

Exercise 7B.1

Linear regression was used to investigate the relationship between age (years) and systolic blood pressure (mmHg) in a sample of adults ranging from 29 to 69 years old. Partial Stata output is on the next page.

(a) How many people were in the sample?

29

(b) Test whether age is a significant predictor of SBP (at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level).

$H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$ $\beta_1 = \text{slope of age predicting SBP}$

$H_a : \beta_1 \neq 0$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\widehat{SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)} = \frac{0.9493225}{0.1161445} = 8.17$$

Under H_0 , $t \sim t_{27}$

Critical value $t^* = 2.052$

Is $|t| > t^*$? Yes, $|8.17| > 2.052 \rightarrow \text{Reject } H_0$

There is evidence that age is significantly associated with SBP.

Note : P-value method yields $p\text{-value} < 0.0005$.

(c) What is the coefficient of determination for this model? Interpret this quantity.

$R^2 = 0.7122$ 71.2% of the variability in SBP is explained by age.

(d) Calculate a 95% confidence interval for the population slope. Will 0 be in this interval?

0 will not be in the CI because we rejected the null, $H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$

$0.9493225 \pm 2.052 \times 0.1161445$

(0.711, 1.19)

Output for problem on previous page:

```
. regress sbp age
```

Source	SS	df	MS
Model	6110.10173	1	6110.10173
Residual	2469.34654	27	91.4572794
Total	8579.44828	28	306.408867

Number of obs = 29
F(1, 27) = 66.81
Prob > F = 0.0000
R-squared = 0.7122
Adj R-squared = 0.7015
Root MSE = 9.5633

	sbp	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	age	.9493225	.1161445			
	_cons	97.07708	5.527552			

Exercise 7B.2

In a study of factors associated with levels of HDL, the “good cholesterol”, investigators were interested in whether or not a person’s education level might be a predictor of HDL (mg/dL). Education was measured as the number of years of education a person had. The researchers used linear regression and partial Stata output is on the next page.

(a) Test whether years of education is a significant predictor of HDL (at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level).

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = 0 \quad \beta_1 = \text{slope of education predicting HDL}$$

$$H_a : \beta_1 \neq 0$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\widehat{SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)} = \frac{-0.0322503}{0.4168166} = -0.077$$

Under H_0 , $t \sim t_{89}$

Critical value from table using $df=60$ (since 89 not on table): $t^* = 2.000$

Is $|t| > t^*$? No, $|-0.077| \not> 2.00 \rightarrow$ Fail to reject H_0

We do not have evidence that years of education is significantly associated with HDL.

Note : P-value method using Stata yields $p\text{-value} = 0.939$. (code: `dis 2*ttail(89, 0.077)`)

(b) What is the coefficient of determination for this model? Interpret this quantity.

$$R^2 = 0.0001$$

0.01% of the variability in HDL is explained by years of education.

(c) If you were to compute a 95% confidence interval for the population slope, would 0 be in the interval? Why or why not?

Yes, 0 would be in the CI, because we failed to reject H_0 at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level. Thus 0 is a “plausible value” for the true slope, so 0 would be in the CI.

Output for problem on previous page.

```
. regress hdl education
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	91
Model	1.52391634	1	1.52391634	F(1, 89) =	0.01
Residual	22655.4651	89	254.555788	Prob > F =	0.9385
Total	22656.989	90	251.744322	R-squared =	0.0001
				Adj R-squared =	-0.0112
				Root MSE =	15.955

hdl	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
education	-.0322503	.4168166			
_cons	52.33561	4.781676			