Quiz2

key

1/28/2022

1. Write out the mathematical notation for standard linear regression model and note the three components of GLMs.

$$y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \tag{1}$$

$$\mu = 1(X\beta) \tag{2}$$

- 1. the probability distribution is Normal
- 2. the link function is the identify 1()
- 3. the linear combination is $X\beta$
- 2. Consider a linear regression model with one continuous variable and one categorical variable with three levels (such as high, medium, low) with an interaction term.
- a. Write out the mathematical notation for this model and clearly articulate the interpretation for all of the parameters. You can assume the continuous variable has been centered.

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{medium} + \beta_2 x_{low} + \beta_3 x_2 + \beta_4 x_2 x_{medium} + \beta_5 x_2 x_{low} + \epsilon, \ \epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

- β_0 : (intecept for high group), expected response for the high group when $x_2 = 0$
- β_1 : expected difference from high group for a unit with the medium level and $x^2 = 0$
- β_2 : expected difference from high group for a unit with the low level and $x^2 = 0$
- β_3 : (slope for the high group), predicted increase in response between units in the high group where x_2 differs by 1
- β_4 : expected difference in slope from high group reference case (β_3) to medium slope
- β_5 : expected difference in slope from high group reference case (β_3) to low slope
- b. Create a figure of the fitted model and use annotation (annotate) to show how the model parameters create the slope and intercepts. Code and figure provided below

