

# Hw2

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## 1

Given  $\{\beta_1\} = 0.5$ , the power of the test with 48 degrees of freedom, for a true slope of 1.7, and a null of 0 would be 0.84 then there would be a 84% chance of rejecting the null given that the true  $\beta_1$  was 1.7.

$$f = \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_{1,0}}{\text{SE}(\beta_1)} = \frac{1.7 - 0}{0.5} = 3.4$$

$$df = 48 = n - 2 = 50 - 2$$

table provides value of 0.84 power

Drawing.

## 2

## A

Found by hand the 90% CI for a stopping distance given a starting speed of 15mph is...

point est.

$$\hat{Y}_n = b_0 + b_1 X_n = -17.58 + 3.93(15) = \underline{\underline{41.37}}$$

Vor. est.

$$S^2\{\hat{Y}_n\} = MSE \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\lambda_i - \bar{\lambda}} \right] = \cancel{\frac{236.53}{1370}} \left[ \frac{1}{50} + \frac{(15 - 15.4)^2}{1370} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{4.76} = \underline{\underline{2.45}}$$

For a 90% CI,  $\alpha = 0.10$  and  $t = 1.684$

$$CI = 41.37 \pm \cancel{2.45} (1.684) = \cancel{(33.35, 49.38)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{(37.24, 45.49)}}$$

Drawing.

## B

```
read.csv("Stop.csv", header = TRUE) -> data

n <- length(data)
X <- data$speed
Y <- data$dist

reg.stop <- lm(Y ~ X)

new.dat <- data.frame(X=15)
predict(reg.stop, newdata=new.dat, interval="confidence", level=0.90)
```

```
##      fit      lwr      upr
## 1 41.40704 37.74843 45.06564
```

```
ci <- predict(reg.stop, newdata=new.dat, interval="confidence", level=0.90)
```

## C

We can be 90% confident that the mean stopping distance, in ft, at 15mph is somewhere between (37.74843), (45.06564)

## 3

# A

90% prediction interval for the stopping distance of a new driver whose speed is 15 mph.

$$s_{\text{pred}}^2 = \text{MSE} + s_{\text{res}}^2 = 236.53 + 4.76 \\ = \sqrt{241.29} \\ = 15.53$$

$$\text{LI} = 41.37 \pm 1.684(15.53) \\ = (15.217, 67.472)$$

Drawing.

# B

```
predict(reg.stop, newdata=new.dat, interval="predict", level=0.90)
```

```
##      fit      lwr      upr
## 1 41.40704 15.35386 67.46022
```

```
ci <- predict(reg.stop, newdata=new.dat, interval="predict", level=0.90)
```

# C

We can be 90% confident in predicting that a new stopping test conducted at 15mph would produce a stopping distance, in ft, somewhere between (15.3538569), (67.4602161)

# 4

# A

A 90% prediction interval for the mean stopping distance of three new drivers each of whose speed is 15 mph.

$$S^2_{\text{pred}} = \frac{\text{MSE}}{m} + S^2_{\text{err}} = \frac{236.53}{3} + 4.76$$

$$= \sqrt{83.60} = \underline{\underline{9.14}}$$

$$(I = 41.37 \pm 1.684(9.14))$$

$$= (\underline{\underline{25.98}}, \underline{\underline{56.76}})$$

Drawing.

## B

```
ci.reg(reg.stop, new.dat, type = 'nm', alpha=0.10, m=3) -> threeRep
```

```
threeRep[3:4]
```

```
##   Lower.Band Upper.Band
## 1   26.07147   56.7426
```

## C

The interval for the total stopping distance for all three tests would be between 78.2144069 and 170.2278121

## 5

A 95% confidence band for the simple linear regression line predicting stopping distance using speed.

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=speed, y=dist)) +
  geom_point(color='#2980B9', size = 4) +
  geom_smooth(method=lm, color='#2C3E50') +
  xlab("Speed (mph)") +
  ylab("Stopping Dist. (ft)") +
  theme_minimal()
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```

