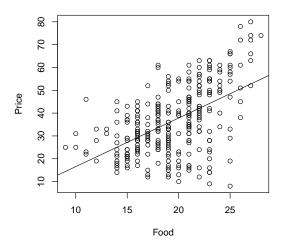
## **Regression Inference**

STAT-UB.0003: Regression and Forecasting Models

## Inference

1. Recall the restaurant data: 294 New York City restaurant's from the 2003 Zagat guide. Here is a scatterplot of the data, along with the least squares regression fit:



Here is the Minitab regression output:

Model Summary

Coefficients

Regression Equation

Price = 
$$-4.74 + 2.129$$
 Food

- (a) What is a reasonable population to go along with this sample?
- (b) What is the difference between the true regression parameters ( $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ ) and the regression estimates ( $\hat{\beta}_0$  and  $\hat{\beta}_1$ )?

(c) Construct a 95% confidence interval for $\beta_1$ , the coefficient of "Food".
(d) What is the meaning of the confidence interval for $\beta_1$ ?
(e) What is the meaning of a 95% confidence interval for $\beta_0$ ? Is this useful for the restauran example?
(f) Perform a hypothesis test at level 5% of whether or not there is a linear relationship between Price and Food.

2. We used the prices and sizes of 18 apartments in Greenwich Village to fit the model

Price = 
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 \operatorname{Size} + \varepsilon$$
,

where price is measured in units of \$1000 and size is measured in units of 100 ft<sup>2</sup>.

Model Summary

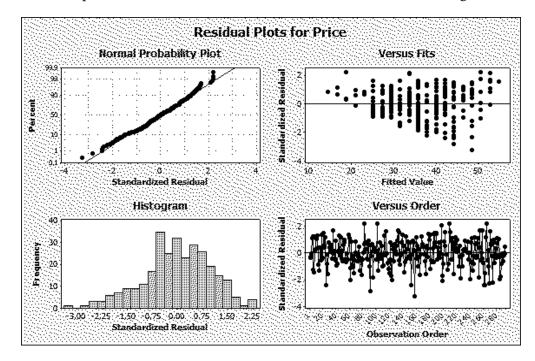
Coefficients

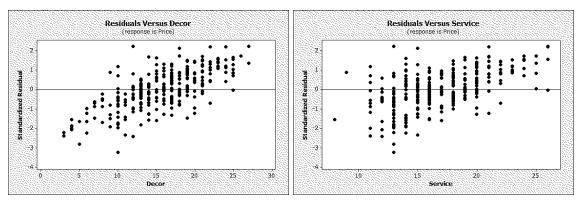
Regression Equation

- (a) What is a reasonable population for this sample?
- (b) Construct a 95% confidence interval for  $\beta_1$ .
- (c) What is the meaning of the confidence interval for  $\beta_1$ ?
- (d) What is the meaning of a 95% confidence interval for  $\beta_0$ ? In the context of the housing data, is this useful?
- (e) Perform a hypothesis test at level 5% of whether or not there is a linear relationship between Size and Price.

## **Model assumptions**

3. Here are some plots of the residuals from the fit of Price to Food for the Zagat data:





Use the plots to assess whether or not the four regression assumptions hold.