## LINEAR REGRESSION MODELS W4315

## HOMEWORK 3 QUESTIONS

February 9, 2010

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## 1. (50 points) <sup>1</sup> Refer to Copier maintenance Problem 1.20.

- a. Estimate the change in the mean service time when the number of copiers serviced increases by one. Use a 90 percent confidence interval. Interpret your confidence interval.
- b. Conduct a t test to determine whether or not there is a linear association between X and Y here; control the  $\alpha$  risk at .10. State the alternatives, decision rule, and conclusion. What is the P-value of your test?
- c. Are your results in parts (a) and (b) consistent? Explain.
- d. The manufacturer has suggested that the mean required time should not increase by more than 14 minutes for each additional copier that is serviced on a service call. Conduct a test to decide whether this standard is being satisfied by Tri-City. Control the risk of a Type I error at .05. State the alternatives, decision rule, and conclusion. What is the *P*-value of the test?
- e. Does  $b_0$  give any relevant information here about the "start-up" time on calls-i.e., about the time required before service work is begun on the copiers at a customer location?
- 2. (20 points) <sup>2</sup> Consider the test problem in a normal error regression model:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

where:

 $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$  are parameters  $X_i$  are known constants  $\epsilon_i$  are independent  $N(0, \sigma^2)$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This is problem 2.5 in "Applied Linear Regression Models(4th edition)" by Kutner etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>This is problem 2.19 in "Applied Linear Regression Models(4th edition)" by Kutner etc.

When testing whether or not  $\beta_1 = 0$ , why is the F test a one-sided test even though  $H_a$  includes both  $\beta_1 < 0$  and  $\beta_1 > 0$ ? [Hint: refer to the following problem]

- 3. (30 points) <sup>3</sup> Consider the same normal regression model as in problem 2.
- a. When testing  $H_0$ :  $\beta_1 = 5$  versus  $H_a$ :  $\beta_1 \neq 5$  by means of a general linear test, what is the reduced model? What are the degrees of freedom  $df_R$ ?
- b. When testing  $H_0$ :  $\beta_0 = 2$ ,  $\beta_1 = 5$  versus  $H_a$ : not both  $\beta_0 = 2$  and  $\beta_1 = 5$  by means of a general linear test, what is the reduced model? What are the degrees of freedom  $df_R$ ?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>This is problem 2.57 in "Applied Linear Regression Models(4th edition)" by Kutner etc.