STAT 217: Quiz 20

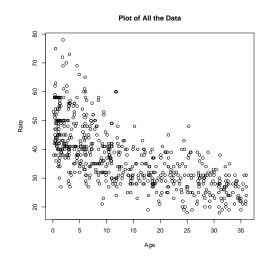
A high respiratory rate is a potential diagnostic indicator of respiratory infection in children. To judge whether a respiratory rate is truly high, a physician must have a clear picture of the distribution of normal respiratory rates. To this end, Italian researchers measured the respiratory rates of 618 children between the ages of 15 days and 3 years.

```
require(Sleuth2)
kids<-ex0824
lm.kids <- lm(Rate~Age, data=kids)</pre>
summary(lm.kids)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Rate ~ Age, data = kids)
##
## Residuals:
   Min 1Q Median
##
                         3Q
                                Max
## -19.65 -5.43 -0.61 4.59 32.27
##
## Coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 47.0522 0.5042
                                    93.3
                                         <2e-16 ***
               -0.6957
                          0.0294
                                   -23.7
                                           <2e-16 ***
## Age
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 7.84 on 616 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.477, Adjusted R-squared: 0.476
## F-statistic: 561 on 1 and 616 DF, p-value: <2e-16
```

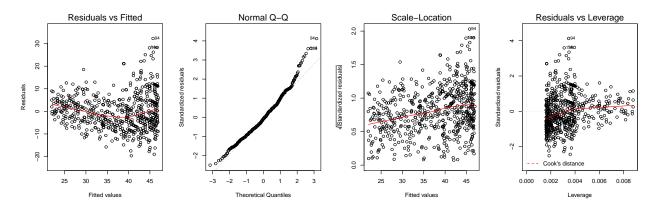
- 1. Circle the coefficient of determination in the above output.
- 2. Choose the correct interpretation of \mathbb{R}^2 in this context.
 - A. 47.66% of the variation in children's ages is explained by the linear model with respiratory rates as a predictor.
 - B. 47.66% of the variation in children's respiratory rates is explained by the linear model with age as a predictor.
 - C. There is a moderate relationship between age and respiratory rate.
 - D. The coefficient of determination is a measure of the strength and direction of a linear relationship.

3. For each of the following assumptions and conditions for a simple linear regression model, say whether it is met or not. Explain how you know. Use the plots below.

```
plot(kids, main="Plot of All the Data")
```



```
par(mfrow=c(1,4))
plot(lm.kids)
```



Quantitative variables condition:

Independence Assumption: For this one, just speculate on one possible violation.

Linearity:
Constant Variance Assumption:
Normality:
No influential points: