

625.661 - Homework Two

Eric Niblock

February 22, 2022

1. An article in the *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* (80, 971 – 977, 1991) presents data on the observed mole fraction solubility of a solute at a constant temperature, along with x_1 = dispersion partial solubility, x_2 = dipolar partial solubility, and x_3 = hydrogen bonding Hansen partial solubility. The response y is the negative logarithm of the mole fraction solubility.

- (a) Fit a complete quadratic model to the data.

A complete quadratic model was fit to the data in the attached PDF. The result is:

$$\hat{y} = -1.80 + 0.388x_1 + 0.207x_2 - 0.056x_3 - 0.015x_1^2 - 0.005x_2^2 + 0.002x_3^2 - 0.020x_1x_2 + 0.001x_1x_3 - 0.001x_2x_3 \quad (1)$$

- (b) Test for significance of regression, and construct t -statistics for each model parameter. Interpret these results.

A complete test for significance of regression has been performed in the attached PDF. We can see that all of the p -values are greater than 0.05, and therefore none are significant. The F -value of 21.12 is significant, and the regression is significant.

- (c) Use the extra-sum-of-squares method to test the contribution of all second-order terms to the model.

We have that,

$$SS_R(\beta_4, \beta_5, \beta_6, \beta_7, \beta_8, \beta_9 | \beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = SS_R(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_9 | \beta_0) - SS_R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 | \beta_0) \quad (2)$$

And then,

$$F_0 = \frac{SS_R(\beta_4, \dots, \beta_9 | \beta_0, \dots, \beta_3)}{6 MS_{Res}} = 1.781 \quad (3)$$

With the calculation of the value given in the attached PDF. This value is not significant. Therefore we find that the introduction of second-order terms is not significant to the model.

2. Consider the wine quality of young red wines data in Table B.19. Regressor x_1 is an indicator variable.

- (a) Use x_1 as the only regressor. Perform a regression analysis on your generated data.**

The attached PDF shows the generation of the following regression analysis,

$$\hat{y} = 15.37 + 0.344x_1 \quad (4)$$

- (b) Perform a 1-way analysis of variance on your generated data.**

Our one-way ANOVA test for significance has revealed that the model is not significant. The results are provided in the attached PDF, with an F -value of 0.1877 and a corresponding p -value of 0.670.

3. Use the data you generated in Problem 2 and include x_5 (wine color). Perform a thorough regression analysis of your generated data including the variables x_1 , x_5 , and y . Discuss the results and draw conclusions. State the assumptions for your analysis.

The attached PDF shows the generation of the following regression analysis,

$$\hat{y} = 11.99 - 0.010x_1 + 0.792x_5 \quad (5)$$

We assume that the residuals are normally distributed with a mean of zero and a constant standard deviation. Furthermore, we assume that x_1 and x_5 are not strongly correlated. Regression analysis reveals that x_1 is not significant, which was also shown to be true in the previous problem. However, we find that x_5 is highly significant and the model overall is significant given the provided F -value.

4. **Bonus Problem.**

- (a) Create a numerical example to confirm that solving the minimization problem related to X and y is the same as solving the minimization problem related to D and U [*rephrased*].

A numerical example was created and provided in the attached PDF. It verifies that the generated linear models are identical regardless of if we use X and y or D and U . Additionally, the predicted value of y_0 is equivalent to the last determined coefficient of the model using D and U .

- (b) Prove mathematically that the “Magnificent Dummy” method can generate an unbiased estimator of $E(y|x_0)$ and an unbiased estimator of the variance of the unbiased estimator of $E(y|x_0)$.

This problem was not attempted.

Problem 1: Data Loading and Selection

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

```
In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[0.22200, 7.3, 0.0, 0.0 ],
[ 0.39500, 8.7, 0.0, 0.3 ],
[ 0.42200, 8.8, 0.7, 1.0 ],
[ 0.43700, 8.1, 4.0, 0.2 ],
[ 0.42800, 9.0, 0.5, 1.0 ],
[ 0.46700, 8.7, 1.5, 2.8 ],
[ 0.44400, 9.3, 2.1, 1.0 ],
[ 0.37800, 7.6, 5.1, 3.4 ],
[ 0.49400, 10.0, 0.0, 0.3 ],
[ 0.45600, 8.4, 3.7, 4.1 ],
[ 0.45200, 9.3, 3.6, 2.0 ],
[ 0.11200, 7.7, 2.8, 7.1 ],
[ 0.43200, 9.8, 4.2, 2.0 ],
[ 0.10100, 7.3, 2.5, 6.8 ],
[ 0.23200, 8.5, 2.0, 6.6 ],
[ 0.30600, 9.5, 2.5, 5.0 ],
[ 0.09230, 7.4, 2.8, 7.8 ],
[ 0.11600, 7.8, 2.8, 7.7 ],
[ 0.07640, 7.7, 3.0, 8.0 ],
[ 0.43900, 10.3, 1.7, 4.2 ],
[ 0.09440, 7.8, 3.3, 8.5 ],
[ 0.11700, 7.1, 3.9, 6.6 ],
[ 0.07260, 7.7, 4.3, 9.5 ],
[ 0.04120, 7.4, 6.0, 10.9 ],
[ 0.25100, 7.3, 2.0, 5.2 ],
[ 0.00002, 7.6, 7.8, 20.7]]))
df.columns = ["y", "x1", "x2", "x3"]
```

```
In [3]: n = 18

sample = df.sample(n)
Xtemp = np.array(sample[['x1', 'x2', 'x3']])
sample
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	y	x1	x2	x3
1	0.39500	8.7	0.0	0.3
0	0.22200	7.3	0.0	0.0
19	0.43900	10.3	1.7	4.2
4	0.42800	9.0	0.5	1.0
5	0.46700	8.7	1.5	2.8
25	0.00002	7.6	7.8	20.7
20	0.09440	7.8	3.3	8.5

	y	x1	x2	x3
14	0.23200	8.5	2.0	6.6
2	0.42200	8.8	0.7	1.0
6	0.44400	9.3	2.1	1.0
13	0.10100	7.3	2.5	6.8
17	0.11600	7.8	2.8	7.7
21	0.11700	7.1	3.9	6.6
10	0.45200	9.3	3.6	2.0
22	0.07260	7.7	4.3	9.5
3	0.43700	8.1	4.0	0.2
15	0.30600	9.5	2.5	5.0
16	0.09230	7.4	2.8	7.8

Problem 1: Part (a) and (b)

```
In [4]: X = np.zeros((n,10))
X[:,0] = np.ones(n)
X[:,1:4] = Xtemp
X[:,4] = Xtemp[:,0]**2
X[:,5] = Xtemp[:,1]**2
X[:,6] = Xtemp[:,2]**2
X[:,7] = Xtemp[:,0]*Xtemp[:,1]
X[:,8] = Xtemp[:,0]*Xtemp[:,2]
X[:,9] = Xtemp[:,1]*Xtemp[:,2]
```

```
In [5]: import statsmodels.api as sm

y = np.array(sample[['y']])
mod = sm.OLS(y, X)
resultsQ = mod.fit()
print(resultsQ.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:                0.960
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:           0.914
Method:                 Least Squares    F-statistic:              21.12
Date:                   Fri, 25 Feb 2022    Prob (F-statistic):      0.000119
Time:                   10:58:07          Log-Likelihood:          36.011
No. Observations:      18              AIC:                    -52.02
Df Residuals:          8                BIC:                    -43.12
Df Model:               9
Covariance Type:      nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-1.8023	1.185	-1.521	0.167	-4.536	0.931
x1	0.3875	0.278	1.394	0.201	-0.253	1.028

x2	0.2065	0.199	1.037	0.330	-0.253	0.666
x3	-0.0558	0.105	-0.533	0.609	-0.297	0.185
x4	-0.0150	0.016	-0.910	0.390	-0.053	0.023
x5	-0.0047	0.020	-0.236	0.819	-0.050	0.041
x6	0.0017	0.002	0.910	0.390	-0.003	0.006
x7	-0.0201	0.018	-1.110	0.299	-0.062	0.022
x8	0.0012	0.010	0.118	0.909	-0.023	0.025
x9	-0.0013	0.008	-0.156	0.880	-0.020	0.018

```
=====
Omnibus:                22.612   Durbin-Watson:           2.162
Prob(Omnibus):          0.000   Jarque-Bera (JB):       30.598
Skew:                   2.004   Prob(JB):               2.27e-07
Kurtosis:               7.973   Cond. No.               1.42e+04
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 1.42e+04. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

C:\Users\Eric\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\scipy\stats\stats.py:1604: UserWarning: kurtosistest only valid for n>=20 ... continuing anyway, n=18

"anyway, n=%i" % int(n))

Part (c)

In [6]:

```
SSR1 = resultsQ.ess
MS_res = resultsQ.ssr/(n-10)
print('Sum of Squares Regression for Second Order Model: ', SSR1)
print('MS_res for Second Order Model: ', MS_res)
```

```
Sum of Squares Regression for Second Order Model: 0.4580432326246042
MS_res for Second Order Model: 0.002409850121924478
```

In [7]:

```
y = np.array(sample[['y']])
X = np.zeros((n,4))
X[:,0] = np.ones(n)
X[:,1:4] = Xtemp
mod = sm.OLS(y, X)
resultsL = mod.fit()
SSR2 = resultsL.ess
print('Sum of Squares Regression for First Order Model: ', SSR2)
```

```
Sum of Squares Regression for First Order Model: 0.43228515574053106
```

In [8]:

```
F = abs((SSR2 - SSR1)/(6*MS_res))
print('F-value: ', F)
```

```
F-value: 1.7814439059736398
```

Problem 2: Data Loading and Selection

In [197]...

```
df = pd.read_excel(r'C:\Users\maste\Downloads\linear_regression_5e_data_sets\linear_reg
\Appendices\data-table-B19.XLS')
```

In [198...

```

n = 20

sample = df.sample(n)
X = np.array(sample['x_1'])
y = np.array(sample['y'])
sample

```

Out[198...

	y	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8	x_9	x_10
22	15.3	1	3.69	122	8.00	5.05	1.90	3.15	0.27	23	0.063
25	14.3	1	3.76	100	5.55	3.25	1.15	2.10	0.34	12	0.042
3	17.3	0	3.86	99	12.85	7.70	3.90	3.80	0.35	22	0.076
10	14.0	0	3.91	81	3.90	2.15	1.00	1.15	0.32	7	0.023
13	12.8	0	3.92	96	5.00	2.70	1.40	1.30	0.35	7	0.026
20	15.7	1	3.75	120	8.80	5.50	1.85	3.65	0.39	19	0.073
16	16.3	1	3.76	22	8.20	5.00	1.85	3.15	0.25	25	0.063
28	14.0	1	3.76	104	8.70	5.10	2.25	2.85	0.34	17	0.057
5	16.5	0	3.85	61	10.30	6.20	2.50	3.70	0.38	20	0.074
14	18.5	1	3.87	89	9.15	5.60	1.95	3.65	0.46	16	0.073
21	15.5	1	3.98	94	5.45	3.05	1.50	1.55	0.41	8	0.031
24	14.8	1	3.74	10	7.90	4.75	1.95	2.80	0.25	23	0.056
17	16.3	1	3.76	77	8.35	5.05	1.90	3.15	0.37	17	0.063
19	16.0	1	3.88	85	6.85	4.10	1.50	2.60	0.33	16	0.052
18	16.0	1	3.98	58	10.15	6.00	2.60	3.40	0.38	18	0.068
9	14.0	0	3.47	178	3.60	2.25	0.75	1.50	0.37	8	0.030
26	14.3	1	3.91	73	4.65	2.70	0.95	1.75	0.36	10	0.035
0	19.2	0	3.85	66	9.35	5.65	2.40	3.25	0.33	19	0.065
11	13.8	0	3.75	108	5.80	3.20	1.60	1.60	0.38	8	0.032
15	17.3	1	3.97	59	10.25	6.10	2.40	3.70	0.40	19	0.074

In [199...

```

X = sm.add_constant(X.T)
mod = sm.OLS(y, X)
results = mod.fit()
print(results.summary())

```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:                y      R-squared:                0.010
Model:                        OLS    Adj. R-squared:           -0.045
Method:                        Least Squares  F-statistic:              0.1877
Date:                          Wed, 23 Feb 2022  Prob (F-statistic):       0.670
Time:                          08:48:03    Log-Likelihood:          -37.859
No. Observations:              20      AIC:                     79.72
Df Residuals:                  18      BIC:                     81.71

```

Df Model: 1
Covariance Type: nonrobust

```
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	15.3714	0.640	24.017	0.000	14.027	16.716
x1	0.3440	0.794	0.433	0.670	-1.324	2.012

```
=====
```

Omnibus: 2.036 Durbin-Watson: 2.494
 Prob(Omnibus): 0.361 Jarque-Bera (JB): 1.407
 Skew: 0.641 Prob(JB): 0.495
 Kurtosis: 2.788 Cond. No. 3.14

```
=====
```

Notes:
 [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Problem 3

```
In [200... X = np.array(sample[[' x_1 ', ' x_5 ']])
            y = np.array(sample['y'])
```

```
In [201... X = sm.add_constant(X)
            mod = sm.OLS(y, X)
            results = mod.fit()
            print(results.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
```

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.544
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.490
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	10.13
Date:	Wed, 23 Feb 2022	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00127
Time:	08:48:20	Log-Likelihood:	-30.117
No. Observations:	20	AIC:	66.23
Df Residuals:	17	BIC:	69.22
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

```
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	11.9948	0.880	13.636	0.000	10.139	13.851
x1	-0.0102	0.560	-0.018	0.986	-1.192	1.172
x2	0.7918	0.178	4.457	0.000	0.417	1.167

```
=====
```

Omnibus: 3.452 Durbin-Watson: 2.117
 Prob(Omnibus): 0.178 Jarque-Bera (JB): 1.786
 Skew: 0.692 Prob(JB): 0.409
 Kurtosis: 3.475 Cond. No. 17.0

```
=====
```

Notes:
 [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Bonus Problem

In [103...

```
## Random design matrix

X = np.zeros((20,4))
X[:,1:] = np.random.rand(20,3)
X[:,0] = np.ones(20)
X
```

Out[103...

```
array([[1.          , 0.56996571, 0.46408687, 0.65422843],
       [1.          , 0.52736153, 0.82396288, 0.80884639],
       [1.          , 0.35751224, 0.78162348, 0.30272197],
       [1.          , 0.80242513, 0.62653233, 0.64040214],
       [1.          , 0.14485958, 0.6235301 , 0.62807942],
       [1.          , 0.16817815, 0.01441573, 0.08797511],
       [1.          , 0.70064569, 0.6655653 , 0.22324781],
       [1.          , 0.07933594, 0.6871496 , 0.15452432],
       [1.          , 0.29633117, 0.15743266, 0.12315529],
       [1.          , 0.83807179, 0.0417141 , 0.17964486],
       [1.          , 0.28176226, 0.43043453, 0.65195485],
       [1.          , 0.59339496, 0.01212021, 0.2241093 ],
       [1.          , 0.10424003, 0.98504602, 0.91874039],
       [1.          , 0.16217311, 0.0605311 , 0.80698914],
       [1.          , 0.43028094, 0.74062269, 0.62712085],
       [1.          , 0.20573278, 0.78352811, 0.64986957],
       [1.          , 0.85048792, 0.48169398, 0.84734647],
       [1.          , 0.81298923, 0.0052779 , 0.18649551],
       [1.          , 0.32534837, 0.61101436, 0.42037858],
       [1.          , 0.97507466, 0.5703657 , 0.32206271]])
```

In [108...

```
## Random response matrix

y = np.random.rand(20)
y
```

Out[108...

```
array([0.9710332 , 0.51807184, 0.95035383, 0.60686395, 0.63126885,
       0.96507317, 0.89245471, 0.40897841, 0.76527396, 0.43031051,
       0.16397734, 0.84150824, 0.31283437, 0.0021449 , 0.25351408,
       0.25689649, 0.47285929, 0.97783217, 0.03923143, 0.41009382])
```

In [107...

```
## Random point, x0

x0 = np.random.rand(3)
x0
```

Out[107...

```
array([0.14444866, 0.23720879, 0.96802746])
```

In [112...

```
## Construction of matrix U

U = np.append(y,0)
U
```

Out[112...

```
array([0.9710332 , 0.51807184, 0.95035383, 0.60686395, 0.63126885,
       0.96507317, 0.89245471, 0.40897841, 0.76527396, 0.43031051,
       0.16397734, 0.84150824, 0.31283437, 0.0021449 , 0.25351408,
       0.25689649, 0.47285929, 0.97783217, 0.03923143, 0.41009382,
       0.          ])
```

In [117... `## Construction of matrix D`

```
D = np.zeros((21,5))
D[:-1,:4] = X
D[-1,0] = 1
D[-1,1:4] = x0
D[-1,-1] = -1
D
```

Out[117... array([[1. , 0.56996571, 0.46408687, 0.65422843, 0.],
 [1. , 0.52736153, 0.82396288, 0.80884639, 0.],
 [1. , 0.35751224, 0.78162348, 0.30272197, 0.],
 [1. , 0.80242513, 0.62653233, 0.64040214, 0.],
 [1. , 0.14485958, 0.6235301 , 0.62807942, 0.],
 [1. , 0.16817815, 0.01441573, 0.08797511, 0.],
 [1. , 0.70064569, 0.6655653 , 0.22324781, 0.],
 [1. , 0.07933594, 0.6871496 , 0.15452432, 0.],
 [1. , 0.29633117, 0.15743266, 0.12315529, 0.],
 [1. , 0.83807179, 0.0417141 , 0.17964486, 0.],
 [1. , 0.28176226, 0.43043453, 0.65195485, 0.],
 [1. , 0.59339496, 0.01212021, 0.2241093 , 0.],
 [1. , 0.10424003, 0.98504602, 0.91874039, 0.],
 [1. , 0.16217311, 0.0605311 , 0.80698914, 0.],
 [1. , 0.43028094, 0.74062269, 0.62712085, 0.],
 [1. , 0.20573278, 0.78352811, 0.64986957, 0.],
 [1. , 0.85048792, 0.48169398, 0.84734647, 0.],
 [1. , 0.81298923, 0.0052779 , 0.18649551, 0.],
 [1. , 0.32534837, 0.61101436, 0.42037858, 0.],
 [1. , 0.97507466, 0.5703657 , 0.32206271, 0.],
 [1. , 0.14444866, 0.23720879, 0.96802746, -1.]])

In [121... `## Linear regression using y and X`

```
mod1 = sm.OLS(y, X)
results1 = mod1.fit()
print(results1.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
```

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.300
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.169
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	2.285
Date:	Tue, 22 Feb 2022	Prob (F-statistic):	0.118
Time:	16:31:25	Log-Likelihood:	-1.5409
No. Observations:	20	AIC:	11.08
Df Residuals:	16	BIC:	15.06
Df Model:	3		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

```
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.6921	0.194	3.559	0.003	0.280	1.104
x1	0.2360	0.237	0.998	0.333	-0.265	0.737
x2	0.0171	0.246	0.070	0.945	-0.504	0.539
x3	-0.5618	0.279	-2.016	0.061	-1.152	0.029

```
=====
```

Omnibus:	0.799	Durbin-Watson:	1.151
Prob(Omnibus):	0.671	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.714
Skew:	-0.141	Prob(JB):	0.700
Kurtosis:	2.118	Cond. No.	6.44

```
=====
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In [122...

```
## Linear regression using U and D
```

```
mod2 = sm.OLS(U, D)
results2 = mod2.fit()
print(results2.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:                0.388
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:           0.235
Method:                 Least Squares  F-statistic:              2.537
Date:                   Tue, 22 Feb 2022  Prob (F-statistic):       0.0806
Time:                   16:31:26    Log-Likelihood:           -1.1057
No. Observations:      21          AIC:                      12.21
Df Residuals:          16          BIC:                      17.43
Df Model:               4
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====

```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.6921	0.194	3.559	0.003	0.280	1.104
x1	0.2360	0.237	0.998	0.333	-0.265	0.737
x2	0.0171	0.246	0.070	0.945	-0.504	0.539
x3	-0.5618	0.279	-2.016	0.061	-1.152	0.029
x4	0.1865	0.355	0.525	0.607	-0.566	0.939

```

=====
Omnibus:                0.521    Durbin-Watson:           1.236
Prob(Omnibus):          0.771    Jarque-Bera (JB):        0.600
Skew:                   -0.144   Prob(JB):                 0.741
Kurtosis:               2.224    Cond. No.                 8.55
=====

```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

In [137...

```
## y0 by use of model 1
```

```
y0 = results1.params@np.append(1,x0).T
y0
```

Out[137... 0.18646883407741743