

R Tutorial

An R Introduction to Statistics

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Estimated Simple Regression Equation

If we choose the parameters a and β in the **simple linear regression model** so as to minimize the sum of squares of the error term ϵ , we will have the so called **estimated simple regression equation**. It allows us to compute **fitted values** of y based on values of x .

$$\hat{y} = a + bx$$

Problem

Apply the simple linear regression model for the data set **faithful**, and estimate the next eruption duration if the waiting time since the last eruption has been 80 minutes.

Solution

We apply the `lm` function to a formula that describes the variable eruptions by the variable waiting, and save the linear regression model in a new variable `eruption.lm`.

```
> eruption.lm = lm(eruptions ~ waiting, data=faithful)
```

Then we extract the parameters of the estimated regression equation with the `coefficients` function.

```
> coeffs = coefficients(eruption.lm); coeffs
(Intercept)    waiting 
    -1.874016     0.075628
```

We now fit the eruption duration using the estimated regression equation.

```
> waiting = 80           # the waiting time
> duration = coeffs[1] + coeffs[2]*waiting
```

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```
> duration
(Intercept)
4.1762
```

Answer

Based on the simple linear regression model, if the waiting time since the last eruption has been 80 minutes, we expect the next one to last 4.1762 minutes.

Alternative Solution

We wrap the waiting parameter value inside a new **data frame** named newdata.

```
> newdata = data.frame(waiting=80) # wrap the parameter
```

Then we apply the predict function to eruption.lm along with newdata.

```
> predict(eruption.lm, newdata) # apply predict
1
4.1762
```

< Simple Linear Regression up Coefficient of Determination >

Tags: Elementary Statistics with R error term estimated regression equation fitted value
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