

# Linear Regression for Business Statistics

## Overview of Regression

1. Modeling      *Developing a regression model*
2. Estimation      *Using software to estimate the model*
3. Inference      *Interpreting the estimated regression model*
4. Prediction      *Making predictions about the variable of interest*

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$$\text{Sales} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Price} + \beta_2 \text{AdExp} + \beta_3 \text{PromExp}$$

$$\text{Sales} = -25096.83 - 5055.27\text{Price} + 648.61\text{AdExp} + 1802.61\text{PromExp}$$

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### 3. Inference *Interpreting the estimated regression model*

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



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$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$
A red arrow points upwards from below the term  $\beta_2 X_2$  in the regression equation.



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- **k independent variables**
- **k+1 beta parameters**

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Interpreting  $\beta_1, \dots,$

When the  $X_1$  variable increases by one unit then the  $Y$  variable increases by  $\beta_1$  units, all other variables in the model being kept at the same level.



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That is, if we do not change other variables and only change  $X_1$  by increasing it by one unit, then the  $Y$  variable will increase by  $\beta_1$  units.

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Interpreting  $\beta_0, \dots,$

- $\beta_0$  is the value of Y variable when all X variables are zero.





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Interpreting  $\beta_0 \dots$ ,

- $\beta_0$  is the value of  $Y$  variable when all  $X$  variables are zero.
- In other words it is the value of our variable of interest when all explanatory variables are zero.

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- In other words it is the value of our variable of interest when all explanatory variables are zero.
- This technical interpretation may or may not have a managerially relevant interpretation.