

$$(1) \quad S_{xx} = \sum x_i^2 - N\bar{x}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\omega}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum x_i y_i - N\bar{x}\bar{y} \quad \hat{\omega}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\omega}_1 \bar{x}$$

$$S_{xx} = 543503.00 - \frac{250 \times (11211.00)^2}{250 \times 250}$$

$$= 40756.916$$

$$S_{xy} = 1996904.15 - \frac{11211 \times 44520.80}{250}$$

$$= 413.395$$

$$\hat{\omega}_1 = 413.395 / 40756.916$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\omega}_1 = 0.010143}$$

$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \frac{44520.80}{250} - 0.010143 \times \frac{11211}{250}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\omega}_0 = 177.628347}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{for } x=25, \quad y = 177.628347 + 0.010143 \times 25$$

$$\boxed{y = 177.881922}$$

$$(c) \quad \text{Residual} = \text{observed} - \text{Predicted}$$

$$= 170 - 177.881922$$

$$\boxed{\text{Residual} = -7.881922}$$

Since residual  $-ve$  the model overestimates by 7.881922

(2)

$$S_{xx} = \sum x_n^2 - \bar{N}_x^2$$

$$S_{xy} = \sum x_n y_n - \sum \bar{x} \bar{y}$$

$$S_{xx} = 157.42 - 148.43 \times 43$$

$$S_{xx} = 25.3484485$$

$$S_{yy} = 1697.8 - 14(3.08) \times (40.857143)$$

$$S_{xy} = -59.057966$$

$$\hat{\omega}_1 = \frac{-59.057966}{25.3484485} = -2.329845$$

$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\omega}_1 \bar{x} = 48.013099$$

(b) for  $x = 4.3$ ,  $y = 48.013099 - 2.329845 \times 4.3$

$$y = 37.9947655$$

(c) point estimate of mean permeability for

$$x = 3.7$$

$$E[\hat{y}|x = 3.7] = 48.012964 - 3.7(2.329845)$$

$$y = 39.39270$$

(d) Residual at  $x = 3.7 \Rightarrow$  observed  $y = 46.4$

$$\text{Residual} = 6.70730$$

### 3. ① Regression model

$$\therefore y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \epsilon$$

To  $\rightarrow$  Minimize  $P = \sum_{i=1}^{n=10} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \beta} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n=10} (y_i - \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i}) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n=10} y_i = 10\beta_0 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n=10} x_{1i}\right)\beta_1 + \beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^{n=10} x_{2i}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \beta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n=10} (y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i})) x_{1i} = 0$$

$$\sum x_i y_i = \beta_0 \sum x_i + \beta_1 \sum x_i^2 + \beta_2 \sum x_{1i} x_{2i}$$

$$43550.8 = 223\beta_0 + \beta_1 5200.9 + 12352\beta_2$$

similarly for  $\beta_2$

we get  $104736.8 = 553\beta_0 + 12352\beta_1 + 31792\beta_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 223 & 553 \\ 223 & 5200.9 & 12352 \\ 553 & 12352 & 31792 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y \\ \sum x_1 y \\ \sum x_2 y \end{bmatrix}$$

A b



⑥ estimating the parameter

$$\begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = A^{-1}b \rightarrow \text{by solving this eqn we get}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_0 &= 171.055 \\ \beta_1 &= 3.7133 \\ \beta_2 &= -1.1259 \end{aligned}$$

Regress eqn

$$y = 171.055 + 3.7133x_1 - 1.1259x_2$$

⑦ predicting strength for  $x_1 = 18$  &  $x_2 = 43\%$   
by eqn

$$y = 171.055 + 3.7133 \times 18 - 1.1259 \times 43$$

$$y = 189.4807$$

## Solution (u)

250 male subjects · 13 Physical characteristics

Regression · Coeff.

$$\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} (X^T y)$$

$$\boxed{\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y}$$

$$X^T X^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 219705 & -4.0042 \times 10^{-2} & -4.16 \times 10^{-2} \\ -0.4004 & 6.0077 \times 10^{-7} & -7.587 \times 10^{-5} \\ -0.00414 & -7.3875 \times 10^{-5} & 2.5760 \times 10^{-5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^T y = \begin{bmatrix} 4757.9 \\ 334305.8 \\ 179706.7 \end{bmatrix}$$

by multiplication

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} -6744.13 \\ -171.5015 \\ 1.76 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{y = -6744.13 - 171.15x_1 + 1.76x_2}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $y$  = prediction of % body fat

$x_1$  = weight in meter

$x_2$  = ~~weight~~ size in cm

Que (5)  $\Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2) = -w_0 + w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 +$

$$w_3 x_1 x_2 + w_5 x_2^2 + w_4 x_1^2$$

To estimate least square for coeff.  $w_i$  ( $i=0$  to  $5$ ) in quadratic  $\rightarrow$

we use the OLS method.

model can be written as

$$y = Xw + \epsilon$$

$y$ : output vector ( $N \times 1$ ),  $\rightarrow$  size

$X$ : design matrix ( $N \times 6$ )

$w$ : vector of coeff. to estimate.

$$w = [w_0 \rightarrow w_5]$$

$\epsilon$  = vector of residual

least square soln

$$P(w) = \|y - Xw\|^2$$

$$= (y - Xw)^T (y - Xw)$$

$$= y^T y - 2w^T X^T y + w^T X^T X w$$

To min.  $P(w) \rightarrow$

$$\nabla_w P(w) = -2X^T y + 2X^T X w$$

so ~~set~~  $\nabla_w P(w) = 0 \rightarrow X^T X w = X^T y$

$$\boxed{w = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y}$$