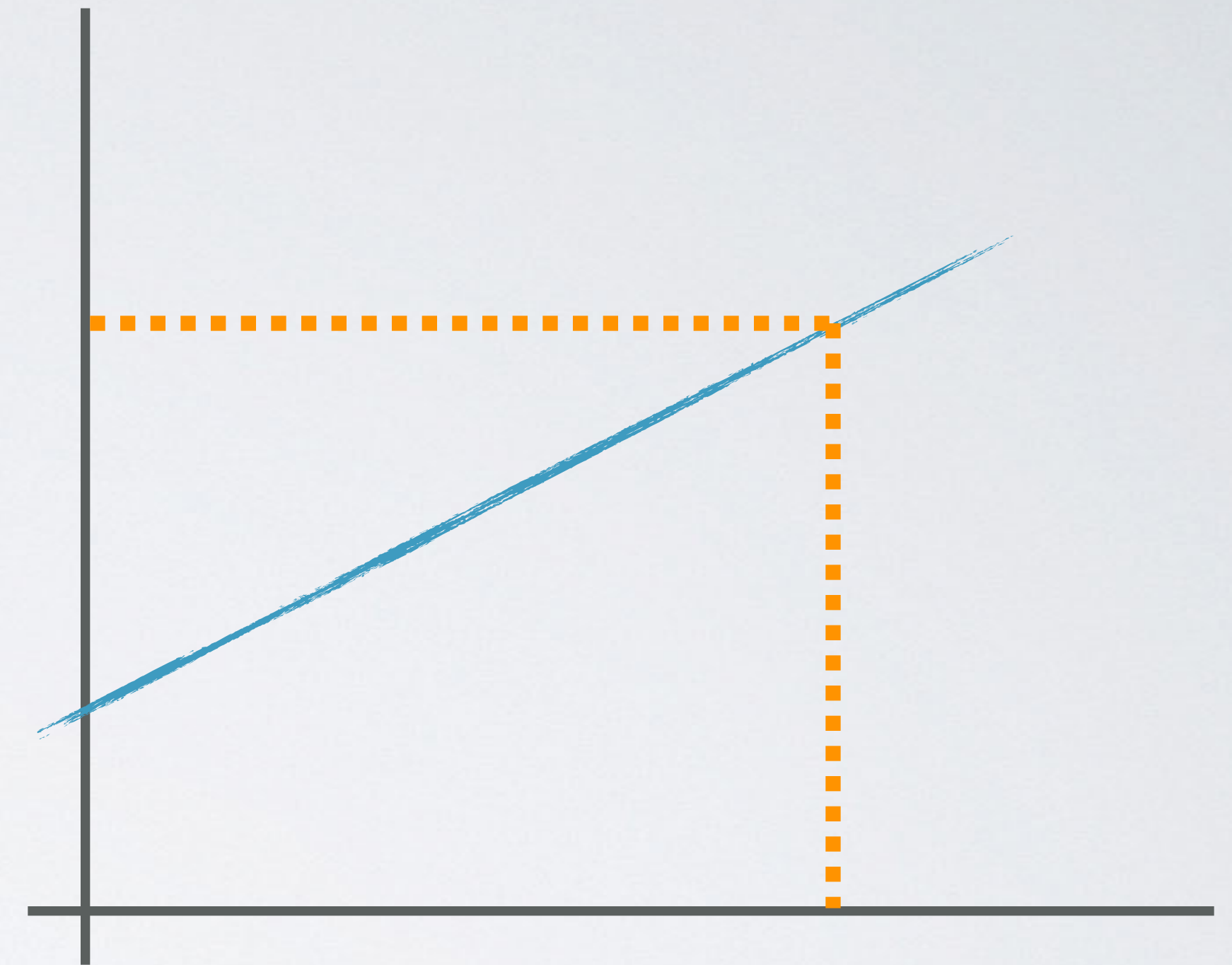


# prediction & extrapolation

# prediction

- ▶ using the linear model to predict the value of the response variable for a given value of the explanatory variable is called **prediction**
- ▶ plug in the value of  $x$  in the linear model equation

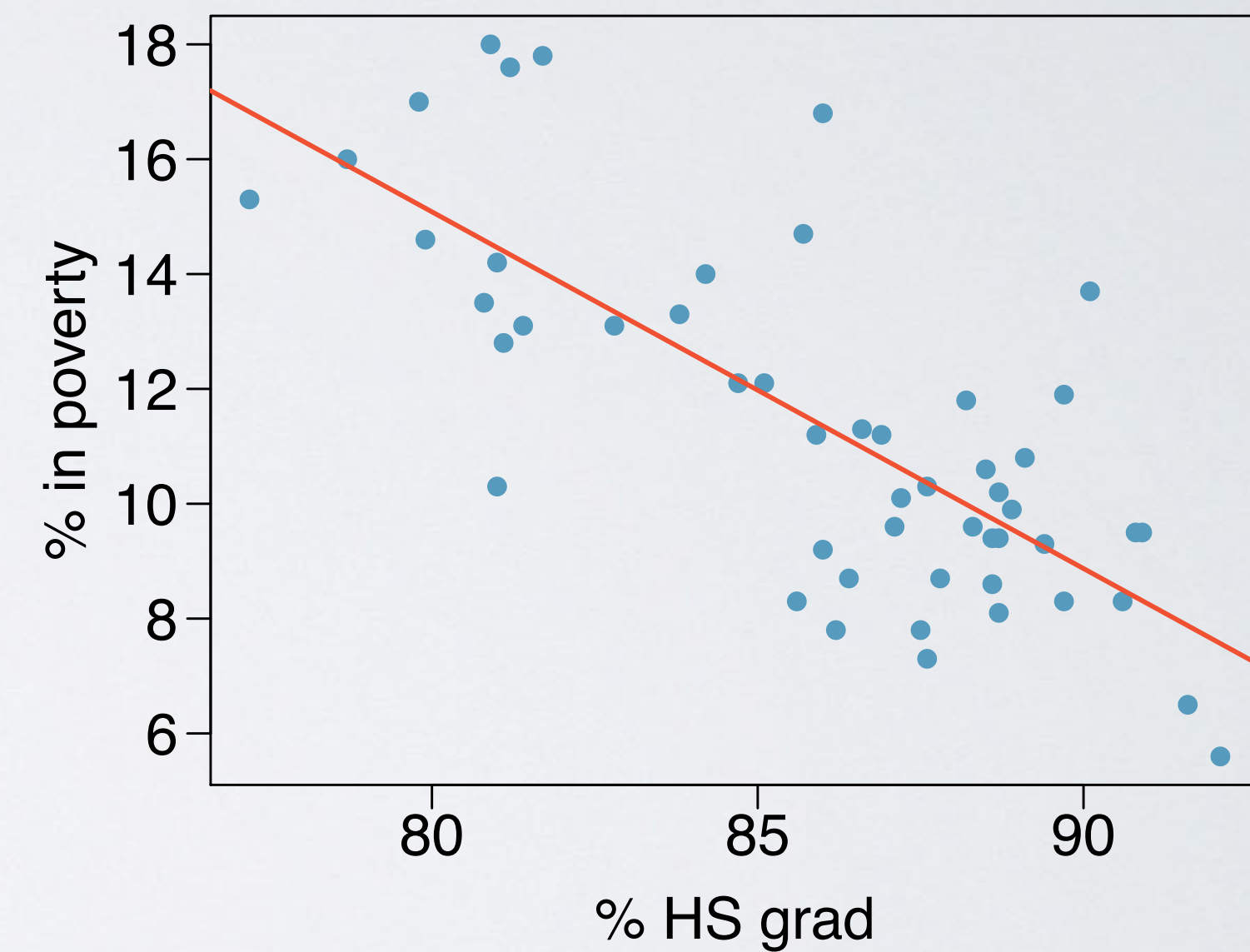




According to the following linear model, what is the predicted % living in poverty in states where the HS graduation rate is 82%.

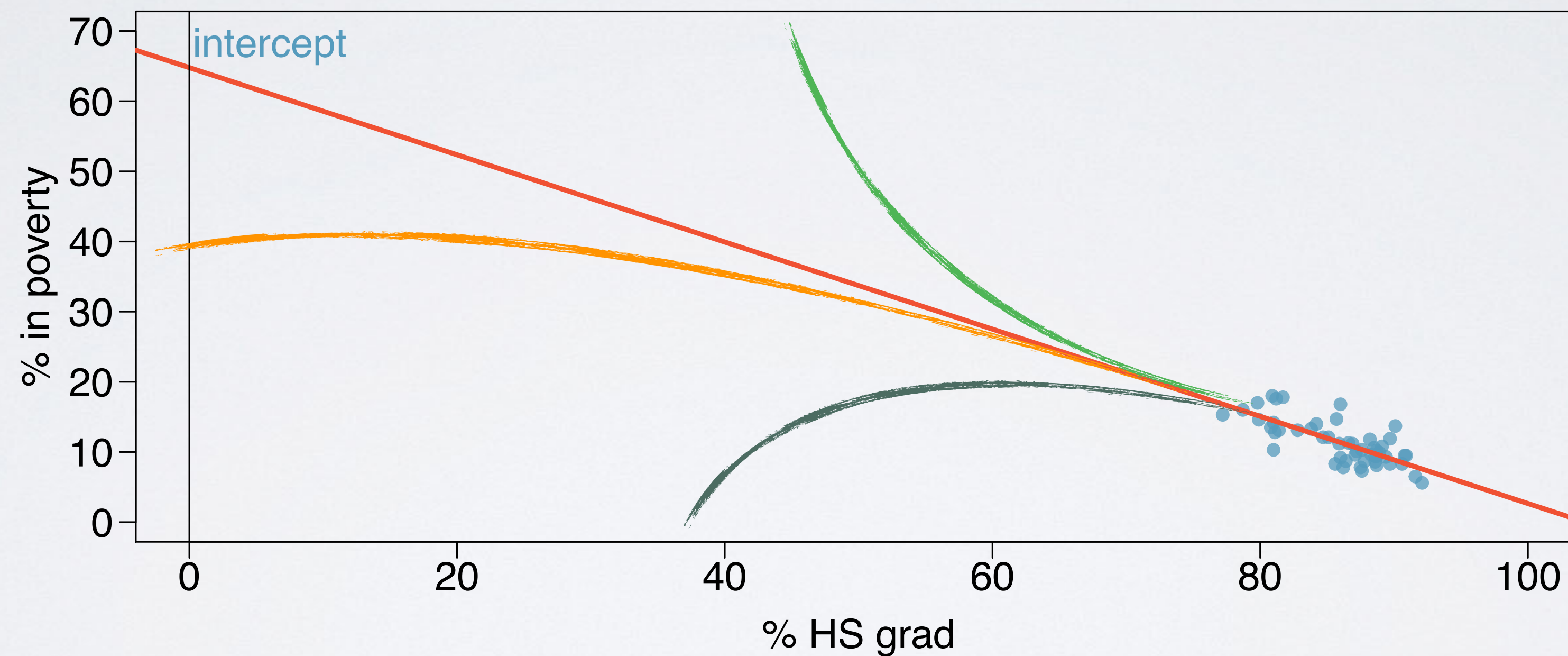
$$\widehat{\% \text{ in poverty}} = 64.68 - 0.62 \% \text{ HS grad}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{\% \text{ in poverty}} &= 64.68 - 0.62 \times 82 \\ &= 13.84 \%\end{aligned}$$



# extrapolation

- ▶ applying a model estimate to values outside of the realm of the original data is called **extrapolation**
- ▶ sometimes the intercept might be an extrapolation





According to the following linear model, what is the predicted % living in poverty in states where the HS graduation rate is 20%.

$$\widehat{\% \text{ in poverty}} = 64.68 - 0.62 \% \text{ HS grad}$$

