

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

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Abstract

In this report, I will reproduce the main results displayed in section 3.1 *Simple Linear Regression (chapter3)* of the book *An introduction to Statistical Learning* described below :

- Figure 3.1 (page 62) Scatterplot with fitted regression line (the vertical distances of each point to the line are optional).
- Table 3.1 (page 68) Summary of regression coefficients.
- Table 3.2 (page 69) Quality indices RSE, R square, and F-statistic. efforts on demonstrating that reinforcement learning can be made peer-to-peer, autonomous, and cacheable.

1 Introduction

The goal of this homework is to reproduce the results of Explanatory Data Analysis on TV advertising budget and Sales and see if there is a association between them. If so, using linear regression we will see how they are correlated and how accurate model that can be used to predict sales based on the TV advertising budgets.

2 Data

Data set consists of the Sales(in thousand of units) of a certain products in 200 different markets, and the advertising budgets of 3 differnet media: TV, Radio, and Newspaper (4 variabales and 200 observations.) Since we are focusing on the TV and Sales, first we need to extract the data and applying the simple linear regression.

3 Methodology

I will apply a simple linear regression model to see the linear relationship between TV advertising budgets and the Sales:

$$Sales = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TV$$

To estimate the coefficients β_0 and β_1 we fit a regression model via the least squares criterion (Best Linear Prediction method).

4 Results

The regression coefficients are described below in a table:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	7.0326	0.4578	15.3603	0.0000
tv	0.0475	0.0027	17.6676	0.0000

Table 1: Information about Regression Coefficients

Under the null hypothesis, p-value of intercept is significant to reject the null. The estimate of the intercept is 7.03259 with sd of 0.45784

Under the null hypothesis, p-value of slope is significant to reject the null. The estimate of the slope is 0.45784 with sd of 0.00269

Quality indices RSE, R square, and F-statistic are given in the table below:

	Quantity	Value
1	R2	0.6119
2	RSE	3.2587
3	F-stat	312.1450

Table 2: Regression Quality Indices

R square is the percent of variation that can be explained by the regression equation. It means that about 61.1875050850071 percent of variations in sales can be explained by the regression equation.

Residual Standard Error refers the estimated standard error of residuals. It measures the distance between the data point and the regression equation. Here, RSE is 3.25865636865046 on 198 degrees of freedom.

In simple linear regression, null hypothesis of F-test is 'slope equals to zero.' Here, F-statistics is 312.144994372713 which is significant to reject the null.

5 Conclusions

Our contributions are threefold. To begin with, we concentrate our efforts on disproving that gigabit switches can be made random, authenticated, and modular. Continuing with this rationale, we motivate a distributed tool for constructing semaphores (LIVING), which we use to disconfirm that public-private key pairs and the location-identity split can connect to realize this objective. Third, we confirm that A* search and sensor networks are never incompatible.