

Analisis Regresi dan Korelasi (linier sederhana) dengan R

BAB 2

Input Data - Cara I

IQ	IPK
99	3.00
118	3.50
108	3.20
110	3.25
97	2.70
120	3.50
105	3.25

- `IQ <- c(99, 118, 108, 110, 97, 120, 105)`
- `IPK <- c(3, 3.5, 3.2, 3.25, 2.7, 3.5, 3.25)`

Input Data - Cara I

IQ	IPK
99	3.00
118	3.50
108	3.20
110	3.25
97	2.70
120	3.50
105	3.25

- `IQ <- scan()`
1 : 99 118 108 110 97 120 105
8: (*enter*)
- `IPK <-scan()`
1: 3 3.5 3.2 3.25 2.7 3.5 3.25

Example

```
> IQ<-scan()  
1: 99  
2: 118  
3: 108  
4: 110  
5: 97  
6: 120  
7: 105  
8:  
Read 7 items  
> IPK<-scan()  
1: 3  
2: 3.5  
3: 3.2  
4: 3.25  
5: 2.7  
6: 3.5  
7: 3.25  
8:  
Read 7 items
```

Analisis Model Regresi

1. Membuat model regresi
2. Analisis kebaikan model regresi dari tabel ANAVA
3. Analisis kebaikan model regresi dari koefisien determinasi
4. Analisis signifikansi variabel bebas terhadap variabel respon
5. Penentuan model terbaik (berganda)
6. Pemeriksaan sisa (Analisis ada tidaknya outlier)
7. Analisis secara menyeluruh

1. Model Regresi

$$\text{IPK} = -0.064150 + 0.030184 \cdot \text{IQ}$$

```
> fm<-lm(IPK~IQ)
> summary(fm)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = IPK ~ IQ)
```

```
Residuals:
```

```
      1      2      3      4      5      6      7
0.075965 0.002475 0.004312 -0.006055 -0.163667 -0.057892 0.144863
```

```
Coefficients:
```

```
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -0.064150   0.540328  -0.119  0.91012
IQ           0.030184   0.004982   6.058  0.00177 **
```

```
---
```

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

```
Residual standard error: 0.1067 on 5 degrees of freedom
```

```
Multiple R-squared:  0.8801,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.8561
```

```
F-statistic: 36.7 on 1 and 5 DF,  p-value: 0.001768
```

2. Analisis kebaikan model regresi

i. Hipotesis

- ▶ $H_0 : B = 0$
- ▶ $H_1 : B \neq 0$

ii. Dipilih $\alpha = 0.05$

iii. Keputusan Uji

Tolak H_0 jika $\alpha > p$

Karena $\alpha = 0.05 > p = 0.001768 <$ maka H_0 ditolak

Dengan kata lain IQ mempengaruhi IPK

```
> anova(fm)
```

```
Analysis of Variance Table
```

```
Response: IPK
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
IQ	1	0.41804	0.41804	36.699	0.001768 **
Residuals	5	0.05696	0.01139		

```
---
```

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

3. Analisis kebaikan model regresi dari koefisien determinasi

```
> fm<-lm(IPK~IQ)
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Call:
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```
Coefficients:
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	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-0.064150	0.540328	-0.119	0.91012
IQ	0.030184	0.004982	6.058	0.00177 **

```
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```

► R-squared=0.8801

Artinya sebesar 88.01 %
IQ mampu menerangkan
IPK mahasiswa sedangkan
sisanya sebesar 11.99%
diterangkan oleh variabel
lain yang tidak
dimasukkan dalam model

4. Analisis signifikansi variabel bebas terhadap variabel respon

```
> fm<-lm(IPK~IQ)
> summary(fm)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = IPK ~ IQ)
```

```
Residuals:
    1      2      3      4      5      6      7
0.075965 0.002475 0.004312 -0.006055 -0.163667 -0.057892 0.144863
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```
Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
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Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
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i. Hipotesis

▶ $H_0 : B = 0$

▶ $H_1 : B \neq 0$

ii. Dipilih $\alpha = 0.05$

iii. Keputusan Uji

Tolak H_0 jika $\alpha > p$

Karena $\alpha = 0.05 > p = 0.00177 <$ maka H_0 ditolak

Dengan kata lain IQ mempengaruhi IPK

6. Pemeriksaan Sisa

- Menghitung residual terstandar dengan fungsi `rsstandard`

```
> sres<-rstandard(fm)
> sres[1:5]
      1          2          3          4          5
0.86633904 0.02886657 0.04363896 -0.06155248 -2.00228192
> sres[1:7]
      1          2          3          4          5          6
0.86633904 0.02886657 0.04363896 -0.06155248 -2.00228192 -0.73090337
      7
1.48480525
```

- Mencari observasi yang diduga outlier (studentized residual)

```
> sres[which(abs(sres)>2)]
      5
-2.002282
```

Dari pemeriksaan sisa di atas, Nampak bahwa residual tertinggi ada pada kasus no 5 sebesar 2.002282 dan kasus ini menjadi outlier

Uji prasyarat

1. Uji kenormalan
2. Uji independensi
3. Uji homogenitas

1. Uji kenormalan

- ▶ Dengan menggunakan uji shapiro wilk

```
> shapiro.test(residuals(fm))  
  
      Shapiro-Wilk normality test  
  
data:  residuals(fm)  
W = 0.96361, p-value = 0.8491
```

- ▶ Langkah-langkah uji

i. Menyusun hipotesis

- ▶ H_0 : residual berdistribusi normal
- ▶ H_1 : residual tidak berdistribusi normal

ii. Pilih tingkat signifikansi $\alpha=0.05$

iii. Statistika Uji Shapiro Wilk

- $W=0.96361$
- $p\text{-value}=0.8491$
- Karena $\alpha=0.05 < p\text{-value}=0.8491$ maka H_0 tidak ditolak
- D.k.l asumsi kenormalan dapat dipenuhi

Analisis Korelasi

- ▶ Mengetahui nilai korelasi
- ▶ Melakukan uji korelasi

IQ	IPK
99	3.00
118	3.50
108	3.20
110	3.25
97	2.70
120	3.50
105	3.25

Menggunakan command

```
> cor(IPK,IQ)
```

```
> cor.test(IPK,IQ)
```

Output

1. Nilai korelasi

```
> cor(IPK,IQ)
[1] 0.9381326
> cor.test(IPK,IQ)
```

Pearson's product-moment correlation

```
data: IPK and IQ
t = 6.058, df = 5, p-value = 0.001768
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.6305094 0.9910472
sample estimates:
      cor
0.9381326
```

- ▶ Nilai Korelasi antara IPK, IQ adalah 0.9381326
- ▶ Kesimpulan Uji Hipotesis Nilai Korelasi tidak sama dengan 0

2. Melakukan uji korelasi

```
> cor(IPK, IQ)
[1] 0.9381326
> cor.test(IPK, IQ)
```

Pearson's product-moment correlation

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data: IPK and IQ
t = 6.058, df = 5, p-value = 0.001768
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.6305094 0.9910472
sample estimates:
      cor
0.9381326
```

i. Menyusun hipotesis

H0 : Tidak ada korelasi antara IPK dan IQ ($\text{cor}(\text{IPK}, \text{IQ}) = 0$)

H1 : Terdapat korelasi antara IPK dan IQ ($\text{cor}(\text{IPK}, \text{IQ}) \neq 0$)

```
> cor(IPK,IQ)
[1] 0.9381326
> cor.test(IPK,IQ)
```

Pearson's product-moment correlation

```
data: IPK and IQ
t = 6.058, df = 5, p-value = 0.001768
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.6305094 0.9910472
sample estimates:
      cor
0.9381326
```

ii. Pilih tingkat signifikansi $\alpha=5\%=0.05$

iii. Daerah Kritis (daerah penolakan hipotesis null)

- ▶ $P\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.05$
- ▶ Karena $\alpha = 0.05 > p\text{-value}=0.001768$ maka H_0 ditolak
- ▶ D.k.l ada korelasi antara IPK dan IQ