

# Exploring coefficients across models

MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE

Dmitriy (Dima) Gorenstein  
Lead Data Scientist, Memorial Sloan  
Kettering Cancer Center



# 77 models

```
gap_nested <- gapminder %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  nest()
gap_models <- gap_nested %>%
  mutate(
    model = map(data, ~lm(life_expectancy~year, data = .x)))
gap_models
```

```
# A tibble: 77 x 3
  country      data        model
  <fct>       <list>      <list>
  1 Algeria   <tibble [52 × 6]> <S3: lm>
  2 Argentina <tibble [52 × 6]> <S3: lm>
  3 Australia  <tibble [52 × 6]> <S3: lm>
  4 Austria   <tibble [52 × 6]> <S3: lm>
  5 Bangladesh <tibble [52 × 6]> <S3: lm>
```

# Regression coefficients

$$y = \alpha + \beta x$$

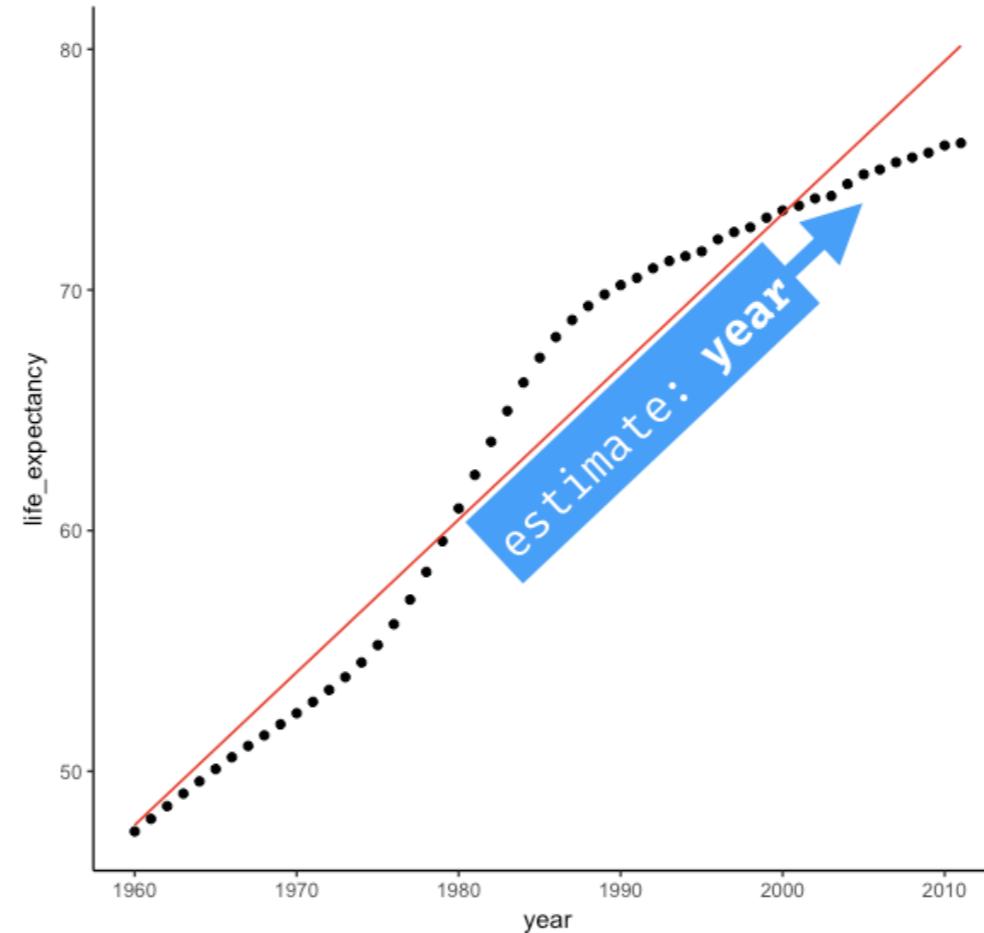
# Regression coefficients

$$y = \alpha + \beta x$$

Life Expectancy	=	Term: <b>(intercept)</b>	+	Term: <b>year</b>	Year
--------------------	---	-----------------------------	---	----------------------	------

```
tidy(gap_models$model[[1]])
```

	term	estimate	...
1	(Intercept)	-1196.5647772	...
2	year	0.6348625	...



# Coefficients of multiple models

```
gap_models %>%  
  mutate(coef = map(model, ~tidy(.x))) %>%  
  unnest(coef)
```

```
# A tibble: 154 x 6  
  country   term      estimate std.error statistic  p.value  
  <fct>     <chr>     <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl>  
1 Algeria (Intercept) -1197     39.9      -30.0    1.32e-33  
2 Algeria   year      0.635     0.0201     31.6    1.11e-34  
3 Argentina (Intercept) - 372     7.91      -47.0    4.66e-43  
4 Argentina   year      0.223     0.00398     56.0    8.78e-47  
5 Australia (Intercept) - 429     9.37      -45.8    1.71e-42  
6 Australia   year      0.254     0.00472     53.9    5.83e-46
```

# **Let's practice!**

**MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE**

# Evaluating the fit of many models

MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE

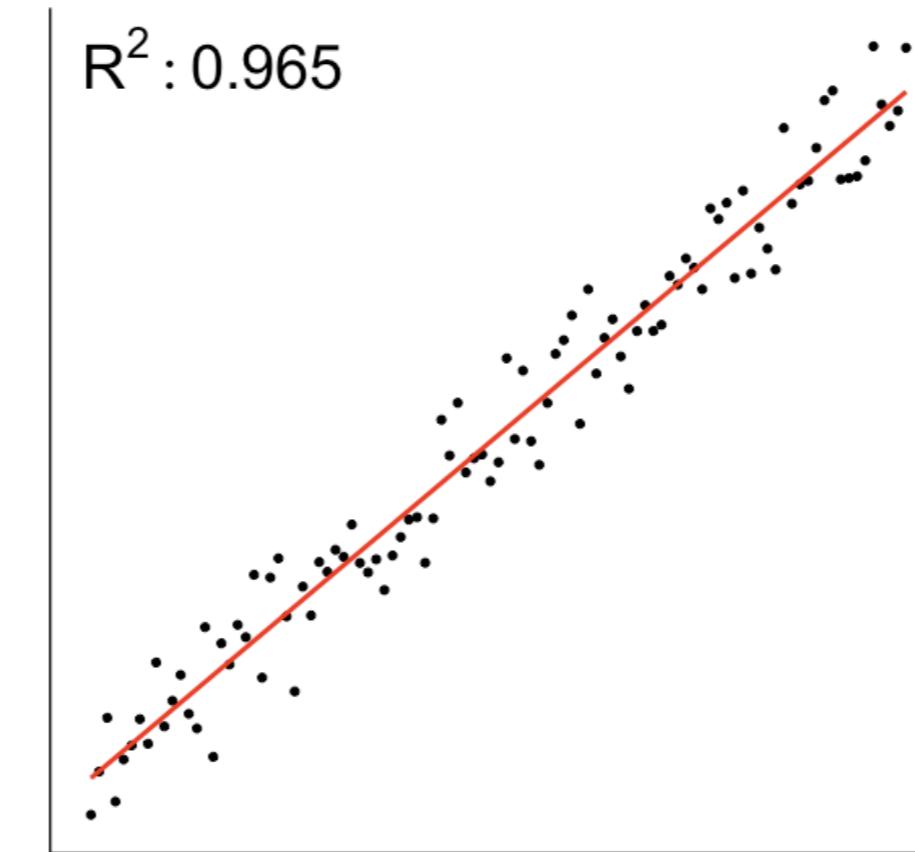
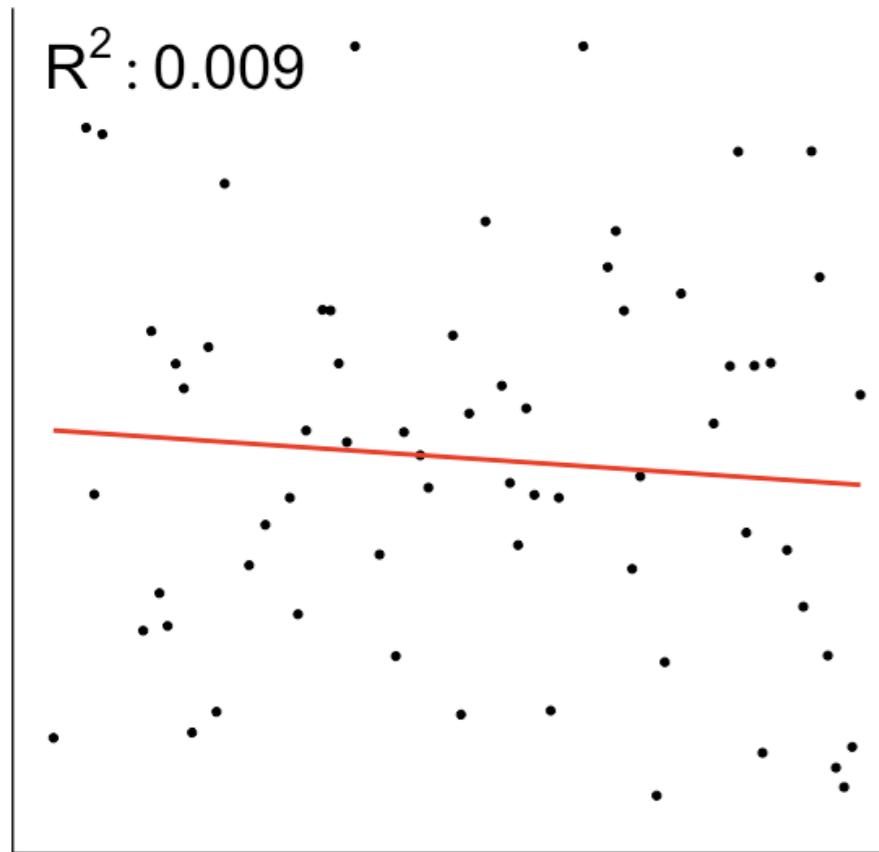


Dmitriy (Dima) GORENSHTEYN  
Lead Data Scientist, Memorial Sloan  
Kettering Cancer Center

# The fit of our models

$$R^2 = \frac{\% \text{ variation explained by the model}}{\% \text{ total variation in the data}}$$

# The fit of our models



# Glance across your models

```
model_perf <- gap_models %>%  
  mutate(coef = map(model, ~glance(.x))) %>%  
  unnest(coef)  
  
model_perf
```

```
# A tibble: 77 x 14  
  country data model r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic    ...  
  <fct>   <lis> <lis>     <dbl>        <dbl>    <dbl>      <dbl>    ...  
1 Algeria <tib... <S3:.. 0.952       0.951    2.18      996      ...  
2 Argenti. <tib... <S3:.. 0.984       0.984    0.431     3137      ...  
3 Austral. <tib... <S3:.. 0.983       0.983    0.511     2905      ...  
4 Austria  <tib... <S3:.. 0.987       0.986    0.438     3702      ...  
5 Banglad. <tib... <S3:.. 0.949       0.947    1.83      921      ...  
6 Belgium. <tib... <S3:.. 0.990       0.990    0.331     5094      ...  
# ... with 71 more rows
```

```
model_perf %>%  
  slice_max(r.squared, n = 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 14  
  country data model r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic  
  <fct>   <lis> <lis>     <dbl>        <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>  
1 Canada   <tib... <S3::..> 0.995       0.995 0.231    10117  
2 Italy    <tib... <S3::..> 0.997       0.997 0.226    15665
```

```
model_perf %>%  
  slice_min(r.squared, n = 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 14  
  country data model r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic  
  <fct>   <lis> <lis>     <dbl>        <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>  
1 Botswa~ <tib... <S3::..> 0.0136      -0.00608 5.11    0.692  
2 Lesotho  <tib... <S3::..> 0.00296     -0.0170   5.32    0.148
```

# **Let's practice!**

**MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE**

# Visually inspect the fit of your models

MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE



**Dmitriy (Dima) GORENSHTEYN**  
Lead Data Scientist, Memorial Sloan  
Kettering Cancer Center

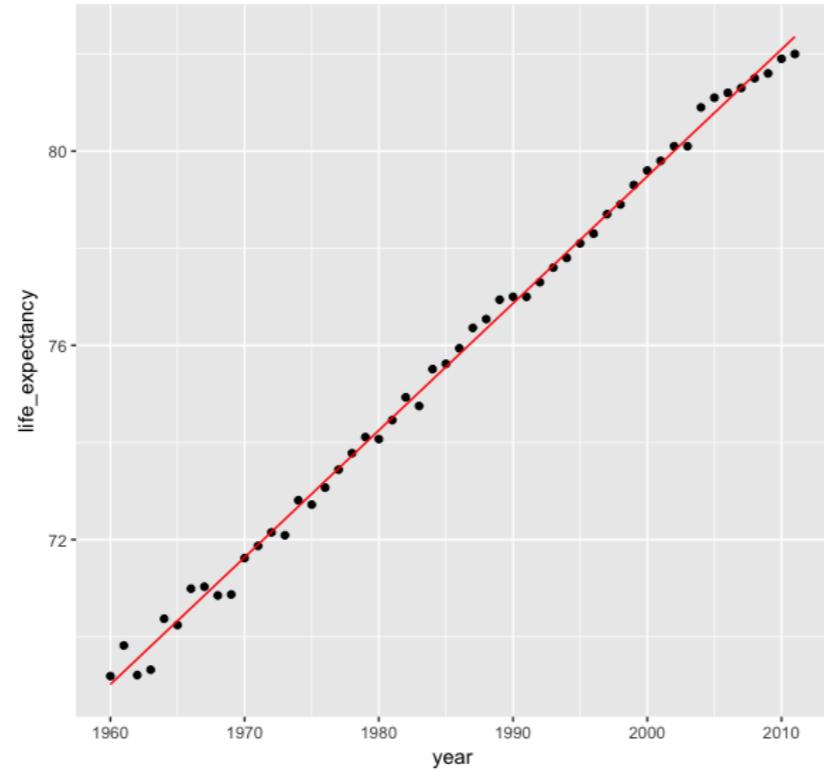
# Building augmented datframes

```
augmented_models <- gap_models %>%  
  mutate(augmented = map(model, ~augment(.x))) %>%  
  unnest(augmented)  
  
augmented_models
```

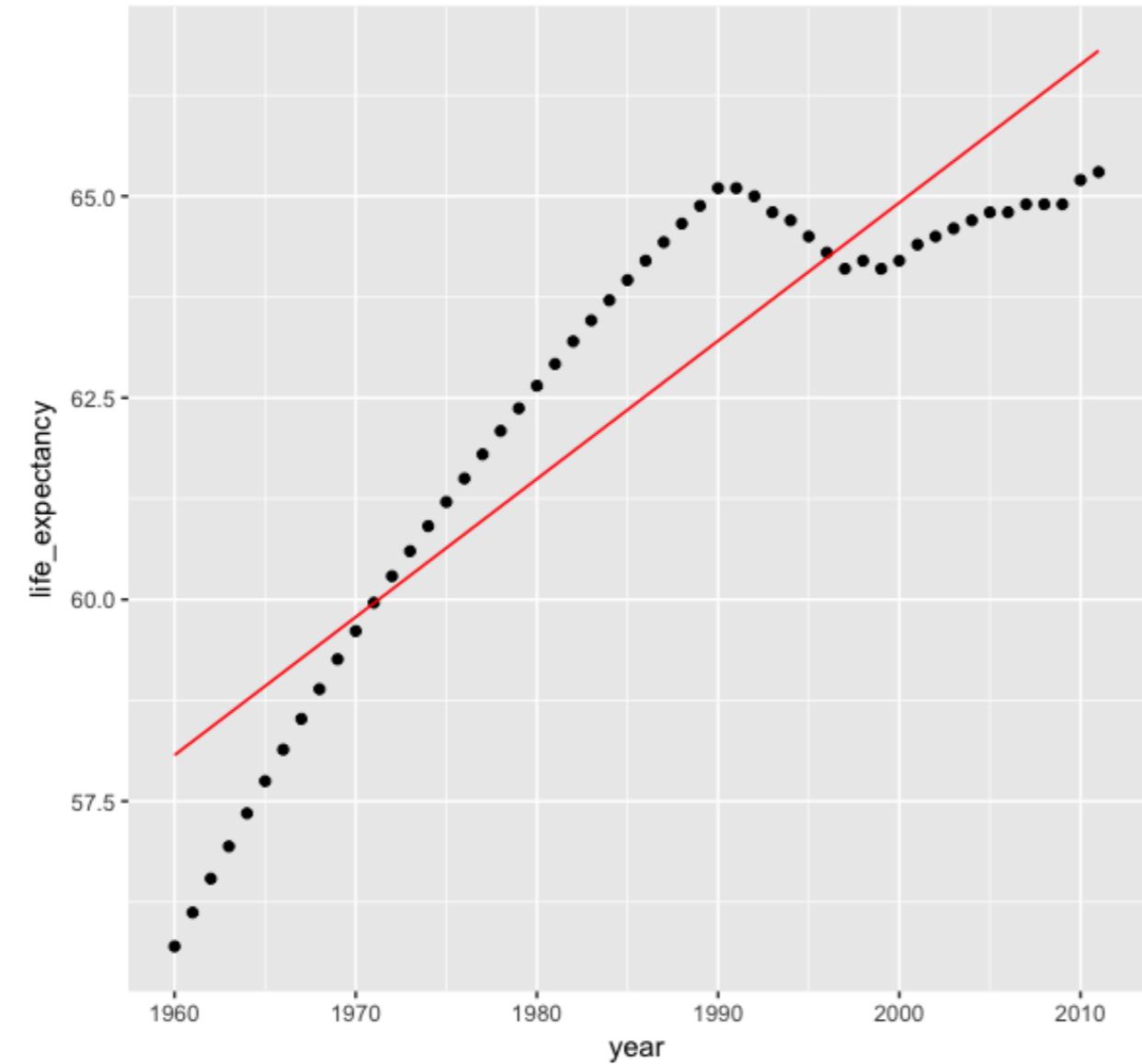
```
# A tibble: 4,004 x 10  
  country life_expectancy year .fitted .se.fit .resid   .hat .sigma  
  <fct>          <dbl> <int>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>  
1 Algeria        47.5  1960     47.8    0.595   -0.266   0.0747   2.20  
2 Algeria        48.0  1961     48.4    0.578   -0.381   0.0705   2.20  
3 Algeria        48.6  1962     49.0    0.561   -0.486   0.0664   2.20  
4 Algeria        49.1  1963     49.7    0.544   -0.600   0.0625   2.20  
5 Algeria        49.6  1964     50.3    0.527   -0.725   0.0587   2.20  
6 Algeria        50.1  1965     50.9    0.511   -0.850   0.0551   2.20
```

# Model for Italy $R^2$ : 0.99

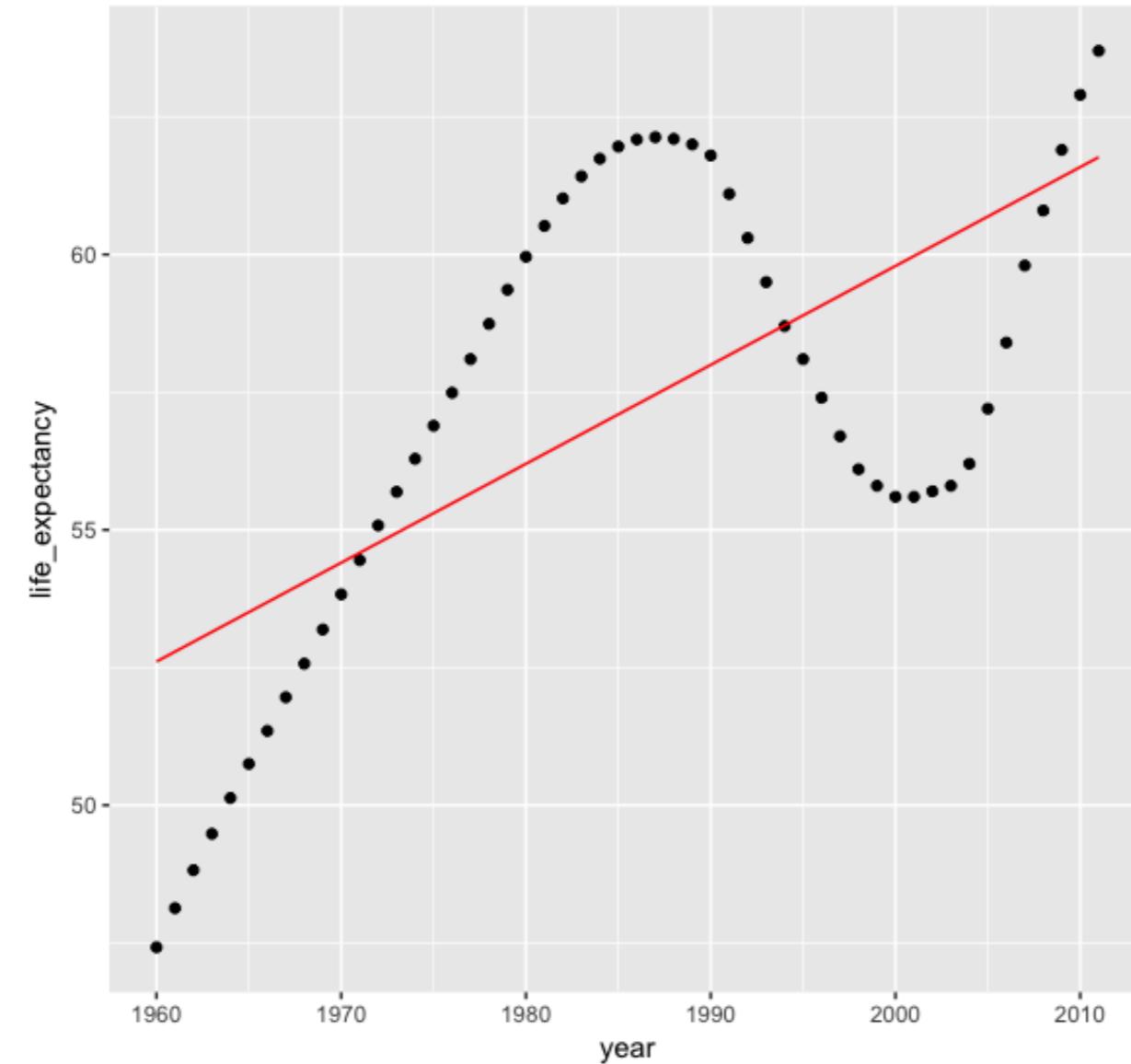
```
augmented_model %>% filter(country == "Italy") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = life_expectancy)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(aes(y = .fitted), color = "red")
```



# Model for Fiji $R^2 : 0.82$



# Model for Kenya $R^2 : 0.42$



# **Let's practice!**

**MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE**

# Improve the fit of your models

MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE



**Dmitriy (Dima) GORENSHTEYN**  
Lead Data Scientist, Memorial Sloan  
Kettering Cancer Center

# Multiple Linear Regression model

$$y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots$$

Life Expectancy	=	Term: <b>(intercept)</b>	+	Term: <b>year</b>	Year	+	Term: <b>population</b>	Population	+	Term: ...	...
--------------------	---	-----------------------------	---	----------------------	------	---	----------------------------	------------	---	--------------	-----

**Available Features:** year, population, infant\_mortality, fertility, gdpPercap

# Using all features

Simple Linear Model: **life\_expectancy ~ year**

```
gap_models <- gap_nested %>%  
  mutate(model = map(data, ~lm(formula = life_expectancy ~ year, data = .x)))
```

Multiple Linear Model: **life\_expectancy ~ year + population + ...**

Multiple Linear Model: **life\_expectancy ~ .**

```
gap_fullmodels <- gap_nested %>%  
  mutate(model = map(data, ~lm(formula = life_expectancy ~ ., data = .x)))
```

```
tidy(gap_fullmodels$model[[1]])
```

	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
1	(Intercept)	-1.830195e+03	1.502271e+02	-12.182848	5.325478e-16
2	year	9.814091e-01	7.800580e-02	12.581232	1.693870e-16
3	infant_mortality	-1.603504e-01	4.021732e-03	-39.870986	2.525847e-37
4	fertility	-2.600935e-01	1.648652e-01	-1.577614	1.215074e-01

```
augment(gap_fullmodels$model[[1]])
```

	life_expectancy	year	infant_mortality	fertility	population	...	.fitted
1	47.50	1960	148.2	7.65	11124892	...	47.45394
2	48.02	1961	148.1	7.65	11404859	...	48.35078
3	48.55	1962	148.2	7.65	11690152	...	49.26449

```
glance(gap_fullmodels$model[[1]])
```

	r.squared	adj.r.squared	sigma	statistic	p.value	df	logLik	...
1	0.9990732	0.9989724	0.3160595	9917.133	1.562325e-68	6	-10.70225	...

# Adjusted $R^2$

```
glance(gap_fullmodels$model[[1]])
```

```
r.squared adj.r.squared      sigma statistic     p.value df    logLik ...
1 0.9990732      0.9989724 0.3160595 9917.133 1.562325e-68 6 -10.70225 ...
```

# **Let's practice!**

**MACHINE LEARNING IN THE TIDYVERSE**