In class exercise week 9 - Solution Topic: linear regression

The researcher fitted a simple linear regression with treated is the only considered variable explaining the activity of investigated eggs; this yielded the following output:

Call

lm(formula = activity ~ treated, data = cricket)

Residuals:

Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -79.009 -22.233 8.732 22.663 50.991

Coefficients:

```
Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 79.7331 8.2626 9.650 <2e-16 ***
treated -0.2414 1.5993 -0.151 0.88
---
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Residual standard error: 31.3 on 154 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.0001479, Adjusted R-squared: -0.006345

F-statistic: 0.02278 on 1 and 154 DF, p-value: 0.8802

Suppose that the model assumptions on a linear model are satisfied when answering the following two questions.

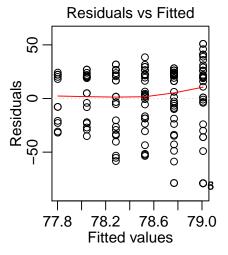
i) The fitted linear model is not significantly better than a model which only takes the mean activity of the eggs as prediction on a 5% level.

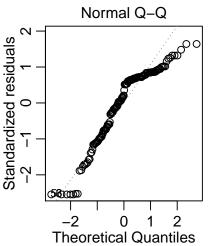
 \mathbf{X} True \square False

ii) The intercept is different of 70 on a significance level of 5%.

 \square True **X** False

We now analyze the residuals. The following three questions refer to them:





iii) The model assumptions on the expectation values of the errors are clearly violated.

□ True **X** False

- iv) The distribution of the residuals has a shorter tail than a normal distribution. \mathbf{X} True \Box False
- v) A log-transformation could help to stabilize the variance of the residuals. \mathbf{X} True \square False