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國立政治大學 111 學年度第二學期
迴歸分析(一)期末 R 程式加分考題

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Subject: **Regression Analysis (I)**

Date: 2023/06/15, Time: 11:00~12:00 (60 minutes)

注意事項:

1. 本次考題以 R 程式(Rgui 或 RStudio)方式作答，其他程式不允許。
2. 考試過程中可查詢書本、教學講義或上網，禁止利用 messenger, IG, Line 等等通訊軟體。
3. 禁止疑似作弊行為。
4. 本答案卷上請務必於 **R Console** 內複製「執行後的程式碼及結果(含圖形)」，於本答案卷貼上(Courier New, 10 點字，白底黑字)，不能只有程式碼，不能只有報表。最後，將每小題之答案(不能只印出報表，要助教去找答案)，在小題最後以打字(英文)作答(Times New Roman, 12 點字，白底黑字)。
5. 請依序註明題號: (1)a, (1)b, (2)a 等等。
6. 作答完請將此 word 檔存檔，檔名為「學號-姓名-Regression-R-Midterm.docx」(更改成自己「學號、姓名»)並上傳至 <http://ftp.hmwu.idv.tw:8080/login.html?lang=tchinese> 或點選教師網站首頁【作業考試上傳區】。
7. 帳號: **reg111**，密碼: 上課教室號碼，資料夾: 「**20230615-FinalExam**」
8. 如果上傳網站出現「空白頁」，請將滑鼠移至「網址列」後，按「Enter」即可。若再不行，請換其它瀏覽器(IE/Edge/Firefox/Chrome)
9. 上傳檔案無法刪除，若要上傳更新檔，請於主檔名後加「-2」，例如:「學號-姓名-Regression-R-Midterm-2.docx」。

Notes:

1. This is an Open Book exam; you are free to use any materials including laptop, tablet and internets.
2. Smart phone and the communication software/APP (e.g., Messenger, IG, LINE, WeChat,..) are prohibited.
3. Copy the R codes and the results from **R Console** and paste it to this answer sheet.
4. Change the file name of this answer sheet according to your ID and Full Name. Upload the answer sheet to <http://ftp.hmwu.idv.tw:8080/login.html?lang=tchinese>

5. Account: **reg111** , password: classroom number.

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Data file: **CDI.csv**

Refer to the **CDI** data set in Appendix C.2. The number of active physicians (Y) is to be regressed against total population (X_1), total personal income (X_2), and geographic region (X_3, X_4, X_5).

- Fit a first-order regression model. Let $X_3 = 1$ if NE and 0 otherwise, $X_4 = 1$ if NC and 0 otherwise, and $X_5 = 1$ if S and 0 otherwise.
- Examine whether the effect for the northeastern region on number of active physicians differs from the effect for the north central region by constructing an appropriate 90 percent confidence interval. Interpret your interval estimate.
- Test whether any geographic effects are present; use $\alpha = .10$. State the alternatives, decision rule, and conclusion. What is the P -value of the test?

Data Set C.2 CDI

This data set provides selected county demographic information (CDI) for 440 of the most populous counties in the United States. Each line of the data set has an identification number with a county name and state abbreviation and provides information on 14 variables for a single county. Counties with missing data were deleted from the data set. The information generally pertains to the years 1990 and 1992. The 17 variables are:

| Variable Number | Variable Name | Description |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Identification number | 1–440 |
| 2 | County | County name |
| 3 | State | Two-letter state abbreviation |
| 4 | Land area | Land area (square miles) |
| 5 | Total population | Estimated 1990 population |
| 6 | Percent of population aged 18–34 | Percent of 1990 CDI population aged 18–34 |
| 7 | Percent of population 65 or older | Percent of 1990 CDI population aged 65 years old or older |
| 8 | Number of active physicians | Number of professionally active nonfederal physicians during 1990 |
| 9 | Number of hospital beds | Total number of beds, cribs, and bassinets during 1990 |
| 10 | Total serious crimes | Total number of serious crimes in 1990, including murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft, as reported by law enforcement agencies |
| 11 | Percent high school graduates | Percent of adult population (persons 25 years old or older) who completed 12 or more years of school |
| 12 | Percent bachelor's degrees | Percent of adult population (persons 25 years old or older) with bachelor's degree |
| 13 | Percent below poverty level | Percent of 1990 CDI population with income below poverty level |
| 14 | Percent unemployment | Percent of 1990 CDI labor force that is unemployed |
| 15 | Per capita income | Per capita income of 1990 CDI population (dollars) |
| 16 | Total personal income | Total personal income of 1990 CDI population (in millions of dollars) |
| 17 | Geographic region | Geographic region classification is that used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, where: 1 = NE, 2 = NC, 3 = S, 4 = W |

#1 (A)

```
CDI$V17 <- as.factor(CDI$V17)
```

```
CDI.lm <- lm(V8 ~ V5 + V16 + V17, data = CDI)
```

```
anova(CDI.lm)
```

Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
```

```
(Intercept) -5.848e+01 5.882e+01 -0.994 0.3207
V5 5.515e-04 2.835e-04 1.945 0.0524 .
V16 1.070e-01 1.325e-02 8.073 6.8e-15 ***
V172 -3.493e+00 7.881e+01 -0.044 0.9647
V173 4.220e+01 7.402e+01 0.570 0.5689
V174 -1.490e+02 8.683e+01 -1.716 0.0868
```

Different effect is not present. (0.9647 > 0.1) and interval estimate =
 $-3.493e+00 + t(0.95, 434) * 7.881e+01$

~~#1 (C)~~

~~> anova(CDI.lm)~~

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: V8

| | Df | Sum Sq | Mean Sq | F value | Pr(>F) |
|-----------|-----|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| V5 | 1 | 1243181164 | 1243181164 | 3878.9792 | < 2.2e-16 *** |
| V16 | 1 | 22058054 | 22058054 | 68.8256 | 1.369e-15 *** |
| V17 | 3 | 1873626 | 624542 | 1.9487 | 0.121 |
| Residuals | 434 | 139093455 | 320492 | | |

H0 : beta17=0/ H1 : beta17 not = 0

If p < 0.1, reject H0

As p = 0.121 > 0.1, do not reject H0

We think geographic effect is not present

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|-------------|-----|------|---------|------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | Los_Angeles | CA | 4060 | 8863164 | 32.1 | 9.7 | 23677 | 27700 | 688936 |
| 2 | Cook | IL | 946 | 5105067 | 29.2 | 12.4 | 15153 | 21550 | 436936 |
| 3 | Harris | TX | 1729 | 2818199 | 31.3 | 7.1 | 7553 | 12449 | 253526 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 438 | Montgomery | TN | 539 | 100498 | 35.7 | 7.9 | 87 | 188 | 6537 |
| 439 | Maui | HI | 1159 | 100374 | 26.2 | 11.3 | 192 | 182 | 7130 |
| 440 | Morgan | AL | 582 | 100043 | 26.3 | 11.7 | 122 | 464 | 4693 |

| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|------|------|------|-----|-------|--------|-----|
| 70.0 | 22.3 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 20786 | 184230 | 4 |
| 73.4 | 22.8 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 21729 | 110928 | 2 |
| 74.9 | 25.4 | 12.5 | 5.7 | 19517 | 55003 | 3 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 77.9 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 13169 | 1323 | 3 |
| 77.0 | 17.8 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 18504 | 1857 | 4 |
| 69.4 | 15.5 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 16458 | 1647 | 3 |

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Data file: [Kidney_Function_Data.csv](#)

Kidney function. Creatinine clearance (Y) is an important measure of kidney function, but is difficult to obtain in a clinical office setting because it requires 24-hour urine collection. To determine whether this measure can be predicted from some data that are easily available, a kidney specialist obtained the data that follow for 33 male subjects. The predictor variables are serum creatinine concentration (X_1), age (X_2), and weight (X_3).

| Subject i | X_{i1} | X_{i2} | X_{i3} | Y_i |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | .71 | 38 | 71 | 132 |
| 2 | 1.48 | 78 | 69 | 53 |
| 3 | 2.21 | 69 | 85 | 50 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | 1.53 | 70 | 75 | 52 |
| 32 | 1.58 | 63 | 62 | 73 |
| 33 | 1.37 | 68 | 52 | 57 |

- Using first-order and second-order terms for each of the three predictor variables (centered around the mean) in the pool of potential X variables (including cross products of the first-order terms), find the three best hierarchical subset regression models according to the AIC_p criterion.
- Is there much difference in AIC_p for the three best subset models?

```
library(readr)
Kidney_Function_Data <-
read.csv("111-2-Regression-R-Final/data/Kidney_Function_Data.csv",
header = F)
View(Kidney_Function_Data)
#2(a)
Kidney_Function_Data.lm <- lm(V4 ~ V1 * V2 + I(V1^2) + I(V2^2), data =
Kidney_Function_Data)
library(ALSM)
round(model.s(Kidney_Function_Data[,1:3], Kidney_Function_Data[, 4]),
4)
```

(3)

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Data file: Performance_Ability_Data.csv

Performance ability. A psychologist conducted a study to examine the nature of the relation, if any, between an employee's emotional stability (X) and the employee's ability to perform in a task group (Y). Emotional stability was measured by a written test for which the higher the score, the greater is the emotional stability. Ability to perform in a task group ($Y = 1$ if able, $Y = 0$ if unable) was evaluated by the supervisor. The results for 27 employees were:

| i : | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X_i : | 474 | 432 | 453 | ... | 562 | 506 | 600 |
| Y_i : | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 1 |

Logistic regression model (14.20) is assumed to be appropriate.

- Find the maximum likelihood estimates of β_0 and β_1 . State the fitted response function.
- Obtain a scatter plot of the data with both the fitted logistic response function from part (a) and a lowess smooth superimposed. Does the fitted logistic response function appear to fit well?
- Obtain $\exp(b_1)$ and interpret this number.
- What is the estimated probability that employees with an emotional stability test score of 550 will be able to perform in a task group?
- Estimate the emotional stability test score for which 70 percent of the employees with this test score are expected to be able to perform in a task group.