

LINEAR REGRESSION MODELS W4315

HOMEWORK 6 ANSWERS

October 29, 2009

Instructor: Frank Wood (10:35-11:50)

1. (30 points) 6.18 (c) (e) in the textbook

Answer:

(c) $\hat{Y} = 12.2006 - 0.1420X_1 + 0.2820X_2 + 0.6193X_3 + 0.0000079X_4.$

(e) See the end.

2. (20 points) 6.24 in the textbook

Answer:

(a) Minimize $Q = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_{i1} - \beta_2 X_{i1}^2 - \beta_3 X_{i2})^2.$

Normal equations:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum Y_i - nb_0 - b_1 \sum X_{i1} - b_2 \sum X_{i1}^2 - b_3 \sum X_{i2} &= 0 \\ \sum Y_i X_{i1} - b_0 \sum X_{i1} - b_1 \sum X_{i1}^2 - b_2 \sum X_{i1}^3 - b_3 \sum X_{i1} X_{i2} &= 0 \\ \sum Y_i X_{i1}^2 - b_0 \sum X_{i1}^2 - b_1 \sum X_{i1}^3 - b_2 \sum X_{i1}^4 - b_3 \sum X_{i1}^2 X_{i2} &= 0 \\ \sum Y_i X_{i2} - b_0 \sum X_{i2} - b_1 \sum X_{i1} X_{i2} - b_2 \sum X_{i1}^2 X_{i2} - b_3 \sum X_{i2}^2 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

(b) $L = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_{i1} - \beta_2 X_{i1}^2 - \beta_3 X_{i2})^2\right].$

Under the normality assumption of the error terms, they are equivalent.

3. (30 points) 6.27 in the textbook

Answer:

(a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 33.9321 \\ 2.7848 \\ -0.2644 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2.6996 \\ -1.2300 \\ -1.6374 \\ -1.3299 \\ -0.0900 \\ 6.9868 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.2314 & 0.2517 & 0.2118 & 0.1489 & -0.0548 & 0.2110 \\ 0.2517 & 0.3124 & 0.0944 & 0.2663 & -0.1479 & 0.2231 \\ 0.2118 & 0.0944 & 0.7044 & -0.3192 & 0.1045 & 0.2041 \\ 0.1489 & 0.2663 & -0.3192 & 0.6143 & 0.1414 & 0.1483 \\ -0.0548 & -0.1479 & 0.1045 & 0.1414 & 0.9404 & 0.0163 \\ 0.2110 & 0.2231 & 0.2041 & 0.1483 & 0.0163 & 0.1971 \end{bmatrix}$$

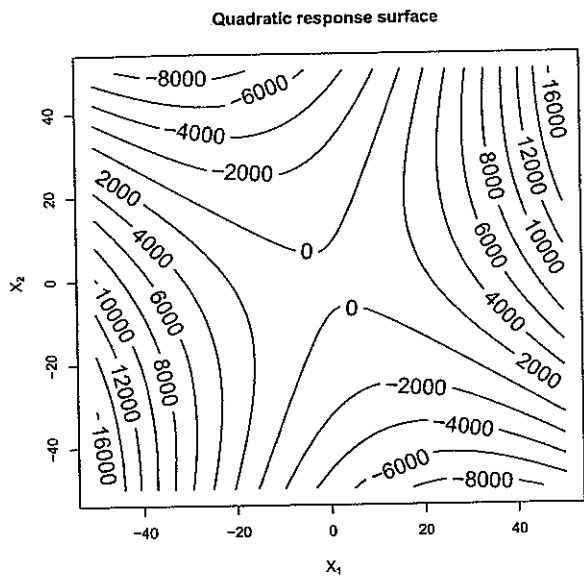
(d) 3,009.926

(e)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 715.4711 & -34.1589 & -13.5949 \\ -34.1589 & 1.6617 & 0.6441 \\ -13.5949 & 0.6441 & 0.2625 \end{bmatrix}$$

(f) 53.8471

(g) 5.4247



4. (10 points) 8.1 in the textbook

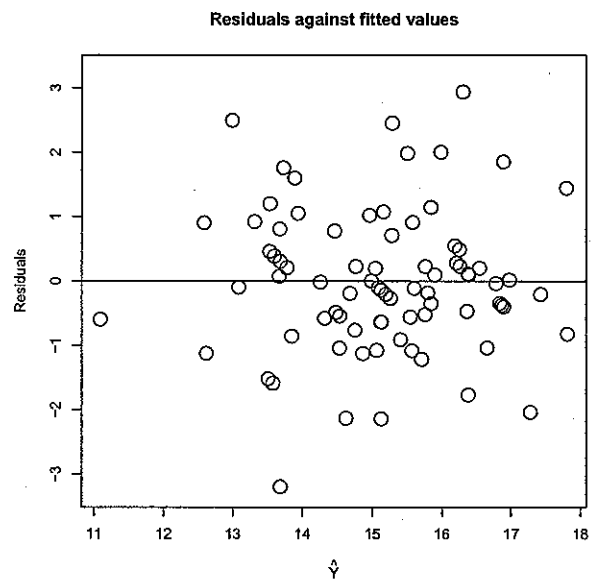
Answer:

A saddle surface.

5. (10 points) 8.3 (a) in the textbook (in no more than three sentences)

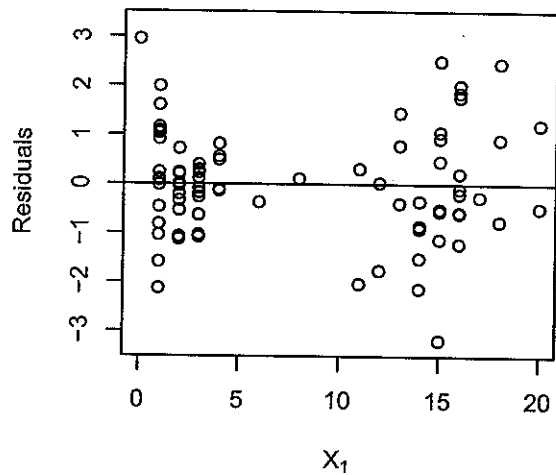
Answer:

R^2 increases with the number of variables included in the model. However there is a variance-bias tradeoff.

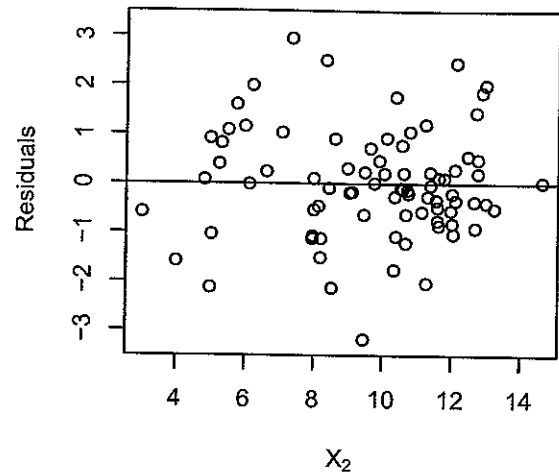


There does not seem to be a systematic relationship between the residuals and \hat{Y} . The variance also seems constant and does not vary with \hat{Y} .

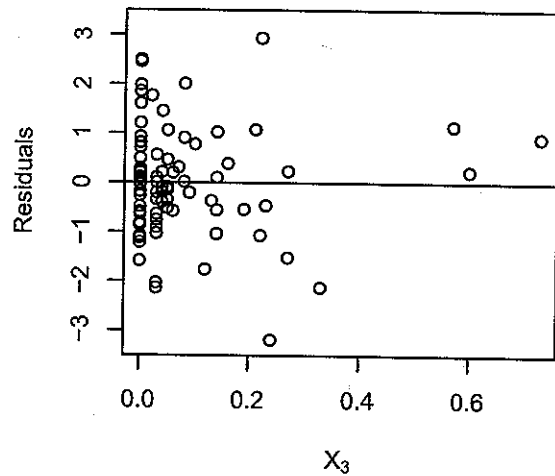
Residuals against age



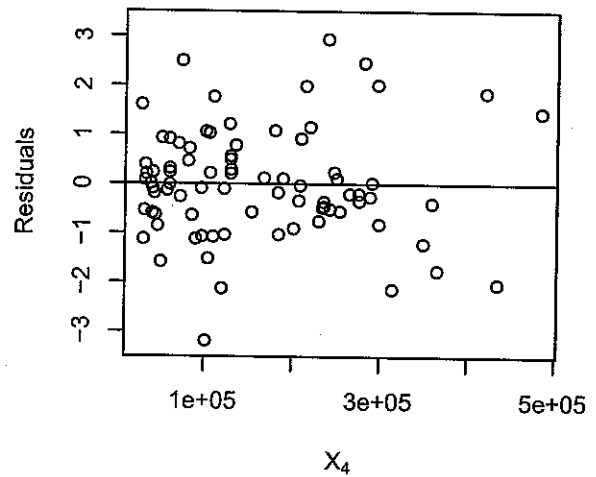
Residuals against expenses



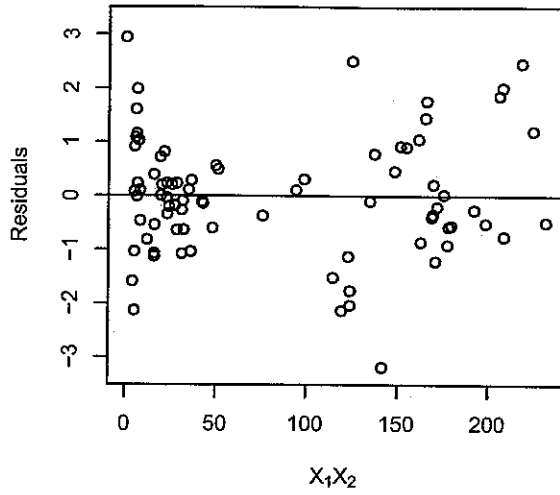
Residuals against vacancy rates



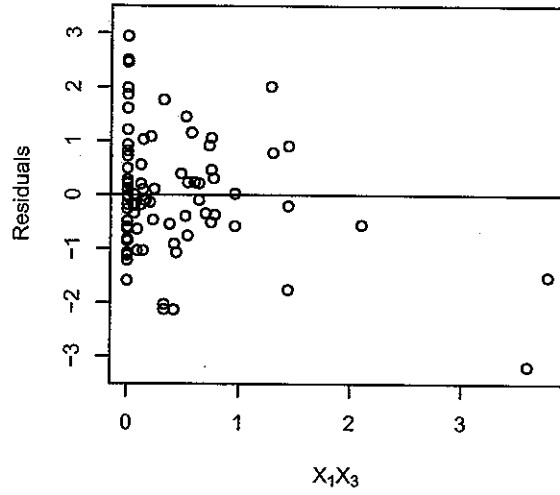
Residuals against square footage



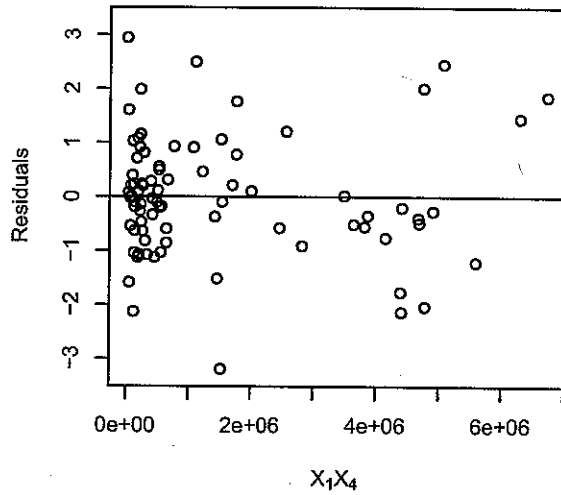
Residuals against $X_1 X_2$



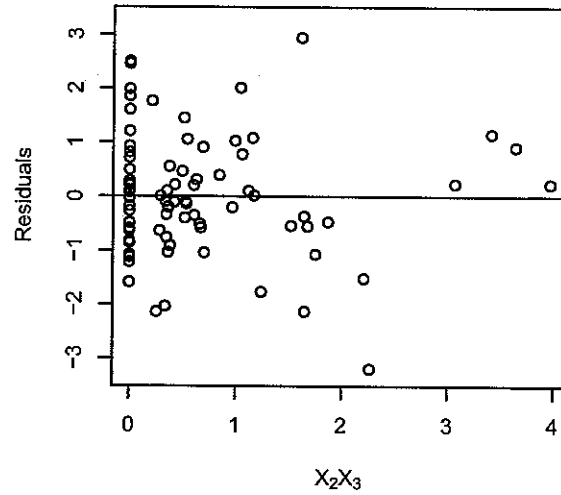
Residuals against $X_1 X_3$



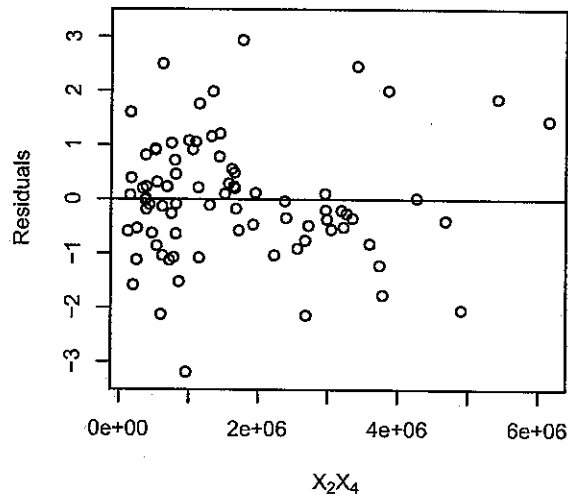
Residuals against $X_1 X_4$



Residuals against $X_2 X_3$



Residuals against $X_2 X_4$



Residuals against $X_3 X_4$

