

## Data Exercise 1 Answer

Yehzee Ryoo

Looking at my data set, *Leg\_Act* ranged from  $-5$  to  $32$  while *terms* approximately ranged from  $1$  to  $7$ . When I computed the regression of these two variables, the estimate of R-squared value was  $0.0082$ . According to the regression result, estimates for parameters ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) were  $13.57117$  (the estimate of  $\alpha$ ) and  $-0.4781822$  (the estimate of  $\beta$ ) for each. Then I computed the residuals by generating a predicted value of the dependent variable according to the regression model, and then calculating the difference between the observed values of the dependent value (*Leg\_Act*) and the predicted values (*p\_Leg\_Act*). The residuals ranged from about  $-17$  to  $18$ . The computed correlation coefficient between these two variables (*Leg\_Act* and *p\_Leg\_Act*) was  $0.0903$ , and the squared value of this correlation coefficient was  $0.0081628$ . Comparing this value with the R-squared value mentioned above,  $0.0082$ , they are very close to each other. Lastly, testing the null hypothesis that  $\beta = 0$ , which means that the independent variable cannot significantly explain the dependent variable, the p-value was  $0.7048$ . This is way bigger than the significant level ( $0.05$ ), so we can NOT reject the null hypothesis.

```
. regress Leg_Act terms
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	20
Model	12.5262774	1	12.5262774	F(1, 18)	=	0.15
Residual	1522.02372	18	84.5568735	Prob > F	=	0.7048
				R-squared	=	0.0082
				Adj R-squared	=	-0.0469
Total	1534.55	19	80.7657895	Root MSE	=	9.1955

  

Leg_Act	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
terms	-.4781022	1.242179	-0.38	0.705	-3.087823	2.131619
_cons	13.57117	4.921914	2.76	0.013	3.230611	23.91173

```
. test _b[terms] = 0

( 1)  terms = 0

      F( 1, 18) = 0.15
      Prob > F = 0.7048

. * test the hypothesis if coefficient from the regression for 'terms' is zero : results (p-value) = 0.7048
```