Homework Assignment 8: Red Brain, Blue Brain

36-402, Advanced Data Analysis, Spring 2012

Due at 10:30 am on Tuesday, 3 April 2012

We continue to work with the n90_pol.csv data set from last week's assignment. Recall that the three variables are orientation, an ordinal measure of political orientation running from 1 (very conservative) to 5 (very liberal); amygdala, which measures the volume of that region of the brain after adjusting for body size and the like; and acc, which measures the volume of a different region called the anterior cingulate cortex. Last time, we saw that orientation is positively correlated with amygdala and negatively correlated with acc. We also looked at the distribution of the brain volumes conditional on orientation. This time, we will try to predict political orientation from the brain volumes. We saw last time that when orientation is 3 or larger, there isn't much difference in the distribution of brain volumes, so we will concentrate on predicting whether orientation is less than or equal to 2.

- 1. Creating a binary response variable (15 total)
 - (a) (5) Create a vector, conservative, which indicates whether each subject has orientation ≤ 2 (in which case the corresponding value in conservative should be 1) or has orientation ≥ 3 (in which case conservative should be 0).
 - (b) (5) Check that your conservative vector has the proper values, *without* manually examining all 90 entries.
 - (c) (5) Add conservative to your data frame. (Creating a new data frame with a new name will only get you partial credit.)
- 2. Logistic regression (15 total)
 - (a) (5) Fit a logistic regression of conservative (not orientation) on amygdala and acc. Report the coefficients to no more than three significant digits. Explain what the coefficients mean.
 - (b) (10) Using case resampling, give bootstrap standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the coefficients. Was the restriction to three significant digits reasonable?
- 3. Generalized additive model. (10) Fit a generalized additive model for conservative on amygdala and acc. Make sure you are using a logistic link function. Report the intercept with reasonable precision. Plot the partial response functions, and explain what they mean (be careful!).

- 4. Kernel conditional probability estimation. (15 total)
 - (a) (10) Using npcdens, find the conditional probability of conservative given amygdala and acc. Make sure npcdens treats conservative as a categorical variable and not a continuous one. Report the bandwidths.
 - (b) (3) Plot the estimated conditional probability that conservative is 1, with acc set to its median value and amygdala running over the range [-0.07, 0.09].
 - (c) (2) Plot the estimated conditional probability that conservative is 1, with amygdala set to its median value and acc running over the range [-0.04, 0.06].
- 5. Probability surfaces (15) For each of the three models, create a plot showing the estimated probability that conservative is 1, given amygdala or acc. The range for amygdala should be [-0.07, 0.09], and the range for acc should be [-0.04, 0.06]. Compare and contrast the three plots.

Contour, wireframe and heatmap/level-plot plots are all acceptable, but all access must be clearly labeled with numerical scales, and, if you use color, there must be a color key.

Hint: use **predict**; be careful that you are predicting the right thing.

- 6. *Calibration* (15) Make calibration plots for each of the three models, as in chapter 13 of the notes. Which models (if any) seem reasonably calibrated? Explain with reference to your plots.
- 7. Classification (15) All three of our models predict probabilities for conservative. If we have to make a point prediction of whether someone is conservative or not, we should predict 1 if the probability is ≥ 0.5 and 0 otherwise. Find such predictions for each subject, under each of the three models. What fraction of subjects are mis-classified? What fraction would be misclassified by "predicting" that none of them are conservative?