

# Model/Variable Selection

STAT 757

Most common *model selection* methods are actually *variable selection* methods that assume you are comparing models that are special cases of a larger umbrella model (e.g., comparing MLR models with various predictors omitted from the regressions).

We will discuss four of them:  $R_{\text{adj}}^2$ , AIC,  $AIC_c$ , and BIC.

First, lets generate a toy dataset with a few weakly influential variables, and a few unrelated variables:

```
set.seed(4916) # to get consistent random numbers

# Coefficients
B = c(200, -5, 0.2, -0.2, 0, 0)
sigma=5

# Design matrix
N = 40*length(B[-1]) # sample size
X = matrix(abs(rnorm(N,mean=20,sd=5)),byrow=TRUE,ncol=length(B[-1]))
X = cbind(1,X)

# Generate a "nice" data set:
Y = rnorm(N, mean=X%*%B, sd=sigma)
mydat = data.frame(Y,X[,-1])
names(mydat) <- c("y",gsub('^','x\\1',1:length(B[-1])))

# check regression:
fit0=lm(y ~ ., data=mydat) # same as fit0=lm(y~x1+x2+x3+x4+x5, data=mydat)
summary(fit0)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y ~ ., data = mydat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -11.2674  -3.2978  -0.2445   2.7801  14.1082
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  192.37072    3.61638  53.194 < 2e-16 ***
## x1           -5.04250    0.07527 -66.990 < 2e-16 ***
## x2             0.25832    0.06457   4.001 8.97e-05 ***
## x3            -0.06304    0.07681  -0.821  0.4128
## x4             0.19086    0.08005   2.384  0.0181 *
## x5             0.05581    0.07908   0.706  0.4812
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 4.793 on 194 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9643, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9634
## F-statistic: 1049 on 5 and 194 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```

# all submodels: 30+ possibilities!
fit1=lm(y~x2+x3+x4+x5, data=mydat)
fit2=lm(y~x1+x3+x4+x5, data=mydat)
fit3=lm(y~x1+x2+x4+x5, data=mydat)
fit4=lm(y~x1+x2+x3+x5, data=mydat)
fit5=lm(y~x1+x2+x3+x4, data=mydat)

# Or use MuMIn::dredge()! :-)
library(MuMIn)
options(na.action = "na.fail")
fits <- dredge(fit0)

```

```
## Fixed term is "(Intercept)"
```

### Criteria

**Adjusted  $R^2$**  First consider  $R_{adj}^2$  (closer to 1 is better):

```

Rs = data.frame(Rsq.adj = c(Model0=summary(fit0)$adj.r.squared,
                           Model1=summary(fit1)$adj.r.squared,
                           Model2=summary(fit2)$adj.r.squared,
                           Model3=summary(fit3)$adj.r.squared,
                           Model4=summary(fit4)$adj.r.squared,
                           Model5=summary(fit5)$adj.r.squared))
Rs

```

```

##           Rsq.adj
## Model0 0.9633997
## Model1 0.1212890
## Model2 0.9605830
## Model3 0.9634610
## Model4 0.9625204
## Model5 0.9634939

```

**AIC** Repeat as above using AIC for fit0-fit5.

**AICc** Repeat as above using AICc for fit0-fit5, or use dredge()

```
fits ## see above
```

```

## Global model call: lm(formula = y ~ ., data = mydat)
## ---
## Model selection table
##      (Intrc)    x1      x2      x3      x4      x5 df  logLik  AICc
## 12  192.50 -5.067  0.2749      0.18900      5 -594.753 1199.8
## 16  193.80 -5.060  0.2695 -0.06246  0.18280      6 -594.414 1201.3
## 28  191.00 -5.049  0.2639      0.19700  0.05512  6 -594.504 1201.4
## 32  192.40 -5.042  0.2583 -0.06304  0.19090  0.05581  7 -594.157 1202.9
##  4   196.30 -5.059  0.2606      0.19090  0.05581  4 -597.655 1203.5
##  8   197.90 -5.051  0.2543 -0.07960      0.19090  0.05581  5 -597.114 1204.5

```

## 20	195.70	-5.050	0.2549		0.02692	5	-597.596	1205.5	
## 24	197.20	-5.041	0.2482	-0.08029	0.02893	6	-597.046	1206.5	
## 26	193.50	-4.976			0.17860	0.13480	5	-602.823	1216.0
## 30	195.50	-4.968		-0.09521	0.16980	0.13340	6	-602.086	1216.6
## 10	197.60	-5.014			0.15570		4	-604.275	1216.8
## 14	199.60	-5.005		-0.09728	0.14700		5	-603.516	1217.3
## 2	200.60	-5.009					3	-606.091	1218.3
## 6	202.60	-5.000		-0.10960			4	-605.137	1218.5
## 18	197.70	-4.979			0.10670		4	-605.176	1218.6
## 22	199.70	-4.970		-0.10950	0.10660		5	-604.215	1218.7
## 23	84.79		-0.8208	-0.64150	1.81900		5	-912.594	1835.5
## 19	70.86		-0.7814		1.82800		4	-914.103	1836.4
## 31	80.75		-0.8126	-0.62740	0.15770	1.84200	6	-912.512	1837.5
## 27	65.66		-0.7713		0.21960	1.85900	5	-913.944	1838.2
## 21	70.34			-0.56680	1.63500		4	-916.218	1840.6
## 17	58.58				1.65100		3	-917.363	1840.8
## 29	64.74			-0.54750	0.22660	1.67000	5	-916.053	1842.4
## 25	52.20				0.27780	1.69300	4	-917.114	1842.4
## 7	117.40		-0.5275	-0.66770			4	-924.859	1857.9
## 5	105.60			-0.61610			3	-926.248	1858.6
## 3	103.10		-0.4850				3	-926.306	1858.7
## 1	93.18						2	-927.472	1859.0
## 15	120.80		-0.5384	-0.68050	-0.14660		5	-924.795	1859.9
## 13	107.30			-0.62250	-0.08010		4	-926.229	1860.7
## 11	104.90		-0.4907		-0.08248		4	-926.286	1860.8
## 9	93.71				-0.02644		3	-927.470	1861.1
##	delta weight								
## 12	0.00	0.402							
## 16	1.45	0.195							
## 28	1.63	0.178							
## 32	3.08	0.086							
## 4	3.70	0.063							
## 8	4.72	0.038							
## 20	5.69	0.023							
## 24	6.71	0.014							
## 26	16.14	0.000							
## 30	16.79	0.000							
## 10	16.94	0.000							
## 14	17.53	0.000							
## 2	18.49	0.000							
## 6	18.66	0.000							
## 18	18.74	0.000							
## 22	18.92	0.000							
## 23	635.68	0.000							
## 19	636.60	0.000							
## 31	637.64	0.000							
## 27	638.38	0.000							
## 21	640.83	0.000							
## 17	641.03	0.000							
## 29	642.60	0.000							
## 25	642.62	0.000							
## 7	658.11	0.000							
## 5	658.80	0.000							
## 3	658.92	0.000							

```
## 1 659.19 0.000
## 15 660.08 0.000
## 13 660.85 0.000
## 11 660.96 0.000
## 9 661.25 0.000
## Models ranked by AICc(x)
```

**BIC** Repeat as above using BIC for fit0-fit5.

**Summary** Which models would you exclude from your final analysis, and why?

**Other options?** Explore forward and backward stepwise selection (somewhat controversial) and LASSO (least absolute shrinkage and selection operator) and LARS (least angle regression).