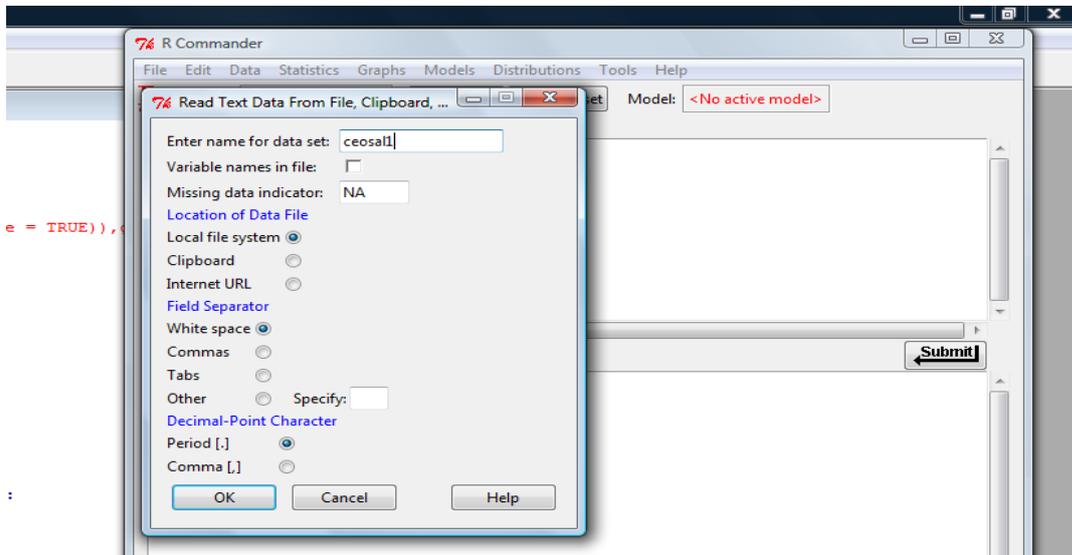


## CAP.2 – MODELO DE REGRESSÃO SIMPLES

### EXEMPLO 2.3

Importando os dados:

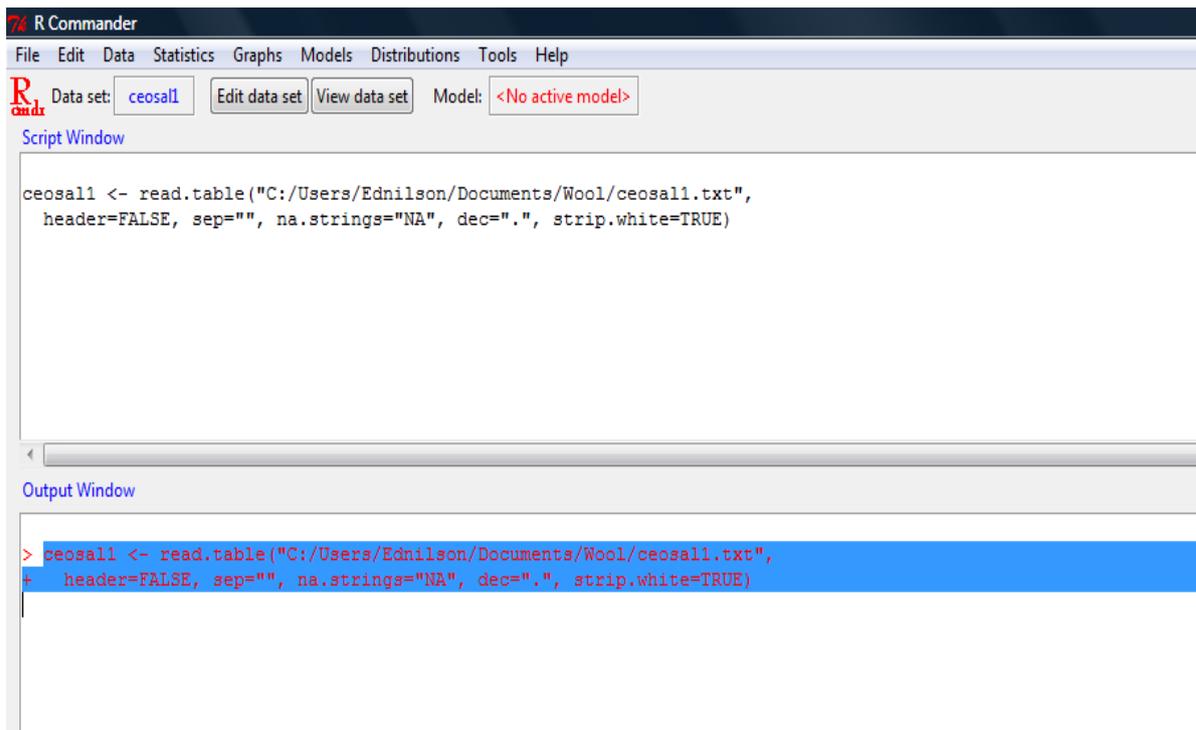
Abrimos o pacote Rcmdr.



Confirmamos e então selecionamos a base de dados em questão nos documentos.

Feito isso, surgirá na janela do R Commander, o caminho para importar os dados.

Selecionamos o caminho, copiamos e colamos na outra janela do RGui.



```
ceosal1 <- read.table("C:/Users/Ednilson/Documents/Wool/ceosal1.txt",
+ header=FALSE, sep="", na.strings="NA", dec=".", strip.white=TRUE)
```

Comandos usados na aula:

```
attach(ceosal1)
```

```
names(ceosal1)
```

```
salary <- V1
```

```
roe <- V4
```

Estimando a regressão:

```
> reg1 <- lm(salary~roe)
```

```
> summary(reg1)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = salary ~ roe)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1160.2	-526.0	-254.0	138.8	13499.9

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std.Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	963.19	213.24	4.517	1.05e-05 ***
roe	18.50	11.12	1.663	0.0978 .

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1367 on 207 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.01319, Adjusted R-squared: 0.008421

F-statistic: 2.767 on 1 and 207 DF, p-value: 0.09777

Supondo que roe = 30, então:

```
salary <- 963.191 + 18.501*30
```

```
salary
```

```
[1] 1518.221
```

### EXEMPLO 2.11

```
sales <- V3
```

```
> reg2 <- lm(log(salary)~log(sales))
```

```
> summary(reg2)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = log(salary) ~ log(sales))
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.01038	-0.28140	-0.02723	0.21222	2.81128

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	4.82200	0.28834	16.723	< 2e-16 ***
log(sales)	0.25667	0.03452	7.436	2.70e-12 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.5044 on 207 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.2108, Adjusted R-squared: 0.207

F-statistic: 55.3 on 1 and 207 DF, p-value: 2.703e-12

Encontrando os resíduos desta regressão:

```
resid2 <- reg2$resid
```

Encontrando os valores ajustados:

```
fitted2 <- reg2$fitted
```

Para visualizar os valores basta digitar o nome dos objetos criados:

```
resid2
```

```
fitted2
```

Calculando o  $R^2 = ESS/SST = 1 - RSS/TSS$

```
> ybarra <- mean(log(salary))
```

```
> tss <- sum((log(salary)-ybarra)^2)
```

```
> tss
```

```
[1] 66.72217
```

```
> ess <- sum((fitted2-ybarra)^2)
```

```
> ess
```

```
[1] 14.06617
```

```
> rss <- sum(resid2^2)
```

```
> rss
```

```
[1] 52.656
```

```
> ess+rss
```

```
[1] 66.72217
```

```
> rq<-ess/tss
```

```
> rq
```

```
[1] 0.2108171
```

```
> rq1<-1-(rss/tss)
```

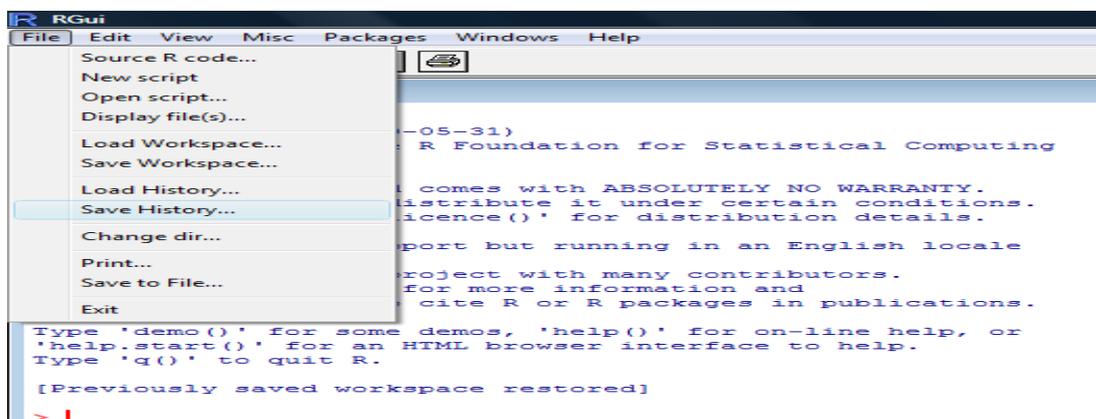
```
> rq1
```

```
[1] 0.2108171
```

Feito isso, usamos a função:

```
detach(ceosal1)
```

E posteriormente salvamos o histórico dos comandos:



```
RGui
File Edit View Misc Packages Windows Help
Source R code...
New script
Open script...
Display file(s)...
Load Workspace...
Save Workspace...
Load History...
Save History...
Change dir...
Print...
Save to File...
Exit
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.
[Previously saved workspace restored]
> |
```

