## MA 542: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

## **OUIZ - 7**

Name Key

An endocrinologist was interested in exploring the relationship between the level of steroid (Y) and age (X) in healthy female subjects whose ages ranged from 8 to 25 years. She collected sample of 27 healthy females in this age range. The following is the summary (R) output for the fitted quadratic regression model. Here note that x is the centralized X.

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) 0.02347 -5.045 3.71e-05 \*\*\* -0.11840xsq Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 3.153 on 24 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8143, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7989 F-statistic: 52.63 on 2 and 24 DF, p-value: 1.678e-09

a) Perform a four step hypotheses test to test whether the quadratic term can be dropped from the model; use  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

Using t-test

Hypotheses:

Ho; Bu=0 US His PI+0

Test Statistic:

T' = -5.045 (from the table)

P. value:

P-value = 3.71 x10 (from the tuble)

Conclusion

Since p-value < 0 = 0.05, Ho is rejected

So we don't have a nough evidence to conclude that the quadratic term can be dropped.

(or quadratic term can not be dropped from the modul).

b) Do you have enough information in the output to perform a hypotheses test to test whether or not there is a regression relation? If so, write down your conclusion based on the value in the output. (Mention the criteria you use clearly).

Yes we can use the F-test.

Since the p-value = 1.678 x109 < x=0.05, we correct

reject the: BI=FII=0.

So there is a regression relation between loud of steroid
and age.

c) If the mean of the X values is 15.7777, Express the fitted regression function in terms of the original variable X