

University of California, Los Angeles
Department of Statistics

Statistics 100C

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Standardized residuals and leverage points - example

The rain/wheat data:

```
rain wheat
1  12  310
2  14  320
3  13  323
4  16  330
5  18  334
6  20  348
7  19  352
8  22  360
9  22  370
10 20  344
11 23  370
12 24  380
13 26  385
14 27  393
15 28  395
16 29  400
17 30  403
18 31  406
19 26  383
20 27  388
21 28  392
22 29  398
23 30  400
24 31  403
25 20  270
26 50  260
```

For this data the variance of *rain* is: 59.85385, therefore $\sum_{i=1}^{26} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = (26 - 1)(59.85385) = 1496.346$.
The mean of *rain* is computed $\bar{x} = 24.42308$.

We now run the regression of *wheat* on *rain* and obtain:

Call:

```
lm(formula = wheat ~ rain)
```

Residuals:

```
      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-131.57  -18.89   14.44   28.49   36.25
```

Coefficients:

```
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  334.137      26.938  12.404 6.28e-12 ***
rain          1.149       1.053   1.091  0.286
```

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

Residual standard error: 40.74 on 24 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-Squared: 0.04722, Adjusted R-squared: 0.007518
F-statistic: 1.189 on 1 and 24 DF, p-value: 0.2863

Therefore the estimate of σ^2 is $s_e^2 = 40.74^2 = 1659.748$.

The residuals, leverage values, and standardized residuals from this regression are listed below (from R):

Residuals:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-37.9216553	-30.2190978	-26.0703766	-22.5165403	-20.8139828	-9.1114253	-3.9627040
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0.5911322	10.5911322	-13.1114253	9.4424110	18.2936898	20.9962473	27.8475260
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
28.6988048	32.5500835	34.4013623	36.2526410	18.9962473	22.8475260	25.6988048
22	23	24	25	26		
30.5500835	31.4013623	33.2526410	-87.1114253	-131.5730626		

Leverage values:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0.14160134	0.11106542	0.12566508	0.08587585	0.06603264	0.05153579	0.05811592	0.04238530
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0.04238530	0.05153579	0.03981493	0.03858116	0.04012338	0.04289937	0.04701195	0.05246112
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0.05924688	0.06736923	0.04012338	0.04289937	0.04701195	0.05246112	0.05924688	0.06736923
25	26						
0.05153579	0.47564580						

Standardized residuals:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-1.00454535	-0.78663519	-0.68428208	-0.57799735	-0.52858656	-0.22961625	-0.10021199
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0.01482573	0.26562795	-0.33041991	0.23650058	0.45790119	0.52596973	0.69860967
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0.72151748	0.82069231	0.87049160	0.92132225	0.47586842	0.57317489	0.64609440
22	23	24	25	26		
0.77026588	0.79457964	0.84508044	-2.19528759	-4.45945089		

Let's see how R computes these values. The leverage value for point i is equal to:

$$h_{ii} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}.$$

Therefore, the leverage value of point 1 is:

$$h_{11} = \frac{1}{26} + \frac{(12 - 24.42308)^2}{1496.346} = 0.14160.$$

The standardized residual for point i is computed as follows:

$$e_i^* = \frac{e_i}{sd(e_i)} = \frac{e_i}{s_e \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}} = \frac{e_i}{s_e \sqrt{1 - h_{ii}}}.$$

Therefore the standardized residual for point 1 is equal to:

$$e_1^* = \frac{e_1}{s_e \sqrt{1 - h_{11}}} = \frac{-37.9216553}{40.74 \sqrt{1 - 0.14160134}} = -1.004666.$$

Any differences are due to rounding.