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HOMEWORK 3
 KNNL 3.14
 Y= hardness of items
 X= elapsed time since termination
@ Perform F-test to determine if there's a lack of fit
  of linear neguession function.
Ha: E(Y) = BO+BIX (Y is expected to be linearly represented)
Ha: E(Y) = BO+BIX (Y is NOT 1)
  For d=.01, reject to if |F*|>F(99;2,12)=6.927
Find SSLF (lack of fit)

55LF = = = (Computed with and SSPE (pure error)

SSPE = = = (Yij'-Yi')^2 with df = n-c

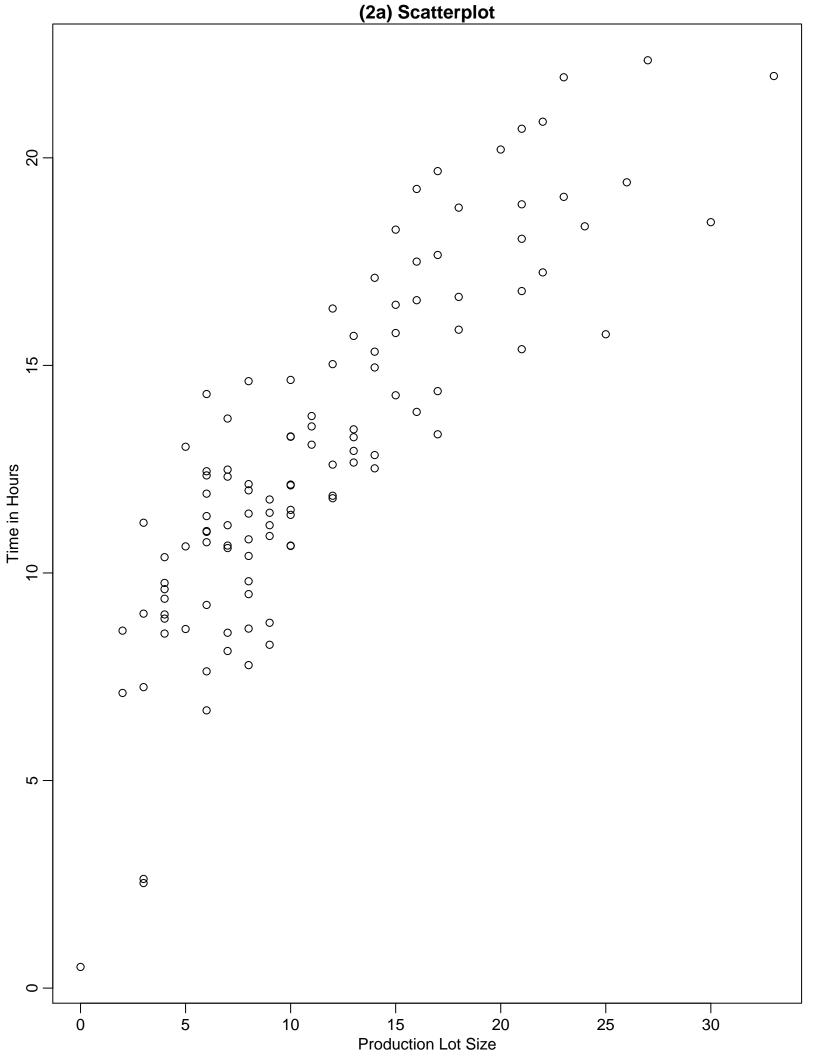
SSPE = = = (Yij'-Yi')^2 with df = n-c
Toget an F-Statistic of:
Here, SSLF = 17.075, SSPE = 128.750

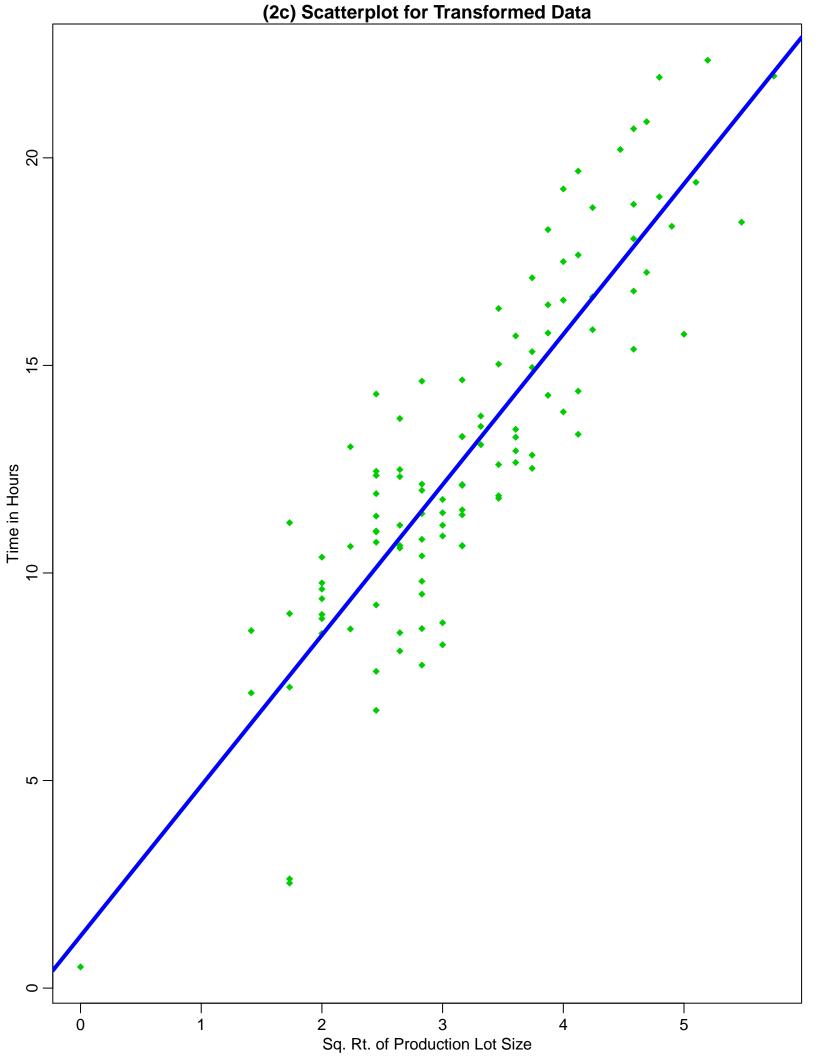
so F^* = \frac{(17.07512)}{(128.75/12)} = .8237
Because F*< F(.99; 2,12), we fail to reject
 the to and conclude that we don't have
Sufficient evidence, at 99% confidence,
that I is NOT a good fit for linear regression.
6 Because having replications of X leads to
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Because having replications of X leads to
estimates of the means being the same
precision level, there is no real
advantage or disadvantage to having equal
number of replications at each X level

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, continued @ If to in @ had been rejected, the conclusion would not have indicated what type of mequession equation would be appropriate, apart from it not being linear. Next skps would be to test other models and interpret further conclusions about Ho's of other models. 2. KNNL 3.18 X= production lot size @ (see next page for scatter plot) A linear relationship does not appear to represent the relationship between production lot size and time. We may want to transform X and wearsers @ Transform X > VX, obtain estimated linear veguestion equation (using R) - cheate new variable Xt (X transformed) - linear model Y= 1.2547 + 3.6235 Xt 2) Plot transjourned data & estimated regnession line. (see next page for scatterplot) The linear requession line does appear to be a good fit for the transformed data





2, continued

(a) Plot usoiduals & against fitted values, with

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(see next page four plots and usoiduals)

The plots show scattered (usad: uncorrelated!)

usoiduals and gaplot almost divectly on

the gatherdline. This tells us that our

variables come from the same distribution,

indicating our [transfourmed] data is

normally distributed

(a) Reguession Function, untraws formed

