

ST512-SP26-Homework-3

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Problem 1

a

$$\hat{y} = 25 - 0.5(7) = 21.5$$

b

$$\hat{y} = 25 - 0.5(3) = 23.5$$

$$e = y - \bar{y} = 30 - 23.5 = 6.5$$

The residual has a value of 6.5. Given that the residual is positive, the point will lie above the regression line. This is because our observed value of 30 is greater than the predicted value of 23.5.

c

In our model or fitted equation, the slope is -0.5. Thus, for every 1 unit increase in x , \hat{y} will decrease by 0.5. If x is increasing by 3 units, this would then mean that \hat{y} will decrease by 1.5 units.

$$-0.5(3) = -1.5$$

d

$$\hat{y} = 25 - 0.5(6) = 22$$

Based on the fitted equation, the predicted value is 22. However, this is only a **predicted** value, not an actual observed value. There is random error associated with the model, thus the actual observed test score could differ from 22.

e

$$SSE = 7$$

$$n = 16$$

$$P = 2 \text{ (2 parameters, slope and intercept)}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-P} = \frac{7}{14} = 0.5$$

Problem 2

a

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	8654.7	8654.7	102.35	1.11e-15
Error	75	6342.1	84.56	—	—
Total	76	14996.8	—	—	—

b

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{8654.7}{6342.1} = 0.577$$

Approximately 57.7% of variation in rating can be explained by the sugar content (in g).

c

$$\sigma^2 = 84.56$$

d

Based on the calculated value in our ANOVA table, the p-value is very small <0.001 . If we use a standard significance level of 0.05, we can reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, concluding that there is evidence that sugar content is a significant predictor of cereal ratings.

Problem 3

R code

problem 1

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1-pf(102.35, 1, 75)
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[1] 1.110223e-15
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