

# Regression Analysis

## Simple Linear Regression

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Regression Concepts:  
Statistical Inference Examples

# About This Lesson



# Linear Regression: Example in R

A company, which sells medical supplies to hospitals, clinics, and doctor's offices, had considered the effectiveness of a new advertising program.

Management wants to know if the advertisement is related to sales. This company intends to increase the sales with an effective advertising program.

**What inferences can be made on the regression coefficients?**

# Example in R: Inference

- a. What is the estimate of the coefficient  $\beta_1$  and its variance? What is its sampling distribution?
- b. What is the estimate of the coefficient  $\beta_0$  and its variance?
- c. Is the coefficient  $\beta_1$  statistically significant? What is the p-value of the test? Interpret.
- d. Is the coefficient  $\beta_1$  statistically positive? What is the p-value of the test? Interpret.
- e. Obtain the 99% confidence interval for  $\beta_1$ .
- f. What is the p-value of a hypothesis testing procedure?

# Example in R (cont'd)

`summary(model)`

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-157.3301	145.1912	-1.084	0.29
adv	2.7721	0.2794	9.921	8.87e-10

Residual standard error: 101.4 on 23 degrees of freedom

- a. The estimate for  $b_1$  is 2.7721. The variance estimate is 0.2794<sup>2</sup>. The sampling distribution is a t-distribution with 23 degrees of freedom.
- b. The estimate for  $b_0$  is -157.3301. The variance estimate is 145.1912<sup>2</sup>.
- c. The estimate for  $b_1$  is statistically significant, as evidenced by a p-value of 8.87×10<sup>-10</sup>

# Example in R (cont'd)

- e.  $\beta_1$  statistically positive:  $H_A: \beta_1 > 0$   
We accept the alternative hypothesis because p-value is  $4.43 \times 10^{-10}$ . (The test statistic is 9.921.)
- f. The the 99% confidence interval for  $\beta_1$  is  $(1.988, 3.557)$
- g. The p-value is a measure of how rejectable the null hypothesis is. The smaller the p-value, the more rejectable the null hypothesis is for the observed data.

```
tvalue = 9.921  
1 - pt(tvalue, 23)  
[1] 4.433214e-10  
confint(model, level=0.99)  
0.5 % 99.5 %  
(Intercept) -564.930546 250.27032  
adv 1.987712 3.55652
```

Please read the P-value Statement by the American Statistical Association at:  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.2016.1154108>

# Summary

