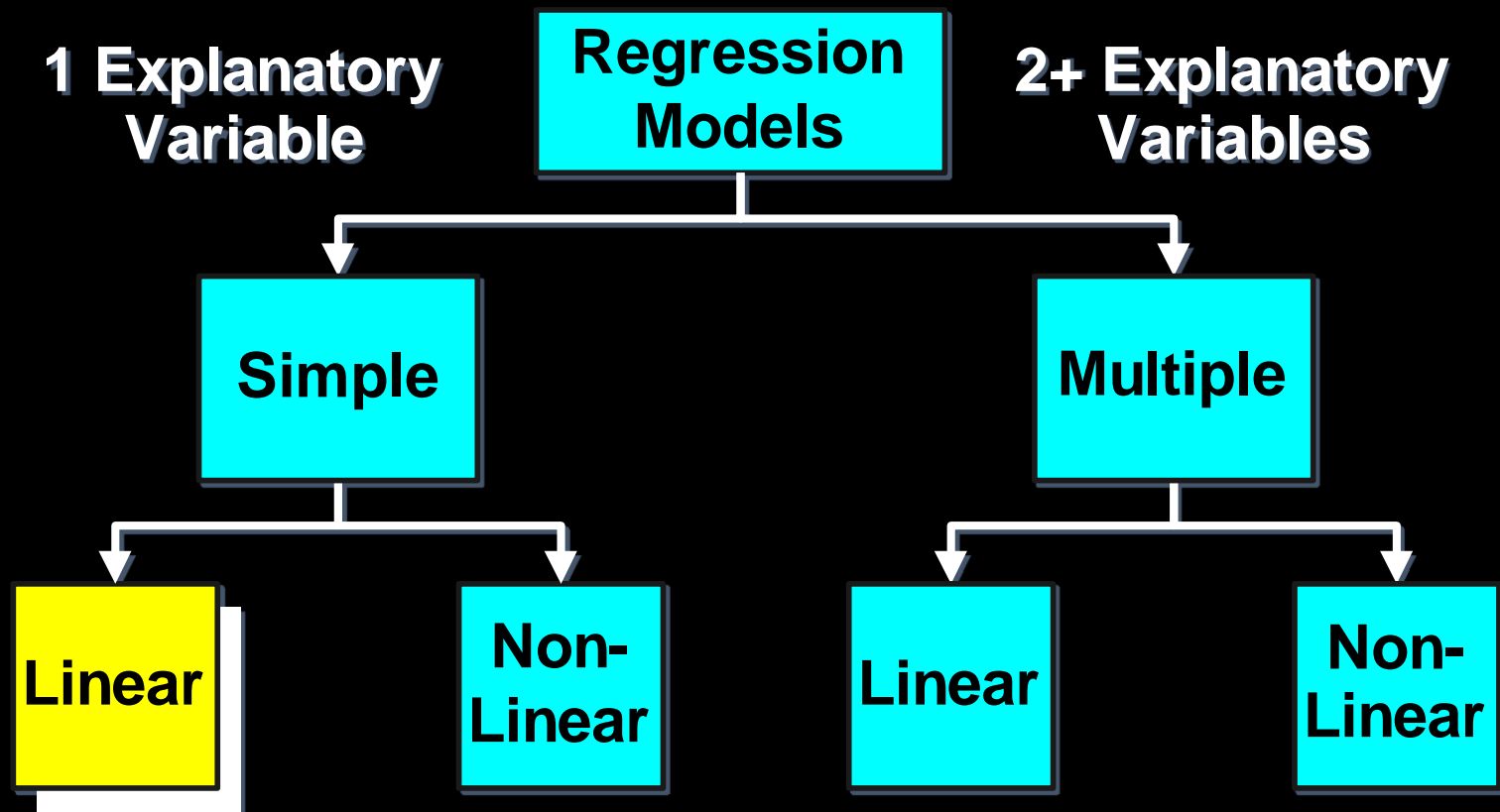


# Linear Regression Model

# Types of Regression Models



# Linear Regression Model

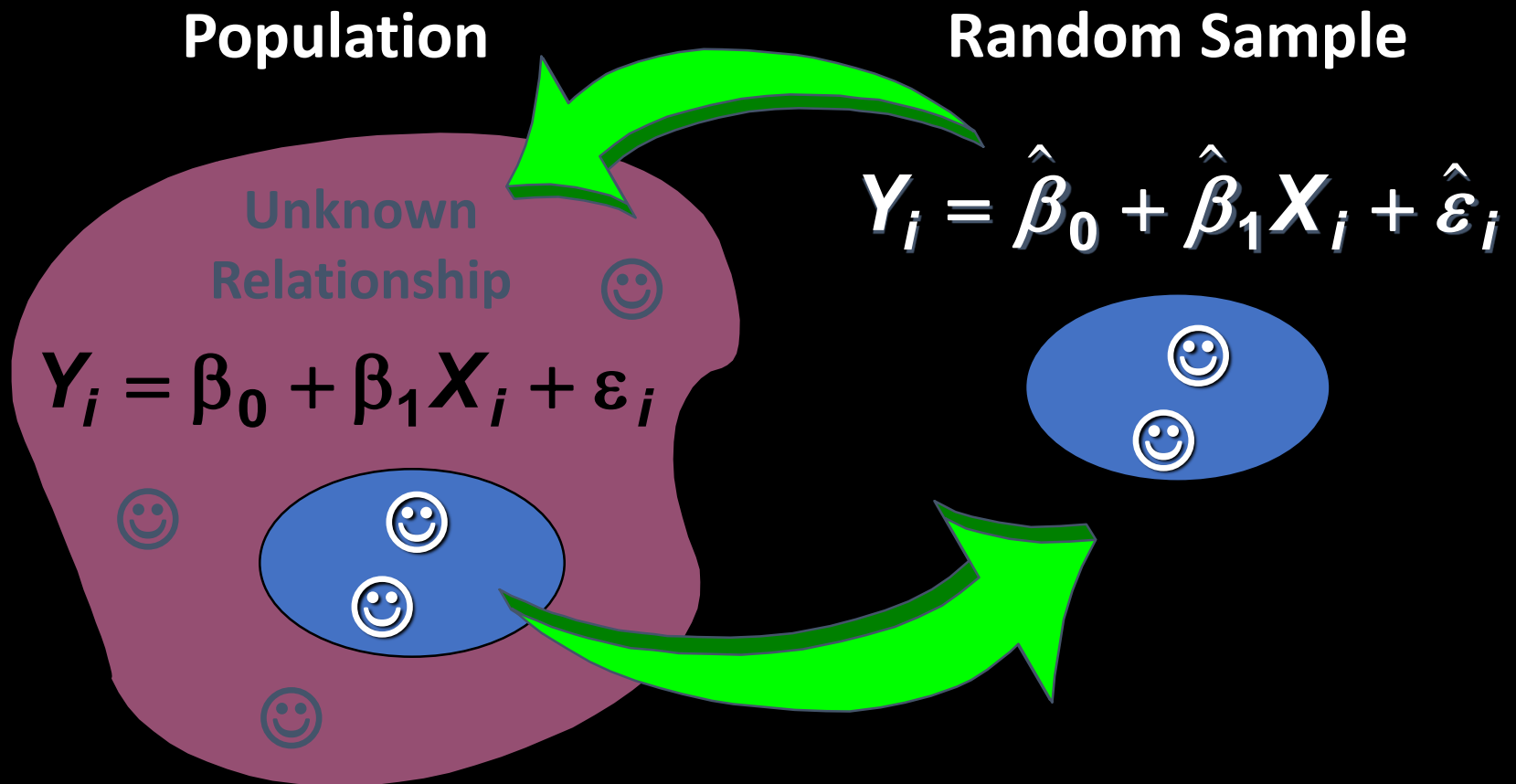
- 1. Relationship Between Variables Is a Linear Function

The diagram illustrates the Linear Regression Model equation,  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i$ , with labels and arrows pointing to each term:

- Population Y-Intercept** points to  $\beta_0$ .
- Population Slope** points to  $\beta_1$ .
- Random Error** points to  $\varepsilon_i$ .
- Dependent (Response) Variable (e.g., CD+ c.)** points to  $Y_i$ .
- Independent (Explanatory) Variable (e.g., Years s. serocon.)** points to  $X_i$ .

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

# Population & Sample Regression Models



# Estimating Parameters: Least Squares Method

# Coefficient Equations

- Prediction equation

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$$

- Sample slope

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{SS_{xy}}{SS_{xx}} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

- Sample Y - intercept

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

# Parameter Estimation Example

- **Obstetrics:** What is the **relationship** between Mother's Estriol level & Birthweight using the following data?

<u>Estriol</u>	<u>Birthweight</u>
(mg/24h)	(g/1000)
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	4

# Parameter Estimation Solution Table

$X_i$	$Y_i$	$X_i^2$	$Y_i^2$	$X_i Y_i$
1	1	1	1	1
2	1	4	1	2
3	2	9	4	6
4	2	16	4	8
5	4	25	16	20
15	10	55	26	37



# Parameter Estimation Solution

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right)}{n}}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)^2}{n}} = \frac{37 - \frac{(15)(10)}{5}}{55 - \frac{(15)^2}{5}} = 0.70$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X} = 2 - (0.70)(3) = -0.10$$