

# Introduction to Regression Analysis

## Understanding Simple Linear Regression

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# Regression Analysis

- Regression analysis is a statistical method used to examine relationships between variables.
- It helps us understand how changes in independent variables are associated with changes in a dependent variable.
- Regression models can be linear or nonlinear, but we'll focus on simple linear regression today.

# Simple Linear Regression

## Model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$$

$Y$  : Dependent Variable

$X$  : Independent Variable (Predictor)

$\beta_0$  : Intercept

$\beta_1$  : Slope

$\epsilon$  : Error Term (Unexplained Variation)

# Estimating Parameters

- The goal of regression analysis is to estimate the parameters  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$  that best fit the data.
- Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) is a common method to estimate these parameters.
- OLS minimizes the sum of squared differences between observed values and predicted values.

# Assumptions of Linear Regression

Linear regression makes several key assumptions about the data:

- 1 Linearity: The relationship between  $X$  and  $Y$  is linear.
- 2 Independence: Observations are independent.
- 3 Homoscedasticity: Constant variance of the error term  $\epsilon$  across  $X$ .
- 4 Normality: Errors are normally distributed.

# Inference and Hypothesis Testing

- Hypothesis testing assesses the significance of coefficients.
- For example, testing whether  $\beta_1$  is significantly different from zero.
- A significant  $\beta_1$  suggests a statistically significant relationship between  $X$  and  $Y$ .

# Goodness of Fit

- Goodness of fit measures how well the regression model explains variation in  $Y$ .
- $R^2$  (Coefficient of Determination) represents the proportion of variation in  $Y$  explained by the model.
- Higher  $R^2$  indicates a better fit.



# Conclusion

- Regression analysis is a powerful statistical method for understanding relationships between variables.
- Simple linear regression models linear relationships between one independent variable and a dependent variable.
- OLS is used to estimate parameters, and several assumptions must be met.
- Hypothesis testing and  $R^2$  help assess model significance and goodness of fit.

# Questions?