

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Errors and residuals in a regression model



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Errors and residuals in a regression model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \text{error}$$

↑



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

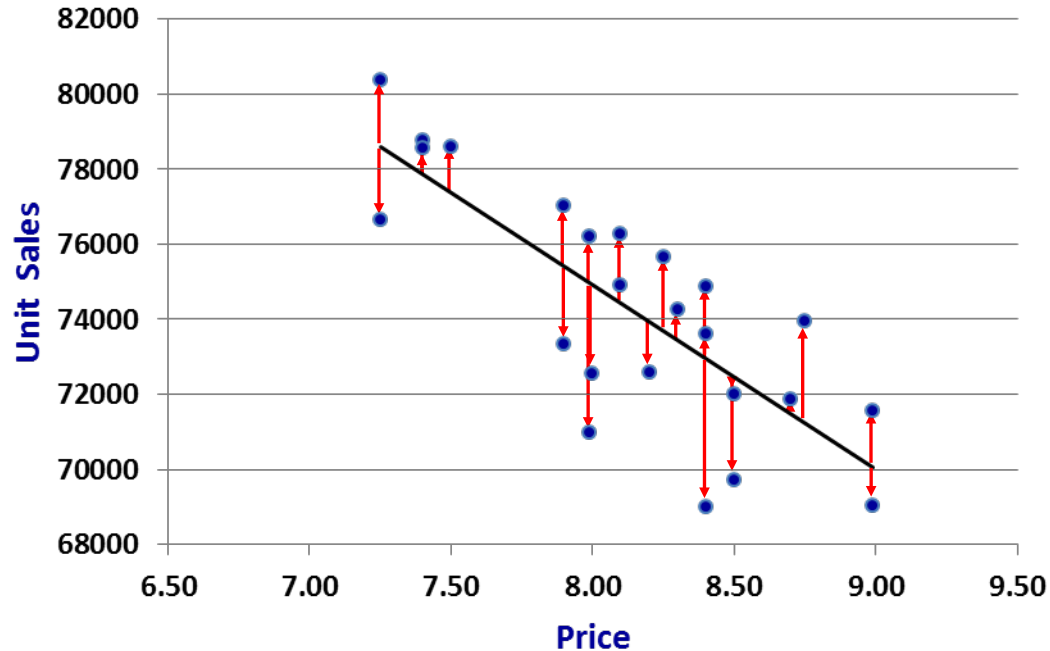
Errors and residuals in a regression model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + error$$

$$error \sim Normal(\underset{\uparrow}{0}, \text{some std})$$

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

error ~ Normal(0, some std)





Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Importance of the Normality assumption about errors



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Importance of the Normality assumption about errors

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Importance of the Normality assumption about errors

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Importance of the Normality assumption about errors

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

The b 's can be considered as random variables....,

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Importance of the Normality assumption about errors

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

The b 's can be considered as random variables...,

$$b_0 \sim \text{Normal}(\beta_0, \text{some std})$$

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Importance of the Normality assumption about errors

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

The b 's can be considered as random variables...,

$$b_0 \sim \text{Normal}(\beta_0, \text{some std})$$

$$b_1 \sim \text{Normal}(\beta_1, \text{some std})$$

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Importance of the Normality assumption about errors

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model : $Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$

The b 's can be considered as random variables...,

$$b_0 \sim \text{Normal}(\beta_0, \text{some std})$$

$$b_1 \sim \text{Normal}(\beta_1, \text{some std})$$

...

...



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

Population Mean :

$$\mu$$

Sample Mean :

$$\bar{x}$$

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

Population Mean :

μ ← Fixed but unknown

Sample Mean :

\bar{x}



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

Population Mean :

μ ← Fixed but unknown

Sample Mean :

\bar{x} ← $\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \text{some std})$



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Diagram: Five green arrows point down from the coefficients $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_k$ to the corresponding coefficients b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_k in the estimated model below.

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

Population Mean :

$$\mu \leftarrow \text{Fixed but unknown}$$

Sample Mean :

$$\bar{x} \leftarrow \bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \text{some std})$$

Diagram: A red dashed arrow points down from μ to \bar{x} .



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

Estimated Model :

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

Population Mean :

μ ← Fixed but unknown

Sample Mean :

\bar{x} ← $\bar{x} \sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \text{some std})$



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...



$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

↑

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

↑

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0

$$\rightarrow \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{b_1}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

s_{b_1} = the standard error of b_1



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0

$$\rightarrow \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{b_1}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

s_{b_1} = the standard error of b_1



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0

$$\frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{b_1}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

↑

s_{b_1} = the standard error of b_1



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0

$$\frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{b_1}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

s_{b_1} = the standard error of b_1

...

...

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

Some important results...

$$\frac{b_0 - \beta_0}{s_{b_0}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

n = number of observations

k = number of “X” variables

$n-k-1$ = residual degrees of freedom

s_{b_0} = the standard error of b_0

$$\frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{b_1}} \sim t_{n-k-1}$$

s_{b_1} = the standard error of b_1

...

...

These results enable us to...,

- ❑ **test stability and precision of coefficients**
- ❑ **conduct hypothesis testing in a regression**



Linear Regression for Business Statistics

A note on notations...

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

A note on notations...

- *We have differentiated between the β 's and the b 's.*
- *In common usage people tend to mix these notations.*
- *However, as long as you understand the conceptual difference, you should be ok.*

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

A note on notations...

- *We have differentiated between the β 's and the b 's.*
- *In common usage people tend to mix these notations.*
- *However, as long as you understand the conceptual difference, you should be ok.*

Linear Regression for Business Statistics

A note on notations...

- *We have differentiated between the β 's and the b 's.*
- *In common usage people tend to mix these notations.*
- *However, as long as you understand the conceptual difference, you should be ok.*