

READING:

EXERCISES:

ASSIGNED:

PRODUCER:

IMG CREDIT: ALEX RIEGERT-WATERS



Effectiveness of a Model

- Idea 1: A simple linear regression model is **not effective** if we **cannot conclude** with confidence that the slope $\beta_1 \neq 0$
- Idea 2: A simple linear regression model is **not effective** if we determine that the **predictions** from the fitted model only explain a **small** amount of the **total variability** of the response variable Y
- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) = Method for Implementing Idea 2

Partitioning Variability

- Textbook Explanation of Statistical Modeling

$$Data = Model + Error$$

- Partitioning Variability

TOTAL Variation in
Response Variable Y

=

Variation Explained
by MODEL

+

Unexplained Variation
in RESIDUALS

- ANOVA Makes Inference Based Off This Partition

Partitioning Variability

- Mathematical Proof

$$y - \bar{y} = (\hat{y} - \bar{y}) + (y - \hat{y})$$

$$(y - \bar{y})^2 = (\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 + 2(\hat{y} - \bar{y})(y - \hat{y}) + (y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$\Sigma(y - \bar{y})^2 = \Sigma(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 + \Sigma 2(\hat{y} - \bar{y})(y - \hat{y}) + \Sigma(y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$= \Sigma(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 + 2\Sigma(\hat{y}y - \hat{y}^2 - \bar{y}y + \bar{y}\hat{y}) + \Sigma(y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$= \Sigma(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 + 2\Sigma\hat{y}(y - \hat{y}) + 2\Sigma\bar{y}(\hat{y} - y) + \Sigma(y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$= \Sigma(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 + 2\Sigma\hat{y}(y - \hat{y}) - 2\bar{y}\Sigma(y - \hat{y}) + \Sigma(y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$= \Sigma(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 + \Sigma(y - \hat{y})^2$$

Partitioning Variability

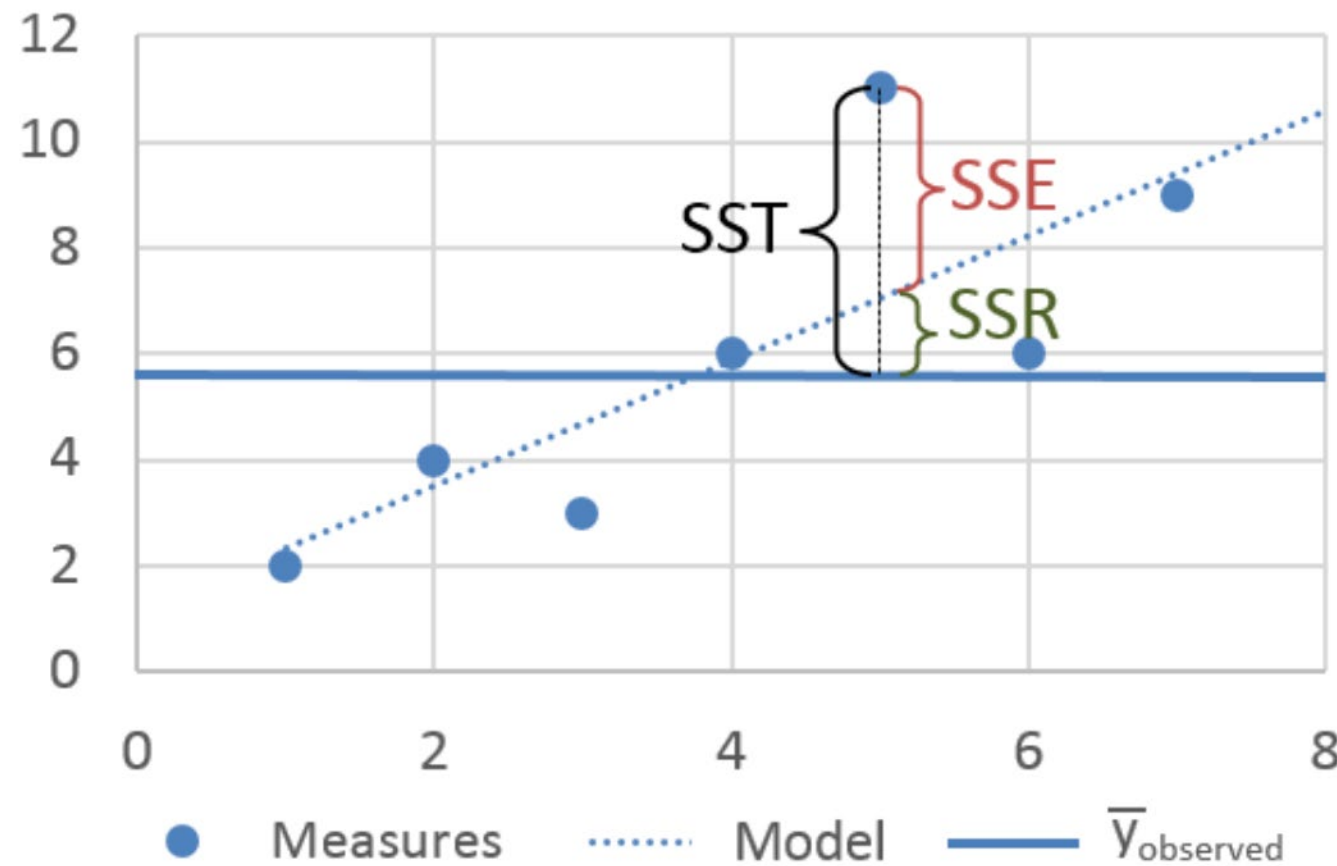
- Conclusion

$$\Sigma(y - \bar{y})^2 = \Sigma(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 + \Sigma(y - \hat{y})^2$$

$$SSTotal = SSModel + SSE$$

- In Many Textbooks, *SSModel* is sometimes called *SSR* for Sum of Squares Regression

Partitioning Variability



IMG CREDIT: [CHRISTIAN GOLD](#)

ANOVA Table

- Classic Table

Source	d.f.	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F	P-value
Model	1	SS_{Model}	$SS_{Model}/1$	$\frac{MS_{Model}}{MSE}$	$F_{1,n-2}$
Residual	$n - 2$	SSE	$SSE/(n - 2)$		
Total	$n - 1$	$SSTotal$			

- Degrees of Freedom and Sum of Squares for Total are Both a Summation of Values for Model and Residual

Make Reasonable Decisions

