

STA 674

Regression Analysis And Design Of Experiments
Fitting Simple Linear Regression Models – Lecture 4

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Fitting Simple Linear Regression Models

- Last time: finally got to the LS estimates of b_0 , b_1 , and s_e^2 .
- Before we get to the useful (interval) estimates of these, we need to do a cursory review of sampling distributions.

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Sampling distribution – what?

- Fact: If we repeat an experiment then we will get different estimates of the parameters because the errors will be different.
- For example:
 - If each of us repeated Hooker's (boiling temperature versus pressure) experiment then we'd all get slightly different estimates of b_0 and b_1 .
- Definition: The **sampling distribution** of a parameter estimate is the distribution of the values we would get from collecting many, many data sets and computing estimates for each

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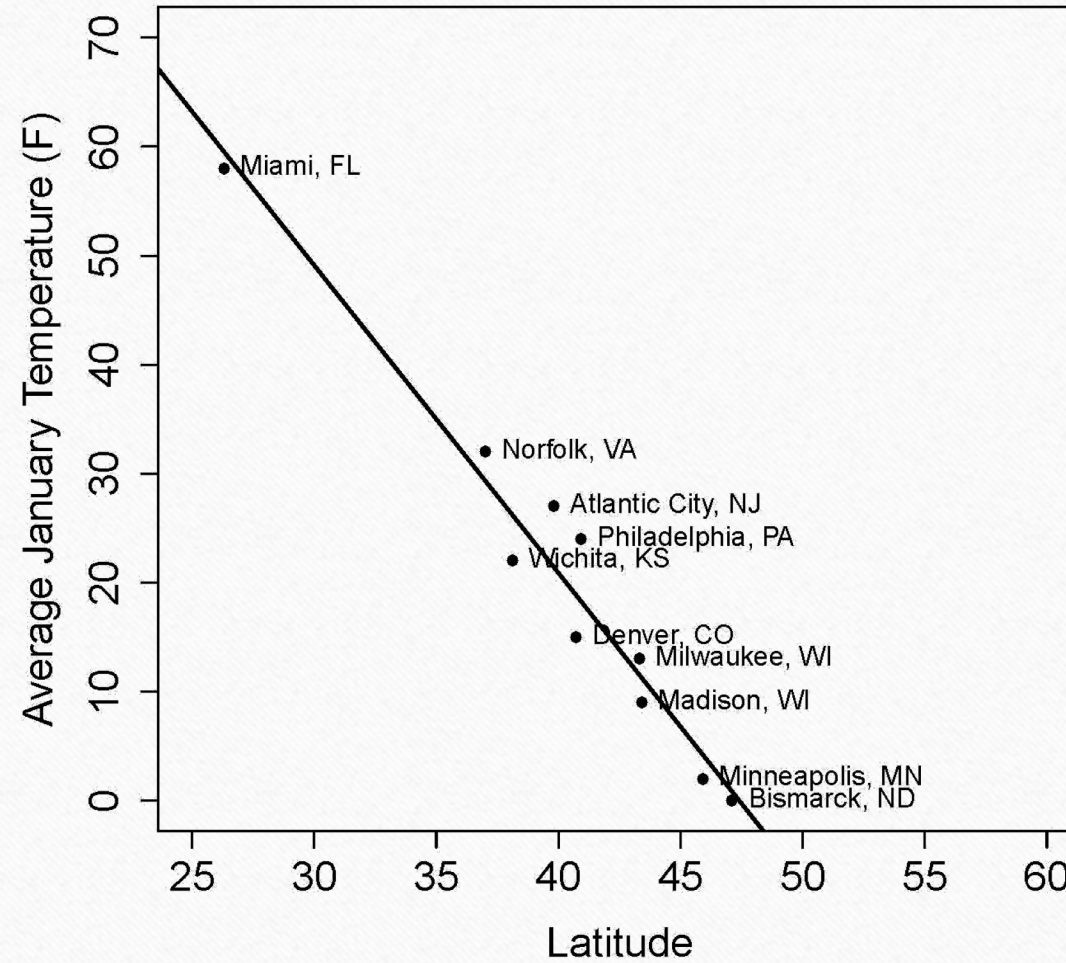
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Sampling distribution – smaller example

- The original US temperature data contain 56 cities.
- The 10 that I chose formed one possible sample. There are over 3 billion possible samples of 10 cities that I could have chose.
- What would the results have been if I had chosen a different sample of 10 cities?

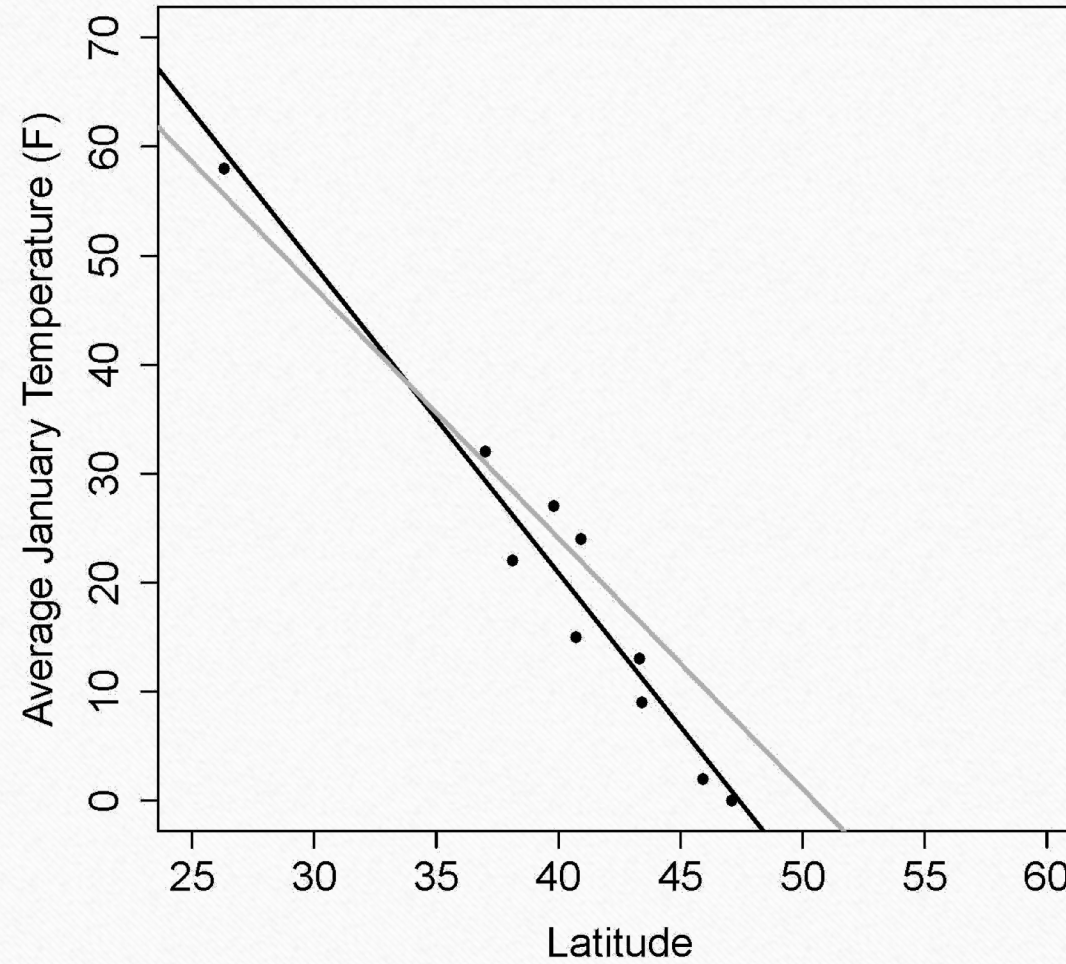
US Temperature Data

Average Jan. Temp. vs Latitude

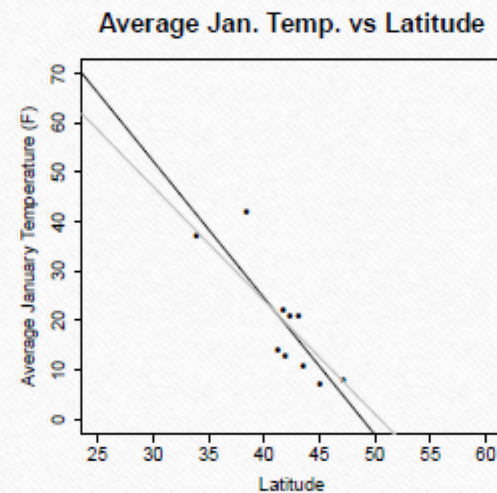
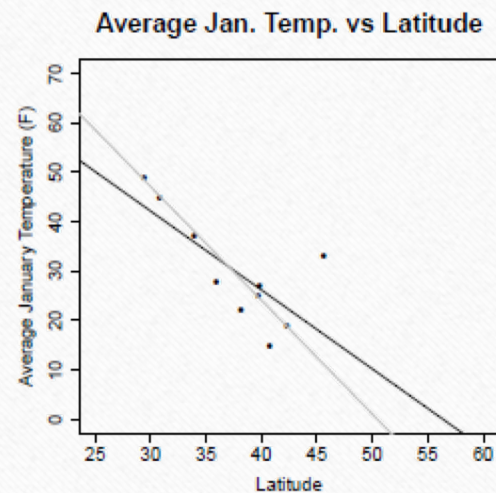
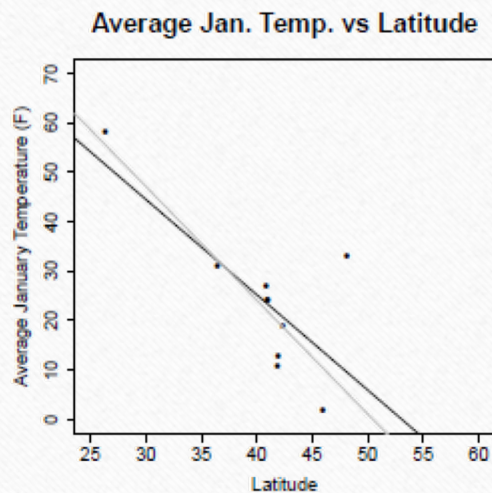
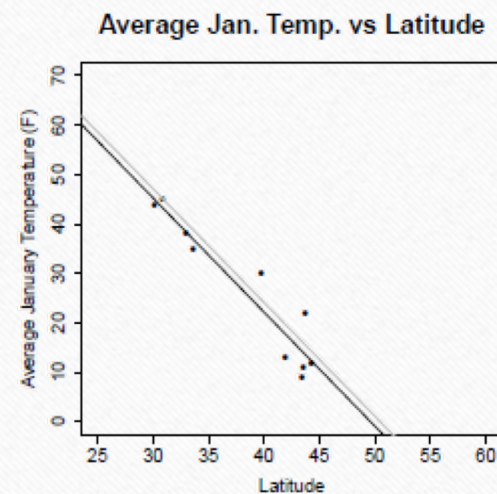
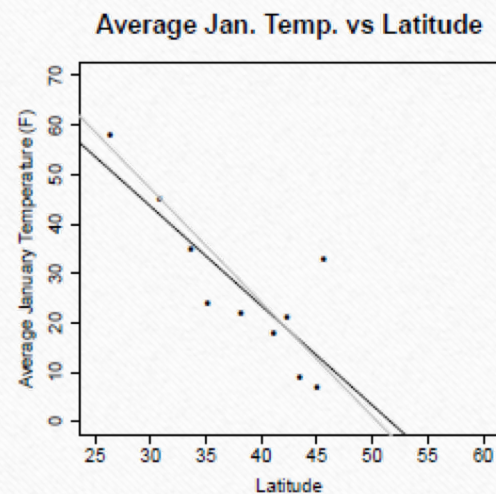
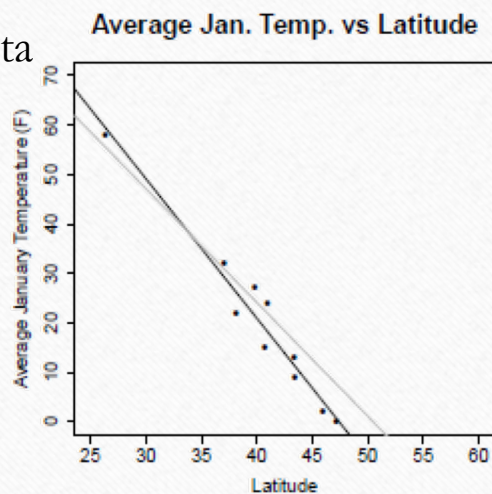


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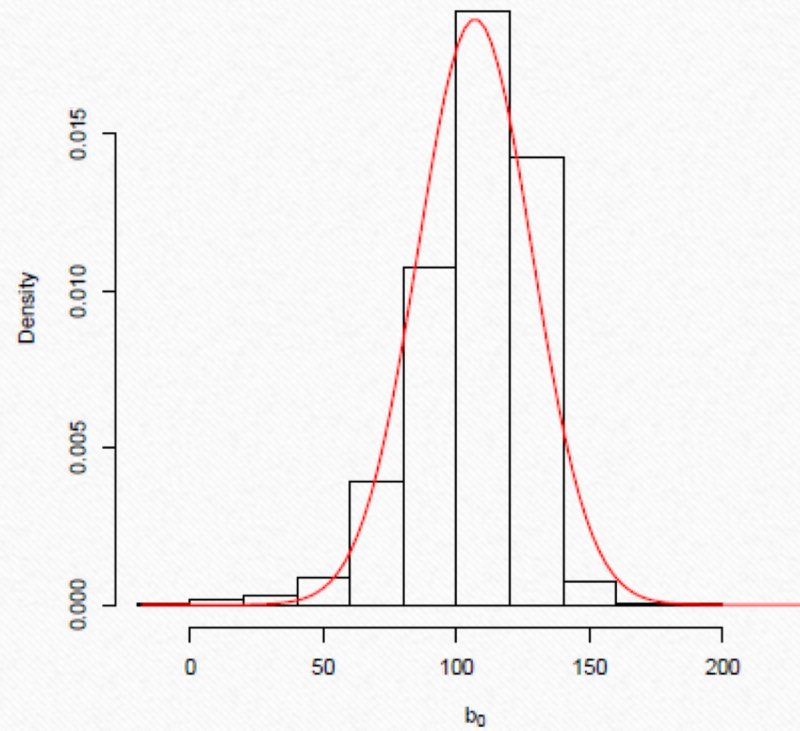


US Temperature Data

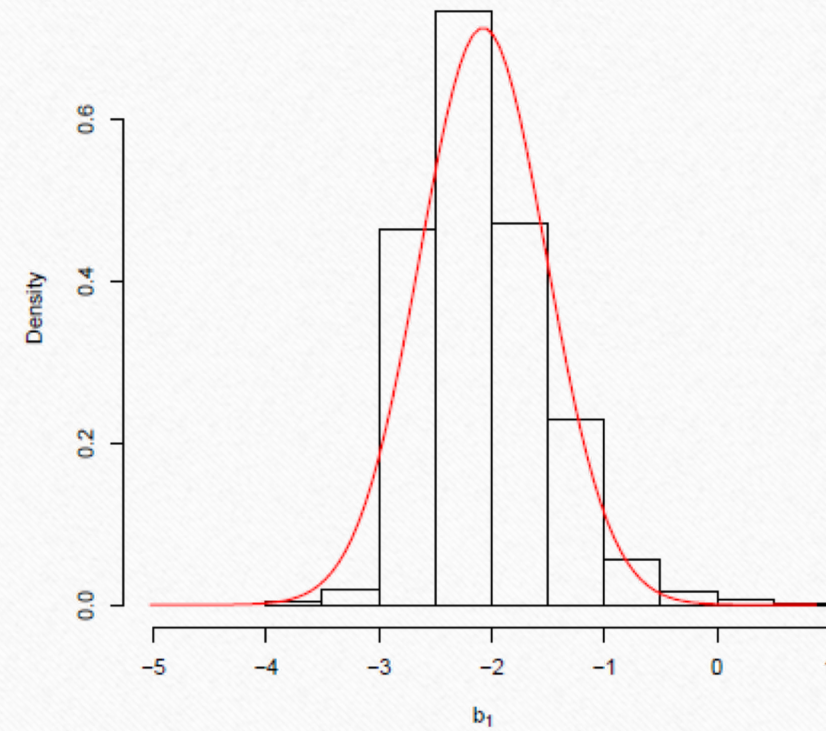


US Temperature Data:
Variation in LS estimates
for 1000 samples of 10 cities

Histogram of b_0 from Repeated Samples



Histogram of b_1 from Repeated Samples



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Least squares estimation – sampling distributions of the LS estimates

The assumptions of the regression model:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + e_i$$

Are that:

1. the expected value of the e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n is 0.
2. the variance of the e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n is σ_e^2
3. e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n are normally distributed
4. e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n are independent

IF these assumptions are satisfied **THEN** ...

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IF these assumptions are satisfied **THEN** ...

$$b_0 \sim \text{Normal} \left(\beta_0, \sigma_e^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{(n-1)s_x^2} \right) \right)$$

$$b_1 \sim \text{Normal} \left(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma_e^2}{(n-1)s_x^2} \right)$$