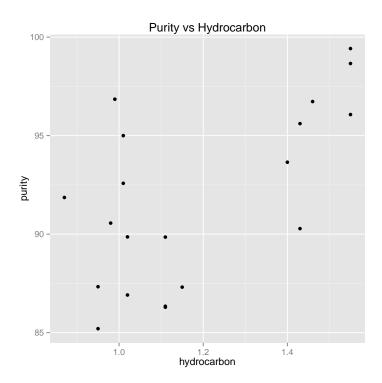
Question 2

A: Plot Purity vs Hydrocarbon. Discuss what you see in relation to the SLR assumptions.

```
> ## loading usefull packages
> library(knitr); library(xtable); library(ggplot2)
> ## read in data
> data<-read.table("A1_data.txt", sep=" ", header=T)
> ## rename the variables
> names(data)<-c("purity", "hydrocarbon")
> ## Plot graph
> plot_1<-qplot(hydrocarbon, purity, data=data, main="Purity vs Hydrocarbon")
> print(plot_1)
```



B: Fit a linear model and plot the fitted line to (A). Explain the model

- > fit1<-lm(purity~hydrocarbon,data=data)</pre>
- > print(xtable(summary(fit1)))

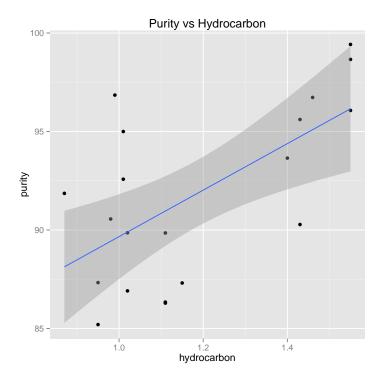
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t)$
(Intercept)	77.8633	4.1989	18.54	0.0000
hydrocarbon	11.8010	3.4851	3.39	0.0033

> print(xtable(anova(fit1)))

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
hydrocarbon	1	148.31	148.31	11.47	0.0033
Residuals	18	232.83	12.94		

The model parameter.....

- > plot_1<-plot_1+geom_smooth(method = "lm")</pre>
- > print(plot_1)



C: Fit a 95 percent prediction and confidence interval for the purity level when the hydrocarbon percentage is equal to to 1.0. Explain the PI and CI.

A confidence interval expresses uncertainty about the expected value of y-values at a given x. A prediction interval expresses uncertainty surrounding the predicted y-value of a single sampled point with that value of x.

D: Do the hypothesis test for B1=0 at 0.05 level of significance. Explain.

> print(xtable(summary(fit1)))

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	77.8633	4.1989	18.54	0.0000
hydrocarbon	11.8010	3.4851	3.39	0.0033

As you can see the table summary of coefficients automatically calculates the hypothesis test for me.