

Lecture 11.1: Linear Regression Part II

Chapter 7.2-7.4

2014/04/14

Questions for Today: Example From Text

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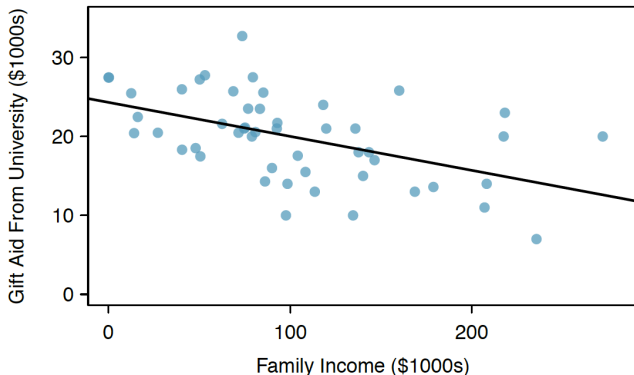
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- ▶ Explanatory variable: Family income
- ▶ Outcome variable: Gift Aid (financial aid that is a gift, not a loan)



Questions for Today: Example From Text

Using these values,

	family income in \$1000's (x)	gift aid in \$1000's (y)
mean	$\bar{x} = 101.8$	$\bar{y} = 19.94$
sd	$s_x = 63.2$	$s_y = 5.46$
	$R = -0.499$	

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they fit the **least-squares line**:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y} &= b_0 + b_1x \\ \text{i.e. } \widehat{\text{aid}} &= 24.3 - 0.0431 \times \text{family_income}\end{aligned}$$

What do 24.3 and -0.0431 mean?

Point Estimates of Intercept

Point estimate of intercept b_0 : 24.3 (in \$1000's) describes the average aid if the family had no income.

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In this case it is relevant since some families make no income, but the intercept may have little or no practical value if there are no observations near $x = 0$.

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Again, even though we've labeled aid as the outcome variable, we are not positing a causal relationship, just an association.

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What would be the gift aid given to a family with one million dollars ($x = 1000$) in family income?

$$24.3 - 0.0431 \times 1000 = -18.8$$

The school will take \$18,800 dollars away from you?

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2. $x = 1$: game is new.

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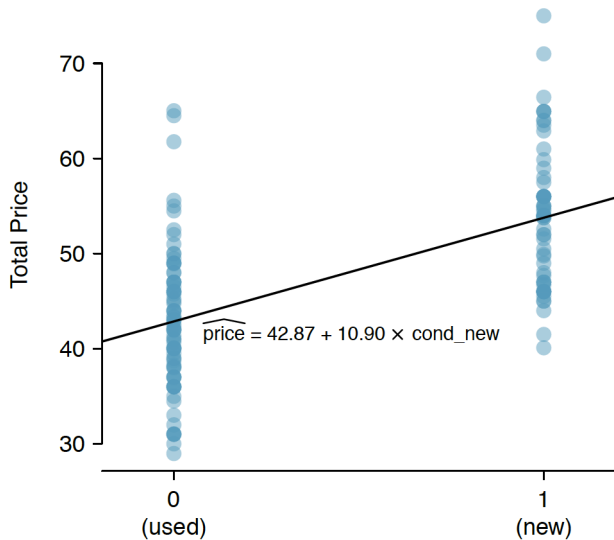
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The linear model is thus

$$\widehat{\text{price}} = b_0 + b_1 \times \text{cond_new}$$

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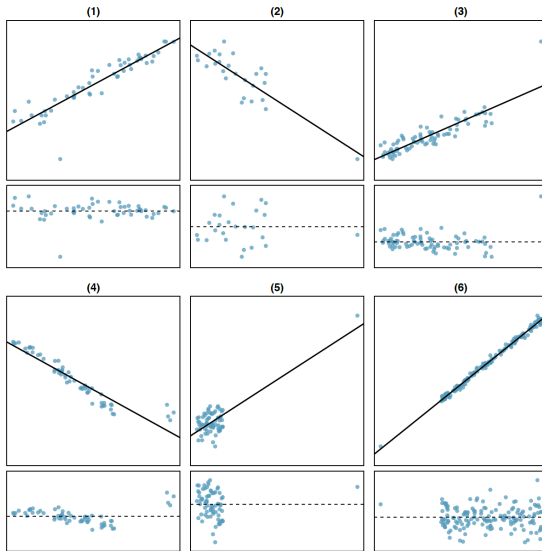
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This can be generalized for predictor variables x with more than two levels, but this requires a different encoding of x .

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Points that fall horizontally away from the center of the cloud tend to pull harder on the line, so we call them points with high **leverage**, i.e. large influence.

Next Example

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But first, are the changes from

- ▶ 100 to 200
- ▶ 100,100 to 100,200

the same?

Next Example

We consider a \log_{10} transformation:

x	y	$y - x$	$\frac{y}{x}$	$\log_{10}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$
100	200	100	2	0.301
100100	100200	100	1.000999	0.00004342

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So we are considering **multiplicative** changes, and not **additive** changes.

Next Time

Multiple Regression: As opposed to **simple linear regression** where there is only one predictor/explanatory variable x , we now consider **many** variables x_1, x_2, \dots