

ST_503 HW2

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LMR 3.4 a)

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = total ~ expend + ratio + salary, data = sat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -140.911  -46.740   -7.535   47.966  123.329
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  1069.234    110.925   9.639 1.29e-12 ***
## expend        16.469     22.050   0.747  0.4589
## ratio         6.330      6.542   0.968  0.3383
## salary       -8.823      4.697  -1.878  0.0667 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 68.65 on 46 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2096, Adjusted R-squared:  0.1581
## F-statistic: 4.066 on 3 and 46 DF,  p-value: 0.01209
```

Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
49	274307.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
46	216811.9	3	57495.74	4.066203	0.0120861

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
expend	1	39722.059	39722.059	8.4276482	0.0056579
ratio	1	1142.671	1142.671	0.2424354	0.6247946
salary	1	16631.014	16631.014	3.5285264	0.0666677
Residuals	46	216811.935	4713.303	NA	NA

df_vector	SS	MS	F_stat	p_value
3	57495.74	19165.248	4.066203	0.0120861
46	216811.94	4713.303	NA	NA
49	274307.68	NA	NA	NA

There is not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis that β_{salary} is zero. The p value is above the critical value of 0.025 for a two sided t test.

There is sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis that states $\beta_{\text{expend}} = \beta_{\text{ratio}} = \beta_{\text{salary}}$. The f statistic and the corresponding p value are 4.0662033 and 0.0120861 respectively.

Given the large p values and low R^2 , we cannot say that the predictors had a large effect on the response variable.

LMR 3.4 b)

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = total ~ expend + ratio + salary + takers, data = sat)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -90.531 -20.855  -1.746   15.979   66.571
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 1045.9715    52.8698   19.784 < 2e-16 ***
## expend         4.4626    10.5465    0.423  0.674
## ratio        -3.6242     3.2154   -1.127  0.266
## salary         1.6379     2.3872    0.686  0.496
## takers        -2.9045     0.2313  -12.559 2.61e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 32.7 on 45 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8246, Adjusted R-squared:  0.809
## F-statistic: 52.88 on 4 and 45 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
49	274307.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
45	48123.9	4	226183.8	52.87534	0

Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
46	216811.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
45	48123.9	1	168688	157.7379	0

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
expend	1	39722.059	39722.059	37.143557	0.0000002
ratio	1	1142.671	1142.671	1.068496	0.3068088
salary	1	16631.014	16631.014	15.551435	0.0002779
takers	1	168688.039	168688.039	157.737888	0.0000000
Residuals	45	48123.896	1069.420	NA	NA

df_vector	SS	MS	F_stat	p_value
4	226183.8	56545.95	52.87534	0
45	48123.9	1069.42	NA	NA
49	274307.7	NA	NA	NA

We have sufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis that $\beta_{takers} = 0$ at the α level of 0.05 (p value in this case is close to zero).

LMR 3.7 a)

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Distance ~ RStr + LStr + RFlex + LFlex, data = punting)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -23.941  -8.958  -4.441   13.523   17.016
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  -79.6236    65.5935  -1.214   0.259
## RStr           0.5116     0.4856   1.054   0.323
## LStr          -0.1862     0.5130  -0.363   0.726
## RFlex         2.3745     1.4374   1.652   0.137
## LFlex        -0.5277     0.8255  -0.639   0.541
##
## Residual standard error: 16.33 on 8 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7365, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6047
## F-statistic:  5.59 on 4 and 8 DF,  p-value: 0.01902
```

None of the predictors are significant at the 5% level

LMR 3.7 b)

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Distance ~ 1, data = punting)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -43.303  -7.983   1.937  15.267  43.767
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  148.233      7.203   20.58 9.99e-11 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 25.97 on 12 degrees of freedom

## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: Distance ~ 1
## Model 2: Distance ~ RStr + LStr + RFlex + LFlex
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      12 8093.3
## 2       8 2132.6  4   5960.7 5.5899 0.01902 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

df_vector	SS	MS	F_stat	p_value
4	5960.668	1490.1669	5.589941	0.0190248
8	2132.641	266.5801	NA	NA
12	8093.308	NA	NA	NA

LMR 3.7 c)

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Distance ~ RStr + LStr, data = punting)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -29.280  -9.583   3.147  10.266  26.450
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  12.8490    33.0334   0.389   0.705
## RStr         0.7208     0.4913   1.467   0.173
## LStr         0.2011     0.4883   0.412   0.689
##
## Residual standard error: 17.24 on 10 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6327, Adjusted R-squared:  0.5592
## F-statistic: 8.611 on 2 and 10 DF,  p-value: 0.00669
```

LMR 3.7 d)

##	2.5 %	97.5 %
## (Intercept)	-230.8826019	71.6353107
## RStr	-0.6080871	1.6313618
## LStr	-1.3690973	0.9966981
## RFlex	-0.9400454	5.6890474
## LFlex	-2.4313762	1.3759086

