

1. We have a dataset measuring the lifetimes of three different types of batteries at three different temperatures. For each of the 9 combinations of type and temperature, we have 4 observations, for $n = 36$ lifetime observations total. Let y_1, \dots, y_n be the lifetimes in hours, $j(i)$ (1, 2, or 3) indicate the battery type, and $k(i)$ indicate the level of temperature (1 = 15 degrees, 2 = 70 degrees, 3 = 125 degrees).

Below is model for y_i , and below that is the fitted model in R:

$$Y_i = b_0 + b_{j(i)} + c_{k(i)} + (bc)_{j(i),k(i)} + \varepsilon_i, \quad \varepsilon_i \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

		Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
b_0	- (Intercept)	134.75	12.99	10.371	6.46e-11	***
b_2	- type2	21.00	18.37	1.143	0.263107	
b_3	- type3	9.25	18.37	0.503	0.618747	
c_2	- temp70	-77.50	18.37	-4.218	0.000248	***
c_3	- temp125	-77.25	18.37	-4.204	0.000257	***
(bc)22	- type2:temp70	41.50	25.98	1.597	0.121886	
(bc)32	- type3:temp70	79.25	25.98	3.050	0.005083	**
(bc)23	- type2:temp125	-29.00	25.98	-1.116	0.274242	
(bc)33	- type3:temp125	18.75	25.98	0.722	0.476759	

Residual standard error: 25.98 on 27 degrees of freedom

F-statistic: 11 on 8 and 27 DF, p-value: 9.426e-07

- (i) (3) Which parameters did R set to zero?

$b_1, c_1, (bc)_{11}, (bc)_{12}, (bc)_{21}, (bc)_{13}, (bc)_{31}$

- (ii) (3) How do you interpret the intercept?

Expected lifetime for battery type 1 at 15 degrees

- (iii) (3) What is the estimated expected lifetime for battery type 2 at 15 degrees? (Give numbers)

$$\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_2 + \hat{c}_1 + (\hat{bc})_{21}$$

$$= 134.75 + 21.00 + 0 + 0$$

(iv) (3) What is the estimated expected lifetime for battery type 3 at 70 degrees?

$$\hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_3 + \hat{c}_2 + (\hat{b}_4)_{32}$$
$$= 134.75 + 9.25 - 77.50 + 79.25$$

(v) (3) How do you interpret the fac_temp70 estimate (-77.50)?

Expected lifetime for battery type 1 at 70 degrees minus
expected lifetime for battery type 1 at 15 degrees.

2. A veterinarian is studying the growth rates of three species of felines: The bobcat ($j = 1$), cougar ($j = 2$), and jaguar ($j = 3$). She obtains a sample of 10 cats from each species (30 total), and measures their weights (in pounds) at 3 months (x_i) and 6 months of age (y_i). Here is a model for y_i :

$$Y_i = b_0 + b_{j(i)} + (c_0 + c_{j(i)})x_i + \varepsilon_i, \quad \varepsilon_i \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

(i) (3) According to the model, complete this sentence: $b_0 + b_1$ is the expected . . .

6 month weight of a bobcat who weighs
0 pounds at 3 months.

(ii) (3) According to the model, complete this sentence: $c_0 + c_2$ is the expected . . .

Increase in 6 month weight for a
cougar per 1 pound increase of 3 month weight

(iii) (3) What is the expected 6 month weight of a bobcat whose 3 month weight is 4 pounds?

$$b_0 + b_1 + (c_0 + c_1)4$$

(iv) (3) What is the expected difference in 6 month weight of a cougar and a jaguar who are both 6 pounds at 3 months? Jaguar minus cougar \rightarrow should instead be cougar - jaguar

$$\text{cougar: } b_0 + b_2 + (c_0 + c_2)6$$

$$\text{jaguar: } b_0 + b_3 + (c_0 + c_3)6$$

$$\text{difference: } b_3 - b_2 + (c_3 - c_2)6$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ b_2 - b_3 + \\ (c_2 - c_3)6 \end{array}$$

(v) (3) Explain in words why your previous answer indicates that this is an interaction model.

in six month weight between cougar and jaguar
The difference[^] above depends on what the 3 month weight is.

OR

Since the effect of "species" depends on the value of the weight[^] at 3 months, which is 6 at
 $b_2 - b_3 + (c_2 - c_3)6$

- (vi) (3) Bonus: We said that the researcher is interested in growth rates. Using the same model, give a formula for how much we expect each species to grow in weight from 3 months to 6 months, and explain what parts of the model this growth depends on.

growth from 3 months to 6 months:

$$E(Y_i) - x_i = b_0 + b_{j(i)} + (\omega + c_{j(i)})x_i - x_i$$

$$= b_0 + b_{j(i)} + (\omega + c_{j(i)} - 1)x_i$$

Depends on both the intercepts and the slopes w.r.t 3 month weight