

lm() inference algorithms

Sampling distribution for parameters β_0, β_1

repeat very many times

- sample data from the population

- fit the linear model

- estimate the parameters

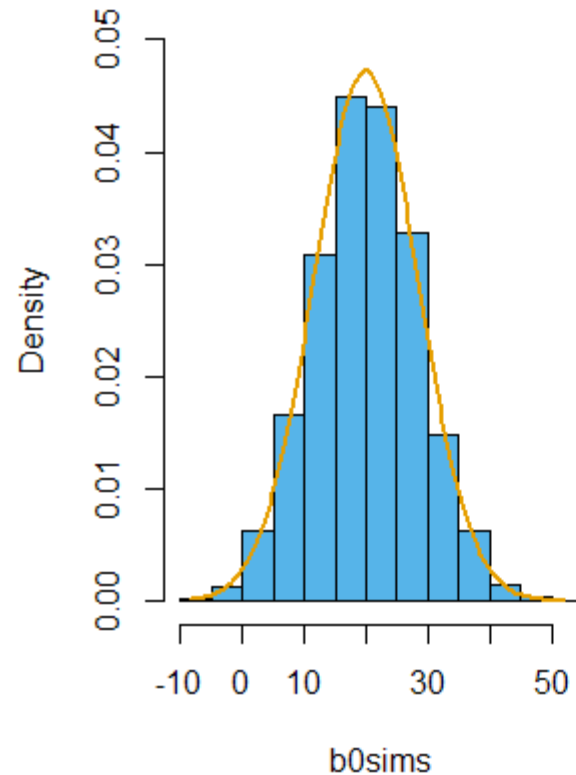
plot sampling distribution (histogram) of parameter estimates

Sampling distribution for any other quantities
(e.g. mean of y given x) is similar

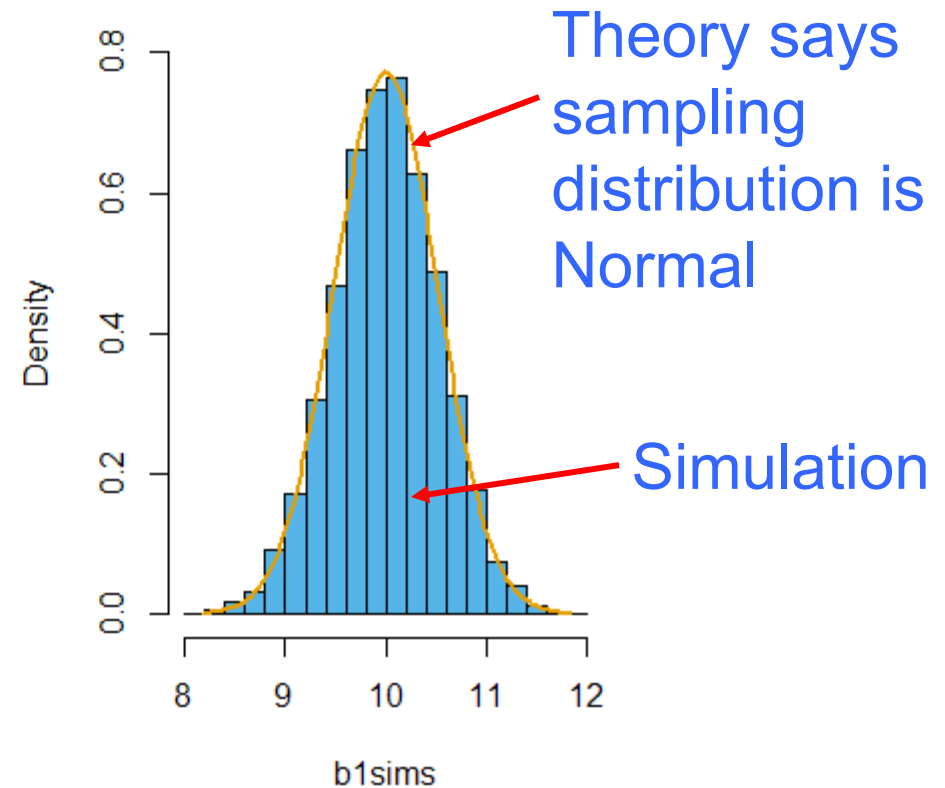
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + e_i$$

Population: normal distribution of errors

Sampling distribution beta_0



Sampling distribution beta_1



Plug-in principle

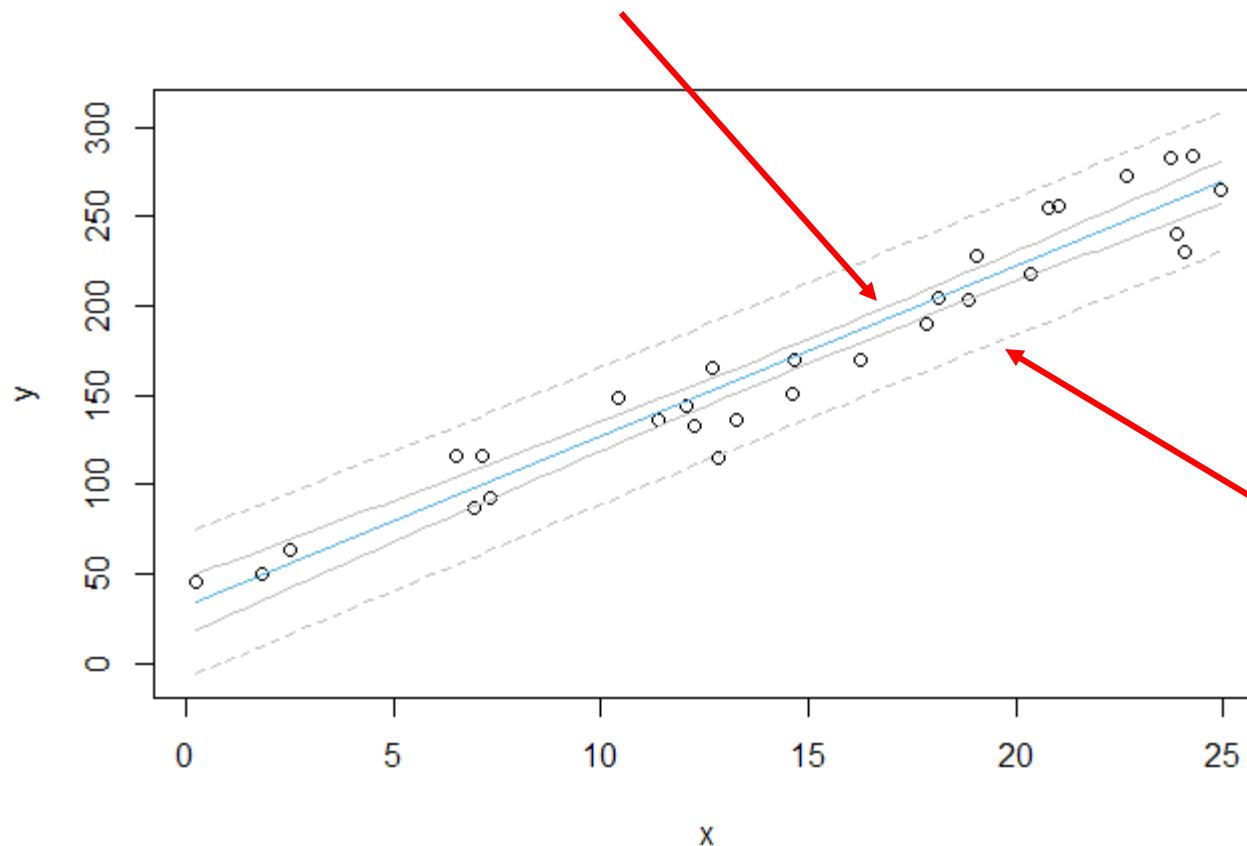
- We don't have access to the **true** sampling distribution or its parameter values
- **Plug in** the residual standard error from the **sample** to estimate the **parameters** (σ) of the **sampling distribution**

P-values

- The probability of a sample statistic as large **or larger** than the one observed **given that some hypothesis is true**
- p-value for lm parameters:
- Obtained from the **sampling distribution** of the parameters (t standardized)
- t is β in standard error units
- hypothesis is null (beta = β , sd=s.e.)

Confidence vs prediction intervals

CI: uncertainty in mean response (**estimation uncertainty**)



PI: uncertainty
in individual
response
(**estimation
uncertainty +
data generating
process**)

Robustness

- Normality of e_i is not that crucial
- **More relevant:** sampling distributions for β are Normal
 - central limit theorem says whatever the e_i s, the sampling distribution will tend Normal
- Most problematic: when e_i is asymmetrical or heteroscedastic

R code - most common inferences

```
plot(x,y)
fit <- lm(y ~ x)
summary(fit)
confint(fit)
newd <- data.frame(x = seq(min(x), max(x), length.out=100))
pred_w_ci <- cbind(newd,predict(fit, newd, interval = "confidence"))
pred_w_pi <- cbind(newd,predict(fit, newd, interval = "prediction"))
lines(pred_w_ci[c(1,nrow(pred_w_ci)),c("x","fit")],col="#56B4E9")
lines(pred_w_ci[,c("x","lwr")],col="grey")
lines(pred_w_ci[,c("x","upr")],col="grey")
lines(pred_w_pi[,c("x","lwr")],col="grey",lty=2)
lines(pred_w_pi[,c("x","upr")],col="grey",lty=2)
plot(fit,1:6)
```