Q3

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```
set.seed(1)
x1 = runif(100)
x2 = 0.5 * x1 + rnorm(100) / 10
y = 2 + 2 * x1 + 0.3 * x2 + rnorm(100)
```

(a) Write out the form of the linear model. What are the regression coefficients?

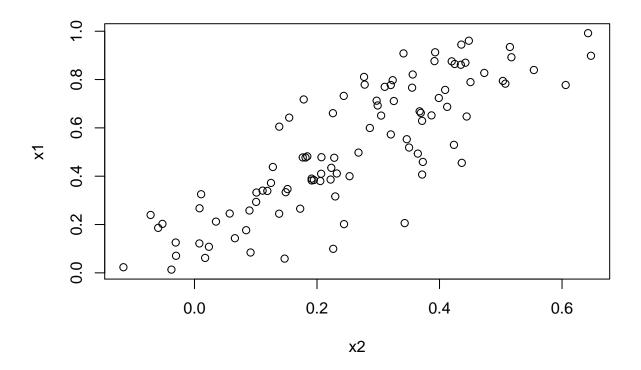
```
B0 = B1 = 2, B2 = 0.3, s = 1, y = 2 + 2x1 + 0.3x2 + e.
```

(b) What is the correlation between x1 and x2? Create a scatterplot displaying the relationship between the variables.

```
cor(x1, x2)

## [1] 0.8351212

plot(x1 ~ x2)
```



```
fit = lm(y \sim x1 + x2)
summary(fit)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y \sim x1 + x2)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q Median
                                ЗQ
                                       Max
## -2.8311 -0.7273 -0.0537 0.6338
                                   2.3359
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                            0.2319
                                     9.188 7.61e-15 ***
                 2.1305
## x1
                 1.4396
                            0.7212
                                     1.996
                                             0.0487 *
                 1.0097
                            1.1337
                                     0.891
                                             0.3754
## x2
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 1.056 on 97 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2088, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1925
## F-statistic: 12.8 on 2 and 97 DF, p-value: 1.164e-05
```

(d) Now fit a least squares regression to predict y using only x1. Comment on your results. Can you reject the null hypothesis H0 : 1 = 0?

```
fit2 = lm(y - x1)
summary(fit2)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y \sim x1)
##
## Residuals:
       Min
              1Q Median
                                          Max
                                  3Q
## -2.89495 -0.66874 -0.07785 0.59221 2.45560
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 2.1124 0.2307 9.155 8.27e-15 ***
                1.9759
                          0.3963 4.986 2.66e-06 ***
## x1
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 1.055 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2024, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1942
## F-statistic: 24.86 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: 2.661e-06
```

(e) Now fit a least squares regression to predict y using only x2. Comment on your results. Can you reject the null hypothesis H0: 1 = 0?

```
fit3 = lm(y ~ x2)
summary(fit3)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y \sim x2)
##
## Residuals:
##
       \mathtt{Min}
                 1Q Median
## -2.62687 -0.75156 -0.03598 0.72383 2.44890
##
## Coefficients:
             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 2.3899 0.1949 12.26 < 2e-16 ***
                         0.6330 4.58 1.37e-05 ***
## x2
                2.8996
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
## Residual standard error: 1.072 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.1763, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1679
## F-statistic: 20.98 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: 1.366e-05
```

(f) Do the results obtained in (c)–(e) contradict each other? Explain your answer.

x1 and x2 are multicollinearity.