#### YData: An Introduction to Data Science

#### **Lecture 33: Regression Inference**

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Credit: data8.org



## Announcements

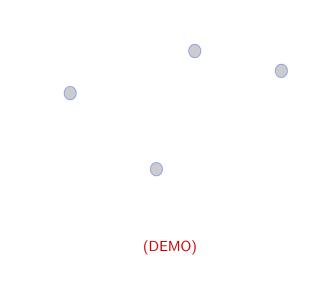
## Regression Model

### A "Model": Signal + Noise

Distance drawn at random from normal distribution with mean 0

Another distance drawn independently from the same normal distribution

### What We Get to See



## Prediction Variability

### **Regression Prediction**

- If the data come from the regression model,
- and if the sample is large, then:
- The regression line is close to the true line
- Given a new value of x, predict y by finding the point on the regression line at that x

#### **Confidence Interval for Prediction**

- Bootstrap the scatter plot
- Get a prediction for y using the regression line that goes through the resampled plot
- Repeat the two steps above many times
- Draw the empirical histogram of all the predictions.
- Get the "middle 95%" interval.
- That's an approximate 95% confidence interval for the height of the true line at y.

#### Predictions at Different Values of x

- Since y is correlated with x, the predicted values of y depend on the value of x.
  - The width of the prediction interval also depends on x.
    - Typically, intervals are wider for values of x that are further away from the mean of x.

# The True Slope

#### **Confidence Interval for True Slope**

- Bootstrap the scatter plot
- Find the slope of the regression line through the bootstrapped plot.
- Repeat the two steps above many times
- Draw the empirical histogram of all the predictions.
- Get the "middle 95%" interval.
- That's an approximate 95% confidence interval for the slope of the true line.

## Rain on the Regression Parade

We observed a slope based on our sample of points.

But what if the sample scatter plot got its slope just by chance? What if the true line is actually FLAT?







#### Test Whether There Really is a Slope

- Null hypothesis: The slope of the true line is 0.
- Alternative hypothesis: No, it's not.
- Method:
  - Construct a bootstrap confidence interval for the true slope.
  - If the interval doesn't contain 0, reject the null hypothesis.
  - If the interval does contain 0, there isn't enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis.