

random sampling

Sum of all sq(e) SSTO msd-mean SSE msd-est(RSS) SSR est-mean MSE avg SSE,o^;sq MSR MSE due to reg, SSR/(p-1) Least square solution: the set of betas that minimises the SSE

Look at p value, F value: MSR / MSE, df1:p-1, df2:n-p Ho Regression is not significant $b_1 = b_2 = b_3 = 0$ H_1 at least one $b_i!=0$ with i=1,2,3Partial F: Full or Reduced model preferred+tbl $F = \{ [SSE(R) - SSE(F)] / (df(R) - df(F)) \} / [SSE(F) / df(F)]$

RSS DF SS F Pr(>F)Model Res.DF

SSE(F) 1(F) df(F) df(R)SSE(R) 2(R)

look@p

$y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2$

1 unit change is associated w b₁ y change given other x terms are held constant

log(y): (b₁*100)% y change

 $b_1 \log(x)$: $b_1\%$ inc x, $b_1/100$ unit y change

both log: 1% inc x, b₁% inc y

x corr, inflated SE, R^2, VIF. Unbiased but unbiased b

Curved points: sqrt() transformation Clustered: log

Hierarchical Model

• keep both x terms even if one is not sig

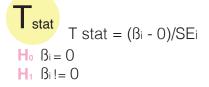
Backward stepwise (testing based)

- full model, remove x with largest p
- not good with many var

Forward stepwise (criterion based)

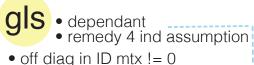
- null model, add x with smallest p
- multicollinearity not the best combination AIC: want small. Balances model fit, simplicity and parameter penalty

[%*%] matrix multiplier [solve] inverse of matrix [t] transpose a matrix [diag] matrix diagonal *** 0.001 ****** 0.01 ***** 0.05 0.1, suggestive, inconclusive [RSE] RMSE of sample, units of Y, RSE/y % [var] measures spread of data [CV] coe of var, SD from the sample/mean [SE] of the mean, SD of sample [sq(SE)] stats diff from sample to sample **[DF]** # of x = p, or # of b-1[SS] SSE, sq E, sum them up. [MS] MSE



Dur X rej Ho Temporal dependancy

- Ho No autocorrelation; rho = 0
- H₁ Positive autocorrelation; rho > 0



- everything is weighted
- by the inv of tri mtx

wis • independant • not identically dist.

• remedy 4 var assumption

Errors

- off diag in ID mtx = 0
- diag 1s are individually weighted
- low var --> high weight

