

Statistical Inference in Linear Regression

Model 1: Let's consider the following SAS output for a regression model which we will refer to as Model 1.

Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	4	2126.00904	531.50226		<.0001
Error	67	630.35953	9.40835		
Corrected Total	71	2756.36857			

Root MSE	3.06730	R-Square	
Dependent Mean	37.26901	Adj R-Sq	
Coeff Var	8.23017		

Parameter Estimates					
Variable	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	11.33027	1.99409	5.68	<.0001
X1	1	2.18604	0.41043		<.0001
X2	1	8.27430	2.33906	3.54	0.0007
X3	1	0.49182	0.26473	1.86	0.0676
X4	1	-0.49356	2.29431	-0.22	0.8303

Number in Model	C(p)	R-Square	AIC	BIC	Variables in Model
4	5.0000	0.7713	166.2129	168.9481	X1 X2 X3 X4

(1) How many observations are in the sample data?

Observations Total = (71 corrected total + 1 Degree's of Freedom) = 72

(2) Write out the null and alternate hypotheses for the t-test for Beta1. The hypothesis for Beta1 is meant to be an implication of whether there is a linear relationship between the dependent and independent variable.

$H_0: B_1 = 0$ vs. $H_1: B_1 \neq 0$

(3) Compute the t- statistic for Beta1.

$T\text{-Statistic} = \frac{2.18604}{0.41043} = 5.3262$

- (4) Compute the R-Squared value for Model 1.

$$R_squared = \frac{2126.00904}{2756.36857} = .7713$$

- (5) Compute the Adjusted R-Squared value for Model 1.

$$Adjusted\ R\text{-}Squared = 1 - \frac{\frac{630.35953}{67}}{\frac{2756.36857}{71}} = .7576$$

- (6) Write out the null and alternate hypotheses for the Overall F-test.

$$H_0 : B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = B_4 = 0 \text{ vs. } H_a : B_i \neq 0, \text{ for at least one value of } i$$

- (7) Compute the F-statistic for the Overall F-test.

$$F\text{-Statistic} = \frac{531.5023}{9.40835} = 56.4926$$

Model 2: Now let's consider the following SAS output for an alternate regression model which we will refer to as Model 2.

Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	6	2183.75946	363.95991	41.32	<.0001
Error	65	572.60911	8.80937		
Corrected Total	71	2756.36857			

Root MSE		2.96806	R-Square	0.7923	
Dependent Mean		37.26901	Adj R-Sq	0.7731	
Coeff Var		7.96388			
Parameter Estimates					
Variable	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	14.39017	2.89157	4.98	<.0001
X1	1	1.97132	0.43653	4.52	<.0001
X2	1	9.13895	2.30071	3.97	0.0002
X3	1	0.56485	0.26266	2.15	0.0352
X4	1	0.33371	2.42131	0.14	0.8908
X5	1	1.90698	0.76459	2.49	0.0152
X6	1	-1.04330	0.64759	-1.61	0.1120

Number in Model	C(p)	R-Square	AIC	BIC	Variables in Model
6	7.0000	0.7923	163.2947	166.7792	X1 X2 X3 X4 X5 X6

- (8) Now let's consider Model 1 and Model 2 as a pair of models. Does Model 1 nest Model 2 or does Model 2 nest Model 1? Explain.

$$\text{Model 1} = y = B_0 + B_1(X_1) + B_2(X_2) + B_3(X_3) + B_4(X_4)$$

$$\text{Model 2} = y = B_0 + B_1(X_1) + B_2(X_2) + B_3(X_3) + B_4(X_4) + B_5(X_5) + B_6(X_6)$$

*Two models are nested if both of the models contain the same terms and one has at least one additional term, therefore **Model 1 is nested in Model 2.***

Model 1 would be the reduced model, and Model 2 is the full model

- (9) Write out the null and alternate hypotheses for a nested F-test using Model 1 and Model 2.

$$H_0 : B_5 = B_6 = 0$$

$$H_a : B_i \neq 0, \text{ for at least one value of } i$$

- (10) Compute the F-statistic for a nested F-test using Model 1 and Model 2.

$$F\text{-Statistic} = \frac{\frac{(630.35953 - 572.60911)}{2}}{\frac{572.60911}{65}} = 3.2777$$

Here are some additional questions to help you understand other parts of the SAS output.

- (11) Compute the AIC values for both Model 1 and Model 2.

$$\text{Model 1 AIC} = 72 * \ln\left(\frac{630.35953}{72}\right) + 2 * 5 = 166.2129$$

$$\text{Model 2 AIC} = 72 * \ln\left(\frac{572.60911}{72}\right) + 2 * 7 = 163.2946$$

- (12) Compute the BIC values for both Model 1 and Model 2.

$$\text{Model 1 BIC} = 72 * \ln\left(\frac{630.35953}{72}\right) + 5 * \ln(72) = 177.5962$$

$$\text{Model 2 BIC} = 72 * \ln\left(\frac{572.60911}{72}\right) + 7 * \ln(72) = 179.2313$$

- (13) Compute the Mallows's Cp values for both Model 1 and Model 2.

$$\text{Model 1 } C_p = \left(\frac{630.35953}{9.40835}\right) - 72 + 2 * 5 = 5$$

$$\text{Model 2 } C_p = \left(\frac{572.60911}{8.80937}\right) - 72 + 2 * 7 = 7$$

(14) Verify the t-statistics for the remaining coefficients in Model 1.

$$T\text{-Statistic } I = \frac{11.33027}{1.99409} = 5.6819$$

$$T\text{-Statistic } X_1 = \frac{2.18604}{0.41043} = 5.3262$$

$$T\text{-Statistic } X_2 = \frac{8.27430}{2.33906} = 3.5374$$

$$T\text{-Statistic } X_3 = \frac{0.49182}{0.26473} = 1.8578$$

$$T\text{-Statistic } X_4 = \frac{-0.49356}{2.29431} = -0.2151$$

(15) Verify the Mean Square values for Model 1 and Model 2.

$$\text{Model 1 } MST = \left(\frac{2126.00904}{4} \right) = 531.5022$$

$$\text{Model 1 } MSE = \left(\frac{630.35953}{67} \right) = 9.4083$$

$$\text{Model 2 } MST = \left(\frac{2183.75946}{6} \right) = 363.9599$$

$$\text{Model 2 } MSE = \left(\frac{572.60911}{65} \right) = 8.8093$$

(16) Verify the Root MSE values for Model 1 and Model 2.

$$\text{Model 1 } RMSE = \sqrt{9.408351194} = 3.067303$$

$$\text{Model 2 } RMSE = \sqrt{8.809370923} = 2.968058$$