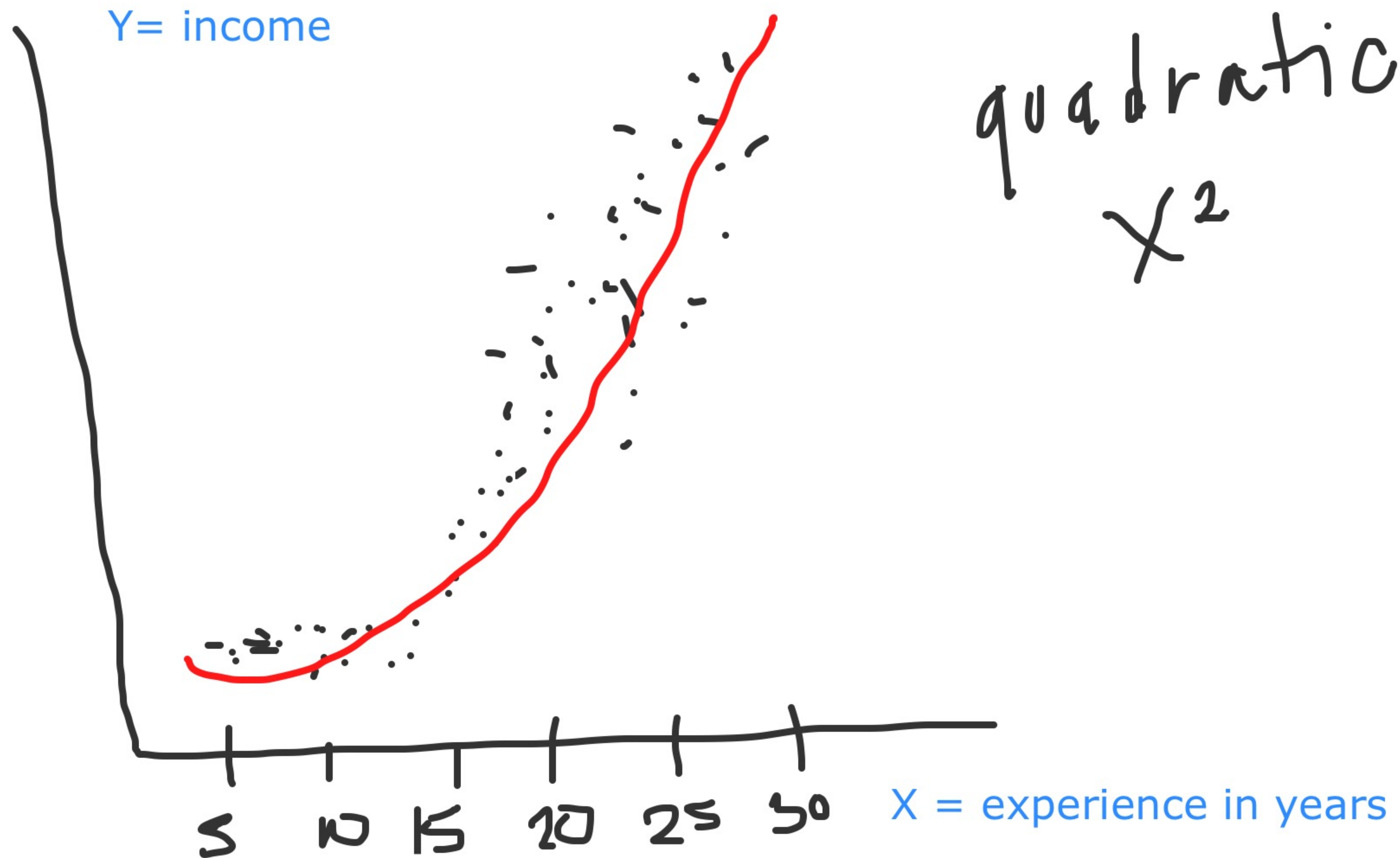
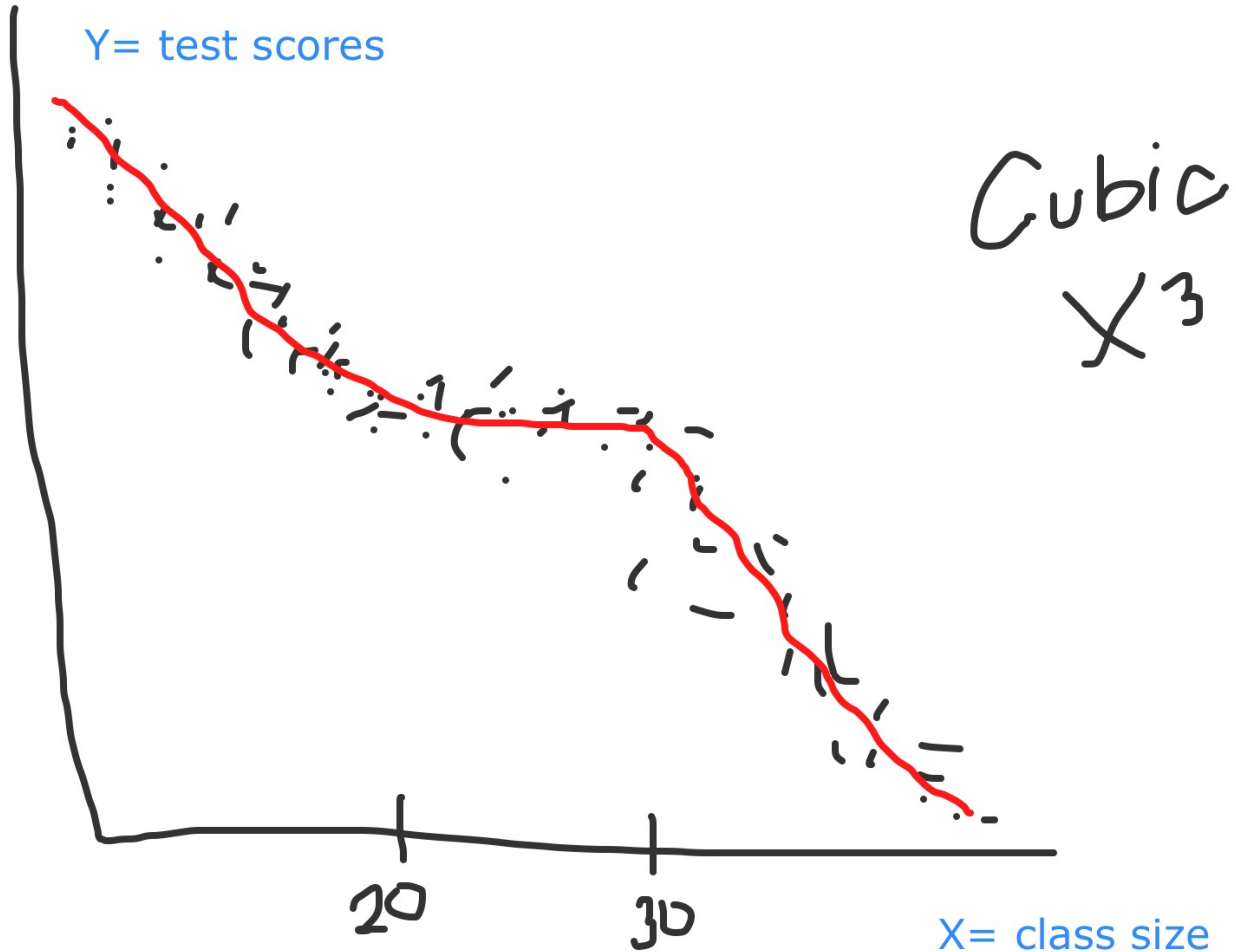


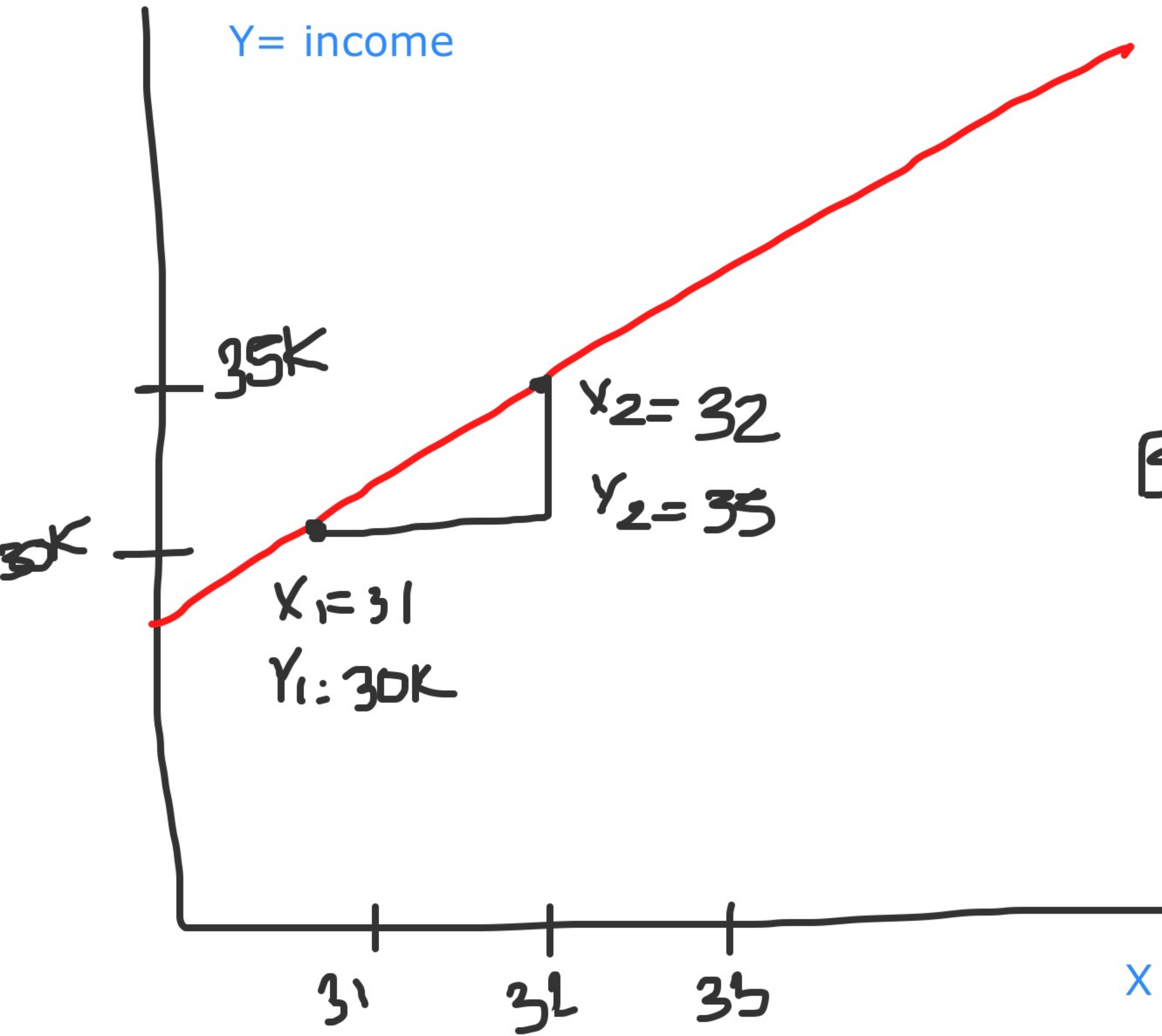
Non linear relationships between x and y



Non linear relationship between x and y



Slope Measures Relationship Between X and Y



$$B = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X} = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}}$$

$$B = \frac{Y_2 - Y_1}{X_2 - X_1} = \frac{35 - 30}{32 - 31} = \frac{5}{1}$$

$$B = \$5,000$$

Population regression Line for prediction

$$Y_i = B_0 + B_1 X_i$$

$$B_0 = \$5000$$

$$B_1 = \$2000$$

$$E(Y|X=20) = Y_i = B_0 + B_1 X_i$$

$$Y_i = 5000 + 2000 * 20$$

$$Y_i = 5000 + 40,000$$

$$Y_i = 45,000$$

$$E(Y|X=20) = \$45,000$$

$$Y_i = B_0 + B_1 X_i$$

$$B_0 = \$5000$$

$$B_1 = \$2000$$

$$E(Y|X=45) = Y_i = B_0 + B_1 X_i$$

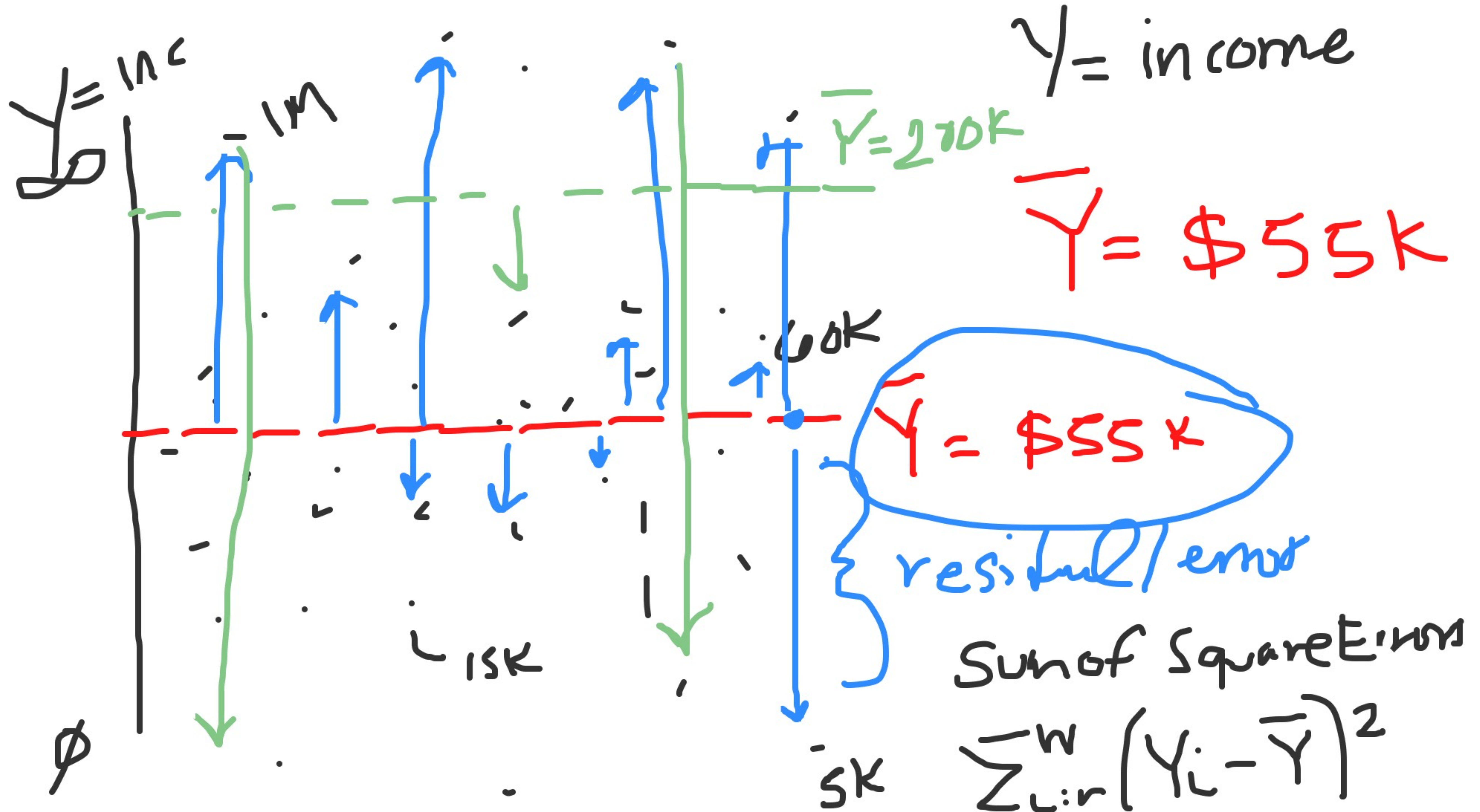
$$E(Y|X=45) = 95,000$$

$$Y_i = 5000 + 2000 * 45$$

$$Y_i = 5000 + 90,000$$

$$Y_i = 95,000$$

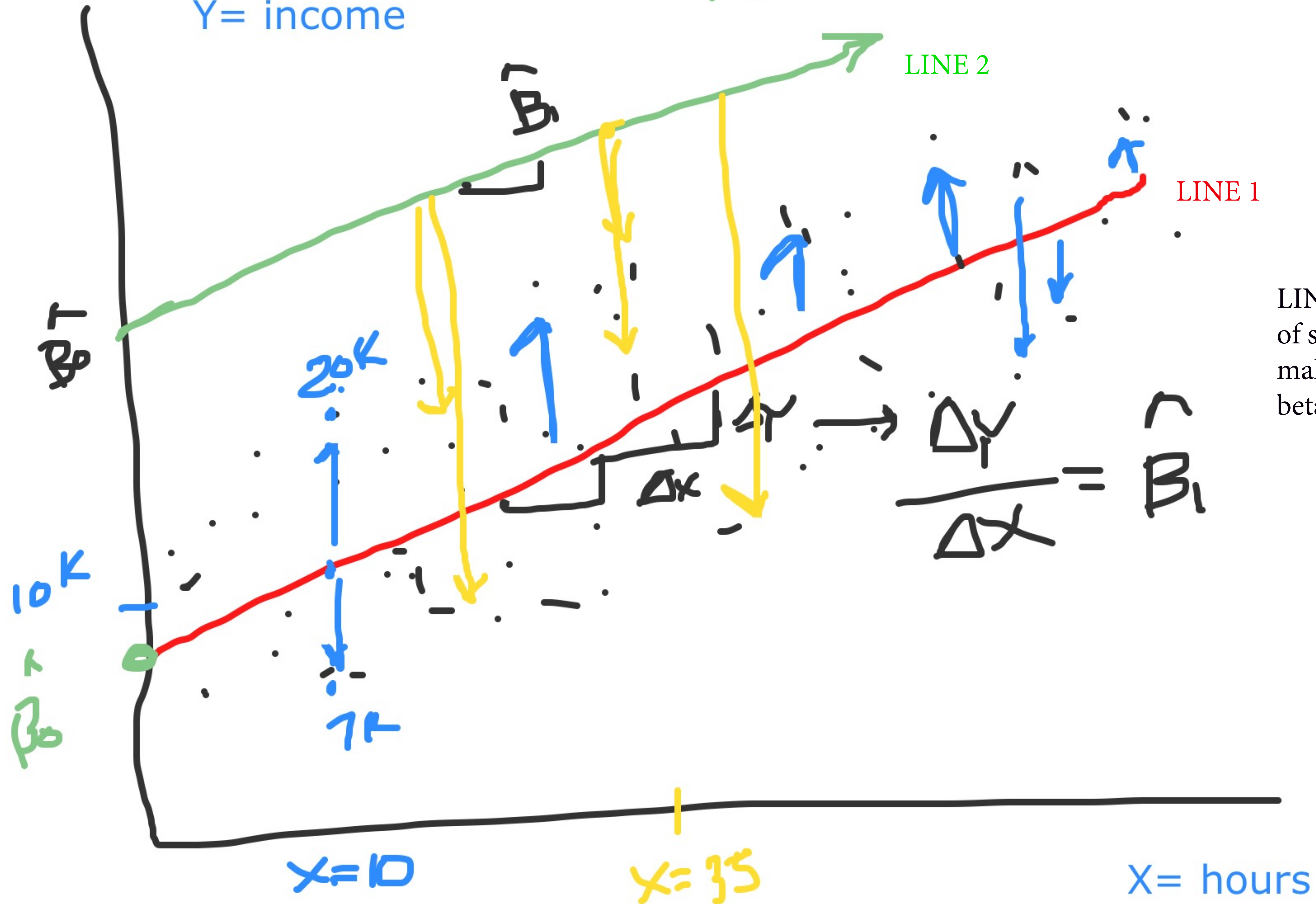
Estimate of the population mean



OLS Prediction Line

Y = income

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



LINE 1 Minimizes the sum of square errors, which makes it the best line for our beta estimators

Population Regression Model

$$Y_i = B_0 + B_1 X_i + u_i$$

Y= annual income; X= hours worked per week

OLS Prediction Line without estimates

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

$\hat{\beta}_0$ = Sample population intercept; the average value of Y when $X=0$

$\hat{\beta}_1$ = Sample regression coefficient; the average effect on Y for a one unit increase in X

OLS prediction line with estimates

$$\hat{Y}_i = 10961 + 455 X_i$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \$10961$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \$455$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \$10961 =$$

Average income for someone that works zero hours is \$6,961

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \$455 =$$

On average, a one hour increase in hours worked per week is associated with a \$455 increase in annual income

Predict Y using OLS prediction line

$$\hat{Y}_i = \$10961 + \$455 X_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y|X=100) &= \$10961 + \$455 * 100 \\ &= \$10961 + \$27,300 \\ &= \$34,261 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(Y|X=100) = \$34,261$$