

APPLIED STATISTICAL METHODS
COMPARISON OF SIMPLE LINEAR REGRESSION AND ONE-WAY ANOVA

| | Simple Linear Regression | One-way Analysis of Variance |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Response Variable type | Binary Categorical Numerical | Binary Categorical Numerical |
| Explanatory Variable type | Binary Categorical Numerical | Binary Categorical Numerical |
| Model Equation | $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$ | $Y = \mu + \alpha_k + \epsilon$ |
| Description of model terms | β_0 = intercept β_1 = slope ϵ = error term | μ = grand mean α_k = group k effect ϵ = error term $k = 1, \dots, K$ \nwarrow total # of groups |
| Model Assumptions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> linearity b/t X & Y independence of error terms $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_\epsilon)$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> normal mean = 0 constant variance across X data is representative of population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> independence of error terms $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_\epsilon)$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> normal mean = 0 constant var. for each group ($SD_{\max}/SD_{\min} \leq 2$) data is representative of population |
| Estimated model equation | $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$ | $\hat{y} = \hat{\mu} + \hat{\alpha}_k = \bar{y} + (\bar{y}_k - \bar{y})$ |
| Description of estimated model terms | $\hat{\beta}_0$ = least-squares estimate of intercept $\hat{\beta}_1$ = least-squares est. of slope | \bar{y} = mean of all obs. \bar{y}_k = mean of obs. in group k |
| Equation of residuals | resid = observed - predicted $\hat{\epsilon}_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$ $= y_i - (\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)$ | resid = observed - predicted $= y_i - \hat{y}_i = y_i - \bar{y}_k$ for points (i) in the k^{th} group |

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|--|--|---|
| Deviation about the overall mean (in symbols) | $y - \bar{y}$ | $y - \bar{y}$ |
| Deviation about the model (in symbols) | $y - \hat{y}$ | $y - \hat{y} = y - \bar{y}_k$ |
| Deviation of the model about the overall mean (in symbols) | $\hat{y} - \bar{y}$ | $\hat{y} - \bar{y} = \bar{y}_k - \bar{y} = \hat{\alpha}_k$ |
| $SS(Model)$ | $\sum (\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2$ | $\sum (\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 = \sum (\hat{\alpha}_k)^2$ |
| $SS(Error)$ | $\sum (y - \hat{y})^2$ | $\sum (y - \hat{y})^2 = \sum (y - \bar{y}_k)^2 = \sum \hat{\epsilon}^2$ |
| $SS(Total)$ | $\sum (y - \bar{y})^2$ | $\sum (y - \bar{y})^2 = \sum y^2 - \sum \bar{y}^2$ |
| $MS(Model)$ | $\frac{SS_{model}}{1}$ | $\frac{SS_{model}}{K-1}$ |
| $MS(Error)$ | $\frac{SSE}{n-2}$ | $\frac{SSE}{n-K}$ |
| $F\text{-statistic}$ | $\frac{MS_{model}}{MSE} \sim F_{1, n-2}$ | $\frac{MS_{model}}{MSE} \sim F_{K-1, n-K}$ |
| Hypotheses for ANOVA-based test (in symbols) | $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$ | $H_0: \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_K = 0$ $H_1: \text{at least one } \alpha_k \neq 0$ |
| Hypotheses for ANOVA-based test (in words) | $H_0: \text{not a linear relationship between } X \text{ and } Y / \text{ model is not useful}$ $H_1: \text{model is useful}$ | $H_0: \text{no group effects / all group means equal}$ $H_1: \text{at least one group is different}$ |