

## CASE DIAGNOSTICS IN R

Data is the name of the data set.

Model is the name of a model that has been run.

Define the estimated standard deviation:

```
> s = summary(Model)$sigma
```

Then here is the correspondence between definitions in the book and R commands for the various diagnostic measures:

Name and notation	Formula in book	Flag values	R command(s)
Residuals = $e_i$	1.16	No rule	<code>residuals(Model)</code>
Semistudentized residuals = $e_i^*$	10.9	No rule	<code>residuals(Model)/s</code>
Studentized residuals = $r_i$	10.20	No rule	<code>rstandard(Model)</code>
Studentized deleted residuals = externally studentized residuals = $t_i$	10.26	$ t_i  > 3$ or use Bonferroni, flag $ t_i  > t(1 - \alpha/2n; n - p - 1)$	<code>rstudent(Model)</code>
Leverage = diagonal elements of the hat matrix $\mathbf{H} = h_{ii}$	See pg 398	$h_{ii} > 2p/n$ or sometimes use $3p/n$	<code>hatvalues(Model)</code>
Difference in fits = $(DFFITS)_i$	10.30	For small to medium $n$ , flag if $ DFFITS _i > 1$ ;  For large $n$ , flag if $> 2\sqrt{\frac{p}{n}}$	<code>dffits(Model)</code>
Cook's distance = $D_i$	10.33	Compare to $F(p, n - p)$ and flag if $>$ about $F(.20; p, n - p)$	<code>cooks.distance(Model)</code> To find F cutoff for .20, suppose $df = 4, 64$ : <code>qf(.2, df1=4, df2=64)</code>

Example of running the model and adding some of these:

```
Model <- lm(Salesprice~Bedrooms+LotSize+SqFt.100, data=Data)
Data$residuals <- residuals(Model)
Data$rstudent <- rstudent(Model)
Data$Hii <- hatvalues(Model)
Data$cooks <- cooks.distance(Model)
s=summary(Model)$sigma
Data$EiStar = residuals(Model)/s
```

Once you have created all of the diagnostics, there are various ways to identify which cases to “flag.” For instance, the following commands will flag cases with high leverage (greater than  $2p/n = 2*4/68$ ), and print all values for those cases:

```
high = Data$Hii[Data$Hii>2*4/68]
flagH = Data[match(high,Data$Hii),]
flagH
```

You could also export the data and work with it in Excel. For example to create a comma-separated file “Mydata.csv” to use in Excel:

```
write.table(Data, "C:/Users/jutts/Documents/Mydata.csv", sep = ",", col.names = T, row.names = F)
```