

โปรแกรมที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูล

การจำลองข้อมูล

```
%%%%%%%%%%
```

```
nu= 50
```

```
X1=runif(10000,25,100)
```

```
X2=runif(10000,50,100)
```

```
X4=runif(10000,87,150)
```

```
X5=runif(10000,1,70)
```

```
X6=runif(10000,35,90)
```

```
X7=runif(10000,3,17)
```

```
X8=runif(10000,8,22)
```

```
X9=runif(10000,15,80)
```

```
X10=runif(10000,20,150)
```

```
e=rnorm(10000,0,50)
```

```
b0=100, b1=-155, b2=15, b3=11.5, b4=509, b5=0, b6=0, b7=4, b8=7, b9=0, b10=0
```

```
samX1=sample(X1,nu,replace=FALSE) # Sampling
```

```
samX2=sample(X2,nu,replace=FALSE) # with out
```

```
samX3= sample(X3,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samX4=sample(X4,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samX5=sample(X5,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samX6=sample(X6,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samX7=sample(X7,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samX8=sample(X8,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samX9=sample(X9,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samX10=sample(X10,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samE=sample(e,nu,replace=FALSE)
```

```
samx1=matrix(samX1,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
```

```
samx2=matrix(samX2,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
```

```
samx3=matrix(samX3,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
```

```

samx4=matrix(samX4,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
samx5=matrix(samX5,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
samx6=matrix(samX6,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
samx7=matrix(samX7,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
samx8=matrix(samX8,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
samx9=matrix(samX9,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
samx10=matrix(samX10,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
same=matrix(samE,nrow=nu,ncol=1)
samY=b0+(b1*samx1)+(b2*samx2)+(b3*samx3)+(b4*samx4)+(b5*samx5)+(b6*samx6)+(b7*sam
x7)+(b8*samx8)+(b9*samx9)+(b10*samx10)+same
samy=matrix(samY,nrow=nu,ncol=1)

```

%%%

วิธีการคัดเลือกตัวแปร

%%%

###STEP WISE #####

LinearModel<-

```
lm(samy~samx1+samx2+samx3+samx4+samx5+samx6+samx7+samx8+samx9+samx10)
```

```
s13=(sum((samx1-mean(samx1))*(samx3-mean(samx3))))/(nu-1)
```

```
s11=(sum((samx1-mean(samx1))^2))/(nu-1)
```

```
s33=(sum((samx3-mean(samx3))^2))/(nu-1)
```

```
r13=s13/sqrt(s11*s33)
```

```
s23=(sum((samx2-mean(samx1))*(samx3-mean(samx3))))/(nu-1)
```

```
s22=(sum((samx2-mean(samx2))^2))/(nu-1)
```

```
s33=(sum((samx3-mean(samx3))^2))/(nu-1)
```

```
r23=s23/sqrt(s22*s33)
```

```
rr=c(r13=r13,r23=r23)
```

```
print(rr)
```

```
stepwise(LinearModel, direction='forward/backward', criterion='AIC')
```

DGA

```
library(GA)
```

```
mod<-lm(samy~samx1+samx2+samx3+samx4+samx5+samx6+samx7+samx8+samx9+samx10)
```

```

x <- model.matrix(mod)[-1]
y <- model.response(model.frame(mod))
fitness <- function(string) {
  inc <- which(string == 1)
  X <- cbind(1, x[,inc])
  mod <- lm.fit(X, y)
  class(mod) <- "lm"
  -AIC(mod) }
GA <- ga("binary", fitness = fitness, popSize=200, pcrossover=0.8, pmutation=0.2, nBits =
ncol(x), names = colnames(x), maxiter = 2000)
mod2 <- lm(samy ~ ., data = data.frame(samy = y, x[,GA@solution[1,] == 1]))
summary(mod2)
OLS <- mod2
X <- model.matrix(OLS)
y <- model.response(model.frame(OLS))
MSE <- function(b, nk1 = (nu - 1)) {
  if( ((sum((samy - (X %>% b))^2)) / nk1) < 0) { -9.9x1010 } else {
    -((sum((samy - (X %>% b))^2)) / nk1)
  } }
se.coef <- sqrt(diag(vcov(OLS)))
min <- coef(OLS) - 3 * se.coef
max <- coef(OLS) + 3 * se.coef
GA <- ga(type = "real-valued", fitness = MSE, min = min, max = max, popSize = 200, pmutation =
0.2, maxiter = 2000)
summary(GA)
##### GA #####
iter = 2000
nx = 10
mod <- lm(samy ~ samx1 + samx2 + samx3 + samx4 + samx5 + samx6 + samx7 + samx8 + samx9 + samx10)
x <- model.matrix(mod)[-1]
y <- model.response(model.frame(mod))

```

```

for (k in 1:iter){ # begin population string
population <- matrix(NA, nrow =100, ncol=nx)
for (j in 1:nx) {
population[, j] <- round(runif(100)) }
chromosome1=sample(matrix(population,ncol=nx,nrow=1),replace=F)
chromosome2=sample(matrix(population,ncol=nx,nrow=1),replace=F)
parents=rbind(chromosome1,chromosome2)
parents
fitness <- function(parents) {
inc <- which(parents == 1)
X <- cbind(1, x[,inc])
mod <- lm.fit(X, y)
class(mod) <- "lm"
AIC(mod) }
fitpa1<-fitness(parents[1,])
fitpa2<-fitness(parents[2,])
mutation<-      function (parents)
{ mutate <- parents
n <- length(parents)
j <- sample(1:n, size = 1)
mutate[j] <- abs(mutate[j] - 1)
return(mutate) }# Crossover & mutation
r1=runif(1,0,1)      # Random value for crossover
if (r1>0.8) {        # No crossover
r2=runif(1,0,1) # Random value for mutation
if (r2>0.1) { parents      # No mutation
fitp1<-fitness(parents[1,])
fitp2<-fitness(parents[2,])
if(fitp1<=fitp2){
solution = parents[1,]
fitva[k] =fitp1

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} else { solution = parents[2,]
fitva[k]=fitp2 }
} else { muc<-mutation(parents) # do mutation
fitp1<-fitness(muc[1,])
fitp2<-fitness(muc[2,])
fitp3<-fitness(parents[1,])
fitp4<-fitness(parents[2,])
fit<-c(fitp1,fitp2,fitp3,fitp4)
if(fitp1==min(fit)){
solution = muc[1,]
fitva[k]=fitp1
} else if(fitp2==min(fit)){
solution = muc[2,]
fitva[k]=fitp2
} else if (fitp3==min(fit)) {
solution = parents[1,]
fitva[k]=fitp3
} else if (fitp4==min(fit)){
solution = parents[2,]
fitva[k]=fitp4 } }
} else { #do crossover
n <- ncol(parents)
children <- matrix(NA, nrow = 2, ncol = n)
crossOverPoint <- sample(0:n, size = 1)
if (crossOverPoint == 0) { # crossover 0 point
children[1:2, ] <- parents[2:1, ]
fitc1<-fitness(parents[2,])
fitc2<-fitness(parents[1,])
fitc<-c(fitc1,fitc2)
if(fitc1<=fitc2){
solution = parents[2,]

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fitva[k]=fitc1
} else {
solution = parents[1,]
fitva[k]=fitc2 }
} else if (crossOverPoint == n) { # crossover n point
children <- parents
fitp1<-fitness(parents[1,])
fitp2<-fitness(parents[2,])
if(fitp1<=fitp2){
solution = parents[1,]
fitva[k]=fitp1
} else {
solution = parents[2,]
fitva[k]=fitp2
} } else { #crossover
children[1, ] <- c(parents[1, 1:crossOverPoint], parents[2, (crossOverPoint + 1):n])
children[2, ] <- c(parents[2, 1:crossOverPoint], parents[1, (crossOverPoint + 1):n])
children<-matrix(c(children[1, ],children[2, ]),ncol=3,nrow=2)
fitp1<-fitness(children[1, ])
fitp2<-fitness(children[2, ])
fitp3<-fitness(parents[1,])
fitp4<-fitness(parents[2,])
fit<-c(fitp1,fitp2,fitp3,fitp4)
if(fitp1==min(fit)){
solution = children[1,]
fitva[k]=fitp1
} else if (fitp2==min(fit)){
solution = children[2,]
fitva[k]=fitp2
} else if (fitp3==min(fit)) {
solution = parents[1,]

```

```

fitva[k]=fitp3
} else if (fitp4==min(fit)){
solution = parents[2,]
fitva[k]=fitp4 } }
r2=runif(1,0,1) # Do mutation in crossover
children
if (r2>0.1) { children
fitc1<-fitness(children[1,])
fitc2<-fitness(children[2,])
if(fitc1<fitc2){
solution = children[1,]
fitva[k]=fitc1
} else { solution = children[2,]
fitva[k]=fitc2
} } else { muc<-mutation(children)
fitp1<-fitness(muc[1,])
fitp2<-fitness(muc[2,])
fitp3<-fitness(parents[1,])
fitp4<-fitness(parents[2,])
fit<-c(fitp1,fitp2,fitp3,fitp4)
if(fitp1==min(fit)){
solution = muc[1,]
fitva[k]=fitp1
} else if(fitp2==min(fit)){
solution = muc[2,]
fitva[k]=fitp2
} else if (fitp3==min(fit)) {
solution = parents[1,]
fitva[k]=fitp3
} else if (fitp4==min(fit)){
solution = parents[2,]

```

```

fitva[k]=fitp4 }}}
fitva[k] print(k) print(fitva[k])
SO=matrix(solution,nrow=1,ncol=nx)
print(SO) }
FIT<-matrix(c(fitva),nrow=1,ncol=iter)
for (ak in 1:iter){
if (min(FIT)==FIT[1,ak]) { print(min(FIT)) print(ak) break } }
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

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รางวัลการศึกษายอดเยี่ยมชั้นวิทยาศาสตร์บัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสถิติ
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