



Modeling II

Introduction



- Instructions
 - Download Supplement Zip
 - Unzip Folder
 - Required Packages
 - `library(tidyverse)`
 - `library(modelr)`
 - Open .Rmd File and Knit
- Daily Spanish River Data
 - W = Max Water Temperature
 - A = Max Air Temperature
 - L = River Identifier (31 Rivers)

Introduction



- Questions About RMarkdown
 - What Does the Following Code Do When Knitted?

```
`r length(unique(DATA$L))`
```

- What Does the following Code Chunk Option Do When Knitted?

```
echo=F
```

Introduction

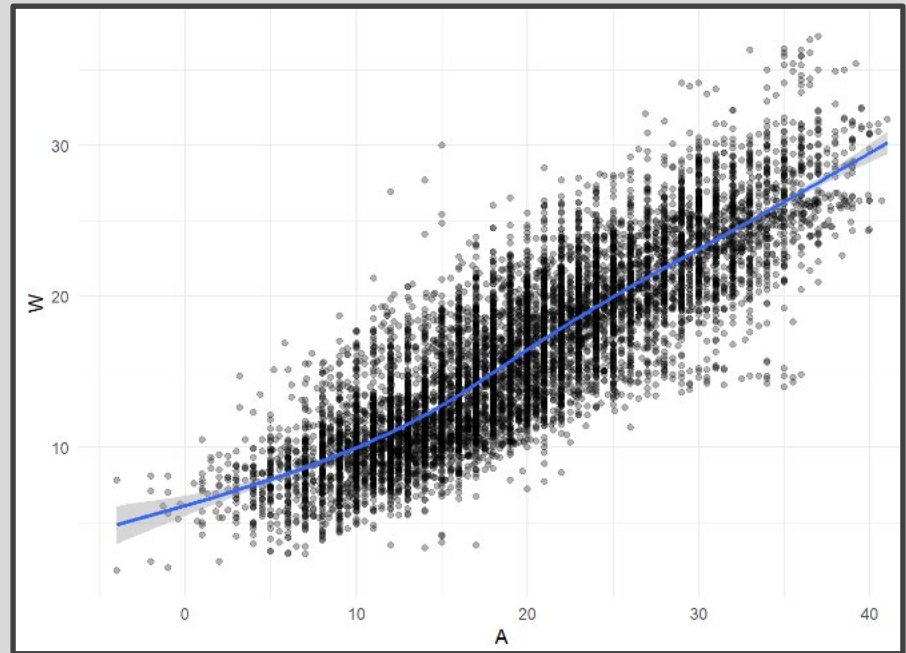


- Goal: Build a Model to Predict Max Water Temp Given Max Air Temp
 - What Do You Know About the Relationship of These Variables?
 - Who Would Care About this Relationship?
 - Why Would Someone Want to Predict the Max Water Temp?
 - Why Would this Model Be Useful?

Part 1: Examining the Relationship



- Run Chunk 1
 - What Do You Notice About the Overall Relationship?

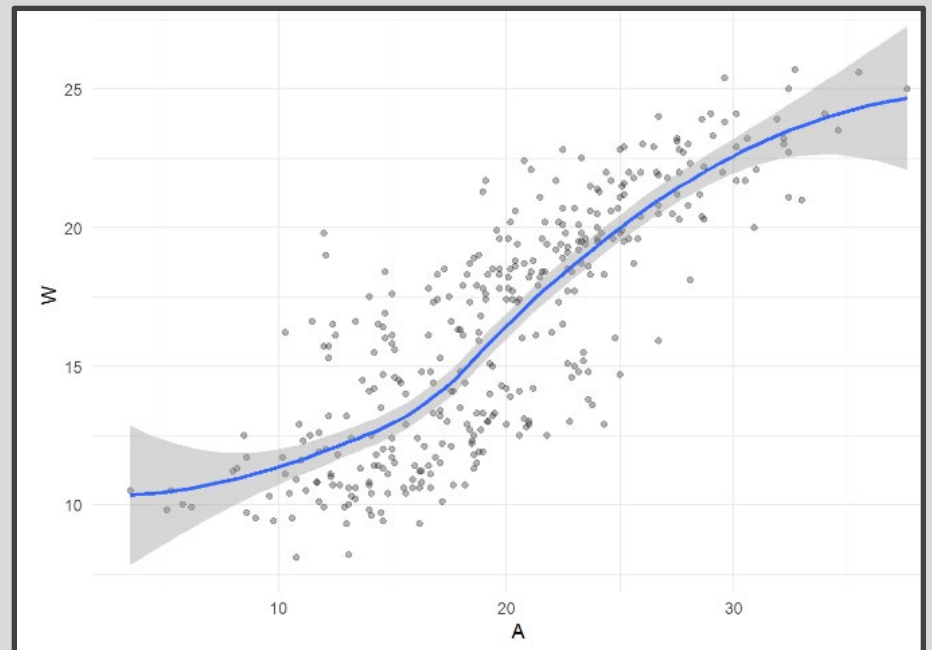


- Do You Think This Relationship is the Same for All Locations?
- Why? `message=F`

Part 1: Examining the Relationship



- Run Chunk 2
 - Location is a Numeric Variable
 - What Do You Notice About the Relationship for $L=103$?



- What do You Notice Now?

Part 1: Examining the Relationship



- Chunk 2 Modified
 - Modify Chunk 2 to Create a Function Called `WAPlot.func` With 1 Argument Location
 - Function Usage: You Specify the Location as an Integer and the Function Outputs a Figure of the Relationship
 - Use Your Function For Three Different Locations
 - Knit the Document to Observe and Compare

Part 1: Examining the Relationship



- Chunk 2 Discussion
 - What are the Differences in the Relationship Between W and A for the Various Locations?
 - Why do You Think These Differences Exist?
 - How do You Suggest We Handle the Differences?

Part 1: Examining the Relationship

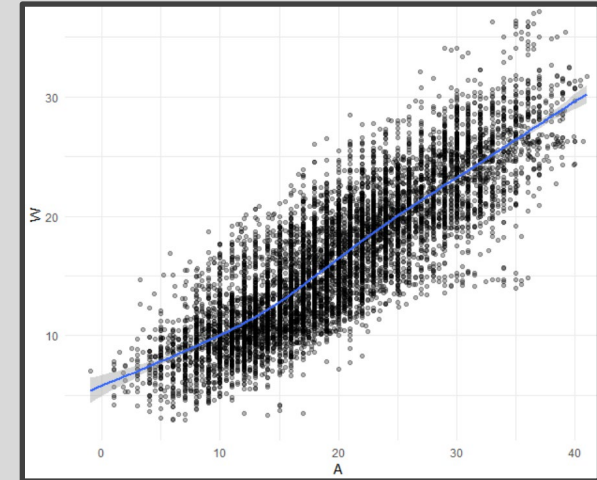


- Chunk 3
 - Randomly Samples 3 Locations
 - Plant Your Seed and Run Code
 - Usage:
 - `anti_join()`
 - `semi_join()`
 - Why Don't We Handpick the Three Locations?

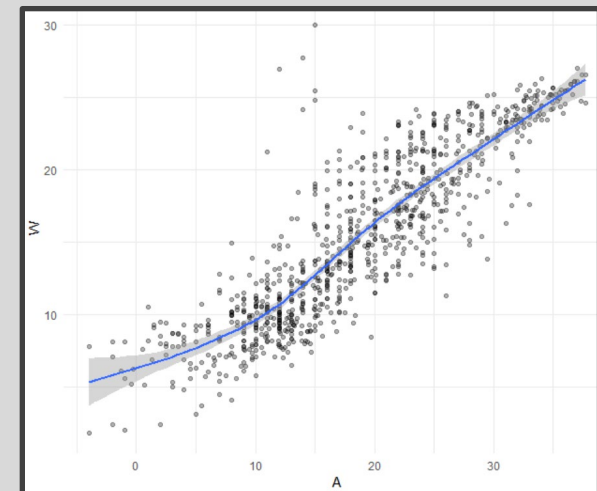
Part 1: Examining the Relationship



- Run Chunk 4
 - Train Plot



- Test Plot



Part 2: Linear Model



- Linear Model

$$W = a + bA + \varepsilon$$

- Simplest Relationship that is Easily Explained
- For every 1 Degree Change in A , W changes by b Degrees
- When $A=0$ Degrees, the Expected Water Temperature is a Degrees

Part 2: Linear Model



- Run Chunk 1
 - Fits Linear Model to Train Data
 - What is Your Intercept?
 - What is Your Slope?
- Run Chunk 2
 - Saves Predictions to Train/Test
`add_predictions(MODEL,var="NAME")`
- Run Chunk 3
 - Saves Residuals to Train/Test
`add_residuals(MODEL,var="NAME")`

Part 3: Polynomial Model



- Polynomial Model

$$W = a + b_1A + b_2A^2 + \dots + b_kA^k + \varepsilon$$

- “Feature Engineering”
- Generalized Additive Model
- `Geom_smooth()` Fits a GAM when Fitting a Curve
- Useful for Approximating Nonlinear Relationships
- Dependent on Degree “k”
- Goal: Choose Best “k”

Part 3: Polynomial Model



- Formula Object in R
 - Special Notation
 - Helpful Table:

Symbol	Example	Meaning
+	+X	include this variable
-	-X	delete this variable
:	X:Z	include the interaction between these variables
*	X*Y	include these variables and the interactions between them
	X Z	conditioning: include x given z
^	(X + Z + W)^3	include these variables and all interactions up to three way
I	I(X*Z)	as is: include a new variable consisting of these variables multiplied
1	X - 1	intercept: delete the intercept (regress through the origin)

- We will Use the I() Function to Create New Variables Based Off Variables We Have

Part 3: Polynomial Model



- Run Chunk 1
 - Fits 2nd Degree Polynomial
 - Fits 3rd Degree Polynomial
 - Fits 4th Degree Polynomial
- Run Chunk 2
 - Obtains Predictions Under the Different Polynomial Models

Part 3: Polynomial Model



- Chunk 3
 - Code Needs Modification
 - Highlight Code

```
TRAIN4 =TRAIN3 %>%  
  add_predictions(poly2mod,var="poly2pred") %>%  
  add_predictions(poly3mod,var="poly3pred") %>%  
  add_predictions(poly4mod,var="poly4pred")  
  
TEST4 =TEST3 %>%  
  add_predictions(poly2mod,var="poly2pred") %>%  
  add_predictions(poly3mod,var="poly3pred") %>%  
  add_predictions(poly4mod,var="poly4pred")
```

- TRAIN3 -> TRAIN4 and etc.
- Use Ctrl+F (Find and Replace)
 - 'predictions' -> 'residuals'
 - 'pred' -> 'res'



- Run Chunk 3 After Modifying

Closing



Disperse
and Make
Reasonable
Decisions