Part 1: 20 points

Refer to the **CDI** data set

You have been asked to evaluate two alternative models for predicting the number of active physicians (Y) in a CDI. Proposed model I includes as predictor variables total population (X_1) , land area (X_2) , and total personal income (X_3) . Proposed model II includes as predictor variables population density (X_1) , total population divided by land area), percent of population greater than 64 years old (X_2) , and total personal income (X_3) .

- a. Prepare a histogram for each of the predictor variables. What noteworthy information is provided by your plots?
- Obtain the scatter plot matrix and the correlation matrix for each proposed model. Summarize the information provided.
- For each proposed model, fit the first-order regression model (6.5) with three predictor variables.
- d. Calculate R^2 for each model. Is one model clearly preferable in terms of this measure?
- e. For each model, obtain the residuals and plot them against \hat{Y} , each of the three predictor variables, and each of the two-factor interaction terms. Also prepare a normal probability plot for each of the two fitted models. Interpret your plots and state your findings. Is one model clearly preferable in terms of appropriateness?

Part 2: 20 points



Refer to the CDI data set

- a. For each geographic region, regress the number of serious crimes in a CDI (Y) against population density $(X_1$, total population divided by land area), per capita personal income (X_2) , and percent high school graduates (X_3) . Use first-order regression model (6.5) with three predictor variables. State the estimated regression functions.
- b. Are the estimated regression functions similar for the four regions? Discuss.
- c. Calculate MSE and R^2 for each region. Are these measures similar for the four regions? Discuss.
- d. Obtain the residuals for each fitted model and prepare a box plot of the residuals for each fitted model. Interpret your plots and state your findings.

Part 3: 10 points



For each of the following regression models, indicate whether it is a general linear regression model. If it is not, state whether it can be expressed in the form of (6.7) by a suitable transformation:

a.
$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 \log_{10} X_{i2} + \beta_3 X_{i1}^2 + \varepsilon_i$$

b.
$$Y_i = \varepsilon_i \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2}^2)$$

c.
$$Y_i = \log_{10}(\beta_1 X_{i1}) + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \varepsilon_i$$

d.
$$Y_i = \beta_0 \exp(\beta_1 X_{i1}) + \varepsilon_i$$

e.
$$Y_i = [1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \varepsilon_i)]^{-1}$$

Part 4: 10 points



Consider the multiple regression model:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i1}^2 + \beta_3 X_{i2} + \varepsilon_i$$
 $i = 1, ..., n$

where the ε_i are independent $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

- a. State the least squares criterion and derive the least squares normal equations.
- b. State the likelihood function and explain why the maximum likelihood estimators will be the same as the least squares estimators.

Part 5: 20 points



Patient satisfaction. A hospital administrator wished to study the relation between patient satisfaction (Y) and patient's age $(X_1, \text{ in years})$, severity of illness $(X_2, \text{ an index})$, and anxiety level $(X_3, \text{ an index})$. The administrator randomly selected 46 patients and collected the data presented below, where larger values of Y, X_2 , and X_3 are, respectively, associated with more satisfaction, increased severity of illness, and more anxiety.

_i:	1	2	3	 44	45	46
X_{i1} :	50	36	40	 45	37	28
X_{i2} :	51	46	48	 51	53	46
X_{i3} :	2.3	2.3	2.2	 2.2	2.1	1.8
Y_i :	48	57	66	 68	59	92

Part 5: 20 points

- a. Prepare a histogram for each of the predictor variables. Are any noteworthy features revealed by these plots?
- Obtain the scatter plot matrix and the correlation matrix. Interpret these and state your principal findings.
- c. Fit regression model (6.5) for three predictor variables to the data and state the estimated regression function. How is b₂ interpreted here?
- d. Obtain the residuals and prepare a box plot of the residuals. Do there appear to be any outliers?
- e. Plot the residuals against Ŷ, each of the predictor variables, and each two-factor interaction term on separate graphs. Also prepare a normal probability plot. Interpret your plots and summarize your findings.
- f. Can you conduct a formal test for lack of fit here?
- g. Conduct the Breusch-Pagan test for constancy of the error variance, assuming $\log \sigma_i^2 = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 X_{i1} + \gamma_2 X_{i2} + \gamma_3 X_{i3}$; use $\alpha = .01$. State the alternatives, decision rule, and conclusion.

Part 6: 20 points



Refer to **Patient satisfaction** Problem Assume that regression model (6.5) for three predictor variables with independent normal error terms is appropriate.

Test whether there is a regression relation; use $\alpha = .10$. State the alternatives, decision rule, and conclusion. What does your test imply about β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 ? What is the *P*-value of the test?

Obtain joint interval estimates of β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 , using a 90 percent family confidence coefficient. Interpret your results.

Calculate the coefficient of multiple determination. What does it indicate here?

Obtain an interval estimate of the mean satisfaction when $X_{h1} = 35$, $X_{h2} = 45$, and $X_{h3} = 2.2$. Use a 90 percent confidence coefficient. Interpret your confidence interval.

Obtain a prediction interval for a new patient's satisfaction when $X_{h1} = 35$, $X_{h2} = 45$, and $X_{h3} = 2.2$. Use a 90 percent confidence coefficient. Interpret your prediction interval.

Assignment 4

- Submit your responses in Blackboard (in a single pdf file) by midnight, Friday, November 10.
- Use the following file name: LASTNAME_FIRSTNAME_ASUID_ASSIGNMENTNUMBER
- Prepare your pdfs carefully; each week some of you will present their work. You are expected to work alone.
- Include the R commands you used.