

15.WAIS

```
library(mosaic)
```

Exercise 15.WAIS.

Referring to exercise 15.3 in Agresti, one of the WAIS subtests called *picture completion*, asks questions about 20 pictures that have one vital detail missing. It is considered a test of attention to fine detail.

The observations for 20 subjects on (x,y), where x=picture completion score(0-20) and y=symptoms of senility(1=yes):

```
pictSen <-  
read.table("https://asta.math.aau.dk/datasets?file=pictSen.csv",header=T)  
pictSen
```

##	pictComplScore	senility
## 1	7	1
## 2	5	1
## 3	3	1
## 4	8	1
## 5	1	1
## 6	2	1
## 7	9	1
## 8	3	1
## 9	6	1
## 10	4	1
## 11	6	0
## 12	9	0
## 13	7	0
## 14	7	0
## 15	10	0
## 16	12	0
## 17	14	0
## 18	8	0
## 19	8	0
## 20	11	0

- Assume a simple logistic model and estimate the logistic regression equation.

```
mod <- glm(senility ~ pictComplScore, data = pictSen, family = binomial)  
coef(summary(mod))
```

##	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
## (Intercept)	5.426569	2.6279764	2.064923	0.03893027
## pictComplScore	-0.772115	0.3578408	-2.157706	0.03095074

- Why is there a significant effect of picture completion on symptoms?
 - **p-value is small.**
- Estimate the probability that symptoms are present when (i) x=0, (ii) x=20.
 - (i) $\text{ilogit}(5.4266)=0.9956212$.

- (ii) $\text{ilogit}(5.4266 - 0.7721 \cdot 20) = 4.4704128 \times 10^{-5}$.
- Over what range of x-scores is the estimated probability of senility greater than 50%?
 - It is greater than 50% for any score below:

```
a <- 5.4266
b <- -0.7721
-a/b
```

```
## [1] 7.028364
```

- Estimate the effect of a one-unit increase in picture completion on the odds of senility symptoms.
 - For every one-unit increase in picture completion the odds decrease approximately 50%:

```
exp(b)-1
```

```
## [1] -0.5379582
```

- Provide a 95% confidence interval of this effect.
 - From the model output we know the std. error of the effect is 0.358. An approximate 95% confidence interval is:

```
exp(b+c(-2, 2)*0.358)-1
```

```
## [1] -0.77419873 -0.05455541
```