severity	-0.6029417	0.5679505	1.0000000	0.6705287
Anxiety	-0.6445910	0.5696775	0.6705287	1.0000000

Comment: the correlation matrix shows that age, severity of illness and anxiety level are consistently negatively correlated with satisfaction score. Age seems to have the strongest correlation with satisfaction score while the other variables also have significant coefficient of correlations. However, covariates are positively correlated with each other significantly as well. So we should keep this in mind.

b) fit a MLR and test whether there is a regression relation

In this MLR model, we will use the satisfaction as response while all other three variables as predictors. Let Y_i = satisfaction (outcome), X_{i1} = age, X_{i2} = severity of illness, X_{i3} = anxiety level

Full Model: $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \beta_3 X_{i3} + \epsilon_i$

```
MLR_all <- lm(Safisfaction ~ Age + Severity + Anxiety, data = pat_sat)
summary(MLR_all)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Safisfaction ~ Age + Severity + Anxiety, data = pat_sat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -18.3524  -6.4230   0.5196   8.3715  17.1601
##
## Coefficients:
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 158.4913    18.1259   8.744 5.26e-11 ***
## Age        -1.1416     0.2148  -5.315 3.81e-06 ***
## Severity   -0.4420     0.4920  -0.898  0.3741
## Anxiety    -13.4702     7.0997  -1.897  0.0647 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 10.06 on 42 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6822, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6595
## F-statistic: 30.05 on 3 and 42 DF,  p-value: 1.542e-10
```

First We need to do an overall F test for the three predictors:

State the hypothesis:

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0 \quad H_a : \text{at least one of the coefficient is nonzero}$$

Test Statistic: $F_{test} = \frac{MSR}{MSE} = \frac{9120.5/3}{4248.8/42} = 30.05 \sim F(3, 42)$

Decision Rule: at $\alpha = 0.05$, we will reject the null if $F_{test} > F(0.95, 3, 42) = 2.83$. Here we have $F_{test} = 30.05 > 2.83$, so we should reject the null and conclude that there is at least one linear association among these predictors with the outcome satisfaction level.

c) compute 95% CI for estimated coefficients

create a table with estimator and 95% Confidence Interval:

```
summary(MLR_all) %>%
  tidy %>%
  mutate(lower_bound = estimate - qt(0.975, 42) * std.error,
         upper_bound = estimate + qt(0.975, 42) * std.error) %>%
  dplyr::select(term, estimate, std.error, lower_bound, upper_bound)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 5
##   term      estimate std.error lower_bound upper_bound
##   <chr>      <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept) 158.    18.1      122.    195.
## 2 Age        -1.14    0.215    -1.58   -0.708
## 3 Severity   -0.442   0.492    -1.43   0.551
## 4 Anxiety    -13.5    7.10     -27.8   0.858
```

Interpret severity of illness:

While holding age and anxiety level constant, the expected **decrease** of satisfaction score with an unit increase in severity of illness is 0.442. We are 95% confident that the true mean change of satisfaction score with one unit increase in severity of illness is between -1.43 to 0.551.

d) Obtain interval estimate for a new patient

```
new_data <- tibble(Age = 35,
                  Severity = 42,
                  Anxiety = 2.1)
predict.lm(MLR_all, new_data, interval="prediction", conf.level = 0.95)
```

```
##           fit      lwr      upr
## 1 71.68332 50.06237 93.30426
```

Comment: The point estimator for this new patient's satisfaction score is 71.7. We are 95% confident that the predicted satisfaction score for this new patient will be between 50.1 to 93.3

e) test whether anxiety level can be dropped from the MLR

State hypothesis: $H_0 : \beta_3 = 0$ vs. $H_a : \beta_3 \neq 0$

Test statistic: $F_{test} = \frac{SSR_{X3|X1,X2}/1}{SSE_{X1,X2}/43} = \frac{364.16}{4613/43} = 3.6 \sim F(1, 43)$

Rejection rule: at $\alpha = 0.05$, we should reject null if $F_{test} > F(0.95, 1, 43) = 4.07$. However, we obtained $F_{test} = 3.6 < 4.07$, so we do not have evidence to reject the null. Therefore we should not include anxiety level as one of the explanatory variable since it does not reduce SSTO significantly in a model with existing variables age and Severity of illness.

Perform test in R:

```
MLR_Age_Sev <- lm(Satisfaction ~ Age + Severity, data = pat_sat)
MLR_all <- lm(Satisfaction ~ Age + Severity + Anxiety, data = pat_sat)
anova(MLR_Age_Sev) %>% tidy
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 6
##   term      df sumsq meansq statistic  p.value
##   <chr>    <int> <dbl>  <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Age          1 8275.  8275.    77.1  3.80e-11
## 2 Severity      1  481.   481.     4.48  4.01e- 2
## 3 Residuals    43 4613.   107.     NA     NA
```

```
anova(MLR_all) %>% tidy
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 6
##   term      df sumsq meansq statistic  p.value
##   <chr>    <int> <dbl>  <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Age          1 8275.  8275.    81.8  2.06e-11
## 2 Severity      1  481.   481.     4.75  3.49e- 2
## 3 Anxiety        1  364.   364.     3.60  6.47e- 2
## 4 Residuals    42 4249.   101.     NA     NA
```

```
anova(MLR_Age_Sev, MLR_all) %>% tidy
```

```
## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: 'term'.
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
##   res.df  rss      df sumsq statistic p.value
## *   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1     43 4613.    NA    NA      NA      NA
## 2     42 4249.     1  364.    3.60  0.0647
```