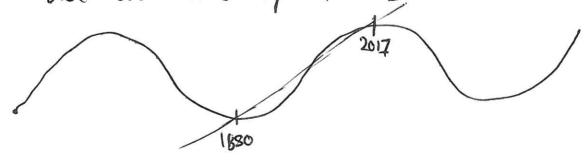
STATIZOOB/4038/6038 Regression Modelling 3/3/2017 Hypothesis test on B. Step I Ho: B, = 0 < specific (Specify Hypotheses) Ha: B, > 0 < general Step I Standardised test statistic under Ho (Test statistic)  $\Rightarrow \beta_1 - E[\beta_1 | H_0]$  whis is 0 estimate  $t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{sc}(\hat{\beta}_1)}$  at  $h = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{sc}(\hat{\beta}_1)}$ where  $\hat{Se}(\hat{\beta}_i) = \sqrt{\hat{S}_{22}^2} = \frac{\hat{\delta}}{\sqrt{S_{22}}}$ Reject to at x = 0.05Step III 'ut observed test statistic >  $t_{n-2}=136,0.95=1.66$ (Decision Rule) t 136
0 = 0.05 check these se (B,), t values against embries for Year in summery (GTA.In) Observed test stubistic Step IV (Calculations)  $f = \frac{\beta_1 - 0}{S_e(\beta_1)} = \frac{0.007045 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.0259}{5_{NN}}}} = \frac{0.007045}{\sqrt{\frac{0.0259}{218,994.5}}} = 20.48$ Cin R, use 137 + var/Kar Step I As 20.48 >> 1.66, reject to infavour of the (Conclusion) & conclude  $\beta$ , > 0The sope of the regression mode (relating average temperature anomales to year (time) is Significantly positive => temperatures have been !

1 - also this analysis does not necessarily rule out alternative explanations.



In summary, model & analysis are indicative of a positive (association), an increase in global av. temp. over time, but the research question is wider than that and we need to further research (more data, more analysis) do